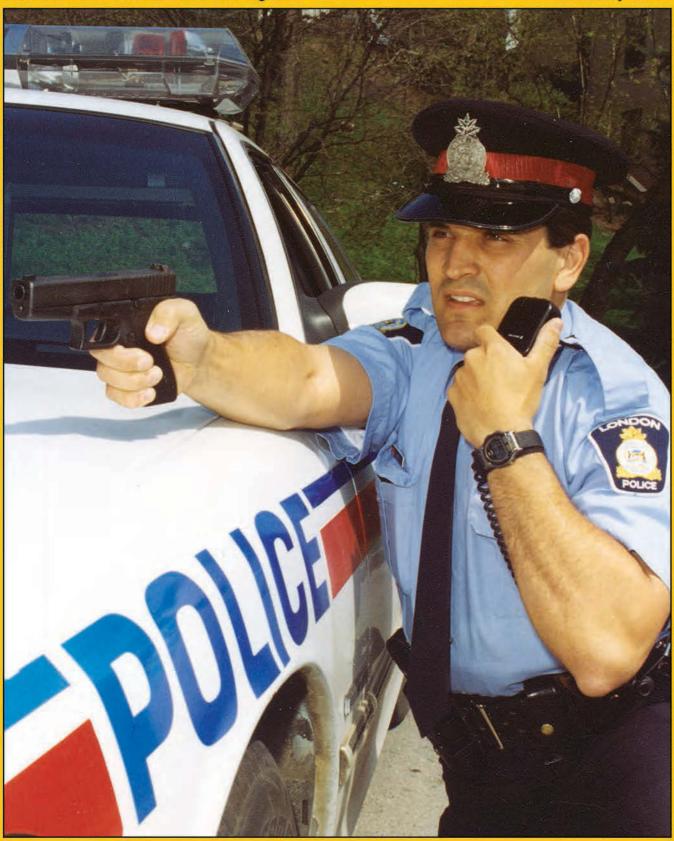
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June / July 1997



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BLUE-LIN



When police officers are in dire straits, like the City of London officer demonstrates on this month's cover, reliable and secure radio communications are of paramount importance. Glohal telecommunications leader, Ericsson perfeetly describes the essence of police communication needs: "It's about communication between people, the rest is technology."

In 1996, Ericsson's advanced approach to 20th century telecommunications earned them the contract to build the City of London Police a state-of-the-art voice and data communications network for their emergency services. London Police's new radio system is now fully functional and will be showcased at the annual Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Conference (OACP) in London from June 22 to 26, 1997.

Check out who else will be at the trade show by turning to page 24 in this edition. You will also find a brief rundown on the city of London and its police department on page 9. There is much more to read in this our summer issue and as usual your comments are expected.

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Criminally Funny

Classified

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Yellow journalism is alive and well

By Morley Lymburner

Yellow Journalism! It is alive and well in Canada. And if you are in the police profession there is no doubt of that fact.

To prove my case I will take for example the case of two Toronto newspaper attacks in recent months.

One was in the form of an editorial cartoon in the venerable Toronto Star that depicted cops waving guns from their cars emblazoned with the slogan "Go ahead! Make our day." The Metropolitan Toronto Police launched a complaint to the Ontario Press Council pointing out the publishing of the cartoon was hurtful and malicious and maligned the reputations of all hard-working police officers who daily put their lives on the line.

In my opinion the cartoon went much further. It indicated a community newspaper that actively works against the people who work hard to protect the community. In my humble opinion this places the Toronto Star in the category of anarchists. They have no other vested interest than to ensure the downfall of their own society.

In defending themselves the Editorial Page Editor claimed that it was nothing worse than cartoons which depicted a provincial premier plucking the wings from flies or depicted as an executioner.

This is far from the case in the cartoon

used. One must put themselves in the place of the reader when they judge such material. Is it reasonable to picture a premier of a province actually doing such things as depicted? Of course not! However it is reasonable for the reader to imagine a police officer finding it necessary to draw a gun and use it.

The very idea that a community newspaper would automatically assume their police officers actually enjoy killing people is a thought I find repugnant. But as long as editorialists do not wish to understand the difference between soldiers and police then this kind of semi-intentional or covenient ignorance can only continue.

The second comments came from a local Toronto newspaper that just can't seem to find its niche. The "Now" newspaper claims to be an "Entertainment and News" publication. The trouble is the editors do not appear to know where the line between the two exist.

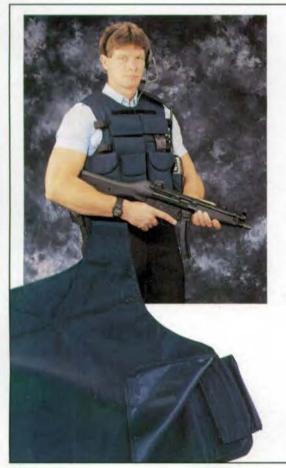
In their attack in one issue the writer was moaning about a police chief who dared to actually try out a product at a police trade show last year. The chief was invited to take a hatchet and try to break a piece of laminated glass. The chief was caught in mid swing on a photograph that was later published in this magazine.

The writer of the article, displaying a distinct lack of courage, posed a long series of questions, to which he never wanted anyone to answer, berating the Chief of Police for disgracing his uniform by testing the product.

The logic of the writer's complaint completely escapes me. It is obvious that he has axes of his own to grind and this picture was his sharpening stone. Once again one has to ask the question "how is writing this drivel going to improve the community in which we live?" The only answer I can come up with is that it won't.

Simply put - there is absolutely nothing wrong with a Chief of Police exploring what tools and equipment is available. If he sees a car that he or she is curious about I would not be at all surprised to see a picture of them kicking a tire. If they see a gun of interest I would not be surprised to see them pick it up and check it out. Therefore when a Chief is invited to try to break a window with an axe at a police trade show I would be quite surprised if the answer was no.

Yes indeed. Yellow journalism is alive and well out there and the police community is only too familiar with it. After all what institution is a better target for publications that target it to help increase paper sales or to simply stir up anarchy. Would either of these publications go as heavily against organized crime or biker gangs? There are no editorial cartoons about them to be seen anywhere.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I read with interest the commentary of Professor John W. Ekstedt of Simon Fraser University's Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian public, and I wanted to respond to his article (The RCMP and the Canadian Public, March, 1997).

I feel that Professor Ekstedt is very much mistaken in his assessment of the public perception of the RCMP. Indeed, beyond his citing of the Airbus investigation, he relies heavily on findings of Royal Commissions which explained issues relating to the conduct of the RCMP in the 1970's.

I believe, given the efforts the RCMP have made with relation to community based policing in the last ten years, that the RCMP has emerged to be not only one of the leading organizations in the field of law enforcement in Canada, but one of the more advanced organizations in the World.

Perhaps I view this with some self interest being a member of the RCMP, however I believe that Professor Ekstedt has completely ignored the fact that the RCMP's efforts towards front line community based service in large and small communities alike, orientation towards Aboriginal and visible minority issues, injustice and policing, as well as efforts to meet the demands of politicians at all levels have resulted in the public's recognition of the RCMP along with other Canadian Police agencies as a leader.

This is not to suggest that the RCMP does not make mistakes. No organization exists in a vacuum and the RCMP is no exception. However, Dr. Ekstedt makes no attempt to examine the results of the Royal Commissions he cites and the results thereof.

The RCMP maintain a structure of response to public complaints and criticism, which includes non-RCMP input, which also makes it a leader in the field of law enforcement. The RCMP is constantly undergoing examination of policy and structure to further improve itself and does not present the monolith that Dr. Ekstedt suggests. I find it strange that Dr. Ekstedt, on the one hand, has personally heard 'words of praise' for the Force's work in Haiti but seems to be doubtful of the RC-MP's ability to maintain public confidence domestically.

I do not have a PhD., however I have traveled abroad and heard many words of praise relating to Canada, particularly with relation to our relatively peaceful domestic relations and also to our respect for the law. The RCMP, I can say with full confidence, have featured as a significant element of this and I do not believe that this has happened due to the RCMP's reliance on our past image, as Dr. Ekstedt would suggest. This has happened because of the hard work by all the members of the RCMP in improving the delivery of quality service to the communities we serve.

I would suggest that there is a relatively high level of satisfaction among the Canadian public with the RCMP.

My only conclusion upon reading Dr. Ekstedt's commentary is that there is some kind of agenda here that he wishes to further at the expense of my organization.

He is correct when he States that 'central to a functioning society is the relationship between the people and those who have the ability to exercise coercive power over them'. That is a process that has not only been going on for years, but continues to evolve. He says that a real and honest dialogue is needed between the public and the police.

I would suggest to Dr. Ekstedt that he go outside the forum of a university and examine what is really going on out there. Such extensive dialogue has been going on for years between the two since the 1970's and to ignore that fact does a disservice to the communities across Canada which the RCMP are proud to serve.

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New law amendments brought into force before election call

The federal Department of Justice and Solicitor General of

Canada announced that on May 2, 1997 the "Organized Crime Bill" (C-95) came into force.

The bill, tabled on April 17, received Royal Assent and provides new measures

for police and other law enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute those who have participated in organized crime activity.

The amendments also create a new offence, that of "participation in a criminal organization". Without criminalizing mere membership in criminal organization, the new offence, along with new definitions in the Criminal Code, lay the groundwork for the targeted use of the new investigative tools and Criminal Code provisions.

The new tools now available to police include a peace bond designed to target gang leadership, new powers to seize the proceeds of organized crime and, with a judge's order to access income tax information related to gang activity, new offences and penalties regarding the use of explosives and new sentencing provisions.

Two other amendments to the Criminal Code came into force at the same time. The two sections, which are part of Bill C-17, the Criminal Law Improvement Act, 1996 (S.C. 1997, Chapter 18), were amendments to the Bill that was adopted at Report Stage in the House of Commons.

The first one amends the Criminal Code to clarify that victim impact information must be considered by section 745.6 juries in all hearings as soon as the amendment comes into force. The second amendment, to s. 742.1(b) of the Criminal Code, requires judges, when considering whether a conditional sentence would endanger the safety of the community, to take into account the statement of purposes and principles of sentencing in the Criminal Code.

Other recent Bills passed but not yet proclaimed include amendments to the Dangerous Offender provisions in the Criminal Code.

Under this legislation a special hearing can be applied for, which will determine if a convicted person should be designated as a Dangerous Offender and given an indeterminate sentence. Over 150 applications have been successfully brought under the old legislation and the Supreme Court of Canada has upheld this process as a valid form of sentencing.

The new amendments to this section make a number of improvements, without undermining the central components of the process or interfering with the rights of the offender to offer a full defence.

Under the changes, a judge will no longer have the discretion to sentence a Dangerous Offender to a fixed term and must impose an indeterminate sentence.

In addition a Dangerous Offender application may be made up to six months after conviction instead of the previous case where it was required to be applied for at trial. A new sentencing category has been created called "Long-Term Offender" and will be applied to persons convicted of sexual assault, sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, exposure, aggravated sexual assault and sexual assault with a weapon causing bodily harm. It can also be applied to a person who commits another offence that had a sexual component; for example, somebody who is convicted of break and enter with a clear intention of sexually assaulting the occupant.

Under the amendment a convicted person

found to be a "Long-Term Offender" would be subject to a prison sentence suited to the offence, with an additional period of supervision for up to 10 years.

The test for "Long-Term Offender" would also entail a judgment that the risk presented by the offender could eventually be managed in the community through appropriate longterm supervision.

Further details may be obtained on the Internet at - canada.justice.gc.ca



http://www.pacsafety.com



The Clipboard

Cleared: A Metro Toronto constable was cleared of any wrongdoing in mid-April following an incident in which a mentally ill man was fatally wounded.

Edmund Yu, a schizophrenic, was shot in February after three officers boarded a public transit bus to speak with him after he assaulted a woman.

When Yu pulled a small hammer out of his jacket, Const. Lou Pasquino fired six shots, three of which struck the man.

Ontario's SIU cleared Pasquino saying the hammer Yu possessed could have been used to kill someone.

Died: Gary Dockery, a Tennessee officer left brain-damaged in a 1988 shooting who briefly emerged from his coma-like state last year, passed away on April 15.

Dockery, 43, was shot by Samuel Downey, 69, after he reprimanded him for making too much noise. Dockery was paralysed and lapsed into a mute, motionless state.

But on Feb. 11, 1996, he woke from his coma and spoke to relatives for a few hours as if no time had passed.

An autopsy concluded he was killed by a blood clot that had travelled to his lung after forming in his leg.

Charged: OPP Const. Steven Diminie, 37, was charged with nine criminal offences in April.

The charges against the officer include breach of trust, careless handling of a firearm and obstructing justice.

The force said the charges are the result of an investigation which began following a complaint from a police informant.

Diminie was suspended with pay.

Cleared: Ontario's Special Investigation Unit has cleared the Kenora police of any wrongdoing in the death of an intoxicated man who was held in their custody.

Michael Fox died from alcohol poisoning on March 27. The SIU report, released in mid-April, said a police custodian meticulously carried out his duties and checked the cells every 15 minutes. As soon as he noticed a change in Fox's condition, he activated the cell block's alarm. Fox died in hospital 45 minutes later.

On The Roll: Amsterdam police have made plans to use roller skates to patrol the city's streets.

During the summer months, a six officer team will roll through the Dutch city's pedestrian zones and the narrow

streets of the tourist district.

Klass Wilting, a police spokesman, said the skates would allow officers to be more mobile and help crack down on pick-pockets and shoplifters.

Inquest: a coroner's inquest will probe the shooting death of a man in Vancouver by RCMP last August.

Roger Joseph Binette was shot by an RCMP officer during an arrest in the parking lot of a hotel.

B.C. Attorney General, Ujjal Dosanjh, said the inquest will make recommendations for police operations in the future.

Dosanjh said the criminal justice branch has investigated the shooting and determined there is no need to lay criminal charges against the officer.

Open: The Ontario Provincial Police opened

the doors to their new communications centre in North Bay in late April.

The new regional operations centre will be staffed by eight uniformed members and 44 civilians.

The centre will be responsible for all of the service's calls within a 285,000-square-kilometre area.

River Run: British Columbia Mounties and natives blessed three traditional war canoes to be used on a 1,000 kilometre trip for charity in July. The 10-person canoes will be used by natives and officers on a journey down the Skeena River, to the Pacific Ocean and down the coast of Victoria.

The routes are the traditional trading routes of West Coast natives and old Mountie routes between coastal settlements.

Money raised from the trek will go to Vision Quest, a charity striving to build an addiction recovery centre in B.C.

Appointed: Gwen Boniface, Chief Superintendent Regional Commander of the OPP for Western Ontario, was appointed to the newly created Law Commission of Canada.

The commission will give the government independent advice on ways in which to improve Canadian law and the legal system.

Boniface was one of four members appointed to the law commission in late April. Her appointment is effective as of July 1.

DNA Test: Helix Biotech, an independent laboratory that tests DNA, was the facility New Westminster police turned to for answers in a 1996 murder investigation.

Police used the independent lab because of a backlog at the Vancouver RCMP crime lab, Chief Const. Peter Young said.

Young said the decision to use Helix Biotech instead of the RCMP lab was not a matter of competence, but a matter of timing.

As a result of the DNA testing police concluded a five-month investigation and charged 26-year-old Christopher Devlin in the stabbing death of Vee Cee Point, 25.

Raise: Members of Ontario's Niagara Regional police are entitled to a retroactive and future pay increase, an arbitration board ruled.

The decision was made after the Niagara Region police services board requested that officers' pay be cut.

Instead of a decrease, members will get a one per cent raise, retroactive to last December and another one per cent increase July 1.

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Compiled By Bruce Nelson

"Our benchmark review of the London Police Services indicates it is a very well-run force, with a number of practices that merit adoption by other forces in the province. This is a lean service; with no major opportunities for savings without a serious risk to public

safety. The labour management climate is very positive,"

This quote, from the report of KYMO Canada, a management-consultant firm retained to audit the City of London and its Boards and Commissions, represents a truly flattering description of the London Police. The London Police has remained effective as a police service through the strength of its employees, community ties and the effective use of technology. Police organizations should reflect the communities they serve, and to better appreciate the accomplishments of the London Police, the following background information about the City of London is helpful.

Strategically located between the eastern and mid-western communities of Canada, London is the commercial and cultural centre of Southwestern Ontario and is renowned for its consistent and balanced growth. The city has a population of approximately 336,000 people, and covers an area of 422 square kilometres.

London, known as "The Forest City" for more than a hundred years, is famous for its tree-lined boulevards and green parks. A bicycle and footpath follows the Thames River as it winds through the city, linking a string of restful green spaces. In total, there are over 22 kilometres of bike paths, 1200 hectares of parkland, and 110,000 trees. Clean air, treelined streets, and extensive parklands provide a healthy and pleasant environment.

London is Canada's tenth largest city. In November, 1992, the Financial Times ranked London as the best run city in Canada, citing low taxes, low crime rate, excellent road and public transit systems, and an effective, modern police force.

In London the greatest strength is its people, London has a highly-skilled and well-educated work force, with a stable population that is diverse and hard-working. London's opportunities are open to all newcomers, and the community is becoming stronger with greater diversity.

Within this community, the London Police, headed by Chief Julian Fantino, has a complement of 589 employees: 430 police officers, 9 cadets, and 150 civilians. The London Police, through its Strategic Plan, adopted a Vision of Success, which is being achieved with the cooperation and commitment of its employees and the community, thereby ensuring the highest possible degree of integrity and excellence.

Realizing that economic constraints have resulted in diminished government funding of police services, and working within budgetary limitations, the London Police has continued to develop methods of maintaining the high-quality service required by the community. Human resources, community involvement, and computer technology are being used

to the greatest advantage.

In the area of technology, in September of 1992, the London Police adopted a comprehensive plan to implement a dedicated in-house computer system, including a computer-aided dispatch system, a new records management system, and a CPIC interface. At the same time, research began on a new communications system that would provide for the expanding needs of the city and enable all emergency services to communicate with one another in the event of an emergency.

In August of 1993, Versaterm Systems was awarded the contract for the new generation of information technology systems. Computer-aided dispatch, with full electronic map capability, was in place by December of 1993, The new records management system commenced full operation on November 1st, 1994, and in June of 1995, the computerized CPIC interface was implemented. Through the annual release of enhanced versions of the Versadex 3 Records System and computer-aided dispatch system, the information system has continued to meet the vital business needs of the London Police.

In the autumn of 1996 and the first quarter of 1997, a state-of-the-art Ericsson 800 megahertz trunked radio system was installed. In order to ensure optimum officer safety, the system is fully digital and encrypted. The multi-site system is capable of carrying voice and data on every channel, providing officers direct access to vital information, also enabling a paperless - one time only entry of data for virtually all occurrence reports completed by the officers at the scene, using the removable laptop computers installed in the patrol vehicles.

The philosophy of entering data once, as close to the source as possible, and accessing data through the mobile workstations, has begun to pay off in efficiencies. The time spent on completing occurrence reports is actually reduced when using the mobile workstations.

Initiatives and Innovation Charge Sheet System:

This system (now called "in-charge") captures all the information relating to criminal charges electronically and produces all the documents necessary to satisfy the court process on a laser printer. Prior to the development of this system, as many as five employees in the Court Liaison Unit were assigned the responsibility of producing court documents. After the electronic charge sheet system was installed, it was found that the workload could be properly managed by one-and-one-half person time. All criminal short wordings used are consistent and approved by the Crown's office, thereby also improving the accuracy of the documents.

Once an officer has completed an occurrence by direct entry, the Crown brief can be produced electronically. The information from the occurrence is transferred electronically, to generate a folder in the VersaTerm Court Assist module, and is then uploaded to "in-charge" to produce proper charge wording and court documents. This data can also be shared easily with the Crown Attorney's office for the automated production of the witness subpoenas. In fact, a very successful pilot project was undertaken; however, due to the emergence of the Integrated Justice Project undertaken by the province, the process was not implemented.

Patrol Planning:

Computerization has assisted the London Police in implementing an extremely efficient deployment plan and work schedule, which endeavour to staff to workload demands. Recently, an in-house program which incorporated all necessary calculations, was written to simplify the task of analyzing the patrol structure. This has alleviated much of the manual work involved in this task.

Telephone Resource Centre:

The Telephone Resource Centre now handles 17.3 percent of all minor calls for service (based on 1996 statistics). This has proven to be an excellent way to reduce the demand placed on the patrol officers, and free up patrol officers to respond to more serious calls and pro-active initiatives.

Police Reporting Centre (PRC):

Effective July 24th, 1996, citizens involved in non-injury motor vehicle collisions, where no criminal offence was committed, or citizens who have had damages to or theft from a motor vehicle now attend the Police Reporting Centre where the Reporting Centre personnel initially enter all the PRC accident calls directly as CAD complaints.

The complaints are not closed off until all of the parties have reported; this acts as a tracking process. Theft from vehicle or damage occurrences are taken over the counter and entered directly into the records system. Immediately after the information is entered, an insurance report is produced, which is signed by the victim and taken to an insurance representative, who is also on the premises, an efficiency that is receiving a great deal of public support for the London Police.

Reduction in Written Reports:

The implementation of the computer-aided dispatch system allowed the London Police to begin reducing the types of calls for service where a written report was required where, for simple types of calls, basic information could be recorded on the computer-aided dispatch system. For example, in 1996, 52 percent of calls dispatched did not require a written report.

Direct Data Entry of Occurrence Information:



As previously stated, it is the goal of the London Police to enter information once, at the beginning of the process, then pass the data along electronically for others to use. This is being done in a number of ways. All officers, Patrol and CID, are completing their occurrence reporting, (except MVAs, which hopefully will be included in the near future) through direct entry. In the station, the entry is done directly into the live system. On patrol, officers can enter all of their occurrence information directly on a mobile workstation. This information can be put onto a diskette and uploaded to the live system, or the file can be uploaded through the communications data system.

Optimum Court Dates:

This is a calendar date document that is produced for each case that goes to court. It shows for each potential court date the relative cost of overtime to the force, by informing the court officer how many officers are on annual leave, night shift, or day-off. With the cooperation of the Crown Attorney and the courts, this report has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars in overtime costs.

Electronic Auditing:

Auditing supervisors are now reviewing all complaints (Calls For Service) and occurrence records on-line, as opposed to on paper. This has streamlined the auditing process of these reports. The London Police has endeavoured to use technology to its advantage in improving many of its procedures. The number of people involved in the data gathering process has been reduced, and at the same time, the information readily available

to officers has improved. The London Police is committed to maximizing the value received by the citizens of London for the tax dollars they commit to police services, and technology has played a significant role in this endeavour.

There are many future projects planned that will have an even greater positive impact on the operation of the force, and the London Police look forward to these projects with anticipation.

Along with technology, the London Police has long ago recognized that the traditional methods of doing business would have to change; in particular, the need to have greater ties to the community. With this in mind, the London Police has conducted numerous Public Needs Surveys and Public Forums. This process has enabled management to reorganize and channel resources more effectively by tailoring programs and services that best reflect the expectations, concerns and needs of the community.

The Uniform Patrol Branch has, for many years, deployed personnel based upon demands for service. This flexible staffing process requires nine start times on a daily basis, to provide optimum numbers of officers on the street when required to meet the varying demands that prevail,

Uniformed officers have been assigned to a Downtown Foot Patrol office to establish greater rapport with the downtown merchants and residents, and increase police visibility in the core area, thereby also resolving problems that impact on actual and perceived safety.

The Youth Crime Unit was established in 1994 to deal with youth crime and, in particular, crime in the schools. A 'Safe Schools' protocol was established with the school boards to assist in this process. The Drug-Free London Unit was established to deal with drugs at the street level; however, as the program evolved, it has become more involved with youth and the drug problems in the schools.

A sergeant is assigned as a Case Resolution Officer, to work with the Crown and defence to resolve cases prior to a trial. This is a relatively new program designed to reduce the number of trials, and to date has resulted in significant savings to the London Police.

The Case Management Unit has been relocated to the Court House, adjacent to the Crown's office, enabling both police and Crown personnel to utilize the "in charge" system used to process one shared case file/brief.

To address the issues of victimization, the Family Consultants Unit has broadened its mandate to become more involved in victim assistance. The name of the unit was changed to Family Consultants and Victim Services Unit to reflect this expanded mandate.

These few examples demonstrate how the London Police is utilizing human resources and technology to meet particular needs.

The London Police continues to work with community organizations to improve service. Through networking, the London Police, in partnership with the community and its groups, can effectively and strategically direct resources to problem-solve targeted issues. Some projects and groups of note are: The London Urban Alliance on Race Relations: Representing some 20 minority groups, working closely with the police, assists in problem solving regarding issues of a racial nature.

This organization has been instrumental in assisting police to reduce racial tensions in the schools and the greater community.

Children's Safety Village of London Area: (Opening 1998) The London Police, working with local businesses, agencies, school boards and individuals in the community, is developing the Children's Safety Village of London Area.

Recent statistics show that unintentional injury is a leading cause of death and disability among school age children, and injury prevention experts estimate that 90 to 95 percent of childhood injuries are easily preventable. Through hands-on training at the safety village, children will develop a positive attitude towards safety that will be remembered and practiced into adulthood. The village will feature approximately 20 small buildings, streets with authentic traffic signs and signals, an operational railway crossing, a school bus, a London Transit bus, miniature vehicles, bicycles, and other real life community features. A main full-size building will contain classrooms, offices, and storage space. The village will be designed to educate children in the importance of safety that will ensure the safety of all children.

Operation Lookout:

The Operation Lookout in London was a project of the Sober Operator Sub-committee of MADAC (Middlesex-London Alcohol and Drug Awareness Council).

Membership in the sub-committee includes concerned citizens and representatives from several community agencies, including London Police, Addiction Research Foundation, Ministry of Transportation, MADD, Young Drivers of Canada, London Transit Commission, IMPACT and the London Health Sciences Centre.

Operation Lookout posters and brochures, promoting the use of 911 to report impaired drivers, were initially distributed by members of the London Police Auxiliary. Other opportunities for promotion of the program include mall displays, a Rogers Community Cable channel documentary, and various print media. The current projects include the reprinting of posters on an electrostatic plastic material which is more durable than paper.

The committee, working with students in the broadcast program at Fanshawe College, developed ten 30-second video public service announcements at a very reasonable cost. These public service announcements are being distributed to local TV stations.

These are but a few examples of the London Police working with the community to address safety and quality of life issues.

The London Police employees are a major contributor to the success of the organization. Through their integrity, dedication, flexibility, and positive work ethic, they have embraced numerous technical changes, aggressive training schedules, and the ongoing reorganization of the workplace. Their resourcefullness and commitment have enabled the London Police to imple-

ment changes efficiently and in a timely manner.

The London Police is committed to promoting a safe, satisfying and equitable workplace, allowing for the professional development of its employees through: timely training sessions incorporating formal classroom sessions, the use of peer trainers, the use of mentoring; continuing education reimbursement programs; and allowing employees to provide input into the decision-making process. The successes of the London Police are entrenched in a culture that values people.

The accomplishments of the London Police cannot be targeted to one entity. The heritage of the London Police; the ambiance of the city; the strong, positive business community and educational institutions; the stable, diverse, and hardworking community; and the highly-skilled, well-educated work force of the London Police, along with a unique management approach, together have made it a well-run police organization with numerous practices of merit, working in a positive labour/management environment.

In the words of Chief Fantino: "Our most valued resource is the citizen from whom we derive our legitimacy and to whom we are obliged to provide a professional, caring and efficient police service."





The Parole Board - skilled inquisitors On the home front

By Gary Miller

Warkworth Penitentiary is a prison, which almost exclusively houses serious sexual offenders. Sexual offenders are generally not well regarded in the mainstream prisoner population. They can come to harm at the hands of other prisoners who extract their own brand of justice from those who fall outside even a criminal's code of conduct. Examples of deadly jailhouse justice abound. However, it is theorized, if sexual offenders are housed together, in their own facility away from the mainstream prisoner population, they are less likely to judge each other for their heinous, often unspeakable acts. The pot calling the kettle black, so to speak.

I had asked, in my parole hearing application for observer status, that the Board choose the inmates I would be viewing. There were other observers also present. They were related to an inmate who was about to be interviewed. This inmate, whom I will call "Inmate X", had sexually abused members of his own family. During a break in the Parole Hearing of "Inmate X" I got to meet, quite spontaneously, these family members, two of his daughters and one son-in-law. I made no inquiries at the time, but I understood that one family member present had been a victim of his criminal sexual forays many years before. That was subsequently confirmed at the hearing.

They are nice, regular people with no outward hint of their unhappy family history. We had a brief, pleasant conversation, pointedly avoiding discussing the inmate, I told them why I was present and they expressed an interest in contacting me later, but I really never expected to hear from them.

However, hardly three weeks had passed after the parole hearing, when I received a telephone call from the husband of one of the victims. He and his wife invited me to their home to talk over the hearing and their experiences with the National Parole Board. Ralph and his wife Emma (again not their real names) thought I might be interested in their impressions. A few days later I was welcomed into their tidy pleasant house.

The conversation began, and we were all unsure of where it would lead to, but we knew the general direction. Sensing the impending topic, the mood became more sombre. The house would soon be filled with painful memories and frustration, as Ralph began to try to explain the complications of the entire process, "The thing we found hard to deal with was when Emma had to testify as a witness against her father. Because she is a witness, she couldn't be in the room when her mother was testifying, or when somebody else was testifying. You have an understanding of what they are going to say because you have already known about it, but you don't hear that part."

As with most trials, witnesses are excluded and must sit outside the courtroom prior to giving their evidence or testimony and are also cautioned against discussing the evidence they have given with other witnesses. The family members I met had not, then or since, discussed their individual assaults by the father, with each other.

The entire issue in question is a very trying experience for those involved, and the long, necessary procedures become aggravating. The parole hearing is one of those procedures that affected Ralph. "Then, we go to this room, a very small room, not too big and all of a sudden the whole trial is there. Three days of testimony and boom, in 2 hours, they brought up every dirty thing that happened. They didn't bring up the good points. There was stuff that my wife didn't hear, stuff that my wife had never heard. You sit there and go 'wow'."

The rules of court are so strict that you only have a very narrow picture of what's happening. The rules that restrict a court hearing don't apply to a parole hearing. That is why the Parole Board members impressed upon me the importance of police background information about the convicted and sentenced person. It could go with the Show Cause Hearing report which is included in the Confidential Instructions for the Crown when the accused person is first held over for bail hearing or detention.

In this case, as in many similar to it, information vital to the trial is first introduced unexpectedly. In this situation, Ralph was unaware of much of the goings-on until the trial. He relays the frustration of watching an offender getting a break at trial and being unable to react. "The effect is, suddenly you hear all these things coming out at the parole hearing, such as the two charges that were withdrawn. They are just as important to the victims as the other charges he was convicted of. In this particular case where he pleaded guilty to raping his wife and pleaded guilty to assaulting his granddaughter. He also pleaded guilty to assaulting my wife. It was a year's sentence for the charges against them (his granddaughter and daughter). In sentencing he got credit for time spent in pre-trial custody. By the time we got to court, almost a year had passed, eight or nine months." He got six years for raping Emma's mother.

These entire processes, set out to help bring justice to the forefront, often neglect the emotional strain placed on the victims. Emma explains that the system seemed to have pointed its finger in the wrong direction at times,"I feel that we were the ones on trial." The system makes a victim of the victim once again.

Inmate X had always had the signs of being an offender. He still has many of the signs, and symptoms. He is a controlling figure. Ralph volunteered a story about Ralph and Emma sharing a summer cottage holiday with Mr. and Mrs. X at one time and how X demanded that everybody adhere punctually to his arbitrary daily schedule or he would fly into a fit of rage. Dinner at 4 sharp, or else!

The abuse involved in this specific case was not isolated to just Emma. Her entire family was terrorized by the offender. They all had some idea of what was going on. Emma related learning that she was to be next on her father's list; "My sister

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came to me and said, 'Dad's going to come and get you.' Some assault charges were dismissed. Something happened in court and they threw out my sister's charges. I don't want to bring it up; she's had a crappy life. I thought the parole board lady was great. She said, 'Why did you touch your daughter?"

When asked if she recalled how the entire situation came about, Emma responded that it started with assaults on three other sisters before he got to her. They were a large family and shared the same bedroom so they all had to endure the experiences of the assaults on each other if not physically at least as fearful spectators. "When I told my eldest sister she protected me," Emma said, "She let me sleep in her bed so he couldn't get to me. He wouldn't try anything with her. She told my brother and then we called the police. That was the first time he was convicted."

Ralph and Emma are somewhat scared, and they have good reason. The sentence imposed on Inmate X expires in August of 1998. When questioned as to whether or not they think that the inmate will be rehabilitated by the proposed release date, the couple seem stunned. Emma answers quietly, quickly and confidently "Oh God, no, he's too far gone."

The couple have tried to keep moving in order to keep their minds off this entire ordeal, but they know that it is somehow not enough. The couple have moved several times, to different neighbourhoods and communities, but Ralph is confident that when he gets out Inmate X will find them.

He is angry at the lack of protection set forth by the judge. A firearms prohibition was made by the judge, but since the offender has never used a firearm in his assaults, the victims feel that it is a feeble attempt to make the courts appear effective. Nonetheless, firearm or no firearm, Ralph is counting on seeing Inmate X arrive on his doorstep in the future, and he doesn't know how he will react.

Emma, who knows better than anyone, is more concerned about the mental capacity of the inmate. "He has been reading up on sociology. He's got it up there. He knows how to manipulate. He is a game player. He's very controlling." Emma continues to recount the mind games and emotional trauma that the children experienced as a result of their father's temper and mental instability.

Ralph has basically had enough of this constant pain, and he feels no sympathy for the offender on the basis of a mental disorder. He vowed to protect his loved ones and help them deal with the pain that has already been inflicted. "In his eyes he's done nothing wrong because he was abused as a child. I'm not going to let this man who's already ruined their lives come near them."

Acting with my own personal knowledge of the law, I advised them to get in contact with a detective that they know from their case and ask them to urge the Crown Attorney to look into a Dangerous Offender application. That way, if the application succeeds, inmate X could be jailed indefinitely. Inspite of my "police routine advice" the victims still feel that nothing can stop Inmate X from coming for them. This is how a sexual predator with no conscience operates.

"To let this man out when he's got six years of revenge built up. He's going to come after us. He's mad now, he's going to be mad for another two years. He raped his wife, he raped his children, he tried to go after his granddaughter. He's real angry now. What's he got to lose? He's got nothing to lose," Ralph explains. Although Emma was and is to this day greatly affected by the actions of her father, she is out of physical harm's way. She does, however, still fear for her own mother. "I could see him killing mom. He has already said if he can't have her no one will."

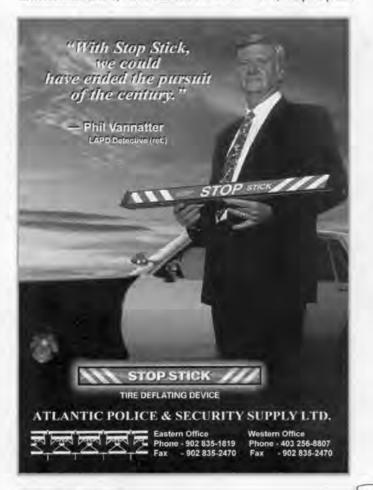
Emma's mother has surprisingly a lot to do with these incidences, as Inmate X uses her as a crutch and an excuse for his crimes. Ralph recalls him responding to a Parole Board member's question as to why he abused his daughters. "Because my wife was fat," was his only response.

Emma is still dumbfounded about how one person could inflict so much pain on so many people in so many different ways. She blames her other sisters' obesity on their father, claiming that as long as they were overweight, they would be safe from their father's attacks. "In his eyes he has done nothing wrong."

"He's going to re-offend. It probably won't be our family because we're ready for him. This is a small community and everybody knows him. But it could be some other little girl, in another town where he's not known." claims Ralph.

The Parole Board worker, Mrs. Baines has proven to be much support for Emma. She worked on the man's lack of remorse and according to Emma, asked all the right questions.

Until August of 1998, when their fears will be realised, the couple will continue to live life one day at a time, still living in fear and angst over something that happened many years ago. The most disturbing factor about this entire situation is that it is not as isolated as generally thought. There are many Ralph's and Emma's out there, living in society, scared and in search of closure, and many Parole Board workers such as Mrs. Baines working to help them find it. - Parole denied!



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Indian Act Bylaws: An Alternative Method Enforcement

by M.J. (Mike) Goderre

I am a Police Officer in the remote community of Big Trout Lake in Northwestern Ontario. I arrived in this First Nations community in December of 1992 and have been here ever since. Shortly after arriving, I quickly became aware of the problems with enforcing the local Band Bylaws, as well as the inherent problems of the consumption of alcohol and other intoxicants on First Nations Territories.

I have subsequently developed an alternative method of enforcement. This program allows communities to afford a zero tolerance policy in enforcing their bylaws while not inundating their Law Enforcement with paperwork. This system is in place in several communities in Ontario and is endorsed by the Enforcement Advisory branch of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Goal

The goal of this program is to allow for an alternate, yet effective method of enforcement of Bylaws created under the authority of the Indian Act. Furthermore, it will reduce the administrative burden on the Law Enforcement officer and allow the Band Council to maintain a certain level of autonomy over problems that plaque their community.

Secondary benefits created by this system include the reduction in court dockets being backlogged by Bylaw offences; it makes court attendance by the accused unnecessary; and it affords the Band Council a cash flow for small projects.

Means

The method of enforcement is simple. It replicates the current system of enforcing the Provincial Offences Act (POA), which involves the issuing of a ticket. The tickets are designed, printed and paid for by the Band Council. The tickets are also payable to the Band Council as opposed to the Provincial Court system, as is the current practice of most communities.

BIG TROUT LAKE FIRST NATIONS
OFFENCE CEPTIFICATE

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FACSIMILIE SAMPLE ONLY

The POA ticket was the model for the Band Bylaw Offence Certificate, (similar to one shown above) and has worked well since its inception in 1994. The ticket, however, can be tailored to meet the requirements of the individual council and to allow for various options. Some of the options could be the ability to elect the option of having the matter heard before a Tribal Council or Justice committee.

However, before a ticket can be issued the Band Office must appoint an administrator for the program. This should be a person who is already employed at the band office and who is willing to take on additional responsibility. This could entail approximately 2 to 4 hours per week at the most. More than likely though, it should not exceed 1 hour a week.

The administrator will be responsible for keeping track of who has paid and who has not, as well as receiving and disbursing of funds. This should not amount to more than very basic accounting skills and will not require any training other than being familiar with how the system is designed to work.

Once a project administrator is selected, have him or her open up a savings account at the local bank, Northern Store or Co-op Store. This account should be used solely for fines collected and should only be able to be accessed by a limited number of people.

Next select a name for your program. We call our program the Big Trout Lake Special Projects Unit. This was derived from the fact that the money collected is used only for special projects that benefit the community as a whole. For example; Search and Rescue equipment, fire suppression equipment, etc, There is a potential for conflict of interest allegations to surface if the funds are used to pay for somebody's hunting trip, but it will be the decision of the Chief and Council as to how the funds are to be used.

These tickets can be used for any Bylaw that is enacted under the Indian Act. For example if the Highway Traffic Act were to be adopted in whole or in part through a Band Council resolution, it can be enforced using these tickets. It can not be enforced by a POA ticket as it is no longer a Provincial Statute, Once adopted through Bylaw it becomes enforceable under the Indian Act; a Federal Statute. This requires a court appearance.

This ticketing system can also be used for other Bylaw enforcement such as curfew's, illegal dumping, parking on reserve, etc. If there are numerous Bylaws that will be enforced using this method, I recommend that a set fine schedule also be adopted through resolution.

Application

The tickets have been designed as a three part snap set and are the same dimensions as the current POA ticket books. This means that they fit into the issued POA clipboard and are easily issued in the field.

Of the three copies, the first copy, the orginal, is kept in the book and is not removed. The second copy of the ticket is the one issued to the accused and it is this copy that should have instructions to the accused person printed on the back if the Council desires. The third copy of the ticket is delivered to the Program Administrator as soon as possible after it has been issued.

The tickets that we are currently using have two dates on them. The first date is the expiry date. This is the date that the administrator returns the ticket to the officer if it has not been paid; so that he may create a court brief and summons. The second date is the date the accused will be required to attend court if he/ she fails to pay the ticket by the first date.

One of the items that I would change is the two date system. Now that the system is up and running it would be simpler to just print on the ticket that it must be paid within so many

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- Arrest/Release
 Flowchart
- Planning year begins month of order date

Only \$85.00 Taxes Incl. + \$4.00 S & H days or a summons for court will be issued.

All tickets are bundled twenty tickets to a book and are numbered similar to POA tickets but you may incorporate your own identifier into the numbering system.

Tracking the Tickets

If this system has any areas that could cause potential problems, it is the accountability of the system. It is necessary at any time for the Band Council to be accountable to its community members on how much money is collected, from whom, and how it is spent. After all, this money is primarily from the community members and the Council represents them.

We have implemented a basic accounts ledger that shows date, particulars, debit credit, and balance. It is no more difficult than a cheque book ledger and yet it is able to identify income and expenditures of the account readily.

We have also experimented in other areas that involve sending letters to the accused as a reminder that there is an outstanding ticket and reminding them of the due date of the ticket. Also we have developed a "Request for time to Pay" form. This permits an accused the opportunity to avoid court and request more time to pay the ticket. The bottom of the form is left blank so that a method of payment or schedule can be mutually agreed upon between the administrator and the accused, and both can sign off in acknowledgment. Sometimes people have requested that the amount of the ticket be deducted from their pay if they are band employees and/or from other monies that the band is responsible for disbursing. This document gives the payroll department authorization to do this once it is signed by the accused.

The main use of this system in the North is the enforcement of existing bylaws made under Section 85.1 of the Indian Act as they pertain to alcohol and other intoxicants. While the intoxicant bylaw is created under section 85.1 the alternate enforcement provisions are drafted under section 81.1 of the Indian Act. In the North this is very beneficial. Under 85.1 all bylaws requires a plebiscite or majority vote, in order for it to be considered in force. Under section 81.1, only a quarum vote by the Council is required to pass a bylaw. A certified copy is then sent to Indian and Northern Affairs in Ottawa where the Minister has forty (40) days to review and/or deny the Bylaw. If it has not been denied within forty days it becomes law.

This Alternate Method of enforcement is exactly that. It was not designed to replace court briefs but it has reduced the work load of the officers where it has been implemented. This system was not designed with perfection in mind, nor do I hold it out to be without some faults. I encourage everybody to examine it constructively and let me know if you can find ways to improve upon it.

I can be reached at the Big Trout Lake Police office at (807) 537-2585 or at home (807) 537-2416. If you call the office number you may reach my radio phone if I am out in the community. If you are not familiar with this type of radio phone, don't worry, just remember that only one person can talk at a time and you have to wait until I finish talking before you can talk. Also for those high-tech detachments, you can e-mail me at Bushcop@aol.com.

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Hardening the target

Crime Prevention Services of Peel Regional Police is a noted leader in crime prevention research and author of a study entitled "Hardening the Target - Proposed Amendments to the Ontario Building Code." The Daniels Corporation has taken these suggestions seriously and developed their Security Plus Program. The following article outlines this cooperative effort in making new communities more secure.



by Peter Morgan and Elizabeth Shropshire

In 1995, there were 236,211 reported residential break-ins in Canada, with 72,387 occurring in Ontario and 4,061 in the Regional Municipality of Peel. Not all break-and-enter crime is reported, so in fact, the actual number may be even higher.

Homeowners have traditionally taken a wide range of preventive steps from setting up a Neighbourhood Watch to using better locks, installing an alarm system, or making a home look lived in when they are out.

While collectively these steps are fine, none addresses the more fundamental problem of home security - developing a design and construction methodology that will "build" crime preventative measures right into the home or community itself.

Daniels Security Plus Demonstration Project at the Savannah new home community in Erin Mills, Ontario addresses that fundamental issue.

Deter, Detect, Delay

Today's burglars are largely opportunistic, looking for the easiest targets. It takes the average burglar anywhere from only a few seconds to at most a few minutes to forcibly enter a home. At present, most burglars don't use tools as it is easy enough to break in without them. As a home is secured, however, it is possible to force the would-be thief to adopt other tactics.

Strengthening the possible weak points of a home - the doors, the windows, the frames, the locks - can make it considerably tougher and increase the time and noise level required for a would-be burglar to gain access to a home. Given the large number of potential targets for their crime, it is more likely that a would-be burglar will select a more vulnerable target.

Current Building Code

The Ontario Building Code includes some 500 provisions, which together ensure that any construction undertaken in this province is safe and durable. Clearly, a house should be built so that it is structurally sound. It should be built with an acceptable level of fire protection. And, it should be built with materials that are themselves not hazardous to the health of the residents.

In March of 1995, a document authored by Crime Prevention Services of Peel Regional Police entitled "Hardening The Target", detailed a series of recommended amendments to the Resistance to Forced Entry Provisions (Sections 9.6.6.) of the Ontario Building Code. These recommendations were developed based upon Peel Regional Police's awareness of trends in break-in techniques, and knowledge of crime prevention approaches to forced entry.

These suggested amendments will offer a level of protection to everyone living in a new home regardless of their level of awareness as to what will best protect them or the resources available to them – retrofit costs are more expensive than the initial installation.

A home does not need to become a "fortress" with bars on the windows, thick steel or barbed wire fences and moats to repel an intruder. In fact, none of the changes recommended will alter the home's appearance. What these changes will do is strengthen its structural integrity, and provide for outside lighting and landscaping which will keep sight lines open. This in turn will respond to the public's desire to be protected against the potential for attack in their homes.

While adoption of the proposed amendments to the Building Code would unquestionably improve the ability of newly-built homes to resist forced entry, they are not a cure-all, as the provisions will have no impact on existing homes. Home owners may want to take some steps on their own to retrofit their home for improved security. Homeowners must keep in mind the importance of witness potential, the overall environmental design, providing the illusion of occupancy while they are away, and much more.

By learning about and incorporating the full gamut of crime prevention techniques, individuals can truly make their community more secure.

Suggested building code in action

The Daniels Corporation of Erin Mills, Ontario has launched four model homes that demonstrate the company's innovative "Security Plus Program", designed to address a major concern of Canadian homebuyers today home and community safety.

Daniels Security Plus is a program that has taken the suggested building code ideas outlined by the Peel Regional Police and put them into action in collaboration with Sheridan Nurseries Limited.



The Erin Mills, Ontario, site is the first to include Security Plus features. The 10-acre, \$18 million total capital cost community is designed to serve as a model to amend the Forced Entry Provisions of the Ontario Building Code, and is intended to bring about the building of better quality homes and safer communities right across Ontario.

Security Plus is now available at other Daniels' communities — Levi Creek in Mississauga, phase one of Richvale Village in Richmond Hill, and at Rougehaven in Markham. Daniels intends to extend Security Plus to other new home communities across the Greater Toronto Area.

In February 1996, the Third Annual Royal Bank Canadian Home Ownership Survey conducted by the Angus Reid Group identified home and community safety as a top concern. A recent poll conducted by Angus Reid for Canadian Tire Corp. also identified home security as second only to fire hazards among 72 percent of respondents.

"Study after study shows that Canadians are very concerned about home safety and security, and Security Plus is a proactive approach to addressing that concern," says Mitchell Cohen, President of The Daniels Corporation. "Police research shows a dramatic drop in the number of reported crimes in communities where even a few of the standard features have been introduced."

The Security Plus Program centres on Daniels' long-standing philosophy of placing equal emphasis on the establishment of neigh-

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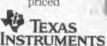
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A Division of Triton Holdings Inc. 3440 Bridgeway Street Vancouver, BC V5K 1B6 604 294-4444 — Fax 604 294-5879 bourhood relationships as on the bricks and mortar of a community, and is augmented by the list of prescriptive technical construction requirements developed by Peel Regional Police's Crime Prevention Services.

As part of the Security Plus Program initiative, Daniels is now developing a series of prototype residential building materials which incorporate leading-edge technology for inclusion in their Security Plus communities. One of these new products is a state-of-the-art, burglary-resistant laminated glass.

In collaboration with Sheridan Nurseries, long-known for their innovative approach to landscape design and the development of new landscaping products and services, more than the "hardware" of communities has been addressed. Home enhancing landscaping that incorporates plant materials that do not grow to cover windows or offer hiding places, has been speciallydesigned for the Erin Mills community.

Copies of "Hardening The Target" which contains a detailed outline of the proposed "Resistance to Forced Entry Provisions" of the Ontario Building Code and corresponding proposed amendments are available upon request from Sgt Peter Morgan, Media Relations, Peel Regional Police: (905) 453-3311 x4032.

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Celebrating 40 years of police diving in Canada



Discussing the merits of the double-hose regulator at an Ottawa Police Underwater Squad training session in 1958, front: Sergeant Art Rice, rear: Gerald Rice (left) Ken Cook (right)

by Scott Fuller



Police diving in Ottawa, began in August of 1957, when of-ficers realized that the traditional method of dragging grappling hooks was far too primitive for much success in locating and recovering drowned victims or property.

They were quick to seize upon the concept of developing their own team of police officers as divers, since they had two members active in a newly formed Ottawa sport diving club and another member with Canadian Navy diving qualifications. The then Chief Constable Duncan McDonnell tasked Constable John McCombie to recruit 12 volunteers from officers on the force.

Canada's first police divers

The volunteers were assembled and put under the command of then Sergeant A.D. McConnell. Four sets of diving equipment were purchased and, after pool and open-water training, the Ottawa Police Force Underwater Search and Recovery Squad was officially operational in November of 1957. The unit acquired their police diver uniform insignia from a design that was completed by National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa. The Ottawa Police Force became unique both in the early history of po-



Ottawa Police Diver in training. Facing camera is Sergeant A.D. McConnell NCO i/c Ottawa Police Underwater Search and Recovery Squad and (back to camera) Constable Doug Thompson.

lice diving and in the awarding of a special police qualification badge. (Some police dive teams lack them today!)

New ideas for a new squad

The Ottawa Police Underwater Search and Recovery Squad began its duties on and under the waterways of the Nation's Capital. They soon conceived dive-team policies about: towing divers underwater, the use of search patterns, experimenting with underwater lights (car headlights mounted on a football helmet. hardwired to surface batteries!), the use of dry suits, standardizing underwater hand-signals, a standard means of performing body recoveries with a minimum of public/press exposure and a system of assessing water conditions in ice, fast-water, spillway, log-jam and other circumstances in which police diver safety was the primary consideration in deciding whether to commit divers to a given search situation. The deciding factor to dive or not was (and is today) the decision of the diver himself. The official policy stated that the purpose of the unit was for recovery not rescue. This remains the purpose of the diving unit to this day.

Logistics support

The dive team employed double-hose regulators as their breathing system. They outfitted a police panel truck as a diving support vehicle, towing the unit's aluminum boat on its trailer. (The truck originally was the support vehicle for the Ottawa Police K-9 unit...passed on to the divers!) The team occupied #2 police station basement storage area with their diving equipment, suits, compressor, towing lines and a variety of lights, first-aid supplies, personal suits, fins, weight belts, cylinders and harness. Team members were spread throughout the department's platoons, therefore providing each shift with police diving capability. The team took special training in the identification of explosives and in the handling of human remains. Underwater photography, still in its infancy in the late 1950's, was brought into use in 1959. and was used to document several crime scenes.

Various surface support techniques were employed to properly tender and tether each diver in the water, with reels of waterproof rope tied off to the diver, not to his equipment. Team members were trained in cold and limited visibility conditions and paid particular attention to avoiding man-made or natural obstacles such as broken glass, coils of wire or drowned trees. The divers also employed the use of "bells" or pulls on safety lines as signals and the use of underwater slates. When the use of paired divers became too difficult in limited visibility and current conditions, the team conceived the use of towing divers, in pairs, on a line system, tied onto a length of broom handle! The system worked extremely well and soon the team developed a type of planning board hand-held by the dive team (a concept still practised today). Standards

The team, lacking provincial guidance, adopted the medical and diving standards of the Royal Canadian Navy and paid additional attention to the health of each diver with annual medicals, annual swimming and diving fitness exams; and to the personal hygiene of each diver. Of special concern was the doubtful quality of water in which the divers were employed. The divers also received advanced instruction on all aspects of water safety, life saving, first aid and artificial respiration. The divers were all instructed formally on the commission of evidence from an underwater environment, were personally experienced in the conduct of coroners' inquests, in first-hand knowledge of marine statutes and law; and were fully conversant with marine "rules-of-the-road" in canals, rivers and lakes in the national capital area. The team developed their own police diving training standards, diving manual and diving operating procedures, believed to be the first of their kind in Canada or even North America at that time.

The pioneers

The original 13 Ottawa Police Divers were Sergeant A.D. McDonnell, Sergeant Arthur Rice, Constables Ronald Hammell, Victor Rawlins, Darryl Collins, John McCombie, Donald Lyon, Larry Jones, Herb "Silky" Sullivan, Daniel David, Roger Pepper, John Kelly and Carmen Gifford. (Sergeant Arthur Rice would perhaps be the first police diver to become a Chief of Police (City of Ottawa) with his brother Gerald Rice following him shortly after as the Chief of Police of Kingston, Ontario.)

Footnotes:

1997 marks the 40th anniversary of Police Diving in Canada (if not in North America?) with a reunion of the Pioneers being planned. For further information contact Staff Sgt. Phil Tennant, Ottawa Carleton Regional Police Service Underwater Search and Recovery Unit at (613) 236-1222 ext. 5383.

The 1997 International Police Diver Symposium will be held in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada from the 12th to the 14th of September. For registration/program/exhibit and speaker information, contact the IPDS Coordinator, Rick Rozoski at tel/fax (905) 574-6817.



Ottawa Police Constables Don Lyon, (left) and Darryl Collins (right) pause after a training dive at Hog's Back in the fall of 1958, after "pulling the plug" on the Rideau Canal, allowing for the historic waterway to drain prior to the winter freeze-up.

Credits: Thanks to Chief Arthur Rice (ret'd), Staff Sgt. A.D. McCannell (ret'd), Constable John Kelly (ret'd) and Staff Sgt. Phil Tennant, Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service. Archives-City of Ottawa. The Ottawa Journal. Le-Droit. Popular Mechanics magazine. RCMRP Gazette. RCMP Journal. Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. Canadian Police College.



The Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service came into being on the 1st of January 1995 and with it. came the final amalgamation of the Ottawa, Nepean and Gloucester police forces. (The Vanier Police Force having been merged with the Ottawa Police Force several years earlier). At present, the region covers a jurisdiction of 171 square kilometres, encompassing just over 700,000 citizens. In 1999, with further expansion of jurisdictional boundaries, it will then include just over 2,885 square kilometres, an area one-half the size of the province of Prince Edward Island.



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Learning Solutions for a Changing World



by Morley Lymburner

Halton Regional Police Service will open their new Milton Police station on June 13th after several years of study and community research. The combined efforts of po-

lice, corporations and the community has culminated in a true utility oriented facility which takes into account the needs of the police and community alliance.

THE SITE

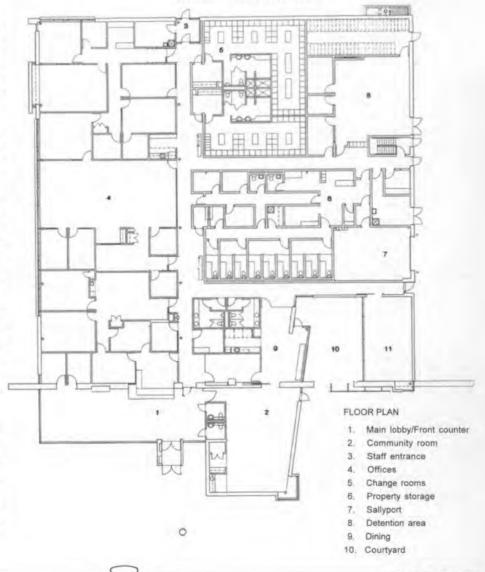
The 2.5-acre site is located in the northwest corner of a 30-acre regional community service campus located on the northeast corner of Childs Drive and Highway 25, in Milton, Ontario.

The location of this facility was strategically positioned for accessibility to the community yet responsive to the needs of the people who will be working in the building. The local area around the new structure is comprised of single-family residences to the north and a large shopping mall to the west. The existing buildings, housing seniors residences and support facilities, are predominantly two and threestorey buildings clad in red brick and metal. The police building site was selected due to its flat geography which included a mature stand of blue spruce lining the west edge. The parklike setting encourages community use and deviates from the standard austere, uninviting images of previous police locations.

THE PROGRAM

As a community-based police facility, the architects were called upon to include a large community room and volunteer offices in addition to administrative offices, a nine-cell detention area with vehicle garage, property storage and staff support facilities such as fitness, lockers, cafeteria and lounge. In addition the 23,000 square feet of space was preferred to be on a single level but with expandability to a two story structure in the future.

Halton Regional Police Service Milton Police Station





THE IDEA

The premise for site organization is established by the creation of two essential zones -The Community Zone and The Secure Zone.

The Community Zone spans the southern edge of the site, taking advantage of the main intersection from which both vehicular and pedestrian traffic will approach the site. Such vantage provides opportunity for the creation of a strong physical and visual link to the existing community service campus as well as the community at large.

The Secure Zone, which utilizes the balance of the site, allows for the discrete functional programming of police activities to be separate from the public oriented functions of the facility. Vehicular access and staff parking is provided off the campus loop road. The two zones are literally and figuratively separated by a strong masonry wall representing the definition between community access and necessary security. The red clay brick masonry establishes the connection to the existing campus architecture.

The entrance lobby and community room are positioned on the community side of the wall. Clad only in glass, the lobby, becomes a community beacon offering access to the more discrete community room. The wood structure is used to reinforce the notion of the lobby as a small captured portion of the larger community zone.

The outdoor plaza becomes an exterior extension of the lobby while ground materials, a linear bench and grove of white angel crabapple trees extend the zone to the east.

The balance of the new facility is placed on the secure side of the wall with single point access from the main lobby. From this point, a main circulation axis is established to organize the secure side.

Offices are located on the west side of the secure area to address the main street to the east. Staff amenities are positioned against the secure side of the brick wall to allow for physical and visual connection to the community zone.

A private courtyard becomes an internal extension of the exterior community zone and is flanked by the cafeteria and fitness room. For large police and public functions, the community room gains access to the cafeteria and courtyard via the brick wall.

"The police station," says Michael Moxam,

principle in the architectural firm of Dunlop Farrow Inc., "is one of the most important buildings in the community and must be a beacon of support and accessibility."

Police facilities of today are more than warehouses of people and records. Its mere presence within a community gives a sense of reassurance to the citizens and a feeling of efficiency and strength for those who work within them. The Milton police facility appears to have succeeded in fulfilling these requirements and its developmental processes could very well be emulated across the country.

For further information contact Dunlop Farrow Architects at 416 596-6666 or Halton Regional Police at 905 878-5511.

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By Michael Wilkey

When Inspector Ken Davies of the Vancouver Police Department (VPD) began looking for helicopter support for his Emergency Response Team (ERT) last year, the initial result

was disappointing. He and one of his team members, Constable Brad Stephen, checked Vancouver area helicopter operators for a machine that could be designated 'on call' for the ERT. Most operators were skeptical about providing a helicopter and pilot that primarily would be flying ERT teams over the city to urban sites in circumstances that could perhaps jeopardize both. But Davies was adamant that the machine and its pilot would at all times be well out of any potential line of fire and that special helicopter training for his team, as well as police deployment tactics orientation for the pilots, would be undertaken.

It was Peter Murray, base manager at Canadian Helicopters, who offered the kind of contract that Davies was looking for. The department has four highly-trained tactical ERTs whose personnel should, in event of emergency, also be trained for deployment by helicopter. This means that each member must be trained to enter and exit the machine in hover in an urban or rural setting, and be aware of the pilot's requirements while in transit. Murray provided the necessary helicopter awareness training in Canadian Helicopters' hangar on Vancouver International Airport's south side.

The 30 ERT members, including Davies, a former fixed-wing pilot with light helicopter and ultralight experience, went through rigorous hover exit/entry training and by May I all ERT members were fully trained. Each team member carries an automatic weapon, side arm and extra ammunition, and may also carry other personnel diversionary devices which might be of a chemical or explosive nature. They wear a standard bullet-proof vest over an urban camouflage jump suit and often wear eye protection. When fully equipped, each member might weigh 250 pounds; a three-man team might take on an external-of-the-cabin load of weapons and communications gear adding another 50 pounds. If explosives must be transported, Canadian Helicopters insists they be in an explosion-proof container. (Davies says the original explosion-proof canisters were cylinders, but the rotor downwash blew them over and rolled them away from the aircraft. New cube designs were devised to prevent that from happening again.)

Cabin safety was also a major concern. Careful carriage of unloaded long weapons was insisted upon by Canadian Helicopters, and a strict weapons protocol was developed by police and pilots so that best use of the tactical force could be made as safely as possible.

Although Canadian Helicopters provided two Bell 206Bs for training, it was thought to be more practical to use its brand-new Eurocopter AStar BA as the primary aircraft because of its extra load capacity, cabin space and three-front-seat accommodation. The AStar BA was recently ferried from Fort Erie, Ontario by Murray. The Bell 206B training remains useful because availability of that ma-

chine is higher at present. Receiving crosstraining to police methods at the same time were base manager Murray and pilots Guy Dery and Bill Johnston.

Canadian Helicopters' radios have been programmed to VPD channels and the digital voice privacy units are enhanced by the machine. Normally, the range of the VPD voice privacy unit is three or four city blocks; but at an altitude of only 500 feet, Davies and Murray were able to transmit across the metropolitan area during tests.

Before funding for the Canadian Helicopters contract was acquired, the ERTs had to rely on ground transportation to trouble scenes; Davies can recount horror stories of city traffic at peak commuter times making response time unacceptable. Funding for the project came willingly from the City of Vancouver's Special Education Fund, enabling the training hours with Canadian Helicopters, Davies had little difficulty in convincing City Hall of the necessity of a helicopter-deployed ERT unit. In the event of a natural disaster, such as an earthquake, containment of critical areas would fall to this unit and immediate transportation would be of paramount impor-

The VPD had previously relied on the RC-MP's helicopter, but primary use of that machine is always reserved for the Mounties. Military helicopters also may not be immediately available in the area, and the Coast Guard has its own priority; so VPD has to have a priority-use machine at its disposal. Canadian Helicopters has dedicated machines to the ERT priority and, says Davies, it was the only operator able to do so.

Davies is enthusiastic about the helicopter and plans a phase-two training program to include transport of the ERT's trained dogs. Since Vancouver is also a major port and is largely surrounded by water, training will include shipboard and marine use of a helicopter deployed ERT squad. Ongoing training is further preparing pilots and team members to be deployed to city rooftops at various heights above street level. Careful flying is required to manoeuvre the helicopters through the maze of antennae and other rooftop hazards, to enable the team to exit at the hover onto a rooftop. Training begins at relatively low levels and will then proceed to higher buildings.

Davies said he expects his ERT unit will become a regional service for the many police departments around Vancouver. These smaller departments have neither the resources nor the desire to set up their own ERT units, and will call out one of the Vancouver teams in the event of emergency. Davies says this will be a step toward greater use being made of his more mobile heliborne team. It will be of value to the province's emergency preparedness units as well as providing quicker response times throughout Vancouver to situations where an ERT is needed.

Reprinted with permission from Helicopter Magazine.

Vancouver police FACE teen hooking and pimping

VANCOUVER (CP) - Young teenaged pimps are recruiting pre-teen girls to work as prostitutes on Vancouver streets.

So to fight the alarming rise in child prostitution. Vancouver police launched a new program last October to get teens off the street by putting names to faces.

"After these young girls are recruited into prostitution, the pimps are taking away their identification and coaching them to give false names to police so they cannot be properly identified," Sgt. Gord Elias said.

Elias, coordinator of the new program called FACE - Fight Against Child Exploitation - wants parents to provide police with photographs and victim profiles of children who have been lured from home by pimps.

He urged parents to call the program's tollfree number, 1-888-224-SAFE.

An anonymous donation to the crime-prevention society allowed police to buy computer software to establish FACE.

The victim profiles, which include photos of missing kids and biographical information, will be initially sent to police agencies in B.C. where there are "strolls" - streets where prostitutes openly sell sex.

Vancouver police believe their program is the first of its kind anywhere in Canada or the U.S., Elias said.

The program was formed, he said, to combat a number of disturbing trends:

- A marked increase in the number of female juvenile prostitutes working the streets of Vancouver.
- A sudden proliferation of young pimps recruiting girls from school grounds, teen dropin centres and shopping malls.
- An increase in the number of calls from desperate parents seeking help after their daughters were recruited by pimps, who move girls around to different cities to avoid getting caught.

Subscribers to Blue Line News Week read about this story last October...

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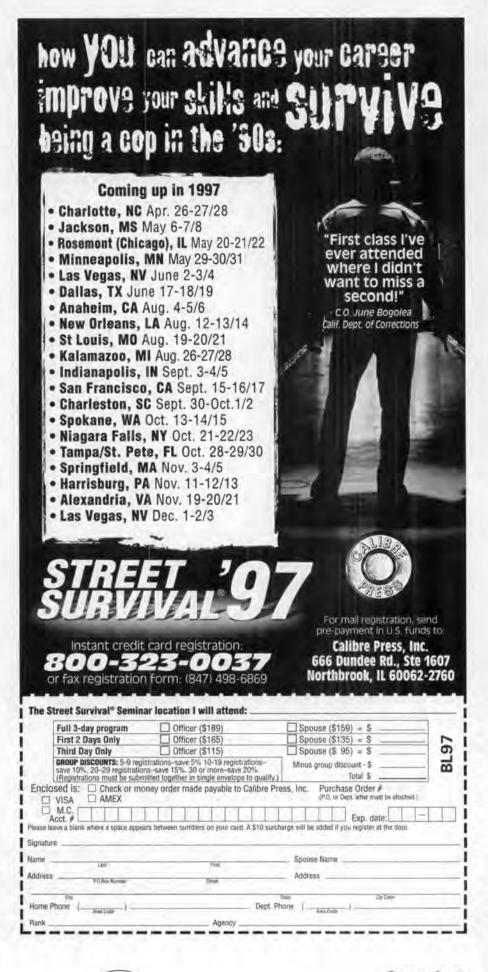
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TECHNOLOGY



Sharing CD-ROM's

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by Tom Rataj

The massive amounts of information and the ease with which it can be accessed through CD-ROM technology are staggering. Getting the CD-ROM into the hands of users can also be staggering both financially and organizationally.

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Their new product, CD-QuickShare, allows organizations to share CD-ROM based products in a networked environment, without the trouble and expense of purchasing slow and expensive CD-ROM jukeboxes and multiple copies of the same CD-ROM.

Taking advantage of the speed and low information storage costs of hard-drives technology, CD-QuickShare works by placing an image of a CD-ROM onto a networked hard-drive. Once the image is there, it can be accessed as if it were running in a CD-ROM drive on a computer. Because the information is stored on a hard-drive, it can be accessed at higher speeds than on an actual CD-ROM drive, and several users can access it simultaneously.

Using CD-QuickShare is fairly simple, although the initial version suffers from an unnecessary complex interface. Accessing CD- and it reportedly fixes a number of these user interface problems, most notably changing access to CD-ROM's into a one step, single icon af-

The Peel Regional Police Service has implemented this product across its network, making a number of useful information resources available at the desktop level. Police Legal Access System, the CD-ROM version of Canada Law Book's Criminal Code, as well

as the Canada Phone white pages on CD-ROM, are just two of the more useful products available almost instantly. Additional products are being planned for future implementation. The product has proven to be easy to learn, acceptably fast, and easy on the budget.

CD-QuickShare is available in both network and personal versions. The network version costs \$1895; and covers an unlimited number of users, while the personal version costs \$149, and covers a 10-CD license.

Licensing arrangements with the vendors of the CD-ROM based products themselves need to be arranged separately. CD-QuickShare helps out in this regard by featuring license metering which tracks usage of individual products.

More product information can be obtained at http://www.stac.com/soft/ edgeont.html or by contacting John Bromhead at (619) 794-4311 or ibromhead@stac.com.

CD Cops have a record



ROM's is a two stage process, that requires the user to first start CD-QuickShare, load the desired CD-ROM's by dragging their icons into the CD-QuickShare 'virtual' jukebox, and then switching to the desired CD-ROM icon in another Windows group.

An upgrade is expected to ship this summer,

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The CD includes eight original tracks the officers simply describe as "Cop Rock". For further information call 204 477-8808.

Kevin Gibson is a Winnipeg officer with a secret. He has a record. So do two other cops, brothers Jerry and Bob Taylor. But they are not criminals... they are musicians. The officers make up half of Undercover, a band that released their first CD on February 5. "We didn't do this for the money," said Jerry, 35, who works in the department's domestic violence unit. "We started out because of our camaraderie and love of music.'

Actually, it started when Bob Taylor and Gibson, now patrol officers in suburban Transcona, met at recruiting school in 1988 and discovered each others' love for music. Gibson, 29, is the lead singer, while Bob Taylor plays bass. Jerry Taylor joined in 1990 even though he didn't play an instrument at the time. "They told me to buy a set of drums and I did," said Jerry, who managed to seize a set from a retired polka player for \$400. "I never took lessons... in fact, none of us have."

The six-member band also includes two other Taylor brothers, Mike and Dave. Mike isn't a cop, but he lends them money. The band's rhythm guitarist manages the Police Association Credit Union. Dave, the lead guitarist, is a machinist at Boeing. The other band member is Ray Hope, a 32-year-old computer programmer who plays keyboard.

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Tactical Alert: Tinted Windows



by Robert C. Willis

Police work is always a balance of safety and efficiency. On the efficiency side we are generally looking for ways to easily do our job, that's human nature. These days especially, we want to

be the least intrusive to the public in our contacts. In a sense, the more efficient we are, the less likely it is that we will become embroiled in citizen complaints and litigation, both of which are highly inefficient. Because of these pressures, very often the safety side of our equation gets compromised.

One of the areas where this is apparent is that of dealing with motorists who insist on the stealth mode. What I am speaking of is "tinted windows". This isn't a new phenomenon but one worth reconsidering from the perspectives of law enforcement as well as the motoring public.

It is indisputable that an officer who approaches a vehicle with windows that obscure his/her ability to see the driver or passengers can be a "sitting duck", an acquired target awaiting incoming fire. Officers have been injured and killed in such circumstances. Citizens are also at risk, as a recent Canadian incident demonstrated. The volatile mixture of police, tinted windows and a duty firearm proved tragic. Several officers in Toronto approaching a suspected mobile drug trafficker apparently realized the dangerousness of this situation, so they drew their service weapons to attempt to equalize things somewhat. One officer used his weapon to strike a window in an attempt to make contact with the driver. The inevitable occurred: the weapon discharged and officers on the other side of the car allegedly responded thinking the officer had been shot. It ended with the driver being shot and killed by the police. Although there is dispute as to the exact facts of this situation, several careers nonetheless are placed in jeopardy and officers and a department are now in the midst of possible litigation.

With the premise that legally or illegally tinted windows pose a danger to officers, let's look at some possible solutions. As outlined in Tactics for Criminal Patrol, recently published by Calibre Press, Inc., "investigative-stop positioning" is essential in these potentially deadly traffic contacts. You may not have cause for a full-blown, gun-drawn high-risk takedown, but you certainly should feel uncomfortable in approaching such darkened vehicles. You obviously had a legal reason for stopping this vehicle, the initial traffic infraction, and now you have the legal right to continue with your investigation safely. You must separate the driver and eventually the passengers from that potentially dangerous vehicle.

In the United States, a recent Supreme Court decision (Maryland v. Wilson) allows officers to direct passengers out of a legally stopped vehicle for safety considerations, and a long-standing US Supreme Court decision (Pennsylvania v. Mimms) has allowed similar control of drivers. Although these cases do not necessarily apply to Canadian officers, it is not uncommon for Canadian courts to acknowledge American judicial decisions and if nothing else, the officer can cite them in his/her articulation after the stop.

Without going into detail (editorial limits don't allow) the relevant concept is to call the driver out of the vehicle. Possibly use your "PA" system or just a good loud shout. Bring the driver to a position of safety that you control and then continue. Passengers can be dealt with in a similar manner or the driver can be asked to go back to the vehicle and instruct passengers to roll windows down for maximum visibility prior to you approaching. Any failure to comply should provide reasonable grounds for a more assertive "high-risk" procedure.

At the very least, a more non-conventional passenger-side approach (with proper use of a cover officer) is another option. In any case, officer safety demands that the temptations of efficiency must not override survival considerations. As always, it's back to basics. Remember, your brain is your most important survival tool!

Robert C, Willis is a defensive tactics instructor with Calibre Press and the Street Survival Seminars. He has 23 years of police experience which includes special weapons and tactics. He is a certified instructor in nearly 30 subjects and a court recognized expert. He is an acknowledged contributor to the recent text book "Tactics for Criminal Patrol." This text is available from Blue Line's Preferred Reading Library.



Just a tint too much!

by Owen Percy

Several provinces have instituted regulations for the colour coating of windows. The unfortunate part is that too few officers attempt to enforce the regulations. As the article from Robert Willis illustrates this particular offence can be hazardous to your health.

The following is the law:

Ontario

Highway Traffic Act 73 (3) "No person shall drive on a highway a motor vehicle on which the surface of the windshield or of any window to the direct right or left of the driver's seat has been coated with any coloured spray or other coloured or reflective material that substantially obscures the interior of the motor vehicle when viewed from outside the motor vehicle."

Evidence in most cases is quite simple. Can the driver of the vehicle be identified?

This law was brought into force after it was recognized that drivers involved in hit and run accidents must be identified. It is not sufficient to simply have a plate number and registration. It was obvious that tinting on a window that obscures the driver's identity is a problem.

A review of The American Automobile Association's Digest of Motor Vehicle Laws reveals that similar rules apply across the country.

Alberta

"Application of after-market vehicle glassdarkening material is illegal on windshield and side windows to left and right of driver position. Tinting on any windows behind driver is permitted, rear window if vehicle is equipped with outside mirrors."

British Columbia

Tinting laws are slightly different; "Application of after-market vehicle glass-darkening material is illegal on windsheild and side windows ahead of the driver's shoulders."

Manitoba

Laws are similar, but much more technical; "Application of after-market vehicle glass-darkening material is permitted on all windows except the windshield. Front side windows, minimum light transmittance, 50%, maximum light reflection, 35%, rear windows, minimum light transmittance, 35%, maximum light reflection, 35%,"

New Brunswick

Law is more controlling; "Application of aftermarket vehicle glass-darkening material is controlled. Permitted on rear and rear side windows. Must not obstruct the driver's view or obscure the inside of the vehicle when viewed from the outside."

Newfoundland

Tinting law here is much more lenient; "Application of after-market vehicle glass-darkening material is permitted, may not exceed manufacturer's standards."

The Northwest Territories

Law is very strict; "Application of aftermarket vehicle glass-darkening material is not permitted."

Nova Scotia

Law more in agreement with the rest of the country; "Application of after-market vehicle glass-darkening material not permitted on windshield, or windows to left or right of driver."

Prince Edward Island

Strict rule of law; "Application of aftermarket vehicle glass-darkening material is illegal. Permitted on rear side windows and rear window, if you have two side mirrors."

Quebec

Glass tinting is regulated; "Application of after-market glass-darkening material is regulated. Permitted on back windows. Glass tinting permitted on rear window."

Saskatchewan

Similar to Ontario law; "Application of after-market vehicle glass-darkening material is not permitted on windshield, driver's side windows or passenger side window."

Yukon

Has less strict laws than most other jurisdictions; "Application of after-market vehicle glass-darkening material is permitted on all windows except windshield. Tinting permitted on rear window, but cannot obstruct driver's view."

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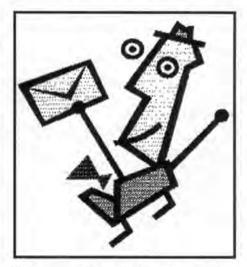
Introducing Partners In Prevention

by Lee Anne Phillips

There would be no point in going into the problems police personnel are enduring due to cutbacks. It's an unfortunate fact we have to live with. Speaking as a concerned citizen and spouse of a police officer, what we need to do as a part of the public sector, is look for ways to assist police so that we can enhance the services they are able to provide, rather than belabour the issue of lack of resources. It really is time we wake up and take some responsibility for our own.

Recently, there was a joining of forces in the area of streetproofing, child protection, abuse awareness and general safety awareness. This union is between four companies who, as separate entities, have dedicated themselves to these issues, making great strides in bringing methods of abuse prevention and child protection to the public. This new four way association is the brainchild of Ken Doige, a ten year ex-police veteran with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force and Ellen Campbell, President of Initiative Consultants. What follows, is a brief outline of what we do, how we do it and why our streetproofing and awareness package is the best of its kind.

Five years ago, two of our three kids were involved in incidents that woke us up. Our daughter, nine years old at the time, was unsuccessfully lured into a car by a man right outside her school. Our son, eleven years old at the time, was in a soccer line up intending to shake hands when he was groped by a creep posing as a Coach on the opposing team. Both incidents happened in broad daylight, in front of at least fifty people. In both cases, our kids were "sitting ducks". We decided something had to be done to make these



kids aware of what's out there. We wanted to do something more comprehensive than simply talk and hand out pencils and fridge magnets touting safety. We wanted to do something more than candy-coat the issue of street proofing, abduction, safe touching and being in control of your own body. We wanted to make an impression, a difference.

We decided that an interactive seminar where kids are encouraged to participate on the mats with an adult instructor would be our approach. We would teach them ways in which they could "escape" a dangerous situation and then actually simulate an abduction they must escape from. Our belief is that a full body experience leaves a more lasting impression than merely listening to someone, police officer or not, telling them how to avoid dangerous situations. Serious Kidstuff Inc. was born.

For the past four years, we have been

bringing our program to organized groups of children throughout the communities in the Greater Toronto Area. To date, the response has been overwhelming. Parents are in obvious need of a point at which to start discussing these dark issues, and children are beginning to think they are invincible, taking on the Power Ranger attitude. Older children need this program. Generally, they are of the mind that "it won't happen to them" and we're just being "paranoid" parents.

Ken Doige had been talking with a young, dynamic company called Family Safety Link, a child monitoring and identification service like none other to date. You're probably saying, "Yeah, sure we've heard that before.." and so did we. This time we were wrong.

Family Safety Link has three services to offer. The first being a personal monitoring and identification service where FSL's simple and discrete iron-on labels provide you, your child or any other member of your family, with a very easy and effective way of always ensuring that you will be contacted if they are involved in an emergency situation. The identification labels provide a 1-800 number connecting the wearer to a live, trained operator 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, allowing the relay of vital information immediately. You or an alternative guardian will be quickly connected to your loved one and their emergency.

All information is kept completely confidential and no information is ever given to unauthorized persons. The 1-800 number can be reached from anywhere in North America. Now, we know that ID labels have been done. So have ID bracelets, necklaces and so forth. What makes FSL different is that their labels are connected to a live, not recorded, "safe" person at all times. It's almost like a guardian angel ever present.

The second service offered is Lost and Found. The registered individual also receives adhesive labels that may be attached to items such as bicycles, helmets, shoes, backpacks and other such items that are near and dear to your child's heart. If misplaced or stolen (the label acts as a theft deterrent also) and then found by someone, all they need do is call the 1-800 service and relate the ID number on the label. The service then calls the owner of the lost property and clears the way for you to call the helpful party to arrange for its return.

The third service, which is by far the most comprehensive and innovative of its kind, is the Emergency Alert Broadcast Service. This is the service that warrants Police Departments' attention, cooperation and understanding all over North America. When a child or loved one is discovered lost or is abducted, obtaining a complete description quickly and effectively with a recent photograph and the vital details of the incident is crucial for po-

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Specialists in Police - Fire - Ambulance 1932 St. George Avenue, Saskatoon, SK, S7M 0K5 Phone: 306 244-7744 — Fax: 306 934-6022 1-800-667-683 1 lice in their search. Precious time can be wasted when precise information is difficult to obtain calmly and accurately.

By simply calling the 1-800 number after determining your loved one is lost or missing, you can activate the Emergency Alert Broadcast Service. The service will then provide accurate, detailed information maintained in their secure data base to various levels of police personnel, wherever you are in North America. This system allows you to ensure that vital information will be relayed to police departments that could assist in the search.

Taking it one step further, Family Safety Link's Emergency Alert Broadcast Service can even alert police departments along a specified route should a child be abducted by a known individual who is most likely taking the child to a known destination. Can you imagine the effectiveness of being afforded the information that could facilitate the interception of an abduction? This service provides just that.

When Serious Kidstuff Inc. learned of these details, we wanted to be involved. Not only could we provide education and training through our seminars, but now we could also offer these families a service that could be beneficial on more of an ongoing basis. And now also with the support programs offered through the Centre, we were becoming a very well-rounded street proofing, child protection and abuse awareness entity. We all felt that we had the entire issue covered with streetproofing seminars providing the pre-

vention, and the monitoring and identification providing the protection. Since we collectively support The Canadian Centre for Abuse Awarness, we can now offer their programs and workshops to those who may already be in need.

To complete the pooling of all this expertise under the umbrella we now call Partners in Prevention, Ken invited another company called Active Canadian, to join our group. Active Canadian offers education in CPR and First Aid by highly trained paramedic personnel. To date, they have been busy educating children's groups, sports organizations and police agencies in immediate medical assistance, CPR and First Aid. The president of Active Canadian is an air ambulance paramedic, known for his vast knowledge and extensive experience.

I'm sure you'll agree there is some fantastic work being done here. This group is new, committed and extremely knowledgeable. It is our intention to make ourselves available to police in each of our own areas of expertise as individuals and to continue to spread the word as a group. You need to know there are organizations out there such as ours that care and are willing to do what ever we can to assist you in the protection of our loved ones.

For more information about these groups here are their respective phone numbers: Serious Kidstuff Inc. (905) 473-6118 or fax (905) 473-6627; the Canadian Centre for Abuse Awareness, (416) 266-1635; Family Safety Link, (800) 792-3827 ext 1100; Active Canadian, (416) 690-0634.

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In this column Blue Line Magazine permits members of the corporate community to talk to our readers about their products or services. Readers should be aware that most of these articles are written by the manufacturers of the products or their writing staff.

Sharing Police Intelligence

by Jim Graham DKW Systems

The need to share

An age old law enforcement problem still exists despite computerized information systems in policing. There still seems to be a lack of information sharing between individuals in the same police department and between different police departments. Some of the best inter-jurisdictional sharing of information still happens by chance when two

investigators from different jurisdictions happen to get talking about a particular crime problem and then suddenly realize the similarities existing between each of their investigations.

The problem of large scale information sharing is one of incompatibility between the different computer information systems used in different police agencies. Computer systems can be programmed to share information on a network. The major limitation for sharing is the fact that various information systems have not been programmed to a standard which would allow this on a network. Most information systems are designed specifically to meet the "in house" needs of a particular police organization. Each system is programmed to deliver the information in a format specific to the needs of a particular police agency's way of doing investigations and maintaining their records.



Same system approach

So how can police information systems share investigative information? One approach is to convert all police departments in a province over to run on the same information management system. This would require all of the participating police departments to agree on a format for maintaining their records. The problem with this approach, in my view, is that it is very difficult to get users of a particular software application to change to another application once they have become accustomed to working with a particular software application.

There are some other considerations to be made in considering the approach of converting all police agencies to the same information system. The ramifications of this idea would likely be that police departments would have to scrap expensive information systems, including some hardware, they had already grown to depend on for their record keeping. This would be an expensive alternative. It would likely mean a change in how records are collected and stored which, in turn would mean, retraining all sworn and civilian members to learn a new way of doing business.

Some agencies might decide to try and maintain both the old system and the new system. This could create work redundancy, extra costs and frustration with investigators trying to locate crucial information on two systems.

In addition, a secure computer network will be required to allow for the electronic sharing of information between different policing jurisdictions. This is one expense which is currently unavoidable. The use of the internet is currently not considered secure enough to share confidential information in policing.

Provinces that are currently looking at bringing in one system for all police agencies are no doubt struggling with some of the previously mentioned considerations.

An alternative approach to information sharing

The Canadian Law Enforcement Information Management System (CLEIMS) has been designed to specifically deal with the issue of information sharing between different policing jurisdictions without requiring those police agencies to switch from their existing information systems. CLEIMS can work as a networked conduit to share information between numerous police agencies simultaneously, regardless of the current information system they are using.

A new way to store information

CLEIMS is a very different technology than that which is currently in use with most police information management systems. CLEIMS stores information in a unique manner compared to most existing information management systems. CLEIMS does not use conventional database technology to store investigative information. With conventional database technology there is a need for data input. CLEIMS uses keyless data input methods to store information in investigative libraries.

In conventional databases information systems, certain database fields are set up to store information which can be later queried to pro-



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vide M.O. and statistical information. These fields of information have to be determined by trained data input clerks. This often makes the system slow and limited in its output for investigators.

Limitations of current systems

The amount of actual investigative information available for searching by a police investigator in a conventional system, is a very small part of the total information usually held by an investigator. Most conventional systems will make approximately 5% to 20% of the total case information available to be searched from a computer terminal. Many investigative files which require a bankers box to hold all of the investigative documents will only yield a report that can be measured as a half inch in thickness from the standard information systems.

The other 80% to 95% of the information is not stored on the system for ready access to investigators. This information can be composed of witness statements, medical reports, search warrant informations, search warrant results, biker intelligence, crime stopper intelligence, banking documents, photos, diagrams, officers notes, news articles covering the investigation, preliminary hearing transcripts, and many other sources of investigative information.

Giving it all to you!

CLEIMS allows all document, photo, diagram or hand written information to be either scanned or directly imported into a CLEIMS library for later searching and retrieval of information. CLEIMS uses libraries rather than databases. This allows investigators to search every word in every document within seconds to find that crucial piece of information or link to other crimes of a similar nature. CLEIMS uses annotation notes, which can also be searched, to allow investigators to find handwritten documents. With access to all investigative information investigators have a much better chance of locating facts and information.

Networked

Not only can one investigator gain much more effective access to information but this effect can be multiplied tremendously by the use of CLEIMS on a network. When CLEIMS is placed on a secure police network, authorized investigators in several different policing jurisdictions can gain access to the same powerful searches of case information that the local investigator can put on a network. The results are multiplied many times because not only does an investigator have access to his own department's information, but he also searches every word in every document from investigations in several other policing jurisdictions. This

kind of searching capability would very likely shorten the investigative time on several high profile cases like Paul Bernardo and Clifford Olsen.

Finding that needle in the haystack

CLEIMS searching capabilities locate partial words, misspelled words, exact word, words of similar meaning, related words and words of opposite meaning. All of the search results are organized into a priority list with the best match for a particular query placed at the top of the list when returned to an investigator. There are many other features of CLEIMS which are too numerous to mention in this article, but most of all users will find CLEIMS user friendly. With some Windows 95 exposure, users can learn to use CLEIMS in a half hour and be fully trained in a half day. CLEIMS is designed to be used by the front line investigator not a specially trained person.

CLEIMS is a better cost alternative then trying to convert all police agencies to a single information system. It is very powerful, yet easy to use, designed for networking and is

available now.

For further information contact DKW Systems Corporation at 403 263-6081 or Fax 403 262-2911 e-mail clems@dkw.com



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Tracking crime over time... and geography

by Richard Norman Geomatics International

Most North American police departments have undergone a shift in emphasis from record collection and storage, to analysis and interpretation of crime data. Operational focus has shifted to community and problem oriented policing concepts. Community-oriented policing focuses on prevention, rather than having officers respond to calls after the fact. Therefore there is the requirement to glean out real, purposeful information from data maintained in the records section. This law enforcement method tracks crime over time, taking advantage of useful tools such as maps.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is a tool that is making significant strides in this area of policing, assisting in identifying where officers are needed most by showing automatically where the most crime is on a beat and where the officers should focus their efforts. GIS allows analysts to extend beyond the more traditional methods of statistical analysis. With a GIS, it is now possible to construct an accurate model of criminal activity, including arial concentrations of crime in a spatial-temporal plane - digitally plotting crime on a map. GIS provides police officers- both field and management- with high quality, current information.

GIS software has many crime control and prevention application. In addition to the location of a crime, geographic data that can be helpful in crime control and in efforts to apprehend an offender include the offender's last known address, the location of the person who reported the crime, the location of the recovered stolen property, and the location of persons known to be contacted by the offender.

Geographic information is valuable in planning, conducting, and evaluating crime prevention programs. This includes the location of



crimes committed during the past month; the locations of abandoned houses, stripped cars and other "broken windows"; conditions in a neighborhood and the locations where persons who could benefit from crime prevention and other social programs actually live.

To date, there has not been a comprehensive survey conducted on the extent of GIS software use in police services. However, a quick scan of the World Wide Web reveals several sites organizing information into inventories outlining GIS software being used by police services. The following are 5 examples of where GIS technology is proving to be successful in police work.

San Diego Police Department

The San Diego Police Department, redesigned their beats using ARC/INFO, a GIS developed by ESRI, in Redlands, California. San Diego has approximately 106 neighborhoods, grouped into 21 service areas with an average of five communities per area. The number of officers is increased in areas where the GIS identifies the greater incidents of crime.

GIS is also used for radius searches of high crime areas. Maps, produced by the GIS, track communities where more than one incident per address has occurred. Icons on the screen represent the occurrence and increase in size with the number of incidents reported. The output information supplied by the GIS allows patterns and series to be identified.

Baltimore Police Department

The Baltimore County Police Department uses MapInfo, a GIS developed by MapInfo of Troy, NY and IDRISI, from Clark University, Mass. The department's crime analysts track, in 24 hr. periods, crime such as break and enter, motor vehicle theft and burglary. The trends derived from this information is related to the patrol cars responsible for that community.

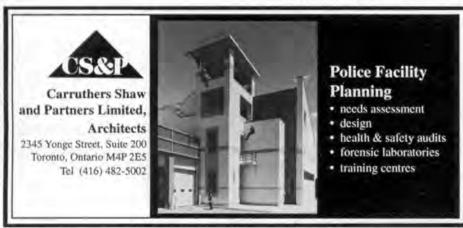
The maps produced by the GIS are read to a patrol shift each day during roll call, Reports high lighting crime patterns and suggestions for reducing the activity with accompanying maps, are given to the units patrolling the areas identified "high" in a particular activity. Officers from the department have made arrests by focusing their attention on areas identified by the GIS as being active.

Nottinghamshire, England

The Nottinghamshire Constabulary is responsible for an area of approximately 850 sq mi. with a population density of near 1 million, in an urban/rural mix. The Nottinghamshire Constabulary has 10 divisional command centres with its headquarters in Nottingham.

The Nottinghamshire Constabulary is faced with developing a future-proof system that continues to respond to users' needs. The system architecture must be flexible to adapt and grow as the force's requirements evolve. This Command and Control system, has initially been focused at receiving and logging 999 (known as 911 in North America) emergency calls. GIS technology has been a major component of the system. The GIS has facilitated the need to manage and manipulate graphical data in line with the force's existing text-based data.

One of the key aspects of the new system is that the constabulary can respond to a side variety of situations. If an officer in the field requests assistance, controllers in Nottingham can use the GIS to locate and identify other mobile units in the vicinity. When one considers that the most appropriate unit is not always the closest one, the significance of the GIS component of the system becomes clearly apparent.



INDUSTRY PLATFORM

Barcelona, Spain

The Police in Barcelona have adopted the use of GIS for their criminal investigations after using it for the first time to apprehend a serial arsonist. A GIS analysed the information on when and where each fire broke out and provided police with patterns of the arsonist's movements. Using this information, the police were able to track and apprehend the perpetrator. In Barcelona, the success on this case, as well as several others, can be partially attributed to the use of GIS technology.

GIS had been successfully used during the 1992 Olympic Summer Games to monitor the locations of 15,000 police officers on duty for the event. Following the Games, the force adapted the system to help it handle routine police work in Barcelona. Now, when a crime is committed, police officers at the scene enter details on a form. Information such as the crime, time of the incident and descriptions of suspects are recorded. On return to the station, officers type the details into a computer. The event is geocoded and classified according to crime type, such as burglary, murder or assault. Vancouver Police Department

Geographic profiling is a strategic information management system used in the

investigation of serial violent crime. Such crimes are difficult to solve and pose significant challenges for police agencies. Their stranger nature results in an investigative process that has to consider large populations of suspects, leading to resource problems and information overload. One of the tactics employed by police in such cases is geographic profiling, a strategic information management system that analyses an offender's hunting behaviour and target selection. This process uses the locations of a connected series of crimes to determine the most probable area of offender residences which is accomplished through the production of probability surfaces (jeopardies) that are integrated with street maps of crime areas using GIS technology.

Conclusions:

With the details of hundreds of common crimes, the GIS is able to display the occurances which allows analysts to recognize crime patterns. These include both geographic patterns and similarities in how different crimes have been perpetrated. It seems perfectly logical... you can draw your own conclusion.

For further details contact Geomatics at 905 632-4259 or Fax 905 333-0798.



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Getting the lead out now safer for shotgun



Guelph, Ontario, based Alloy Welding Ltd. recently concluded a series of performance testing of it's Slugmaster Unloading Station which included a shotgun blast test. The tests were successful and increases the range of firearms which this unit can protect people from accidental discharge.

The tests examined the Unloading Station's performance when subjected to multiple sots of both 12 gauge 00 buckshot and 12 gauge slug. Alloy Welding Centre executed the testing with the assistance of Constable Gerry Rowson of the Guelph Police Service. Rowson holds the titles of Firearms Officer, Firearms Instructor, Certified Range Officer, Armourer, and Firearms expert. Alloy Welding decided he would be the ideal person to develop the criteria for this testing.

Following the conclusion of the testing, and subsequent thorough examination of the Slugmaster Unloading Station, Alloy Welding Centre Ltd. has certified the unit is suitable for use with shotgun, as well as all handgun calibres.

The Slugmaster has been successfully tested with all handgun ammunition including .38, .40, 9mm and .22 calibre. Alloy Welding warrants the unit for 20 years against workmanship and structural integrity. The construction and fabrication of the unit conforms to standards as set out by the Canadian Welding Bureau standard CSA W47.1 Div.2 as well as the Ontario Health & Safety Association (OHSA).

Alloy welding recommends the following of the safety procedures outlined in their product literature as well as proper training of anyone who will be using the unloading Station.

For further information contact Ron Aimola at 519 822-0577 or Fax 519 822-9791.

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Heckler & Koch... work of art

By Pierre Des Cotes

Heckler & Koch produce some of the worlds finest firearms. I have long been impressed with these weapons, or works of art as I prefer to think of them, and when I had an opportunity of attending their armourer's course in Sterling, Virginia, I obligingly (enthusiastically)accepted. I thought you would be interested to read a brief walk-through of this intense course.

The first week, I had J.W. Johnson as a teacher for MP5's, rifles, Benelli shotguns and USP pistols, and the second week I had Garry Gregory to teach me about the P7 pistols.

These two instructors are in a class by themselves. They are both funny, pleasant, proud of the products they teach and their knowledge runs extremely deep. I was impressed by all the instructors I met and found them all to be very patient with me and never hesitated in answering my questions in a straightforward manner.

As an armourer, I am trained to "fit" parts. The first thing that struck me about the tool kit supplied to me was that there was no file supplied. Usually that is bad news. It means that tolerances are so wide that any part will fit and hopefully the firearm will work. I was delighted to find that this was not this case here. Quite to the contrary all parts are made with extreme precision.

I followed up on this aspect with Mr. Gregory and he supplied me with an example of the tolerance to which the manufacturer produces their weapons. The receiver of an MP5, which is a folded sheet of metal, has a maximum tolerance in manufacturing, from centre to side, of .05mm or .002 of an inch... and that is the general rule of thumb... Talk about accuracy!

Tolerances are so great that in the MP5 alone you can have over 120 variants of the weapon. Better yet, it is possible to reshape a bent receiver several times. The same goes for the H&K rifles. Normally, when you have a bent receiver, all you can do is throw away the weapon and buy a new one. In the case of H&K not only can you get it fixed, but you can get anything replaced, including the barrel. In the long run, you end up saving a lot of money because of this issue alone.

Another interesting characteristic of H&K firearms, is their "delayed blowback roller-locked bolt" operating system. Shooting from a closed bolt, this unique system gives better stability to the weapons. Two rollers are placed behind the bolt. When firing, the rollers have to move towards the side in order to let the bolt move backwards. During that time, the bullet travels through the barrel and, just as it leaves the barrel, the bolt opens. No lost energy. It is easy to understand that part of the recoil is diverted to the sides, which does not alter your position.

I have shot many types of submachine guns and, personally, I had the best results with an MP5. In fact, following a police show I took an MP5 and at seven metres, shooting form the hip, I placed all my 30 rounds in the "ten" and in the "X" of a R-27

target, shooting in full auto mode.

Pistols like in all Heckler & Koch products, you will find precision and pride. The P7 and USP pistols are both ambidextrous. The P7 pistol is probably an armourer's nightmare for any one who has not been to the armourer's course. It is a joy, however, to work on when you've been to the course, No filing, No fitting, Just replace the used part.

The P7's unique cocking lever makes it a very safe weapon to carry, even with a bullet in the chamber. The USP (Universal Self-loading Pistol) is made out of polymer. It can come in nine different versions, and any certified armourer can transform the pistol from one configuration to another simply by changing some parts. For example, it is easy to transform the pistol from a right hand shooter to a left hand shooter.

One special point of interest on that pistol; it is one of the rare pistols that says that you can use +P and +P+ ammo. In fact, most pistol makers do not recommend using those powerful loads in their firearms.

Much more could be said about these fine weapons and the people who teach how to maintain them but space in Blue Line is limited. If you need more details you can call your sales representative. If you have never thought about them before perhaps you should consider a Heckler & Koch solution.

For further information contact Pierre at 514 454-5555 or FAX 514 454-5440.



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Up-Coming Events

June 23 - 25, 1997 Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Conference & Trade Show

London - Ontario

The London Police Service will be hosting this year's annual conference and Trade Show of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. For further details call 519 661-5670, or Fax 519 645-1908.

June 23 - 27, 1997 49th Annual Harvard Associates in Police Science's Conference Orillia - Ontario

The Ontario Provincial Police, Criminal Investigation Bureau, Major Case Management Section and the City of Orillia are hosting the week-long event which will take place at the OPP's General Headquarters facility. This conference has received international recognition for its instructional value and has consistently remained current of any leading edge investigative methods, technology and resources relating to medical/legal investigation of death. For further details contact Det./Insp. D.J. MacNeil by phone at 705 329-6330.

July 13 - 15, 1997 FBI NAA Annual Retraining Seminar & Trade Show Burlington - Ontario

This trade show is open to all emergency services personnel. Exhibitors are welcome. For more information contact Janice Pennington at 416 808-6981, or Paul Vorvis at 416 808-6245.

July 27, 1997 Eric Nystedt Memorial Run Sault Ste. Marie - Ontario

This 10, 5 & 2 kilometre race/run/ trot is dedicated to the memory of OPP Cst. Eric Nystedt and others who have made the ultimate sacrifice. Age/team categories and draw prizes. For further details call the Heart & Stroke Foundation at 705 253-1461.

August 10 - 15, 1997 65th Annual Conference of the Police Association of Ontario Hamilton - Ontario

The Hamilton Wentworth Police Assn. will host this event jointly at the Sheraton Hamilton Hotel and the Royal Connaught Howard Johnson Plaza-Hotel. For details call Don Clark 905 574-6044.

August 23 - 27 1997 92 Annual CACP Conference and Exhibition

Fredericton - New Brunswick The Fredericton police will be the hosts of this year's event. Contact Tim Kelly at 506 452-9701, or Fax 506 452-0713.

September 8 - 11, 1997 4th Annual Organized Crime and Information Sharing Conference Grand Island - New York

This conference will concentrate on traditional organized crime, Asian organized crime, the gaming industry, frauds, waste management, and money laundering. The conference is hosted by the Canadian-American Law Enforcement Agency, the Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario and the Middle Atlantic Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network. For more information contact Tom Algoe at 716 551-3985.

September 12 - 14, 1997 7th Annual International Police Diver Symposium Hamilton - Ontario

The International Police Diver Symposium will continue in the tradition of offering a variety of seminars, demonstrations and openwater exercises for the benefit of underwater investigators. Registration is limited. For further details contact Rick Rozoski by phone or fax at 905 574-6817.

Smith & Wesson National Law Enforcement Softball Championships September 12-14, 1997 Oklahoma City - U.S.A.

The Smith & Wesson National Law Enforcement Softball Championships will be held in the ASA National Softball Hall of Fame Stadium. Law enforcement teams from across the nation will be competing for cash and prizes. For more information call Eric Richardson at 405 297-1259.

September 20 - 23, 1997 26th Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice Ottawa - Ontario

This year's theme for Congress '97 is "Challenging Fear, Creating Hope". Organizers are making an effort to ensure that all key sectors of the criminal justice system are represented to create a forum that allows the exchange of ideas and information. For more information call the Canadian Criminal Justice Association at 613 725-3715.

September 25, 1997 9th Annual LEARN Seminar Belleville - Ontario

The keynote speaker at this year's conference will be Hyacinthe Josiah. The topic of discussion will be Human Resource Management. For more details contact Sgt. Daryl Wagar by phone at 613 966-0882.

October 21 - 23, 1997 1997 Forensic Identification Seminar Toronto - Ontario

This seminar will provide an opportunity for various forensic law enforcement personnel to exchange ideas and strengthen contacts within the police community. For more information contact Greg Schofield at 416 808-7673.

November 8 - 13, 1997 International Association of Women Police 35th Annual Training Conference Dallas - Texas

Officers from over 36 countries will convene for the conference to share information on technology, increase professionalism and develop ideas and methods for improving the quality of life for all our communities. For further details phone or fax 972 727-7239.

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Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

internal hearing into Airbus affair

An RCMP officer will face an internal hearing over allegations he leaked information regarding the Mulroney-Airbus affair to a journalist, the force announced in late

> The decision to conduct a hearing was made

following an internal RCMP inquiry:

Assistant RCMP Commissioner Raymond Mercier said he feels the situation warrants a formal hearing. He also stated that the issue is a high priority and should be resolved as soon as possible.

April.

The RCMP have not identified the officer involved, but sources suggest he is Sgt. Fraser Fiegenwald, who at one time was the head of the team investigating allegations that former prime minister Brian Mulroney accepted kick-backs in the 1988 sale of Airbus jets to Air Canada.

If found guilty, the officer's penalty could range from counselling to dismissal.

Reform MP Jack Ramsay, a former RCMP officer, wanted to know why the hearing was announced just days before Prime Minister Jean Chretien called an election.

"It is going to point the attention of anyone who is concerned about what happened in the Airbus matter away from the justice minister and his department and back to the RCMP where they've been trying to hang the blame and responsibility since this thing was settled out of court," the media quoted Ramsay as saying outside of the Commons.

But RCMP spokesman Sgt. Andre Guertin denied government involvement in the hearing announcement.

Guertin was quoted by the press as saying the announcement was a "furtherance of the process that is completely and solely internal to the RCMP."

Mulroney launched a \$50-million libel suit against the government after news that he was a suspect in an RCMP investigation went public.

The government had made plans to go to court until it learned an officer had told a reporter that Mulroney was under investigation.

The government then decided to apologize to the former prime minister and settle out of court. An estimated \$1 million was given to Mulroney to cover the cost of his legal fees.

No date was set for the closed hearing, which will be conducted by a three-member panel.

Mounties to hold Feds create national law commission

A new commission will provide the federal government with independent advice on ways in which to improve Canada's legal system.

"Canadians are facing complex legal issues that require more than a legal solution," Justice Minister Allan Rock said in a written statement in late April.

The Law Commission of Canada will be responsible for providing the government with independent advice "from all sectors of Canadian society" regarding the law and legal system. The commission will focus on cutting red tape to save time and money, in addition to updating the legal system.

The commission will also focus on creating reforms to address the changing needs of Canadians.

The organization will be staffed by five commissioners. The commission will be supported by an advisory council made up of 25 volunteer members.

Roderick MacDonald, of Montreal, was

appointed president of the commission. He is currently a professor at McGill University. As president MacDonald will serve as a full-time member of the commission.

The other commissioners include Alan Buchanan, Nathalie Des Rosiers, and Stephen

Gwen Boniface, the Ontario Provincial Police Chief Superintendent Regional Commander for Western Ontario, was also appointed to the commission.

Unlike MacDonald, the remaining commissioners will provide their services on a parttime basis.

"These appointments signal a new approach to law reform that includes not only legal expertise but social, economic and other disciplines as well," Rock said.

The commission will be an arms-length group which will report through the Justice Minister.

The commission appointments will take effect on July 1, and last for a three year term.



Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Publication recognizes Guelph chief's extraordinary performance



Bradburn

Lenna Bradburn, chief of police for Guelph, Ontario, was chosen by the Financial Post as one of the 40 finalist selected to celebrate extraordinary performance.

As reported in the April edition of the Financial Post 40 outstanding

individuals under 40 years of age were honoured at a celebratory luncheon at the Design Exchange in Toronto on April 10.

The finalists were chosen by a panel of 18 prominent Canadians. They assessed the candidates with a number of criteria in mind: vision and leadership, innovation, impact on business and the business community, capacity to encourage and foster growth, and involvement in their wider communities.

In 1994, Lenna Bradburn became Canada's highest ranking woman police officer as chief of police for Guelph, Ontario.

It had been a tough road, from the time she joined the Metro Toronto force back in 1981. There was no women's change room at the police station where Bradburn worked (she had to wait until the men's was empty) and the body armour was designed for men only.

But Bradburn stuck it out, and the story written up in the Financial Post stated that since taking her new post, she has set about transforming the Guelph force into a model police

The story reported that Bradburn has kept citizens informed about policing issues and solicited their opinions by means of a brochure delivered with hydro bills. She has softened the rigid structure of the force, eliminating policies that require her officers to salute and refer to her as Chief Bradburn. The result is a police force that better serves the needs of both the citizens of Guelph and its own members the article concludes. "As long as I can change things for the better, then I'm happy," says Bradburn. "That has always been my goal."

Former officer honoured with award of merit

A former police officer who has devoted his time to trying to keep aboriginal ex-offenders out of prison was given this year's award of merit from The St. George's Society of Toronto.

Bob Crawford is executive-director of Spirit of the People, a Toronto agency that provides a drop-in centre and a range of services for aboriginal ex-cons.

Crawford, received the award on April 26, at the society's annual Red Rose Ball.

Crawford spent 27 years with the Toronto police where he organized and ran the aboriginal peacekeeping unit until his 1994 retirement.

After his retirement, Crawford went on to found Spirit of the People. He has been a dedicated volunteer worker in Toronto's aboriginal community,

The St. George's Society is the oldest charitable organization in Toronto. Money raised at the ball was donated to Spirit of the People.

Cops seize weapons from elderly man's home

Toronto police discovered a large cache of weapons in early May after they were called in to check on a man's safety.

The unidentified 68-year-old man had collapsed from an apparent heart condition and may have been lying on the floor of his home for as long as two weeks, police said.

While officers were tending to the man, they noticed a number of guns lying around the home, said Staff Sgt. Lorne Wright.

Police seized 28 weapons, grenades and ammunition. The bomb squad disposed of gunpowder and a clear liquid thought to be nitroglycerin. Charges are pending.

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Provincial officer guilty in shooting death, judge rules

An Ontario provincial police officer has been found guilty of criminal negligence causing death in the fatal wounding of an aboriginal protester two years ago.

In his late April ruling, provincial court Judge Hugh Fraser said the testimony offered by acting Sgt. Kenneth Deane and other officers was created "in an ill-fated attempt to disguise the fact that an unarmed man had been shot."

Protester Anthony (Dudley) George was shot and killed at the gates of the Ipperwash Provincial Park on September 6, 1995.

About 40 aboriginals had occupied the park, claiming it was the site of a burial grounds.

Judge Fraser found that Deane knew George was unarmed and that he and at least two other officers lied while under

But a Toronto newspaper reported that a police log-book outlining events leading up to George's death is almost identical to the version of events found to be false.

The 15 line summary of the events in the log obtained by the Globe and Mail and kept in the OPP command post outside of Ipperwash Provincial Park, reportedly states that aboriginals occupying the park were armed.

The log-book description of events leading up to George's death says a car and school bus were driven into the unit of officers.

"As the car drove, a handgun was produced out of the window and an occupant in the vehicle began firing into a crowd of officers," the entry reportedly

"Then a rifle was seen from the bus, also shooting."

A police investigation failed to uncover any weapons at the scene of the incident other than those belonging to provincial officers.

Deane's lawyer, Norm Peel, said his client would appeal the verdict.

Ontario Premier Mike Harris said that an inquiry can't be called until all court proceedings surrounding the case are completed.

There are two other criminal charges and one civil lawsuit outstanding aside from Deane's expected appeal.

Due to the presence of lead toxicity, the shooting range can be a hazardous place for law enforcement officers. And up to now, there was no safe alternative to lead ammunition. But recently, through a technology alliance with Delta Frangible Ammunition, Winchester has developed a totally lead free, frangible load that poses no health hazards to shooting range users.

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To find out more, contact your local Winchester law enforcement distributor.



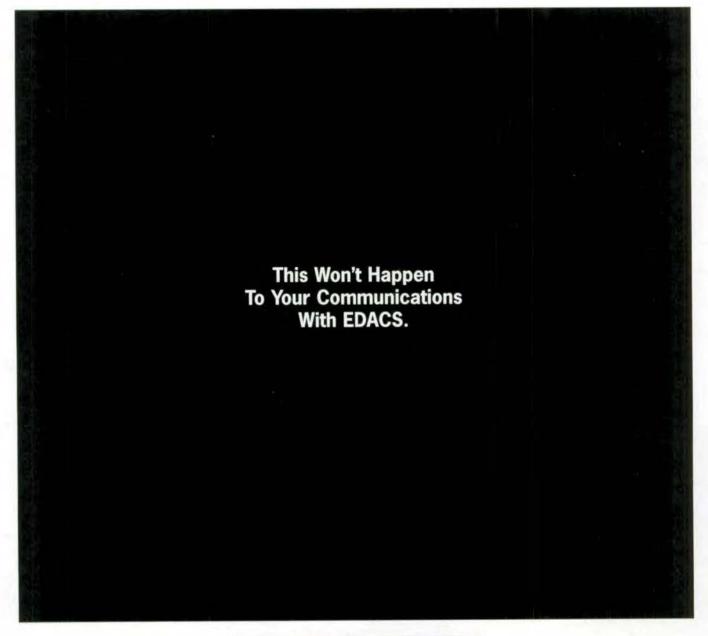
A SHOOTING RANGE IS SUPPOSED TO PREPARE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS FOR DANGEROUS SITUATIONS, NOT BE ONE.



A New Winchester Ranger Frangible Ammunition is already in use by the US Military, Secret Service and a number of law enforcement agencies. W High speed photography shows how a frangible bullet shatters into small pieces on impact with hard surfaces.

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RCMP to examine its own security after prisoner is fatally wounded

"The business we're in

tends to put us in

situations where these

things can happen

from time to time."

- Chief Supt. Rod McKay

The RCMP decided to re-evaluate security in all of their detachments in late April after a Mountie fatally wounded a prisoner who attacked him.

"We're going to re-evaluate and reassess," K-Division Chief Supt. Rod McKay told the local press.

The decision to review security came after Const. Dave Hardy, an officer in Jasper, Alta., shot prisoner Dean Welsh.

The incident occurred on April 13, after Hardy was attacked with his own handcuffs, baton and pepper spray. Welsh jumped

Hardy, who was leading him back to a holding cell, after he had made a call to his lawyer, police said.

"We're obviously very concerned, not just about Alberta but with detachments right across the country," the media quoted McKay as saying.

"My first thought is that, from an organizational perspective, the business we're in tends to put us in situations where these things can happen from time to time." "I don't know how many people we incarcerate every year across the country, but it must be in the hundreds of thousands. Jasper is one of those detachments that doesn't have the luxury of having several armed members present all the time."

Hardy was on duty with an unarmed civil-

ian guard, who followed policy and left the building when the fight broke out.

McKay said Hardy followed policy in not handcuffing Welsh because there was no evidence to suggest the prisoner was violent.

One of the main concerns for the force is the

ease with which the prisoner was able to gain access to the officer's equipment, McKay said. However, Welsh was unable to use Hardy's gun.

McKay said Welsh struggled to remove the gun from the holster, but couldn't.

Welsh, 34, was arrested by the RCMP after being stopped for a driving offence. He was taken into custody when police discovered he had fled from a half-way house in British Columbia.

Peel names new chief of police

A Peel regional police officer has been selected to serve as the force's newest police chief, the chair of the Peel Police Services Board said in late April.

Noel Catney, a 27 year veteran of the Peel police force, will replace former chief Robert Lunney, who retired on March 31. "The board is very pleased that,

after a rigorous and complete search, the best person for the job proved to be someone from within our own organization," police services board chair Emil Kolb said in a written statement.

"We believe Chief Catney has the necessary personal attributes, enthusiasm and experience to lead the men and women of the Peel Regional Police into the next century."



Catney

A lifelong resident of Ontario's Peel Region, Catney has served in the homicide bureau, the intelligence bureau and the communications centre. He has also served as the Officerin-Charge of Special Services and the Staff Superintendent responsible for Peel's four field divisions.

In June 1996, Catney was appointed to the position of Deputy Chief of Operations.

Catney was twice named officer of the year, in 1983 and 1984, and has been given a number of commendations and awards.

Kolb said of all the candidates interviewed Catney had the most outstanding qualities. The chair also said the board feels the new chief best demonstrated the combination of personal characteristics and experience required for the job.

Moncton sends message, stays with city cops

Moneton city council sent a message to New Brunswick's solicitor general by rejecting a resolution calling for a regional RCMP force to be implemented in the area.

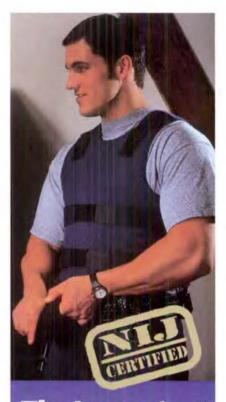
Over 2,000 people gathered outside the council chambers to support the city's police force. When the council's unanimous decision was announced, the crowd responded with applause.

Councillor Joan McAlpine said the decision should show the province's solicitor general that the Moncton council is not a pushover. A week before the vote, Solicitor General Jane Barry said that if council rejected the regional RCMP force, she would amend the province's Police Act and make the changes berself

However, Barry would have to wait until legislature sits in the fall.

The president of the New Brunswick Police Association, Ted Doncaster, said that if Barry acts on her threat it would be political suicide.

Citizens in nearby Dieppe and Riverview have voted in favour of the regional force.



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Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

New laws give B.C. officers more power to get drunks off the road

Police in British Columbia received new powers in early May which allow them to get motorists without licences and drunks off the road.

Under the new laws, motorists who are prohibited from driving, or do not have a licence, could have their vehicle impounded for 30 days.

New measures dealing with impaired drivers also came into effect, more than two years after the provincial government said it would make changes to British Columbia's Motor Vehicle Act.

Vancouver police StaffSgt. Garnet Salmond said police began asking for the new laws about three years ago, after similar legislation was introduced in Newfoundland, Alberta and Manitoba.

One favourable factor in requesting the changes was that the new laws were not struck down by the courts in those provinces.

B.C.'s former fine of \$100 for driving without a licence wasn't much of a deterrent for dangerous drivers who might have already owed the courts hundreds of dollars in unpaid fines, Salmond said. Under the new law, a driver who fails or refuses to provide a breath or blood-alcohol sample will have their licence suspended for 90 days. The prohibition takes effect 21 days after the date it is issued. The driver has seven days to apply for a review.

Cops not entitled to severance pay

A labour arbitration hearing held in late April determined that police officers in Orillia, Ont., are not entitled to severance pay as a result of the city's move to provincial policing.

Peter Hayes, president of the former Orillia Police Association, said his organization may appeal the decision.

The association had argued that officers should be entitled to severance pay like any other employee, despite the fact that they have jobs open to them if they choose to join the Ontario Provicial Police.

Orillia Mayor Clayt French said the government was confident the officers had no case.

Government alters complaints process

Police Act amendments introduced by the B.C. government in early May called for the termination of the B.C. complaints commission and the creation of an independent police complaint commissioner.

According to a government news release, the new commissioner would have to oversee every complaint filed against municipal officers or departments and report to the legislature.

The changes are the result of a two-year study into police accountability completed by B.C. Supreme Court Justice Wally Oppal in 1994.

The measures would allow police to conduct internal investigations, but also allows the independent commissioner to intervene whenever necessary.

"The cornerstone of these amendments is strengthening police accountability and partnership with the community," Attorney General Ujjal Dosanjh was quoted as saying.

Dosanjh said the federal government should now take action to create a single complaints process for municipal forces and the RCMP.

Currently, complaints made against RCMP members are dealt with by a separate complaints commission.

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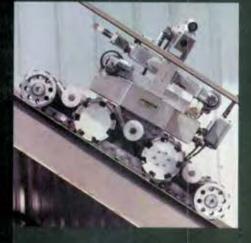
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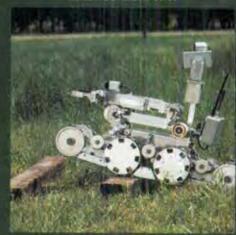
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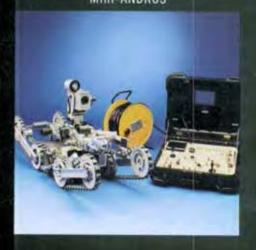




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CRIMINALLY FUNNY





Would-be thief goes undercover in botched robbery attempt

Contributor: Pierre Descotes

If it wasn't caught on tape, no one would believe it.

Last October, a man wearing a mask and carrying a shotgun entered a convenience store in Quebec.

The thief begins by escorting the cashier to the back of the store, where she was tied up and remained unharmed. With the first part of his task complete, the robber returns to the cash register to find a customer waiting to be served.

In order to avoid raising suspicion, the thief returns to the back of the store, removes his mask and re-enters the front posing as a cashier.

In the meantime precious seconds have ticked by and the robber's actions are being captured on a surveillance camera.

With the customer prepared to pay for the items, the robber makes an awkward attempt to operate the register. Giving up on technology, the bandit figures out what the customer owes and makes change from the money he has in his own pocket.

To add to his problems the bandit discovers that another customer entered the store while he was busy with the first.

Again, the bandit attempts to keep his customer happy, and again he tries to operate the

His attempts prove to be futile. The now frustrated thief simply tells the customer to come back later.

Once alone, the man finally figures out how to work the register, grabs the cash and makes his way to the back of the store where he collects his belongings.

What the robber is unaware of is that the real cashier had placed \$800 in cash on the safe under the register.

As the bandit leaves the store he realizes he hasn't put his mask back on. In order to conceal his already apparent identity, the man raises his right hand to hide his face as he exits the store.

The thief surrendered to police the following day.

spots own poster



When a man discovered his picture posted with others on a CrimeStoppers booth at a Fort St. John, B.C., trade show in late April he wanted to know why it was there.

The answer was simple.

"We told him it was because he was wanted," the local press quoted RCMP Const. Marie Boudreau as saying. "He was very cooperative. He didn't know that there was a warrant."

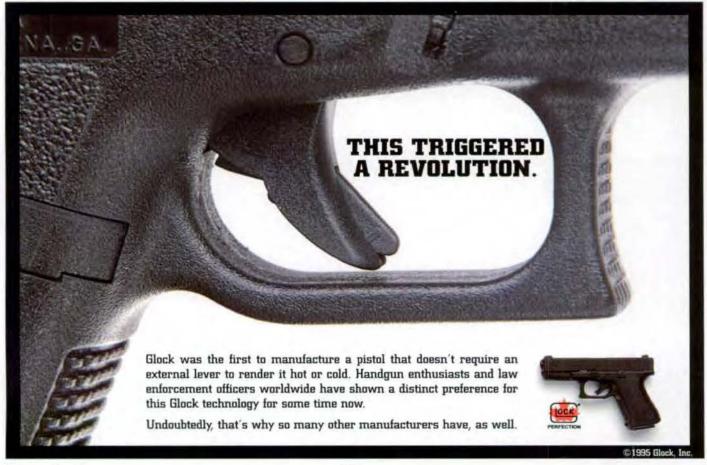
The man was later released on bail.

It was the second year the local CrimeStoppers group has set up a booth at the trade show. The booth features a board with pictures of individuals with outstanding war-

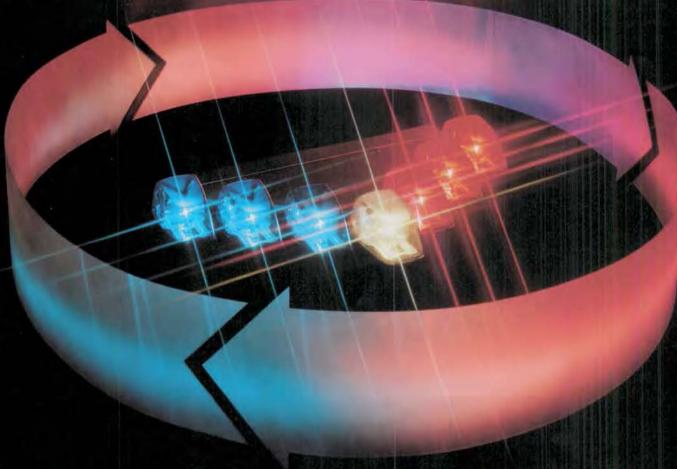
Visitors are encouraged to call the tip hotline for an award if they recognize anyone they know.

The show has proven to be a great venue for capturing criminals.

Last year, a criminal was spotted at the show and promptly arrested.



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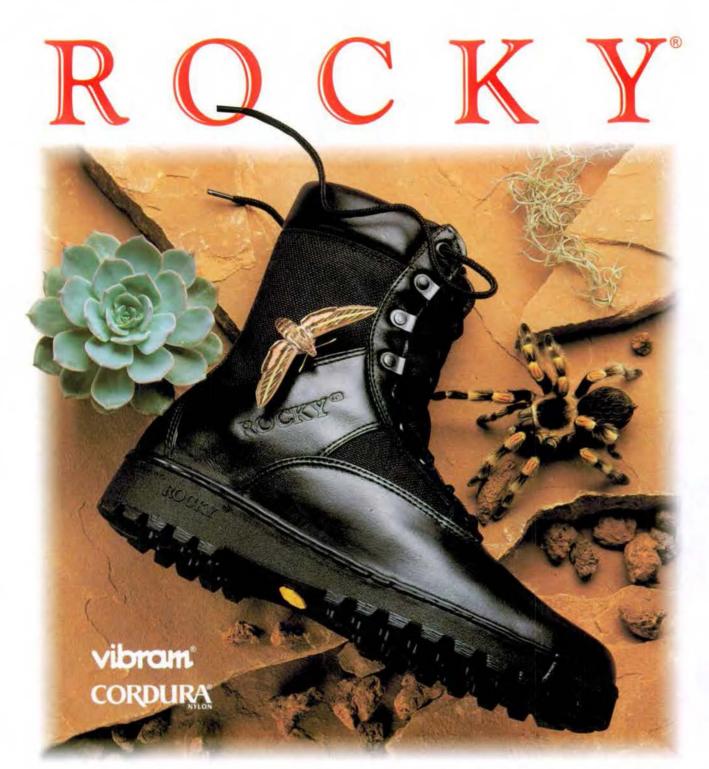


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