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Now here is a real head turner! Kids, dogs and cops.

Kayla McCaffery is just 4 years old but decided to take her dog, Disney, for a walk just for this opportunity to grace the cover of Blue Line Magazine. Constables Karin Levina and Marc Brunet of the Ottawa-Carleton Police Service Bicycle Squad took time out as well to give us a perfect image to highlight the 96th Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

On page 10 in this issue you will find a guide to the Trade Exhibits of the Conference. This year’s organizers advised us that this show will be open to all law enforcement personnel on both Monday and Tuesday (Aug. 26 and 27) with production of appropriate identification.

This is a perfect opportunity to see a wide array of products and services that you may only have been reading about. Blue Line Magazine will be there. We hope you can make it too.
Some attitude adjustment toward Auxiliary members may be in order

By Morley Lymburner

While skimming the news wires I ran across an article about arming auxiliary officers. The general trend of the article was against the concept of arming them because "Auxiliary officers are civilians and citizens should not be trained on prohibited weapons." The article also complained that Auxiliary members of the force are not psychologically screened nor as fully trained as regular members and therefore should not be routinely armed.

What was baffling me was... why are they not up to a standard that would give the parent police force faith in their ability to carry a firearm?

I found the criticism for not arming the officers a far more negative reflection on that agency's ability to recruit and train their own members than an adequate explanation in support of their argument. After all, these auxiliary members are wearing the same uniform and, while working with a regular member, hold almost the same authority. They most certainly accept the same risks as the regular member but do not expect to get paid or receive the benefits of a regular member.

For the most part auxiliary or reserve members are good hard-working citizens who simply care enough about their community and police service that they are willing to sacrifice a few of their off-hours to help. Sure it's a little adventure for them and for the most part they do not care to do the task on a full time basis. (I would dare say this attitude alone would put them in the category of not only mentally sane but very much up for the task as well.)

I have other thoughts on this subject which I think many police forces should think seriously about.

If you put a person on the street wearing the same uniform that crooks like to shoot at you had better be prepared to ensure they can protect themselves accordingly. If not from a moral standpoint then at least on the vicarious liability side of the issue.

If you don't think there are far more citizens out there who know how to use weaponry which is far more sophisticated than the average police officer's you had better wake up. Canada has a considerably larger armed forces personnel, past and present, trained in weaponry that would put a police officer's pistol training to shame. In addition these ex-military people are aggressively trained to mentally handle the taking of a human life. Simply put Canadian police officers are trained to keep the peace and do not receive this type of training. If a police officer approaches most incidents feeling he/she is better trained and equipped than the person behind every door they may get their name placed on a plaque in Ottawa in the back alley of the Parliament Building.

If a police agency is worried about the mental or intellectual level of the people they put in their uniform then the problem is theirs to notify.

Just because auxiliary officers carry a weapon on patrol does not mean they carry it home with them. It is up to the parent police force to secure the weapons.

One huge advantage to having a qualified armed partner on patrol is that it is one more person whom the regular member does not have to worry as much about in a dangerous situation.

From the moment officers are eligible for a pension, no matter how small, they are working for less money. This is simple arithmetic and common sense. For example if after 25 years service you are eligible for a 40% pension you are now working for 40% less money. That money is the officer's if he works or not. This simple factor is enough reason for many well trained and experienced officers to leave for another job and before they have lost their enthusiasm for the policing profession itself.

These are the perfect persons to actively recruit for your auxiliary members. They are trained, qualified and known. Get them!

If the real problem is labour issues (and I know it) then deal with it. I have not met very many auxiliary officers who really want to take away a police officer's job for no pay at all. I do not think there is much risk here at all. It is the regular members who are really in the driver's seat on this issue. Just remember if you are going to have uniformed police officers-auxiliary or otherwise - then give them authority AND protection.

During my 25 years in policing I have met very many fine auxiliary and reserve officers. They have been at least as dedicated and enthusiastic as any regular member. The knowledge they brought to me from their other life came in handy on many occasions:

- a locksmith when an elderly woman locked herself out of her house;
- a registered nurse at the scene of one of my more serious collisions;
- a carpenter who fixed the door of an apartment after a drug raid on the wrong house;
- a heavy equipment operator who returned a bulldozer that was set in motion by vandals;
- an ex-military firearms trainer who taught me more about handling my gun then our police trainers were then permitted;
- an investigator for Revenue Canada when I needed some tax advise;
- a man who was a martial arts instructor who covered my butt real good at a bar fight with six rowdies. (We arrested them all!);
- a lady who made some of the nicest cookies I ever tasted (we called her Cookie!)

When working with me an Auxiliary member never left unhappy nor unappreciated... and they never bought the coffee.

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Taking care of small crimes can solve big problems

By David Frum - Toronto Sun

NEW YORK - This is a city of communities in ways that non-New Yorkers - who notice only its vastness - often find difficult to understand. Evelyn Alvarez, owner of the Dutch Girl cleaners on upper Park Avenue was a prominent local character. The brutal murder of this kindly old lady in the early morning hours of June 11 touched off an outburst of mass grief.

That morning, Alvarez opened her store shortly after 6 a.m., as she usually did. She was attacked, robbed and beaten to death on the sidewalk in front of her own window.

It’s a horrible story — made a little less horrible by the amazing news that the New York police caught the killer within 36 hours. How? One of the very first decisions Giuliani made upon taking office in 1994 was that New York’s police would no longer turn a blind eye to petty crime and disorderly behavior. If you urinated on the street or yelled at a woman passing by, you could be arrested and fingerprinted.

But that's a story that tells us something encouraging about the renaissance of New York under Mayor Rudolph Giuliani.

One of the very first decisions Giuliani made upon taking office in 1994 was that New York’s police would no longer turn a blind eye to petty crime and disorderly behavior. If you urinated on the street or yelled at a woman passing by, you could be arrested and fingerprinted.

By the amazing news that the New York police caught the killer within 36 hours. How? One of the very first decisions Giuliani made upon taking office in 1994 was that New York’s police would no longer turn a blind eye to petty crime and disorderly behavior. If you urinated on the street or yelled at a woman passing by, you could be arrested and fingerprinted.

Two months before this one-man crime wave Royster had been fired from a job because of his seething hostility toward his customers, especially women. He had previously been discharged from the Navy for psychiatric reasons. Had the New York police winked at that March 26 turnstile jump, all four of Royer’s crimes would likely have gone unsolved. As it is, he will now be prosecuted and could soon face New York’s newly reinstated death penalty. It’s not a happy ending, but it is justice: something crime-plagued New York once saw too little of.

And thanks to the effective administration of justice, New York is once more becoming a good place to live. Crime rates have plunged by more than 30% in Mayor Giuliani’s two years in office. On a weekend visit, this one-time New Yorker was startled by how much pleasantness the city seemed. The maniacs who used to haunt Upper West Side streets have vanished. So have the squeegee men and the panhandlers/muggers who accosted women and old people as they exited cash machines. The weird refuse, filthy undergarments, old bedding, tin cans that used to defile the parks have been cleaned up.

New York Times correspondent John Tierney points out there are more than 150 U.S. cities with populations greater than 109,000. New York is now the 132nd most dangerous of them, tied with Boise, Idaho.

Meanwhile, our Canadian cities are heading in completely the opposite direction. Toronto, in particular, seems to have adopted the disastrous policing policies of pre-Giuliani New York, laughing off petty crime and shrugging its shoulders at dirt, graffiti and disorder.

Those of us on the Canadian right are often taunted for our interest in adopting the policies that have strengthened the U.S. economy. What on earth are we to make of those on the Canadian left who seem determined to adopt the policies that have wrecked U.S. cities?

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A book that teaches cops how to “catch ‘em on the fly”

Title: Tactics for Criminal Patrol
Author: Charles Remsberg
Publisher: Calibre Press
Reviewed by: Blair McQuillan

Before you decide to buy a copy of Tactics for Criminal Patrol, the latest offering from Calibre Press, you have to determine how dedicated you are to your chosen profession.

If you most commonly spend your patrol hours in your cruiser drinking coffee and listening to the radio, you should keep your money in your pocket as you pass the book store and use it to purchase a nice comfortable backrest for your car.

However, if you are aggressive about enforcing the law, pro-active in your approach to police work and deem search-and-seizure laws to be significant tools of your trade, Tactics for Criminal Patrol is one book you cannot afford to overlook.

Following on the heels of Street Survival and The Tactical Edge, author Charles Remsberg has put together a comprehensive guide to vehicle stops, drug recovery and officer survival.

The core concept of criminal patrol states that vehicle stops are golden opportunities for unique field investigations which, with the right volume of contacts, the right knowledge and creativity, and the right approach, can lead to major felony arrests.

Tactics for Criminal Patrol caters to the front-line officer who is determined to take prisoners in the war against traffickers who haul contraband and weapons.

This well written and visually comprehensive guide illustrates successful tactics, procedures and strategies to follow and use while conducting criminal patrol. During the course of the book, the reader will cover everything from interpreting the cues of contraband concealment, to gaining the position of advantage and from forming probable cause, to combating courtroom questions.

In addition, the reader will gain a greater insight into how to move beyond the initial roadside bust and use information which results from the arrest of a trafficker to catch assailants.

The book also builds on the patrol skills of “observation, conversation and tactical thinking.”

Observation skills are honed in the initial chapter of the book. The reader is given tips on how to spot possible couriers, the vehicles which are favoured by this group and “curiosity ticklers” which help to identify vehicles carrying contraband.

The book becomes a fascinating read as the habits of drug couriers and the telltale signs of a courier vehicle are explained. The “curiosity ticklers” alone cover 12 pages of text and are supported by photos taken during actual busts.

The in-depth explanations and visual aids give the reader a detailed picture as to what to look for while conducting criminal patrol.

Some of these “ticklers” include the presence or absence, of dirt on various parts of a vehicle, a driver who appears to be nervous or self-conscious and the presence of multiple deodorants in a vehicle. These and other visual cues can be used to help detect a drug courier and make a large-scale bust.

As the book progresses, the reader gains insight as to how to generate a rapport with the occupants of a vehicle, conduct a sensory pat-down and gain consent to search through a psychological setup.

The aspect of gaining rapport is the essential aspect of this chapter as it outlines the verbal tactics which will ease the motorist into a relaxed state thus making it easier to learn more through the course of the sensory pat-down and gain a consent, or form probable cause to conduct a search.

The book builds on the skills used to detect the vehicles used for trafficking and gives the reader some insight as to how to find more contraband clues through observation and conversation.

“People loosen up and talk most easily to those they consider friendly, understanding, trustworthy, helpful and non-threatening. Think of Columbo on TV: affable, laid-back, not too sharp, chatty, nosy but "undiscerning" cop seeming to have no interest or talent for detecting anything serious,” the book states.

By deliberately projecting that personality, apparently just trying to make small talk while you’re handing a ticket, you disarm guilty parties psychologically and encourage overconfidence on their part. This, in fact, sucker them right into conversational traps you’re setting up.

It is important to keep in mind that topics previously mentioned are not the only ones covered in Tactics for Criminal Patrol and that many themes run throughout the context of the book, as they build on each other during the course of a criminal stop and subsequent investigation.

Various survival tactics, for example, are examined in every chapter of the book. As the initial stop turns into an investigation and possible bust, Tactics for Criminal Patrol gives tips on how to approach a vehicle given the location of the stop, how to gain a position of advantage and defend against attacks by motorists.

In addition, the book outlines cues which indicate when an attack is imminent, as well as, the times when an officer is most at ease and most likely to be taken by surprise.

The book also covers many legal advantages and pitfalls which must be kept in mind as the vehicle stop progresses from a search and seizure to a subsequent arrest and trial. The book outlines methods and skills which will ultimately maximize field operations and report writing skills, in order to minimize arguments from a defence attorney once the case goes to trial.

Overall, Tactics for Criminal Patrol is a comprehensive guide to vehicle stops, drug detection and survival. Real life accounts of major busts, tactical mistakes and tips from peers, help to complete the book by lending credibility to the fact that the theory behind criminal patrol is an effective weapon in the war against traffickers.

Calibre Press and Charles Remsberg have empowered officers of the law by giving them a guide to the seedy underworld of drug trafficking and pinpointed the weaknesses within their operations. All that is left is for you to take them off the streets of your community.
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Blue Line - News Week

August September, 1996

Blue Line Magazine
Consultation is key to police amalgamation process

By Patrick McCaffery

Communication, consultation and a lot of committees—these are key elements driving the process of change at the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service. It is a process that began on January 1, 1995 when the former Gloucester, Nepean and Ottawa Police Services came together under Bill 143 to create one regional organization. And while the target date for completion is January 1, 1997 it will take more than legislation to truly amalgamate three former police services. It will take communication and teamwork to build upon the proud past of each agency and create a bright future.

Amalgamation represents a major change for policing in the region involving the integration of some 830 police officers and 350 civilians, hundreds of volunteers and approximately 160 specialty sections. Despite the monumental change at hand and significant issues being faced, the business of providing quality service has remained a top priority.

This year, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service expects to handle 270,000 calls for service. One of the reasons for the relatively smooth transition to date is because members have been involved in the process of change from the start. The plan has been to use the amalgamation process as a platform for building upon existing strengths, seizing opportunities and mitigating the weaknesses.

From the onset, the Chief and Executive made a commitment that any change would be engineered through the actual service provider. After all, who knows better than the people actually doing the job. While management still makes the final decision, those working within the system, including the clients, have the opportunity to express what form the change should take. To date, this basic axiom has made good business sense.

Naturally, several critical issues had to be considered before undertaking a change of this magnitude. "Our first order of business was to set up a team that would oversee the amalgamation process," explains Chief of Police Brian Ford. "This team came together in May, 1995 and was given four key areas of responsibility: strategic planning, developing a new service delivery model around community policing, communication and consultation, and monitoring the amalgamation process in light of legislative requirements." Another equally important group was also established: an employee-based advisory committee with representatives from across the Ottawa-Carleton Police. This 21 member group has been active in seeking member input on a number of important issues. This committee is expected to identify issues and bring forward the concerns of the membership as well as provide direction. They are also expected to keep their colleagues up-to-date on activities and issues being discussed.

"We act as a link between the membership and the Organizational Change Project Team. We talk with members to find out their opinions on issues related to amalgamation and seek their suggestions," says Acting Sergeant Bruce Watts who chairs the employee group.

For instance, this committee played an integral role in choosing a core value for the new organization — asking all members for a concise sentence that would answer the question, "What is the central belief about our service?"

In response, 43% of members cast ballots for one of four suggestions and chose "Working together for a safer community". This simple statement is now a governing tenant of how the new organization does business, helping guide members in their daily decision-making. This common value is shared by everyone and emphasizes the Ottawa-Carleton police's commitment to enhancing strategic partnerships with the community.

Other examples of successful consultation with members is the monthly publication of an employee newsletter. This proposal was tabled by one committee which recognized that the membership had concerns about the existing level of communication. This newsletter was named "The Broadcast" and has been a useful tool in keeping staff abreast of current events. Likewise the newly-formed "Chief's Message Line" which is a weekly information line, has proved to be a valuable vehicle for highlighting more immediate issues. Both of these tools are
managed by a full-time civilian communications expert.

Even though most committees are still in the process of refining their final products (e.g., radio system, new service delivery model around problem-oriented policing, district mapping etc), several other committees have already achieved remarkable employee driven results. This includes those members who designed the new shoulder flash, hat badge, and cruiser markings, delivered the pistol transition program as well as those committee members who helped evaluate the needs and tenders for the voice-mail telephone system. Together, or in isolation, these all stand out as remarkable examples of employee empowerment especially since most committee members are volunteers who must still attend to the day-to-day policing responsibilities.

**Clothing and Equipment Committee**

One employee group that has shone particularly well was the Clothing and Equipment Committee. The success of this Committee is symptomatic of the organizational mind-set of this new police service and a walk through its processes is quite enlightening.

This ten-person committee is composed of a wide range of uniformed ranks, including representation from the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Association. Early on they decided upon four criteria which would dictate all clothing and equipment purchases. Ranked by order of importance these are — officer safety, comfort in the field, durability and cost.

Interestingly, it was not necessary to trade off one criterion to satisfy another. This committee was able to harmonize all the criteria and still recommend a product that achieved their objectives at a cost per item that was typically less expensive than existing equipment. The constable in the field wears an identical uniform as the Chief of police with only minor alterations to satisfy the needs of specialty units such as Tactical. By working with a clothing manufacturer who assisted them with design and specifications, they were able to go to tender with a well thought out plan. By conducting internal surveys, which garnered a 60% return rate, the committee was able to gauge the membership’s views.

The navy coloured uniform is more reminiscent of some specialty units such as tactical, but is sharp and crisp. When they first appeared, the Ottawa Citizen ran a full page article in the fashion section entitled “Natty in Navy”. Like them, the officers have given this new look a thumbs up. It is interesting to note that appearance wasn’t even part of the Regional Clothing Committee’s criteria. For them this uniform just made good business sense.

Committee Chair Inspector Karl Erfle, indicated that there were several health and safety concerns which had to be addressed. Instead of light blue shirts and accessories which “fluoresced at night when lights were shone on them”, the navy shirts and black undershirt now permit concealment and the omission of ties, with button-down shirts makes for more functional attire. The non-reflective, pewter breast badge and name tag fit the criteria of being health and safety conscious.

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Like the shirts, the pants are no longer unisex or even off the rack. Every officer was tailor fitted. The waist band of the pants is significantly wider than regular so as to distribute tension over a larger, more comfortable area. Further contributing to this comfortable fit is the triple means for fastening the pants (two clips and one button). Another thin band of silicone also secures shirts from becoming untucked. The assortment of pockets, including large, Velcro pockets or standard pockets with nylon edging for reinforcement and longer wear, means even a ticket book can be carried comfortably.

Female officers applauded the unique pocket-within-a-pocket feature of these pants. Previously female officers had expressed concern that their already overcrowded gun belts provided no place to carry extra magazines. But now there is a functional spot to secure extra clips. A sewn-in crease helps to maintain their dressy look. The lack of a coloured stripe, and all season weight, contributed to a significant cost savings which permitted these pants to be produced at no additional cost over the previous issue.

Footwear is now high or low cut boots, depending on the season and is very similar to what the Tactical Unit presently wears. Their lightweight leather and canvas composition was so popular, several officers had been purchasing them with their own funds prior to them becoming standard issue. Accessories such as the name tag were also well thought out. Apart from being non reflective, they generally only show the officer’s last name and first initial. However some officers working in the youth and community policing sections were seeking a less formal contact and their tags now show their entire first name. Manufacturing of these accessories, like the entire uniform, was contracted to local businesses first and when not available other sources were sought.

The Clothing and Equipment Committee has been reconstituted now that their principal task has been successfully completed. They have continued to review and test both new and existing equipment, making ongoing refinements and recommendations (for example, the Velcro shirt flaps haven’t performed up to promised specifications). They are currently examining lightweight forage caps, ASP batons and recently had a directive passed allowing for any officer working outdoors to receive sun screen.

The fact that the Chief and the executive level managers made no changes to any of the recommendations made by the Regional Clothing and Equipment Committee speaks to the validity of the amalgamation process. This is a process which is driven overall by three simple questions: Where are we now? Where do we want to go? How do we get there from here? Involving active participation of the service’s members through committees is enabling the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police to answer these questions and develop an organization where communication and consultation are truly valued.

Brian J. Ford has been the Chief of the Ottawa-Carleton Police Service since its amalgamation in 1995. He previously served with the City of Ottawa Police for over 30 years and was promoted to Chief of Police of that Service in 1992.

Chief Ford is a graduate of Carleton University and Queen’s University and holds a B.A. in Political Science and Sociology and a Master’s degree in Public Administration.

Chief Ford is married with two sons and lives in the Ottawa-Carleton Region. This year Chief Ford is the Host Chief of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference.

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**Blue Line Magazine**

August September, 1996

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Never Let Them Walk Alone

The York Regional Police, "Chief's Own Pipes and Drums," and "Chief's Ceremonial Unit," were honoured to be invited to perform at the United States National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial, Washington D.C. on May 12 to 16th. Their trip was marked with many highlights, tributes, and several extremely emotional moments. These emotional moments have been the catalyst for Pipe Major Bob Whitman to express for his group their experiences and thoughts to Blue Line Magazine's readers.

By Bob Whitman

Policing is one of those professions where bonds are formed not only individually but organizationally. These are both overtly visual and clear or come subconsciously. One experiences this phenomenon only too clearly when invited to participate with a gathering of officers from many diverse cultures, varied interests, and departments; while at the same time meeting for a common purpose of honouring our fallen men and women who have laid down their lives for the safety of others in their communities.

During the three National Memorial Services attended by our group we were constantly reminded of the following statistics:
- each year 1 out of every 9 officers is assaulted,
- 1 out of every 25 officers is injured in the line of duty,
- on average 1 police officer is killed somewhere in America every 52 hours.

While walking in and around the National Law Enforcement Memorial, at Judiciary Square it was obvious that this is a very special place. People are surrounded by peace and tranquility, well manicured trees and flower beds, with a reflecting pool to relax the soul. Loved ones were visiting those persons special to them, garnering strength, love, and solace from the marble walls bearing the names of over 14,000 courageous officers that gave their lives.

To see loved ones tracing a name of a fallen officer tears at the heart; to see wreaths, flowers and letters left in remembrance of a visit draws tears to the eyes. 1995 saw a further 174 law enforcement officers give their lives, their deaths not in vain, as they will be remembered as heroes at the National Law Enforcement Memorial.

Reflections on the Canadian experience

I thought back to my visits to our own National Law Enforcement Memorial in Ottawa, and unfortunately I questioned several aspects of it. My collection of thoughts in no way is designed to find fault with the effort and work done to date by many dedicated and responsible persons to memorialize and honour our fallen officers. It is my fervent hope that my thoughts may be the motivation to look at our memorial site and service from a different perspective. We may have something to learn from the American way of organization and presentation.

Do we provide quiet, honoured ground to reflect or contemplate times past with our fallen officers? Is this accomplished at the rear receiving area and parking lot of the parliament buildings? Our plaque with names engraved so grandly and ceremoniously lying at ground surface so near to the travelled area of the parking lot, presents a danger to those standing in frontto pay their respects. Weather and the elements, together with road grime splashing from the parking lot as vehicles motor by in winter make me ask questions! Or was this location a secondary thought from politicians to appease the police profession?

I understand that the Canadian Police Association in conjunction with the Canadian Chief's of Police Association have now taken on the responsibility of hosting and coordinating the 1996 National Police Memorial Service. As an officer of over 30 years in the policing profession I trust that the thrust of the service will be directed more to those of survivors of deceased officers.

Offer support to surviving families. Provide the opportunity for these people to attend the Nation's Capitol by having a planned program of events along with support group meetings which they can attend. Through this initia-
tive survivors can come to know the reality that a death of an officer affects the whole Nation. Survivors should be reassured that in Ottawa, a city shrouded in this nation’s history, their loved ones are now part of that history.

In this way the memorial is not just about pain, suffering and heartbreak; but about, pride, honour and knowing that a police officer had meaning and purpose having accepted the ultimate sacrifice. Yes, there were powerful emotions shared by our group attending the United States National Law Enforcement Memorial.

**Pride in traditions shared**

Our group travelled 14hrs. by bus, York Region to Washington D.C. arriving Monday 13 May 1996. On this date we visited the Lincoln Monument, Vietnam War Memorial, Korean War Memorial, and attended the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Candlelight Vigil.

Following the service attendees then retired to socialize at the Fraternal Order of Police Lodge #1. At this location our Mini-band and Highland Dancers; York Regional Police Auxiliary Officer Cathy McAllister-Fleming and Ms Paula Rutherford performed to an extremely receptive audience of officers.

The usual stories and trading of police paraphernalia occurred. I made a special acquaintance with Chief of Police and Director of Safety at Lakeland Community College, Mr. Jim McBride,M.P.A. Besides being the Drum Major of the Greater Cleveland Safety Forces Pipes and Drums, in his spare time he is an author/poet. He shared with me his collection of original poems, “Who Says cops Can’t Write Poetry.” I could not put the collection down until completely read. Jim has marvellous insight into the psyche of emergency service personnel and he can transcribe this to words in easy readable prose and rhyme. If a reader is interested in his publication Jim can be reached at 216-944-9083. Jim is also working on a collection of poetry in book form to dispel the myth police can’t write or enjoy poetry. If a reader has a verse or two they wish to share and receive due credit for, Jim would be pleased to hear from you.

**Participation and Honours**

The York Regional Police “Chief’s Own Pipes and Drums” and “Chief’s Ceremonial Unit” had the distinct honour of representing Canadian Police Pipes and Drums Bands, and Ceremonial Units at the Memorial celebrations and services. In that capacity we were given several participative honours.

- We paraded as an individual unit in the National Memorial Pipe Band March, escorting the wreaths to be laid at the Memorial.
- Pipe Major Peter Fleming, York Regional Police, acted as Senior Pipe Major of the Day;
- Our Pipe Band was honoured to be in the inner sanctum of the memorial site during the service.
- York Regional Chief of Police Bryan Cousineau was honoured to be a keynote speaker at the National Memorial Pipe Band Memorial Ceremony. His was a resounding speech, the words struck home to every survivor there; (see Relational Notes)
- We performed at the Canadian Embassy, and were hosted by Ambassador Chretien and Ms. Anna Gibb (Public relations);
- Our Ceremonial Unit was granted the honours and privilege of standing armed vigil at the National Law Enforcement Memorial; an honour we never before bestowed to a visiting country.
- On Tuesday 14th May 1996, we had a guided tour of the White House, which had been arranged by Ms. Nanette Mitchell, (administrative staff with White House and sister of Michael Mitchell, Director/Senior Drum Major of the National Memorial Pipe Band March.) This was followed by a guided tour of the Capitol Building by Constable Wally White with the United States Capitol Police. Both were great, memorable and informative tours.

**On Parade**

Wednesday 15th May 1996, the 15th Annual National Peace Officers Memorial Day Service, was held on the west front lawn of the U.S. Capitol Building. Security was extremely tight, and everyone involved was electronically scanned as the President of the United States Mr. William Jefferson Clinton was the keynote speaker.

Our band played on the steps, in massed band formation whilst Ceremonial Units, Colour Parties, V.I.P.’s, survivors and survivors’ families formed on the lawns for the service.

The service to me, and others in my view was extremely emotional. Recording star Mariah Carey sang “Hero” lyrics written by her, music by Mariah Carey, Walter Afanasieff; when she was finished there were many including myself with tears down our faces.

The “Roll Call of Heroes” was read and survivors placed their individual flower onto the wreath (building a wreath) that would be moved to the National Law Enforcement Memorial at Judiciary Square, after the service. This was one of the emotional aspects, hearing the names of 174 deceased law enforcement officers, and seeing their survivors respond to the call participating in the service, with youngsters and babies in arms.

York Regional Chief of Police Bryan Cousineau, along with Senior Constable Valerie Baun, Ontario Provincial Police, Amherstview Detachment and Provincial Constable Anne Gagnon, Warren Detachment placed a flower on the wreath at the service in acknowledgment of all International deceased officers.

Mr. R.M. (Mike) Jones, Investigator for the Ministry of Agriculture and ex-Peel Regional Police, attended all the services, in memory of his brother-in-law Constable Scott Rossiter a member of the Ingersoll Police Service who was shot and killed in the line of duty September 19th, 1991. Mike wrote, “to see the widows, widowers and children walk up to the podium and place red carnations on the wreath of 174 fallen officers, there was hardly a dry eye in the congregation. I certainly could not control my emotions as I thought of Scott Rossiter, he would have been proud to see this gathering of comrades.

“The sun came out for the ceremony, flashing on the array of uniforms of officers from all over the United States. The service was carried out with the utmost respect as well, even the President of the United States attended, I was proud to silently witness this tribute.”

A song to close the service was sung by Officer Ruby Collins, New York City Police Department, “Wind Beneath My Wings,” as a tribute to Police Families and America’s Law Enforcement Officers.

In closing, the Band and Ceremonial Unit would like to thank York Regional Chief of Police Bryan Cousineau, and the York Regional Police Association for their support and funding to make our trip possible. It was a privilege and honour to be representing the Canadian Police Pipes and Drums and all Canadian police officers during the presentation of the framed “Canadian Collection of Badges and Tartans” worn by police pipe bands which will be hung at the National Law Enforcement Memorial Visitors Centre, 605 E Street, NW Washington D.C.

Our attendance at these services reinforced for us the motto adopted by the Fraternal Order of Police Auxiliary;

“Never Let Them Walk Alone.”

**Blue Line Magazine**

August September, 1996
As a police officer with 30 years service, I have unfortunately had the misfortune of losing several of my colleagues on the job. As I reflect on those sad occasions, it occurs to me that dying is the easy part. I say this not to diminish the tremendous sacrifice made by those who have fallen but to emphasize the terrible grief and hardship experienced by those of us who are left behind.

It is difficult to describe the profound sense of shock and sadness that ripples through the community when we lose one of our own. Nothing causes us more anguish than the emptiness in the lives of family members. The loss of a mate or parent creates a terrible hardship for the surviving families. The police community when we lose one of our officers are particularly burdened with the responsibility of planning a funeral, helping their children cope with their grief and making many major life decisions at a time when they feel the least equipped to do so.

There is no question that the death of a beloved family member or a valued co-worker is one of the most difficult traumas ever to be overcome by the members of the police community. For this reason, we are all grateful for the National Memorial Pipe Band March. Occasions such as these give us an opportunity to gather together, share our mutual pain and sorrow and, of course, fondly remember those who have gone on before us. The support, comfort and strength that can be gained by spending time with others who understand and share our pain cannot be underestimated.

During these times of fiscal restraint, the future of many Pipe Bands are in question. I feel very strongly that Pipe Bands are essential elements of policing. Essential because they memorialize those who have given their lives to their community and give a voice, in the form of music, to the deep-seated grief we all feel but may not be able to express.

Memorial services remind the public that policing is a tough job with many inherent risks to those who choose law enforcement as a career. Without gatherings such as these, our communities would be unaware of the many officers who have been lost on their behalf.

While I cannot begin to compare the dangers of policing in Canada to those experienced in the United States, I can say Canadian police forces have lost their share of officers. Each day we struggle with the challenges of safely performing our duties in an increasingly violent society. We understand and share your pain. But it is through forums such as this that we can begin to heal our wounds and draw attention to the plight of the street cop. It will be a difficult task, but we are up to the challenge.

And if I go, While you’re still here, Know that I live on. Vibrating to a different measure, Behind a thin veil you cannot see through. You will not see me, So you must have faith. I wait for the time when we can soar together again, Both aware of each other. Until then, live your life to its fullest. And when you need me, Just whisper my name in your heart, I will be there.

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, dying is the easy part.

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**GAVIN HOLLETT**

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Race: **White**

Height: **107 cm**

Weight: **19 Kg.**

Hair: **Brown**

Eyes: **Blue**

**ABDUCTED BY MOTHER**

Known Abductor: **PHYLLIS HOLLETT 53-10-16**

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**NAME OF CHIEF BRYAN COUSENEAU**

1996 United States National Pipe Band March

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Memorial services remind the public that policing is a tough job with many inherent risks to those who choose law enforcement as a career. Without gatherings such as these, our communities would be unaware of the many officers who have been lost on their behalf.

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**ADDRESS OF CHIEF BRYAN COUSENEAU**

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Yes, ladies and gentlemen, dying is the easy part.
Police video raid leads to piracy conviction ... and a much needed cheque for a worthy group

By Al Emid

While philanthropic groups increasingly feel squeezed by the their donors’ fiscal problems the Motion Picture Foundation of Canada recently received an unexpected cheque for $2,000. The foundation plans to use the money to assist in several of its projects, which include children’s charities, medical charities and fund-raising for cinema education institutions such as the Canadian Film Centre and retired film industry employees.

Byng Wong Yoo, part-owner of James Town Video in east Toronto donated the money through Max Gordon, Ontario Regional Director of the Film and Video Security Office. Mr. Yoo made the donation as a community-service gesture before facing a court hearing on charges that following a video piracy raid at his video store last October.

The cheque donation was not a condition of the plea bargaining that led to the $3,000 fine. "We’re glad to have the money for the Foundation," Gordon said. "But the donation was not a prerequisite for resolving Yoo’s court case." That came when Judge C.H. Paris fined Yoo $3,000 in court.

When the 51 Division Major crime Unit officers, led by Det. Ellery Butula set out for the raid, they knew they had firm evidence and believed they would eventually see a successful court trial. But they could not have known that a repentant video pirate would also try to make amends outside of the courtroom with the cheque.

"When the men and women of 51 tackle a case, they move through it like greased lightning," said Gordon who had been a fraud squad sergeant before setting up the FVSO’s Ontario Regional office.

The raid provided a textbook example of the working relationship between Gordon's office and several Major Crime units in Toronto including 51 Division.

A month earlier, a caller had alleged that the rental inventory at James Town Video in Toronto contained bogus copies of popular titles. Over the next ten days, Gordon followed textbook procedure. Compressing into a short period a process that often takes longer, "We managed to move that fast because the Unit knew the problem," he explained. "And we all knew that sometimes evidence disappears overnight."

The spadework and undercover investigation yielded positively pirated copies of Alliance/MCA's "Pulp Fiction", Foxvideo's "Kiss of Death", MCA's "Major" Payne and Warner's "Murder In The First."

Gordon and the police checked the tapes over carefully, satisfying themselves that each constituted a pirate copy. With the pirated copies as evidence, Det. Butula obtained a search warrant from a justice of the peace. The officers stated 'there is reasonable and probably cause' to believe the accused guilty of piracy.

And the raid proved the belief. Det. Butula and the other officers involved confiscated 106 pirated copies of major new video titles, including Foxvideo's "French Kiss," released just one day earlier. The pirate haul also included bogus copies of the titles un-

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earthed during the search.

At the time, police arrested and charged three accused. Ironically, the ‘lightning’ aspect of the case occurred a second time. While checking the store’s records Gordon and Butula had realized that customers had rented some of the pirated copies. Within hours, the officers had contacted the customers and obtained the copies as additional evidence.

The Major Crime Unit and the FVSO temporarily withheld details of the raid and the initial arrests to prevent alerting another accused. When the fourth man was arrested and charged early the next day, they broke the news.

In all likelihood, a sizeable part of the Canadian viewing public knows what Gordon, Butula and his team accomplished at James Town Video. A CTV news crew showed up shortly after the FVSO released the news.

But away from the public eye, Gordon and the Major Crime Unit officers settled into post-raid paperwork and behind-the-scenes responsibilities. These included:

- logging of tapes confiscated in the raid and certifying them as pirated. This means both cosmetic and technical examination of the actual tapes, as well as labels and cassette jackets. When cosmetic tests are inconclusive, technical checks are carried out in one of several police laboratories;
- since the law regards copyright infringement as an indictable offence, the police automatically fingerprinted and photographed the accused;
- ensuring safe storage of all evidence in airtight police custody station. In other cases, this has included videocassette recorders, macrobusters, video catalogues with labels cut out of advertisements, supplies of pirate labels, store business records and sometimes even a hairdryer to help place shrink-wrapping on cases;
- in some cases, detailed checking of registrations;
- where second or third language versions of a tape are confiscated in a raid, ensuring that these too are pirated, as well as the English-language versions;
- meetings with Crown Attorneys;
- meetings with the accused’s defence counsel;
- meetings with the FVSO’s own legal counsel for advisory preparations. (To save on costs, the FVSO rarely brings a lawyer to a court hearing.) The strength of the evidence gathered by police and the FVSO before and during a raid often persuades the accused to enter a guilty plea rather than electing a full trial;
- appearance at trial, which may involve one or more court dates. The local court’s case backlog, the availability of expert witnesses and other factors affect the length of time involved in getting to this stage;
- sentencing of the accused, which may include fine, jail term or both. In this case, it included a fine and a little help for a deserving philanthropic organization.

For further information contact AI Emid at the Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Association at 416 690-7186 or Fax 416-690-4054.

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**How to catch a pirate**

There are many ways to catch a pirated copy of a video. The easiest way would be to simply look at the quality of either the label on the VCR or box or the quality of the movie. However simple heavy usage can cause this to occur. The best method is to look for certain identifying marks on the cassette itself. The diagram below should assist you in your investigation.

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**August September, 1996**
The Challenge of the 90's
White collar crime and shortages of police resources

If you are a Chief with limited and shrinking resources and are called in to investigate a corporate internal fraud involving hundreds of thousands of dollars over the past three years what options are open to you? Well, thanks to a Toronto-based firm your options can now become astonishingly greater, within budget and can even enhance your agency's image.

Forensic Accounting and Investigative Services (F.A.I.S.) is a new breed of firm which combines a financial transaction investigative foundation with extensive forensic accounting capabilities aided by a management and behavioural issues component. Recently Blue Line Magazine was invited to check out this organization and Gary Miller has filed this report.

by Gary Miller

Technology and the downsizing of the 90's has made the impossible, possible. One person today must perform the work of five. Middle management has been bought off, eased out, or just plain dumped. Today large amounts of money are moved in and out or company ledgers solely on a single signature or the click of a computer key where at one time several persons were both knowledgeable and accountable.

Today it is much easier for an individual employee to be drawn into a criminal act. In fact, given today's atmosphere of employment insecurity and opportunity it is almost certain that someone will resort to theft or fraud in an attempt to "balance the books" or "get what's coming to them." Any way you look at it a company's very survival may depend on seeking out the offending party to stop the financial bleeding.

The first line of recourse for all such victimized companies is the local police. Unfortunately the realities of downsizing in the corporate field have been emulated by the public sector in general and police services in particular. The prospect of any police agency getting involved in a large scale, long and complicated investigations today is indeed daunting to say the least. Such investigations can be cost prohibitive and in many cases far beyond the capabilities of local police personnel. Calling in the RCMP or Provincial Police Criminal Investigations Branch can mean lengthy delays that for most companies could see them out of business before enough evidence is found to do anything.

Recognizing this trend several years back a partnership called Forensic Accounting and Investigative Services (F.A.I.S.) was formed with Craig Malcolm as managing partner. With offices on the 25th floor in the heart of Toronto's financial district the offices exude efficiency and confidence. The necessity of being at the heart of Canada's corporate and financial head office is of paramount importance if one is looking for leads in corporate internal thefts and high stakes crooks. My first encounter was with Alex Broomfield. A newer member of F.A.I.S., Alex brings nearly 40 years of banking experience—the last twelve of which was gained as Chief Inspector with a major financial institution.

Alex pulls few of his punches as he remarks on how police are avoiding costly investigations wherever possible. "The taxpayer is saying they can't be taxed any more. Governments and their agencies are looking for ways to become more efficient." Broomfield underscores this by pointing out that cutbacks on services, such as investigative personnel, appear to be common so police forces can give the "feel-good" appearances the public demands today of community-based policing.

At that point a partner in F.A.I.S. entered the room. In fact, I had known Pat Lymburner years ago when he was a detective with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Fraud Squad. After serving 25 years in policing and several more years as an investigator for various provincial ministries he joined F.A.I.S. in 1994. Apart from a Bay Street suite and some grey at the temples, Pat had changed little, still trim and fit and in possession of his laser like gaze.

I asked Pat if he felt "ethics" had become a "buzzword". Pat stated that while ethics is a buzzword, it is still vitally important. "Corporate governance was the big buzzword about ten years ago," Pat stated, "but most people didn't even know what it meant."

I was curious as to what problems might be brought to F.A.I.S. Pat responded that his firm dealt with a wide variety of problems such as "enterprise" type crimes and issues that involved the potential for crime. Fraud examination reviews and corporate reviews also determined a company's susceptibility to fraud. Insurance claims frauds and fidelity bond claims work featured high in their operations as well.

"These investigations are time consuming and police forces, while proficient, simply don't have the staff or resources to deal with them expeditiously. More and more we are being called on by people who have been to the police and have been told that their case has been prioritized for 1998." Pat pointed out that if a question of dishonesty exists the problem needs to be dealt with promptly and a company could call F.A.I.S. to get fast, discreet results. Thus armed, the company would have a reliable resource to take further action and, if it was called for, present the police with the complete, reliable evidence with which to proceed with criminal charges.

F.A.I.S. has also assisted various levels of government in their regulatory efforts, filling a vacuum left by depleted police resources. In doing so they have supplied various government branches with quick, cost effective service.
Recently Ontario's attorney general declared that his ministry would approve only of serious crime going forward to trial and that "petty" crimes would be sidelined or resolved some other way. "Serious" crime soon came to mean mainly violent or aggravated assault against the person where fraud or theft occurrences were often downgraded to the category of "property" offenses, even "petty crime." It was clear that F.A.I.S. has seen this trend reflected in the type and volume of cases they get. Crown attorneys in Ontario have experienced a change in the traditional ground rules as politicians seek more input and it would seem other provinces have witnessed that as well. Budget, or lack thereof, seems to be the determining factor. Today, more than ever before, there is a price tag on justice.

Pat was aware that the victims in any property crime often feel short-changed when they go to see the crown attorney or the police. The police, before laying a perfectly good charge, are frequently under orders to first get the blessings of the crown. The crown attorney is now required to judge whether in a particular case there is a likelihood of success at prosecution and this will depend on the number of issues to be proven at trial. Added to this is the likelihood of it being done in a reasonable time.

One of the things that would be of real benefit to the police is if the victim, whether it be an individual or a company, has done the required homework. The police are busy and, while they will certainly investigate a fraud case to a stage where they have developed reasonable and probable grounds, they haven't always the time to ensure the likelihood of success of prosecution. There are so many other issues that may not have been covered off in the investigation due to lack of staff and resources.

What F.A.I.S. can do for the victim is to present the complete package. By covering off all of the avenues that might have been left open for the defence, the defence will be forced to reassess their position relative to the F.A.I.S. client. When a comprehensive package then goes to the police, the answers to most of those questions are already before the crown. It becomes much more difficult for the crown to say the case hasn't been well researched or well investigated.

Drawing on F.A.I.S.'s financial investigative and forensic accounting experience, the end product is complete and cost effective. Defence lawyers may be far more eager to enter a plea on behalf of the accused rather than go to trial. There is a real economy in that. It is easier on the victim, the taxpayer gets a break and F.A.I.S.'s client will gain a cost break as well. There have been instances when upon conviction the Crown has sought and been granted an order of restitution which encompassed the value of the loss plus the investigative expenses. This enabled the victim to recoup the investigative fees incurred.

There is advantage to the offender as well. The sentence for a multi-million dollar fraud is probably a sentence range in the order of three to five years, on a negotiated plea, hardly much different than if there had been a trial. If a reputable forensic accounting firm, having covered all the bases, can point out the futility of a good defence to defence counsel, by not leaving them any unexplored areas to exploit, why wouldn't a plea be the way to go? Pat related they did little by way of defence work. The corporate image seems to prefer being on the side of the angels. One might argue that, for example, insurance companies are no angels. But by large they are governed by their own policies and they honour their legitimate commitments to their policy holders. Some insurance companies in fact are ripped off badly. This reflects on the insurance rates we must pay.

F.A.I.S. has been in existence since 1992. Forensic fraud investigation is a huge field that can only grow. F.A.I.S. investigators and those with a corporate background share in common an impressive depth of experience and talent. They bring an enthusiasm to their task that has guaranteed a high quality product. There are some fine investigators still serving on police departments but they cannot possibly keep up with the workload.

"While there is a wide range of investigative work, F.A.I.S. finds itself doing consulting work," noted Alex Broomfield, who has just finished working with a client where there was a fidelity problem. "The investigation of the fidelity problem led to the observation that the company, a very successful family owned business, had grown very rapidly and had few processes or procedures that would enable them to identify a problem much earlier. Hopefully before it occurred.
Some time was spent reviewing their process, starting with the environment in which the people were operating, their policies or lack of policies, and we helped them develop them. That includes right from the initial hiring of people.

"Site security reviews are done and when that is completed the company will be staffed by secure management. With policies and procedures set up by F.A.I.S. and continuous consulting, a process of analysis would determine what coverage they really needed. It could be made into a Fort Knox but it is rarely that such security is needed," Alex concluded.

"Companies need enough protection in place to make sure their corporate life is protected in the event of a catastrophe," Pat added. "The problem is that most management people don't know what that catastrophe might be. Most of them think in terms of a straight burglary, after hours somebody breaks through the wall or the roof, compromiss the alarm system and goes in and steals all their product."

"But depending on the type of product they may have, it may be susceptible to a daytime robbery. There might be a truck pull up to the loading bay one day, and four or five men get out with masks and firearms and they load up the truck and they are gone. Hopefully that's all they do. But depending upon the merchandise they take, they could cripple that whole company. If there was no insurance coverage for that kind of activity, then the company could be finished. That's where F.A.I.S. can come in to review the risk and make recommendations."

"A buzzword heard frequently in corporate Canada and corporate America is the term re-engineering," Alex explains, "which really means taking your processes and studying them in detail right down to the nuts and bolts and re-engineer so it works more efficiently and the company gets a better product at less cost.

"Re-engineering became a euphemism for downsizing because occasionally one found ways to automate a lot of things that had been very manual intensive and automation lowered the payroll cost. It very quickly became a word that was misused and had come to mean something that related to downsizing. What happens in downsizing is that middle management is the first to go. However middle managers are usually the guardians of the money, the product, whatever the company has. They are the people that are there and say, hey, that doesn't look right. Suddenly, if you've automated the middle management position and these people are no longer there, the field is open for people who are so inclined to put their hand in the till. Lower level people suddenly have the keys to the castle. And one of the problems is to identify those people."

"Some time ago we developed a theory as a way to explain why somebody commits fraud. More often than not, its the not the hardened criminal types, not the person who was brought up in the back alleys and tough districts who did it because everybody else did it in order to survive. The suspects are in fact, almost victims of opportunity. We developed the "GONE" theory. There is greed, opportunity, need and environment; Greed - Everyone possesses greed to some degree. The issue is just how disciplined and mature we are to control such a vice."

Opportunity - because in the workplace re-engineering process, with middle management gone, checks and balances have been removed from a lot of places without much thought for security. Few would consider dishonesty if the opportunity had not presented itself.

Need - Subject now seized the opportunity and perceives a need for some extra money or other advantage.

Environment - He looks carefully at his own exposure, what are the chances of getting caught, if the answer is 'NOT MUCH,' he will do it.

"Once the "GONE" theory has been put in place, the person has bought into it and they've stolen the product, comes the "R" part of it which is the "R" in "GONER" and that's the "Rationalization," where the individual sits down and says, everybody does it. Management does it, so why shouldn't I? "The other rationalization is; I was only borrowing it." At the time they may actually believe it," Alex concludes.

So how does F.A.I.S. see itself helping the police? One way is for the police, when called into a rather heavy investigation, to point out the advantages to such an organization in retaining the services of a company such as F.A.I.S. to do the investigation in a timely and discreet fashion. It would cost the company financially to do so but would initially stop the bleeding, bring the culprits before the courts and show them where to tighten up their structure so it does not recur. In fact some companies or organizations may be reluctant in having police involved due to the company's need to show stability. With police involvement factors such as Freedom of Information legislation might endanger the company's confidentiality and competitive edge in the future.

For a young company, F.A.I.S. is able to boast of the cumulative 250 years of service experience of its members and associates. This experience is at the disposal of their clients when they bring in a problem.

Being in the private sector, the members of F.A.I.S. are not subject to the political environment of the police or any other government service. They have that kind of freedom and focus to work uninhibited and unencumbered. F.A.I.S. is certainly another weapon to store in your crime fighting tool chest.

For further information about Forensic Accounting and Investigative Services call (416) 214-4500 or Fax (416) 214-4510.

Relational Notes

White collar corporate crime seems to present a natural allure for the psychopath and underlines a pressing need to consider expert forensic accounting investigation. In Dr. Robert D. Hare's widely acclaimed book about psychopaths, "Without Conscience" he states:

"Psychopaths have what it takes to defraud and bilk others: They are fast talking, charming, self assured, at ease in social situations, cool under pressure, unfazed by the possibility of being found out, and totally ruthless. And even when exposed, they can carry on as if nothing has happened, often leaving their accusers bewildered and uncertain about their own positions. Finally, white collar crime is lucrative, the chances of getting caught are minimal, and the penalties are often trivial."

* * *

The Toronto Star, Saturday, July 14, 1996 reports a "Widening circle of graft" and a... crisis level of corruption" striking at U.S. multinationals. The STAR repeats the International Chamber of Commerce warning that Corporate corruption "could undermine... the spread of democratic governments and market economies worldwide."
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The system failed': 
Bernardo report conclusion

TORONTO (CP) - A report into how police pursued Paul Bernardo during the years when he was stalking, raping and killing young women condemns two forces for an "astounding and dangerous" lack of co-operation.

It points to important tips that were lost under heaps of paper, a lack of supervision, a dearth of resources.

But police officers aren't to blame, Justice Archie Campbell said Wednesday. Instead, he repeatedly commended investigators for solid instincts, skills and dedication.

"People did their jobs," Campbell said after releasing his report. "But the system failed them."

Nonetheless, Campbell's criticism of police in Toronto, Niagara and Halton regions was stinging. Bernardo's arrest and subsequent interrogation, for instance, was a "mess from beginning to end."

Two officers, one from Toronto and one from Niagara, were poorly prepared to interview the sexual predator, Campbell said. One departed from the question plan "without warning" and the interview degenerated into an argument. "Nothing of value was ever gained."

The mistakes began in 1988, when Bernardo's ex-girlfriend told Sgt. Kevin McNiff of Toronto about the knife he pulled on her, his rape fantasies, the way he smacked her around.

The damning report McNiff forwarded to police investigating a string of rapes in suburban Scarborough, where Bernardo grew up, sat untouched for more than two years.

Other problems with the investigations:
- Case management: Tips about Bernardo were scattered in files, binders and desk drawers in a process one officer called a nightmare.
- No continuity: From 1987 to 1992, over 15 officers were in charge of separate investigations.
- Few resources: The Toronto sexual-assault squad investigating the rapes asked for 27 officers. It got six.
- Police co-ordination: When the rapes stopped in Scarborough, it was treated as a "cold case."
- Police co-ordination: When the rapes stopped in Scarborough, it was treated as a "cold case."

Police pursued Paul Bernardo during the years when he was stalking, raping and killing young women.

"Some guys were eliminating people because they didn't have a Camaro."

"Handling complaints: Before Bernardo killed his last victim, he was reported for stalking three women. One officer "forgot" to report an incident, even though a licence number identified Bernardo as the culprit."

Campbell said many problems have since been solved through new computerized case-management systems, but he stressed officers will have to change their attitudes.

Police from the three forces issued a brief news release Thursday saying they will "ensure (such errors) do not reoccur."

Warrant kept police from finding Bernardo tapes

TORONTO (CP) - Police failed to find important videotape evidence of Paul Bernardo raping and torturing two schoolgirls because of a "very strict" search warrant, a report says.

The warrant didn't allow officers to tear apart Bernardo's rented house in St. Catharines, Ont., Justice Archie Campbell said Thursday in a sweeping study into police investigations of Bernardo's crimes.

If police had torn down ceilings and found the six tapes hidden behind a pot light in the bathroom, the evidence could have been declared inadmissible in court, he said.

"Police felt they were on slippery ground if they inflicted any damage not explicitly authorized by the warrant," Campbell wrote.

The warrant allowed police to chop floor drains out of concrete in the basement and garage, and remove sink traps, in search of evidence that the body of 14-year-old Leslie Mahaffy could have been dismembered in either spot.

The Charter of Rights requires police to minimize property damage unless they have evidence to justify it, resulting in a "chill" on more thorough searches, Campbell added.

Bernardo is serving a life term for killing Mahaffy and Kristen French, 15. He was declared a dangerous offender for those crimes as well as several rapes and the death of his fiancee's 15-year-old sister.

Tammy Homolka died after being drugged and raped by Bernardo and Karla Homolka. The assault was videotaped, as were the rapes of Mahaffy and French and a sexual assault on a girl known as Jane Doe.

The tapes were eventually retrieved by lawyer Ken Murray. But they were not turned over to authorities for about 18 months, after the Crown struck a plea bargain with Karla Homolka.

She was convicted of manslaughter in the Mahaffy and French killings and sentenced to 12 years in prison for testifying against Bernardo. The Crown says it might have prosecuted Homolka for murder if it had the tapes earlier.

A Niagara Region police officer removed the pot light during an extensive search of the house and searched around it, but didn't reach far enough to find the tapes.

"We missed them ... as simple as that," Const. Michael Kershaw told Campbell during his investigation. "I know I searched the pot light."

Drug officers, who specialize in finding objects hidden in obscure places, could have had better luck, said Campbell, who noted drug laws do allow destructive searches.

Police upgrading anti-serial-criminal techniques

TORONTO (CP) - Serial killers and rapists aren't restricted by jurisdictional boundaries, but the cops chasing them often are.

Following a report blasting the police turf wars and communications problems that helped Paul Bernardo elude capture for several years, politicians and others are looking for ways to prevent violent criminals from continuing their reign of terror in another region.

Ontario has said it will establish a team of "supercops" culled from departments around the province. They will receive additional training and will join forces whenever serial crimes are detected.

"When one of these kinds of crimes is committed, we'll sort of push a button and these guys will come together," said Ken Tufts, a spokesman for the Ontario Solicitor General's Ministry.

The supercops would be paid by their own forces, but the province might kick in funds for extra cars or communication equipment, he said.

Exactly what circumstances would have to be in place for the supercops to be mobilized has yet to be worked out, said Tufts.

"We're still looking at the workings of this and it will go to the minister in the fall."

The key to the whole process is early detection of similarities between crimes committed in different areas.

Bernardo committed a string of rapes in the Toronto suburb of Scarborough between 1987 and 1990, then moved around...
Violent Police Magazine

The system might not work.

All about officer was...tion of a...tion to VI CLAS.

When the two police forces finally started working together, rivalry and ego got in the way at times in the investigation, Campbell said.

RCMP have set up a computer database called VIC LAS - Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System - that allows police on any force to cross-reference details of crimes committed in their area with those committed elsewhere.

But as Campbell pointed out, submitting information to it is voluntary and the system has been under-utilized.

In 1995, information about less than 30 per cent of Ontario's murders and less than six per cent of Ontario's worst sexual assaults was entered into the database.

To submit the detail of their investigations to VIC LAS, police must answer some 262 questions - and many simply don't bother.

Federal Solicitor Herb Gray said Friday that Ottawa can't order police to participate in VIC LAS.

"At the time of the Bernardo situation, and at present, all the police forces in Ontario weren't signed up for it," said Gray. "I'm sure the Mount Police would be delighted to have them sign up."

Ontario Solicitor General Bob Runciman said the province's police will, in fact, be required to send information about violent crimes to the database.

But Tufts admitted that if a sexual predator or serial murderer committed a crime in Ontario, then moved to a province where filing to VIC LAS was not mandatory, the system might not work.

"All we can do is encourage people outside our jurisdiction to plug in," he said.

Tuesday
July 16, 1996

Officer justified for firing at car - police

HAMPTON, N.B. (CP) - Police say an officer was following proper procedure when he fired two shots at a stolen car early Saturday morning.

Staff Sgt. Gordon Cooke said the officer was told the five occupants of the car were to be considered dangerous, and he saw what appeared to be a weapon and fired.

Justin Denton of Saint John says a bullet went through the car and grazed him.

The shots were fired following a chase. All five have been charged with possession of a stolen car.

Police end standoff with suicidal man without firing a shot

OTTAWA (CP) - A five-hour armed standoff ended peacefully Monday evening when a suicidal 24-year-old man surrendered to police, who never fired a single shot.

No one was hurt, even though the man fired many shots - some at police, said Sgt. Bob Barrette of Ottawa-Carleton police.

The incident, over the evening rush hour, caused major traffic disruptions after police sealed off a major road on the city's east side that is a main commuter route.

Air traffic controllers at the Macdonald-Cartier International Airport rerouted planes to avoid a runway near the house.

Police said the incident started when a "depressed" man barricaded himself inside his parents' home during the afternoon.

The tactical unit surrounded the house shortly after and telephone contact was established at about 6:30 p.m.

The drama ended after the last shot was fired, just after 8 p.m. The man walked out of the house unarmed, with his hands in the air.

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The Criminal Code goes electronic
A closer look at two recently released versions of the Criminal Code on CD-ROM

By Tom Rataj
Technology Editor

Somewhere within the well-worn pages of your paper-bound Criminal Code are numerous treasures, which if you had the time to find them, would be invaluable. Books are great, but they have limitations. Unless the publisher has been kind enough to provide a very thorough index, finding every reference to a particular piece of information is a daunting and time consuming task.

Well, your saviour is here...finally. The Police Legal Access System (PLAS) published by Canada Law Book, and the Criminal Law Partner (CLP) from Carswell-Thomson, are CD-ROM (compact discs for computers) based Criminal Codes. They are complete "electronic" versions of the Criminal Code of Canada, as well as other major related Federal Statutes, case-law, and assorted reference information.

Finding those buried informational treasures, anywhere within the Code is now an almost effortless task. Typical business or hardware and software and a CD-ROM drive is all that is required. They load in seconds and run at blazing speeds, leaving their paper-bound counterparts behind. It is amazing how a complete bookcase can be reduced to one little 12 cm disc.

THE BASIC IDEA

Both products feature a current and up-to-date version of the Criminal Code of Canada, related Federal Statutes, such as the NCA, the FDA, the CEA, and various other related reference documents, annotations, and articles.

The CLP version also has an extensive collection of reported case-law, legislative histories, table of concordance, and other assorted reference materials.

The PLAS version I received for review, included the major Ontario Provincial Statutes, such as the Highway Traffic Act, Liquor License Act, and others.

All this information is arranged on the CD-ROM in an orderly fashion and then indexed by various methods. This allows the user to quickly and easily search for and locate any information contained in any of the volumes.

Searching methods range from simple text searches, as for a single word such as "apprehension," up to and including combinations of words with phrases, single phrases, and combinations of phrases. Queries can be completely customized, including such additional information as dates, documents, sections and subsections, paragraphs, or other known data.

Standard database style searches can also be performed using 'operators' such as:
  - AND (testimony and false – for records containing both words),
  - OR (admissible or inadmissible – for records containing one or the other word, but not both),
  - NOT (assault not sexual – for records that contain the first word, but not the second),
  - XOR (offence xor penalty – for words that are not together in the same record).

These operators are prioritized into different levels, allowing for complicated queries to be performed in one step instead of 2 or 3. Additionally, ordered and unordered proximity searches can be performed, and wild-cards can be used to widen or narrow the scope of the query. Commencing a query with an asterisk wild-card for example, as in: "abandon*," will search for every word beginning with "abandon," such as abandoned, abandoning, etc. There are virtually dozens of search styles and types with numerous variations and customization features.

Query results and a complete map of the query process and its various elements or subsections are displayed within the query dialogue box. A typical query takes 1 or 2 seconds, with the resulting hits being highlighted within the document text at every location where the queried word or phrase is found. Clicking on the OK button moves you to the first occurrence of the queried word or phrase. Moving to the subsequent occurrences of the queried word or phrase is as easy as clicking on the "next" button. Step by step back-tracking of query results also allows you to return to previously viewed hits or searches conducted within the current session.

Individual hits resulting from a query, can also be "tagged" for later viewing and or printing. This is particularly handy when searching for a fairly common word or phrase where the query results are extensive. The user can quickly sort through the results and tag only the relevant hits, leaving all others behind. Search results can also be saved for future reference, and any section of text can be selected and copied into other programs such as a word processor. Highlighted hits can also be cleared by clicking on the "Clear Query" button.

Another very handy customization feature is the "Shadow File" process. Limited only by free space on your computer's hard drive, a shadow file allows you to create an electronic overlay on the original Infobase file. Within the
shadow file you can create, customize and store a wide variety of personal preferences such as font type, size, colour and background colour, searches, and notes to your self.

For example, you could complete a complicated search for a unique case you are working on, use the electronic “highlighter” feature to highlight all the areas relevant to your case, add personal notes about it, and save the whole thing within the shadow file. If working in a networked environment you could share your shadow files with several people to give them the benefit of the work you have done.

The shadow file also allows additional customization features including groups, bookmarks, notes, pop-up links, various types of jump-links, and tagging of records.

The beauty of these products is that they provide all the raw data, and let you serve it up the way you want and need it.

**THE SOFTWARE**

Both the *FOLIO Views Infobase* software from Folio Corporation. In essence, this software is an easy to use product designed for searching largely text-based computer files with various degrees of complexity. While easy to use, I personally found the **FOLIO** software to be somewhat on the technical “computer-programmer” end of the scale. Some of the language used in the interface could have been less technical and more user oriented. Perhaps a browser type software similar to that used on the Internet would be easier to use, especially for novice users.

User customizability is limited to very few options. In the CLP version for instance, all the linked words and phrases were displayed in a medium shade of green. I found this difficult to distinguish from the black text of the non-linked words and text. There was no way to change this feature, so I just had to adjust to it.

On the other hand, the PLAS version had these links in a bright red with underlining, which proved much easier to discern from the regular black text.

I would assume that this feature is only controllable at the programmer’s level, although it would be nice if it were accessible at the user’s level.

Linked screen items were not limited to words or phrases displayed in a different colour, but were also available by double clicking on various screen elements or plain text. While implemented somewhat differently within each product, linked text or screen elements were often poorly distinguished from non-linked text or screen elements.

In the PLAS version some of the linked screen elements were not to be Windows style buttons, while others were separate words or phrases contained as a group within a rectangular box. In other instances, bold regular black text, with no outward signs of linking capability was in fact linked. Linked words or screen elements are all activated by double-clicking. While the cursor does change from the selection “I-bar” to a pointing hand when you move it over the active area of the link, it lacked intuitiveness. Especially in this area, the user interface appears to deviate from the established Microsoft Windows standards.

While the Folio software interface did not quite meet my user-oriented expectations, the actual performance of the software was very fast. Installation for both products was well under 1 minute. Once installed, launching the software from the Windows 3.x program manager (or in my case the Windows 95 Start button) was also quite speedy (under 10 seconds).

The typical installation process installs just the components of the Folio software to provide access to the information on the CD-ROM. Installation of the entire CD-ROM is possible but with up to 500 MB of information, as on the CLP version, it becomes a serious disk space concern.

Both versions installed and ran flawlessly on my machine (a Pentium 75, 16 MB RAM, 1.2 GB hard drive, 4x CD-ROM reader, running Microsoft Windows 95). Searches for specific words or phrases were completed in mere seconds. The only delays seemed to be with the CD-ROM drive. Once the disc was up to speed the searches and their results were almost instantaneous.

The PLAS product seemed to use the CD-ROM more effectively and faster than the CLP product. The latter frequently took several seconds to get the CD-ROM up to speed, although once there, it completed all queries with speed comparable to the PLAS version.

(Continued...)
MANUALS AND HELP

Carswell-Thomson and Canada Law Book both provided impressive looking binders, complete with elaborate instruction manuals. Both user manuals were well stocked with screen shots to accompany the textual instructions. The PLAS manual was laid out in a mid-sized 3 ring binder with coloured tabs for major sections, making it somewhat easier to use. A well laid-out "learning" section consisted of a tutorial style instructional process which steps new users through the major features of the PLAS system.

The CLP manual, while very thorough, consisted of a less accessible feature-by-feature approach which I found to be less helpful, and that made the product harder to learn.

WRAPPING IT ALL UP

Outstanding, fantastic, convenient, you pick the superlative, these two products will fit. Long overdue for sheer access to the vast quantities of information contained within the Criminal Code and other Federal Statutes, these two products fall into the "got-to-have" category.

While CD-ROM technology has been around for several years it has only gained critical mass in the last 1 to 2 years. Hardware prices have dropped by 60-70% in the last year alone, and a large number of new computers come equipped. The technology is superb for accessing this type of largely textual information, while the savings in shelf space are self evident.

Each of these two products is clearly targeted at a different customer, and each has been setup with a slightly different approach. The CLP version contains much more information than the PLAS version, which is certainly evident by pricing alone. Both products supply you with information wordings but only the CLP version comes with volumes of case law citations (over 45,000 in fact) while the PLAS version carries the case law citations similar to those found in Martins Criminal Code. So it all depends on your interests and needs.

DOLLARS AND CENTS

So if you are not already sitting down, now would probably be a good time. While the staggering speed and unprecedented accessibility to information provided by this technology and these two products is hard to argue with, the pricing seems to be a tad on the premium side.

The "Police Legal Access System," which by its very name implies that it is targeted specifically at the police community, starts at a single user price of $590. This includes quarterly updates. In addition to the more or less standard version, Canada Law Book also provides a complete customization service. For a fee, they will add any other information to the CD-ROM you may desire. The version I reviewed had the major Ontario Statutes included, while an earlier "custom" version had been produced with the rules, regulations and procedures manual of the customer police force.

"Criminal Law Partner," which also by its name implies the target customers, the legal profession, starts at a whopping $1,050. for 1 to 3 users. It however includes monthly updates. Due to its main target being law offices it is understandable that this product would appeal to lawyers in that they can get a cost recovery by charging their clients "disbursement" fees.

Even with adjusted pricing for larger groups of networked users, the price would be difficult to justify despite the incredible access and convenience the format and technology provide. However if the department or detachment budget can afford it and if the requisite hardware is already in place, it is certainly something to seriously look at. If working in a library or training facility it would almost be a must to have one of these packages.
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- However, motorists do not have to be informed of the right to counsel before the test because section 1 Charter justifies a right-to-counsel violation in these cases.
- Co-ordination tests are reasonable if: they are performed at the site of detention, without unjustified delay - no danger exists to the motorist's safety - the motorist is minimally inconvenienced.

These principles were eventually affirmed by the Ontario Court of Appeal in R. v. Smith, Feb. 5, 1996. However, the same court excluded co-ordination test results in R. v. Milne on April 17, 1990. Police officers are now left with somewhat confusing and contradicting principles. The Milne case is summarized as follows:

ISSUE: — Is evidence obtained as the result of a motorist's participation in a physical roadside co-ordination test admissible to prove impairment at a trial on a charge of impaired driving?

CHARGES: — Impaired Driving and over 80.
Circumstances: — An officer attended at the parking lot of an electrical shop in response to a possible impaired driver. Upon arrival, a car was reversing from a parking spot. The officer blocked the path, approached the driver and made three observations:

i) odour of alcohol on motorist's breath
ii) glassy eyes
iii) "very slow" production of the driver's licence.

The accused admitted that he consumed two glasses of wine. He was asked to exit the car and to follow the officer to the electrical shop's basement. The officer intended to use the basement to conduct co-ordination tests because of ice on the parking lot.

The accused was asked to perform the tests and he complied. He made two unsuccessful attempts to perform the finger to nose test. During an 8-10 step heel-to-toe test, the accused was unsteady and swayed to his right. After the failed tests, the officer arrested the accused and made a BAT demand. The accused was transported to a police station, where the provided two breath samples. Readings of 160 and 153 mgs were obtained.

Trial: — The over 80 charge was dismissed because less than 15 minutes separated the two breath samples. Regarding the impaired driving charge, the accused sought exclusion of the evidence obtained from the co-ordination tests under section 21(2) Charter. A submission was made that sections 7, 8 and 10(b) Charter were violated. The primary argument was that the test results constituted self-incrimination.

The trial judge rejected the section 8 Charter argument stating that section 8 did not apply. However, Section 7 and 10(b) Charter were violated but the violations were justified by section 1 Charter, in accordance with R. v. Saunders.

The accused's poor performance during the co-ordination tests was admitted and was a factor in the conviction for impaired driving.

Appeal: — The accused's summary conviction appeal was dismissed because the Saunders decision was ruled to be binding. An additional appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal was allowed. The conviction was quashed and the accused was acquitted. The following principles were included in the judgement:

- Co-ordination tests were not intended to provide the police with a means of gathering self-incriminating evidence against motorists. If that were the purpose, then section 1 Charter would not apply to justify a section 10(b) Charter violation.
- The use of evidence obtained from co-ordination tests, that the accused was compelled to take, renders a trial unfair because that evidence could not have been obtained without the participation of the accused.
- As emphasized in R.v. Saunders, roadside tests (ASD or co-ordination) alone do not make a motorist liable to criminal charges. Failed roadside tests, alone, do not constitute a criminal offence.

The results of a co-ordination test may be used solely to confirm or reject an officer's opinion that a motorist is impaired. If the test confirms the opinion, grounds exist to justify a BAT demand. If a police officer has only mere suspicion of impairment, the officer cannot compel a motorist to "participate directly in the creation of self-incriminating evidence."

The evidence obtained from the tests, in this case, were excluded under section 24(2) Charter. Therefore, in the absence of the failed test evidence, the remaining evidence...
was smell of alcohol, glassy eyes, and "very slow" production of a driver's licence. This constituted mere suspicion only of impairment and did not justify a conviction.

Procedure: — In order for an officer to use evidence obtained from co-ordination tests to prove impairment at trial, a procedure was created by the court's following guidelines.

"Nothing prevents the police from requesting that the tests be performed after the driver has been advised of his section 10(b) Charter rights to counsel with a reasonable opportunity to exercise the right if requested." (An example given was the 15 minute interval between the first and second breath sample.)

"Once the driver exercises or waives the right to counsel, it can safely be concluded that the detained driver has freely and voluntarily chosen to repeat the tests."

Additionally, the results of roadside co-ordination tests will continue to be available to police to decide whether to make a BAT demand by confirming or rejecting an opinion. However, the test results, like BAT test results, will be inadmissible at trial "unless the driver has been informed of the right to counsel."

Gino Arcaro is Blue Line Magazine's Case law Editor and is a Professor of Law Enforcement with Niagara College. He is also the author of "Impaired Driving - Forming Reasonable Grounds" and "Criminal Investigation and the formulation of Reasonable Grounds." Both these books are available through Blue Line's Preferred Reading Library on page 55.

The Peel Regional Police Services Board recently announced the appointment of Noel Catney as Deputy Chief of Police. The appointment took effect on June 21st.

Deputy Chief Catney has been a member of the Peel Regional Police for 26 years with his most notable achievements being in the Homicide Squad, Intelligence Services and Communications Bureau. Most recently he was the Staff Superintendent in charge of the four field Units of the Police Service.

"The members of the Service will perceive the appointment of Deputy Chief Catney as evidence of a commitment to stability and continuity," said Chief Robert Lunney.

The appointment brings to an end a three month search for a replacement for retired Deputy Chief Jim Wingate. The Board Chair, Emil Kolb, reported that 22 candidates were interviewed for the position.

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Tool against computer theft opportunity for second career

By Harold Dale

New “MicroGuard” is a unique computer anti-theft device manufactured by a company looking for retired police officers to help market to the business community.

When the phone rang in John Todd’s home in the still dark hours of a January morning in 1995, he knew it would likely be the police calling to report a burglary at his Scarborough factory. For Todd, these wake up calls had become routine; he had already experienced four B&E’s in three months. This latest would be his fifth.

Todd had operated his industrial building for a number of years without incident. The central offices is relatively new. In the past, unless a business kept a particularly valuable commodity on the premises, diamonds for instance, its offices were targets only for amateur thieves seeking cash or other petty valuables. Even technologies such as electric typewriters did little to raise interest; the machines were heavy, and anyway, who was going to buy them? Appropriately enough, most managers satisfied their security concerns with a good door lock, supplemented perhaps with a heavy safe.

Then, advancing technology and falling computer prices brought two changes which altered the landscape forever. In the late ’80’s, companies started buying and installing PC’s in their offices in droves, raising the investment on a desktop from a few dollars worth of pens and paper to thousands of dollars of high tech processing power. But it was the second change that was key to attracting the thieves. Consumers in the 1990’s started to buy PC’s heavily for home use. Presented finally with a ready market for their goods, burglars knew where to get the supply, and went to work.

John Todd’s experience impressed him so

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much that he and his partner, Hans Ngo, decided to turn their frustration to advantage. The two men founded Micro Snitch Corporation in mid 1995, and saw it become North America's fastest growing computer security product company in only one year.

But most business managers, like Todd two years ago, still find themselves caught off guard. Companies whose policies dictate careful security for such things as petty cash, think nothing of leaving valuable computers and peripherals strewn unprotected throughout their offices. The problem is one of mindset. Management often doesn't take measures needed to protect what is now routine office equipment, because historically, it never had to.

This complacency is reinforced by a false sense of security conveyed by modern office buildings staffed with security guards and equipped with sophisticated perimeter defense systems. Frank Craddock, head of security for TD Bank, is quick to dispel this notion. "Those thieves are inventive and audacious," he remarks. "They'll impersonate business people, cleaning staff, even security personnel in order to gain entry into restricted areas, sometimes helping themselves to equipment midday." Craddock also notes that even restricted security access doors can be corrupted by thieves who tailgate employees, cleaning staff, or other service personnel. In fact the number of people who can have access to even a secure office can be considerable, especially after factoring in friends, relatives and colleagues of employees, as well as customers and suppliers. It only takes one miscreant in this large group to devastate an entire office.

To those who still hold to the traditional belief that computer theft will not happen to them, and if it does, will only be a minor inconvenience, Bill Russell of the Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre in Toronto invites them to call him. "If you haven't yet experienced a computer theft and its impact," he observes laconically, "just wait, and you soon will." Faced with an out of control epidemic of computer thefts in the huge complex under his jurisdiction, Russell didn't accept the dogma that computer theft was just an unstoppable "cost of business". Russell fought back, beefing up both general and covert security measures while encouraging departments to adopt devices specifically designed to stop computer theft such as the "MicroGuard" alarm which Todd and Ngo developed in Toronto at Micro Snitch. Since introducing these devices in December of 1995, theft of computers from Sunnybrook has virtually ceased.

But now a new twist to computer theft is gaining increasing prominence. Thieves are stealing internal computer components rather than the computer itself. This trend has arisen due to industry efforts to reduce costs by developing "plug-in" assembly construction with a standardization of internal components across different computer designs. As a result, parts can be effortlessly and quickly removed, and easily sold. Memory modules and central processor chips, for instance, are worth more by weight than gold or drugs, and are virtually untraceable.

Component theft is often done by insiders, further encouraged by disenchantment caused by corporate downsizing or frustrated opportunity. As Hans Ngo of Micro Snitch calls it, "pilfering of office supplies gone upscale." Ngo, incidentally, with his many years experience in the computer industry notes that even the recent sharp declines in memory prices won't erase the problem. "In 1980 a 64K computer was more than anyone thought they would ever need," he remarks "but today, even a low end system starts with 8 megabytes of RAM. People end up investing the same money in a computer as they always did; just that each year they get more for their money."

Terry Ladouceur of Ryerson Polytechnic University in Toronto concurs, noting that component theft is the largest property theft risk currently facing the university. As if to underline his comment, in May, Toronto police arrested a suspect for selling stolen computer memory chips on a street corner adjacent to his university.

Ladouceur has a similar problem to Russell in that many of the operations in his jurisdiction are open 24 hours day. He has an additional challenge in that many of the computers are located in common areas used by students and others who have no responsibility of ownership.

But Ladouceur isn't daunted by the seemingly impossible challenge. He first im-

(Continued...)

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August September, 1996

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Blue Line Magazine
pлементed physical restraints by securing equipment to desks, then promoted the use of baffles to frustrate attempts to extract components from empty drive bay slots in the front of the computer. More recently, Ladouceur has also recommended that departments install MicroGuard units as a poten solution to both computer and component theft. He is confident that ultimately thieves operating in his university will have to look elsewhere.

A strong advocate of aggressive security approaches specifically directed at protecting computer assets is Peel Regional Police Constable Henry Bérubé. "The whole security paradigm has changed" he remarks to business managers in seminars across North America, "a simple perimeter defense by itself is no longer effective." Bérubé believes that companies must consider and budget for security measures as a routine business requirement, no different from essentials such as office space and electricity.

Bérubé’s views go beyond the value of the computer hardware. The value of the information stored on these machines, he notes, is often considerable. Theft of computers for corporate espionage is growing, the most common target being customer sales lists.

All agree that the value and risk of exposed computer resources is enormous, and that specific measures must be taken to address this issue. The epidemic can be stopped, but it takes determination and willingness to devote capital and other resources to the task. Bérubé believes businesses will soon come to the conclusion that they have no choice.

From a policing perspective, stolen computers and components are rarely recovered. And trying to prevent computer theft by catching a few miscreants is like trying to control mosquitoes by swatting a few. The most effective and valuable contribution that police can make is through prevention. Police forces in many cities are already counseling businesses to take more aggressive security measures to protect their computer assets. Unfortunately, not all are ready to listen. Businesses who haven’t experienced a robbery often believe they are infallible. Crime prevention officers have their work cut out for them.

As for John Todd and Hans Ngo, after searching even the patent records in Ottawa and Washington for an effective anti theft solution, they set about to develop their own. “There were already products out there,” says Todd, “but they usually took the form of perimeter alarms or steel restraints, both of which are ignored or overcome by thieves. Some computer alarms existed, but these products were developed primarily for the consumer market, and contained a number of deficiencies rendering them inadequate or inappropriate for commercial and institutional settings.”

With their first products introduced to the market in January, their customer list now includes both governments and many of Canada’s best known corporations.

MicroSwitch’s most successful product, MicroGuard, they describe as a “car alarm for a computer”. The MicroGuard system triggers if a computer is moved, or if an attempt is made to open the computer case. Keeping in mind that their customers would be primarily businesses and institutions, they designed the system to be compatible with virtually every make, model of vintage of computer, then built in a high security keying system which allows their customers to overlay a master key capability on both of which are infallible.

Such a robust and custom configured system can’t just be sold off a store shelf, so Todd is out to build a North American distribution channel specifically dedicated to offering products which stop computer theft. To this end, he’s looking to develop dealers from amongst retired or about to retire law enforcement officers. “I look at these officers,” Todd says “and I see a valuable resource of mature, intelligent, disciplined individuals who are disheartened with the political environment with which police forces these days must contend.”

Todd figures that the market contacts and training of retired police officers combined with the business and technical skills of his group will present an unbeatable market force. If the market response to date is an indication, both his product and his distribution plan have come at just the right time.

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For over 35 years, Chubb Security Systems has been monitoring security systems and responding to alarm situations around the world. Our ULC listed Alarm Monitoring Centres utilize the most advanced communication and alarm management technologies. Chubb's MegaStream communication network links our centres in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver and with our highly trained alarm centre staff, alarm systems, account data and customer follow-up are part of a comprehensive vehicle tracking service for both businesses and consumers.

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For further information on ChubbTRAX, see advertisement on page 25 or call Boyana Sincic, Manager Marketing Communications at (905) 206-8444.

August September, 1996

Blue Line Magazine
August 25 - 28, 1996
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference
Ottawa - Ontario
The Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service will be the sponsors of the 91st Annual CACP Conference. For more information contact Jacques Corbeil at (613) 237-2227.

September 1 - 5, 1996
International Police Training Conference
Birmingham - England
This seminar is the 34th Annual Training Conference for the International Association of Women Police. It will focus on many topics including Policing the Channel Tunnel, Use of Graphoanalysis and Safety at Sporting Events. More information can be obtained by contacting the West Midlands Police by phone or fax at +44 (0) 121 236 0431.

September 5 - 8, 1996
Canadian Police Canine Association 1996
Championship Dog Trials
Prince Albert - Saskatchewan
The host agency for this year’s trials is the Prince Albert Police Service. In order to take part in this four day event C.P.C.A. members will pay a $65 entry fee, while non-members will pay $100. For further information regarding the trials contact Const. Ken Hunter, or Const. Dave Schultz at (306) 933-4222, or fax (306) 764-0011.

September 10 - 20, 1996
Control Tactics Instructor Course
Vancouver - British Columbia
The Justice Institute of B.C., Courts Academy, will host this Police S.A.F.E.T.Y. System instructor course. Call Danielle (604) 528-5567, for brochure.

September 16 - 20, 1996
Law Enforcement Ethics Train-the-Trainer Program
Oshawa - Ontario
The Durham Regional Police Learning Centre is hosting the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute’s Ethics Program. This in-depth program examines the ethical issues relating to law enforcement. Successful candidates will be certified to teach the Institute’s one and two day ethics course within their agency. Cost is $45 per person. Course space is limited to 30 people. For more information contact Insp. Greg Reid at (905) 721-5090.

September 18 - 20, 1996
MTP Fraud Squad Conference
Toronto - Ontario
Topics to be covered during the three day event include interviewing and interrogation techniques, new case law and telemarketing, among others. For further information contact Det./Sgt. Kim Derry at (416) 808-7304, or fax, (416) 808-7302.

September 19 - 21, 1996
Canadian Fellowship of Christian Peace Officers 1996 National Conference
Barrie - Ontario
The Barrie Chapter of the CFPO will be hosting this year’s conference which will commence with registration Sept. 19, at noon. Niagara Regional Police Chief Grant Waddell will be the guest speaker. For information regarding accommodations and reservations please page Mike Cassidy toll free at (416) 559-5860.

September 26 - 29, 1996
Law Enforcement and Records (Managers) Network (LEARN)
Orangeville - Ontario
The Orangeville Police Service is pleased to host the LEARN seminar. This is an opportunity for making and renewing valuable contacts within your peer group. Topics discussed will deal with changes in legislation and in the work environment. For further details call Myrna Roberts at (519) 941-2522, or fax (519) 941-1279.

September 26 - 29, 1996
B.C. Crime Prevention Association Symposium
Vancouver - British Columbia
The BCPCPA encourages you to attend this symposium, which will be held at the Sheraton Lexmark Hotel. Workshops and guest speakers will again be a part of this event. For more information contact Brian Foote by phone at (604) 594-1552.

September 30 - Oct. 11, 1996
Strategic Intelligence Analysis
Edmonton - Alberta
Pre-requisite: completion of basic intelligence analysis training and experience in completing tactical and operational analytical projects. Topics covered will include the nature of intelligence practice, creative thinking concepts, strategic intelligence processes, planning and managing strategic projects, developments in analytical approaches and reporting strategic assessment results. Contact (403) 421-2302.

October 9 - 11, 1996
Atlantic Female Police Educational Seminar
Saint John - New Brunswick
This seminar is the 4th Annual Education Seminar to be held in the Atlantic Provinces. The theme is “Striving Towards Success”. It will focus on many topics including Criminal Profiling and Threat Assessment, The Pedophile, Pornography and the Internet and Planning our Financial Future. More information can be obtained by contacting Const. Liz Chisholm at (506) 648-3303.

October 19, 1996
4th Annual In Harmony with the Community Musical Concert
Newmarket - Ontario
The York Regional Police Male Chorus is presenting an evening of music at the St. Elizabeth Seton Catholic Church, 17955 Leslie St., Newmarket. Police Choirs from Ottawa-Carleton, Metropolitan Toronto, Waterloo Region, York Region and Halton Region will perform. The concert starts at 7:30 pm and tickets are $10 each. For more information contact Supt. Lowell McCleneny at (905) 830-0303, ext. 7910.

October 22 - 24, 1996
11th Annual Forensic Identification Seminar
Toronto - Ontario
This year’s seminar will be held at the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association Building. All interested parties are asked to contact either Evelyn Faubert at (416) 808-7671, or Det. Stan Piotrowski at (416) 808-7680, during business hours. Space for this venue is limited and will be booked on a first come first serve basis.
This year’s International Association of Chiefs of Police will bring many delegates together under one roof. Topics to be covered during the conference will include Trends in International Organized Crime, Terrorism, Ethics in Law Enforcement, Reporting Police Use-of-Force, Creating a Positive Police Image and Principle-based Leadership, among others. For more information on the conference and special events, such as the annual banquet and golf tournament, contact the IACP coordinating team at (602) 534-4227.

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Amalfi, Ms. Lisa
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police

Andrews, Cpl. Ronald W.
R.C.M.P. St. John’s, NF

Auld, Cst. Sean
Halifax Regional Police Service, NS

Babineau, Cst. J. Alan
R.C.M.P. Milton, ON

Baggs, Cst. Regina Marie
Royal Newfoundland Constabulary

Bell, Sgt. Michael
Halifax Regional Police Service, NS

Belliveau, Cst. Michael J.
Calgary Police Service, AB

Berezi, Cst. Tom
Waterloo Regional Police, ON

Bowskil, Cpl. Terry
R.C.M.P. Melita, MB

Brown, Sgt. Dan
R.C.M.P. Burnaby, BC

Brown, Cst. J. Kelly
R.C.M.P. Moose Jaw, SK

Busson, S/Sgt. Carl
R.C.M.P. Quesnel, BC

Campbell, Deputy Chief Reg.,
Leamington Police Services, ON

Cantara, Cpl. Brian
R.C.M.P. Langley, BC

Caune, Cst. Gregory F.
Halifax Regional Police Service, NS

Cirillo, Cst. Nicola
Terrace Police Service, ON

Collings, D/Cst. R. Scott
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police

Coreoran, Cst. Stephen
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Cousineau, Sgt. Robert
O.P.P. Chatham, ON

Crabbie, Cpt. Douglas H.
D.N.D. Halifax, NS

Craig, S/Cst. Randy
O.P.P. Midland, ON

Currie, Cst. Ralph J.
Fredericton Police Force, NB

Dancho, Cst. Vincent
R.C.M.P. Langley, BC

De Jongh-MacDonald, D/Cst. Ingrid
O.P.P. Huron West, ON

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O.P.P. Kanata, ON

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Drover, Cpt. Gerald
C.F.B. Edmonton, AB

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MacMurry, Cpl. Glenna
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Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police

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Scott, Sgt. Corinne J.
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Toronto Transit Commission, ON

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Modernization of police scheduling saves stress and money

In the continuing effort to maximize the productivity of their staff, police administrators have tried a variety of options concerning scheduling. Shift work began in the textile factories in England during the Industrial Revolution in the late 1700's.

Police Agencies adopted this practice and officers began working eight-hour shifts, except for extraordinary circumstances where they were needed for longer periods.

Under the straight, no frills, eight-hour shift plan, officers work eight hours a day, five days in a row, and then have two days off. Known as the 5-8 plan, this schedule became popular because it was easy to figure out in a 24-hour period; thus you have your days, swings, and middnights.

According to a 1991 P. O. S. T. survey, 90% of all patrol officers in California rotate shifts. Some departments rotate shifts every 28 days, or even weekly. However, recent studies have shown that the 5-8 plan, and especially the reverse rotating 5-8 plan, is one of the least advantageous among all possible schedules.

The disadvantages of the eight-hour plan range from an unhealthy sleep schedule for officers, to the draining of department budgets with overtime pay. Yet, even though the plan is the least beneficial for both police departments and line officers, it is still the most popular. In California, half of all departments use an eight-plan for their patrol divisions. After the eight-plan, the most popular schedules for police departments in California are either the 10 or 12-hour plans.

One thing that would improve shift work for officers is the 12-hour shift, commonly known as the 3-12 plan. Under the average 3-12 plan, an officer would work three days a week for three weeks, and four days a week the fourth in a 28-day period. This results in the main advantages of the 12-hour shift: increased productivity and morale.

Is productivity and morale affected by the length of a shift? The Palos Verdes Estates, CA Police Department found out when it changed from an eight-hour shift (with a shift change at 3 p.m., 11 p.m., and 7 a.m.) to a 12-hour shift (changing at noon and midnight). Officers wrote 48.6% more traffic citations, and there were 13.8% more officer-initiated arrests.

Another department that switched to the 3-12 plan, the Louisiana Department of Public Safety, noted that their arrests rose by 26%. A study by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERE) showed that "In New York City, when a new precinct was established utilizing fixed tours of duty, the number of moving and parking violations issued increased markedly. This precinct experienced a 55.9 percent increase in moving violations and a 42.8 percent increase in parking violations" (O'Neill).

These figures did not drop off at a later time, proving that the shift was responsible for the increase in productivity. It was not an inflated statistic caused by officers trying to sell the 12 hour shift.

Some departments found that after implementing 12-hour shifts, it became difficult to maintain adequate staffing in non-patrol units, such as detectives. The patrol division became the more desirable job. Therefore, many departments offer a pay differential to offset the advantage of the 12-hour patrol shift.

The 12-hour shift changes the status for patrol officers for the better. Because the patrol unit is a more desirable position, departments have experienced improved recruitment and retention of officers. The Louisiana Department of Public Safety noted that supervisors report an all-time high in employee morale.

Officers enjoy having the extended time off. They no longer work an average of five days a week, but instead now work an average of three days a week. This allows them to do a variety of different things with their free time. Because of the shortened work week, departments report that officers are more willing to give up or waive other benefits. This has even included pay raises.

Lt. Jaakola of the Palos Verdes Estates, CA, Police Department said that retention of officers increased dramatically after implementing the 12-hour shift. Before the compressed work week was implemented, new officers often used the Palos Verdes Estates Police Department as a training ground and then transferred to other departments. With the 12-hour shift, retention is much better.

The 3-12 plan has definite health benefits. When employees work three days a week on average, there is less possibility of sleep deprivation. The body can get used to having the same schedule week after week, since most of the days worked would be repeated.

Another advantage is that an officer does not regularly rotate shifts, but keeps the same shift for an extended period of time. This contributes to a better job life.

According to the Louisiana Department of Public Safety, family life on the whole was greatly enhanced when it implemented the 12-hour shift.

Three different family roles must be performed by a shift worker: care giver, sexual partner, and social companion. Because the worker has more time at home, these areas are improved with the implementation of the 12-hour shift.

The five-day, eight-hour shift plan has verifiable disadvantages. The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment reported that "For some shift workers, the combined stress of a desynchronized circadian system, sleep deprivation and domestic and social disharmony may result in additional adverse effects, including health problems and diminished performance. Diminished performance can compromise the safety of the individual worker, and in some occupations . . . the safety of the public as well. The Journal of the American Medical Association reported other health problems that can be attributed to shift work. Increased risk of heart attack, gastrointestinal disorders, peptic ulcer disease, increased risks of miscarriage, pre-term birth, lower-weight babies, higher incidence of cardiovascular disease, menstrual problems, increased feelings of irritation and stress, and a general deterioration of health are all associated with irregular shift scheduling. PEFF research indicates police officers are among those groups that have the highest incidence of heart attacks, gastrointestinal disorders, and premature deaths. In our society, males live to the average age of 73. Their badge-carrying counterparts live to the average of 53" (O'Neill).

Why these health problems occur is largely due to stress and circadian rhythms.

A study in the New York City Police Department discovered that, "The greatest sources of stress come from within the Department itself, including undesirable working conditions and regularly changing assignments and tour schedules (shifts) that adversely impact eating habits and normal living conditions" (O'Neill).

According to the American Medical Association, "Circadian rhythms are generated by an internal clock or pacemaker in the brain that is synchronized to daily time cues in the environment, most importantly the light-dark cycle. Functions that vary with a circadian rhythm include body temperature, sleep and wakefulness, the release of many hormones, alertness, and memory."

One way this internal clock is set is by the pineal gland. The pineal gland is a light sensitive gland within the brain that produces and

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Executive Director
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secretes the hormone melatonin. Some refer to the pineal gland as a third eye because of its light sensitivity. In the dark, the pineal gland produces melatonin, thus marking a certain point in the circadian rhythm.

The phenomenon known as "jet lag" is an example of when one's old circadian rhythm no longer correlates with the current schedule. When traveling you force your body to be awake and asleep during times that it is not used to. The same is true when a worker changes shifts.

The effects of shift change are even more drastic without the sunlight to help coordinate one's sleep schedule. Because of this, one of the worst things that a worker can do is to change shifts frequently on a regular basis.

According to O'Neill and Gushing, "The circadian system has a resetting (entrainment) mechanism that realigns the circadian system, but that mechanism only copes with a 'fine tuning' of one hour per day. It is not capable of coping with the gross changes characteristic of moves to and from night work (or moves rotating from shift to shift)."

Kenneth E. Kutella, an attorney specializing in police related issues, stated, "At some point in the future, municipalities are going to be held accountable and legally liable for the negative consequences of certain shift attributes that are shown to dramatically decrease response time and adversely impact decision making." With the issue of police scheduling being so imperative and instrumental in a department's

A Shift in focus to the community

A Shift in focus to the community

Primary Response Schedule

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Note: Day and evening shifts are 10 hours. An appropriate split is made on the night shift.

Last year the Metropolitan Toronto Police altered its compressed work week schedule so that it conformed more toward the cycles used by neighbouring Peel Regional Police. The timetable permits an afternoon swing shift during the regular night shift (where applicable), and would be applied to officers working in the Primary Response functions.

During the early 1980's the Metropolitan Toronto Police adopted a compressed Work Week which increased the number of divisional platoons to five (platoons "A" to "E" shown above) and significantly modified their working schedules. This scheduling, although popular, was found not to be as compatible to the specialized types of service required in a large urban community.

Several experiments were performed whereby unit commanders in certain areas were permitted to move personnel to early or late starting times to accommodate community and neighbourhood initiatives. The biggest problem to overcome was the extended days off the standard compressed work week afforded officers. It was difficult for officers to stay in touch with their areas.

The modified Peel Region Police cycle (shown above) was decided to be a suitable compromise. The modified structure was additionally studied in regard to the following enhancements:

- A permanent evening shift, staffed by members volunteering to work it, superimposed on the schedule as shown above. This would operate in a manner similar to the old 1900 to 0300 shift, which was in place prior to 1982, and would help bolster front-line components during the busy evening hours:
  - A system whereby one platoon voluntarily works a permanent midnight shift, and the four others rotate between days and evenings only; and
  - a four platoon, four week, 12-hour shift rotation currently in use in many Ontario Provincial Police detachments. The system gives officers every second weekend off.

The Metro Toronto Police study determined the requirements of Primary Response and those of Community Response are vastly different. Primary Response must be functional at all times of the day, every day; personnel coverage must be sufficient to address emergencies. Alternatively Community Response is proactive, and generally does not involve dealing with emergencies. The opportunity exists to schedule officers' problem-solving efforts to achieve a balance between officer availability and community service. The study thus determined the schedule shown below was more appropriate for these members.

Community Response Schedule

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Note: All shifts are 12 hours with flexible start times on day & afternoon shifts.
In The Line of Duty

Ottawa

This series was compiled by Blue Line Magazine and is intended to tell the stories of police officers killed in the line of duty. The initial articles will involve the first officers killed in the line of duty from each of the major police forces in Canada. The following is an excerpt from the book "History of the Ottawa Police 1826-1993" and is reproduced with the approval of the author Sergeant G. Larochelle.

In the early morning of October 24th, 1945, Detective Thomas Stoneman was shot when he attempted to question three suspicious males on O'Connor Street. Detective Stoneman, age 37, a member of the Force for fourteen years, died on the 29th of October, 1945, at 7:45 a.m. at the General Hospital.

Detective Stoneman and Constable Russell Berndt had answered a complaint of three men attempting to break into parked and unattended automobiles on the parking lot and service station on O'Connor Street, between Slater and Albert Streets. Upon their arrival, they noticed three suspicious men standing near a hotel. As the police approached them, all three men split up, one walking north, the other south and the third onto the property of the Bytown Inn.

Constable Russell Berndt, was on his second night of duty after a lengthy period of service in the Canadian Navy (he returned to the police after three and one-half years in the Service). He was accompanied by Detective Larment to help refresh himself in police work.

Constable Berndt got out of the prowler car and stopped the one suspect who was walking south on O'Connor, while Detective Stoneman, who had been driving, got out and walked around to the front of the police vehicle where he called to the one who had been going north to stop. The man turned drew a nickel plated handgun from his pocket and fired at Detective Stoneman who fell to the pavement. The shooter was later identified upon arrest as Eugene Larment.

Larment shot Stoneman from the hip and struck the detective in his left shoulder. The bullet grazed his left lung and lodged in his chest. He was shot from a distance of about six feet.

Larment then fired upon Constable Berndt who sought cover behind a canopy in front of the Bytown Inn. Two of the trio ran down O'Connor Street to Albert Street.

Constables Thomas Walsh and John Hardon, together with a military officer who was in the area, RCAF Flight Lieutenant A.W. Appleby, of Sand Point, arrived at the corner in another prowler car. Larment fired upon them and Berndt returned the fire.

Constable Hardon chased the fleeing gunman into the yard of the Bytown Inn and followed him through a maze of backyards and alleys until he had succeeded in cornering him in an Albert Street yard. As the constable approached to take the man, Larment turned and fired two more shots at the constable. Leaping a fence, Larment managed to reach a laneway leading through to Slater Street, between Metcalfe and O'Connor Streets, where he was chased into the arms of Constable Henri Gravelle.

The second suspect, Wilfrid D'Amour, whom Constable Berndt had earlier stopped, was detained by Lieutenant Appleby at the scene. Still struggling with the suspect, Constable Walsh handcuffed him and then placed him under arrest. The third suspect was lost in the back alleys.

While the gun-firing chase was at its peak, Detective Stoneman lay in a pool of blood on the street awaiting an ambulance which arrived fifteen minutes later. The detective had received the "radio call" at 1:02 a.m. and within four minutes of receiving the call, he had been shot and lay on O'Connor Street. He was rushed to the Ottawa General Hospital where blood donors were asked to stand by in case of need. Dozens of Ottawa people had called the police station to offer blood donations to help the dying detective.

Both D'Amour and Larment were brought to the police station. A search of the police car in which the two suspects had been brought in unearthed a nine millimeter automatic pistol and a knife which D'Amour admitted hiding at the side of the car's back seat on the way to the station. Included in the articles taken from the two men was an assortment of tools to break into cars. A third weapon, a .32 caliber, nickel-plated pistol was found in a trench-coat which had been dropped in a laneway. The coat belonged to Larment and the pistol was the weapon used in the murder of Detective Stoneman.

Later that day at 6:30 in the morning, Detectives John Cavan, Robert Bayne and Edgar Keddy, assisted by Constable Berndt, found the third suspect, Albert Henderson, the man who escaped in the police chase, in bed at 711 Albert Street. A .45 automatic Colt was recovered. Detectives Lester Routtiffe and Fred Sym's searched 330 and 352 Wellington Street, the premises of the other two suspects in custody. In the search, three Thompson sub-machine guns and one revolver were found buried under a pile of debris at the rear near an entrance to a cellar.

Investigation revealed that the weapons were the property of the Canadian War Museum on Sussex Street. The museum had been broken into on the 22nd of October, 1945. A total of six revolvers (.9mm, .45, .41, .32 and .455 calibre) and three Thompson sub machine guns were stolen.

Thomas Stoneman joined the Force as a probationary constable on September 8, 1931 and showed such promise in his chosen career of law enforcement that he was boosted through the ranks to the post of detective in a decade and acquired a distinguished record of success in solving criminal cases.

On January 1, 1941, he was appointed acting detective and nine months later, he was appointed to the rank of detective. He was involved in another shooting incident three years before (exact date unknown) at the Avalon Club on Chelsea Road, while assisting Montreal detectives in the capture of a group of bandits wanted for a series of armed hold-ups in Montreal.

Acting on information the bandits were at the hotel, Detective Stoneman accompanied the Montreal Detectives and located them in the grill room. A scuffle ensued while the arrests were being made and one of the wanted men, John McEwen, was critically wounded by a bullet from a Montreal detectives' service revolver.

The first official police service funeral was held on November 1st, 1945, for Detective Stoneman. He received an escort from members of the Ottawa Police. Police officers from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Hull, the Quebec Provincial Police, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Nepean Township Police and fire departments from the surrounding area, as well as a detachment of the military Provost Corps, RCAF service police and the naval shore patrol, were in attendance. The RCMP military band escorted the funeral procession from the funeral home on McLeod Street to Elgin Street, then north to Laurier Avenue, from where the police officers were bused to Beechwood Cemetery.

Thomas Stoneman left behind his widow, the former Lois Cleary of Amprrior, and their twins, Richard Thomas and Jill Lois, one year old at the time of his death.

Stoneman was the son of Transport Commissioner J.A. Stoneman. Insurance coverage and benefits for police officers killed on duty were not in place as they are today.

Nevertheless, City Council approved the recommendation that the widow and dependent children of the late Detective Stoneman be paid
Since August September, 1946, three shots were fired by Constable Goodwin, five and the amount given to Mrs. Stoneman was in addition to the $780 compensation which she received from the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board. Detective Stoneman's annual salary was listed as $2,500.

Eugene Larment and Albert Henderson were well known to the Ottawa Police. Five years earlier, on the 3rd of April, 1940, Larment and Henderson, in company of two other individuals were involved in an armed robbery in the town of Prescott. They had used a stolen vehicle and area police forces were given the plate number and the description of its occupants. Constables Allen Donaldson and Harold Goodwin observed the stolen vehicle proceeding north on Bronson Avenue at the intersection of Gladstone Avenue. "We pulled alongside the other auto and I (Constable Goodwin) stuck my revolver in the face of the driver and told him to stop, but he immediately swerved the car to the left, sideswiping our car."

Several shots were fired from the stolen automobile, "so I fired a shot at it and then the firing continued back and forth as we proceeded down Commissioner Street and Wellington Street". The stolen auto finally crashed itself on a guard rail on the Chaudiere Bridge. The four occupants were immediately placed under arrest.

The Hull Police assisted the constables by transporting them to the Ottawa Police Station. It was estimated that Constable Donaldson fired three shots, Constable Goodwin, five and the occupants of the stolen vehicle, eight. Two revolvers were found in the stolen vehicle.

For the murder of Detective Stoneman, Eugene Larment was found guilty on January 23rd, 1946, and sentenced by Justice Barlow to be hanged. The sentence was carried out on March 27th, 1946 at 12:32 a.m. The convicted man was accompanied to the gallows by Brigadier Herbert Porter, the Salvation Army jail chaplain. Immediately following the execution, the body was turned over to members of the family. Larment was the last man to be hanged at the Nicholas Street Jail.

Mr. Justice Barlow, in his charge to the jury, expressed the belief that on the evidence presented all three men should be found guilty "beyond reasonable doubt" of the slaying of Detective Stoneman. His Lordship believed the three men were party to a common design to steal and to resist arrest by murder.

The jury however acquitted Henderson and D'Amour of the crime of murder. They later pleaded guilty to the charges of breaking and entering the premises of the National War Museum, the theft of an automobile which was used during the burglary and to ten other criminal charges.

On the 6th of February, 1946, Albert Henderson was sentenced to 29 years in Kingston Penitentiary by Magistrate Strike. Wilfrid D'Amour was sentenced to 27 years.

Detective Thomas Stoneman's name is engraved on the Honour Roll plaque inside the lobby of the Ottawa Police Station - 474 Elgin Street - along with other police officers who have since died in the line of duty.

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**BLUE LINE Magazine**

August September, 1996
Vehicle weapon mounts for law enforcement

An innovative vehicular weapon mount, the patented ELS-Series is available from Big Sky Racks, Inc. of Bozeman, Montana.

The mount contributes significantly to the safety and well-being of law enforcement personnel as it is designed to be mounted out of sight, primarily in vehicle ceilings so the weapon does not interfere with headroom, visibility and the new airbags.

The four interior mounting configurations include systems designed for divider shields with or without roll bars, a steel telescoping model for installation without drilling holes in the ceiling and direct mount to any surface such as a trunk lid.

The ELS electronic locking systems meet the needs of a wide variety of weapons. All electric locks come with two options: one with a handcuff key manual override, the other with a standard key manual override.

For more details call 406 586-9393 or Fax 406 585-7378.

Marked Intrepid hits the road

Recently through the combined cooperation of the Peel Regional Police Fleet Management, Brampton Chrysler and the Brampton Chrysler assembly plant, a new marked vehicle will be added to the Peel Regional Police fleet of cruisers. This new car, the 1996 Chrysler Intrepid, was specially outfitted for the Peel Regional Police.

The Intrepid comes completely equipped with a six cylinder, 3.5 litre, single overhead cam, 24 valve engine and performance suspension. Also included in the options requested by Peel Regional Police are dual air bags, ABS brakes, airconditioning, power windows, bucket seats and an AM/FM radio. As with other marked cars, Peel Regional staff have installed a mobile data terminal (MDT), police radio, headlight cut off switch to defeat the day time running lights, flashing alternating headlights, a continuous run switch (which allows the engine to be left running to power emergency equipment while the ignition and steering re-

main locked) and a prisoner barrier. This vehicle is one of a kind in the market place and will be tested and evaluated, in determining future adaptations and developments, in a police environment.

With the production of the Chevrolet Caprice ceasing in 1996, as well as the uncertain future in regards to other full frame wheel drive police vehicles, Peel Police Fleet Management is currently testing and evaluating different makes and models of cars.

“It’s obvious that the current standard for police cruisers, the full size, eight cylinder, rear wheel drive, car, will be changed or eliminated. This type of car is getting harder to find, less efficient to use and prohibitive in costs,” says Peel Regional Police Fleet Manager Scott Lindsay. “Automotive technology has changed significantly in recent years. Constant testing and evaluation will allow us to keep up with the changes and select the most appropriate vehicle for our need.”

Hecklor & Koch Sub Machine Guns now available in 40 cal.

For years Hecklor & Koch’s sub-machine guns have been recognized as one of the most technologically and tactically advanced weapon systems available. The MPS is firmly established by military and law enforcement units in over 50 countries.

Recently, Hecklor & Koch began the production of the new 40cal., 45cal., and 10mm versions of the MPS in addition to the popular 9mm. These versions are modifications of the standard 9mm MPS, but chambered for the more powerful ammunition loads. Several user inspired improvements have also been incorp­o­rated into the design including a new bolt catch device that holds the bolt group rearward after the magazine is empty. New lightweight synthetic magazines, which are more durable and ensure reliable feeding under the most extreme conditions, are now supplied with every MPS. Hecklor & Koch MPS’s are available with different trigger groups, folding or rigid butt­stocks, and sound suppressors.

For further details see R. Nicholls Distributors advertisement on page 43 in this issue.
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Groupware and Law Enforcement
Providing better COMMUNICATION, COLLABORATION and COORDINATION

By Richard McElroy

Imagine the following scenario:
A woman was sexually assaulted by a young male. Due to extreme trauma and shock, the woman was only able to provide one small clue about the suspect: she remembered seeing a tattoo on the forearm of the man which read “Milkcweed.” With only this as a starting point, the investigating officer of the Street Crime Unit did a search on this name in their SCTS (Street Crime Tracking System). Within minutes, the system - which tracks and organizes information about known gang members, including their gang names, their street names and aliases, past records and even electronic mug shots - came up with a match. By the next morning, the victim positively identified the suspect via the electronic mug shot, and the suspect was found, arrested and charged within a few hours.

Sound too good to be true? Well it was true - thanks to a new tool gaining recognition in the police community. Many police forces and law enforcement agencies around the world are now utilizing a software technology typically referred to as groupware.

More and more police forces are looking to groupware solutions to help them achieve results like the Mesquite Police Force in Texas did with their Street Crime Tracking System. “Without our system, it likely would have taken me weeks, maybe more, to track down that gang member, since the suspect actually lived in Richardson, Texas (a neighboring city). But because our system allows us to share information with two other local forces, including Richardson, we were able to get the job done within a day,” explained Sergeant Bruce Bradshaw, a Gang Unit team member with the Mesquite Police Force.

What is Groupware and why is it so applicable to law enforcement?

The term “groupware” is much used, little understood, and frequently the source of confusion and skepticism. Why? Because, groupware can mean so many different things to different people and organizations; it can not be defined by any one objective, function or technology. At its foundation, the basic concept of groupware is not really about technology at all, but rather about PEOPLE - and how they interact to achieve their goals. Defined then, groupware is just a set of tools (in the form of software on a personal computer) which enable people to work together through the 3 basic forms of human interaction: COMMUNICATION, COLLABORATION and COORDINATION (or the “3Cs”).

For example - as it pertains to an electronic groupware solution - Communication implies the ability to send electronic messages via “E-mail”; Collaboration implies the ability to work on and share the same information through shared databases and conferencing (often referred to as a “virtual office or workspace”); and Coordination implies the ability to add structure and workflow to a particular process (such as the steps required to generate all necessary documentation associated with an arrest).

Groupware and its many benefits are important because, just like in a business, the key to success for any police force or law enforcement agency is the ability for its people to work as a cohesive, organized team, and to have access to information when and where it is required. Almost all actions police departments undertake, whether it is making an arrest, tracking a suspect, or investigating an insurance fraud, require the 3 Cs: communicating with other officers, units or forces, collaborating on available, shared information and coordinating the actions and functions of multiple people.

Lotus Notes as a groupware platform

From a theoretical standpoint, groupware sounds ideal. But for police forces to achieve its many benefits, they likely have to invest vast sums of money and implement many different, complicated technologies. Right?

Wrong! There is a product which can cost effectively and painlessly achieve the benefits of better communication, collaboration and coordination. It’s called Lotus Notes, and it is the leading groupware product on the market today.

Now in its fourth full release, “Notes” has established a large and growing base of more than 3 million users worldwide, and it is predicted this number will climb to over 20 million before the turn of the century. Notes has also generated its own industry, with over 12,000 business partners building Notes solutions.

Lotus Notes was built to address the 3 “Cs” mentioned above. In essence, Notes becomes a central access point to find, organize, mobilize and share information which police forces need to do their jobs effectively. Notes is a perfect fit for today’s police forces for a number of reasons:

Flexibility:— The power of Notes lies in its ability to allow developers to rapidly create and deploy customized applications which can meet unique and specific police force needs; this also means that an application can “evolve” or be changed as needs and requirements change.

Scalability:— Notes can support small workgroups of a few people, right up to thou-
sands of users, and can be used to deploy a wide range of different applications.

**Support for a dispersed workgroup:** Nothing on the market today matches Notes’s ability to support remote locations or users—achieved through something called replication. No matter where you are, Notes allows you to work as if you were back at the office. After all, Police forces don’t have all their people do work in the same location; they work with other officers in different locations, with different departments, with different forces, and even with different organizations.

These three elements combine to make Notes a unique platform for teamwork and information sharing. Traditionally law enforcement agencies have had to choose software designed for a single function such as records management, computer-aided dispatch, mug shots, or case preparation. In most cases these applications are not integrated and usually run on a variety of computer platforms with a mix or data formats. The Notes architecture is based on a data storage model that promotes the multipurpose use of data and technology.

For example, a common image storage database would contain mugshots, accident scenes, scanned documents, or any other image. These images would be available from any other Notes application. This makes Notes extremely efficient, and allows other applications to be easily integrated. Most importantly, because Notes is the “common denominator” for a multitude of applications, the return-on-investment is exceptionally high.

**Notes at work**

Notes is a proven performer, and is being used as a platform for a wide range of applications, including the Street Crime Tracking System used by the Mesquite Police Force. That system was designed, developed and deployed literally within weeks by Technology Helps Inc. of Plano, Texas. The system is used by the over 25 people spanning three separate forces.

“Our system allows me more time to spend investigating, and less time playing telephone tag and searching through reams of files and paper,” adds Sergeant Bradshaw.

The Innisfil Police Service in Ontario is utilizing a Lotus Notes based “Records Management System” (RMS), “Crown Folder Documentation System” (CFDS) and Dispatch System with extremely good results.

The system was developed by Enterpol Inc. of Bradford, Ontario. The integrated RMS system allows Innisfil to effectively gather, disseminate and route incident and intelligence reports, press releases, reference material, mail and forms. The CFDS enables quick and accurate production of Crown folder documents. It even includes a database of charge wordings covering the Criminal Code, Narcotics Control Act, and others.

In describing the impact of Notes and these applications on Innisfil’s operations, Chief Bruce Davis says “the implementation of our Notes-based systems has allowed us to change large amounts of data into accessible information which we can now use to do our jobs more effectively. Also, now that Notes is in place, we can get much more out of our investment by being able to easily and cost-effectively implement other applications if required.”

And there are a multitude of other Notes applications which are in use, including Gang Encyclopedia, Sex Offender Registration, Neighborhood Crime Watch System, Juvenile Tracking, Police Applicant Tracking, Internal Affairs Complaint Tracking and others.

**Communication and information sharing is critical**

Groupware has, until recently, been primarily targeted at the corporate world, since the business environment and its processes are a natural fit for such technology. This is evidenced by the fact that Notes has become a very important (if not a primary) infrastructure for thousands of companies around the world. It is therefore easy to see that groupware technology like Notes, and the benefits derived from it, will inevitably become as important, if not more important, to police and law enforcement agencies.

If a team of people in a business fail to communicate effectively or share necessary information, the worst that can result is a decrease in revenue or loss of market share. However, if this happens in a police department, the consequences can be much more serious and far-reaching.

For more information, please contact: Brian Henry at Enterpol Inc. Phone: 905-722-6166 Fax: 905-722-4655 Internet: bh@ils.net

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**Notes**
"Police in Victoria, B.C., are searching for information about the origins of two rings stolen from the home of a 58-year-old male homicide victim in April," began a news story published in "Canadian Jeweller" magazine.

"By the (victim's) wife's description the jewellery sounded like it would be easily identifiable," says Sergeant Frank Whitten who worked on the case. "We thought it would be our one lead to follow the jeweller."

Investigators wanted to locate the rings' manufacturers in the hope of getting accurate drawings of the items, which they could then reproduce and show to jewellers. If the murderer tried to sell the rings, police would, with luck, be notified. The only lead to the manufacturers were two trademarks.

A jeweller's trademark is like a fingerprint a distinctive design that proclaims the identity of its owner. And as such, it can be an excellent source of information. There have been few ways to access that information, until now, Style Communications, publishers of Canadian Jeweller, the jeweler industry's trade magazine, recently released the 140-page "1996-97 Trademark Index," a directory of some 10,000 symbols and brand names stamped with precious metal products, jeweller, watches, silverware, holloware, tableware and gift items from around the world.

The last known Canadian index was printed nearly a decade ago.

"We've had a lot of requests for this publication," says Pat Maclan, president of the company. "Ten years later people are still phoning to order one, and people who have an old copy are guarding it with their lives."

All the information is provided by the Canadian Intellectual Property Office, the federal agency responsible for registering trademarks in Canada. The trademarks are divided into sections by alphabet or design, and include the owner's name, location, and the trademark's status-registered, pending or dead.

Detective Inspector Roy Tefft, director of Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario, believes the Index is a "100 per cent" useful tool. "Any way you can identify a piece of property enhances the ability of the police to solve a case," he says.

"Every major receiving project we've done, we have problems identifying property. We always end up with buckets of jewellery we can't identify." And although it may not be proof positive, it could narrow the field says Metro Toronto police Detective Bud Jensen of special investigation services, pawn investigation section. "It would involve changing reporting hab-

BLUE LINE Magazine
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Beretta D Models offer the same length of trigger travel as a standard police revolver, with the exact same smooth trigger pull for each shot. Like the revolver, the Beretta "slick slide" D Series pistols have no external safety lever or decocking lever. The firing mechanism remains uncocked until you pull the trigger, so while your D Model is at rest, it is also ready for instant action. It all adds up to quicker, more confident transition training. Plus the life saving advantage of 15+1 firepower for the 92D 9mm, and 10+1 for the 96D .40 cal. Excellent reasons to consider our D Models.

Beretta's commitment to Canadian law enforcement is built around a full line of quality products, in-depth training and the most comprehensive product support available anywhere. To set up a demonstration, contact Beretta U.S.A. Corp., Law Enforcement Division, 17601 Beretta Drive, Accokeek, Maryland 20607, (301) 283-2191.

Beretta D Models are available in 9mm and .40 cal. in full size and Centurion configurations. Three dot sight system standard. Truillum self-illuminating night sights available. © Copyright 1993, Beretta U.S.A. Corp.
its... (but) it would be a great help. We could make a computer field for trademarks in description. That would narrow down the search; instead of searching five million rings, we'd search one million.”

In April, Toronto appraiser Anne Neumann, vice president of Harold Weinstein Ltd. gemmological laboratory, used the-as-yet-unpublished index to help the Ontario Provincial Police solve a jewellery robbery. Items had been recovered, says Neumann, but police wanted to go to the manufacturers to verify that the manufacturers had, in fact, sold these items to that store, and that these items were recovered from that robbery.

When there are very few leads to start with, trademarks are one more clue, whether to identify stolen property or a body. Despite the chances—as one forensic ident unit officer so aptly put it—that “John Doe” could be wearing “Joe Smith’s” jewellery, in the absence of dental records, it may be one of the few aids to identification.

Trademarks could have helped solve the Victoria, B.C., murder of the 38-year-old man publicized in Canadian Jeweller. Michael Barnes, who works for the precious metals marketing section of the Industry and Science department, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada, called in with the trademark information for one of the rings, which police subsequently recovered. Investigators never had to pursue that lead, however. A 50-year-old man and his 16-year-old stepdaughter were arrested for the theft and killing—the stepdaughter told someone who informed the police.

But, then, sometimes the job is not as easy. For those cases, the Trademark Index can play a role in fingering the suspect.

Obtaining a Trademark in Canada can be an arduous process as well as costly. It requires several steps:
1. Selection of a mark.
2. Filing an application for the registration of the mark.
3. Examination of the application.
4. Advertisement of the mark for opposition.
5. Notification of the allowance of application.
6. Issuance of the certificate of registration for the trademark.

Cost of registration can be as high as $12,000, and is valid for 15 years and renewable after that. A Trademark registration can be challenged for 5 years after its registration on grounds of ownership prior to the application.

The Precious Metals Marking Act

The consumer Products Directorate of Industry Canada administers and enforces the Precious Metals Marketing Act and regulations. Consumer Products Directorate officers are authorized to inspect precious metal articles, including jewellery, at any level of the trade. They conduct inspections, as consumers are unable to verify if the quality of the metal is present as marked. All modern industrialized countries have similar consumer protection legislation.

Both the jewellery industry and consumers benefit from the Precious Metals Marking program, which serves as a deterrent to fraud and provides for the uniform description of the quality and other essential characteristics of precious metal articles.

Consumer and industry complaints involving the under-karating of precious metals may be directed to the Consumer Products Directorate service point closest to you through the Internet address.

The purpose of the legislation is to:
A: Ensure information provided to consumers on the quality of a precious metal (gold, silver, platinum) article is not misleading or deceptive.
B: Provide a uniform description and quality marking of precious metal articles (jewellery, hollow-ware, spectacle frames, watches, flatware, etc.) in order to assist consumers in making purchasing decisions.
C: Provide for marketplace equity. Additional information concerning the requirements of the Precious Metals Marking Act and regulations is available by E-mail at pdpinfor@ic.gc.ca or through the Consumer Products Directorate service point closest to you.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Jury still out on new alarm technology

In reference to the article in your May 1996 issue regarding security firms and false alarms, I would like the opportunity to respond on behalf of the security industry. False alarms have been recognized as Public Enemy Number 1 as far as the security industry is concerned. All firms are striving to reduce the number of false dispatches. Security systems are recognized as being a very valuable tool in reducing crime. Statistics reveal that a residence with a security system is 6 times less likely to experience a burglary than a residence without one. Security systems are also responsible for a significantly lower amount of claims in terms of dollars should a robbery occur.

"Listen in" Technology and remote video surveillance are technologies which have received a lot of press lately. The jury is still out on whether or not there is any difference on the amount of apprehensions or reductions of false alarms with these technologies. Additionally, to date, there are no Police jurisdictions which accept live audio or video recordings.

We will as an industry, continue to work together with the Police community to prevent false alarm dispatches, and continue in our partnership of crime prevention.

Ivan Spector
National President,
CANASA
(Canadian Alarm and Security Association)

Editor's Note — We have received considerable feed-back since running the series and we intend to do a follow-up survey to report alarm policies across the country. We would welcome submissions. I was recently notified about an Ontario Police Alarms Coordinators meeting to be held on September 18, 1996 at the Halton Regional Police Headquarters building. Interested persons should call Dorothy Kosciuch at (905) 825-4777 — Ex. 5149.

OPP program is tops

I thought that you should know that the OPP does indeed have a noteworthy and sound support base of peer and trauma support providers. Unfortunately you did not get the answers you were looking for in your survey, but the information is readily available (and you said a male officer offered to get the info for you — did you give him the opportunity?)

In the OPP telephone directory under Human Resources - Psychological Services, you find the Peer Support Coordinator, Psychologist and assistant counselor.

In the detachment files under Employee Counseling (section 250-20) you find the province wide list of peer and trauma support providers — fellow officers, their names, locations, home and work numbers. This list also regularly travels across the “8-day board” every time a revised publication is sent out.

The existence of these people and their program is brought to the attention of recruits and articles are regularly published in the OPP Review, a magazine given to every member.

I have been involved in a couple of major incidents in my career. First as the spouse of a Metro officer who was shot on duty and then 5 years later being involved in a shooting myself. Perhaps this gives some validity to my opinion that the OPP has an excellent system. The trauma support providers were on the scene from various points across the Province within hours of the shooting. There were over 50 members with various needs of support. They stood back and listened and waited when necessary and stepped in and debriefed, as well when necessary to ensure that our emotional wounds healed properly.

Are you with Metro Mr. McQuillan, as it seems to me that you must be. You had the same problems with your survey with Metro personnel as with the OPP members, but you dug further and went on a hunting expedition with Metro, to try and find the information. Had you ‘hunted’ in the OPP directory or detachment files you would have come up with the same information I have provided for you.

Definitely not every one of the 8.2% of the country’s officers (OPP) have the name of a counsellor on the tip of their tongue and perhaps an information card could be printed. One listing the phone numbers and locations, for each officer, but to have slammed an excellent program and suggest that OPP members call Metro or out of Province to get assistance is a major insult to a hard working group of people. You, by doing this, could actually dissuade some members from reaching out at all for the help they need.

Myra Rusk
Markdale, Ontario

Editor's Note — Your indignation is quite understandable. However you must not confuse the people with the program. Our real interest was in the programs set up and how they are functioning along with how well they have been publicized within the respective agencies. No one becomes a Peer Counsellor because they are ordered or forced to. These dedicated people are there because they care about the people they work with. There can be no higher motivation than this. Peer counsellors from across the country were never found to be lacking. Programs were!

We do not have access to the OPP files (they and the Ontario Solicitor General’s office are usually very distant with Blue Line and we don’t know why) but when we found agencies where everyone who picked up the phone could tell us the number to call for “immediate help” then you can understand where your agency’s PROGRAM has fallen short. We feel this was a constructive article in that it made a lot of agencies do a second look at their own programs and brought this very important service to everyone’s attention. The article fairly said that the whole program was under review with the OPP and that changes were happening.

Source of relief is closer than many know

Your publisher’s commentary, “How is your Brick Wall holding up?” (June-July 1996 issue) and the accompanying “Employee Assistance Program Survey” really caught my attention.

I am a 22 year veteran of a large Canadian police force and a few years ago, my “brick wall” came tumbling down. It was brought on by a combination of job-related stress, personal health problems and deep involvement in a nasty situation involving several friends and close associates.

You closed your article by saying that you found the “best” stress reliever was (at your wife’s insistence) by getting back to church. You said, “I was attracted by the people and stayed on to see why. I found out.”

I think you have hit upon a source of assistance that so many in our society have abandoned. This is the best E.A.P. around.

I came through my “burn out” as well as I did, due to, in a large way, the support of many people and friends in my local church.

I know what I “found” at church. I would encourage you to write a follow-up article on your “findings” as it may be instrumental in pointing others to that source of relief.

Name withheld by editor

Editor’s Note — What I found is not that important. It is what you found and what others will find that matters the most. Just let me keep that little suspense. Given the life experiences of police work all you have to do is go back to church and really listen. You will find a message that speaks to you personally and people who will help you without reservation. And another point — it does not matter which church.

Hey! What about us?

Regarding your April ’96 article on CP/CN Police. One question. What about the GO Transit Enforcement Unit? No mention of them at all. On any given day they have more contact with the general public and can make more arrests than either of the above forces (especially in Metro Toronto). The unit actually covers five jurisdictions and involves not only their own Act, but all the statutes mention in your article. In all fairness this group should have at least received a mention.

Name withheld by editor

Editor’s Note — Okay!
The Bushnell Holosight
This new "WYSIWYG" sight really shines

By Manfred W. Benton
Firearms and Ballistics Editor

Recently I had a chance to test the new Bushnell Holosight, a revolutionary sighting system based on advanced holographic technology. The Bushnell Holosight uses a laser light to illuminate a holographic reticle embedded in the heads-up display window. Looking through the heads-up display the shooter sees a bright red image of the reticle projected onto the target. There is no light projected onto the target that could give away the shooters position. Since the Holosight has a magnification of only “one power” (1X), no focusing is required. Clarity and resolution are always sharp and defined. The test sight I received was equipped with a standard reticle which was a dot inside a ring, the ring had markers at the 3, 6, 9 and 12 o’clock position. There are other reticles available: Rising Tracer Dot, Dual Rings and Open Crosshairs.

All electronic controls are recessed, push-button switches located on either side of the housing of the unit. The Holosight takes two commonly available “N” cell 1.5 volt alkaline batteries. Pointing the sight in the direction of the target, the ON/OFF and “Battery Check Indicator” button is located on the right side of the unit. The “Brightness Adjustment Settings” (indicated by an UP and DOWN arrow) are located on the left side. The unit is equipped with an auto shutdown mode which turns the power off 8 hours after the last push-button control is used. The sight is capable of being programmed to shut off after two hours. The overriding of the default setting (8 hours) to a 2 hour auto shutdown must be done every time the sight is turned on.

The sight mounts on a standard 1” dovetail or Weaver style rail. There are, of course, elevation and windage adjustments. For elevation, each click will change the bullet’s point of impact 1/4 Minute of Angle (MOA). For the windage, each click will change the bullet’s point of impact 1/2 Minute of Angle.

I had the Holosight mounted and tested on a Ruger Mini 14, a Colt AR15 (both in .223 Rem, 5.56 NATO cal.) and a Winchester 12 gauge Model 1200 Riot pump action shotgun.

After sighting-in procedures with each of the above mentioned guns, the advantages of the Holosight became immediately apparent. The reticle can be put onto the target with astonishing ease and accuracy. The projectile hits where the reticle points, even if the reticle is not in the center of the sighting window. Since you can use the sight with both eyes open you always have your peripheral vision which is very important in a tactical situation.

The Ruger Mini 14 rifle was tested at an outdoor 50 meter (164 feet) range. I emptied a 10 round clip at 3 man size targets situated 2 meters apart in 12 seconds, standing, supported by a 4x4 post. Each shot was a perfect center mass hit with a double tab on target #1.

The Colt AR15 was tested at an outdoor range and sighted in at 25 meters (82 feet). This gun was tested by members of the Waterloo Regional Police Emergency Response Team. At this short distance the shooters went for speed. Firing a 20 round clip in semi-automatic mode as fast as possible standing unsupported produced several 3 and 3 1/2 inch groups.

The Model 1200 Winchester 12 gauge shotgun was tested at a 20 meter (66 feet) indoor range which was equipped with a dimmer light switch to simulate different lighting conditions. The Holosight was really easy to use under the various light conditions.

I used 12 gauge Challenger Slugs, shooting standing and supporting on a post, 4 holes out of five were touching at the target, the fifth shot hit 3/8” to the left. I also tried OO Buck shot at 10 and 15 meters (33 and 49 feet). Without touching the setting of the Holosight (the setting was for slugs at 20 meters) the center of the pattern was approximately 2 1/2” to 3” above the point of aim, which is, for all practical purposes, right on.

For tactical applications it would be nice to have the “ON/OFF” button (which is marked: 1/0) color coded red or orange since the “BATTERY CHECK” button (which is marked with a battery symbol) is next to the “ON/OFF” button and both are black. In a stress situation there could be confusion when you least need it.

The speed with which you can achieve target acquisition under various light conditions is where this new sight really shines. When viewing a target through this sight the old adage “what you see is what you get” really comes true.

Bushnell HOLosight Model No. 50-0021

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August September, 1996

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BLUE LINE
Magazine
Video system creates cheaper “Virtual Courtroom”

For Lincoln Hills School, a maximum security juvenile correction facility in Irma, Wis., the decision to implement video conferencing for routine court hearings was an easy one based on economies, time and, most importantly, improved safety.

Gene Julian, systems administrator at the all boys facility in a remote area of North Central Wisconsin, has long been a proponent of using video conferencing in the judicial system as a means to lower travel costs and improve safety. He first saw it used at a conference five years ago for hearings for adult inmates.

“I immediately saw a connection between using it between the school and Milwaukee County,” Julian said. However, Lincoln Hills could not afford to install the full-motion video conferencing system Julian saw at the conference. And even with help from the Milwaukee County social services department, the cost was still prohibitive.

Thanks to a grant and an innovative video conferencing solution from Ameritech, Lincoln Hills was able to install video conferencing systems linking the facility to the Milwaukee County Children’s Court in Wauwatosa. The two systems are connected over a state-owned T1 line. Compressed digital video images and sound are transported via Ameritech ISDN service at 336 Kbps, providing high-quality video at 30 frames per second. Full duplex audio allows real time voice communications between the two locations.

Lincoln Hills uses the system for uncontested hearings required to lengthen a juvenile offender’s stay at the facility. While the hearings typically take five to ten minutes, the nearly 480-mile round trip to Milwaukee County often took two days, requiring lodging for personnel from the facility as well as police and sheriffs departments, who often handle transport of the offenders. Cost estimates for each trip was about $500.

Now instead of travelling to court, Lincoln Hills has established a virtual courtroom in which the juvenile, a social worker and an acting bailiff meet via video conference with the judge, court clerk, district attorney and attorney for the offender, who appears as usual in the actual courtroom in Wauwatosa, Wis.

Hearing participants can see the juvenile offender and talk with him while the system’s built-in high document camera can capture high-resolution images of pertinent papers on screen. An in-room fax machine can provide hard copies of any needed documents. With the exception of some defence attorneys, Julian said the video conferencing system has been supported overwhelmingly by all involved, including the school, judges, social workers and the district attorney’s office.

Currently, Lincoln Hills is the nation’s only juvenile correctional facility using video conferencing to make court appearances safer and easier. But the savings and other benefits are causing the technology to catch on quickly. “This project has enabled Ameritech to show-

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