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BLUE LINE

December 2013 Volume 25 Number 10



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The Police Leadership Award recognizes and encourages a standard of excellence that exemplifies "Leadership as an Activity Not a Position," and pride in service to the public. Its goal is to increase effectiveness, influence, and quality of police situational leadership from both an organizational and community perspective.

This award is open to active Canadian police officers below the rank of senior officer who have demonstrated exemplary leadership and commitment to service through deeds resulting in a measurable benefit to their peers, service and community.

The 2014 award recipient will be recognized in the May 2014 issue of Blue Line Magazine and will receive the award at the Blue Line Awards Gala held in conjunction with the Blue Line EXPO, April 29, 2014.



Application forms available at:
www.blueline.ca/leadership

Applications for 2014 must be submitted, by February 12, 2014, to Leadership@blueline.ca



PUBLISHER

Morley S. Lymburner – publisher@blueline.ca

GENERAL MANAGER

Mary K. Lymburner – mary@blueline.ca

SENIOR EDITOR

Mark Reesor – editor@blueline.ca

NEWS EDITOR

Kathryn Lymburner – kathryn@blueline.ca

CREATIVE DIRECTOR

E. Jolene Dreja – jolene@blueline.ca

MARKETING MANAGER

April Lensen – april@blueline.ca

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Dave Brown | Robert Lunney |
| Nancy Colagiaco | Mike Novakowski |
| Stephanie Conn | Tony Palermo |
| Dorothy Cotton | Tom Rataj |
| Mark Giles | Brent Snook |

AFFILIATIONS

International Association of
Law Enforcement Planners
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The Canadian Press Newswire
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ADVERTISING

888-640-3048 advertising@blueline.ca

www.blueline.ca

12A-4981 Hwy 7 East, Ste 254,
Markham, ON L3R 1N1 Canada

P: 905-640-3048 F: 905-640-7547
blueline@blueline.ca

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Welcome to the light

Let's go back 26 years to see how police work has evolved since *Blue Line Magazine* began. The following not-so-fictional story may help.

The hot salesman and former cop knew his way around policing and understood the needs and wants of all stripes. Hired by a rather large company with some success selling to police, he decided to talk to a chief about replacing the agency's six-shooter revolvers with semi-automatic handguns. They were safer to handle, store and carry than revolvers and packed 16 rounds, giving officers firepower the crooks already had. Win, win situation, right?

The chief gave the salesman a long hard stare, then leaned forward and beckoned him to lean closer. "What you are selling we can't afford. We would not only have to buy the guns but the holsters as well, and after that train every officer in the department. That costs a lot of money we don't have. What you say may be true – but if you ever, I mean ever, tell any of my people what you just said here, you will never get a penny's worth of business from us again. Furthermore I will ensure any chief with ears also never does business with you."

So it was. The salesman was content to keep supplying police agencies with the many other staples they required. He never spoke a word about it again. His knowledge stayed in the dark – and he prospered.

A whole new paradigm began to develop with the advent of *Blue Line*. There was considerable angst, suspicion, intrigue and gossip about the publication at many levels; some good, some bad. Thankfully not all of it was immediately shared with us. It kept paranoia to a minimum.

People and organizations evolve into strange things when they are kept in the dark. After a while light becomes the enemy. Coping with it is a strain and any person who tries to introduce light also becomes an enemy. Policing was a cloistered society and those at the top kept control by ensuring only limited and highly controlled bits of information were leaked to the masses. Introducing anything new had the potential of anarchy within the rarified air of the status quo.

The light cast by *Blue Line* made it difficult for top managers to control the message to their "troops below." There was an abundance of stories about agencies across the country and what they were doing; not in a quarterly publication but a monthly glossy magazine. A continual flow of information – concepts, strategies and news about new products of value to all law enforcement personnel at all levels.

Back to the issue of concern over the firearms situation. *Blue Line* had recognized

the shortcomings of police weaponry for many years. We understood the importance of balancing out the threat levels between criminals and police. Constant editorial commentary and related stories did much to spark the interest in firearms and training in police agencies across Canada. OPP Cst. Cam Woolley led the charge by submitting a health and safety concern. The ultimate result was an order forcing agencies to properly equip and train their members with semi auto firearms.

After the firearms success a secondary campaign was launched in the magazine to point out the dangers of police using NATO rounds in their new firearms. The basic issue – the rounds tended to bounce around and pass through bodies. Our editorial stance was that once a bullet is fired, it must stop at the first thing it strikes. With the help of the Anishinabek Police Service, agencies changed to the ammunition used today by 70,000 police officers.

Today's new breed of top manager welcomes members being kept up to date. "They have to be taught less at the costly departmental training level," one chief said. "Equipment committees who study and test products they read about in *Blue Line* have greatly lightened the burden of deciding what equipment to buy," pointed out another. Top managers no longer have to answer for products that fail. Proof that a well informed membership makes for a smoother running operation.

Blue Line has attained a level of refinement which puts the best interests of law enforcement first. It has a bias toward the profession, not to a particular patch on the shoulder. It encourages interforce and inter-agency cooperation and acknowledges free speech as an important factor in open, honest communication and not as a foundation for self aggrandizement or corruption.

Between the covers of *Blue Line* you will see an absolute hatred of anything that endangers police officers or reduces their ability to do the job safely and more efficiently. You can also be assured of balanced journalism. If there is something you don't like, the opportunity to disagree is as close as your computer. We welcome all opinions, pro or con.

Lots of light... that's the way we like it – and that's the way it will stay.





Congratulations!

It's hard to believe that *Blue Line Magazine* has been around for 25 years already. I only wish that it had been around for the 10 years prior! It remains the premiere law enforcement magazine in Canada.



I've enjoyed the varied content since day one, from the analysis of various court decisions, to profiles of different police services and their leaders (at all levels), as well as emerging trends, new technology and/or approaches to emerging public safety issues. It has all been both relevant and interesting.

Morley's opinion pieces have sometimes been controversial, often thought-provoking, usually on point....and occasionally I totally disagreed with his position. But his articles challenged me to consider those differing views and opinions, which made me a better leader and police officer. That's exactly what opinion pieces should do!!!

Thank you *Blue Line* for being all of those things and much more. Happy 25th anniversary and wishing you many happy returns. Please keep doing what you do so well.

Chris Lewis
OPP Commissioner

...

I remember *Blue Line* when this brash new publication arrived in the mail in 1988. Launched at about the same time as a competing magazine, *The Canadian Police Officer*, *Blue Line* quickly outdistanced and outlasted the competition.



There was no precedent for a magazine addressed specifically to police officers in Canada, for up to that time we made do with a few hard-to-come-by American publications and the RCMP Gazette and Quarterly.

Blue Line was viewed as a cheeky upstart, with crusty elders distaining the impudence of the unknown Toronto police officer behind it. But neither publisher Morley Lymburner nor *Blue Line* chose to shrink away from the critics. Instead *Blue Line* kept popping up increasingly in the squad rooms and lounges, with often a single copy passing from hand to hand.

The publisher read his market well, and soon the content was quoted as an authentic resource. When years later a now mature *Blue Line* offered a news clipping service, (*Blue Line News Week*) some readers were aghast when media articles critical of the police were reproduced in the clips, causing the faint-of-heart to implore

the editor to suppress all bad news. Didn't happen, and we learned to take it as it plays.

After 25 years, *Blue Line Magazine* is an important element of our tradition, and a proud Canadian icon. Best wishes and thanks to Morley & Mary Lymburner, editor Mark Reesor and the *Blue Line* family for a precious gift enriching the professional life of all police officers and staff.

Robert F. Lunnery, Chief of Police (Ret.)
Edmonton Police Service,
Peel Regional Police

...

I would like to offer my congratulations to staff of *Blue Line Magazine* for its 25th anniversary.



For most of the time I've been a police officer, there has always been a copy of *Blue Line* somewhere nearby. Over the years it has been a source of information and inspiration. It serves an important function for those of us in law enforcement. It unites us across the country by allowing us to share best practices and celebrate each other's accomplishments.

In many ways it also serves as a history and archive of Canadian law enforcement. It is a journal that has chronicled every major development in tactics and equipment over the last quarter century.

I am confident it will continue to do so for the next 25 years.

Jim Chu,
Chief Constable, Vancouver Police
President - Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police

...

On behalf of all members of York Regional Police, our heartiest congratulations to *Blue Line Magazine* for 25 years of proud service to the policing community in Canada. It has earned the distinction of being Canada's premiere independent law enforcement publication.



This magazine caters to a broad range of people in the law enforcement community, from Chiefs of Police to frontline personnel.

Throughout their 25 years, they have informed Canadian police officers about important policing matters, encouraging us to understand and adapt to the unique challenges we face in our profession.

Over the years I have witnessed the

publication address contemporary policing trends such as training, health and safety, case law and technology and regularly featuring progressive police agencies from across our great country. This gives us all a chance to learn from each other while fostering that wonderful sense of family and pride we have as Canadian police officers.

At York Regional Police, we've been honoured to have had some of our officers and units featured in the pages of the magazine.

In addition, *Blue Line's* annual EXPO is a great national event, displaying the very latest in products, technology, training and services to the Canadian law enforcement community. We're also pleased this event has been held in York Region for the past 17 years.

Congratulations once again to publisher Morley Lymburner and all the staff at *Blue Line Magazine* for 25 years of excellence.

Chief Eric Jolliffe,
York Regional Police

...

Thank you *Blue Line*. You have earned your position as the most important law enforcement publication in Canada. You consistently, reliably and respectfully feature all the different components of law enforcement, from frontline to back office and literally everything in between.

In an era where brevity and sound bites seems to rule the day, *Blue Line Magazine's* long-format provides the space to showcase, explain and debate important, complex aspects of policing and public safety. Congratulations on achieving 25 years of publishing excellence.

Catherine Martin, Corporate Communicator,
Hamilton Police Service

...

Congratulations to *Blue Line Magazine*, Morley Lymburner and all the Blue Line staff in achieving 25 years of publishing.



In my policing career *Blue Line Magazine* has been a staple. In Canadian Policing *Blue Line* stands tall as a catalyst for professional development. *Blue Line* has informed, facilitated and yes even sparked its readership into meaningful dialogue on public and officer safety. I especially enjoyed the sharp pointed editorials that have caused the reader to closely examine and challenge their own perspective.

Blue Line Magazine always examined all sides of an issue and at most times this examination led to a clear stance. A stance that never

meant to be the final word but always there as touch point to engage in an important dialogue. Then there were articles designed to elicit a deeper reflection usually on issues filled with more shades of grey.

Never shy, *Blue Line* would challenge those with a governance responsibility/mandate to demonstrate leadership and take action. In a society where we far too often “go along to get along” we are fortunate to have *Blue Line* serve as a not so subtle reminder we all have a responsibility to dig even deeper to make the best informed decisions one could make.

Kudos to *Blue Line* on 25 years of engaging all of us with such a powerful dialogue.

**Edgar MacLeod, Director,
Atlantic Police Academy**

...

Happy 25th Anniversary Morley!



Blue Line has long been considered the ‘front-line’ magazine for highlighting current issues and identifying future trends that impact police services across the country.

It is a well-respected brand that is achieved through dedication to editorial excellence. As a former journalist, I appreciate what it takes to turn out a successful publication, such as *Blue Line!* Its well-earned reputation allows *Blue Line* to provide informed commentaries and insights.

Throughout my communications work in government, I have come to rely on *Blue Line Magazine*, as well as its weekly online news summary, as an integral part of my media monitoring/analysis and environment scanning responsibilities. *Blue Line* has kept me up-to-date on important initiatives being undertaken by police services in Canada.

‘Congratulations Morley, and best wishes always for you, your family and staff!’

**John Yoannou,
Strategic Communications Co-ordinator,
Toronto, Ontario**

...

I have been a loyal follower of *Blue Line Magazine* since its inaugural issue 25 years ago. As a young RCMP Constable in small town Saskatchewan, I looked forward to finally being able to read a publication that profiled policing from solely a Canadian perspective.



Being somewhat isolated from the broader policing community, and in a time when the electric typewriter was new technology, *Blue Line* provided me with the latest in policing news from across Canada at a federal, provincial, regional, First Nations, and municipal level. Two and a half decades later, in a world of instant communication, and at a bit of a distance from frontline policing, I still rely on *Blue Line* to keep me informed on issues impacting the Canadian policing community in the areas of evolving technology, case law, operations and leadership. *Blue Line* is as relevant today as it was 25 years ago.

On behalf of the Edmonton Police Service, I congratulate *Blue Line Magazine* for 25 years of keeping the Canadian policing community closer together.

**Rod R. Knecht, Chief of Police,
Edmonton Police Service**

...

Morley.... Congratulations to you and the *Blue Line Magazine* Team on the 25th anniversary of your magazine.



The energy and commitment you have all shown during

this time is evident in the continued high quality of its articles, comments and overall impact on the industry that *Blue Line* offers.

As you may recall, Tom Davey, my father and *ES&E Magazine* co-founder was a police officer with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force from 1956-59. He always enjoyed reading the copies of *Blue Line Magazine* you brought to our regular monthly publishers association meetings and he was happy to have contributed a piece or two over the years.

As publisher of *ES&E Magazine*, which is also celebrating 25 years this year, I know the hard work, commitment, and talent it takes to succeed in the trade magazine industry. As such, I am confident that your team, and with you at the helm, we can all look forward to many more years of reading *Blue Line Magazine*.

Warmest regards;

**Steve Davey, Editor and Publisher,
Environmental Science and
Engineering Magazine**

...

Law enforcement is dynamic, complex and the issues complicated. *Blue Line Magazine* has been a constant presence addressing the relevant issues, no matter what our profession faces, with practical solutions that are provided professionally and with great integrity and respect.



Blue Line is the pre-eminent law enforcement publication in Canada. Congratulations to Publisher Morley Lymburner and the entire *Blue Line* team for your commitment to the people who deliver public safety.

Congratulations, and looking forward to reading and contributing.

**Chief Glenn De Caire,
Hamilton Police Service**

...

Thanks to the ongoing efforts of Publisher Morley Lymburner and his dedicated staff of professionals, *Blue Line Magazine* is recognized as the voice of front line officers not only in policing but all First Responder categories including public safety and security.

I first dealt with *Blue Line* many years ago when they ran a story on policing changes then taking place at Pearson International airport as

the Peel Regional Police assumed responsibility from the RCMP. At the time I was the local security representative for the Air Line Pilots Association International. This was shortly before the attacks on 9/11 changed our world. Throughout it all *Blue Line* has consistently shown courage in tackling tough, difficult issues that had other publications running for cover.

In closing I would like to say thank you for their continued commitment to providing the Canadian public and First Responders with both invaluable information and a powerful voice.

Thanks for the last 25 years look forward to my next edition of *Blue Line Magazine*.

**Matt Sheehy, Director (Canada)
Jetana Security**

...

Congratulations to *Blue Line Magazine*, publisher Morley Lymburner and all their staff for reaching an impressive milestone – a quarter century of publication.



Over the past 25 years, your editorials and articles have offered us lucid, genuine and hon-

est insight into policing and police services. Kudos for publishing stories crafted directly from the true “thin blue line.” There is such value in reading about the struggles and virtues by our own sergeants, specialists, police chiefs and especially the frontline constables; of learning about feats, travails, risks and challenges on the job; of battles won and sometimes lost.

Knowledge is power. We are eager to see what the next 25 years brings.

**Heinz Kuck, Staff Inspector,
Toronto Police Service**

...

Morley... Sincere congratulations to you, the staff, and contributors of *Blue Line Magazine* on an amazing 25 years of service to the police and law enforcement community. Happy Anniversary!



I have enjoyed your magazine for many years, and looked forward to its arrival every month. *Blue Line* is filled with informative information that serves all of us well. You have offered a tremendous platform for those in police training to publish the latest information we have to offer, and to learn from others across the country.

I appreciate that you have always welcomed submissions from the Ontario Police College, and have always made room for us in your magazine.

In 2012, you were there to celebrate our 50th Anniversary with a special section on the Ontario Police College. I’m proud to say that a copy of that issue was placed into our time capsule, and will be enjoyed by readers in 2062, when the time capsule is opened to celebrate our 100th Anniversary.

Thanks for being there for us, Morley, and here’s to a long and prosperous future for *Blue Line Magazine*.

**Bill Stephens, Director (A)
Ontario Police College**



1989

January

- The first Issue of *Blue Line Magazine* is distributed.

February

- Metro Toronto Police introduce PC Cops, an automatic dialer system to link the community and police using powerful computers.
- The decision to use deadly force “presents a weighty responsibility and calls for great discretion,” noted Peterborough police officer Robert Hotson in his lead article. He called for officers to be taught how to recognize violent situations as they develop through realistic street training so they can “assess how they feel and how they would respond.”

March

- With the RCMP’s help, Metro Toronto Police purchases a ‘DeLaRue Printrak Corporation’ AFIS computer. The Peel homicide bureau uses the Dr. Watson case management system to computerize its files.
- Thanks to a generous donation, OPP cruisers province-wide are be equipped with Teddy bears, to be given “only in those cases where a child desperately needs a friend to hug,” noted OPP S/SGT Irena Lawrenson.

April

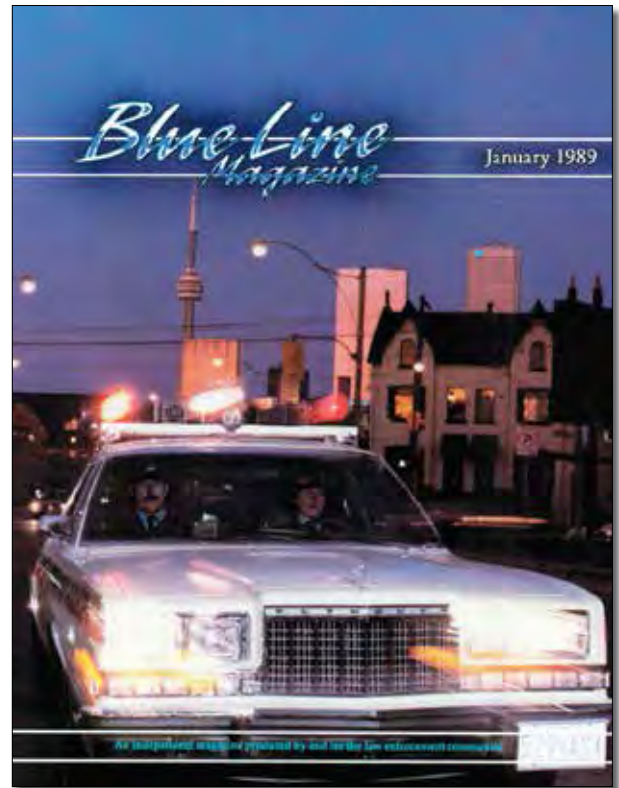
- A profile of Metro Toronto Police S/Supt Jean Boyd, the highest ranking female police officer in Canada and one of only 385 women on the 5,621 member Toronto force. “There is no end to opportunities for women today,” Boyd noted. “All you need to do is apply yourself and build up credibility.”
- All 18 members of the Montmagny Police Force are to be vaccinated to protect them from Hepatitis B after two officers come into contact with a suspect’s infected blood.

May

- In a “radical change in policing policy,” Windsor Police open a combination mini precinct/drop in centre. Specially trained officers patrol on foot and on bicycle, directly interact with residents.

June / July

- The New Brunswick Highway Patrol is disbanded a year short of its 10th anniversary after a study concludes the force is too expensive. Former members were hired by the RCMP and municipal forces.
- “The once simmering cauldron of discontent” among New Brunswick RCMP officers “is now beginning to boil” as members prepare to challenge the federal language policy.
- OPP Commissioner Thomas O’Grady announces the appointment of



its first female commissioned officer. Cst Gwen Boniface’s promotion to inspector is the first step of her eventual rise to commissioner.

August / September

- Police “must be a model to all of us,” noted the Ontario Task Force on Race Relations and Policing. Recommendations included mandatory minority hiring and quick promotions, quotas, improved race relations training and the establishment of a race relations and police review board.

October

- CP Police officer Craig Best observed in his article on handgun retention that officers need to be trained so they react instinctively when attacked and techniques need to be kept simple so they can be easily remembered under extreme duress.
- Durham Region Police Force Chief Dave Edwards’ 10 hour “get to know your police force” course proved so popular that a second class had to be added.

November

- Some 30 RCMP and city police emergency response officers sporting M16s, shotguns and pistols guarded a special convoy transporting seven accused South American drug smugglers to court, after police were tipped of a possible rescue operation by a heavily armed underground Colombian organization.
- Sleep researcher John Shearer suggests no 12 hour shifts and no more than six days work in a row; the longest day off should be after the night shift; officers working “war zones” should be given lots of help and time off for breaks.

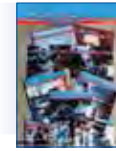
December

- The Vancouver Police Department forms a committee to investigate why so many officers are leaving to work at other agencies.
- “Police others as you would have them police you,” suggests Chris Braid-en in part two of his series extolling the benefits of community policing.

BLUE LINE

NEW ON-LINE ARCHIVAL SEARCH SERVICE

Beginning in January All back-issues will be searchable at BlueLine.ca



1990

January

- Summerside Police set up a computerized system to monitor Citizen's Band (CB) radio transmissions after a report CBs were used by culprits in 13 arsons. The computer also records date, times and channels and can print transcripts of transmissions.

February

- A Barrie-area community policing experiment develops into a province-wide policy for the Ontario Provincial Police. A community officer is assigned to each area program to speak to community groups.
- Ontario introduces "Canada's toughest pursuit procedure," requiring officers to make public safety their "paramount consideration" in deciding whether to pursue a vehicle.
- From all our tests and periodic simulations we know we have to hold out for a maximum of 17 minutes before armed police can arrive," Ontario Hydro's head of security at Bruce Nuclear tells *Blue Line*. "We are quite confident that we can do that." Arming the officers would almost be a betrayal of the Canadian way of life, he says.

March

- Dartmouth Police receive a "rash of calls" after offering a self defence course for women, to provide them with options they can use when attacked.
- Only seven to 10 of every 100 people applying to be dispatchers at Canada's busiest police department are hired, the cover story on police dispatchers notes. Lives depend on their ability think rationally, move quickly and react precisely. The often unheralded "pressure cooker" job requires "a tremendous amount of patience, stamina and mental discipline" to cope with the some 22,500 calls flooding in each week.

April

- Police leaders are paid to lead but "with some notable exceptions, few have done so," writes Chris Braiden. "Instead most have chosen to bury themselves in bureaucratic memo writing and paperwork. Paperwork can be delegated; leadership cannot."
- The Supreme Court's *Duarte* decision requiring court consent to gather electronic evidence will severely hamper police ability to gather evidence, predicts Al Porter.

May

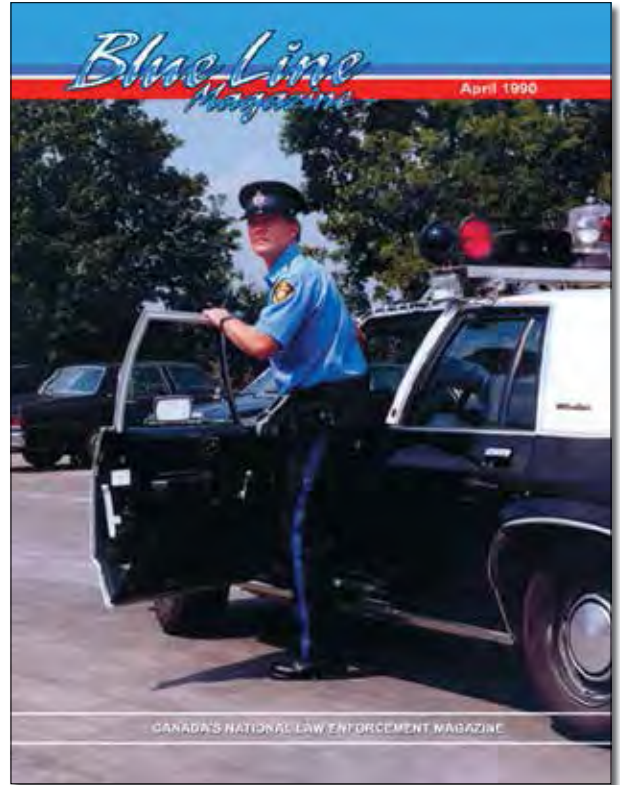
- Ontario is one of the largest consumers of pornography, says the head of Project P – and that won't change until penalties offset the profits, says Sgt Bob Matthews.
- Police must "get out of their cars and meet ordinary people under normal circumstances, on a regular basis and get to know each other as individuals," Chris Braiden urges. Familiarity is the key and "front line patrol officers must start walking again," handling calls for service, doing paperwork; "the objective... is not to be different from mobile patrol but rather to do more with the uncommitted time experienced by both."

June / July

- After starting out as a corporate security service, the BC Transit Police become a fully accredited police department.

August / September

- Lack of training, poor communication equipment, inappropriate dress, lack of recognition and poor interforce co-operation were among the shortcomings identified by an Ontario review of tactical units.



October

- Voice writing may be the next big thing, the Gloucester Police Force proclaims. Officers can dictate reports six to ten times faster than writing them by hand.

November

- More than 8,600 police officers at 23 municipal agencies and 82 OPP detachments are using the Ontario Municipal and Provincial Police Automation Co-operative system to access and share information.

December

- Leaving officers in high stress assignments such as the drug squad is dangerous, argued Port Hope Police Chief Ron Hoath, who suggested rotations every two to three years.



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**Congratulates Blue Line Magazine
on their 25th Anniversary!**

Accident Support Services International Ltd.
is proud to partner with over 50 Police Services in the
Provinces of Ontario and Alberta with Collision Reporting
Centres and Collision Reporting & Occurrence
Management System (CROMS)



1991

January

- *Blue Line's* subscription price is \$25 a year – and that is where it has stayed for more than 17 years!
- “The only people held accountable are the victims of crimes and the officers who deal with them,” fumed Morley Lymburner after the Supreme Court stayed thousands of charges due to unreasonable trial delays. “It’s the 18th Century court system, not police, which is to blame.”

February

- A newly elected NDP government proclaims the Ontario Police Services Act, making municipal police service boards mandatory, requiring enhanced officer training and clearly defining the role of officers, chiefs and local police services boards. The act also mandated an accountable, province-wide public complaints system, gave first nations constables legislative recognition and introduced the Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services and a special investigations unit.
- Morley Lymburner’s five rules of traffic direction: Be seen, wear a hat, use a whistle, clear signals and CYA.

March

- Policing “is in great need of a few six year olds who will blow the whistle on some of the senseless things we do,” argues Chris Braiden. “Surely no one can believe that driving around in a police car for six or seven hours serves any useful purpose... or that policies or procedures can give you quality work. Policing is “obsessed with efficiency at the expense of effectiveness. Efficiency is doing things right; effectiveness is doing the right things’.”

April

- Canada is 20 years behind Britain when it comes to police dive teams, two visiting constables are told. Cst Rick Rozoski, co-ordinator of the International Divers Symposium, is determined to change this.
- Constables “are the salt of the earth; without us, there is no need for... the whole realm of the upper ranks,” advises “W.T.” on dealing with the nagging feeling that you have missed the “promotional boat.” He urges constables to accept their “career constable” status and the peace of mind and renewed desire to police that comes with it.

May

- Targeting ‘professional’ criminals is crucial to crime reduction, wrote Ron Hoath. “We can no longer afford not to lock (them up); the most effective method of significantly reducing crime is to rid ourselves of the source of crime, the career criminal.”
- Why stop with banning guns, wonders Rock Dueck. “The whole household kitchen could be banned with this type of logic. After all, a knife does the same job, as would a fork or spoon... if used with imagination!”

June / July

- The bike program “has become a marketing dream for our police service,” noted Cst Garry Coles of the Halton Regional Police Service. “Children and teenagers are constantly around us asking about the equipment and how we do our job.”

August / September

- Rather than relying on behavioural scientists to explain what causes police officers stress, some US departments decided to actually ask their



officers! The court system was judged the most stressful, followed by dealing with administrators, equipment problems, the non-criminal public and coping with the demands of shift work.

October

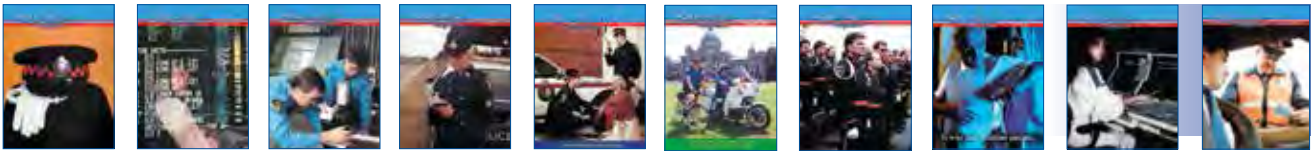
- Police officers are having difficulty parting with their trusty revolvers, Calgary Police S/Sgt Michael Dungey wrote. He went on to clear up a variety of misunderstandings about pistols – that officers may ‘spray and pray’, or small handed officers may have trouble with a pistol’s larger grip.
- Problem-oriented policing recognizes “what police really do,” observed Renee LaPierre. It turns the organizational chart upside down, putting citizens on the top, followed by frontline officers, supervisors and managers and “especially the sergeants.”

November

- “Giving officers a couple of days of defensive training and then expecting perfection is like telling a new law student to watch a video and then... pass the bar exam,” said Craig Best. Building the necessary knowledge and physical capability to perform well in stressful and violent confrontations requires three levels of training intensity.
- Tom Rataj wrote his first technology column – part one of a series on computer woes.

December

- Metro Toronto Police Service Det/Sgt Mark Thorpe heralded Airborne law enforcement – but the TPS is still well grounded in their thinking about it.
- “Dialing 9-1-1... Northern Style”, written by Bob Perry, describes how an emergency call in the high arctic has challenges unseen by southern neighbours.



1992

January

- Some things have changed. Tom Rataj suggests solutions in part three of his computer woes series. Don't cheap out and buy industry standard hardware, he advises, including a 386 computer with 5MB RAM, VGA colour monitor, 9600 baud modem and Word Perfect 5.1.
- "Some officers lack the ability to handle their weapons with enough competence to safely use live ammunition," Craig Best observed in advocating better police firearms training.

February

- A cop "finds his life has changed when he takes his partner home," the article begins. Valerie Hill is profiling Toronto canine officer Cst. Kerry Grant and his two dogs. Morgan was Toronto's only drug detection dog and had recovered more than \$300,000 worth of narcotics.

March

- Realizing how useful a dog can be, Ottawa Police begin their own canine program, beginning with five dogs. Suspects "are more afraid of a dog than a gun," one new member observed. "They know we won't shoot them (but) they don't know what the dog might do."
- "Peel formed his police to replace soldiers; convention emulates them," wrote Chris Braiden. "Conventional policing is bureaucracy-based; it needs to be community-based."

April

- Many police officers put on a mask to show those around us, the person we would like them to see, wrote Neil Thomson. The price of holding it in place is high though – denial and never being able to reveal true selves, he explained in *Mechanisms of failure*.

May

- Spas for cops is the newest trend out of California. San Diego entrepreneurs are considering developing a camping resort for active, retired and reserve police officers so they wouldn't have to worry about being "next to a bunch of bikers or people doing dope."
- A "user friendly crime fighter" that pays for itself is the way Toronto Police Service Det/Sgt Gene Pankewich described the force's new AFIS system.

June / July

- Female police officers in Suffolk, England decide they should be issued night sticks – by a vote of 48 to 38 (44 abstained). The police federation also wanted another permission for male officers to pull out their truncheon before, rather than after, they are attacked.
- New Westminster police celebrate the 10th anniversary of the department's youth summer soccer school program, designed to break down the barriers between youth and police.

August / September

- Fallen Canadian police officers are recognized for the first time at the National Law Enforcement Officer Memorial ceremony in Washington.

October

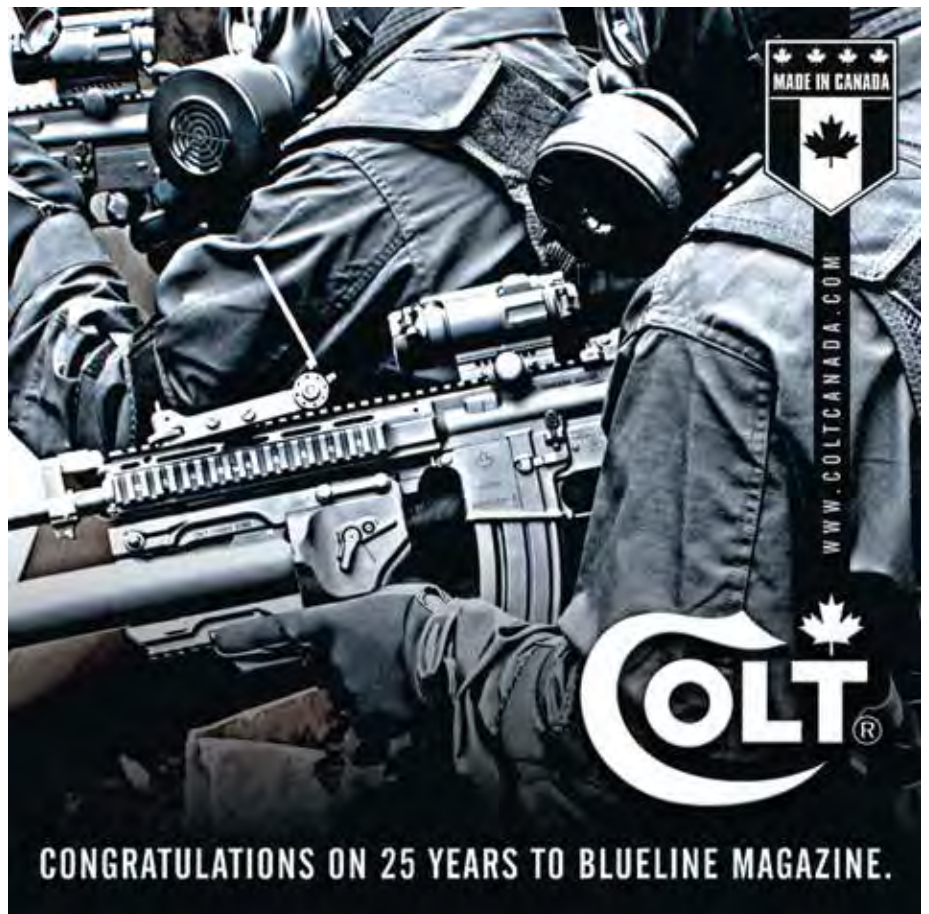
- There's no such thing as "routine patrol," OPP Cst Scott Couse discovered after being shot from less than three feet away during a routine traffic stop. Doctors told him his protective vest saved his life. The suspects, arrested the next day, were linked to the murder of two men earlier that day.
- Ontario's 22,000 police officers are set to declare a political war against Bob Rae's New Democratic Party government, who the Ontario Police Association accuses of endangering lives with "knee jerk responses" to crises.

November

- Fort Lauderdale, Florida residents can now talk directly to an officer for non-emergency calls rather than having to go through a dispatcher. Community police officers were issued cell phones under the test program and 200 minutes a month of free airtime – and residents in 11 neighbourhoods were given stickers with the cell phone numbers.

December

- "Hey Bob and Susan (that would be Bob Rae and Susan Eng), wake up!" urges Doug Ramsey of the Metro Toronto Police Association. "The police are not the problem, they are part of the solution. We serve all the community. When are you going to do the same?"
- RCMP Commissioner Norman Inkster is elected as the second Canadian president of Interpol.





1993

January

- Police forces in Calgary, Edmonton and Toronto are finally replacing their revolvers with pistols – and not just any pistol – they’ve begun “an extensive refit into 21st Century technology” by deciding on the Glock Model 22!

February

- The huge growth in cell phone adoption has presented police with a new problem – combating a rapidly growing cell phone fraud industry. “Sophisticated computer hackers and highly paid software engineers” present a major threat to both the industry and police, an industry spokesman warned.
- The first Canada-wide firearms amnesty is a big success, resulting in the recovery of almost 20,000 firearms.

March

- Newly minted Chief of the Waterloo Regional Police Service, Larry Gravill submitted an article about an innovative project which was designed to reduce overtime costs and, more importantly, to introduce a participative management process called “One Page Planning.”

April

- The cost of entering the CALEA (Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies) program is less than a new squad car, observed Edmonton Police Service (EPS) Insp Roger Simms. The EPS became the first Canadian police agency to earn accreditation in 1988 and hosted the first CALEA international conference in 1993.
- International Centre for the Prevention of Crime sets up shop in Montreal.

May

- The RCMP takes delivery of its ninth helicopter, adding to a fleet of 28 fixed wing aircraft at 25 stations across the country. The new bird, which is based in Vancouver, sports pop-out floats for water landings, an ambulance kit and a dual UHF/VHF radio system.

June / July

- “Leadership” is a word on everyone’s lips,” is the way Anthony J. Schembri began “Over managed and under led.” “The young attack it and the old grow wistful for it. Parents have lost it and police seek it. Experts claim it. Commissions investigate it and prosecutors indict it. The subject of leadership seems to gather a mist that discussion serves only to thicken. If there was ever a moment in history when a comprehensive strategic view of leadership was needed, it is now. It is the pivotal force behind successful organizations.”

August / September

- “Don’t procrastinate, computer disasters are waiting to happen to you!” warns Tom Rataj in a column about the threats posed by computer viruses. “Security should be an integral part of your computer’s operation.
- There is “life after law enforcement,” Chris Tiller assures in an article which suggests retiring police officers may want to consider working as paralegals, company reps, insurance or legal investigators or private security officers.

October

- The “monumental task” of moving the RCMP “O” Division from Toronto to its new headquarters in London is well underway. The move was complicated by the closure of the force’s Oakville detachment and Hamilton subdivision officers and the elimination of detachment designations in Mississauga and Oshawa. Staff became part of larger detachments in Newmarket, Milton and Bowmanville.

November

- No more Mr. Nice Guy: Detroit city police who routinely make traffic stops or write tickets are ordered to stop saying “Have a nice day” to motorists. The force’s deputy chief issued the order after receiving several complaints, noting the phrase could add insult to injury or come across as sarcastic. Still acceptable, apparently: “I hope the rest of your day will be better” and “Thank you for stopping.”

December

- Although a “normal part of policing in Europe,” helicopters are something of a rarity in Canada’s largest city. *Blue Line* arranged with Eurocopter to fly in a helicopter from Fort Erie to give a visiting German police chief an aerial tour of Toronto. With the OPP’s helicopter soon to move to Orillia, Metro Toronto Deputy Chief David Boothby suggested Southern Ontario forces could pool their resources on a two or three helicopter fleet.

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1994

January

- The Ontario Ministry of Labour declares the standard issue .38 revolver unsafe, paving the way for police forces to transition to pistols. Specific problems identified included ease and time involved in reloading and occasional and involuntary cocking and accidental discharge.

February

- Revenue Canada is turning customs officers into “Grocery Police,” more concerned with collecting revenue than nailing criminals and illegal immigrants, says Canadian Police Association President Neal Jessop. “I have watched in anger as murderers, rapists, bank robbers, gun runners, crack cocaine and heroin dealers have traversed our US border. If we were serious about interdiction of criminals at the border, we’d have armed border guards and officers would have access to CPIC.”

March

- Ontario police forces will transition to either 9mm or .40 calibre pistols over a five year period. Officers will receive “no less” than 28 hours of training and must fire 1,000 rounds. The revolver controversy is now replaced by concerns about bullets; hollow points would be much more suitable and safer than the ‘truncated cone’ round chose by the province, experts tell *Blue Line*.

April

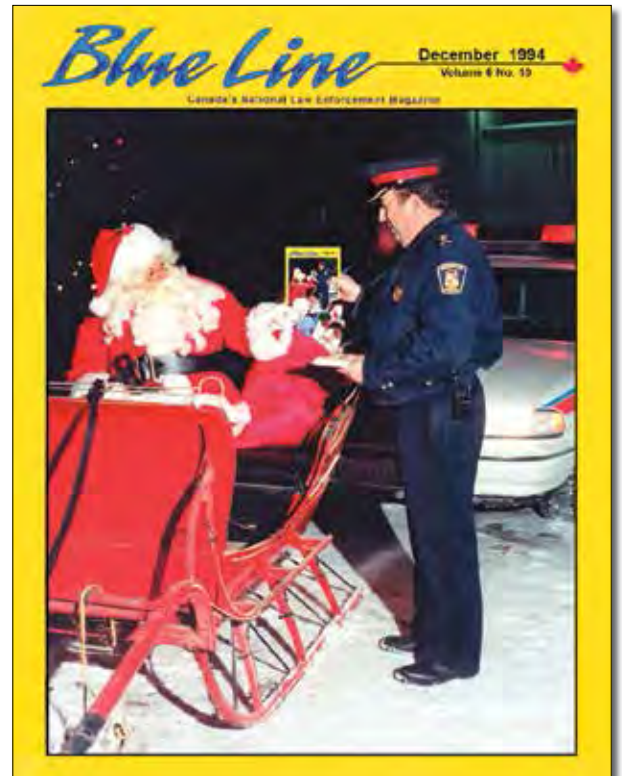
- Although heavily criticized by the media as just another tax grab, “it is quite apparent” that photo radar works both as a deterrent and labour saving device for police, *Blue Line* publisher Morley Lymburner concluded. Citizen’s lives are being sacrificed because there’s not enough money to pay for proper traffic enforcement, he argued, and better technology and appropriate regulations are the only alternative.

May

- “Many presume the titles police officer and law enforcement officer are synonymous,” writes Chris Braiden. “They’re wrong. One is much more than the other. Call a homemaker a housemaid; you’ll see what I mean. Law enforcement professional is a contradiction in terms. One cannot be a professional functionary, no matter how well one performs the function.... Law enforcement locks on efficiency. Policing seeks effectiveness before it concerns itself with efficiency.”

June / July

- Durham Regional Police open their first Learning Centre in conjunction with Durham College in Oshawa. This “new phase” in police learning saw all in-service training for the 700 member force transferred to the college facility. The partnership with Durham College placed the police service on the leading edge of police education, as the first service in Ontario to become involved with a college or university this extensively.



August / September

- Deputy Commissioner Joseph Murray is appointed to take over from retiring Norman Inkster as the new commissioner of the RCMP.
- Three police associations join the battle to “dump the bullet,” saying the truncated cone threatens the safety of officers. An immediate switch to hollow point ammunition is necessary.

October

- The RCMP prepares to release version 1.0 of CPIC for Windows, Tom Rataj reports – but make sure you have a 486 computer with at least 8MB RAM to run it!

November

- “Police and government regulatory agencies have been technologically behind the times for several years,” stated an article in the November edition. RCMP S/Sgt. Jan Wolynski warns that Internet related investigations are hampered by outdated legal processes to find Internet stalkers. In the same edition Peel Regional Police Sgt. Paul Beatty and Tim Devlin show how multimedia training on computers can give cops more street time.

December

- Toronto’s new police chief designate says he is “absolutely and categorically committed” to the community policing philosophy, including officers walking the beat and meeting people. Boothby took over from Bill McCormack, who retired after a 40 year policing career.
- RCMP and fisheries officers take to the seas aboard a naval destroyer to patrol around Vancouver Island, a coastline ideal for drug smugglers.



1995

January

- Carefully balance your needs, wants and budget when selecting firearms, urges Dave Brown in his first *Blue Line* column. Tactical shotguns are the most effective and least understood weapon, he writes, before disassembling the multitude of myths surrounding their use and encouraging readers to give them another look.

February

- There can be few things worse than sitting down at the old thump-o-matic special and pounding out a case preparation after the "pinch of the week," writes Tom Rataj, especially when you finish and realize you left a few words out and have to pound it all out again. The answer? Computerized case management systems.

March

- The Anishinabek Police Service becomes the first Ontario police agency to switch to hollow point bullets, defying a provincial ban. "We must take into consideration officer safety first," said Chief Glen Bannon, adding the full metal jacket, truncated bullet's ability to stop an armed and dangerous assailant is questionable at best.

April

- *Blue Line* publisher Morley Lymburner's first reference to "the pristine beauty of traffic."
- Northstar unveils a prototype police cruiser so advanced the company says it could be renamed "the mobile sub-station." The vehicle has a 'heads-up' display, integrated radar, night vision camera, video recording and navigation systems, and built-in communications, computer, printer and fax machine. The cost? \$50,000 if mass produced.

May

- Referring to the movie *Top Gun*, Dave Brown noted, "There is a valuable lesson taught here for anyone going into a combat situation. What you practice, right or wrong, is how you perform on the street. Train like you will fight, because you will fight like you've been trained."

June / July

- Small town Manitoba police forces are more efficient than their larger counterparts, according to a study by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

August / September

- After a year-long fundraising campaign that raised more than \$1.5 million, the Calgary Police Service buys Canada's first patrol helicopter, HAWC 1. The new bird proved useful immediately, assisting in ending a car chase



- and nabbing the suspects during a company demonstration flight!
- Calgary hires Christine Silverberg as its new police chief.
- The newly elected Harris government keeps its promise and approves police use of hollow point bullets in Ontario.
- The RCMP purchases 17,200 Smith & Wesson 9mm pistols and 16,100 units of Barrday body armor.

October

- "Policing the Internet just could be the final frontier for cops," writes Tom Rataj. "The technical challenges facing investigators, along with legislation that is always two steps behind, make this the biggest challenge in modern law enforcement."
- "Simply put, to succeed in a media situation, you need to remember that there are no bad questions, only bad answers," suggests Paul Kellis. Confronting the media has become one of the more important tasks of modern policing, he notes.

November

- The history of the German Shepherd begins just 150 years ago when one man sets out to breed the perfect utility working dog, writes Kerry Greene. Max Emil Friedrich von Stephanitz took a little known native hunting breed from obscurity to the world stage, wrote Greene, creating an obedient, faithful dog well disposed to harmless people "with a boundless and irrepressible zest for life... a fulfilment of the dog enthusiast's fondest dreams."

December

- What do cops want, the public deserve and administrators need? Dynamic simulation training, wrote Joel Johnston. It takes officers out of the 'comfort zone' and into the 'stress zone,' helping them "make the mental, psychological and physical transition from the classroom to the real world... Accountability is greater now than it has ever been before."
- Canadian police donate their used body armour to their British counterparts, where more than 100,000 officers patrol the streets unprotected.

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1996

January

- Windows 95 changes everything, Tom Rataj proclaims. Whether you are new to computers or ready to change, "you should go for this new operating system," he urged.
- The .40 calibre pistol "has become the darling of the Canadian law enforcement community," *Blue Line's* first Cross Canada gun survey concludes.

February

- Publisher Morley Lymburner recalls the sage advice of Winnipeg Police Superintendent Bruce Taylor... In his statement to the media about their officers getting more powerful weapons he stated; "We chose the 40-calibre semiautomatic pistol for its flesh-tearing characteristics. To be morbid about it, the only thing that stops a person is the size of the hole"... This (is) the statement of the year for 1995 and I would congratulate Taylor for his forthright honesty.

March

- "While crime remains high on the public's list of concerns, governments have been making cuts to policing services *Blue Line's* first Cross Canada Policing Survey found.
- Computer viruses "have now advanced through numerous levels of complexity, and have generally moved towards the destructive realm, where they do a lot of damage," warns Tom Rataj. He strongly urged all computer users to buy anti-virus software.

April

- There were more than 1,000 CN/CP Railway Police officers deployed across Canada in 1960. That number dropped to just over 200 by 1996 and Peter DeLong of the CP Police Association worried that soon policing may become another piece of railway nostalgia.

May

- "Since its beginning in 1988, ambulance members of the Metro Toronto Public Order Unit have drilled regularly with the police component of the unit, and receive identical crowd control training," wrote Morley Lymburner and John Moir. They also are issued police style equipment.
- Community policing "represents an evolution, not a revolution," wrote London Police Chief Julian Fantino. "We must stop the rhetoric and exaggerated expectations (of the spin doctors)... However defined, however implemented, community policing remains a philosophy that simply must respect the traditional police mandate as being crucial to the task at hand; that being 'community safety.'"

BLUE LINE NEWSWEEK
A CHRONICLE OF NEWS FOR THE CANADIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNITY

In 1996, *Blue Line News Week*, a digest of law enforcement news from across Canada, began publishing, first in a printed format called *Ten-Seven*.

Currently the publication is emailed to all police executives every Thursday afternoon.



June / July

- A *Blue Line* nationwide survey of employee assistance programs (EAP) found that they were, for the most part, in a state of turmoil. Most officers knew little or nothing of their agency's program and, equally disheartening, some agencies had made little effort to institute a sound program.

August / September

- The disadvantages of the traditional 5-8 shift pattern, which range from an unhealthy sleep schedule to increased overtime costs, are well known, wrote criminologist Todd Shissler. He advocated agencies consider adopting the 3-12 pattern, citing productivity increases of more than 50 per-cent and better officer retention.

October

- The "very special pride that is the essence of the policing profession" has become "dulled, somewhat old fashioned, or even worse, no longer important," wrote London Police Chief Julian Fantino. That pride needs to be reawakened, and the process should begin with recruits.

November

- Police officers are eight times more likely to die by their own hand than by homicide, a University at Buffalo study has found. UB professor John Vioanti advised police agencies to include suicide awareness training in their stress management programs and make counseling readily available.
- The OPP Highway Ranger traffic enforcement program is proving effective, writes OPP Toronto Regional Commander Bill Currie. "They are setting new standards, bringing new ways of looking at issues; all this and actually having fun at the same time. Complaints against the team members have been nil. Just think, 42,000 contacts and not one complaint."

December

- Calgary's police helicopter responded to more than 2,300 calls for service in its first year of service, writes Blair McQuillan, and was the first unit on the scene 65 per cent of the time. It was involved in 13 pursuits, all of which resulted in the apprehension of the driver and no injuries to police or civilians.



1997

January

- "You're never a fool for checking" to make sure there's a round in the chamber, Calgary police officer and firearms instructor Robin Stoney wrote. "I had one student recently who respond, 'I'd bet my life on it,' so I asked him if he would bet his partner's life on it. The look from his partner apparently convinced him that to visually confirm a round in the chamber after loading wasn't too much to ask!"

February

- Support for the Metro Toronto Police Service's Civilian Police College has been overwhelming, both internally and externally. Courses are booked full and there are long waiting lists filled with residents wanting to learn more about their local police force.
- Preparing for a sudden emergency requires a good understanding of more than the basic technical skills of target shooting, writes firearms editor Dave Brown. When was the last time you practiced shooting from proper cover positions using real vehicles instead of wooden barricades, he asked. How about practicing dim-light and night shooting techniques with flashlights?

March

- Police officers should keep the parole board in mind when writing reports. Information about the accused "may be read and utilized by literally scores of people," writes columnist Gary Miller. It "may be anecdotal, hearsay, it may be totally unacceptable for admission into the trial proceedings, yet it may be very pivotal in determining whether an accused receives early parole or any parole at some later date."

April

- "Many roads lead to Response 97," later to become the Blue Line Trade Show. Dave Brown was prominently featured at the inaugural event, demonstrating ways to conduct firearms training on a shoestring budget. Ron Beer presented a safe and effective defense for an officer on the ground.
- Canadians spend three cents of their tax dollar on police, courts and correctional services, according to Juristat, slightly less per person than was spent in 1990-91.

May

- The federal government decides to disband the ports police and hand over the responsibility to municipalities. "This questionable move disregards the highly specialized knowledge required for this type of duty and the importance of the mentoring processes required to make dedicated specialized police functions," wrote a disapproving Morley Lymburner. The Canadian Police Association was also concerned. "Remember, what passes through the ports ends up on the streets of our cities," warned CPA president Neal Jessop.

June / July

- London was still basking in its *Financial Times* ranking as the best run city in Canada when *Blue Line* profiled the London Police Service. The agency's strong, technologically innovative style focused on reducing officer paper work and report writing, and the city's new, state of the art voice and data communications also helped increase the service's efficiency.

August / September

- New Brunswick sets province-wide guidelines for all facets of police work, in an effort to ensure all forces work effectively and provide the same level of service.

October

- Chief (Ret.) Robert Lunney begins his series of commentaries on policing issues and service delivery. His initial column, entitled "Bandwagons," ran for several years. Bob has continued supplying his insights into police management styles and innovations from across Canada and around the world, becoming one of *Blue Line's* most knowledgeable and trusted advisers.
- While police struggle to raise money for air support programs, Canada's first private security helicopter takes to the air. The Halton Alarm Response & Protection (HARP) new air division supplies 24 hour contract response to alarm companies.

November

- In the first of a four-part series, Dee Kramer delves into radical changes in Ontario policing, interviewing numerous police personalities. The "Megatario" series revealed the new concept of lowest bidder policing, whereby larger agencies gobble up their smaller counterparts to cut costs to the community.

December

- The RCMP reports on its development of a conceptual design for smaller detachments. A major portion of its some 750 detachments are in small or rural communities and typically have two to eight employees.



In 1997, after receiving industry requests, *Blue Line Magazine Inc* created a trade show for the entire law enforcement community, with the purpose of bringing readers in direct contact with companies' products and services. Response '97 was born. For a while it was known as Blue Line Trade Show. This event has grown in popularity and now includes training classes, and an awards gala along with the trade show. Today this event is known as the **Blue Line EXPO**.

Visit www.blueline.ca/expo for details.



1998

January

- *Blue Line* celebrates its 10th anniversary. "We are particularly proud of the fact that we have never missed an issue," writes publisher Morley Lymburner. "On many occasions it was difficult but we continued on regardless because we had faith in our readers... An up-to-date informed law enforcement community is our objective – and our reward."
- "There's a bidding war going on out there," Dee Kramer reports, and the OPP is making sure its bids are the lowest, even if that means having to revise its quotes.

February

- "It's the same old story," writes 'forensic occultologist' Bill Harris. "Damned if you do - damned if you don't. Law enforcement agencies face a familiar frustration when investigating doomsday cults such as the Solar Temple and Heaven's Gate. The public are enraged when deaths occur, and with the benefit of perfect hindsight, are sometimes highly critical of police response. Police should look at risk factors such as leader status changes, member defections, stockpiling of supplies, spiritual isolation, enclosures, sudden relocations and violent theology, he suggests.

March

- "The Star Ship Enterprise," the affectionate name for the OPP's new, 580,000 square feet Orillia headquarters building, is one of retiring OPP Commissioner Tom O'Grady's proudest achievements. "There were a lot of people involved though," O'Grady is quick to add. Concluding a 42-year career in policing, O'Grady wanted to be remembered as someone who tried "to support my people," he said.

April

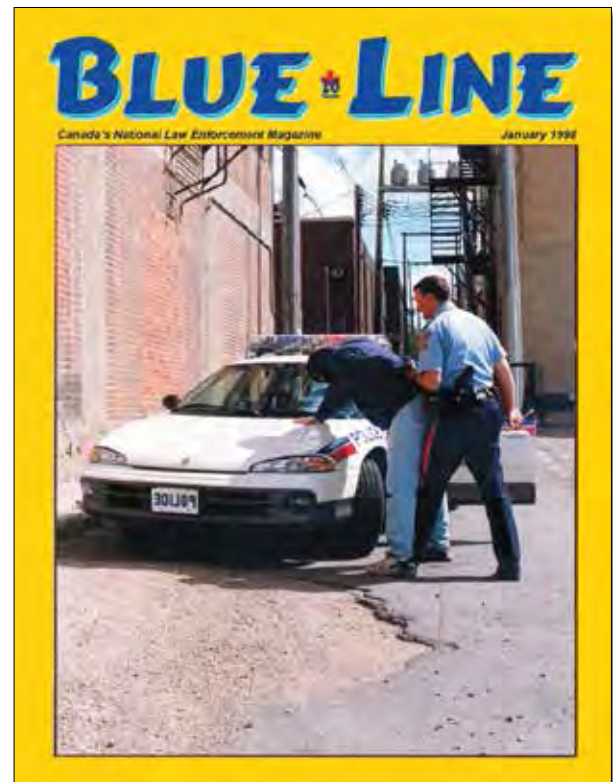
- The Durham Police Learning Centre has fast gained a national following in its short life. Although open less than four years, similar centres are already being set up in Western Canada and the Ottawa area. The idea behind the centre is to ensure all officers are trained and kept at the same high standards as recent graduates of the police college.

May

- Ontario police agencies form a special joint task force to slow down the "dreaded" Hells Angels expansion into the province. The new squad uses officers from more than 40 forces and is designed to head off the violent biker wars which occurred in Québec.
- The Montréal Urban Community Police Service lease a surplus RCMP helicopter formerly operated in Newfoundland. The initial agreement is for 12 months, with an anticipated 300 hours of aerial patrols.
- The RCMP revokes the right for its BC auxiliary officers to carry sidearms.

June / July

- "Make no mistake; policing is in deep trouble," warns Robert Lunney. Globalization and the competitive process are demanding efficiency and economy from the public sector, and police are no exception. With private security assuming an ever expanding role, the challenge is clear, writes Lunney. "If policing is to survive as a full-service public institution of government, methods must be found to reduce the costs of labour. The challenge of delivering on demands for economy and efficiency must be met on its own terms."
- The OPP swears in Gwen Boniface as its first female commissioner.



August / September

- Issuing external carriers for soft body armour "is purely a Canadian invention," writes Brad Fawcett. External carriers are worn in the US exclusively by tactical teams. "We try to talk them (Canadian police agencies) out of it (external carriers)," said a sales rep for one major US manufacturer, "but how do you tell a client, 'you're nuts.' If we don't supply them, somebody else will."
- For the first time in its 127-year history, Royal Newfoundland Constabulary members are wearing firearms rather than carrying them in their cruiser trunks.

October

- The first female RCMP officer to rise to the ranks of inspector, superintendent and chief superintendent continues to make history. Beverley Busson was named the commanding officer of Saskatchewan's F Division and promoted to assistant commissioner. She is the first female to hold either position.

November

- Broadcasting 24/7 to a police-only audience, the Toronto Police Video Services Unit's Live Link Television Network delivers training, officer safety bulletins, wanted pictures and joint teleconferences with the RCMP and FBI. Sent to 120 locations, the encrypted Live Link service is a cost efficient way of delivering mandatory training without having to pull officers off the street, said unit manager John Sandeman.

December

- "Hope for the best – and plan for the worst" when policing a rock concert, advises RCMP Sgt Eric Davidson, who had plenty of experience with both scenarios. Charged with policing an annual Manitoba rock concert which sees a small town's population swell to become the province's third largest city, he stresses the importance of co-ordination, planning and daily meetings.
- The RCMP temporarily closes its training depot in the face of a \$13 million dollar budget shortfall and a surplus of officers.



1999

January

- Credibility, like reputation, takes time to develop but can be ruined in an instant by being caught in a lie, writes Gary Foo. Hold off on public announcements until you're sure of the facts and certain the issue really matters, he suggests. Avoid off the cuff remarks and don't use your platform to bad mouth others or equipment.
- A federal/provincial working group advises against creating a national sex offender registry, worrying it would just drive offenders underground.

February

- "Ontario is in the midst of an ongoing turf war," writes Blair McQuillan, but rather than criminal gangs, this battle involves battles for policing contracts and jobs. "It's almost like they (municipal authorities) have created an environment of bidding wars and competition," said Bill Baxter, president of the Police Association of Ontario. "The fear that we have is that the ultimate decision will be based on the dollar factor rather than who can provide an adequate service."

March

- Statements from elderly eyewitnesses are often less detailed than those from younger people but they are not necessarily less accurate, writes TPS Det Kerry Watkins. Interviewers often perceive older people as less capable of remembering and expressing what they have seen, but adapting your questioning style is all that is required for effective communication.

April

- The Victoria Police Department begins a six month trial of Tasers. It used them three times in the first two months, reports Sgt Darren Laur, preventing a suicide and an attack by a woman high on drugs. A suspect prepared to fight with officers asked what the two dots were. "That's where you're going to be hit with 50,000 volts," the officer replied, totally changed the individual's attitude. He was arrested "without further problem!"

May

- The federal government unveils its long awaited Youth Criminal Justice Act and promises more than \$200 million to help the provinces meet the new act's objectives.
- Six Ontario police services announce plans to use patrol helicopters by the beginning of the summer.
- The RCMP reopens its training depot after a six month hiatus and cuts training time from 26 to 22 weeks.

June / July

- Looking for a fun summer vacation? How about spending time in the forests outside Vancouver digging up graves, crawling through arson scenes and assembling skeletal remains? That's what forensic science students planned for a five-day course. Students came away with the knowledge, skills and ability to fully document and process an outdoor homicide scene.

August / September

- "Handling your sidearm an extra few minutes a day can add years to your life," Dave Brown notes in *The 10 minute survivor*. Why? "You are reacting to someone else's actions (during an altercation). If all factors between you and your assailant are equal, the simple law of action time versus reaction time tells us you will likely lose." The solution – hone your skills so that all factors are no longer equal!

October

- "Wow," an American tourist exclaimed upon spying the "Established 1996" portion of the logo on a Halifax Regional Police cruiser. "I can't believe you've only had police here for three years!"



November

- Cst. Dave Mounstevan owes his life to his partner, who was badly injured helping to take down a suspect, giving Mounstevan a chance to escape the man's punishing blows. The suspect was never charged for the assault, however, because Mounstevan's partner, Chase, is a police dog. They "go out and serve the public every day just as an officer does," he notes. "They deserve some protection under the law."

December

- "The choice between a service based or a commerce based public security system is for the police to win or lose," writes Robert Lunney. "Probity, integrity, and accountability are half the accounting. The second half is fair treatment and respect for the humanity of all persons and considerate, measured judgment in the application of powers of arrest, search and seizure and the use of force. When you can control the consequences by tempering your own behaviour, the choice seems obvious."



Blue Line is no longer just a magazine – it's also a textbook for Niagara College's Police Foundations and Law & Security Administration students. Case Law and other articles are used as reference material to give students an "educated perspective of Canadian law enforcement," says then program co-ordinator Gino Arcaro.



2000

January

- Many tactical training programs assume the intimidating presence of a heavily armed entry team will immediately compel all to comply, writes Joel Johnston. Not teaching realistic close quarters control tactics to handle non-compliance or aggression is a mistake, he warns, and can cause a “critical mental ‘reactionary gap’... as you attempt to recognize and identify the threat and formulate a plan to deal with it.”

February

- “Brutality is in the eye of the beholder,” comments Morley Lymburner. As a police officer, “I (always) tried to follow several simplified rules of conduct... (including) to never strike someone in anger. Strike only in fear; fear for yourself or for another under your care.” The fear is often accompanied by a lot of adrenaline though, he admits, making it “quite a balancing act to determine if the force being used is acceptable to those casually watching.”

March

- The media shows up and there’s no one else on scene to talk to them. “Your first burning question is, ‘What the heck do I do now?’” writes John Muldoon. He suggests five don’ts: Don’t speculate, don’t discuss

investigation details without a senior officer’s approval, don’t give personal opinions, don’t allow reporters to interrupt (a favourite trick!) and don’t repeat a reporter’s words or phrases (a favourite TV and radio trick!)

April

- It was the news Isobel Anderson was hoping to hear – she wasn’t HIV positive. The 41 year old Ottawa police constable and mother of three had lived in fear for months, concerned that she had caught the disease after being pricked by a suspect’s bloody needle. Anderson began a campaign for legislation requiring suspects to be tested so other first responders will not have to endure the nightmarish wait that she did.

May

- “There should be one basic rule when it comes to arming peace officers in Canada,” opines Morley Lymburner on the issue of arming park wardens. “If they want it, they get it. By default no peace officer in this country should have to justify why they need to carry a firearm. The onus should be completely on the government side to present a convincing argument why they should not. Even then it should be brought to a vote by the concerned officers and if the majority say yes – then guns they should get.”

June / July

- The signs of senior abuse are often subtle – watch for complaints of financial abuse, suspicious signatures on cheques or other documents or unusual banking withdrawals. These are among the tips in *Dear Blue Line: Abuse and neglect of older persons*. The writers of the training video looked at the problem through the eyes of a retired police officer writing a letter to the editor of *Blue Line*.

August / September

- Officers on one Ontario police force get a new, non-lethal tool to assist them in dealing with the public – customer service training. “We wanted to add another set of skills that officers could draw upon to de-escalate a tense situation before the use of force was needed,” said Guelph Police Chief Lenna Bradburn. “It helps an officer deal with the public and their own colleagues more effectively,” she explained to Les Linder.

October

- The OPP announces plans to amalgamate its communications system into five strategically located centres and begin converting to a common network shared with other government agencies.
- The Toronto Police six month pilot helicopter project officially gets off the ground.
- The RCMP announces that it may begin charging tuition and has cut its \$249 weekly training allowance.

November

- “You don’t have to be sick to get better,” writes Robert Fitches on police ethics and integrity, “The goal is not curing a problem – the goal is achieving excellence in ethics.” There’s always room for improvement, even for “truly exceptional police services.”
- Bob Wasylyshen takes over as Edmonton’s top cop after former chief John Lindsay accepts a buyout package.

December

- Stetson-wearing Mounties who pose for tourists to take photos are now seeking compensation for the time and efforts they are putting forth. Overwhelmed with requests, officers in Banff have asked Ottawa for permission to charge companies for the modelling service and pay members overtime.
- Waterloo police officers can now grow beards and goatees, as long as they’re neatly trimmed and not more than 3.5 centimetres long.

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2001

January

- Toronto police Staff Sgt. Heinz Kuck, presents the first of an annual series on urban graffiti and its affect on society.
- Joel Johnston filed a submission on the quest for less lethal response options with an overview of options available and examines the consequences of using.
- Dave Brown, *Blue Line's* tactical firearms editor, published the top 10 tips for effective shotgun training.

February

- The Blue Line Forum on the www.blueline.ca domain is introduced. It is an Internet chat area for everything about Canadian law enforcement, most topics are open while some have restricted access by job function.

March

- In an exclusive cover feature, Wayne Frechette, chief of the Barrie Police Service talked about his history with the Ontario Provincial Police, his decision to become the head of the Barrie police force and his leadership philosophy.
- Also featured are: bloodstain pattern analysis, forensic art, media relations and low light shooting techniques.

April

- Blair McQuillan profiled three RCMP officers who are working in one officer detachments in the small communities of Nunavut. A second article discussed the pressures placed upon them to work alone.
- Keith A. Gehrand examined the definition of a pursuit, attitudes towards them and the liabilities involved.

May

- Shift work survival tactics was the lead story and extensive information was shared from the National Sleep Foundation on how to cope, exercise and eat your way to better shift work.
- Other features included: transit security, the OPP's computerized quartermaster system, and developing a firearms instructor model.

June / July

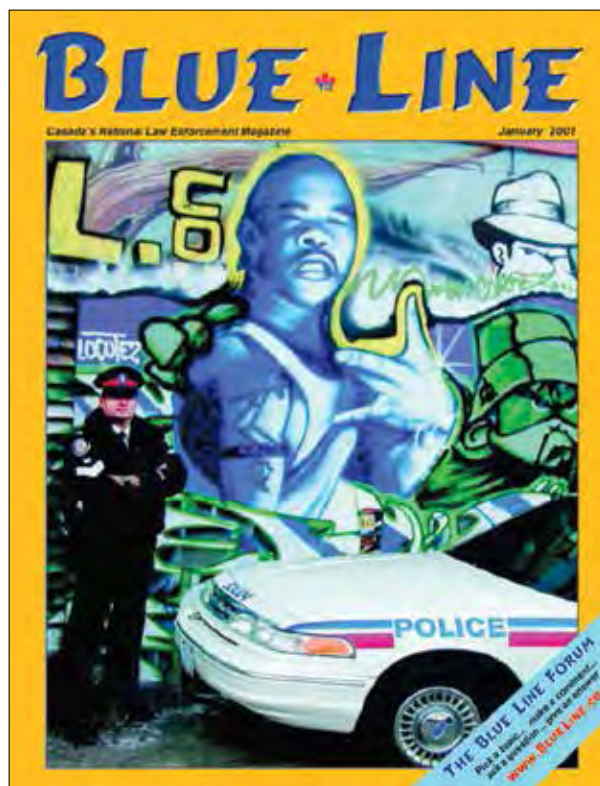
- The Peel Regional Police profiled their advances in Internet safety for children. Sgt. Doug Wilson explained how the service's Internet safety program works and what the nation can expect from it in the future.
- Other topics included a caution regarding manpower shortages with an aging population and the psychological influence of the police uniform.

August / September

- Saskatoon, the Paris of the Prairies, was originally policed by the RCMP, but the history of the Saskatoon Police Service is not well known. Kathryn Lymburner profiles their enduring police presence in the community.
- *Blue Line's* western correspondent, Elvin Klassen, contributes his first article, "Drug abuse resistance education at Topham School in British Columbia."

October

- Toronto Police Service hosted the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference, only the second time it was held outside of the United States. Events of 9/11 overshadowed the conference. As stated by the publisher, "New York and indeed the world must mourn these losses. But we must get back up, as the American people have shown us so many times before, and move courageously onward."



- Dr Dorothy Cotton contributes her first article on psychology. She is known for her no nonsense style of writing and unique insights into the behaviours of cops.

November

- The Fredericton Police Force's 150th anniversary celebration is profiled.
- In his commentary Morley Lymburner explained the Canadian government's aversion to firearms is keeping those who protect our borders unarmed. He pointed out the stark differences in border protection by the Americans and suggested Canada is living a wonderland dream.

December

- The lead story profiles Chrysler's new "intrepid" prowler ready for the street plus an historical overview of Chrysler police vehicles.
- A cautionary overview in the use of new anti-terrorist legislation is detailed.

BLUELINE.ca FORUM

Blue Line Magazine introduces the **Blue Line Forum** at www.blueline.ca. This Internet chat area is for everything about Canadian law enforcement. Most topics are open to all law enforcement while other areas are restricted by job profile.



2002

January

- Toronto's Graffiti Eradication Program has been under a national spotlight after it was deemed a huge success. In this story "Taking back the streets one wall at a time" Heinz Kuck describes the processes and the players in this campaign.

February

- Other than the annual Supply & Services Guide a major feature in this edition was a report on Canada's internationally recognized national DNA databank. Its success was highlighted when the databank linked over 100 cases to convicted criminals the year before.

March

- Chatham-Kent's police Chief John Kopinak, was the focus of the cover story. The police service was formed Sept. 1, 1998 amid the turmoil of a restructuring which had amalgamated 110,000 people in 22 separate communities into a single municipality. A big part of the success was created through the leadership of Kopinak.
- *Blue Line's* east coast correspondent, Danette Dooley, was introduced.

April

- *Blue Line's* staff worked together to write up the first April Fools story. The story was about the acquisition of a surplus naval vessel for the OPP's mobile police station. The name of the vessel? The HMOS Boniface of course.

May

- Edmonton residents didn't hesitate when asked to help their police service get a helicopter. In the cover story it was pointed out that their faith wasn't misplaced — in its first eight months of operation, the helicopter was involved in 1168 calls, 191 vehicle stops and helped end 22 pursuits.

June / July

- "Perhaps it's time to look at the jury system in Canada," stated *Blue Line* publisher Morley Lymburner. The option for trial by jury should be taken away from organized crime figures and terrorists who have long reaches capable of revenge. "Society can no longer afford the luxury of jury trials in these situations. Italy has proved it... Canada should adopt it," he concluded.
- The Ontario Provincial Police was featured with an overview of reassurance to the community regarding their capabilities to keep Ontario communities safe.

August / September

- The Québec City Police Service graced the cover of *Blue Line* and a profile of the founding city of Canada was presented by Mark Reesor.
- Also featured was a story about coping with school violence and one community's response to bullying.

October

- Firearms editor Dave Brown profiled the Dakota Ojibway Police Service and pointed out that it is one of the most successful First Nations police agencies in the country. A second profile involved the St. Thomas Police Service.
- *Blue Line Magazine* became part of the curriculum taught at Niagara College to all students involved in law enforcement related courses. Gino Arcaro, Co-ordinator of Police Foundations, advised that not only was the publication up-to-date but fulfilled the needs of a lot of subjects from psychology to sociology. "It actually gets them in tune with law enforcement right from the start," he said.

November

- The Owen Sound Police Service was featured in this edition. Innovations included co-operative efforts with auxiliary police as well as traffic enforcement and court security supplied by retired officers wishing to make some extra retirement income. This was off-balanced by a feature from a discussion paper entitled "Blurring the line between private and public policing."

December

- The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary and a historical perspective of their early beginnings, was the cover story.
- This issue also featured a history of the Borkenstein Breathalyzer, and the first training description of Extraordinary Rapid Deployment in school shooting incidents.
- Dave Brown illustrates tips to help nail the front sight onto your target faster.

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2003

January

- *Blue Line Magazine* commences its 15th year of publishing.
- News editor Les Linder, profiled the Ontario Police College's spike belt safety course which emphasizes safety in deploying tire deflation devices.
- Ford, Chrysler and Chevrolet are reported as being the three most sought after fleet vehicles and this edition reported on the performance and suitability of each brand for police work.

February

- "Unmasking urban graffiti" was the cover story and S/Sgt. Heinz Kuck supplied an article which got to the bottom of the problem. Kuck described what motivates these urban artists and measures required to eradicate and re-direct their work.
- In another feature Heather Gray delves into the career altering experiences which can result from work place bullies.

March

- Moose Jaw Chief of Police Terry Coleman and his police service was profiled.
- *Blue Line* surveyed Canadian police services on their use of body armour. The survey indicated that every agency made body armour available, however there was no uniformity as to how they are to be worn.

April

- Metro Toronto Police S/Supt Jean Boyd, becomes the highest ranking female police officer in Canada and one of only 385 women on the 5,621 member Toronto force. "There is no end to opportunities for women today," Boyd noted. "All you need to do is apply yourself and build up credibility."
- All 18 members of the Montmagny Police Force are to be vaccinated to protect them from Hepatitis B after two officers come into contact with a suspect's infected blood.

May

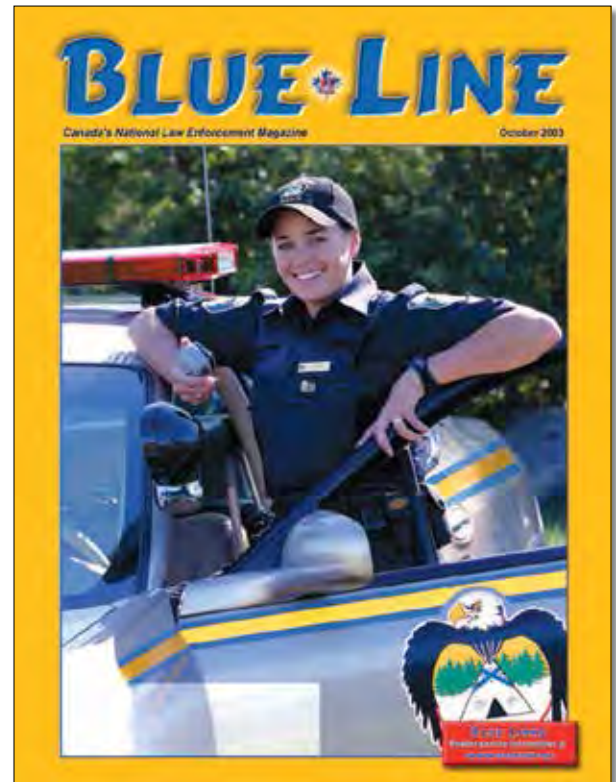
- The post 9/11 era brought Canadian Nuclear power facilities under the microscope. Durham Regional Police took over the job of providing a higher level of security for two plants in their jurisdiction. As S/Sgt Tim Knight noted they really had no choice but to supply the service. They owed that level of protection to their community.
- In a second article *Blue Line* took a look at what every police officer should know about radiation.

June / July

- The York Regional Police Service has grown from a collection of small-town police forces to a modern, progressive service of 1,000 officers policing almost a million people. A story in this issue highlighted how this agency embraced modern policing tools, including a state of the art mobile command centre and helicopters for patrol.
- Firearms editor, Dave Brown, wrote about design flaws demanded by the RCMP for their firearms.

August / September

- A co-operative spirit is nothing new for the police agencies serving the Halifax area, reported Public Affairs Supervisor Theresa Rath Brien in her story about the Halifax Region. The 402 officers serving this region of a quarter million people come from both municipal police and the RCMP.
- Other stories dealt with conflict resolution programs in Calgary and pedophile lures used to seduce children.
- BC implemented Canada's first province-wide, online police information system called PRIME.



October

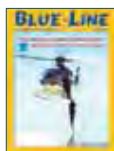
- Canada's newest police agency, The Treaty Three Police Service, was the cover story in this edition. The service's first priority, it was reported, is to be a responsive, community based agency that's not only accountable but in touch with the people it serves. As Chief Brian Rupert noted, he was ordered to "do it right or don't do it at all — and so far I think we're doing it right."
- All Ottawa Police Service officers, civilian and volunteer staff are trained to save lives using Automated External Defibrillators.
- The profile on Delta Police Department looked at the leadership style of the chief and how they developed a strategic plan and established their vision with a focus on restructuring, decentralization, problem solving ownership and technology.

November

- A lead story on the Winkler Police Service, in Manitoba, shed light on how smaller police services are faced with unique challenges. Dave Brown described the co-operation between the police services of Altona, Winkler and Morden.
- Crossing the line between public and private policing models is a concern addressed by Ted Carroll.
- Carl Mason addressed the biggest health hazard to cops — the 12-hour shift. He relates a serious concern for this popular trend and attempts to bring a reality check for those considering the shift cycle.

December

- Seven years after *Blue Line* conducted its first Canadian firearms survey, a second one was published to see if the results had changed. Firearms editor Dave Brown discovered, most were largely satisfied with the choices they made.
- Both Manitoba and BC appeal courts unanimously upheld the validity of investigatory detentions and searches incidental to them.



2004

January

- Policing Canada's only privately-owned toll road can present some challenges for a public police service. Perception can be a problem, for example, since motorists often perceive officers as toll collectors or agents for the owners. Publisher Morley Lymburner rode with one of the 33 Ontario Provincial Police officers who patrol Hwy. 407, just north of Toronto, and editor Mark Reesor looked at the technology behind the high tech highway.

February

- Handcuffs have been around for thousands of years and now publisher Morley Lymburner's research highlights the intriguing history about this indispensable utensil appliance.
- Readers are introduced to the Segway and its many applications to police work.

March

- After a panel of judges reviewed many candidates, the Police Leadership Forum (PLF) selected OPP Chief Superintendent Kate Lines as the fifth recipient of the Police Leader of the Year Award. Lines was the

fifth recipient of the Police Leader of the Year Award which was started in 1998. *Blue Line Magazine* had been a sponsor of the award since it was initiated.

April

- Things have changed a lot since CN Police were founded in 1923. West Coast correspondent Elvin Klassen wrote how officers have protected railway property, passengers, and the public through the years and utilized the three Es to reduce railway accidents: education, enforcement and engineering.

May

- Earning the trust of Old Order Mennonites and Amish, who still use horse and buggies, reject modern conveniences and practice non-resistance, can be a challenge. To learn about policing "the quiet of the land", publisher Morley Lymburner went on a ride-along with an officer from Waterloo Regional Police's Elmira detachment, which patrols areas with large populations of Old Orders.

June / July

- Staff writer Les Linder supplied readers with a realistic overview of current studies of anti-terrorism preparations in Canada.
- *Blue Line* writer Kathryn Lymburner provides an overview of several aspects of campus security at one of Canada's largest universities.

August / September

- West coast correspondent Elvin Klassen talked to Vancouver Police Department (VPD) Chief Jamie Graham and profiled the force with some of its innovative programs.
- In a second profile Klassen wrote about the 157 officers of North Vancouver's RCMP detachment who patrol "from sea to sky."
- Mark Giles begins writing a regular column on media relations.

October

- York Regional Police Children's Safety Villages was featured with a focus on how this environment teaches elementary children a broad variety of safety techniques in a kid-sized version of a town complete with electric cars, streets and traffic lights.
- Toronto Police Association member Doug Ramsey wrote an overview of the style of labour relations practised in this city.

November

- In a *Blue Line* exclusive, Fotios Nassiakos, head of the security operations for the Athens Olympic Games was interviewed and told readers how law enforcement agencies prepared themselves to handle the myriad of possible threats.
- Staff writer Ryan Siegmund discovered how new policies for Corrections Canada officers reflect increasingly dangerous conditions in our prisons.

December

- The subject theme for this edition was firearms and less-lethal weapons. Vancouver Sergeant Joel Johnston graced our cover with a stylized and editorialized rendition of the use of force model. Joel explained the logic of incorporating a Taser capability within a police force's use of force options.
- Adhering to the philosophy that under stress you react how you have been trained, tactical firearms editor, Dave Brown, illustrates a new emphases on a fluid natural motion.

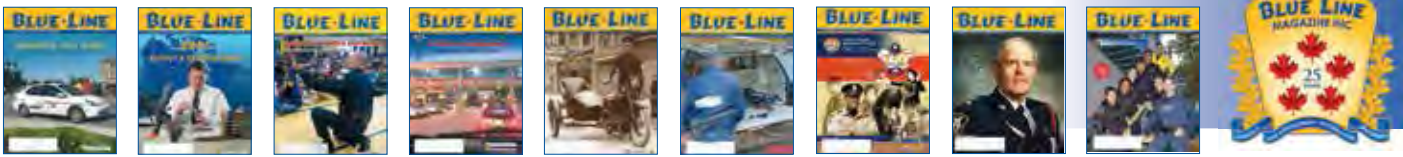
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2005

January

- The January police vehicle edition featured the Toyota Prius for fuel efficiency and the Dodge Magnum as the newest patrol vehicle.
- In another feature, Collines, Québec Police Service was selected as **Canada's Best Dressed Police Vehicle**. Runners up were vehicles from Windsor, York Region and Gatineau police services.

February

- The 2005 Supply and Services Guide issue featured RCMP forensic firearms specialist Darrel Harvey.
- The Ontario Provincial Police tactical unit celebrated 30 years of service. One of the founding members of the squad, Andrew Maksymchuk, wrote the feature article with a style soon to be recognized in his later book *Muskeg to Murder*.
- In a second article by staff writer Ryan Siegmund, the Calgary Police Tactical Unit's training was highlighted.

March

- The Toronto Police Service designed and developed a 'quadrate' of events to instill community goodwill and a sense of cross-racial pride. S/Sgt Heinz Kuck, well known for combating urban graffiti, co-ordinated the program and tells how it captured the hearts and minds of Toronto residents.
- Thousands of people disappeared, many without a trace, during Argentina's "dirty wars." The military government was overthrown in 1983 and a forensic anthropology team was formed to begin excavating human remains. York Regional police officer Greg Olson was among those Canada sent to help.
- Four mounties, Brock Myrol, Anthony Gordon, Leo Johnston and Peter Schiemann, are gunned down on a farm near Mayerthorpe, AB.

April

- Although both Canada and the United States have spent many millions of dollars and made many announcements about how they've tightened border security, publisher Morley Lymburner, discovered that US Department of Homeland Security officers were much more vigilant than their Canadian counterparts.
- West coast correspondent Elvin Klassen profiled the Saanich Police Department and its annual tradition of lowering the crime rate and reducing its caseload by building relationships with the community, especially youth, through early intervention and asset building.

May

- London Police Service Cst. Jeff Arbing looked back at his agency's 150 year history while Lisa Heslop profiled London's innovative Family Consultant/Victim Services Unit, the first of its kind in Canada.
- In his commentary, Morley Lymburner states since police forces work on the four functions of prevention, enforcement, detection and administration, perhaps funding could be divided up. Municipalities pick up the costs of prevention and enforcement while the province picks up the costs of administration and detection; a simple concept that no one follows.

June / July

- Confiscating and destroying illegal firearms is important but discovering how they were brought into Canada is the job of the National Weapons Enforcement Support Team (NWEST). A branch of the



National Police Service, NWEST offers police across the country training and support to shut down sources of illegal firearms.

- In an enlightening profile, the Greater Vancouver Transit Authority Police Service describes its function and processes. It is Canada's first armed transit police service; other transit protection services are not actually called police.

August / September

- It was a year to remember for the Ottawa Police Service. Not only did it celebrate 150 years of community service – it also hosted the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police conference.

October

- East coast correspondent Danette Dooley talked to Fredericton Police Chief Gordon Carlisle after heading the police force for 25 years. He was a police officer for almost half a century, retiring from the RCMP after 22 years to take over as chief of Fredericton, his home town.

November

- Hamilton Police Service featured its new 'Beat Tracker' system, which links officers on the street with incidents and calls accumulated in their patrol sectors. The simple system has increased the effectiveness of beat officers in responding to community needs and issues.

December

- "Practice makes perfect!" is an applicable slogan for "CBRN" response which relies heavily on specialized training and equipment and co-ordination. Freelance journalist and EMS worker, Simon Martin details this training in "Refining the Response."
- Staff writer Kathryn Lymburner, completed the feature with an overview of what you need to know about CBRN.



2006

January

- Port Moody Police are selected for the best dressed police vehicle of the year and profiled by west coast correspondent Elvin Klassen.
- Dave Brown supplies an overview of the best performing cars for police work. The Dodge Charger and Chev Impala's once again come out as keen competitors to the Ford Interceptor.

February

- When the level of non-emergent 911 calls reached 90 per cent, the Ontario Provincial Police decided to act with a public awareness campaign that started with a very effective open house media scrum at their communications centre.
- Mark Giles outlined three basic steps in dealing with miscommunication: admit the mistakes early, correct misinformation with proactive and reactive strategies, and communicate mitigating information.

March

- Peel Regional Police began a program called School/Police Emergency Action Response (SPEAR). This cover story included information about

a comprehensive computer database and emergency preparedness plan for supervisors and responding officers. Information is now at their fingertips including floor plans, staging and evacuation areas and key information on staff and students.

April

- Imagine being one of 140 police officers policing 16,000 people scattered over 3.2 million kilometres – and 9,000 more in the Yukon – that's roughly 40 per cent of Canada. Little wonder that RCMP Supt. Henry Larsen observed that any man who found things not to his liking should turn around and go home, since "the north is no place for softies."

May

- Creating a commanding presence on the highways was the main theme of an article from the Ontario Provincial Police. They expressly began to target aggressive drivers and were taking a page from the best practices of other forces to reduce Ontario's average toll of 600 traffic fatalities a year.
- The creators of the Police Training Officer (PTO) outlined the successful police training model based in problem solving and adult education philosophy.

June / July

- The strategies involved in policing the suburban fringe of Toronto was the topic as the Orangeville Police Service explained its challenges of keeping costs down and service levels up. Chief of police Rod Freeman credits the threat of extinction with making his service stronger and more focused on proper service delivery.

August / September

- The new chief of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary Joseph Browne, a born and bred Newfoundlander, took up his new duties and was immediately thrust into welcoming members of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police to St. John's. This profile of the RNC chief and oldest North American police service is written by east coast correspondent Danette Dooley.

October

- A story about nuclear power plant security introduced readers to the new reality of private security at these facilities post 9/11. The Bruce Nuclear Power facility on Lake Huron possesses a world class armed security response team on par with the world's best tactical teams. This feature explained that hardening the target was both their goal and their accomplishment.

November

- Double duty was the theme about twins in policing. *Blue Line Magazine* found ten sets of twins working in Canadian police services and drew out stories of confusion and disbelief from both colleagues and criminals.

December

- Abbotsford Police purchased a new helicopter. Challenged by a large municipality and abutting the U.S. border, this agency has many challenges not seen by average police forces across the country. One of the challenges is the city's extreme growth along with a burgeoning drug trade.



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2007

January

- Windsor Police Service was featured as the top best dressed police vehicle in Canada.
- Dave Brown presented an overview of Michigan State Police Vehicle trials.
- A special feature focused on the Vancouver Police Department's efforts to curb bar and night club violence.
- "Contaminated" was the title of a story by Trevor Stoddart regarding workplace sanitation concerns.

February

- The cover of the annual Supply & Services edition was graced by members of the Durham Regional Police. This was the lead into a story explaining how that agency keeps ahead of a constantly growing community.
- A report card of how effective each province has been in reducing impaired drivers.

March

- The cover story presented an overview of the Medicine Hat Police dogs and the recognition given to veterinarian Bob Fisher for his long service to them.
- Forensic artist Diana Trepkov explains the importance of postmortem drawings to assist the public with the identification of victims.

April

- You know you are making an impact when they start putting your name in the graffiti. In this feature story Cst. Lee Jones, assigned to the Saskatoon Police Anti-Graffiti Unit, takes pride in making an impact on the street gang and graffiti problems in his city.
- This issue also profiles the police services of Bermuda, the city of West Vancouver and Halifax Region.

May

- A profile on the Brockville Police Service focused on retiring Chief Barry King and his history of working with six different agencies.

June / July

- Staff writer Matt Collison wrote about the Waterloo Regional Police slogan "People Helping People;" focuses on the attitude that makes their communities safer. "It's just the way we do business," says Chief Larry Gravill.
- In another article the growing appearance of a street gang called MS-13 is explained.

August / September

- Policing the city of Calgary presents a myriad of unique issues. The cover story explained how these issues create advantages and disadvantages to its policing capabilities.
- Further profiles are presented on the Halton Regional Police Tactical team, a new police facility for the Kingston Police Service, a walk through the RCMP Museum and computer technology for the Smiths Falls Police.

October

- The Ontario Provincial Police Aboriginal Relations Team was the focus of the October cover story.
- A profile on Alberta's Louis Bull Police Service was presented through the history and reminiscences of Chief Peter Bull.
- Four generations of policing within two families was profiled; the Lemke family in Ontario and the Kenney family from Newfoundland.



November

- The 50th anniversary of the Toronto Police Service was profiled by retired Inspector Mike Sale.
- Career management for experienced officers was presented by feature writer Irene Barath of the Ontario Police College.

December

- Dave Brown, the ubiquitous tactical firearms editor, accumulated and analyzed the information from a survey of police firearms in Canada. This comprehensive report detailed changes in firearms issued and used since *Blue Line's* last survey ten years before. During this time many agencies disappeared, realigned and amalgamated and Dave's study chronicled these stops, starts, changes and facts on firearms.



2008

January

- It was back to the future for Canada's best dressed police vehicle. The OPP's revived black and white design "is one of the most unique in Canada," wrote Dave Brown. By taking a chance with the 'retro' look, it combined tradition, simplicity and innovation, going to great effort to bring "an old colour scheme up to today's standards for all weather visibility, using modern reflective materials."

February

- Vancouver searched far and wide for candidates to succeed retiring police chief Jamie Graham. "The exhaustive search spanned the country and came down to three internal candidates," said mayor Sam Sullivan; deputy chief Jim Chu was the unanimous choice. "He has high credentials, an international reputation and he is highly regarded at city hall."

March

- "Acquiring police recruits in Canada has turned into guerilla warfare, with few rules of conduct," writes Morley Lymburner in a survey of Canadian police recruiting. "There are fewer consistent standards than in the past, and even less ethical considerations" as some agencies hustle to make up for regional disparities and a declining work pool. "To suggest we are re-arranging the deck chairs on the Titanic would be optimistic."

April

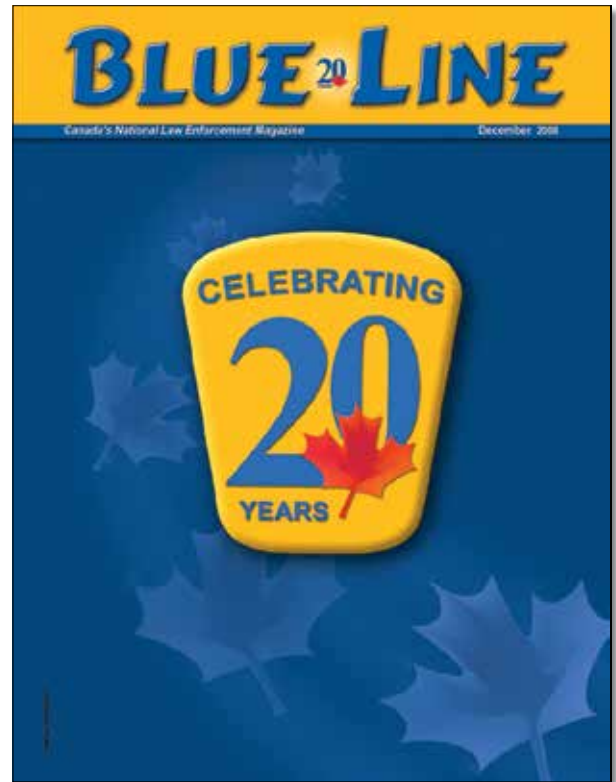
- The OPP becomes the first North American police or civilian agency to regularly operate an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) in civilian airspace with federal approval. The force's nine pound, electric powered aircraft, developed by Cst Marc Sharpe for just over \$5,000, began its first operational mission at a Fort Severn, Ontario homicide scene, just four kilometres downstream from the shores of Hudson Bay.

May

- "You know you're getting on when people begin jockeying for position to get your job, your waistline grows larger and inseam smaller, and your list of body parts you have more than one of include chins," writes Dorothy Cotton. The news isn't all bad though – "old coots" can still outdo youngsters when it comes to knowing what's really important, coping and language skills, experience and expert knowledge.

June / July

- Impact projectiles deserve another look as a less than lethal force option, argues Colin Watson. New technology has made the devices safer and



more effective, he notes, but they are still tainted by unintentional deaths from early devices. "Injury will likely result from using impact projectiles, however weighing injury with the risk of death or serious injury to a subject, citizen or police officer, it is a reasonable and life saving compromise."

August / September

- Largely forgotten in the furor over that "fancy, wireless, ergonomically correct electronic device using a red laser for tracking movement... five or more buttons... (and) a scroll wheel" – aka the mouse – is the trusty old keyboard. The humble old device still has some tricks up its sleeve though, writes Tom Rataj, including a bevy of handy, time saving CTRL key shortcuts largely forgotten by many computer users.

October

- "While trying to be everything to everyone may work initially," notes Mark Giles, "it often results in a lack of focus... (by) limiting the scope of its activities and narrowing priorities to those linked to understandable and respected objectives, an organization can generate and maintain public and internal support – the very support needed" to maintain its credibility.

November

- Give 'PEACE' a chance, urges Newfoundland professor Brent Snook and RNC Insp John House. They were referencing an interviewing approach rather than the famous John Lennon song. PEACE (Planning and preparation, Engage and explain, Account, Closure, Evaluation) is a non-accusatory alternative to the antiquated and coercive techniques most agencies use, they concluded, but are just as effective.

December

- *Blue Line Magazine* celebrates its 200th issue and 20 years of publishing for the law enforcement industry with a special anniversary edition.



**HOST OF THE ANNUAL
Uniform Image
Award**

**Featured in November's issue
Presented in April
at the Blue Line Expo**



2009

January

- Canadians are either “incredibly creative people with an innate need to decorate vehicles” or realize police cruisers must be highly visible while enhancing sense of community, Dave Brown writes in announcing the 2009 best dressed police car winners.
- Managing in recessionary times is nothing new. Robert Lunney faced the problem as Edmonton’s police chief when the National Energy Program ended the oil boom. His decision to hire a new recruit class “cost service members money and could have cost me my job.”

February

- There are benefits to hard times, argues *Blue Line* publisher Morley Lymburner. Money may be tight but companies hungry for business are likely to offer prices and deadlines not available during good times.
- The first in a seven part series on the 100th anniversary of the OPP looked at the history of a force that began with remote single officer detachments, no phones, cars or radios.

March

- One of the first female RNC recruits makes history by becoming the force’s first female superintendent. June Layden has held every possible rank in the street patrol division and told East Coast Correspondent Danette Dooley she looked forward to advocating on behalf of members.

April

- It’s easy to mistake people with Parkinson’s Disease as being drunk or high on drugs. Judy Hazlett and husband Roger Buxton suggest using the acronym STOP Slowness of movement, Tremor, OK intellectually and Posture (stooped, bent forward at the waist) to help officers tell the difference.
- Police officers need to seek help recovering from scars left by critical incidents. “Failing to do so may result in the loss of another life,” warns Michael Soden that of the officer involved.”

May

- Becoming a quadriplegic in a 2001 diving accident didn’t diminish Bryce Clarke’s desire to work. The Edmonton Police Service constable overcame obstacles and gradually resumed his career over a two year period, becoming one of only a few quadriplegic police officers in North America. Don’t let your disability get you down,” he urges. “Don’t let it limit your capabilities. People should see that even with a disability, everyone can do what they want.
- Two other quadriplegic officers, OPP Cst. Steve Jones and Brantford Police Service Cst. Cy Villa, told about their struggles to resume their chosen careers and still have a hand in catching “bad guys!”

June / July

- No one laughs at people with cancer so why do they make fun of the mentally ill?, asks *Blue Line* Psychology Columnist Dorothy Cotton. “Stop and think about the source of your information” before jumping to a negative conclusion about someone who is mental, she suggests.



August / September

- The Calgary Police Service lost the downtown core to increasing gang violence, street disturbances and rising crime. To take it back, chief Rick Hanson envisioned a 62 member permanent downtown beat unit which hit the streets in May, 2009. We are making a statement that the city is ours we own it and we own the street.
- Canada’s newest police agency, The South Coast British Columbia Transportation Authority Police Service, has begun protecting the 900,000 people who ride Vancouver’s buses, rail and marine services. Its motto “Safely linking communities” speaks to its mission of promoting public transport.

October

- The OPP launches its second Unmanned Aerial Vehicle into service. The Saskatoon produced, six rotor Dragonflyer X6 is an excellent camera platform, writes OPP Cst. Marc Sharpe, who put together a “ground school” to professionally train UAV operators.

November

- “Institutional inertia is not a good enough reason to maintain a prohibition on marijuana or any other drug,” argues Victoria police officer David Bratzer. “Regulating cannabis would provide a safer alternative to alcohol, eliminate most domestic drug trafficking, generate tax revenue, free up police resources and reduce abuse by young people.”

December

- At precisely 7:01 am on Oct. 19, the 63 officers of the Oxford Community Police Service joined the Woodstock Police Service. Signs were placed by the phones to remind staff of the new name. Chief Rod Freeman ushered in the new force, which wasn’t really new. Founded in the 1800s, it was replaced by Oxford in 1998.



2010

January

- Dave Brown wrote about the Michigan State Police vehicle trials, observing that today's police cars are faster, better built and more capable of handling real life conditions. Breaking news Carbon Motors will soon offer a new, purpose-built, diesel powered police vehicle, with delivery promised for 2012.

February

- Many people, including some police, feel investigating graffiti is a waste of time because "it's just kids messing around," writes Saskatoon police Cst. Lee Jones. "The bottom line is investing time and resources in investigating graffiti crime will pay dividends in the end because you decrease other, previously undetected criminal offences that the writers are committing."

March

- "Tactical should not be just marketing labels lining the aisles of sporting goods stores," writes Dave Brown in his electronic earmuffs test. "Tactical means combat-ready gear made to higher standards, for use when equipment failure can lead to mission failure. Tactical means ensuring users make it home alive at the end of every shift or tour. Tactical means it just has to work."

April

- The Integrated Security Unit policing the Vancouver Olympics had some 10,000 police and military members from across Canada and almost a billion dollar budget. The task was enormous, writes Elvin Klassen. Imagine the Super Bowl in your city and you must keep everyone safe. "Then imagine the equivalent of three Super Bowls every day and you get an idea of the crowds in downtown Vancouver."

May

- "The problems facing RCMP management are challenging and it's not easy to change old war horses," writes <Blue Line> publisher Morley Lymburner. "Long held beliefs, customs and tradition are deeply entrenched. It will take an entirely new generation of management people to blaze a new path a path that every other police service has long established and embraced."
- Training "on the cheap" doesn't have to mean poor results, Tom Wetzel points out. "In fact, the benefits may actually be better because the training will have an agency flavour that addresses local realities and culture." Videos of pursuits used in role playing exercises, for example, can teach emergency driving.

June / July

- A "killer course" at the University of Western Ontario gives students new appreciation for police. Developed and taught by veteran London Police Det/ Cst. Mike Arntfield, it has students digging for clues in real life unsolved murders. With the benefit of hindsight, they excavate new leads using modern technology, even passing the best theories on to police for consideration.
- Many police agencies hesitate to adopt patrol tactics and weapons that emulate the military, writes Michael Soden, "but we don't use revolvers, wooden billy clubs or call boxes anymore; we evolved and it is the same concept with the active shooter."

August / September

- Social media is changing the police landscape, writes Mark Giles. Online comments may not feel public but they are. Social-media is transitioning. "Those that proceed with caution, with a clear strategy for engagement, and a commitment to regularly assess and monitor their online presence and initiatives are far more likely to maximize the many benefits while avoiding the pitfalls."



- Vancouver's new Tactical Training Centre offers firearms training without the toxins. The new 4,800 square metre facility has 25 and 50 metre ranges, a high flow fan system and allows only the use of non-toxic, copper-based ammunition.

October

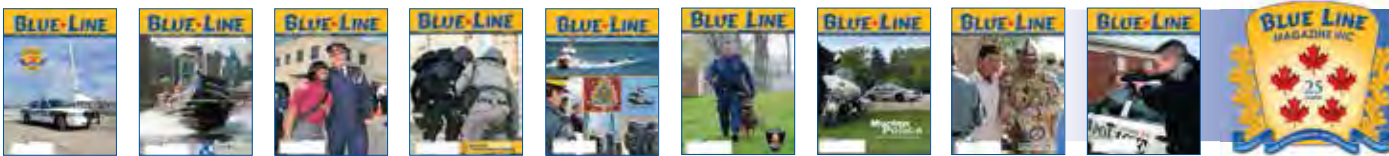
- Police rush to emergencies, driving, controlling the lights and sirens, listening to or talking on the radio, reading call related text and/or viewing a map on the in-car computer, writes Tom Rataj. These distractions need to be addressed because the danger "doesn't somehow diminish through some magical "professional" skill."

November

- "There is nothing we didn't try to do to help people. Wherever we were needed, that's where we went, says Sgt. Boyd Merrill of the response to Hurricane Igor. "When RCMP members do things like this and get going, that's when the Mountie comes out in us. We go full tilt helping people. That's why they call us Mounties."
- RCMP Aux. Cst. Glen Evelyn was killed instantly when a cocaine-infused man struck the patrol car he was riding in but his name is not on the Canadian Police and Peace Officer Memorial. "Adding the names of auxiliary officers who die on duty is not a tall order to ask," RCMP C/Supt Steve McVarnock says. "It's simply about doing the principled thing – honouring all officers who have paid the ultimate price."

December

- The RCMP is about halfway through a move to new national headquarters, once the international headquarters of high tech firm JDS Uniphase, is a big step up from the old building, built in the 1950s as a seminary, said Asst/Comm Bernard Corrigan. It's "absolutely beautiful and has all of the bells and whistles... a great spot for people to get out of the work environment and go to relax."



2011

January

- There will be fewer car chases and a safer community, promised Winnipeg Police Service Chief Keith McCaskill at the unveiling of the force's new helicopter. Police will arrive on scene much faster and the eye in the sky will allow them to see "pretty much everywhere."

February

- A motorboat could help suppress opium smuggling and allow police to investigate theft and other crime along the Vancouver waterfront, the city's chief constable noted in his 1910 annual report. City council agreed and a new boat soon went into service, manned by a skipper and a mechanic. Great success in reducing smuggling was reported in the next year's report.

March

- "Real cops do hot yoga... it will increase your flexibility, strength and elbow sweat, teach you to breathe deeply through stressful situations and provide other benefits," writes Calgary Police Sgt. Brenda Brooks. It can "arrest symptoms of chronic pain, decrease stress and help us become leaner, firmer and stronger."
- The barcode is king in the retail market, writes Tom Rataj, and the next generation QR version is poised to take over. The 2D code packs a lot of information and will become increasingly common, Rataj notes, possibly even as a convenient self serve option for linking citizens with police service resources.

April

- The annual budget was a paltry \$5,000 a year including the chief's salary and vehicle – when Ken Sider took over as chief of the Chinguacousy Township police. Headquarters was a tiny basement room in a township office and getting money from council was like pulling teeth, Sider recalls. Chinguacousy, located in Peel County west of Toronto, was absorbed into the newly created Peel Region in 1973. Sider had the dubious distinction of being the force's first and last chief.

May

- Former Hamilton Tiger Cat defensive end Sgt. John Harris took on some of the toughest police jobs, including investigating biker gangs. He "is without equal as a supervisor," wrote HPS Chief Glenn De Caire. The latest accomplishment for the "quintessential 'cops' cop" – recipient of the inaugural **Blue Line Police Leadership Award**.
- Officers often complain of not enough training time, writes use of force instructor Pete Bishop, but not all training needs to be structured or scheduled. He suggests daily dry firing, practicing use of force and defensive tactics at home and at the gym and practicing immediate rapid deployment (IRD) in empty offices.

June / July

- "Police agencies can no longer afford to allow employment conditions to account for corporate retention strategies," writes Terry Graden. "Engaging and motivating both Gen X and Millennial officers requires real opportunities for internal movement. Employees like to work for an organization whose supervisors partner with them to build these opportunities."

August / September

- "Preventing crime, 140 characters at a time." A social media plan is a necessity in this day and age, argues Toronto Police Service Cst. Scott Mills. "The problem is when you tell the police chief he needs to include Twitter in his event management strategy, you get a funny look." Mills is working hard to persuade officers to "celebrate their daily life in social media."
- A new Canadian chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN) standard took "nearly a decade of work that brought the right people together



to cut through the complexities associated with identifying personal protective equipment (PPE) best practices... (offering managers) scientifically-validated information to ensure that their personnel wear the appropriate protective equipment."

October

- Caber, the first trauma K9 dog in a Canadian victim services setting, supports victims and families after traumatic incidents. "The impact of Caber's empathy for Delta's victims of crime and trauma has proven to be exceptional," said Kim Gramlich of Delta Police. "Dogs aren't judgmental... Caber brings out the best in all of us."

November

- Despite its small size, bargain hunting Smith Falls Police Department Chief Larry Hardy equips officers with the latest technological tools – voice recognition software for in-car laptops (2010) and cruiser cameras (2009). "Not only does the chief embrace technology," notes one officer, "but he also has an uncanny way of finding bargains and grant money. It's incredible what he can put together."

December

- One pull of the trigger and a shotgun "can put the energy equivalent to half a magazine of 5.56mm rounds into a threat," yet some police agencies are looking at taking it away from officers, writes Dave Brown. One reason is poor training. The three most common mistakes – making shotgun instruction overcomplicated, training with duty loads and equipping shotguns with folding stocks, notes Brown.
- Robert Lunney's elements for success: "Unequivocal support for community policing; Advancing information-led policing while blending in Compstat accountability; Assuring that the appropriate resources are assembled; Ensuring that organizational structures and systems contribute to achieving fusion, and communicating this blending of crime strategies and policing styles internally with clarity and commitment."



2012

January

- The last Crown Victoria, a civilian model destined for Saudi Arabia, rolled off the assembly line at 12:30 PM on Sept. 15 2011, concluding assembly operations at the St. Thomas, Ontario plant. First produced in 1992, the Crown Vic held a near monopoly on the police market after Chevrolet Caprice production ended in 1996.
- Stephen Vandenbos is the first Ontario officer to author a general warrant using facial recognition technology. The warrant instructed the Ontario transportation ministry to compare a suspect photo with its drivers license database using photo comparison technology. "To my amazement, it worked... my suspect was identified."

February

- The London Police Auxiliary (LPL) celebrates its 50th anniversary. Its history actually dates back to 1941 when 50 members of the League of Frontiersmen, a paramilitary organization, began the London Police Reserve. The league disbanded in 1961 after a dispute. The issue was resolved later that year and the LPL began.

March

- "Stop the madness," urges Joel Johnston. "We need to formally recognize the existence of Excited Delirium Syndrome and establish clear protocols for dealing with it. We need to engage in a multi-disciplinary, comprehensive training effort to ensure that a competent, collaborative response to these rare situations is achievable."

April

- "The Crown Approval process has no legislative validity, adds costs and no benefits to the criminal justice system," argues Doug Stead. When police can't decide to lay charges, "it is inevitable they will shy away from being responsible for decisions during the investigation and allow the Crown to occupy that field."
- *Blue Line* publisher Morley Lymburner agrees. "This 'police can't lay charges' policy only encourages officers to feel inadequate without a lawyer to tell them what to do.... The federal law is clear. Cops lay the charges."

May

- Halifax Regional Police Supt. Don Spicer knew he might be a target for jokes when he partnered with a local coffee shop to spread crime prevention messages. "We want people to get their coffee and look at the sleeve and say, 'I wonder what my message is today?'" Spicer says.
- Though largely forgotten today, the British Columbia Provincial Police met many challenges over its 90 year history, writes Andrew Maksymchuk. In 1948 it was the first force to acquire an aircraft for police purposes and even managed to unofficially get two submarines for its marine division. It was absorbed into the RCMP in 1950.

June / July

- The Ontario Police College campus began life as a Royal Canadian Air Force pilot training station. The first recruit class moved into the old, hastily-built barrack huts in January 1963. It's the OPC's 50th anniversary this year. Recruits still leave with their 'BA' – not a Bachelor of Arts but the right to say 'Been to Aylmer.'

August / September

- A multi-disciplinary team of police and other professionals work together at Edmonton's Zebra Child Protection Centre, supporting physically or sexually abused children. Child friendly interview rooms help them relax



and volunteers accompany kids and families through the court process, showing them what to expect.

October

- The travelling public is not an enemy but an ally, says Matt Sheehy, who urges Canada to adopt smart systems and technologies to identify as many 'can fly' people as possible and get them out of the queue. "We need to move to a TRUST and THREAT based doctrine."
- The Mental Health Commission of Canada rolls out its first ever national mental health strategy, aimed at improving the mental health and well-being of all Canadians. Canada was the only G8 country without such a strategy, says commission CEO Louise Bradley. "We now have a blueprint, a very good one."

November

- An unconscious person is slumped over a steering wheel. "Opening the door, you notice a bucket on the floor filled with what looks like powdered chemicals, smell rotten eggs – and draw your last breath." RCMP Sgt. Larry Burden's warns about the alarming increase in H2S suicides and the urgent need to amend investigative and training policies.
- "Each month I will present information to help you build, maintain or rebuild your psychological armour to have a bulletproof mind," Stephanie Conn promises in her first *Blue Line* column. "I hope you find information that motivates you to inspect your armour and take a proactive approach to maintaining it. I promise to keep it practical and refrain from using psychobabble."

December

- Training in and using a simple seven hand signal system allows officers to work together in situations where speaking may compromise their objectives, writes Tom Wetzel. "This system can provide valuable uniformity in hand signals for not only your agency's officers but those from neighbouring services."



2013

January

- Policing is NOT a customer service profession, argues Richard Neil. "The best known saying in the customer service industry is 'the customer is always right'... As the guardians of justice, we daily enforce the law on drunk drivers, wife beaters, burglars, child molesters and murderers. Do we want to earn their repeat business? Are they always right? Heck, are they ever right?"

February

- We're being taught to put the human element back into reports, writes RCMP Cst. Deepak Prasad. "With video evidence supporting our written reports and notes, we can achieve that goal. The old days of being able to 'justify anything' are over. It's time we showed the public what we face every day."
- The Hamilton Police Service ditched all but ten of its 10 codes in favour of plain language over the radio. Frustrated with the confusion that comes from lack of standardization with neighbouring agencies, it took its cue from south of the border agencies which require plain language for all multi-agency incidents.

March

- "A sense of entitlement about what your agency should provide may get you killed," warns Michael Soden. "Develop the mindset of what you will do" in an active shooting situation. "You don't want your first thought to be 'damn, I should have trained for this'... superior training and mindset will defeat superior firepower."

April

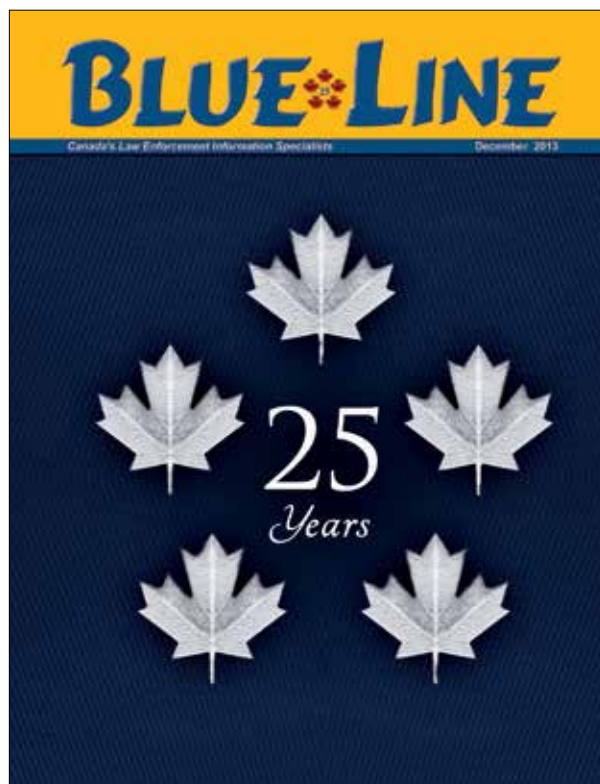
- Over 30 terabytes of data was processed in a massive operation to identify suspects after the Vancouver riot, writes Elvin Klassen. Fifty forensic analysts from multiple agencies spent more than 4,000 hours working around the clock to tag some 15,000 criminal acts and suspected rioters. The IACP recognized the huge effort with awards for excellence in forensic science and criminal investigation.
- "From the moment of accepting the oath of office," writes Robert Lunney, "every act performed, every decision made, every personal conclusion filed away composes the sum of individual worthiness, constitutes the reputation as a person and a police officer, and ultimately is enfolded in personal character."

May

- Firearms training is evolving from static, on-the-whistle, limited movement and unrealistic distances, threat cues and targets to a more relevant, realistic approach, writes Joel Johnston, better preparing officers for real-world armed encounters and greatly enhancing performance and survivability.
- Empathetic police work values justice and doesn't make excuses for criminal behaviour," writes Tom Wetzel, "but doesn't forget that we're all human and deserve clemency when appropriate." Develop trust with those you serve and you're "more likely to earn the community's support because it is aware of the risks [taken] for them."

June / July

- Faced with an almost 17 per cent increase in crime from the previous year, then Peterborough Police Force Insp. Gordon Dawson designed one of the first successful Canadian community policing programs.



Begun in 1978, it reduced calls for service for the next decade – and remains a cornerstone to this day.

August / September

- Police helicopters are "not about headlines and statistics; they are about a lack of headlines," writes Dave Brown. "After all, when was the last time you opened up a newspaper and read, 'Nobody was hurt last night.'"
- After 44 years in policing, Victoria Police Department Chief Jamie Graham is retiring (for the third time) in December. "Policing has been very good to me," Graham says. "I owe the organizations (RCMP, the VPD and the VicPD) so much for giving me the opportunities to be a part of an amazing team."

October

- All the officer Aaron White polled could all state the "21 foot rule" but when tested visually, their estimates of that distance ranged from 11 to 17 feet. Not one could draw and shoot the assailant before he could get the knife to them," White wrote. "They had never actually seen what the "reactionary gap" was and so had no visual reference."

November

- A police officer's uniform conveys the power and authority of the person wearing it, writes Richard R. Johnson. Research proves it has a powerful psychological impact. "Selecting a uniform style, following regulations on properly wearing the uniform, maintaining uniforms, and designing policies to address when officers may wear plainclothes, should command serious attention from department managers."

December

- *Blue Line Magazine* Celebrates it's 250th issue & 25 years of publishing for the Canadian law enforcement industry with a special anniversary edition.



BEYOND SIMPLE ENFORCEMENT

by Bill Grodzinski

Celebrating its 46th year of operation, GO Transit has evolved from a single rail line running along the shores of Lake Ontario between Toronto and Hamilton to a network carrying 65 million passengers a year across an 11,000 square kilometre area.

History

As the popularity of GO Transit grew each year, it became evident the system needed a unit dedicated to keeping passengers safe and maintaining the integrity of the newly introduced proof-of-payment honour fare system.

GO hired its first transit enforcement officers in 1988. They were sworn in as special constables in June 1992 through a sponsorship program with the Ontario Provincial Police, receiving limited police authority. They were rebranded as transit safety officers (TSO) in 2009, when the unit underwent wholesale changes in many different areas, including uniforms and mandate.

The transit safety model represented an overall shift in philosophy at GO Transit toward becoming more customer service and safety focused, enhancing its mandate beyond simply enforcement.

Transit safety officers are responsible for enforcing specific provincial laws and all of the Criminal Code on GO Transit property. One of the main laws officers use is Metrolinx By-law No. 2, which contains guidelines that govern the fare system and passenger behaviour. It allows officers to issue violation and provincial offence notices when these rules are broken.

Officers carry handcuffs, expandable batons and OC Foam as their use of force options. They have numerous obligations and duties throughout the transit system, specifically to conduct mobile patrol and provide officer presence. They also handle calls relating to parking complaints, trespassing and illegal activity along the railway lines and train-related fatalities.

In conjunction with customer attendants (COs) (provincial offences officers) TSOs also conduct proof-of-payment checks on trains to maintain the integrity of the honour fare system. Field officers are supported by a centralized dispatch centre providing a crucial communication link around the clock.



Structure

Transit safety has 79 sworn TSOs, 16 COs, eight full time dispatchers and a fleet of more than 20 specially marked vehicles equipped with emergency equipment, mobile workstations and a UHF radio system linked to the bus and rail network. The unit reports directly to the safety and security director.

Transit safety has worked directly with all Toronto area police services and the coroners office on a service recovery protocol to decrease the length of delays following fatalities and collisions.

This protocol is designed to ensure trains are released more quickly after being involved in a fatality. While death investigations must be completed in accordance with the law and the highest level of thoroughness, rush hour trains carry more than 2,000 passengers. The impact of a rail corridor closure can quickly escalate to involve tens of thousands of customers, with no possibility of re-routing as with vehicular traffic.

Delays related to fatalities have resulted in additional medical emergencies, panic and passenger self-evacuation onto potentially live tracks; all can pose real challenges to respond-

ers. Past incidents routinely took three or more hours for release of the train and the trapped passengers. The coroners protocol has enabled quicker releases, with a goal of a quality investigation and optimal 90 minute release.

The protocol is based on police and the coroner determining a fatality as non-suspicious in nature. A transit safety sergeant attends all occurrences and acts as GO's emergency incident co-ordinator, directing TSOs to assist as required to support the investigation. This can include helping to arrange interviews with the train crew, reviewing other available evidence such as on-board train video and post-incident data downloads from locomotive and signalling equipment.

If the coroner and police are satisfied that the fatality was a suicide, they can authorize release of the affected train, speeding up the resumption of normal service. The protocol has been successful in dramatically reducing the length of delays following fatalities.

Transit safety is an active supporter of the national railway safety education program Operation Lifesaver, which uses age-appropriate material to educate the public on the dangers of trespassing on or near train tracks.

Qualified TSOs visit schools and community events to promote this important safety message. Transit safety also actively participates in many other safety initiatives through partnerships with other agencies, including Mothers against Drunk Driving, 'Lock It or Lose It' campaigns and the Ministry of Transportation's 'Do the Bright Thing' pedestrian safety program.



tificate of results or special constable applicant certificate. After screening, selected applicants undergo further testing and must pass several different interviews and an OPP background check and psychological assessment. After a final review by a leadership team, they are offered employment pending successful completion of a 16 week training regimen and six month probationary period.

Customer service

GO Transit drafted a passenger charter in 2009 to promote an ongoing commitment to customer service. One of the promises made to passengers is to "always take your safety seriously." Officers are dedicated to delivering on that promise and ensuring a safe and secure experience for all.

A typical shift riding the rails could see a TSO interact with hundreds of customers, from regular daily commuters to the thousands of people attending special events in downtown Toronto. This work environment presents many potential challenges, but a customer service approach has proven to resonate with all. TSOs have learned that treating people with respect is paramount to success.

Customer service remains a focal point through the fare evasion process. As an alternative to issuing Provincial Offence Notices for fare related matters, TSOs may issue violation notices, permitting the customer to work through the compliance and prosecution services office, established in 2010. Through an alternative dispute resolution process, custom-

ers can request a review of their violation via email, telephone or in-person with a review and resolution officer. A customer may proceed to request a hearing after a review if they still wish. This new process is more efficient and frees up valuable court time for more contentious issues.

System safety

Committed to eliminating the risk of injury to workers, passengers and the general public, the system safety office is entrusted with ensuring that all GO operating divisions comply with all relevant safety acts, regulations, guidelines and industry best practices.

System safety strives to continually improve safety performance levels by identifying and assessing risks, implementing controls and resources to address those risks and ensuring that employees and contractors are trained in safety management policies and procedures.

Recruiting

Thousands of people apply each year for TSO positions, which require an OACP cer-

Training ranges from classroom academics to dynamic use of force scenarios with professional actors simulating real-life situations. Recruits are further mentored by field coach officers and are also trained by the compliance and prosecution services team.

Future

Future challenges for the GO Safety and Security Division include the upcoming 2015 Pan/Parapan Am Games and major expansion projects such as the revitalization of Union Station and the Union-Pearson Rail Link.

Growth in public transit continues across the Toronto and Hamilton area. Ensuring the GO system remains one of the safest in North America is a growing responsibility.

Bill Grodzinski is the safety and security director for GO Transit, a division of Metrolinx, a former chief superintendent in charge of the OPP Traffic Safety Division and a former contributor to *Blue Line*. Visit gotransit.com or email william.grodzinski@gotransit.com for more information.

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RENEWAL

FROM A COMMUNITY BASE

A foundation building process is about to end

by Tom Rataj

Crime scene management is a complex process to teach in Afghanistan because there are many agencies involved in investigating major incidents. They all arrive at scenes and more-or-less independently do or take what they need for their purposes and leave.

Needless to say, scene management, evidence continuity, security and cross contamination are problems, as is a lack of information sharing.

The police staff college is working on a master's degree program featuring local and international training venues (including one in Turkey). Some local college staff are going to the UK to receive management training to operate the training facility. The college will eventually transition to a co-management model, with EUPOL and local staff running it together.

As in Kunduz, much of the staff college training is discussion-based because literacy rates, even among experienced police commanders, is quite low. Most work limits the amount of reading and writing to avoid exposing the low literacy rates of some students, which might jeopardise their positions.

Senior managers are provided with media training – a completely new concept to most of them. Social media (Facebook and Twitter) is coming, but it's only really relevant in Kabul and other large cities where the Internet and cellular telephone service is available and

affordable to more people.

Supply and equipment management is also taught so that students learn how to procure materials and equipment once they run out of what EUPOL supplied.

We were able to sit in on several classroom sessions, one led by a local Afghan instructor and monitored by a EUPOL instructor and the other led by two Romanian EUPOL instructors (teaching in English) and translated into Dari by a local interpreter.

While most students are male, there are a growing number of female officers being hired so some courses are taught for their specific needs and specialized job functions.

Female officers

In the afternoon we travelled back to the EUPOL HQ for a very interesting and enlightening session with 11 local female police officers.

Their role is "very important," an older female officer said, "because in an Islamic country they need female police officers to attend scenes to deal with and protect women and children."

She told about how a suspected suicide bomber dressed in a Burqa had to be searched by a female officer, who discovered the bomber was actually a man. The situation was resolved safely.

In another case, she was summoned to a drug search in a house. A female occupant sat in a back room but none of the male officers

could go in, so she dealt with the woman, who turned out to be concealing a weapon and may have evaded arrest if no female officers had been present.

The woman had worked as a police officer for five years before the Taliban came to power. She fled to Pakistan as a refugee and rejoined when she returned. Her husband wasn't happy, accusing her of not being a true Muslim. He frequently beat her so she left him, determined to stay with the force.

The second female police officer I talked to was younger and works in a family response unit in Kabul. She deals with domestic violence cases, which includes investigation, mediation and finding safe shelter for abused women and children.

She related a case she had investigated a few months earlier where a husband and his brother had beaten a woman. She helped the women escape the situation but then had her own security issues. Her work had so upset the victim's husband that he threatened her.

In a similar case she helped a suicidal woman escape an abusive marriage where she was a man's second wife. The officer sheltered her in her own apartment but the husband complained to her police district commander that she was abusing her powers and she was eventually forced to take her back.

Unlike the first female officer, this woman's husband is very open-minded about her job. Unfortunately her children sometimes get harassed at school by other students.

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Police districts

The following day we visited Police District 9 (PD9) to meet with Colonel Najibulla Samsoor, the unit commander. He has a master's degree and was working on his PhD from a civilian university. He was educated by the Russians during the occupation.

PD9 is the central police district in Kabul and is home to 600,000 people, most of the foreign military compounds, the counter narcotics ministry, Supreme Court and the east side of the Kabul International Airport. It operates 26 checkpoints and three key traffic roundabouts. A forested area frequently used by Taliban to launch mortars and rockets against nearby targets is also in the district.

Almost 300 patrol officers work in PD9. Most have very little training and it's difficult justifying more because many leave when they finish their three-year contracts. There are also 40 CID personnel and several police women in the family response unit.

One of Samsoor's biggest complaints is the corruption at government agencies, including police. He also complained about the poor behaviour of some of his officers. He had recently visited Sweden as part of his training and development and found it very interesting to see policing in action there, especially the community based component.

I asked how he felt about foot patrols. "It has a good role, it's useful and effective. The people feel better about the officers getting out of their cars instead of just racing by and leaving clouds of dust. It builds a better relationship with the people and is more effective." He wasn't so positive about bicycle patrols though, suggesting with a chuckle that they are for postal carriers.

One of his biggest operational challenges is the resources that he must dedicate to running checkpoints. This leaves very few officers available to do actual police work. They end up spending a lot of time fighting insurgents and the Taliban instead of dealing with community demands.

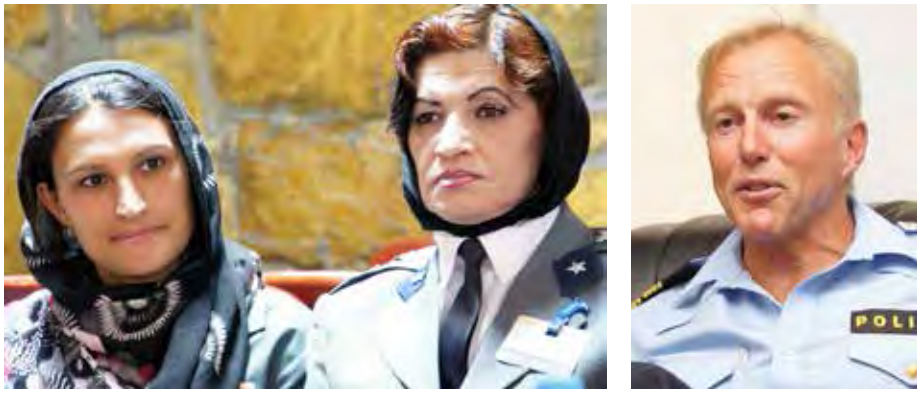
Before EUPOL arrived and started training he said they knew very little about international standards, human rights, tactics and training and modern methods of operation.

Samsoor's first mentors were US soldiers, who unfortunately knew very little about police work. The EUPOL mentors are actual police officers so they give very good advice and guidance. His mentors when I was there were a German and a Dutch police officer. EUPOL also brought lots of new equipment, he added, which helps him run a better operation.

Computers help greatly by replacing hand-written reports and records. Networking, Internet and email is all in the works and they hope to get access to the National Information Management System (NIMS), the Afghan intelligence network.

We toured the facility and grounds and watched a riot squad practice session in the parking lot. I later had a private tour of PD11, courtesy of my RCMP handler Jason Plomp. EUPOL had been working there for six months, taking over from the army, which had provided mostly logistical training.

The PD11 commander said EUPOL's most important contributions to the operation were training, mentorship and equipment. The



Left: Visiting with a couple of the female Afghani officers; Right: Karl Roghe, Head of Mission

training and mentoring was really helpful in teaching how to properly manage cases and run the business side of a police district, said Samsoor.

PD11 is a complete operation, including personnel, logistics, training, routine operations and a radio dispatch and operations room with 25 or more dispatchers at any given time. It also has investigative, family violence, human rights and intelligence sections.

Head of mission

We regrouped at EUPOL HQ, enjoyed another Afghan dinner buffet and then met with EUPOL's Head of Mission, Karl Åke Roghe, a Swedish police commissioner.

Roghe said he would be filing a positive report to the EU because he could see that the situation was changing for the better. Police development ranges widely from province to province; some are making good headway while others are making little or none.

Asked about the 200 Afghan police officers killed each month, he said that part of the problem is that police often bear the brunt of attacks because they operate 24/7, while the Afghan army usually goes home at night. He also noted that police often end up involved in combat activities which should really be done by the properly trained and equipped army.

Afghan police have made great progress but still have much to learn, Roghe admitted. EUPOL's general withdrawal in 2014 may jeopardise this. They will soon have to rely on the local instructors EUPOL trained.

A 10 year vision for civilian policing will see 15,000 female police officers working in regular police roles in addition to their current limited specialty jobs. Roghe believes Afghans realize they need more female officers.

Later in the evening I had a one-on-one discussion with Hussain Moin, monitoring and investigation co-ordinator of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission.

The number of human rights complaints have gone up because more people have been educated about the human rights code, he explained, but actual violations have declined because officers were taught about human rights and the consequences of violating the code.

Corruption

One of the biggest problems in Afghanistan is the systemic corruption at all levels.

This is further complicated by lack of skills and training. Prosecutors and judges also often have few or no qualifications or legal training. Some prosecutors are starting to come into the system with a university degree, but it's often not related to law and legal processes.

The general literacy and qualifications of some judges is questionable, leading to speculation that they obtained their positions in return for bribes.

The concept of corruption is unusual. Afghan police officers consider a case to be corruption only if they did not get their fair share of a bribe, a EUPOL officer explained.

One of many problems cited with police training at the entry levels is that for the past 10 years, recruits have received only very basic training and little legal instruction. They are essentially just taught first-aid and how to shoot and run a checkpoint. This is slowly changing, with crime scene management, evidence preservation and collection and more legal training being added.

Conclusions

My trip to Afghanistan was an amazing experience on both a personal and professional level. It's sad to see so many people living in such terrible conditions. Almost everything is in disrepair and strewn with garbage. The general level of security is very low. Afghans apparently don't often dream about the future, or even tomorrow, because they have little confidence that it will ever happen.

The role of EUPOL in developing civilian policing is incredibly complicated, difficult and challenging, but will hopefully help to eventually bring peace to the country.

It has been a foundation building process that the Afghans will need to continue. It's hoped the thorough training and mentoring and the train-the-trainer programs will give them the tools and skills to continue the process.

Unfortunately, EUPOL's current hands-on role has already started to scale back, something that I think is a few years too early. The contribution of Canadians has been positive and will hopefully help the Afghans secure a better future.

Tom Rataj is *Blue Line's* Technology columnist and can be reached at technews@blueline.ca.



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Educating the thin blue line

25 years of professionalizing policing

The idea for “Science Beat” came from journalist Chris Mooney and scientist Sheril Kirshenbaum. Their book, *Unscientific America: How Scientific Illiteracy Threatens Our Future* outlined a disturbing picture of how the general public is not knowledgeable about many basic scientific concepts (e.g., only 50 per cent of American adults know that the earth orbits the sun once a year).

Among many of the key messages that I took was that scientists are, in part, to blame for the scientific literacy problem. The authors argued that scientists “talk far too much to themselves and far too little to everybody else.”

Mooney and Kirshenbaum criticized scientists for complaining that non-scientists do not listen to the advice they publish in academic journals. They argued that scientists should stop ‘snottin-and-bawling’ in their ivy



towers about the lack of interest in their work and take it upon themselves to communicate their research findings to the general public in easy to understand language. I have always agreed with the authors’ message, but decided to take action.

How could I, in my own little way, contribute to educating police officers about the scientific findings from a wide range of

policing research, ultimately improving their work and lives.

Then it hit me – *Blue Line*! I immediately thought of this independent magazine and pitched the idea of a regular science column to Publisher Morley Lymburner and Senior Editor Mark Reesor. My idea was approved without hesitation. *Blue Line* came to mind because it has always published, without fail, summaries of the scientific studies that my colleagues and I have conducted on various policing topics. The publication and, more generally, embracing of scientific findings by the staff are commendable. Indeed, the open acceptance and promotion of science is praiseworthy as it means the magazine recognizes the value in police officers being open-minded, curious and intellectual. Granted, the magazine is also about entertaining and connecting law enforcement officers, but it understands the inherent value that science holds for the policing profession.

Blue Line also appreciates, more than most scientists, that the findings from policing research have little value if police officers do not understand or appreciate the research and, more importantly, are unaware that the research even exists. The magazine is also a very important outlet for researchers, like myself, to learn about the issues that matter most to police officers. More policing researchers need to subscribe and adjust their programs of research to match the issues that are at the forefront of policing.

Blue Line is a vital Canadian educational forum for police officers and researchers. A scan of topics over the past few years shows the range of important scientific issues covered. For instance, contributors have published findings on the effect of shiftwork on performance, the use of stable isotope analysis to predict the origins of unidentified human remains, how it is possible to use the Internet to study gangs, the issues surrounding policing and PTSD, the challenges of moving into management and many more important topics.

It is abundantly clear that *Blue Line* is contributing to the professionalization of policing and will continue to do so far into the future. Congratulations Morley, Mark and all of the staff for the remarkable contributions to policing over the past 25 years! Thank you for providing a forum for scientists to communicate their messages to those who matter the most. We all look forward to the 50th Anniversary!

Brent Snook, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., is an associate professor in the Psychology branch of Memorial University in St. Johns Newfoundland. Contact him at bsnook@mun.ca or 709 864-3101 for more information. r 709 864-3101 for more information.

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The Foundation's services include electronic health records, a state-of-the-art secure database, a 24/7 emergency hotline for first responders, plus customized identification products.

The Canadian MedicAlert Foundation and the Alzheimer Society of Canada have come together to launch the MedicAlert Safely Home program to help Canadians with dementia live as safely as possible. The nation-wide program is designed to quickly help identify those who are lost and assist in a safe return home.

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and capture of all electronic data while concurrently providing the ability to scan and capture a complete image of both sides of an ID card or license while reading all data from both the 2 dimensional barcode (PDF 417) and the magnetic stripe utilized on ID cards and drivers licenses.

In addition, the ID card or license can be positioned on the scratch proof glass lens of the Model 280, and with the press of a button a full high resolution image of the ID is captured and attached to the data stream. With the ability to quickly and easily marry the electronic data to the image, the Model 280 provides a capability that is being required by an increasing number of applications.

K. Foden Artworks



K Foden Artworks specializes in custom hand drawn portraiture and photo reproductions. It was created in May 2012 by Karen Foden who during a trip took a simple photo of a horse and turned it into a hand drawn portrait displaying a high degree of artistic skill.

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*Facing up to
the pros and cons*



by Dave Brown

The human body is amazing resilient and has evolved into a durable and complex system of physiological and psychological self-protection mechanisms. It is incredibly hard to stop when it doesn't want to be – and when it's bent on destroying you or someone else, no “magic bullet” will miraculously stop it with one shot.

Aside from a sniper shooting from a stable position, no bullet outside of a Hollywood movie will immediately incapacitate a goal-oriented human, bent on causing deadly harm, in a dynamic life-threatening situation.

While many factors have been considered (and then discarded by experts) in the search for the elusive “one-shot stop,” there are only two main scientific variables that directly relate to how quickly and efficiently an officer can stop a threat: shot placement and shot penetration.

Both can be somewhat controlled; one by good training and the other by good weapon and ammunition selection. After that, it is a matter of chance. Bullets do funny things in bodies.

A pistol has one advantage; it is handy. It is not a rifle or shotgun, nor does it have the velocity to reliably penetrate deep enough to cause immediate incapacitation, but the best gun in the world is the one you have when you need it the most.

Shotguns extend the range for officers and can be reliably and accurately fired at intermediate ranges by almost anyone with some degree of good training. They require few fine motor skills and deliver a massive amount of firepower to the fight. The problem has always been that shotgun training has traditionally lagged behind the quality of handgun training. An entire generation of police officers don't



appreciate their advantages.

Now enter the patrol rifle. It extends a patrol officer's response range even further and is both easy to shoot and reasonably accurate at intermediate to longer-range encounters. In ten years, I predict every Canadian officer will have quick access to a high magazine capacity semi-automatic rifle in his or her patrol car – but what about short-range encounters where you approach into shotgun and even handgun distances?

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Well... that's not true and we are here to prove it.

The setup

This is not the first test to directly compare the penetrative capabilities of high-power rifles with pistol-calibre carbines, nor will it be the last. Test after test has shown that a patrol carbine chambered in either .223 Remington or 5.56mm and loaded with modern police ammunition is safer to shoot and more effective in terminal ballistics. So why do so many people still believe a high-power rifle will over-penetrate more than a pistol or even a similar rifle chambered for a pistol cartridge?

One reason may be that many people have seen the penetrative capability of a full metal jacket (FMJ) bullet, but law enforcement patrol rifles are not confined to the same Hague Convention on Rules of Warfare from 1907 as the military. Nor have ammunition and bullet manufacturers been sitting on their primers for the past 20 years.

So the premise of these tests was simple – to test the viability of pistol-calibre carbines against rifle-calibre carbines for patrol use in head-to-head penetration tests. If pistol-calibre carbines are to be acceptable or even preferred for patrol use, they must penetrate deep enough to incapacitate without causing undue hazard to others, and their shot must be more accurate than a handgun.

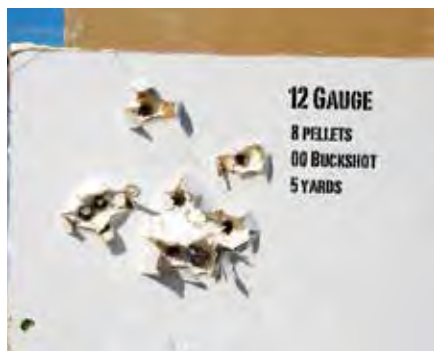
The questions

- Will a pistol-calibre carbine improve penetration without putting others in greater harm?
- Will a pistol-calibre carbine enhance shot placement capability over a handgun?

The tests

First, let's have a moment of silence for the 60 or so water-filled milk jugs who gave up their lives for the benefit of scientific research.

While water jugs might not directly relate to more scientific tests using standardized bal-



listics gelatin, the numbers I recorded matched amazingly well with FBI test results.

Standard-issue tactical police rounds were first fired over a chronograph to determine muzzle velocity, then shot into a row of five water-filled milk jugs, six inches in depth, at common encounter distances to determine a base penetration depth. Once the base penetration was determined, we set up a stand with two milk jugs, a simulated wall with two layers of 5/8-inch drywall and a cardboard target, representing a bystander on the other side of a wall.

The exact same tests were done with a shotgun loaded with a standard police load of buckshot and slugs. The rifles were fired at typical encounter lengths, roughly the distance from the middle of an urban street to the side door of a house. The shotgun loaded with buckshot was fired the length of a short interior hallway and slugs at about the length of an average suburban yard.

The results

.223 Remington - The Federal Tactical TRU .223 round, loaded with the Sierra 55-grain hollow-point boat tail bullet, was fired from a Sako Varmint bolt action rifle with a 20-inch, 1-in-12 twist barrel, using the extraordinary Leupold Mark AR 1.5-4x20mm scope, suitable for everything from near-contact distance to 300 yards or more. Factory velocities are listed at 3220 feet per second and actual velocity on the test day was 3247 feet per second.

Initial penetration tests showed the .223 bullet made it through one full water jug and the first side of the second jug. Only fragments were recovered from the bottom. (Interestingly enough, this almost perfectly matches the 11.25-inch penetration into ballistics gelatin, as performed by the FBI. The recovered fragments looked exactly the same as those recovered in the FBI tests.)

When fired in the room simulation test at 20 yards, the .223 round was again stopped before it exited the second jug, leaving the drywall untouched.

9mm Luger - We used the Winchester Ranger SXT law enforcement round, loaded with a 147-grain hollow point bullet. Factory velocities

are listed as 990 feet per second when fired from a 4 1/2-inch barrel handgun.

The pistol-calibre carbine used was the new JR Carbine, manufactured by Just Right Carbines in Canandaigua, New York. Chambered for 9mm Luger, it was specially modified for target shooting with a Hogue overmoulded forend, Magpul CTR stock and EO Tech holographic combat electronic sight. It uses Glock handgun magazines.

The SXT rounds chronographed at 1125 feet per second out of the 19-inch barrel, a considerable jump from the factory velocity out of a handgun barrel.

Initial penetration tests showed the 9mm hollow point round made it cleanly through three water-filled jugs and stopped just as it entered the fourth. The bullet was recovered in an almost textbook perfect expansion which again closely matched the

FBI result in 16-inches into gelatin.

The interesting result was the room simulation. The 9mm SXT penetrated two water jugs and both layers of 5/8-inch drywall. It expended all its energy in the drywall, leaving only fragments and a dent on the front face of the cardboard target.

00-buckshot - Fired at five yards, penetrated two jugs, two layers of drywall and had enough energy left to send a bowling pin flying off the back of the stand. (When fired at the same distance as the rifle, it performed more like eight individual .33-calibre bullets, with most stopping in the first or second water jug.)





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12-gauge slug - Slugs have the reputation of penetrating almost anything and this was proven in a dramatic fashion. At 12 yards, it punched all the way through five water-filled jugs, two layers of drywall and cleanly through a sixth water jug. It was never found. (Just for the future reference of those politicians who would like to see a return to the military-issue FMJ 9mm, a test 125-grain full metal jacket bullet made it completely through three water-filled jugs, both layers of drywall and punched a clean hole through both sides of the 'innocent' cardboard target on the far side of the wall.)



The real world

There is no such thing as a free lunch. A bullet that penetrates enough to meet the FBI minimum criteria will penetrate walls and bystanders. The best backstop is hitting your target.

The bottom line – pistol-calibre carbines penetrate more than rifles but not as much as people think.

One of the problems with existing tests is that they seek to equalize factors that are never equal. In real life encounters, handguns might be considered seven yard defensive weapons. After that, accuracy falls off rapidly. Shotguns with buckshot can be effective out to 12 yards or more. Rifles are effective to 200 yards or more. (There are many factors that dictate the actual combat effectiveness of rifles, including the rifle, sight system, nature of the threat and the time available to defeat the threat.)

Shoulder-fired carbines are easier to shoot than handguns, increasing their hit potential. With modern electronic sights, they are potentially more accurate and develop higher velocities, which enhances terminal performance.

If an officer misses their intended target, a .223 will generally be safer to bystanders in an urban environment after passing through walls. Even at close range, they can be considered safer because of their fragility.

Other bullets will perform very differently, but with intelligent ammunition selection, .223 rounds on average will penetrate less than police-issue hollow point handgun rounds and can be considered safer for use even in close quarters in a rural or urban environment. While pistol-calibre carbines may be initially tempting for extending the range over a handgun and for commonality of magazines, their

potential for greater penetration may negate their suitability for many agencies.

Canada is quickly moving to a scenario where every armed officer will have access to a handgun on their side and a patrol carbine and shotgun in a car rack. Ammunition manufacturers are constantly updating law enforcement ammunition and the rounds used in this test are already seriously outdated.

So after all these exhaustive tests and a respectful burial of 60 dead milk jugs, which firearm would I choose?

That's easy. The one in my hand when I need it the most.

Dave Brown is *Blue Line Magazine's* Automotive and Firearms editor as well as general staff writer. He may be reached by email at brown@blueline.ca.

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Well past time for change

by Danette Dooley

Janet Merlo worked for the RCMP for almost two decades. What started out as the career of a lifetime quickly turned into a gut-wrenching, humiliating experience as Merlo would become physically sick knowing the harassment she would face.

The Carbonear, Newfoundland native was among the first female RCMP officers to publicly allege she had experienced sexual harassment and gender discrimination while serving on Canada's national police force.

Merlo joined at age 22. Over the years, she says, wearing the red serge destroyed not only her career but also her mental well-being and marriage.

"I loved frontline policing. I never wanted to move up the chain and be management. I liked the hands on of getting in the car every day and not knowing what you are going to be dealing with before you went home. I would have stayed 35 years had the circumstances been different," Merlo said during a recent interview at a local coffee shop in St. John's.

Merlo says, like hundreds of others who have come forward with similar allegations, she kept quiet for years about the harassment because, she says, there was no one to tell – but tell, she does, in her recently released book *No One to Tell: Breaking my Silence on Life in the RCMP* (Breakwater Books, 2013).

The book could also be called 'In her own words' as editor Leslie Vryenhoek does a great job in letting Merlo tell her story – the good and the bad, the highs and the lows.

"When you know the guys in the office are calling you 'the f--ing woman with the big mouth' when you bring up issues of officer safety, it just breaks your spirit. At a point I used to get so physically ill going into that police station... I'd be puking. I'd clean up, brush my teeth, put on my uniform and go out and pretend life was normal."

The book is not only about the alleged harassment and how that wore her down, it also touches upon numerous aspects of police work that officers face every day – teenagers who are caught shoplifting, drug addicts committing crimes, parents who need to be reported to authorities for suspected child abuse and having to explain to a family that their loved one has just been suddenly killed.

Such stories give outsiders a glimpse into what police work is all about.

However, the allegations Merlo addresses in her book, if proven in court, will prove she was a victim of harassment and abuse. There's the supervisor who kept a blow up doll in his office and, on night shift, would ask Merlo to stand next to it to see who was taller. There's the boss who, once he found out Merlo was pregnant, suggested the next time she keep her legs closed.

Merlo also tells how she was devastated when troop mate Cpl. Catherine Galliford came forward with similar allegations.

Galliford was the face in front of the



camera during high-profile cases like the Air India disaster and the Robert Pickton mass-murder case.

Galliford told CBC TV's Natalie Clancy in a 2011 interview about the corrosive sexual discrimination and harassment she says she faced on the job.

"Onscreen, she looked slender, stressed, and broken – a far cry from the vibrant, cheerful girl I remembered at Depot... Listening to Catherine brought me to tears. So much of her story echoed mine," Merlo wrote.

Left the force

Merlo's entire policing career was spent in British Columbia. Depressed and suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder, she left the force in 2010, having signed off on a medical discharge.

In his introduction to the book, well known journalist Linden MacIntyre noted that in March 2012, Merlo filed a class-action lawsuit, expecting dozens of women to come forward with supporting stories of their unhappy experiences in the RCMP. Within months, MacIntyre writes there were hundreds – women fed up with being silent about the sexism and abuse that had derailed their careers.

"As of the last court date in June there were 282 women," Merlo says. Her case is expected back before the courts in 2014.

Merlo, who has moved back to Newfoundland with her two daughters, makes it clear early in the book that her intention is not to bash the RCMP.

She's proud of the organization, she writes, and the amazing members she worked with over the years. The vast majority of members she knew are decent, hard-working police officers, she says.

It's a small minority, she says, who make life unbearable for many good members and for women, especially, she writes.

The bullying and harassment, she says, takes an astounding toll on the lives of both women and men and, she says, on "the ability of Canada's national police force to serve and protect our communities effectively."

"I have to be stronger than those who hide behind their false screens and try to break others by hurling abuse. It's well past time to speak out for change," Merlo writes.

Danette Dooley is Blue Line's East Coast correspondent. She can be reached at dooley@blueonline.ca

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The highlight for Subaru has to be the 40th anniversary of the Symmetrical Full-Time All-Wheel Drive system, which has been making Subaru's reputation. Of course, any all-wheel drive system has the potential to inspire confidence, particularly when the weather takes a turn for the worse — but Subaru's symmetrical full-time AWD enjoys a healthy advantage because it's always on and always providing extra traction, safety and security under all driving conditions. Plus, the low centre of gravity of the BOXER engine and the symmetrical layout provides unmatched balance, efficiency, safety and smooth power delivery.

Added to all 4 cylinder models is the Lineartronic™ CVT (Continuously Variable Transmission) – and thanks to this innovative new transmission, the Subaru now achieves even better acceleration, smoother performance, and significantly improved fuel economy.

However, there is more to the manufacturer's name than this world-renowned technology. Indeed, Subaru also managed to render the notion of garbage obsolete, by being the first to achieve ZERO landfill status in its North American factory. As if it was not enough, Subaru is also firmly positioning itself as one of the safest brands of vehicles out there. On top of

earning IIHS's Top Safety Pick Award for the fourth year in a row, the company recently received 5-star overall scores in the NHTSA crash tests, for the 2014 Outback, Legacy, and Forester.

In fact, the 2014 Forester is the only S.U.V. tested by the IIHS that aced every aspect of the small overlap crash test. There is thus nothing shocking in the fact that Motor Trend named it S.U.V. of the year.

In brief, Subaru appears set to continue deploying the efforts that has guaranteed its success over the years, and to keep holding the belief that it will help Canadians to face the many challenges of everyday driving.



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2014 LEGACY



Confidence in Motion



Transferring knowledge can be tricky

25 years??? Really? Wow!

That's a good long run for a magazine. I am impressed. In this digital age, it can be hard for print media to compete with electronic stuff. We seem to have no shortage of places to get information. However I find that one of the major problems with all the info floating around cyberspace is that it's really hard figuring out which stuff is worth listening to. Any idiot can – and does – post stuff on the net.

There's a lot of rubbish readily available to all the naive suckers who seem happy to consume it. Consider, for example, all the info about diets. As we all know, wheat is essential/going to kill you/irrelevant/poison/sometimes bad. Or all of the above.

There is so much information and misinformation out there that a whole new area of practice has developed in recent years called "knowledge transfer." Originally this referred to ensuring simply that people in one arm of a company knew what people down the hall were up to. It has broadened over the years to include transfer of knowledge among different fields and, in particular, trying to find ways of "translating" highly technical knowledge from



one field to another. It is not, of course, simply a matter of sending a memo. There is always a context and a caveat – language which might mean one thing in one area could mean something else altogether in another field.

Even common every day words can take on specific meanings. Take the word "significant," for example. In most scientific research, the

word simply refers to the outcome of a statistical process. A "significant" finding might be trivial – but if it meets certain statistical criteria, it is called "significant." In most of the real world though, the word means something more akin to "worthy of note."

Where good media differs from the Internet drivel is in its ability to separate the wheat (real facts and knowledge) from the chaff. I like to think that what I do in this column is "knowledge transfer." Much as the tone is often not particularly serious, the content is. Before I write any column, there is research involved – and it is research from reliable sources – like actual data, for example.

Take one of my favourite pet peeve issues – the common myth that police officers commit suicide as often as I change my underwear. Don't get me wrong – even one suicide is three too many – but in spite of the gazillion web sites dedicated to this topic, few have real data to support their claims. Why do we care?

We care because we really do want to prevent suicides. If we go off half-cocked thinking there is some special reason why police officers kill themselves, we may miss the real causes – which are the same in policing as for anyone else – family and relationship issues, depression, substance use, financial problems. It hasn't a thing to do with bad guys so we need reliable sources or we will never really address the problem.

What does this have to do with knowledge transfer and *Blue Line*? Legitimate media engages in a practice called "fact checking." If someone wants to publish something, they have to offer some evidence they actually know what they are talking about. There are various ways to do this. Editors may phone experts and confirm the facts to be published. In my case, that comes in the way of professional credentials and licensure. If I write a bunch of unsupported malarkey in this column, my regulatory body can – and will – get on my case. You'd be surprised how many media psychologists have lost their licenses or decided to hand them in – people like Dr. Phil, for example.

Good print media has the time and where-withal to verify that the people who are writing have actually done their homework and know what they are talking about. If *Blue Line* gets a submission on a topic related to psychology but not written by someone with credentials in this field, for example, they run it past me. It does not mean that I have to agree with or approve it – but I can pick out baloney pretty well.

I note that many of you who have media experience are rolling your eyes. You likely have had the experience of being interviewed by the media and having two words you said completely taken out of context. Yup, me too. Again, it

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means we have to choose our words carefully. Even simple words can mean different things.

I used to hear police officers talk about "files." To me, a file is a cardboard paper thing folded in half – you can stick papers in it. What you call a file I would call a "case." I guess that is the other part of knowledge transfer – being able to interpret and evaluate what you read – an informed consumer of information. Just because someone said it, claims someone said it or posted it on the net does not make it fact – and just because you don't happen to agree with it doesn't make it folly.

You have to use your judgment about what information you use and how you use it. You also have to hope that the public and your colleagues do the same thing. Alas, it is often a futile hope – but you gotta do the best you can – or you can try to focus on reliable sources. You do that every day in your work. You might want to do that with the media as well.

Why read anything at all if there is so much garbage out there? Remember that competency we actually use to select new officers? I believe it is called "continuous learning orientation?" That's why – because the scariest people are the people who don't know what they don't know.

Keep reading.

Dr. Dorothy Cotton is *Blue Line's* psychology columnist, she can be reached at deepblue@blueline.ca

The staff and faculty of the Dalhousie University **Police Leadership Program** would like to congratulate **Blue Line Magazine** on 25 years of publishing excellence!

I have been with the university for almost 16 years and have always had an issue of *Blue Line* on my desk, and cannot imagine it any other way.



The magazine brings various police organizations together from across this country, so we are kept up to date on what everyone is doing. Achievements for organizations and individuals are frequently marked. There is no other resource that provides this much news within the policing community.

Morley's commentaries are engaging and thought-provoking. I always read them first, and I look forward to reading them for many years to come.

Congratulations to Morley, Mary and the entire *Blue Line* family on your 25th anniversary!

Sherry Carmont,
Police Leadership Program Manager
College of Continuing Education,
Dalhousie University

A BETTER BREATHALYZER ON THE HORIZON

WASHINGTON - To gauge whether suspects involved in accidents or routine traffic stops have been driving drunk, police officers pair field sobriety tests with breathalyzers, which signal the presence of alcohol in the breath. Most breathalyzers are expensive and unable to test for precise concentrations of alcohol.

Offering a better solution, Italian researchers have developed a novel idea for an inexpensive, portable breathalyzer whose colour would change from green to red with higher alcohol concentrations. But unlike current colour change-based devices, this sensor would be reusable and could also provide a precise digital readout.

The new design is the first to use the sensing properties of opals, a type of gemstone, to detect the gas version of ethanol, the intoxicating component of commercial liquor, by inducing a change in colour that is visible to the human eye. The research team describes their new method in a proof-of-concept paper published last October in *The Optical Society's* (OSA) journal *Optical Materials Express*.

The portable breathalyzers preferred by roadside police use expensive electronic readouts, but these devices lack the "immediate and intuitive" colour change that tells police whether the alcohol content of a suspect's breath puts them in the legal red zone, said first author Riccardo Pernice of the University degli Studi di Palermo in Italy.

Techniques that do use colour change to assess the level of alcohol concentration are typically less expensive, but they cannot give a precise reading of the alcohol concentration and most are use-once-and-toss. Pernice said his team's proposed device combines the best elements of each of these two breathalyzer models. "Our approach enables an optical, naked-eye detec-

tion as a colour change from green to red, like litmus paper," Pernice said. "But it also potentially permits accurate quantitative measurements" with the addition of an electronic system or a colour detector.

The method is inspired by the natural behaviour of opals, gemstones whose iridescence illustrates their ability to manipulate light. Scientists use manufactured versions of opals and other photonic crystals to detect acidity or the presence of liquid ethanol, but until now little attention has been paid by researchers to detecting gaseous ethanol, the researchers said.

In their new setup, the researchers created sheets of manufactured opal about one centimetre square and just a few hundred billionths of a meter thick, as thin as some of the films on soap bubbles. The opals are pumped full of a gel tuned to respond to ethanol vapour. At increasing ethanol concentrations, the gel swells, changing the way light travels through the gel-filled opal and causing the sample to become red.

The change in colour is clearly visible to the naked eye, Pernice said, and the device is usable multiple times. After performing the measurements, researchers found that the sample gradually regained its original green colour after less than one minute of exposure in air. He added that the sensor is made of all non-toxic materials, and does not react to acetone, one of the many substances that can be falsely identified as ethanol by some breath machines.

The device is currently able to detect alcohol at much higher concentrations compared to other portable alcohol sensors. In the coming months, the researchers hope to explore the device's use at lower concentrations as well. (EurekAlert - Oct 08 2013)



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MISSING CHILDREN SOCIETY OF CANADA

Preventing abductions and reuniting families

by *Elvin Klassen*

More than 45,000 children were reported missing in Canada in 2011, an average of one child every 11 minutes.

When a child first goes missing, police, media and the community rally together to help the terrified and anxious family search but as time goes by, that involvement inevitably decreases. It is for these families that the Missing Children Society of Canada (MCSC) was established in 1986.

MCSC reunites missing children with their families through professional investigations, public awareness and family support programs. It's the only non-profit organization in North America that employs an in-house team of former police detectives. They work closely with law enforcement while conducting frontline, hands-on investigations and searches. MCSC receives, on average, two to three requests a day for assistance. It closes, on average, three cases per week.

Ted Davis began working with the society 17 years ago after retiring from the Calgary Police Service. Davis says he loves to help kids.

"There are a variety of aspects of working with the society. I enjoy the hunt and the chase. There is a real tangible result because we are working with the most vulnerable in society...

the children. It is fun to go to work."

Davis works closely with investigator Bob Mosley. Their experience as officers gives them contacts and good rapport with police agencies across Canada and around the world. They each carry 22 cases and another 40 tips-only files.

Their passion for kids is evident in the stories that they share, like the Ghanaian/Jamaican boy who was abducted when he was two years old. His mother has spent the last 25 years looking for him. A tip came to the RCMP of a boy in Ghana who said he had been abducted as a child but a DNA test showed he wasn't the child they were looking for. The mother was heartbroken and the search continues.

"We do not quit," says Davis. "I never quit. We will find them. I do not give up on any case. Some cases just grab you and get a hold of you. In some cases it only takes a phone call to find the child. At other times it will take years."

Another child went missing several years ago in Hawaii. Davis received a tip that she was in Portland. He did a lengthy, detailed search of Oregon's largest city but was unsuccessful. Two years later another tip reported that the family had moved to Portland, Maine. Today a Google search would have quickly shown that there is more than one Portland. Two weeks later, the girl was back with her family.

West Jet provides free service to investiga-



tors as part of its community care projects. "It is so exciting to see this level of engagement where we can actively participate in reuniting a child with the family," wrote CEO/President Gregg Saretsky. MCSC workers can board the next scheduled flight to an investigation scene.

Without West Jet's participation, "we could not operate," says MCSC Executive Director Amanda Pick. "We receive no government funding. As a not for profit organization we operate with the dollars that are raised. The more money that comes in, the more investigators can be hired... "I have two kids. The idea that they would be missing or taken from me helps me understand other families so much more."

Davis worked on a parental abduction of a Jamaican child. The mother went with a man from Houston, Texas. Davis had recently chatted with a Houston police officer at a Toronto conference and asked him to check for any signs of the child at a specific address. The officer found him and apprehended the mother, who was in the US illegally, and called Davis to ask what to do with the child. He cared for

him till the father arrived from Jamaica to take him home.

In another case, a couple emigrated to Canada but the mother returned to Romania with a child. The father followed but was not permitted access. A court order for the child has been processed but since there is no money to pay costs, two years have gone by without any success. There is no way that Davis can speed up the process.

Police are busy with local cases, limiting their ability to dedicate officers to long term files. Davis says they always inform agencies of the information MCSC has, adding the local force often calls for assistance, leading to excellent rapport.

Davis "brings 40 years' experience when he works on our cases of missing and abducted children," notes Pick. "He has contacts worldwide and they are instrumental in allowing him to successfully locate children and bring them home to their searching families. I am constantly at awe at his abilities and grateful each and every day that he is working on behalf of our families."

Davis says his family is important to him "and I expect everyone to be the same but unfortunately that is not the case."

Time and anonymity are needed for a child to go missing. By removing those two key elements from the equation, MCSC brings missing children home faster. With technology, it can quickly spread information and engage more Canadian volunteers, who are critical to helping recover missing children, in the search. By uniting a country in the search, MCSC also prevents abductions from occurring – the more eyes on communities, the less likely a child will be taken.

If a child goes missing, MCSC sends pertinent, time sensitive information to Canadians through three communication methods:

- Most Valuable Project harnesses the power of social media.
- CodeSearch uses geotargeted alerts to engage corporate partners and their employees. They have committed to providing resources such as ATVs, helicopters and scuba equipment.
- Marketwire pushes missing child alerts to Canadian media outlets across the country, reaching millions of people within a three-hour window.

MCSC believes no family should have to deal alone with a missing child. Its programs provide both professional counseling and support from families who have previously dealt with the trauma of a missing child.

The MCSC family and peer support program is run by an experienced professional counselor who has previously built similar programs and has worked with the Canadian Mental Health Association. From one-on-one sessions to speaker series with industry professionals, the program is built for parents, grandparents, siblings or extended family experiencing emotional distress over a missing child.

Pick welcomes volunteers. MCSC is funded entirely by donations and provides its services at no cost to families. She urges interested active and retired police officers and members of the public to contact her. Financial and corporate donations are also welcome.



Call 403-291-0705, email info@mcsc.ca or visit www.mcsc.ca to volunteer or for more information.

Elvin Klassen is *Blue Line Magazine's* West Coast Correspondent. He may be reached at elvin@blueline.ca.

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- Eric Schwartz, retired CBSA Officer and Use of Force Instructor



Action Target Inc. is a privately owned business headquartered about 40 miles south of Salt Lake City in Provo, Utah. As a world leader in shooting range technology and steel targets, Action Target has installed thousands of shooting ranges across the United States and in 25 other countries around the world. Currently, Action Target sells 4,000 different products and owns more than 40 patents on the systems it designs and manufactures.

In 1984, Addison Sovine and Kyle Bateman created a solution to a very distinct need in the law enforcement community when a police officer approached Sovine about enhancing his department's training capabilities by using steel targets. The obvious demand for better training equipment drove Sovine and Bateman to pursue the venture full-time, and by 1986, basements and garages became the first fabrication shops for Action Target Inc. as the two friends pioneered innovative steel targets and firearms training programs.

Now in its 28th year, Action Target has grown into the largest company of its kind in the world and one of the few companies that engineers, manufactures, and installs all of its own products. Because of its dedication to quality assurance, Action Target was commissioned to design and install training facilities for the FBI Academy, the Los Angeles Police Department, the Orlando Police Department, FBI Fort Dix, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and hundreds of other police departments across the nation and military bases around the world.

As the needs of its clients and customers have expanded, Action Target has worked to exceed expectations with the acquisitions of industry leading companies like Mancom, ATA Defense Systems, and most recently, Law Enforcement Targets. With the combined expertise of the best in the business, Action Target promises ingenuity, dependability and innovation going into the future.



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"Exceptional personal service!"

– (SPVM – Montreal Police Dept.)

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Some of Frontline tactical and security training courses include Basic Tactical, Less Lethal Munitions, Rappel, Negotiations, Hostage Rescue as well as various relevant Law Enforcement and Security training for both novice and instructor levels. Our courses are taught by industry respected subject matter experts each with a minimum 20 or more years of Canadian law enforcement and military experience offering realistic training aimed to keep officers safe when it matters most.

Frontline is also an experienced and reputable distributor of law enforcement equipment and has exhibited in several Canadian and USA trade shows including CANSEC. Our Waterloo retail store stocks many items and our On-Line store is slated to launch by end of 2013. Beginning in February 2014, Frontline will be offering a variety of training courses in conjunction with The Atlantic Police Academy in Summerside PEI. Courses include, Basic Tactical, Dynamic Entry High Risk Warrant Service, Tactical Negotiations Levels I,II,III and Doorperson/Security Guard Hybrid Training.

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DISPATCHES



Brockville Police Chief **John Gardiner** announced he will be retiring at the end of his contract at the end of May, 2014. The announcement was made at a Police Services Board meeting last month. Gardiner will have been in policing for more than 35 years at the end of May, and has spent his entire adult life with a badge, starting at age 21. Beginning his law enforcement career in 1978 with the Gloucester Police Service, he progressed to posts with steadily increasing responsibility and has extensive experience in patrol, criminal investigation, major crimes, incident command, crisis negotiation, emergency preparedness, operational support, financial management and both community and media relations. He is also an experienced police educator and public speaker.



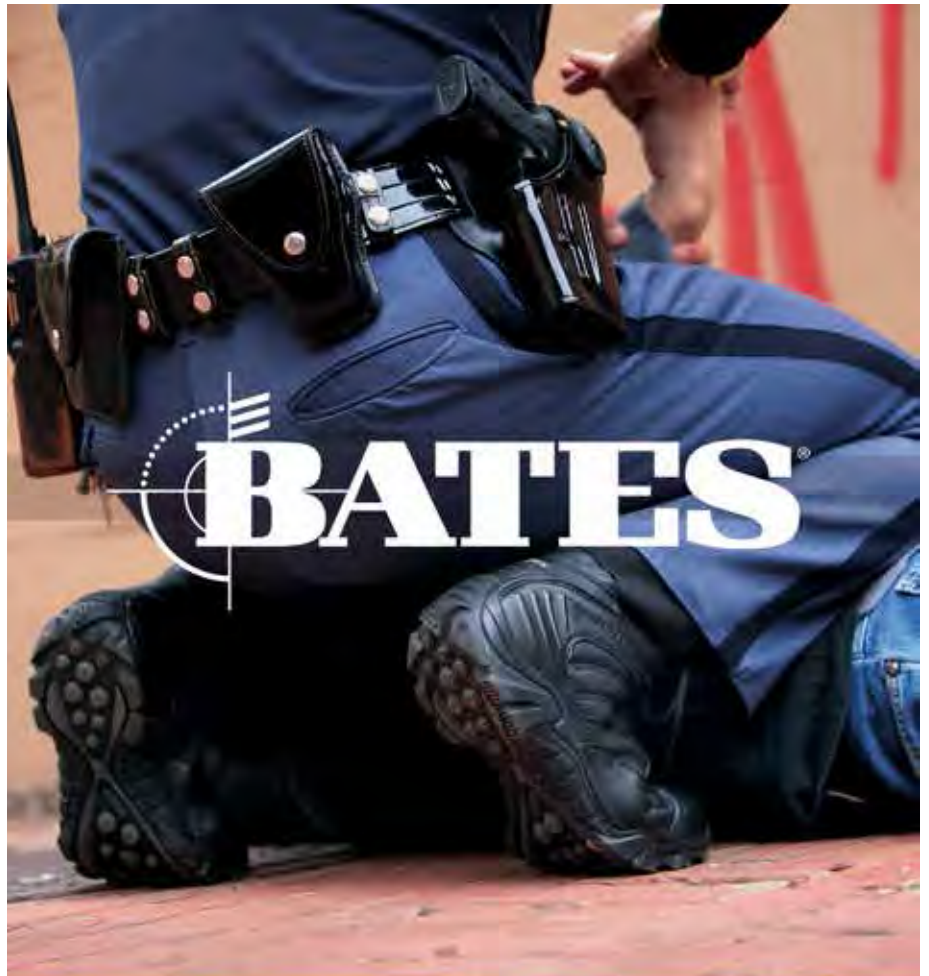
Former Supt. **Kevin Chalk** has been appointed as the new deputy chief of police for Waterloo Regional Police. Chalk will take over officially on Oct. 3, replacing **Brent Thomlison**, who retired in June. Chalk joined the Waterloo Regional Police Service in 1982 as a frontline patrol officer. He served on the emergency response unit and drug branch before being promoted to Sgt. in 1994 and was assigned supervisory duties in divisional patrol, where he was instrumental in developing the Citizens on Patrol program. Chalk was promoted to Staff Sgt. in 1997, serving as media officer and the officer in charge of community resources. He became the chief's executive officer in 1998 and the following year was promoted to inspector in charge of the investigative services division, where he oversaw investigations in homicide, drugs, fraud, traffic and emergency response. Promoted to superintendent in 2001, Chalk commanded community and corporate services and later Central and North Divisions. He is a past president and the current vice-president of the Waterloo Regional Police Senior Officers' Association.



Durham's Police Chief **Mike Ewles** is set to retire as of May 31, 2014. The Durham Regional Police Services board accepted the retirement of Chief Ewles at its Oct. 15 meeting. Ewles began his career with DRPS in May 1982 as a uniformed officer in Ajax. Over the course of his career, he has worked in every community in Durham and served in a range of areas including tactical support, the criminal intelligence branch and the employee services branch. He was promoted to the rank of inspector in 2002, followed by deputy chief in 2006, and chief in 2007. "Under his command, we have witnessed a significant drop in crime and among the best clearance rates in the country," said board chairman **Roger Anderson**. The board has begun the process of selecting the next chief.



Saanich Deputy Chief **Bob Downie** has been selected to be their new Chief of Police after the retirement of **Mike Chadwick** on Feb. 1, 2014. Downie has 31 years of experience with the Saanich Department. Chief Chadwick, a 35-year veteran of the department, rose through the ranks, taking over as chief of police when **Derek Egan** retired in 2009. The 53-year-old Downie's journey to the chief's office began as a volunteer reserve constable in 1979, with his regular police service starting in 1982. He said the senior managers at the department will continue to stress a team concept in running their 154-officer department. Saanich Mayor **Frank Leonard**, who chairs the Saanich Police Board, said Downie has "got the experience we need on the administrative side and operational side — We're very fortunate to have literally grown someone like that within our ranks." Chadwick, 59, announced his retirement in September.



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Mastering your new camera isn't always easy, but Henry's can help you with that too. Henry's School of Imaging offers hands-on courses. All these courses are taught by photographers with years of experience and they only take a few hours. That might not seem like a lot of time, but when you leave you will feel like a pro, full of inspiration and eager to explore all the new techniques you've learned. Henry's Professional Services also offer customized product training with Law Enforcement approved instructors.

Henry's Professional Service offer



Law Enforcement Agencies a customized brand neutral imaging solution, delivering the right product from a large inventory of equipment for both purchase and rental. In addition to their extensive product selection they offer technical support, warranty and repair services and customized product training through Henry's School of Imaging.

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Henry's partners with Canadian Law Enforcement in the highly successful Pixels for Pistols cameras-for-guns amnesty.

In February of 2008, for the first time in the nearly 100 year history of Henry's, there was an armed robbery at their Scarborough location. Fortunately, no one was hurt, and within a short period of time the criminals were caught and subsequently convicted.

In order to find a way to stop this type of gun violence and make their city safer, Henry's partnered with Toronto Police Service and Nikon in 2008 to launch the first ever Pixels for Pistols cameras-for-guns amnesty program.

This unique program gave the citizens of Toronto the opportunity to hand in un-wanted firearms in exchange for a Nikon digital camera and photography course at Henry's School of Imaging. The result was the safe recovery and disposal of close to 2,000 firearms and the most successful exchange in the

pixels for pistols

history of Toronto Police Services.

An additional 485 firearms and 2,000 rounds of ammunition were recovered when Pixels for Pistols returned to Toronto in June of 2003 in partnership with Olympus Canada.

Following the same successful model of exchanging an un-wanted firearm for a digital camera and School of Imaging course, Henry's partnered with Sony in 2009 and the Pixels for Pistols program was launched in Halifax, and again in Winnipeg with Panasonic in 2012.

Thanks to the hard work of both the Halifax Regional Municipality Public Safety Office and the Winnipeg Police Service a further 2,774 guns were turned in by the citizens of both cities combined.

Most recently in November of 2013 Pixels for Pistols was met with a tremendous response by the citizens of Ottawa where Henry's partnered with Olympus and the Ottawa Police Service. The Guns and Gangs section picked up more than 1,000 un-wanted firearms.

Over the past six years these five cameras-for-guns amnesty programs have resulted in more than 6,000 firearms being safely disposed of. Henry's is very grateful to all of the program partners for their hard work in making Pixels for Pistols a success and keeping our cities safe one gun at a time.

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by Stephanie Conn

Taking off the mental armour

Hi honey! I'm home! Now leave me alone. I need to veg out in front of the television.

Does this sound familiar? If so, you're not alone.

Police often times need some "quiet time" to decompress and transition back to their personal life following a long shift. A commute from work can sometimes offer the time and space needed to unwind and transition, but a commute through stressful traffic is unlikely to offer the chance to disconnect from the police officer role.

Reminding yourself that you have left work and are going home where you are a "father, mother, wife, husband, pet-parent, sister, etc." and not a "police officer" can help you make the transition. I used to keep a picture of my husband on my visor and would call my nephew to remind me that I was a wife and aunt, not a police officer on my drive home.

In a study I conducted on police officers coping with secondary traumatic stress, one reported that he took time each day at the end of his shift to decompress. He spent some time alone to give himself the space to slow down from a day of go-go-go! He was then able to talk with his fiancée about his day without feeling the pressure of the hurried pace. Initially, it was

hard for her to understand why he wanted to be alone when they had been apart most of the day. Once she understood that he was just taking the time he needed for himself first and for them next, she didn't take his behaviour personally.

Personal time to decompress takes many forms. It might include passive activities such as watching television or playing video games or more active activities such as playing sports or going for a run. It isn't always easy to find this time due to obligations at home but it is possible with some creative family planning and open communications.

Taking off your mental armor requires that you:

1. Openly communicate this need to your loved ones so they do not misinterpret your behaviour as a lack of interest in them, and
2. Use a routine that works for you (active/passive, indoor/outdoor, alone/with others, etc.).

One pitfall can be assuming that others know, or should know, what you need. This is very problematic thinking, as you are the only one who really knows this and it is your responsibility to share it. In order to do this, you must be aware of what you need to let work stay at work. Instead of quiet time alone perhaps it

would be helpful for you to take a few minutes to vent your frustrations to a loved one. If that's the case, do it! Just let them know what you need from them and make sure they are willing and able to give it to you. Oh, and be prepared to return the favour down the road.


What if you don't feel you can talk to your friends or loved ones about your work?

Police see some pretty horrific stuff and sharing the details of these events can traumatize others, making them more concerned for your safety and well-being at work. I encourage you to tell them that you had a rough day and responded to some horrific calls, but that you do not want to discuss the call itself. I hope you talked to co-workers, supervisors and/or peer support about the event while you were at work, or at least plan to very soon. This is another instance where talking to a third-party such as a mental health professional is a good idea as you can unload the details of the day without fear of traumatizing a loved one.

Even if you don't have a family waiting at home for you, it is still important to leave your work at work. I would still urge you to do what works for you to transition to your personal life. If you are single it may be harder for you to maintain balance between your work and personal life because you may not be held accountable by a spouse or child to maintain other roles. You can monitor your own habits and sign up for non-police activities that help you stay well-rounded.

Regardless of your family situation, you can shed the mental armour that accompanies your police role and return to your home as your non-police self.

Stephanie Conn is a registered clinical counsellor and former communications dispatcher and police officer. To find out more visit www.conncounsellingandconsulting.com or email her at stephanie@blueine.ca.

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- minimum of three years' experience
- have completed the Ontario Police College (OPC) training or equivalent, such as the Regular Force MP QL3 course or MPOC
- have worked to gain community experience

If you are a **civilian member** of a police/justice agency, you will be eligible to receive credit for 20 out of the 30 courses required for the Police Foundations Leadership diploma if you meet the following criteria:

- minimum of three years' experience
- have worked to gain community experience

The remaining seven courses for both uniformed and civilian members are scheduled in a flexible study format. That is, over three months in an accelerated hybrid delivery format combining intensive weekends in class (i.e., two or three Saturday/Sunday sessions) followed by two or three weeks of online education. Civilians will be required to complete three additional courses that are offered in May each year.

For more information, contact Police Leadership Liaison: Stephen.Duggan@humber.ca or at 416.675.6822 ext. 3771

communityservices.humber.ca



Becoming a cop

Formal education just a first step

by Olivia Schneider

Phil Harmon knows he'll have to pay his dues in order to become a cop.

Harmon is a New Brunswick resident and high-school graduate who moved to Kingston, Ontario in the fall for a two-year police foundations program at a community college. Graduates and professors tell first-year students that it's getting "harder and harder to find a job" in policing. Harmon acknowledges that he's a little concerned by this message, but "not overly so." Harmon went to Ontario for school partly because there are few formal educational programs for would-be police officers in the Maritimes.

Since 1971, the key player for training in the region has been the Atlantic Police Academy (APA), housed at Holland College on Prince Edward Island. It offers a well-regarded comprehensive diploma program and has graduated thousands of would-be police officers in the past 30-plus years. In the past decade, two New Brunswick colleges, Oulton College in Moncton and the Miramichi campus of New Brunswick Community College (NBCC), have added their own programs for prospective officers.

The goal of both programs is to prepare students for what they will do at the academy and also give graduates a competitive edge when it comes to hiring. George Smith, a NBCC police foundations instructor, says the eight-year-old program was developed in consultation with the APA. His colleague, Evelyn Gilliss, says students get a good grounding before going to the academy.

"We like to think we're teaching them something here," she says, adding that many of their students come straight from high school, making the program a good bridge to the APA. "When they're young and their only frame of reference is TV shows and car chases, they only see the harder enforcement side of policing. This program reinforces the community appreciation approach." Gilliss says many of NBCC's graduates now work in law enforcement.

Oulton College's program focuses on academics, says Preston Matthews, but also offers reality-based training in defensive tactics, stress tests, fights (using fight suits) and laser pistols. One of the goals is to offer real-world policing skills in a safe environment. He notes that Oulton graduate report having an easier time at the APA because of this training. When it comes to finding jobs, Matthews says, "more than our fair share are successful."

Good training is only part of the equation. There are many more graduates of policing programs than there are jobs in policing. BNPP Regional Police serves four communities in northern New Brunswick – Beresford, Nigadoo, Petit-Rocher and Pointe-Verte. Chief Josh Ouellette says he doesn't have the budget for new hires in the next year but gets about 12 applications a month. "It's ridiculous how many people want to be cops," he says.

Community college programs are structured to address this reality. The programs at NBCC and Oulton – not to mention the APA – are designed to train students for jobs in private security, corrections, as sheriffs and in border control and other security work. Harmon plans to seek employment in corrections for a few years before applying to police agencies, a strategy he hopes will boost his chances to eventually become a police officer.

One thing both college faculty and those who hire stress is the importance of new graduates building a strong resume and continuing to work on relevant skills: graduating from a community college program or the APA is just a start. Jamie DeGrace, HR director for Bathurst, says "good attitude, willingness to learn and effective and polite communication skills" are essential. Shanshan Xu, an HR assistant for Halifax Regional Police, says "lack of experience in interviewing and writing" is an obstacle for many.

Xu says community involvement is key to eventually getting hired. She advises would-be officers to "get involved with the community and get life experience," and notes the value of "building networks by participating in different events or by volunteering in the community or with the local police agencies." Ouellette agrees that volunteering is important in building a résumé.

He also advises continuing formal education and taking college courses even if an applicant has already graduated from the academy. He also suggests joining the military or applying to the RCMP, where there are likely to be more opportunities and a chance to gain bigger-city experience.

Ouellette has one other piece of advice for applicants: "Keep your nose clean."

Limited job availability in Atlantic Canada is a fact of life. Harmon understands that reality, saying he would move back to New Brunswick only if he was "guaranteed a job." Despite the scarcity of current policing jobs in the region, that possibility may not be as far away as many would-be cops think.

DeGrace says young people hoping to become police officers need to be patient. "The next wave of baby boomer retirements will create numerous vacancies." Ouellette agrees. "It's hard for a young person to get in right now but I think in five years we'll be screaming for them because all the old guys are going to retire, including me, I hope!"

Olivia Schneider is *Blue Line Magazine's* Maritime correspondent, and can be reached at olivia@blueine.ca.

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by Tom Rataj

Patrolling down memory lane

22 years on the tech beat

COMPUTERS! They are everywhere. What did we ever do without them? It seems these days you can't get away from them. It's even become fashionable to have a home computer, so you can allegedly bring work home and spend more time with the kids. This despite the fact that they are probably doing their homework on the thing already.

So began my journalistic endeavours in the November 1991 issue of the almost two year old *Blue Line Magazine*. As I write this article 23 years later, I'm fascinated by how much technology has changed, how much of our current tech wasn't even imagined back in '91 and how little other things have changed.

In that first article, I wrote, among other things, about "ever shrinking (police) budgets," which seem to have morphed into a standard operating procedure (SOP), and the need to network computers and eliminate the "independent input of the same information" into several different systems to complete routine paperwork.

Those early articles were typed into my first computer; a \$2,400 ALR featuring an Intel 386-SX16 (single core, 16 MHz processor), 1MB RAM, a massive (at the time) 40MB hard-drive, 1.44MB 3½" floppy disk, 14" 0.28 dot-pitch analogue colour Mitsubishi monitor and keyboard (but no mouse). It ran Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-DOS) 3.0. *Blue Line's* production computer was slightly more powerful and still had a 5¼" floppy.

With no Internet in the public domain yet, I had to FAX my articles to the office and Morley used optical character recognition (OCR) software to make it editable again. Today it's just a quick e-mail.

In those early years, my article appeared only every few months and even strayed beyond technology. I covered smoking in the workplace (yes, it was still allowed back in the early 90s) and the very disturbing and damning findings of the Independent Commission on the LAPD after the infamous Rodney King incident.

It was one of the first cases of a civilian video showing excessive use of force by police and created a huge uproar in the US and eventually Canada when some of the officers were acquitted.

From the tech perspective, the four part series also included quotes of MDT chatter between officers in the immediate aftermath of the beating, including this exchange:

"Oops,"
"Oops what?"
"I haven't beaten anyone this bad in a long time."
"Oh, not again... why for you do that... I

thought you agreed to chill out for a while, what did he do?"

"I think he was dusted... many broken bones later after the pursuit."

This was the first time when technology used in the police workplace came back to haunt more than a few officers.

I covered such tech revolutions as laser speed measuring devices, computer software piracy and computer viruses, including the first major and most famous, the Michelangelo virus in March 1992. I revisited viruses and computer security a few more times over the years as things got more dangerous.

There was also the advent of Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) in police cars and the eventual migration to rugged laptop computers, then small personal sized devices like the BlackBerry smartphone that can and does provide CPIC and RMS access in your hand.

In-car cameras began finally making their way into police cars back in the 90s. I recall using an early VHS cassette based system that was complicated and an operational flop. Today's systems typically use solid state optical sensors, memory cards and can even wirelessly upload recordings via WiFi back at the station. The all digital video is stored on computer servers and can be easily accessed from any networked computer.

I wrote about the progression of Microsoft Windows from 3.1 up to 8.1 and Microsoft Office from 2.1 through 2010. Some alternatives such as the Linux O/S and WordPerfect for Windows also attracted some ink, along with the news that "CPIC goes Windows" in the October 1994 edition.

After connecting to the Internet in 1995, I introduced the World Wide Web to readers, noting the advantages and dangers. Even *Blue Line* got into the action in the mid-90s at the not so easy to remember address of: "102547,3140@Compuserve.com".

The Criminal Code of Canada arrived in digital format in the mid-90s on CD-ROM, making it much easier to search.

Technology also spread to the automotive world. I wrote about early adoption of ABS brakes (and some of the problems associated with it), stability control, drive by wire, night vision, lane departure, blind spot and sleepy driver sensors and the tech and advantage of winter tires.

I had an early opportunity to test the first "affordable" night-vision equipment (Gen3) in 1996. I remember driving north of Toronto to Musselman's Lake with Morley on a cold winter night and testing out the \$5,000 loaner equipment. While I took photos (colour print film), Morley got to play the role of the burglar skulking in the dark.



My August/September 1997 column highlighted the newly emerging digital photography market. Kodak Canada was good enough to loan me a Kodak DC120, a "moderately priced" compact digital camera running at \$1,399. It featured a 1.2 megapixel sensor, 2MB of internal memory and could use an optional Compact Flash memory card. The 3X optical zoom lens offered a bit of reach, but the camera ate through four AA batteries after only a couple dozen shots so it wasn't very practical.

I also wrote about the Year 2000 (Y2K or Millennium Bug) chaos that turned out to mostly be a non-event and the now cheap and commonplace cellular phone – beginning with the giant analogue devices (no texting or Internet) through the first digital (PCS) phones up to the latest smartphones.

The "paperless office" has yet to arrive but plenty of people have predicted it. I wrote about early paperless disclosure systems (such as Ad-Lib), which enabled providing all disclosure on a CD-ROM. Unfortunately paper often still rules.

Biometrics were covered several times, from electronic reading of fingerprints for facility access, identifying criminals using networked AFIS systems and facial recognition for security and other authentication uses.

Although off my usual tech beat, the most memorable *Blue Line* assignment was my summer 2013 trip to Kabul, Afghanistan, where I researched the police training operations of EUPOL Afghanistan.

In the future, I fully expect to see a lot more video, including on-body cameras for all uniform and some non-uniform officers. More voice controlled systems will enter the personal and business space and almost every device will have some level of data connection to the Internet.

Bravo to Morley, Mary and the rest of the team at *Blue Line* for continuing to publish this great magazine.

Tom Rataj is *Blue Line's* Technology columnist and can be reached at technews@blueline.ca.



Objective basis must support subjective belief for warrantless entry

Not every 911 call in every circumstance warrants a forced entry by police.

In *R. v. Jones, 2013 BCCA 345* the accused asked for an ambulance after her visiting daughter, who was bipolar, refused to leave the house when asked to do so. While her daughter remained in the house, Jones went outside and waited in her vehicle. The ambulance requested police attendance.

An officer was dispatched to a “mental health issue between a daughter and a mother” and told the daughter was “freaking out.” When he arrived, Jones was outside sitting in her vehicle. She confirmed her daughter was the only person in the house, was upstairs “freaking out” and she wanted her removed.

She gave the officer a key and waited in her vehicle. She did not give the officer permission to search the house and, if asked, would have refused entry for that purpose. The officer waited five minutes for back-up and nothing untoward was noted during this time.

The officer entered the house and saw the daughter sitting on the stairs. She was quite passive and left the residence when asked without incident. When asked if anyone else was in the house, she said no. When it became clear the officer intended to look around, she told him her mother would not want him to do so and he should ask her permission.

Although there was no indication of criminal activity or the presence of someone else in the house, the officer decided to search because:

1. There was a policy to enter at 911 calls and clear the residence, making sure the situation was fully investigated; and
2. To ensure that everything was “all right” and there was no one else either injured or in distress.

During the 15-minute search, the officer found a marijuana grow operation contained

in three rooms. A warrant was obtained and executed. Police recovered 413 marijuana plants and 788 grams of dried marijuana. Jones was subsequently charged with drug offences.

At her trial in the British Columbia Supreme Court, Jones argued that the warrantless search breached her s. 8 Charter rights. The Crown, on the other hand, submitted:

1. Police had express or implied permission to enter and search the residence;
2. Under the circumstances Jones had no reasonable expectation of privacy; and
3. The search was justified under the general common law power that enables police to search premises without a warrant where there are public safety concerns.

The trial judge rejected the Crown’s first two suggestions. Jones had not given police permission to search her home, only access limited to locating and removing her daughter. Once this was accomplished, Jones maintained her expectation of privacy within her home. The judge did, however, find that police could forcibly enter a private dwelling where there were safety concerns regarding the occupants or the public.

Although not every 911 call will lead to a

situation in which police have the authority to search a residence, in the circumstances of this case, the judge found the officer’s actions were reasonable.

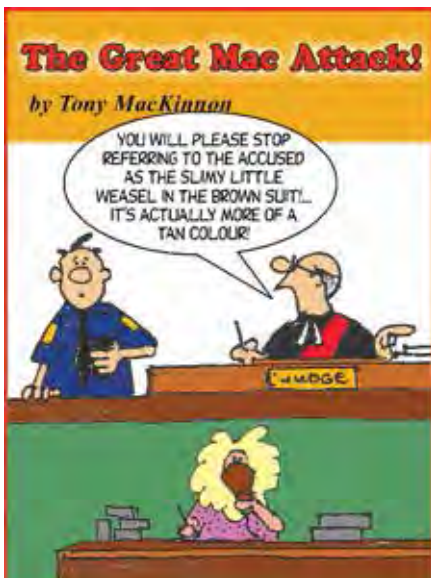
“(He) was justified in continuing a search of the premises to determine that there were no other persons involved in the situation who needed assistance and that there were no other hazards in the house that had occurred as a result of the mental health episode that the accused said had occurred.”

The evidence was admissible and Jones was convicted of producing and possessing marijuana for the purpose of trafficking.

Jones then appealed to BC’s top court, arguing the search wasn’t justified by the common law police power to conduct searches related to public safety concerns. In her view, the standard for determining whether the officer’s entry was justified was objective; it must be both necessary and reasonable for public protection.

She suggested that the trial judge applied a lower standard – a “possibility” of a public safety risk relying only on the officer’s subjective view of risk. There was no evidence that anyone else was in the home, injured or needing assistance.

The Crown, to the contrary, asserted that





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the officer acted within the permissible scope of his duties. He wasn't required to be certain of a risk before entering. In its opinion, lack of information may be a compelling reason to justify police entry and the officer's search was minimally intrusive. He entered only to see if anyone needed help, did not use force and his search was quick and efficient.

Forcible entry

Citing the Supreme Court of Canada's judgment in *R. v. Godoy*, (1999) 1 S.C.R. 311, Justice Neilson, speaking for the court, noted: "police have a common law duty to protect the public from health and safety risks in responding to (911) emergency calls and the performance of that duty may, in some circumstances, permit them to forcibly enter and search private premises without authority."

However, justification for a warrantless search depends on the circumstances of the individual case. Although Neilson acknowledged that the importance of protecting life and safety will require police to err on the side of caution, the correct standard to apply is objective. There must be a reasonable basis for a police officer's subjective belief that a public safety concern requires a search.

The trial judge erred in holding that there was an objective basis to support the officer's search:

- There was no suggestion of criminal activity in the 911 call – an ambulance, not police, was requested;
- The call did not reveal any precise safety threat or risk. The information – a "mental health issue" and a daughter "freaking out" – was nebulous.
- Nothing on the officer's arrival indicated exigent circumstances. He waited several minutes for back-up to arrive and, during that time, neither saw nor heard anything to indicate immediate action was required;
- When the officer approached the house, no mental health risk emerged. He immediately located the daughter just inside the front door and observed nothing else of concern. She was passive and co-operative, came out without protest, answered his questions lucidly and told him her mother would not want him to search the house.
- Several "possibilities" enumerated by the trial judge to justify the search were speculative and there was no evidence to objectively support them. These included:
 1. There may have been other persons involved or something untoward happening upstairs,
 2. The daughter could have been making plans to harm herself and had been interrupted by the officer entering the premises, or
 3. The daughter could have been in the process of creating a hazard, such as setting fire to the premises, which would have created a dangerous situation for both herself and anyone else who might have re-entered the premises.
- Although the limited information initially available to the officer did not eliminate the potential that this was a grave and volatile mental health situation, within minutes of his arrival the situation was significantly trans-

formed. The daughter wasn't "freaking out" or volatile, ambulance personnel were present or enroute to handle any mental health concerns and Jones, while upset, was secluded from her daughter and secure in her car.

Once the officer located the 911 caller (Jones), determined the reason for her call and provided the requested assistance by removing her daughter, his authority to be in the house ended.

Also, the trial judge failed to consider alternatives available to the officer before he decided to search further in an effort to ensure "everything was all right." He could have waited until Jones calmed and then questioned her and her daughter about the events leading up to the 911 call. He could also have asked Jones to enter the residence and ensure all was well and then arranged for the daughter to leave the area in whatever manner was appropriate.

In this case, there was no objective indicia of criminal activity or an identifiable threat to public safety in the 911 call or the circumstances that greeted police on their arrival, such as the presence of a gun or other weapon, an assault or other injury, or an injury related to an operating drug lab. The absence of such concrete indicators of crime or threat to public safety did not justify an immediate search to "make sure everything was all right." The search wasn't a necessary and reasonable violation of Jones' rights under s. 8 of the Charter.

On a final note, the court recognized that the reasonableness of police action will be factually driven and any such analysis

involves weighing privacy interests against public safety:

I acknowledge the Crown's submission that allowing this appeal may have a chilling effect on police response to public safety concerns arising from 911 calls. I also recognize the difficulties these situations present to the police in that they require rapid judgment calls in situations where all the circumstances are not known, whereas the courts examine them in a tranquil setting with the benefit of hindsight. As a result, I agree it is appropriate to err on the side of caution in permitting a citizen's privacy rights to trump the objectives of public protection and safety.

Nevertheless, not every 911 call engages issues of public protection and the requirement that a search be both reasonable and necessary does not constitute an unwarranted interference with the duty of police to protect the public. It remains to analyze each situation on its own facts in an effort to balance these competing interests (para. 42).

Admissibility

The court excluded the evidence under s. 24(2) of the Charter. Although the marijuana plants and product seized by police were highly reliable evidence and society had a significant interest in having the case adjudicated on its merits, the s. 8 breach was serious; the intrusion into Jones' home had a significant impact on her Charter-protected privacy rights.

Without the evidence, the Crown's case collapsed. Jones' appeal was allowed, her convictions set aside and acquittals were entered.

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Commissioner Chris Lewis,
Ontario Provincial Police



Easily destroyed evidence justifies no-knock entry

Police were justified in making an unannounced entry because of a valid concern that pornographic files could be easily destroyed, Ontario's highest court has ruled.

In *R. v. Burke, 2013 ONCA 424*, police obtained a search warrant for the accused's apartment as part of Project Salvo, a national investigation into child pornography being shared over the "Gnutella" peer-to-peer network. Burke's IP address had been identified as a user from whom child pornography could be downloaded.

An investigator viewed two child pornography video files, confirmed they were being offered for download by Burke's IP address and obtained his municipal address from the Internet service provider. The Information To Obtain (ITO) also stated that the lead investigator was aware that data files were highly disposable as they could be quickly hidden, disguised on a hard drive, password protected or encrypted.

When police executed the warrant, officers kicked in the unlocked door, entered with guns drawn and yelled at Burke to get down on the floor. At least eight officers were involved, some wearing masks. Burke, a computer programmer for a high-tech firm, was at home alone watching TV. He was arrested, handcuffed, escorted outside and a search of his computer revealed child pornography. A copy of the search warrant was left in his apartment. He was charged with possessing child pornography.

In the Ontario Superior Court of Justice Burke said he was terrified, believing he could be killed if he made a wrong move. He was handcuffed, told he was under arrest, escorted outside and told police were executing a search warrant. On the basis of her specialized training and experience, the lead investigator testified, digital files could be easily destroyed or encrypted and so, as a matter of policy, she would notify the tactical unit whenever a search warrant for child pornography files was to be executed. Officers were briefed so they could determine how entry would be made based on available information.

Police decided to use a "dynamic" or mechanical entry (no-knock), rather than knock and announce, because of the ease with which the evidence could be disposed. The judge accepted the reason. She found the element of surprise was essential, given



the nature of the materials sought, concluding that "The risk that the computer that contained the pornographic images might be permanently compromised warranted a no-knock entry." The search wasn't unreasonable, no s. 8 Charter breach occurred and Burke was convicted of possessing child pornography.

Burke challenged the ruling to the Ontario Court of Appeal. He submitted, among other grounds, that the manner in which the search was carried out wasn't reasonable.

Generally, when police execute a search warrant on a person's home they must knock, announce their authority and the reason for entry. They may depart from the "knock and announce" principle only in exigent circumstances, including if there is a need to prevent the destruction of evidence, ensure their or the occupants safety or if they are in hot pursuit. In assessing the reasonableness of how a search was conducted, the court noted the following principles as outlined in *R. v. Cornell, 2010 SCC 31*:

- When police depart from the knock and announce principle, the onus rests with the Crown (police) to justify why they did so.
- The search as a whole must be assessed in light of all the circumstances.
- The Crown must prove police had reasonable grounds to be concerned about issues of officer or occupant safety or the destruction of evidence.
- The Crown must demonstrate evidence that existed at the time of the entry; it is prohibited from relying on ex post facto justifications.
- Courts must consider three things when assessing whether a search was conducted in a reasonable manner:
 1. The police decision to enter must be judged by "what was or should reasonably have been known to them at the time, not in light of how things turned out to be."
 2. There is some scope available to police in deciding how they enter the premises. They "cannot be expected to measure in advance with nuanced precision the amount of force the situation will require." The role of the reviewing court is to balance the rights of suspects with the need for safe and effective law enforcement; it is not to be a "Monday morning quarterback."
 3. An appeal court must accord substantial deference to the trial judge's assessment of the evidence and findings of fact. "(T)

he question for the reviewing judge is not whether every detail of the search, viewed in isolation, was appropriate. The question for the judge... is whether the search overall, in light of the facts reasonably known to the police, was reasonable." Further, the courts should not attempt to micro manage the police choice of equipment.

Burke submitted that the Crown failed to adduce any evidence capable of supporting the use of a no-knock. He suggested that police needed information specific to the residence or its inhabitants to justify such an entry. Rather than requesting the assistance of the tactical unit based on an individualized assessment, he argued police relied on a blanket policy. In his view, there was no urgency, police had the information on which they acted for some time and there was no articulated concern in the ITO about violence or the presence of weapons.

As well, police had earlier used a ruse to visit Burke's premises and knew he appeared to live alone in a one bedroom apartment on a ground floor and had no prior criminal record. He also highlighted the notion that a person's home and computer are two most intimate places.

Justice Weiler, delivering the court's decision, found the lead investigator's evidence that digital files may be quickly rendered inaccessible and easily destroyed warranted, as held by the trial judge, the element of surprise accompanying a no-knock entry:

I do not agree that these individual tactics of the police made the overall search unreasonable. The police concern for destruction of evidence would not have ended with the no-knock entry. The police did not know whether the (accused) would be using his computer at the time of entry, or if he would be near his computer. They also did not know if he would necessarily be alone in the apartment.

The police had a much better chance of preventing destruction of the digital files by having enough officers present that they could simultaneously take control of the different rooms in the apartment and the suspect, as well as any possible visitors. It was also reasonable to have additional officers stationed outside the back and front of the apartment to ensure that no one entered or attempted to leave the apartment while the search warrant was being executed. The warrant did not restrict the number of persons permitted to access the location of the search (paras. 53-54).

Nor did the tactics used in executing the warrant – a swarm of heavily-armed police, some wearing masks with their guns drawn – render the search unreasonable:

In addition, I am not prepared to say that the use of drawn weapons and masks rendered the overall search unreasonable. The (accused) acknowledged that it was apparent that the persons in his apartment were the police. While he was understandably extremely frightened by the officers, there is no evidence that the police used any gratuitous or spiteful violence towards him. He was arrested and safely removed from his residence within minutes of police entry. He knew why the search was being carried out and knew that the police were authorized to carry out the search. The police left behind a copy of the warrant in the (accused's) apartment (paras. 55).

And further:

It may be that it is standard practice for the tactical unit of the police force to conduct a forced entry with guns drawn and with some officers wearing masks. In the absence of a concern for police safety, the element of intimidation accompanying the use of masks and drawn weapons may be unnecessary and is a cause for judicial concern. However, I am sensitive to Cromwell J.'s caution in *Cornell*, that, "(h)aving determined that a hard entry was justified, I do not think that the court should attempt to micro manage the police's choice of equipment"... and as *Cromwell J.* made it clear, the role of the reviewing court is limited to assessing whether the search overall was reasonable (para. 58).

Furthermore, police did not cause any deliberate or unnecessary damage to Burke's property, other than minor damage to the

front door, and did not seize any materials beyond those identified in the ITO. Just because Burke did not have a prior criminal record did not alleviate police concerns that he could readily destroy evidence.

As was noted in *Cornell*, "a person without a criminal record could destroy evidence as easily as a person with a criminal record." Also, "the (accused's) lack of a prior criminal record would not provide assurance to police that he would react peacefully when confronted by police officers performing a no-knock entry."

The trial judge's finding on the validity of police entry was reasonable. The unannounced entry was justified because of the risk that evidence could be destroyed. The no-knock entry did not violate Burke's rights under s. 8 of the Charter. Police had legitimate concerns regarding the destruction of evidence and the elements of surprise and speed, which did not cease with entry, enabled the team to sweep all the rooms almost simultaneously and to quickly restrain the suspect.

There was no violence or unnecessary destruction of property. The search was carried out in a reasonable manner. Burke's appeal was dismissed.

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The poor people's police

by Robert Lunney

There is much talk of income inequality in Canada. According to *Globe and Mail* columnist Jeffrey Simpson, between 1980 and 2009 the top 20 per cent of the population captured more than half of Canada's income growth. The bottom 20 per cent could claim just one per cent. Most gains have gone to the very small group of "super-rich."

In both Canada and the United States politicians are beginning to focus on income disparity, calling attention to the relative failure of the middle class to sustain its economic status. Many see income inequality as a fairness and social justice issue. No one is suggesting at this point that the situation is anywhere near crisis or that civil unrest is in the offing but the "Occupy" demonstrations in 2012, leaderless by design and lacking in focus, raised the national conscience on the issue.

When large numbers of people hit the streets with protest demonstrations and marches, the police are unavoidably involved to keep the peace and protect lives and property. If there is an outbreak of lawless public behaviour the police must intervene, setting the stage, in this case, for accusations that police are tools of a privileged well-off minority.

A common motto of policing is "to serve and protect." Throughout history, caustic critics have alleged that this means to serve and protect the powerful from the powerless, leaving the forces for order with the image of pawns for a privileged minority. This representation is abhorrent to the principles of democratic policing. The philosophy of community policing is focused on ensuring fairness and equity.

In my memoir *Parting Shots*, I described witnessing an event which reflected this commitment. Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) members had gathered for their annual general meeting in Chicago in the early 1990s. A seminal episode took place

that speaks eloquently to the philosophy of community policing.

This was the era when managers of the public service were exhorted to run their organizations like businesses. To give PERF members a better insight, organizers had arranged for several leaders from the private sector to form a panel and share their decision-making principles with the group. When PERF members spoke from the floor confessing their misgivings about probable outcomes of decision-making heavily weighted by economic values, one of the panelists quizzically observed, "You're the poor people's police, aren't you?" The collective response was, "Yes, we are. A part of our mission is to defend the oppressed, the demoralized, the defeated and the victims of crime, whoever they may be, and we will continue to do this primarily on measures of effectiveness, even if that is at the cost of efficiency and economy."

In a just society, it should not be otherwise. We saw that commitment reflected in the deft response of police in Toronto and Vancouver during the "Occupy" demonstrations, when officers managed large and unpredictable crowds with intelligence and compassion until the protests eventually lost momentum.

With a growing public and political awareness directed towards the economic situation of the less fortunate we may see corrective attention from both private sector and governments and no resumption of public protests. In the mean-time, diligent attention by police to positioning, image and the practise of community policing is the best assurance for sustaining the confidence and support of the public.

Robert Lunney is the former chief of the Edmonton and Peel Regional police services. He is *Blue Line Magazine's* Police Management editor and he is the author of *Parting Shots - My Passion for Policing*. He may be contacted at lunney@blueline.ca.

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