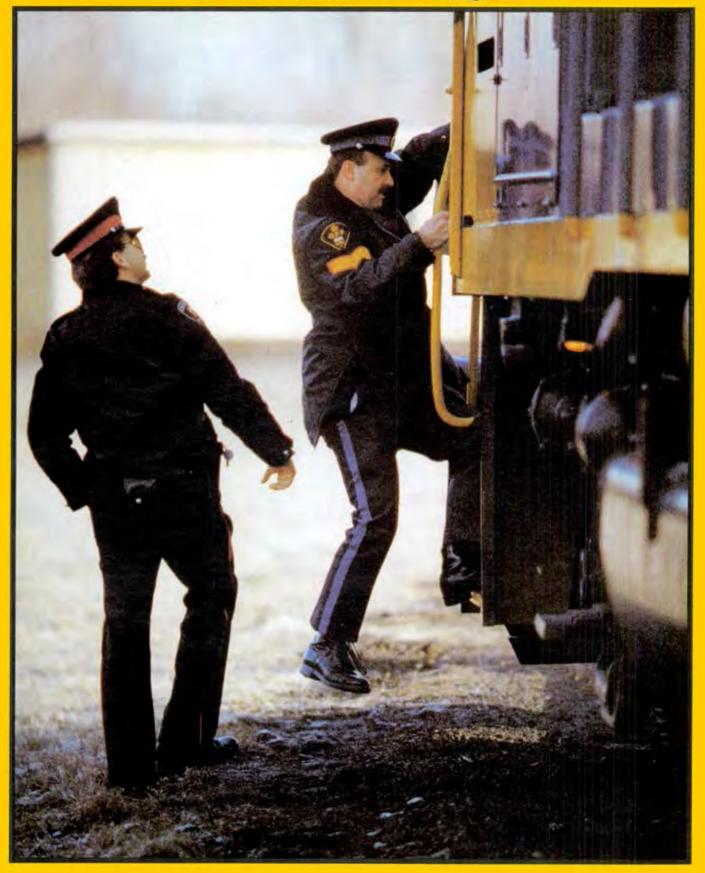
Volume 6 No. 9



Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine





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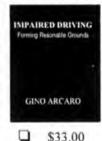


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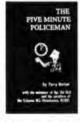


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Written by the author of "The Five Minute Policeman", this book was selected as the study text for the U.S. Parks Service Police for promotional candidates. Evaluated by the College training staff and staff psychologists around the world this book is must read material for anyone looking for managerial level careers.

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Co-authored by Alain Trottier, M.D. (Director of Health Services, RCMP) and Jeremy Brown M.D. (Health Services, RCMP) this book was written to provide physicians with a comprehensive guide for assessing the health of police officers. This book displays a direct relationship between police work and health.



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written by a cop for cops, this book is unique in that it has an index at the front of the book which puts Criminal Code sections in street language in addition to the formal terminology. For this reason you will find the words "Shoplifting", "Kickback" and "shellgame" included with the appropriate section numbers provided.

A Canadian Criminal Code



Tales From The Police Locker Room captures many fine examples of police humour. No doubt some of these stories have been embellished somewhat as they have made their rounds, but they portray a side of police work that the public seldom sees. If you need to "lighten up" a bit this is the book for you.



Based on journals Jack Watson kept during his fouryear RCMP posting in the North, this book is a tribute to the great Yukon spirit of adventure and community that still lingers on in our national psyche. This book takes you through the rugged lifestyle of a one-man RCMP detachment during the 1930's

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The Great Mac Attack!



Tony MacKinnon has a remarkable combination of artistic ability, sense of bizarre humour and worldly insight that only a cop could have. This combination has been the basis for a lot of good laughs over the five years he has been contributing cartoons to *Blue Line Magazine*.

Hidden in the back of Tony's cartoons is a certain realism that only a cop can understand completely. Some of the situations are bizarre or off-the-wall but so is much of police work. Many cops identify with some of the situations depicted by Tony or have found themselves in just such a situation. The cartoons in this book are not as much a credit to the profession as they are a credit to the man depicting them.

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Ontario Provincial Police Sergeant Bill Dennis boards the engine of a train as part of the "Officer On The Train" program established last year under Operation Lifesaver. The program helps to educate the public regarding safety hazards at railway crossings. Read more about this program on page 7 in this issue.

November is our technology issue and you will find several articles of interest in this area. We have a particularly interesting article this month explaining the network of Automated Fingerprint technology in Canada as well as an article about the new interactive computer training package being used by the Peel Regional Police Force.

We also are happy to present the conclusion of our two part series on body armour. This month we present the companies themselves telling their own stories. This makes excellent reading and will go a long way toward informing you on what is new in the industry and who to talk to about it.

As usual, your comments are expected.

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Officer Collecting Christmas Gifts

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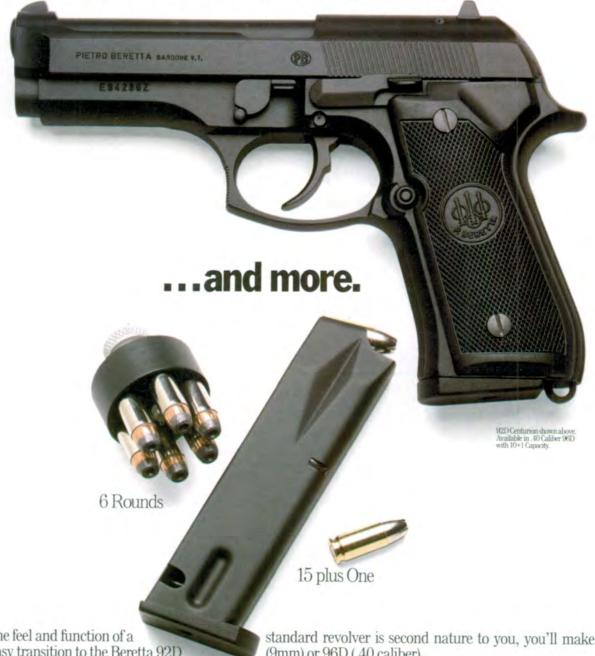
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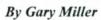
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Mending Fences



Some weeks ago, Immigration Minister Sergio Marchi

stood in the House of Commons to defend his department's record and explain why yet another foreign criminal had slipped through the cracks. He assured the citizenry that while the subject did face serious criminal charges he had no criminal record. Police had insisted, accurately as it turned out, that the accused man did have a record.

Then Mr. Marchi tossed something off as an afterthought. The man has been in Canada as a visitor since 1981. The Immigration Department had twice requested that he leave Canada but he didn't leave. Apart from this trifling matter, all was in order.

Was the minister serious? Good, honest immigrants are going by the book, patiently waiting their turn. They fill out papers, answer questions, then wait, in their own countries to be accepted or rejected by Canada. On the other hand this selfish, criminal queue jumper, and others like him, plunk themselves down in our midst as so called visitors. Then he ignores two timid Immigration requests to leave.

Requests? Is Canada a sovereign nation or what? With no legal status whatsoever,

why is this illegal alien here 13 years later? More to the point, why need Canada put up with such people? That this man is allowed to abuse Canada's hospitality is unconscionable.

There are critical questions to be answered. Why do alien criminals who have been ordered deported from Canada get routinely released back into the community on any premise. Having proven themselves to be, by definition and example, untrustworthy, why would we suppose that prospective deportees would then surrender themselves for deportation at some precise moment in time?

Thousands of foreign criminals have achieved the ignominy of having been ordered deported from this country but still freely wander Canadian streets. Why? When a person is ordered deported, the engine should be running in the car outside the courthouse which takes him to the next flight out. Courts should have and exercise that power.

Aliens without status often use the ploy of claiming dubious refugee status, even though they come from friendly democratic nations. Canada's immigration minister has decreed that, should refugee claimants be found to be phony, they must then be deported within 3 years. If they have not been deported within 3 years, they will then be given an amnesty and can STAY. This removes the onus from the politicians and dumps it right on the enforcing authorities.

Now, what message do you suppose this might send to you as an illegal alien? First of all, if you can not receive immigrant status then go for refugee status. Tell them anything remotely plausible, like you belong to a group that is discriminated against back in your own country. You are under no obligation to prove it's true. This

will buy you time.

When Canada Immigration finds out your claim is fraudulent, disqualifies you and orders you deported, you then immediately go underground. For three years, do anything you need to do to escape detection and apprehension. Cheat, lie, personate, steal, commit any sort of deceit, mayhem or mischief necessary, to avoid apprehension. In three years you are home free. You'll spend the time enjoying Canada's carte blanche hospitality.

Is Canada the laughingstock of the

world yet? It should be!

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The Last Noose

Saskatchewan

This is a series outlining the details surrounding the last persons to hang in each province

By Blair McQuillan

The crash of '29 put great economic strain on many families across Canada. The Loran family, who resided in Burstall, Saskatchewan was no exception. Because of the hardships he and his family faced Joe Loran took up trade as a moonshiner aside from his more honest occupation as a farmer.

Joe Loran was a man who enjoyed drinking. Unfortunately his son Jack also developed a fondness for homebrew. Jack Loran was one individual who should have abstained from drinking large quantities of alcohol, as it caused him to become rather obnoxious and aggressive. As a result of his liking for liquor and fighting, Jack was not popular among the people of Burstall.

A stocky lad, Jack was a man who possessed humbled features. Born Jacob Loran, Jack was the youngest of Joe and Eva Loran's seven children. In 1910, the Loran family emigrated to Canada from Russia and acquired a quarter-section of land on the outskirts of Burstall.

As was customary during the war, the citizens of Burstall spent their Saturday nights at the evening dance in the town hall on Main Street. It was Saturday June 29, 1945. Jack Loran, then 19, attended the dance. Jack loved to dance. However, Jack also loved to indulge in drinking and as a result arrived at the affair in a drunk and obnoxious state.

During the Christmas season, six months previous, Jack had begun to seek the affections of Alvina Hermann. Alvina was the sixteen-year-old daughter of an affluent neighbour who did not even hold the slightest interest in Jack. His persistence along with the calls he would make on the farm house during both the day and night angered the entire family.

During the dance Jack drank himself into a foul mood. While the music played and everyone around him was having a good time Jack was sure he heard contemptuous voices speaking to him. The voices were telling him to go see Alvina.

As the dance came to a close at midnight Jack decided to listen to the voices. He would go visit the Hermann residence and the fair Alvina. Jack asked a friend, Emil Fredrick to accompany him. Because Jack had blown the motor in the family's 1929 Ford, he resolved to take his brothers car to the Hermann farm.

At one o'clock in the morning Jack received a ride home with a neighbour. During the five kilometer ride back to the



Jacob (Jack) Loran

Loran farm Jack gloated that his father was about to purchase a 1940 black Ford sedan. A sedan like the one belonging to Gustav Angerman.

Angerman was a sixty-four-year-old Russian immigrant who lived across the road from the Loran farm. Gustav arrived in Burstall the same year Joe Loran chose to raise a family in the area. Gustav was a friend of the Loran family. Together they had put in many hours of hard work to establish their respective homesteads.

However, Jack did not like Gustav. Angerman had caught him drinking moonshine once and alerted the police. As a result Jack was fined \$100.

While stumbling into the farm house in the early morning darkness Jack took note of a Browning repeater rifle on the back porch. Jack picked up the gun and quickly decided to call on Gustay.

Just before two o'clock Angerman heard someone banging on his window. After inquiring as to who was outside and receiving no response, Angerman decided to investigate. He placed his hat upon his head and walked outside.

As Loran later confessed to the police, "After he came out of the house I fired three shots into him. I asked him for the car keys. He took them out of his pocket and threw them on the ground. I took the keys and went over to the barn and backed up the car, and I drove over to the house. I went to see if he's dead. I searched his pockets and found a wallet containing two dollars. Then I left."

Jack left Angerman's and sped off to see Alvina. After waking the entire family by honking the horn in the large stolen sedan, Alvina stormed outside and Jack asked if she would like to go to a party. After Alvina flatly refused in no uncertain terms, Jack decided to go see Emil.

Jack enticed Emil into accompanying him on a trip to Medicine Hat to meet with some women he knew. Emil accepted the invitation and they were soon driving off to Medicine Hat. Jack could not find the women he was looking for, nor was he welcomed at his sisters house where he stopped to visit early Sunday morning. After driving around Medicine Hat for a while Jack was offered money to drive three soldiers to Lethbridge.

On Sunday afternoon when Jack stopped to fill up the Ford in a gas station in Bow Island two RCMP officers arrested him. They found the rifle still laying across the back seat and charged Loran with possession of a stolen vehicle and suspicion of murder.

Jack was transported to Leader, Saskatchewan for holding. He told police that Fred Flug, the shoemaker in Burstall, had gotten him drunk and told him to rob Angerman. Flug was a known bootlegger and Jack claimed that Flug was the man who murdered Angerman.

"If Flug hadn't given me that liquor I certainly wouldn't have done it. I certainly wouldn't have swiped the car, I mean. I've been drunk all day from the stuff he gave me. I would have gone to the cops myself and told them everything after I sobered up."

Fred Flug was apprehended and later released after producing a number of alibis who could verify that Flug was definitely not at the scene of the murder when it took place. It wasn't until after consulting with a Roman Catholic priest that Loran confessed to the murder.

Soon Jack had two lawyers working on his behalf, Murdoch Alexander MacPherson, Sr. and his son M.S. "Sandy" MacPherson, Jr. After conducting preliminary interviews with Loran, Sandy realized Jack's only chance was to plead insanity. Loran didn't seem to feel any remorse or see anything wrong with the horrendous crime he had committed. The MacPherson's knew they would face a number of obstacles in their defence.

On November 20, 1945 the trial of Jack Loran opened in front of Mr. Justice P.M. Anderson and a packed courtroom. The prosecutor was William Rose who was and is still regarded as one of the best prosecutors to practice in Saskatchewan.

At trial it was soon revealed that Jack had spent the day shooting blackbirds with Joe Loran. When Jack wanted to go to the

Blue Livie

dance that night his brother Edwin was hesitant to accompany him.

While Edwin was on the stand the defence asked, "Do you go to dances often around Burstall?" "Yes." replied Edwin. "Did Jack go with you?" "Not very often." "Why didn't you take him?" "I didn't like to take him along with me. He got quarrelsome, got drinking, wanted to fight."

Joe Loran testified that his son had dropped out of school in the seventh grade to help on the farm. Joe described Jack as

a "poor worker".

Other family members testified that Jack had developed a temper and became unpredictable after he had cracked his skull open while herding cows in the summer of 1935, when he was just nine years old. Because his parents were unable to afford treatment Jack was kept in bed until the injury had healed.

Jack possessed far less intelligence than the rest of the children his age who considered him to be rather dense. The children teased him and at night Jack could hear the voices of the children taunting him in Ger-

man, French and English.

Dr. A.R. Coulter was the main witness for the prosecution. Coulter said Jack was not insane at all but merely pretending to be mad to "escape conviction." Coulter thought Jack was "quite co-operative and pleasant, not all confused, a boy who seemed to be well in touch with his environment."

In a statement to the jury Judge Anderson said, "The issue you will have to spend time and think about very carefully is, was it murder, or was it manslaughter? The defence raises two defences. One is the defence of insanity. The other is a little different. There is some defence of drunkenness, plus the low mentality the boy has. The two psychiatrists are reliable men, unfortunately they do not agree. Both of them are honest in their view, and it is for you, the jury to decide which of them is right."

There were six men on the jury. This was of course due to the war. The jury resided in their hotel for less than an hour weighing the evidence at hand. They returned to the courtroom and announced a

verdict of guilty as charged.

As a result Judge Anderson pronounced the death sentence. Jack accepted the verdict with almost no show of emotion. He just stared at the judge as if trying to figure out what it all meant.

Jack Loran was sent to the provincial jail in Regina where he resided until 9:15 a.m. February 20, 1946 when he was executed as ordered by the court.

Next Month

The Last Noose

Enforcement Program Cuis Garnage at Rail Crossings

CSX Police Special Agent Jeff Ditmars says he'll never forget the harrowing day last September when the train on which he was riding hit a van that had ignored flashing red lights at a rail crossing between Sarnia and Chatham, Ont.

The CSX train, hauling 42 automobile racks, hit the vehicle broadside at 40kmh, dragging it several hundred metres. The passenger side door and seat crumpled into the van's female driver but, miraculously, she emerged with only a broken shoulder and multiple cuts and bruises.

"There was nothing we could do," recalled Sp.Agt. Ditmars, noting that the heavy train traveled more than a half a kilometre after the engineer hit the brakes. "Time just seemed to stand still. It was scary."

Ironically, the incident occurred while Sp.Agt. Ditmars was riding on the CSX train as part of an innovative two-year-old program aimed at reducing rail crossing accidents.

Called "Officer on the Train," the program, imported to Canada from Kansas City by Ontario Provincial Police Sgt. Bill Dennis, involves stationing a police officer aboard the locomotive of a regularly-scheduled train. With the use of a video-camera and radio, the officer reports any rail crossing violators to police who are strategically located nearby. The police then issue a warning or a ticket.

Sgt. Dennis boarded his first locomotive of a CSX train running from Chatham to Sarnia in 1992. Using a radio, Sgt. Dennis identified violators to officers on the ground and, as a result of the exercise, three drivers received tickets and five others were handed warnings.

Since the CSX experience, at least a dozen more Officer on the Train runs have been conducted by railways and enforce-

ment agencies across the country.

J. Benoit Levesque, National Director of Operation Lifesaver, agrees that increasing public awareness and education about the hazards of crossing or walking along rail lines is the key to reducing accidents. The non-profit organization, set up by the Railway Association of Canada in 1981 to promote safety at Canada's 24,000 rail crossings, is a major backer of the Officer on the Train program.

"While we've made a good deal of progress, these kinds of accidents are still a major problem and too many people don't realize the dangers," said Levesque.

Rail crossing accidents in Canada have been cut by more than half since Operation Lifesaver was established. But collisions between cars and trains still occur on average once a day, with horrific results.



Last year, there were 367 road-rail crossing accidents across the country, resulting in 53 deaths and 161 injuries. That compared with 373 accidents, 73 deaths and 240 injuries in 1992. More than half the accidents occurred at protected crossings (bells, flashing lights, barriers) that were ignored by drivers. Sadly, all were avoidable.

"Illegal rail crossings are an every day occurrence and it's almost contagious," said Sp.Agt. Ditmars of CSX. "Just recently, four cars drove around the gates at a rail crossing in London. One didn't make it."

Sgt. Dennis said that Officer on the Train is a good publicity tool, But it is also essential to have officers stationed near rail crossings because they are in the best posi-

tion to stop violators.

"It's difficult for the officer to determine from the train whether the rail crossing lights are flashing and if a car stopped or not," he said. "The evidence for every charge we laid after our exercise came

from officers on the ground."

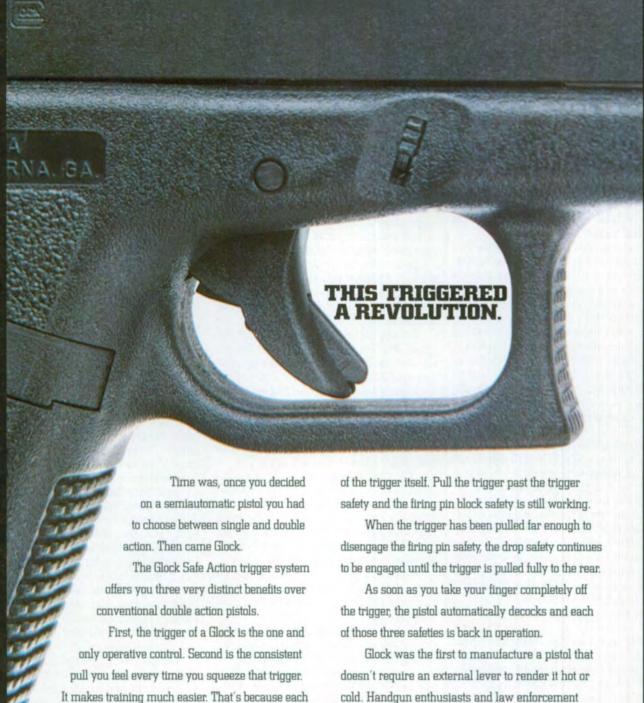
Sgt. Brian Gaskell, an RCMP officer in Halifax, noted that enforcement agencies in Nova Scotia, in cooperation with Operation Lifesaver, have on a regular basis positioned themselves at busy rail crossings to hand out safety pamphlets to motorists. They have also toured schools to talk to children about the rising problem of rail line trespassing. "Accidents have declined through higher education and because of the reduction in train runs in recent years," Sgt. Gaskell said.

Officer Doug Laws of Edmonton City Police said that a combination of crossing enforcement and positioning officers on trains has also been effective in publicizing the dangers of illegal rail crossings in his region. He said he learned a personal lesson while riding on the locomotive of a train passing near Edmonton during an Officer on the Train exercise last year.

"Just as we were approaching our fourth crossing, a school bus shot across without stopping, moments before the barrier came down," he recalled. "That day I realized how helpless a train engineer is when it comes to stopping.

"He can't do anything."

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Multimedia Training Computers Give Cops More Street Time



Digital Renaissance, a leading multimedia application developer and the Peel Regional Police Department have teamed up to produce a series of interactive CD-ROM-based training pro-

grams. This new system will allow police officers to complete portions of mandatory training by accessing a number of multimedia courses through the departments personal computers. Officers can now complete training levels at their own pace, spending less time in the classroom and more time on the streets.

"Police must requalify their expertise regularly in such areas as Use of Force, First Aid, C.P.R., policy and procedures and new legislation. Multimedia is a perfect vehicle for providing the theory components of training in these areas," said Keith Kocho, President of Digital Renaissance. "Since January 1994 we have worked with the Peel Regional Police Force to help them develop and implement their own multimedia training applications."

Multimedia training is presently used by Peel Regional Police to educate its staff concerning the transition from the revolvers they previously used to new semi-automatic pistols. The Pistol Transition program provides trainees with detailed explanations about the new pistols internal mechanisms and functions, an instructional video on regular maintenance, as well as a test on all information. Test scores are logged, and only those who pass with a predetermined standard can begin practical training at the shooting range.

Digital Renaissance and the Police Department have also developed an interactive CD-ROM for a Use-of-Force training program. The Use of Force multimedia program puts police officers in potentially hazardous scenarios and gives them various choices to safely rectify the situation. With the multimedia course, thousands of service hours - or hours that police spend patrolling the community - will be saved through replacing classroom time with computerbased training time that complements practical training the officers receive.

"We're hoping that as other police departments get up and running on multimedia training technology, we can form an inter-regional exchange system whereby police services can design and produce courses on different topics and exchange them with other services," said Inspector Clevely.

Peel Regional Police and Digital Renaissance intend to work together in the near future to produce multimedia courses on



Sgt. Paul Beatty reviews a computerized training program developed in cooperation with Digital Renaissance.

search and seizure and domestic violence.

"Digital Renaissance was able to look at our training needs and design multimedia applications that have proven extremely successful within the police department," said Sergeant Paul Beatty of the Peel Regional Police Training Bureau. "They have provided us with the right tools as well as extensive video editing and multimedia development training. We can now create and update our own multimedia training programs ourselves."

For further details contact Tim Tevlin of Digital Renaissance at (416) 593-5070

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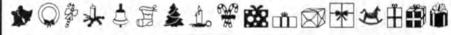
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NEW LAWS NEEDED TO POLICE CYBERSPACE

By Saul Chernos

Toronto Computes! Magazine July 1994

Police and government regulatory agencies have been technologically behind the times for several years.

Computer-related crime is growing at a rapid pace, police say, and they are clamouring for more power to keep pace with the increase in illegal uses of computers. And there's a wide variety of crime in cyberspace.

Last fall, police seized computer equipment and laid obscenity charges against the operators of eight Toronto-area computer bulletin board systems (BBSs). The boards violated federal legislation passed earlier in the year making it illegal to possess, distribute or import sexually explicit words or images which depict people who either are or are made to appear under the age of 18 or which portray bestiality and other "extremely degrading" acts.

In the U.S. in February, the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) warned that "intruders" had captured password

access codes for tens of thousands of Internet systems. According to CERT, which is an agency funded by the American military to oversee Internet security, hackers have become increasingly sophisticated, jumping from one Internet site to another, using sophisticated surveillance software to steal passwords and browse through confidential corporate financial records.

SEARCH, a non-profit, computercrime research centre based in California, assists police forces with computer-related issues and conducts training sessions for officers. Spokesperson Fred Cotton says pedophiles are increasingly using computers to "meet" children.

A typical scenario, Cotton says, involves a young boy, 10 to 14 years old, who logs onto a BBS and befriends an older man through the system's live chat service. In one case, a San Francisco-area

man engaged an 11-year-old boy in a frank sexual discussion on-line and sent the child graphic sexual material via electronic mail. The boy's parents noticed the graphics and contacted police, who obtained a search warrant and seized the man's computer.

Police discovered databases and e-mail folders full of sexually explicit photos and computer graphics of children, and the man was later convicted on obscenity charges. And Cotton says things can get a lot worse. Some young computer users have been kidnapped and sexually assaulted by men they've met on-line. "If they're meeting them in a park, if they're meeting them at an arcade, if they're meeting them on-line - it's just another medium to use," Cotton says.

Staff Sgt. Jan Wolynski, a computer security consultant with the RCMP's Information Technology Security Section, is among those seeking to modernize high-tech laws. He says computer-related investigations are frequently hampered by technical challenges and inadequate legislation.

Wolynski said police anticipate legal challenges regarding the legal status of electronic mail. Police can obtain search warrants to check

computer hard drives, electronic mail folders and network servers, but there's concern the validity of warrants might be questioned because electronic mail is not static. Like postal mail or telephone calls, it is a form of communication.

Police require written permission from a judge to legally conduct wiretaps, but permission is restricted to certain kinds of investigations and is more difficult to obtain than a search warrant.

"The Criminal Code of Canada is just about stretched to the limit," Wolynski said. "I foresee the need for stronger legislation taking into

account new technologies such as electronic mail, voice mail and the rapid growth of the Internet where you've got these world networks where people can exchange information fairly transparently."

Wolynski says police are also hampered by encryption software, which they've encountered in drug cases. Dealers often encode lists of phone numbers and other memos on databases contained in portable computers. While there's debate in the U.S. over emerging Clipper chip technology, which could make it easier for

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authorities to break computer codes, there's been little such debate in Canada, Wolynski says.

He hopes for encryption legislation "down the road."

The advent of computer communications has also eroded the effectiveness of international borders. "It's going to be very hard to impose our morals and values on other countries," Wolynski says. He points out however, that publication bans and other legislation can be virtually meaningless in the electronic age without some kind of international co-operation.

Wolynski says the RCMP is preparing to communicate its concerns about Canada's Criminal Code to the federal justice department. "We are looking to either amend the Criminal Code or to provide a new federal statute to deal specifically with computers and data."

But one computer civil liberty organization, the Electronic Freedom Foundation, says police don't need any more rights. "No one disputes that crimes occur on-line or are facilitated by on-line interaction," says Mike Godwin, counsel with the Washington, D.C.-based EFF, "What we do question is the magnitude of the problems that are being described by the police when they cite these examples of pedophiles and child pornographers using the Internet or the bulletin boards."

The EEF's Canadian cousin, the Electronic Frontier Canada, was formed in January. Organizers say they hope to ensure the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is applied to computers.

Co-founder Jeffrey Shallit says the Internet and other forms of computer communication need the same constitutional protection other media enjoy.

He says common carrier legislation, which prevents telephone companies from being charged for material that crosses phone lines, needs to be extended to protect Internet hosts and bulletin boards, which are now liable for material that passes through their systems.

While Shallit agrees some laws, such as the Copyright Act, need to be upgraded to meet new technical realities, he says most existing criminal and civil laws offer adequate protection.

For further details you may contact S/Sgt. Jan Wolynski, RCMP Information Technology Security Section, 2171 Thurston Dr, Ottawa, K1A 0R2 or Phone (613) 993-8792 or Fax (613) 952-2229.

What The Code Says Unauthorized Use of Computers and Their Programs

342.1 (1) Every one who, fraudulently and without colour of right,

(a) obtains, directly or indirectly, any computer service,

(b) by means of an electro-magnetic, acoustic, mechanical or other device, intercepts or causes to be intercepted, directly or indirectly, any function of a computer system, or

(c) uses or causes to be used, directly or indirectly, a computer system with intent to commit an offence under paragraph (a) or (b) or an offence under section 430 in relation to data or a computer system

is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, or is guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction.

Definitions

"Computer Program" means data representing insturctions or statements that, when executed in a computer system, causes the computer system to perform a function;

"Computer Service" includes data processing and the storage or retrieval of data;

"Computer System" means a device that, or a group on interconnected or related devices one or more of which,

(a) contains computer programs or other data, and

(b) pursuant to computer programs,

(i) contains computer programs or other data, and

(ii) may perform any other funtion;

"Data" means representations of information or of concepts that are being prepared or have been prepared in a form suitable for use in a computer system.



On September 16, 1974 the aspirations of thousands of females were represented by 32 women ranging in age from 19 to 29. It was on this date, when the first female members of the RCMP were sworn in, that the future of policing was redefined... forever!

The 32 women were more commonly known at Depot Division as "Troop 17." They were pioneers who left their homes and jobs to pursue an initiative that broke a 101 year-old tradition which only allowed males to become active street cops.

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Blue Line

THE CANADIAN AFIS NETWORK

An Effective Tool For Fighting Crime



Printrak's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) is opening up a vast array of potential applications. Government agencies can utilize AFIS technology as a positive identification mechanism for welfare benefits, gun permits, motor vehicle records and immigration management. In the private sector, AFIS can be used in banking and financial services for ATM and credit card verification, as well as point of sale transactions. In this article you will be updated on this exciting technology and find out how Canadian police agencies are helping it along.

Within hours of the brutal murder of a New Brunswick woman, four prime suspects emerged, including her husband, an ex-boyfriend, a lone camper in the area, and a recent parolee also known to be in the area at the time. A single latent fingerprint found on a shard of glass at the murder scene was rushed to the RCMP Identification Services Section in Ottawa and searched against the national Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) file.

That search led to the identity of the real murderer, who was not one of the four original suspects. Two days after the murder he killed himself after a police chase in Hamilton-Wentworth Region in Ontario. It was later learned that this person had also murdered another woman in Toronto. The Canadian AFIS helped to quickly solve a brutal crime and prevented the arrest of innocent suspects.

The Canadian AFIS Network

The Canadian AFIS is a system of fingerprint work stations and databases across Canada, most of which are Printrak Orion systems networked together and to the RCMP national system in Ottawa. The system consists of the national site at RCMP-Ottawa, three central databases (in Vancouver, Toronto, and Montréal), and several remote input and latent

The Canadian AFIS Network Spans the Country... And Is Still Growing Prairie & Hamilton Atlantic R.P.F. **Provinces** Gloucester P.S. Remote Work Stations British Peel Columbia R.P.F. AFIS RCMP - Ottawa 2,700,000 TP Surete Du (3,600,000 TP) Remote Work Stations Quebec Metro Toronto Niagara Ottawa R.P.F. P.S. P.S. workstations. The net-

Latent

workstations. The network is configured such that any of the workstations can access and perform searches on

any of the Printrak local databases in the country as well as the national database. (See overlay above right) The system is supplied by Printrak International Inc. of Anaheim, California.

The national system contains fingerprint files for approximately 2,700,000 individuals and 70,000 unsolved latent fingerprints from nationwide crime scenes. This fingerprint database is organized in such a way as to optimize over 2,600 internal and remote searches that the system handles every day. The database has a 2,700,000 two-print ID File for the entire database population, two ten-print Latent Cognizant Files which are divided between the 560,000 most active criminals and the remaining 2,140,000 files in the database, and the file of 70,000 unsolved latent prints.

When an arrest is made anywhere in Canada, the C-216 Fingerprint Identification Form made at the time of arrest is sent to the RCMP, electronically filed into the system, and searched against existing files. If there is no criminal file on this person already in the database, then the person is assigned an FPS Number and added to the RCMP file. If there is an existing record, the person's fingerprint file is updated.

Each of the fingerprints in the database is categorized and stored on the basis of several characteristics. These include the finger number, the classification of the pattern (such as whorl, arch, ulnar or radial loop, etc.), and the core-to-delta distance for those patterns which have a core and delta. Each fingerprint is also characterized on the basis of a map of the minutiae points in the ridge detail of the print itself. Minutiae points that the system finds and maps are ridge endings and ridge splits, or

bifurcations, and each fingerprint can have as many as 150 or more minutiae. The minutiae map is made up of the X and Y coordinates of each individual minutiae as well as the ridge direction angle at the location of the minutiae. In addition to the fingerprint characteristics, a grayscale image of each fingerprint is stored in an image database and is retrieved when required for human confirmation of a match.

The Canadian network includes three major databases

In the West is a joint force system in Vancou-

ver, called BC-AFIS, which is operated by both Vancouver City Police and the RCMP. With its own database, it is connected to the entire province of British Columbia and parts of the Yukon Territory via PhotoPhones. Searches that do not make a hit in the BC-AFIS database are sent to the RCMP for search against the national file.

On the other side of the country, the



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police utilize the largest database of all Printrak systems worldwide. Pictured above are the movers and shakers of this technology, from the right, William Whyte and Deputy Commissioner Richard A. Bergman of the RCMP with Steve Yeich, centre, director of business development for Printrak International Inc. and Richard Giles, president and the Assistant Commissioner John A. L'Abbe of the RCMP.

Sûreté du Québec operates a provincial system for the Province of Québec with its own database and direct access to the RCMP system.

The Province of Ontario has several sites which are networked together through Metropolitan Toronto Police database or directly to the RCMP. The remote sites which have a primary interface with Metropolitan Toronto Police are York and Niagara Regional and Ottawa City Police Forces. Those which connect directly with RCMP Ottawa are Hamilton-Wentworth and Peel Regional Police Forces and Gloucester Police. (See chart)

The Maritime and Prairie Provinces will soon connect to a dedicated RCMP-Ottawa latent workstation via PhotoPhones.

The Canadian AFIS provides both identification and crime investigation capabilities

To illustrate how the system works to positively identify an arrestee, we can start with the arrest of a crime suspect. At the time of booking, the suspect is finger-printed on a Form C-216. If a name search through CPIC does not satisfy the arresting agency that it knows the true identity of the arrestee, then the Form C-216 is scanned into an Input Workstation and sent over the network to the primary central database that the remote workstation is connected to for an identity search. If that search does not produce a hit, the operator may send the search to the RCMP national file or to the other databases in Canada.

A second search may be made with the

arrestee's prints against the Unsolved Latent File to determine if that person is connected to any previous crimes.

AFIS provides crime investigators with several important tools. Take for example a violent crime in which the investigators are able to find one or more partial latent fingerprints at the crime scene. In order to determine who was present at the scene, each latent print is scanned into an Input or Latent Workstation. Many crime scene prints are partial prints of poor quality. A latent examiner, to the extent possible, analyzes the print to determine the print classification, its core and delta if the print

has them, and then encodes all of the visible minutiae. A search is then sent over the network to the force's primary database site or to the RCMP in Ottawa.

The search that is made is a comparison of the latent search print with the tenprint database (Latent Cognizant File) to find the identity of the person who left the print. In order to speed the search as much as possible, it may be narrowed by specifying as much information as the investigator and latent examiner can determine from the scene. Such information as finger number and sex can reduce the search time by over half. The system responds to the search by returning a respondent list of the nearest matches to the search print and the scores of each match. It is then up to the latent examiner to visually compare the image of the search print to that of the file print to confirm that it is indeed a positive match.

The latent print may also be searched against the Unsolved Latent File of prints from prior crime scenes. A hit on this type of search will indicate that there is a possible connection between the present crime and another crime or, at the very least, that the same person was present at both scenes.

The first AFIS system was installed at the RCMP in Ottawa in 1970, and since that time the technology and capabilities of the Canadian system have progressed steadily. The Canadian AFIS network is nearing the end of a two-year major upgrade which is designed to increase the speed and capacity of the system while substantially enhancing the operational capability of the system as a valuable identification and crime-fighting tool for Canadian law enforcement.

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Are You Sure?

Do you believe that when the engine of a car runs, it means that the car is in perfect working condition? Of course if you answered "no", you are correct. However, were you aware that the same principal applies to firearms?

by Pierre Descotes

Even if a firearm appears to work well, it may be a virtual time-bomb for the user. The fact of the matter is that many problems with firearms have been known to occur even when the gun is not being used.

For example, a spring that is always under tension will eventually weaken. Depending on the spring, the user may have a gun that will not fire at all, or one which will only fire periodically. Although the spring is only one part of the entire weapon, it is enough to put your life in jeopardy.

Since 1982, I have worked on thousands of firearms, and you would not believe what I have seen. One day, I took a shotgun out of a patrol car, removed the bullets and took it back to my shop. When I took the gun apart I found chewing-gum stuck in the barrel directly in front of the chamber. In addition to this, someone had stuck a pen in the gum. I was both surprised and shocked that these objects were in a weapon which had been deemed "ready to use."

In regards to other cases I have found firearms in use with broken frames, bent frames, without firing-pins and missing parts. I have also come across service weapons which have rusted, as well as weapons which have had bullets stuck in the chamber due to corresion. In addition

as weapons which have had bullets stuck in the chamber due to corrosion. In addition to this I have seen weapons with mechanisms that were so dirty the firearm could barely function. In other cases I have had weapons which were so soiled that clouds of dust came out of the gun during dry firing.

Throughout my career I have had chiefs of police tell me that their firearms did not need any service or inspection because their department had only had them for four or five years. However, most firearm manufacturers recommend that every service firearm be inspected completely at least once every year by a certified armourer.

However, most departments still wait until a firearm is reported defective before sending it out for inspection. In some cases weapons are still in use even though I have personally alerted the chief that the firearms are either defective or out right dangerous.

Throughout my career I have found that the shooting instructor is usually the person in charge of "quality control" for a department's firearms. However, unless the individual is a qualified armorer, he or she cannot perform a complete and safe inspection of any firearm.

Again, it is similar to driving. As a police officer you know how to use the brakes on your patrol car, but does that mean it is your responsibility to change them?

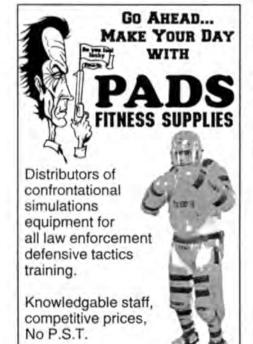
If you were to fail to identify an important problem on your firearm and someone died as a result, what qualification as an armorer could you present to the judge? Can you produce a diploma that states you are qualified? If not why don't you use the service of a qualified armorer, or become certified yourself?

I am currently working on the firearms of a police department in which I have scrapped a quarter of their weapons. The chief has assured me that he does not feel as though I am costing him money. Instead he feels I am saving him from the costs of law suits which could have arisen from the use of the defective arms. By disposing of the faulty firearms the chief is showing that he cares about the security of his officers.

When you think about it, your life, the life of your partner and the life of an innocent person may depend on your firearm. Do you think that \$40 per year is too expensive to save those lives?

Preventative maintenance will always be less expensive than the cost of a human life.

Pierre Descotes is the founder of "L.A.B.", which stands for Logistics, Arms and Ballistics. Since 1982, he has been devoted to the law enforcement field. Descotes is responsible for the service of police firearms and also offers his service as a consultant on firearms and ammunition. Pierre will be a contributing writer in future issues.



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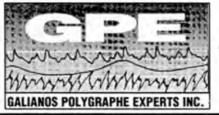
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Blue Live

Cop Cards Popular In Calgary

by Blair McQuillan





Rememberallthe time vou spent as a kid collecting and trading cards? Remember all the bickering and negotiating that took place between you and your friends in order to complete your set or obtain the card of your favourite player? Well, now instead of trading for a left-fielder or a right-winger, kids in Calgary can collect constables and chiefs featured on baseballstyle trading cards.

The cards, which resemble ordinary

trading cards but depict officers instead of sports heroes, were introduced to Canada by Constable Troy Rudy of the Calgary Police Service. He first learned about the cards while watching The ABC National News one night last year.

Rudy was stunned as "the news clip showed an officer in a gang infested neighbourhood swarmed by a crowd." However, the crowd wasn't filled with angry rioters but "kids trying to get the officer's trading card." The idea immediately appealed to Rudy as a great "ice breaker" when dealing with children in the community.

Rudy first introduced the idea to his partner, Constable David Fries, who thought the idea had merit. Together, the two officers took the "COP Card" concept to their superiors who approved of the concept and felt the project was in the best interest of the community.

Backed by the department and by the Calgary Real Estate Board, the two officers set out to find volunteers who wished to be featured on the cards. In total 60 members of the Calgary Police Service were selected for the pilot project including: 47 Constables, 4 Sergeants, 1 Staff Sergeant, 2 Inspectors, 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Chief, and the Chief.

The cards themselves contain a picture of the officer on the front of the card in a setting of his or her choice. The back of the card contains a short biography of the officer as well as a safety tip at the bottom.

Calgary Police photo technician Daryl Dorosz was one of three individuals from the Photo Identification Section responsible for taking the photographs of the officers involved in the project. Dorosz soon found herself working in some rather odd and interesting places as a result.



One officer, who was an avid athlete, insisted on having his picture taken in a men's lockerroom. Another officer was shot in the presence of the Calgary Tower, while a third officer chose the inside of a department

jail cell as the perfect place to be profiled.

There are only two ways children can obtain a card. The first, is by approaching

an officer and asking for one. Cards can also be obtained by sending a letter to the Calgary Police Department requesting the cards.

Surveys have revealed the overall response to the project is a positive one and

many children were very enthusiastic about collecting the cards.

The next step in the process is to implement a city-wide COP Card program.

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Winnipeg Museum Gets Stamp Of Approval



On August 19th, 1994, Canada Post unveiled a new series of commemorative stamps regarding service vehicles. One vehicle featured in the series is a 1925 Reo Police Patrol Wagon

belonging to the Winnipeg Police Museum. The members of the museum were, needless to say, proud to receive such an honour.

The 1925 Reo Speedwagon was purchased by the museum in the late 1980's and fully restored over a three year period. The museum even restored the engine to proper working order to allow the members of the museum to use it on special occasions.

The Reo Speedwagon is very special to the museum as it was one of the vehicles actually used by the Winnipeg Police from 1925 to 1930. Records obtained by the museum show that the vehicle was shipped from the Reo Factory in Lansing, Michigan on July 3, 1925 to Breen Motors in Winnipeg. The Winnipeg Police Department then purchased the vehicle and the "Paddy Wagon" box was built locally by Lawrie Auto Body Works.

In 1930 the Reo was sold and a new wagon was purchased. The 1930 model was much more comfortable and had modern accessories such as doors for the driver.

After being released by the department the Reo became a farm truck for many years until it was no longer able to run. At this point it was left in a field to rot.

In the mid 1960's the wagon was obtained for the Museum of Man and Nature and partially rebuilt. When plans for a Transportation Museum fell through the Reo was sent off to be stored at the Auto Museum in Elkhorn, Manitoba.

In late 1985, enquiries were initiated in the hopes of obtaining the vehicle for the Winnipeg Police Museum. At first thoughts of a long term loan of the Reo were discussed, but eventually the wagon was deaccessioned and given to the Police Museum on the condition that they pay for the restoration.

In 1986 the wagon was taken back to the city and placed in storage until proper facilities could be found to house the vehicle during restoration. A year later the vehicle was taken to the White Truck Sales Building where it was completely disassembled, down to the last nut and bolt.

Original parts for the Reo were found



in New Hampshire and Detroit, as well as Manitoba, Wetaskwin, Alberta and Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Parts which deteriorated were duplicated by many local shops in Winnipeg. As previously mentioned the four cylinder motor was completely rebuilt and restored. The tires for the Reo were obtained from a Firestone Factory in New Zealand which makes tires for antique vehicles.

The restoration team consisted entirely of Winnipeg Police officers led by the Curator of the Winnipeg Police Museum, Staff Sergeant Jack Templeman. Staff Ser-

geant Ron Wurster and Constable Garth McCombe were the restoration artists, both being highly skilled in the restoration of antique vehicles. Sergeant Albert Apostle made the fourth member of the team with his specialty in the acquisition of parts and services.

The restoration of the 1925 Reo Speedwagon was completed in the spring of 1990.

Since that time the vehicle has been on display in the Winnipeg Police Museum.

Aside from choosing to commemorate one of Winnipeg's finest service vehicles, Canada Post also chose the city as the Official First Day Cover cancellation point. To this end the Winnipeg Police Museum was honoured a second time with the creation of a special cancellation stamp which depicted the logo of the museum.

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Case Law

Search By Campus Security Did Not Breach Accused Rights

Regina v. Fitch (1994) B.C.C.A.

A Victoria area campus security officer who conducted a warrantless search of a student's residence was not a "state agent" for the purposes of the Charter, a unanimous B.C. Court of Appeal has ruled.

In a September decision, Mr. Justice lan T. Donald concluded that Edwin Richard Fitch's Charter 8 right to be secure against an unreasonable search had not been violated.

In upholding the student's conviction on possession of stolen property the court ruled that no Charter breach had occurred because the appellant had not shown that the University of Victoria's security personnel were state agents.

"The Charter controls state action, not the behaviour of actors in the private sphere," said the judge. Two other Justices concurred with the ruling.

In July 1993, UVIC Security Officer William Ward entered Mr. Fitch's room after the student was shown to be in arrears of rent. While there, Mr. Ward noticed some items on a desk which were similar to equipment in a theft report.

The following day, a second security officer, John Werth, who had seen Mr. Ward's report, entered Mr. Fitch's room and discovered more stolen items.

Mr. Werth's supervisor then radioed the police who, after entering the room and being shown the various items of suspected stolen property, later returned with a search warrant.

Mr. Fitch was charged and convicted on four counts of possession of stolen property.

At the original trial the presiding judge found that the security officer's entry into the room, and the subsequent entry of the police, violated Section 8 of the Charter but determined that the evidence should be admitted.

Mr. Fitch appealed, but Mr. Justice Donald upheld the Crown's argument that there had been no breach of the Charter. He said it had not been shown that the secutity personnel were state agents.

The judge expressed concern that the privacy of university and college students living in residence might be at risk "by a finding that private security officers operate free from Charter sanctions." But he said: "I do not think that this decision, when understood in the light of its unusual facts, will pose a significant risk to students' privacy. The record in this case does not contain proof that the security officers were state agents.

"I leave for another case the question whether, on proper evidence, those employed to provide security for large, publicly funded institutions, such as a universities, take on the mantle of state agents by reason of the character of their employer and the nature of their duties."

He also concluded that there was not enough of a link between the police and the security officers to determine that the security officers should be treated for Charter purposes as agents for the police.

Study Casts Doubts On Accuracy Of Police Lineups

The police line-up, popularized in countless movies and television programs and long presumed to be fair, actually may force witnesses to incorrectly identify criminal suspects, according to a new study published by researchers at the universities of Washington and Michigan.

The researchers discovered people will more readily pick a suspect from a line-up than from a show-up. A show-up is another police identification procedure where only one suspect is presented face-to-face to a crime victim or witness. Unfortunately, many of those identified in line-ups may be innocent.

The study, conducted by Richard Gonzalez, University of Washington assistant professor of psychology, and Phoebe Ellsworth, University of Michigan professor of law and psychology, is the first comparison of line-ups and show-ups.

Although the two methods had not been evaluated before, the common view in the legal system and among psychologists and eyewitness testimony experts was that line-ups were fairer and less suggestive, said Gonzalez. But data from three studies comparing the techniques, published in the current issue of the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, contradict that notion. However, he cautioned that both identification procedures are subject to mistakes.

"It is little like pitting two errors against each other. People seem a little trigger-happy with line-ups and are more likely to select an innocent person as the suspect. But with show-ups, people are more reluctant to identify anyone so the guilty party may be set free," said Gonzalez. "The tendency to respond 'yes' (pick a suspect) in the line-up and 'no' in the show-up was striking."

Why are line-ups more suggestive than previously believed?

"Unfortunately, everyone has thought that the presence of look-alikes or foils in a line-up causes witnesses to be more cautious," said Gonzalez. "But when several options are present, the witness searches the line-up parade for the person who most resembles his or her memory of the perpetrator, and the witness may choose the best match, even if it's not perfect."

The process of finding the best match may give the witness a sense of accomplishment, he said, "and the presence of five people who look less like the perpetrator may make the match appear better than it actually is." By contrast, in the show-up, the witness sees the task as giving a simple yes or no.

Gonzalez and Ellsworth contend that their studies dismiss the notion that showups are more biased than line-ups. They believe people are more cautious when it comes to identifying a single suspect face to face in a show-up, which is one reason why more suspects were selected from line-ups than show-ups both in the simulated crimes and the California field study.

The researchers also suggest police exert more subtle pressure to make the "right" identification in line-ups than show-ups. During a show-up, police usually have little confidence that they have apprehended the criminal. Usually they have arrested a suspect who fits a general description or seems out of place in a neighbourhood. What they are really after is information. A "no" answer from the witness is as acceptable as a "yes."

When the police conduct a line-up, however, they usually believe that they have detained the right person. But this strong belief substantially increases the risk of mis-identification when that assumption is wrong, they conclude.

For additional information contact Gonzalez on (206) 685-1572 or Ellsworth on (313) 763-5781 or (313) 747-3609.

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Haitian Police Training at the RCMP Academy



On Saturday, October 8, 1994, the first troop of Haitian expatriate trainees arrived at the RCMP Training Academy in

Regina, Saskatchewan, to commence their training in basic police techniques.

In accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding signed August 31, 1994, between the governments of Canada and the Republic of Haiti, the RCMP will supply basic police training for up to 100 expatriate Haitians at the RCMP Training Academy.

Firearms Surrendered During Amnesty

Non-registered weapons were still being forfeited to police as week eleven came to a close in the fourteen week Ontario government amnesty program.

Figures released by the Chief Provincial Firearms Office revealed that in one week, 25 nonregistered handguns and two restricted handguns were reported to have been surrendered. In addition, four non-registered military assault-type weapons were turned in.

The amnesty program, which began on Wednesday, June 1, 1994, has been responsible for the seizure of a number of firearms. The collected items include 744 pistols and revolvers aside from 102 military assault-type weapons, 504 shotguns and 1,034 non-restricted rifles.

Citizens have also turned in 378 "near firearms" consisting of pellet guns, BB guns, starter pistols and replica firearms. Bullets and shotgun shells came to a total of 117,446. Non-firearms weapons, such as crossbows, machetes, mace and martial arts devices were also collected. On the larger end of the scale 464 explosive devices, consisting of sticks of dynamite and pieces of military ordnance have been collected.

The amnesty program ran in Ontario until August 31, 1994. The training program will last 12 weeks for each of the four troops that commenced October IIth, 24th, and 31st (2 troops) respectively.

The Haitian expatriates arrived in Regina by chartered bus from Montreal. Members of the media were invited to attend a press conference at 11:00 A.M. in the Drill Hall of the RCMP Training Academy.

The RCMP "Haitian Police Training Project" Coordinator provided an overview of this initiative with the assistance of Training Academy personnel and a representative of the University of Regina School of Human Justice. The Haitian Police trainees were in attendance and available for interviews following the press conference.

It was quickly determined that



these candidates were quite articulate and in most cases well educated. Most were eager to commence training and even more eager to

return to their country after several years of absence.

The initiative is the result of bilateral discussions that were undertaken between the Canadian and Haitian government. The goal of the program is to develop Haitian Police personnel trained in policing in a democratic society who would return to Haiti to assist in the process of democratization.

Funding for the training of the 100 officers will total \$1.65 million and is being borne by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The development and management principles of the program have been established jointly between the RCMP International Training Branch and representatives of the Haitian Government.

The Haitian Police Training Program is based on a shortened model of training used by the RCMP for its trainees and modified to include principles of policing in a democracy. Included changes in the basic course will also include extensive training in Hatian laws and theoretical principles of human rights in a democracy.

Lecturers from the Haitian community in Montreal and the University of Regina School of Human Justice will provide information on policing in a democratic society; international and Haitian laws and charters; philosophies and principles of democracies; and policing a politically divided society.

The first graduation will be January 4, 1995.

Poor Police Response Time Reason for Vigilante Defence



Steven Bowskill

A 44-year-old druggest from a small town in southern Ontario has been found not guilty of using a revolverto assist

in the capture of two burglars attempting to enter his store. At the trial the store owner cited the fact that he found the average police response time to calls in the town was over 30 minutes.

A packed courtroom in Brighton, Ontario, broke into applause when gun charges against pharmacist Steve Bowskill were dismissed by Judge John Bark.

Bowskill was charged when he shot the rear tire out of a getaway vehicle after his Colborne drug store was robbed for the seventh time in two years last February.

The judge described Bowskill as an "honest, law-abiding small businessman" who had learned "from bitter experience" that there would be no police response for at least 30 minutes. The judge concluded that given the circumstances

Bowskill's conduct did not show a marked departure from the actions a reasonable and prudent person would take.

He also pointed out that private citizens are justified in effecting a legal arrest provided they only use as much force as is reasonably necessary.

Court was told Bowskill, a skilled marksman, was armed with a Colt .38 when he surprised two men who had jimmied open the front door to his drug store. He ordered them to put their hands in the air but instead the suspects ran to a van parked down the street.

Bowskill ran behind them and fired two rounds from his revolver into the van's rear tire. Police captured the suspects a short time later and they were eventually convicted.

Ontario Provincial Police have been coming under considerable criticism regarding their closing down of police detachments and increased response times. Small time drug traffickers from cities have realized the reduced risk of capture by hitting small town drug stores and in many cases are only too aware of police response times in many locations around the province.

It has been noted in the media that in some cases police responding to emergency calls must drive as much as 60 miles at certain times of the day.

Critics have reported causes for the delays are due to cost cutting by the police agency and decreased funding from the Provincial government. In a time of budget restraints from the province critics have reported the OPP and Solicitor General's office have been aggressively selling themselves to municipalities to obtain their police budgets and disband their existing forces. Some areas have reported a reduction in police response when police, who would normally police the towns, are responding to calls elsewhere.

One side effect appears to be an increase in insurance rates in areas not possessing their own police agencies or too small to warrant regular police patrols. Insurance industry people report that areas deemed to have inadequate police coverage are at risk of higher rates.

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28 Recommendations In Range Accident Inquest



After months of investigation the verdict of the coroner's jury into the death of Constable Jeffrey Paolozzi of Niagara Region Po-

lice was recently published in a seven page report. The document covers, among other subjects, firearms, training and range safety as well as a list of general recommendations.

In general, the jury recommended that the Niagara Regional Police acquire a firing range for their own use and that the Joint Health and Safety Committee review the range safety rules to ensure that they cover all aspects of firearm and range safety.

Jeffrey J. Paolozzi had been respected and highly regarded over his ten year career on the force. The officer was a knowledgeable weapons handler and marksman who was well versed in emergency tactics.

Unfortunately, the officer's life came to an end on February 6, 1993, as the result of a gunshot wound which Paolozzi sustained when the weapon of a fellow officer accidentally discharged. The bullet penetrated Paolozzi's abdomen and caused massive bleeding which led to his death.

The fatal accident took place at a police shooting range in a rural area of Thorold, Ontario. Paolozzi and another officer arrived at the range around 8 a.m. on a cold Saturday morning. The two men entered a 15-by 20 metre Quonset hut and prepared for a training exercise.

The accident occurred about an hour later. The officer died of a shot from a semi-automatic 9mm Glock which had recently been issued to Niagara's tactical unit.

Fellow officers called an ambulance which took Paolozzi to St. Catherine's General Hospital where he was later pronounced dead.

Thirty-two year old Paolozzi had been a member of the tactical unit since 1986. He was a highly skilled sniper who was called upon in crucial situations when weapons expertise and a cool head were needed.

Among other recommendations the jury also felt that firearm unloading stations should be established in all areas where weapons would likely be loaded or unloaded. In addition they also recommended that a separate area for cleaning weapons be provided.

In regards to firearms, the jury felt that no other firearms should be purchased by the Niagara Regional Police Force until the appointed instruction officer has been trained to use the weapon by the manufacturer. The instructor would have to meet Provincial Standards and would then be the only person to instruct others.

Another suggested precaution was a proposal to convert the Glock pistols the Niagara Regional Police possess from the standard trigger pull to the New York trigger pull, to comply with Ontario Regulation 926.

Recommendations for improving range safety are fairly basic. The jury suggests that officers wear protective vests at all time while inside the range and that no loaded weapons, other than those which are to remain holstered, be allowed at the range. The jury also stated that the a Standing Order should be issued which will prohibit unauthorized or unsupervised training involving "use of force".

Training improvements which were suggested included the development of "General Gun Handling" rules for the province of Ontario, This task would be undertaken by a committee of civilians and police officers who would be responsible for addressing proper skills and techniques required for the safe use of firearms.

The full text of the recommendations will be supplied in the December issue of Blue Line.

Eleven Canadian Officers Arrive In Haiti



Chief Supt. Neil Pouliot

The first contingent of eleven RCMP officers left for Haiti last month under the auspices of the United Nations Protection Forces and headed up by Chief Superintendent Neil Pouliot.

Pouliot will become the chief commissioner of a multi-nation police force for the next nine months under the terms of the UN Resolution 940.

The resolution will place Pouliot in command of 600 police officers from 8 nations. The RCMP will be eventually supplying 100 of the officers required.

The officer's duty will be to oversee Haiti's police, ensuring they act in a spirit of non-discrimination and protection of human rights. Another detail will be establishing a training program for current and future police officers. One of the biggest problems to be faced by the multi-national force is the fact that the majority of Hatian police are supporters of the deposed military regime. The officers are not trusted by the population and the concepts of policing the civillian masses have been greatly hampered by years of violence and hatred. One spokesman suggested it would be around 10 years before Haiti obtains a police force of any real professional standing.

Chief Supt. Pouliot comes with an impressive 32-year career with the RCMP. He is fluently bilingual and grew up in Niagra Falls, Ontario. He served in Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In addition he has worked as an instructor at the Academy in Regina and worked on a variety of details over the years including white collar crime and drug trafficking.

Considered an expert on organized international crime, Pouliot has worked closley with European-based INTERPOL and has extensive experience assisting with the investigation of international drug dealers.

In an interview with MacLean's Magazine Pouliot stated the Hatian people "have never had any reason before to trust or respect their police. Our challenge," headded, "is to convice the people that the police force should be seen as part of the solution, not the problem."



Police Impact Training Dummy

by Olana Koss

In one of those serendipitous acts from which genius springs, Cst. David Kiperchuk of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police created a training device that does a better job than what is currently being used, is cost efficient and uses a recyclable product.

Introduced to other Police Departments at the 'Use of Force Trainers' Conference hosted by Peel Regional Police at Brampton, Ontario on September 12 to 16, the Police Impact Training (P.I.T.) Dummy got an enthusiastic response as its improved application was readily recognized.

It all began in the basement of Kiperchuk's home which is outfitted as training gym and children's play area.

One day while the constable was striking a heavy bag with a police baton, his young son began striking a tire swing. Kiperchuk quickly realized the advantage of striking a tire, the most important being neither the tire or baton sustained any damage.

Since the tire swing was too low, it was raised to "centre body height" which proved to be limited in its practicality. The single tire did not allow for quick multi-level blows, similar to striking a blocking pad held by a cooperative partner. In its second stage of development, Kiperchuk attached three tires hanging straight down tread to tread. This allowed a greater versatility for combination strikes at multi levels.

Finally, adapting principles of a Wingchun wooden dummy (from the Chinese martial art popularized by the late Bruce Lee) Kiperchuk came up with the final creation: The P.I.T. Dummy. It can be struck with boots or any kind of impact weapon, it can be moved safely by a partner to incorporate lateral, forward and backward movements, essentially producing a "virtual reality" in training, a simulation of human movement.

One of the problems police officers face today, even with the new protective suits, is that in real life situations they must use real impact weapons and not the lightweight versions used in training. With the P.I.T. Dummy, actual impact weapons can be used in training affording a more accurate simulation. In addition, the dummy provides officers with the awareness of appendages - dynamic human beings with arms, and not static like a heavy bag.

Material for the P.I.T. Dummy is a readily available resource, economical and promotes environmental recycling of used tire products. It is easily used both indoors and outside, is resilient so that impact weapons will not be damaged. It allows for using a knife (a cut up tire can easily be replaced), striking, kicking, elbowing, trapping movements and body targeting - with a heavy bag the awareness of body targeting is lost. It allows for learning blocking techniques, incorporates timing and gap



distancing, and significantly, allows the wearing of police boots in training.

Instructors in the use of impact weapons are familiar with the cost of replacement of damaged blocking pads and heavy bags used in training. Cost-conscious departments resist frequent replacement of equipment which ranges in cost from \$75 to \$200 each. Trained officers who practice daily to maintain a certain level of proficiency with police impact weapons have had to resort to striking air to practice their skills.

It's not an uncommon sight to see a hanging departmental heavy bag with a sign posted nearby stating "No Striking with impact Weapons and/or Kicking with Police Boots On." For good reason. They are not constructed of material that is resilient enough to withstand the continuous ripping, puncturing, tearing strikes of impact weapons or police boots. Without realizing it, police garages and maintenance people are disposing of valuable training equipment which have not been

fully used by police officers.

The P.I.T. Dummy is a creative solution. It offers greater application of fighting skills, is environment friendly and, best of all, in a time of fiscal restraint, is relatively inexpensive and long lasting.

Cst. Daryl Kiperchuk has instructed defensive baton and police custody techniques for the RCMP and is currently a member of a tactical troop.

P.I.T. Dummy Materials required



Materials required for making a P.I.T. Dummy are (as illustrated in photo)

- tires (various sizes your preference)
- **■** u-bolt
- chain (for hanging)
- carriage spring (absorb shock) in chain)
- lag bolts and washers
- center drilled pieces of wood (acts as large washer) pipe (1" tubing)
- foam rollers (from exercise equipment)

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Altaris gives law enforcement professionals better control over events and resources, saving time when it matters the most. It helps process calls fast, dispatch resources efficiently, and manage communications more effectively.

A full-integrated system, Altaris is designed to meet the needs of any organization, from a major metropolitan agency to a campus police service. And, it can handle multiple police services in one or more jurisdictions.

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The Altaris CAD and RMs system is based on an open systems architecture. It is not dependant upon platform, operating system, workstation, presentation manager or data base. The Altaris system runs in a true client/server environment. It will support a variety of data base servers including Digital Equipment's VAX servers under OpenVMS, DEC's Alpha servers with either OpenVMS or OSF/1, Hewlett Packard servers, or IBM RISC 6000 servers. It will support a homogenous environment of client workstations including DOS/Windows, Windows/NT, OS/2, Apple Macintosh, X-Windows, or Motif

workstations. And the Altaris application will support several different relational data base management systems (RDBMS) including Oracle, Sybase, and Ingres.

Features

The Altaris application supports the incident entry procedure by processing information from your E-9-1-1 system interface and allowing the call-taker to enter and update incidents in response to calls. The system will allow the operator to view incident locations on the integrated map display or schedule incidents for future dispatch. It accommodates differential police response and the entry of supplemental incident information for suspect persons and vehicles.

Dispatchers can monitor incident and unit locations and status on the map display, provide recommendations, update unit status, and send narrative text messages and notifications. The Altaris CAD system supports field operations by allowing the operator to assign additional units to active incidents, update unit activity and incident status, generate service requests, and record filed-initiated activity.

Supervisors can also perform mainte-

nance on key system files such as incident type, unit, unit assignment, addresses and interactions, common place names, and catalogued alarms.

The Altaris system also generates valuable reports showing response times, analyzing incident distribution by type, time of day and geography, and summarizing officer activity.

Interfaces

The Altaris system supports all of the required public safety system interfaces including your E-9-1-1- ANI/ALI system, several third-party mapping and GIS systems, mobile digital terminals (both traditional MDT's and full-function laptop terminals), all of the major manufacturers' trunked and conventional voice radio systems, and automatic vehicle location GPS systems. PRC also provides comprehensive RMS interfaces to the RCMP's CPIC system and Statistics Canada's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system.

The PRC Advantage

PRC's Altaris system provides a smooth migration path for their existing installed client base. The GUI workstations can be implemented as a front end to the previous generation PRC CAD and RMS systems and the back end data base management system can be upgraded later.

For further information, contact PRC Public Sector Inc. at (905) 830-0193.

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Industry Platform

From time to time Blue Line Magazine permits the people involved in private industry to speak out about their products.

Readers should be aware that the following articles are written by the marketers of the subject material and Blue Line does not accept responsibility for the veracity of statements or claims made.

BARRDAY, INC.



Barrday is independent and Canadian owned. Its headquarters, weaving, finishing and pressing facility is located in Cambridge, Ontario and its cut and sew facility is located in Amprior, Ontario.

Since 1981 when it first entered the body armour market with a line of bullet resistant vests for civilian police departments, Barrday has maintained its position as the premiere supplier of soft and hard armour to Canadian military, para-military, police forces and security agencies across Canada. Barrday enjoys a distinct competitive advantage in that it is the only vertically

integrated company whose capabilities include fabric weaving, end garment fabrication and composite armour pressing.

The company's newest offerings include:

- A custom tailored female vest whose fit and comfort is unparalleled.
- Three tactical vests; one side opening, one front opening and one for use in warm climates.
- Many armour upgrades including hard armour plates, anti-trauma pads and two levels of sharp instrument protection.
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CANADIAN BODY ARMOUR LTD.



Canadian Body Armour Ltd. has manufactured soft body armour for Canadian Police since 1981. In 1993 opera-

tions moved to Brampton in order to expand the production facilities. Canadian now offers a customer service centre with fitting areas, meeting and show rooms.

Canadian Body Armour's emphasis has always been on providing state of the art products with special emphasis on service to thier customers. They work with all levels of law enforcement from the officer in uniform, emergency response, canine, drug, intelligence and marine units to personnel in purchasing and financing to ensure they are offering products which work well for both the end user and the agency.

Although their primary focus is on the manufacture of the latest in soft body armour, their product line has expanded to include special operations equipment for tactical and rescue units. Canadian Body Armour's latest item is a firearms loading/unloading station suitable for any location where firearms are being handled.

For more information contact: Canadian Body Armour Ltd.

Phone: 905 799-2999 FAX: 905-799-2890.

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Phone:902-835-1819 FAX: 902-835-2470.

Atlantic Police & Security Supply

PACIFIC BODY ARMOUR



When Pacific Safety Products Inc., began manufacturing body armour in 1990 the big question many people asked was why? Why would a

company known worldwide for manufacturing emergency medical kits become involved in designing and producing body armour.

The answer, in short, was that they were concerned about people's safety.

Pacific Body Armour began to manufacture armour in response to the numerous inquiries and growing requests by paramedics for protection against bullet and knife attacks.

Before becoming involved in the body armour field the Research and Development Department consulted with their customers mainly: police agencies, paramedics and military personnel. Their goal was to ensure the finished product would be functional and provide high performance.

Today the Research and Development Department at Pacific Body Armour still tests new and existing products to ensure they meet or exceed industry standards for safety and protection.

Pacific Body Armour realizes that their armour is used in a variety of high-risk professions and therefore the armour must adapt to unforeseen situations.

Pacific Safety Products

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POINT BLANK BODY ARMOUR

Point Blank Body Armour introduced over 50 new concealable, Tactical and Special products for 1994. New conceable armour includes three ballistic systems in the Genesis Series. The systems include Aramid, SpectraFlex and Genesis Hi-Lite.

Genesis features the innovative Multi-Impact Suspension System which has set new standards for ballistic protection since its introduction last year. The system is engineered to keep both the front and back panels of the vest secure at all times. At the same time this security does not compromise comfort. Genesis is especially effective against multiple hits because both panels remain in position and disperse the energy away from the impact point.

Point Blank's new line of tactical armour is designed to fulfill the special needs of today's tactical personnel. This new armour incorporates innovative closure methods, enhanced comfortability and contemporary pouch and pocket designs for modern tactical requirements.

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PROTECH ARMOR PRODUCTS



Protech Armored Products was founded in 1984 to manufacture and market ballistic protective vests. Since that time, Protech has expanded their product lines to include a full

range of riot and ballistic equipment for personnel and vehicle applications. The list of equipment includes helmets, faceshields, portable shields (riot and ballistic), vests, bomb blankets, and EOI search and disarmament suits. Each of these products have been developed and are manufactured by Protech Armored Products.

Mr. Martino, the president of the corporation, continues to manage the development of new products and maintains a "hands on" profile during the planning, engineering, and testing of the prototypes. This allows for immediate communication with technicians and engineers with a constant exchange of ideas and knowledge. This policy, and the input from our cus-

Blood Live

tomers in the military and law enforcement arenas allow fast response to customer needs with new or modified products.

Protech's innovative approach to ballistic systems enable protection in a wide variety of applications. Military aircraft, fixed and rotary wing, as well as overland vehicles, watercraft and personnel carriers have all benefited from this technology. Individual Body protection systems can be field modified to different Threat Level ratings by inserting or removing ballistic plates via existing pockets. Areas of body protection are also variable with attachable shoulder, collar and groin protection for many vest and body armour products.

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Second Chance Body Armor has, like most other c o m p a n i e s, strived to bring officers comfortable soft body ar-

mour. Second Chance's newest line of armour known as Monarch, offers superior comfort, concealability and performance.

Monarch is constructed with a ballistic fabric called Araflex IV. Araflex is manufactured for Second Chance exclusively with its properties under patent law.

The Monarch Armour includes a pat-

ented fabrication technique called Butterfly Lite. The Butterfly process offers superior multi-hit performance and reduced blunt trauma, without being stiff, thick and plastic-like.

In addition, Second Chance has replaced water-proof ballistic layers and air retentive covers with their new Gore-Tex Comfort Cool ballistic cover on all Monarch panels. The Gore-Tex panel cover gives water and oil repellency while still allowing 'breathability'.

Together, the Araflex, Butterfly Lite and Gore-Tex Comfort Cool combine to give every officer wearable body armour. Second Chance Body Armor

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PROTECTIVE PRODUCTS CORP.



Protective Products International Corp. located in Sunrise, Florida, has improved on the unblemished safety record of body armour. At the sug-

gestion of and in close cooperation with tactical teams from around the country, Protective Products has modified its tactical response vests to incorporate side and over-the-shoulder closures only.

The move away from front-opening vests, either zippered or velcroed, is carefully made to further reduce the probability of projectiles "sneaking" in past armour overlaps. The vests still retain their ease of use and comfort while their safety level is vastly increased.

Protective Products is known in the industry as the company that introduced the still new "factory-direct body armour"

concept. Realizing that most body armour manufacturers buy their Kevlar, Spectra, poly-cotton, velcro, thread, etc. from the same suppliers Protective Products decided to offer something different that truly benefited law enforcement personnel, superb prices.

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(Continued Page 24)

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Silent Partner Body Armour Inc., has been dedicated to quality and value for over twenty years. Silent Partner's management staff has a combined total of more than 100 years in the design,

development, testing and supply of body armour systems to users all over the world.

Silent Partner offers many lines of personal body armour which is light, comfortable and have better ballistic performance. While Silent Partner is proud of all its achievements, the production of the Blue Knight line of armour is one which stands out among the best.

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The second vest is a Canadian product designed by W.E.C. in cooperation with the M.U.C. police force and DuPont. Features of the vest include a ballistic protection compartment, interchangeable pockets and a removable lower body protector. W.E.C. claims it will revolutionize the way bullet-proof vests are made.

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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

Name of Child: JEANNA 1	DALE NO	ORTH		Sex: FEMALE
			BDUCTED 120 FROM HOME	
Height 4 FT. 3 IN.	Weight: 55 LBS.	Hair LT.BROWN		Eyes BLUE
Date Last Seen JUNE 28, 1993	Missing F		North 1	О АКОТА
Known Abductor:	UNKN	OWN		Sex:
Date of Birth:	Race:	Rela	Relation To Child	
Height	Weight	Hair		Eyes



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Officers Receive Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award



Detective Sergeant Brian McCready

Three police officers received the Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award (CBLEA) on August 23 during a ceremony which will took place in Montreal at the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP).

They are: Detective Sergeant Brian McCready of the Metropolitan Toronto Police; Detective Michael McDonald of the Metropolitan Toronto Police and Sergeant Detective John Keays (retired) of the Montreal Urban Community Police.

The Award, which consists of a gold medal and citation, is prestigious and highly coveted in police circles. It is presented annually by the Canadian Bankers Association (CBA) to police officers for outstanding action in combating bank-related crime. The Award was launched in 1972.

This year's presentation at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal, followed a dinner attended by some 300 police chiefs representing Canadian law enforcement agencies from coast to coast.

Mr. Leon Courville, President and Chief Operating Officer, National Bank of Canada, and member of the Executive Council of the CBA, presented the gold medals. He was assisted by CACP President Chief William McCormack, Metropolitan Toronto Police.

The 1994 recipients bring the number of Canadian police officers who have received the CBLEA gold medal to 157.

Detective Sergeant Brian McCready and Detective Michael McDonald

During the months of June and July 1993, four CIBC branches were robbed by four armed and violent individuals. With the exception of the license number of a possible suspect vehicle provided by a citizen following the first robbery commit-



Detective Michael McDonald

ted by the gang, police had no leads as to the identity of the gunmen.

Early in their investigation, Detectives McCready and McDonald established that the license plate number in question was a registered "ghost car". That is, the registrant's name was likely fictitious. Despite a lengthy verification of official records, no such person could be found.

The two officers did not give up, but began a laborious process of attempting to locate other references to the vehicle in question. Municipal parking records going back a number of years were reviewed for possible violations; however, without success.

The two officers spent hours at the Ministry of Transportation and Communications office reviewing old motor vehicle records. Their tenacity paid off, when an old accident report (2-3 years earlier) involving the suspect vehicle was located. Further inquiries revealed that the individual who was driving the car at the time of the accident had a criminal record dating back several years.

The two officers then set about attempting to locate the individual and the
suspect vehicle. They concentrated their
search in a particular area of Metro Toronto because the robberies believed to
have been committed by the suspect in
question and his accomplices occurred in
that municipality. Because both officers
lived in the area, much of their investigative efforts took place on their own time.
Their thoroughness in the investigation
and subsequent search was rewarded when
both the suspect and the vehicle were located in late July.

Detectives McCready and McDonald launched an extensive police surveillance operation and, assisted by fellow officers, the four suspects were arrested following a



Detective Sergeant John Keays (Retd.)

fifth hold-up against another CIBC branch. Based on the evidence gathered by officers McCready and McDonald, all four accused are now serving lengthy prison terms.

Detective Sergeant John Keays (Retd.)

Endless patience, unshakeable determination and a keen sense of duty. This description sums up the behaviour of former Detective Sergeant John Keays, now retired from the Montreal Urban Community Police Department, in investigating a major commercial fraud ring that operated for several years. Mr. Keays even agreed to remain on the case after he retired.

It was an extremely complex case regarding a fraud ring involving some 100 people - including lawyers, notaries, professional appraisers, mortgage loan officers at various financial institutions, and a mortgage broker - who had taken part in fraudulent transactions involving \$10 million and the sale of about 150 properties.

About 10 banks were the targets of this vast scheme, including the Bank of Montreal, the CIBC and Bank of America Canada.

To provide an idea of the scope of the work accomplished by Mr. Keays and his team during the investigation, 226 charges were heard by seven Superior Court judges, the case then went to the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada, 25 motions of all types were made by the defence, some 20 lawyers worked on the case and 304 witnesses provided testimony. The files, reports, statements and other documents pertaining to the case filled 60 boxes.

This exhaustive effort resulted in 15 of the 17 defendants being convicted.

Detective Sergeant Keays never counted the hours he spent on the case and often sacrificed his family life for it. He proved beyond a doubt that he was a police officer of great determination. He meets the selection criteria for the Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award perfectly.



Officer Collecting Xmas Presents For **Needy Kids**

by Myron Love

For the second year running, RCMP officer Tom Lowden is spearheading a campaign to collect and gift wrap Christmas presents for underprivileged children on Manitoba reserves. Last year, the sixyear veteran of the force distributed 700 toys to children on three reserves and reserve children at the Children's Hospital in Winnipeg. This year, he hopes to give away 1,200 to 1,500 gifts including hockey sticks and nets and hockey cards.

Lowden, who is stationed in Selkirk, just North of Winnipeg, started Gifts for Kids last year because he saw how many Christmas presents his own three children received every year and felt it wasn't right when there were other kids who had nothing to look forward to on Christmas Day. Last year, he and the other members of his detachment spent two to three nights wrap-

ping the presents.

This year, he says, because of the size of the project, he has approached a local elementary school for help. Every child has been encouraged to bring a gift under \$10 to school. The parents' committee will wrap the gifts.

"We are working on an ongoing type of big brother relationship between our school here and one up north," Lowden says.

Another project Lowden has initiated this year is the Onside Program whereby police officers take underprivileged teens (aged 11 - 17) who have had run-ins with the law, to Winnipeg Blue Bomber and Winnipeg Jets games. He hopes the Onside Program will become a national program.

News Briefs

On October 13, 1994 the State of Virginia passed a bill abolishing Parole.

In a recent press release by Virginia Governor George Allen it was noted that the legislation abolishing Parole was overwhelmingly adopted in a special session of the General Assembly in September. The new bill specifies all persons committed to prison for offences on or after January 1, 1995, will not be eligible for parole of any kind.

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled in a September judgement that officers arresting persons in Provinces who posses a state funded free legal advice line must notify the arrested persons about this service and supply the number to the arrested person. If the province does not have a system set up they are not obliged to set one up and officers, of course, need not give such a warning.



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Sales Call Helps Calgary Police Capture Car Thieves



It was a case of a real life imitating sales pitch. Good guys and bad guys. A car chase. News media on the scene. Two arrests that could only have been made with the

aid of a helicopter. And a concession from skeptics that aerial police patrol really works.

The drama unfolded last July in Calgary, Alberta, where two McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Systems representatives were in town to "hawk" the MD 520N, the world's quietest helicopter, to the Calgary Police Services.

Hawk is an appropriate term because Calgary is moving forward with its community-sponsored Helicopter Air Watch for Community Safety program known as "HAWCS." The helicopter of choice for the privately funded program is the NOTAR system-equipped MD 520N, which continues to gain acceptance in law enforcement.

HAWCS was formed last year by friends and family of Constable Rick Sonnenberg, who was killed by a hit-andrun driver who was trying to elude police during a high-speed chase.

The officer's life, many say, would have been spared if Calgary police had a helicopter at their disposal.

The story unfolded June 21 as McDonnell Douglas representatives Tony Brown and Don Bachali were completing an MD 52ON demonstration flight for a local Canadian Broadcasting Corp. reporter.

As the helicopter landed, Constable Mike Lemore approached Brown, alerting him about a car theft in progress. "Something is going down," he said. "Let's go."

With that, Brown and Lemore lifted off in search of the car thieves. The reporter stayed behind with Bachali.

Because the helicopter was equipped with a Wulfsberg radio and preset channels, Brown and Lemore were able to provide instantaneous communication with ground units, headquarters and the dispatcher. And the aircraft's communications suite allowed the reporter and other officers on the ground to hear the pursuit unfold.

The pursuit started out without incident. "we found the thieves almost immediately," Brown recalled. "They were driving through a residential area. At first I thought it was the wrong car."

But when ground units, guided by Lemore from the MD 520N, attempted to stop the car, the driver drove off at high speed and the chase began.



Acting as an aerial command center, the MD 52ON tracked the car from about 500 feet through the streets of Calgary.

"Because it's so quiet, I doubt they ever heard us coming," Brown said.

The two youths later abandoned the car, but were unable to elude police because the helicopter was hovering above, keeping ground units aware of their movement by radio.

When the chase was over, the suspects were captured, the car was recovered and the police reported that "without the helicopter, we'd still be looking for them."

Even the local newspaper, The Calgary Sun, acknowledged in an editorial that it was changing its mind about helicopters for law enforcement.

"Frankly," the editorial began, "we're always a bit skeptical of those hawking high-tech solutions to every problem. But we're willing to suspend our disbelief when it comes to HAWCS — a super-sophisticated helicopter Calgary police foresee as their eye-in-the-sky to help track and catch all manner of crooks."



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Up-Coming Events

November 9 - 10, 1994 GreaterMetroTorontoPoliceTradeShow Scarborough - Ontario

The staff of the Metropolitan Toronto Police College in conjunction with Blue Line Magazine will host their second annual trade show. This event will attract over 50 companies and individuals with products and services of interest to law enforcement. The show is open to all emergency services personnel. For further details contact Paul Vorvis at (416) 324-0590 or Fax (416) 324-0597.

November 26, 1994 In Harmony With The Community New Market - Ontario

York Regional Police Male Chorus will present an evening of music at the St.Elizabeth Seton Catholic Church which will feature music from Ottwa Police, Metro Toronto Police, Halton Region Police and York Region Police Chroale groups. Proceeds to Big Sisters of York Region, For tickets call Supt. Lowell McClenny at (905) 830-0303 Ext. 7960.

December 12 - 15, 1994 Campaign Against Marijuana Plants South Lake Tahoe - California

The Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) and the California Department of Justice will be hosting its 1994 critique and seminar at the Embassy Suites Hotel. It is designed to update officers on trends of cultivation and eradication efforts in California during 1994. Post approved training will also include dealing with traumatic stress, urban survival for spouses, and asset seizure. For further inforamtion contact Carol Colla or Dale Ferranto at (916) 464-2020

February 7 - 8, 1995 Martial Arts Insturctors Course Moncton - New Brunswick

The Police Martial Arts Association will be sponsoring a Confrontational Analysis Introductory Course. The two day course will present practical and theory presentations. For more information contact Doug Devlin at (506) 387-5126.

April 27 - 29, 1995 Crime Prevention Symposium Mississauga - Ontario

Plan to attend the 2nd annual Crime Prevention Symposium at the Days Inn, Airport Rd., Mississauga, Ont. For further details call Rosemary Raycroft at (705) 326-6464 or Fax (705) 325-7725 or Kirk Anderson at (416) 324-4308 Fax (416)324-4302.

June 9 - 10, 1995 Georgian College LASA Reunion Barrie - Ontario

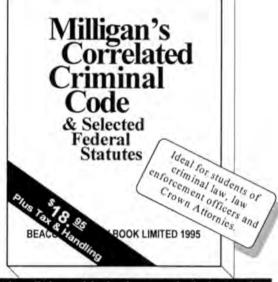
Georgian College LASA Program is hosting a weekend 25th Anniversary reunion for all graduates, consisting of wine & Cheese social, sports day and dance. Contact Nancy Wagner at (705) 722-1535 Fax (705) 722-5175.

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