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Winning the wind

The recent death of two Canadian soldiers and their assailants compels me to comment if not for your benefit then simply to retain my own sense of clarity.

I have trouble dignifying what happened to Corporal Nathan Cirillo and Warrant Officer Patrice Vincent as terrorist attacks. Certainly many people (on several sides of the issue) see a great benefit in calling them terrorists but these despicable acts did not make the assailants martyrs. Both were alienated people with an extensive history of psychological issues. These are classic suicides by cop.

To fortify the terrorism argument, we hear the assailants described as “lone wolf terrorists.” By virtue of the “lone wolf” scenario, we are also suggesting no one would work in concert with them. Hence they had known, yet unaddressed psychological issues. There is no public pronouncement from either assailant. This suggests a far more inward mindset involved in a personal rather than global struggle. The media directed them to specific news and web sites that permit some form of cloudy solution to their anguished lifestyle.

Both assailants were easily cornered and made immediate lethal threats toward police. Both knew or expected their opponents, those pursuing them, would be well armed. No serious escape plan had been reasoned out because none was expected.

The mental instability of both assailants had been long known by family members, health, law enforcement and social agencies. The fact jihadists wish to claim credit for their acts is similar to a farmer boasting that a stock of wheat thriving in a ditch is due to his superior cultivation skills.

The only thing the media wanted to hear after Cirillo's death was that it was a terrorist attack. This plays well and is sure to attract viewer attention for many weeks. Reporters no longer have to look for obscure, mediocre stories about kittens and kids (though they surely will). Ratings (and ad revenue) will soar. It's all about the numbers of eyeballs on screens and pages.

Of course the pressure is on the politicians like never before. It was no more than 24 hours after the death of Cirillo that we heard the government pronounce it will create tougher laws for the benefit of law enforcement personnel. The dirty little secret here is that it costs the government nothing to make laws and deflects the pressure from the politicians to police... once again.

I call this “winning the wind.” Politicians win because they are seen to be doing

something; the media wins with a story and the public wins with the belief that real progress has been made.

Just how overstretched and underfunded police, prosecution and prison systems will handle the increase is never discussed. This is another win for politicians. Police don't have the budgets or staff to begin feeding more warm bodies to the courts or prisons, which couldn't handle them even if they did. Starving the enforcement end prevents the rest of the system from backing up.

Evidence you say? British Columbia learned this little trick back in the mid '80s when it told police agencies they couldn't lay charges without first getting approval from the Criminal Justice Branch. That meant everything from driving offences to murder.

Prosecutors are tied at the hip to the politicians, who allocate the money for courts, prisons and the front end loaders (police). Controlling the front end controls everything else up the food chain. The public is spun a justification and everyone is winning the wind.

Those who treat psychological problems and mental illness don't have the budgets to properly treat all the suffering people. The arrival of “miracle” psychotropic drugs in the 1970s, '80s prompted politicians to invoke cost cutting to the bone for staff, bricks and mortar. The new mantra was to pack 'em with drugs and set them free on an unsuspecting public rather than provide therapy, support and other services to help patients adapt and live successfully in society.

But the politicians still had those pesky cops out there. Institute new rules making it tougher for cops to have patients admitted for treatment and viola... you can close and tear down buildings and lay off staff. Here's the best part... you can blame the cops for not keeping us safe. Everyone is winning the wind again.

This is an unsustainable paradigm which needs to be revamped from the ground up. Politicians must learn to curb their parsimonious ways when it comes to hard-ball issues such as cops, courts, jails and health.

Oh, and get some guns on the hips of those parliamentary cops... and call them “police.”





MASS ASSAULTS

Toronto, ON

If Jihad comes to Yorkdale... are we ready?

Given the tenor of the times Blue Line Magazine felt this was a question that had to be asked. How prepared are we, in a worse case scenario, for an attack as happened at the Westgate shopping mall in Nairobi, Kenya on September 21 last year? The answer from long-time terrorist expert John Thompson is sobering.

by John Thompson

AK-47s crackling, grenades crashing in all directions and blood-splattered shoppers madly dashing for the exits. Mumbai or Nairobi? Yes, but not Yorkdale or the Toronto Eaton Centre or West Edmonton Mall. Or so we will fondly believe until the day it happens.

Mass assault on a crowd of civilians is a spectacular form of terrorist attack and one that al-Shabaab or Lashkar e-Taiba are proud to have undertaken. Other al-Qaeda franchisees and affiliates would love to do the same.

It would be hard, but not impossible, to launch such an attack in Canada. One large heavy crate could hold all the arms and ammunition needed. Getting a dozen jihadists for a murderous suicide attack would also be complicated, but Canadians have



been going off to wage the jihad in Algeria, Lebanon, Pakistan, Somalia and Syria for some time now.

Then there is always the 'lone wolf.' A Norwegian lunatic showed how much killing a well-organized one can achieve.

So let's assume, as so often happens in terrorism, the remote and imponderable becomes the real and present and a dozen gunmen have just opened fire in Yorkdale Shopping Centre. What next?

From long bitter experience, North American police have learned that the best practice in shooting incidents is what they call "active shooter" response. Police will rush in as quickly as they can with guns drawn. The tactic is hazardous for police but saves lives.

So, running into one of Yorkdale's dozen entrances on the 'day,' are two constables; each has a 9mm Glock pistol and 51 bullets. The two gunmen in front of them have AK-47s, at least a dozen 30 round magazines, hand grenades and pistols. The two officers will probably die heroically, but they may buy time for dozens of people to escape.

The next two officers will be a minute later and they may also have a shotgun and 20 rounds of buckshot. One of the two will probably be injured, but they will probably hold the entrance open, allowing dozens more people to escape. The gunmen will probably fall back from all entrances now and start grabbing hostages. At this point the active shooter strategy will stop.

Twenty minutes later, more officers will arrive in ETF vans, each with either an assault rifle, submachine gun or a sniper rifle and maybe 150 rounds each. The constables near the doors will be relieved, not least because they are almost out of ammunition. The gunmen are nowhere near the exterior of the shopping mall and more people are able to get out, but it is soon clear that the gunmen have retreated to the interior with a very large number of hostages. Attempts to probe the situation and push this interior perimeter will



quickly result in more firefights.

The police around Yorkdale will be stretched thin; most have only a pistol and soon their ammunition will run low. Soldiers carry large supplies of ammunition; police don't. No doubt Peel, York and Durham regional officers will soon arrive but the same problem would persist.

In Mumbai and Nairobi, around this time, military troops started to arrive. In Yorkdale, this won't happen. The nearest Canadian infantry battalion is six hours away by road and hasn't been fully up to strength since 1990. There are reserve units in the city, but no ammunition is stored in their armories. Also, the Armed Forces are culturally unlikely to immediately assign reservists to the problem, even though they are far more capable than any Kenyan or Indian soldier.

During natural disasters, it has normally taken the Canadian Forces about four days to turn up even when provincial governments were prompt in asking for military support. Ottawa does not have fully equipped, trained formations of troops in the country anymore.

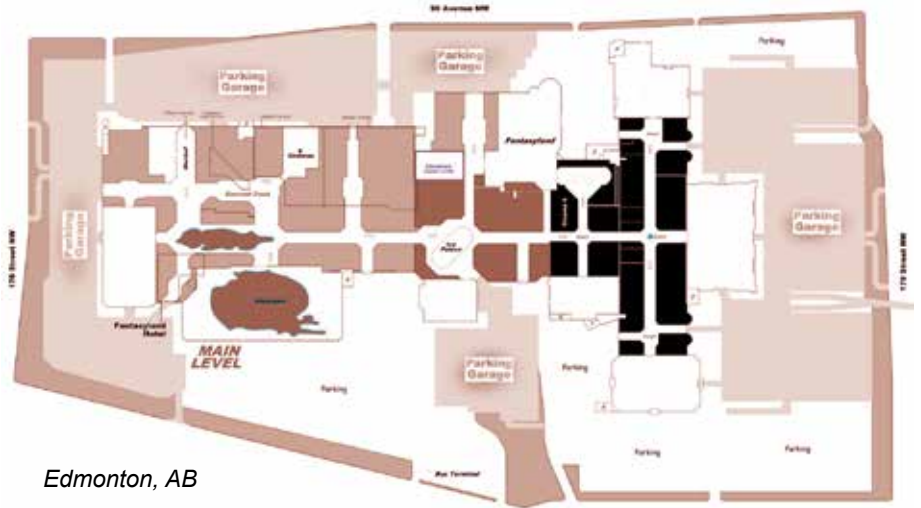
The police around Yorkdale are on their own and it may take days longer than it did in Mumbai and Nairobi to be ready to force a conclusion. By that time, in the interior of the mall, several hundred hostages will have been sorted out: Jews for beheadings posted on Twitter, young women for rape and children wired to grenades for when the rescue attempt comes. Negotiations will be a gift of time for the gunmen to continue to build barricades and amuse themselves.

In the end, the interior will be set on fire and all of the hostages killed before the last of the gunmen push out against the encircling police to seek their own 'martyrdom.'

There is no solution to this scenario, but there might be many simple measures that might be considered against it.

Obviously, intelligence to provide early warning and disruption of such a plot is our best defence. An aware and astute general public is an asset.

We don't need our police to be heavily armed and battle-ready, but it might be best if our police forces stockpiled a full year's ordinary inventory of ammunition in reserve against such a contingency. It might also be best if it did have a store of suitable small arms likewise held back in reserve. Police don't need to tote assault rifles every day, but they



should be able to quickly get their hands on them, if needed.

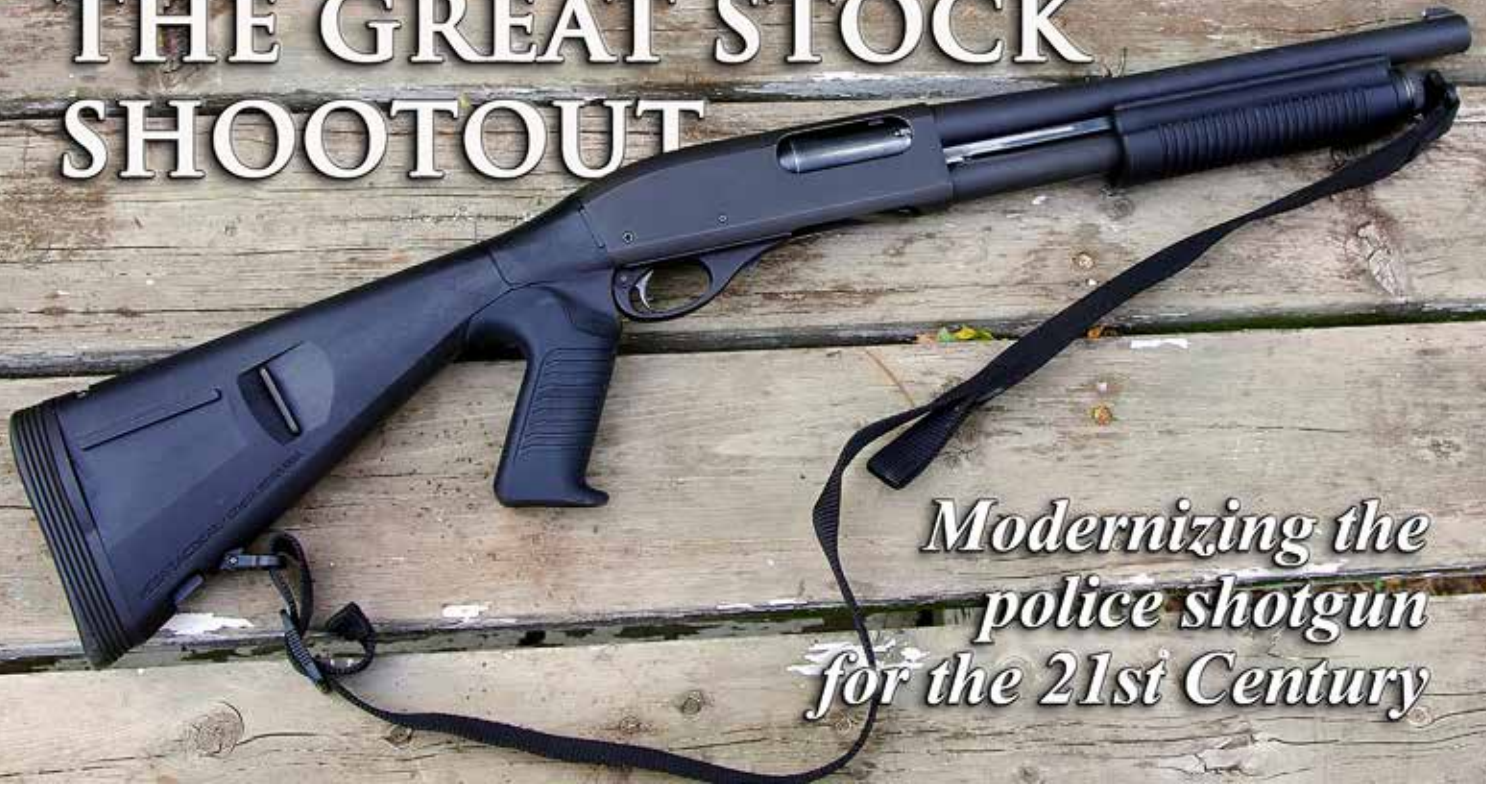
It would not hurt to consider expedited requests for troops and the reservists are a lot closer than any regular units. Again, it might be prudent to lay a store of ammunition in our reserve armories.

This is not a scenario anybody in their right mind would hope for, but the nature of terrorism is to surprise and horrify us. Attacks

on shopping malls, seniors' residences, hospitals, hotels and high-rise residences allow terrorists to seize many hostages and control them. This is the 'threat' we must plan for.

John Thompson is VP Business Intelligence, Strategic Capital Intelligence Group, and former director of the Mackenzie Institute. Contact: johnethomson@rogers.com.

THE GREAT STOCK SHOOTOUT



Modernizing the police shotgun for the 21st Century

by Dave Brown

A modern well-equipped police agency unwraps brand new patrol rifles and racks them beside those dusty old shotguns. What happens? Hopefully nothing. While some agencies are dumping shotguns for patrol carbines, others keep them in inventory and continue issuing them.

The patrol carbine is the perfect choice for intermediate and long-range threats. It combines accuracy, safety and speed for the modern urban or rural environment, but not every officer is trained or current on the carbine. The police shotgun still has an unmatched versatility in close-range engagement and ammunition selection.

In an ideal world, every Canadian police officer would have quick access to both a carbine and shotgun. This is not always possible, especially with the newer vehicle gun racks that cannot always accommodate a full-stock shotgun and collapsible-stock carbine.

There is another issue with police shotgun. Zombies!

It's not that anyone ever seriously contemplates needing a shotgun to shoot zombies. (They ARE just movies and television shows, after all.) It is the perception that the standard wood stock is somehow "inferior" to the modern plastic look of the carbine. Actually, if it weren't for the interest in zombie protection in the US, there wouldn't be the huge range of accessories now available to modernize the look of shotguns.

During a tour of a major agency's police

college, a firearms instructor jokingly told *Blue Line* that today's recruit is looking for modern zombie-killer weapons so shotguns needed to be "Gucci-ed up" a bit. (Fitting in to a patrol car rack that could accommodate either a carbine or a shotgun was the real reason, of course, but a more modern look wasn't to be entirely discounted.)

The question is whether a modern look translates to better performance. We rounded up the best OEM and aftermarket shotgun stocks, installed them on a variety of police shotguns and tested them back-to-back in typical exercises. There are many aftermarket stocks available but would we trust these with people's lives. All stocks were installed on pump-action 14-inch and 18.5-inch barreled Remington 870 Police or Marine Magnum models.

Standard wood



The wood stock has been around for centuries and continues to provide great service and long life. While wood is subject

to slight warping with variations in moisture and humidity, that is not an issue with shotgun stocks.

Hogue



The Hogue OverMolded shotgun stock is polymer, with permanently molded rubber inserts in the pistol-grip area. A matching forend is available with a rubber overmold the length of the pump. This stock was always my number one choice for a sturdy and weather-proof shotgun and the overmolded forend is used on all of my training shotguns. It provides a very good grip, even in pouring rain.

The Hogue stock is available in two pull-lengths, to accommodate both youth and adults. Many shooters prefer the shorter trigger-pull length of the youth version when wearing body armour and shooting from a more squared stance. (Personally, I have never had a problem shooting while wearing body armour and don't use a squared stance. I don't believe in trying to turn a shotgun

Stock	Pull Length (inches)	Overall Length (inches) 14-inch barrel	Overall length (inches) 18.5-inch barrel	Pistol Grip
870 Police wood stock	13 ¾	34 ¾	38 ¾	No
Hogue OverMolded stock	13 ¾	34 ¾	38 ¾	No
SpeedFeed stock	13 ½	34	38 ½	No
Mesa Tactical Urbino pistol grip stock	12 ¾	32 ¾	37 ¾	Yes
Mesa Tactical LEO telescoping stock adapter with 6-position M4 SOPMOD stock	11 ½, 13 ¼, 14, 15	32 (Collapsed)	36 ½ (Collapsed)	Yes

Stock	Five-round Speedload Exercise (Average time in seconds)	Four-round Exercise (Average time in seconds)
870 Police wood stock	5.26	2.75
Hogue OverMolded stock	5.98	2.60
SpeedFeed stock	5.14	2.42
Mesa Tactical Urbino pistol grip stock	4.83	2.38
Mesa Tactical LEO telescoping stock adapter with 6-position M4 SOPMOD stock	6.52	2.39

into a carbine by changing the stance, which has always been most effective for fast follow-up shots with heavier recoiling shotguns.)

SpeedFeed



SpeedFeed stocks (Safariland Group) come in several variations. This is the stock commonly available from the factory on the Remington 870 Police my favourite and consistently among the fastest.

Mesa Tactical Urbino



The Mesa Tactical Urbino is a fixed-length pistol grip shotgun stock made from injection-molded glass-filled nylon. First modeled after the Benelli M4 tactical stock, it is now available for a number of Remington, Mossberg and Benelli shotguns.

The Urbino is designed to be one to two inches shorter than OEM stocks to better accommodate body armor and the more modern, squared stance that many instructors now teach. I find it just a little too short and, as I said above, one can't turn a shotgun into a carbine just by changing the stance and stock. If you need a rifle, use a rifle.

On the other hand, combine the Urbino fixed-length stock with a 14-inch barrel and you have a compact 33-inch shotgun that will fit in patrol racks and is much easier to manipulate in and out of vehicles. The fixed-length Urbino-equipped shotgun is not much longer than one with a fully collapsed telescoping AR stock adapter.

Mesa Tactical LEO



Police college firearms instructors test this telescoping stock adapter to modernize their 14-inch barreled Remington 870 Police shotguns. I've never been a big fan of adjustable stocks on shotguns, mostly because I still have nightmares about shooting those awful old folding stocks which, more than any other single factor, caused officers to fear the shotgun.

This is not my dad's folding stock. It is a robust adapter that works with any AR-style stock and a mil-spec dimensioned buffer tube. You can buy it as just the adapter and install your favourite AR stock, or you can buy it as a package, complete with buffer tube and M4 SOPMOD 4-position adjustable stock (pictured).

I was prepared to hate this stock. I like 'point-at-the-bad-guy-and-pull-the-trigger' simplicity; I don't want to exit a patrol vehicle and play with a stock adjustment but I began to appreciate this stock and its versatility. I can see it as ideal for those trained primarily on carbines, where adjusting the stock to the conditions will be second nature. It's better to have a shotgun that fits in a modern rack than no shotgun at all.

The exercises

I wanted to keep the shooting simple and yet a little challenging. The first exercise was a simple five-round drill, using bowling pins at seven yards.

Starting with four shells in the shotgun and one in the pocket, the shooter shoots four pins off a table, speedloads the fifth shell from a pocket and knocks the last pin over.

The exercise begins with a round chambered, safety ON and muzzle in the high ready position. Timing is done electronically and the times noted in the chart are the average of five runs, from start beep to the sound of the fifth shot.

Lest you think this is easy, bowling pins are fun but TOUGH to shoot. You must hit them dead center to send them flying and the

pattern at seven yards is tight enough that the bead or sight must be centered exactly. There is no such thing as knocking off two pins with one shot.

The second exercise was a simple four-round drill requiring the shooter to knock down four pins as fast as they can aim and pump, starting with four rounds in the shotgun, a round chambered, safety ON and muzzle in the low ready position.

Results

The results were a little surprising. A more modern look did not translate into faster times. The standard wood or plastic stock was still among the fastest to shoot and the easiest to speedload. The slowest stock was the AR-adapter LEO, not surprising when you consider I added a sticky Limbsaver butt pad and needed to tuck my head down for a more careful sight picture. (The LEO stock adapter is too high for use on bead sights but works well for ghost ring or rifle sights.)

While the SpeedFeed stock was the most comfortable and consistent in the test, the Urbino was fastest overall. It tended to slam into the cheek a little more than a longer-length stock but I stopped noticing after a few shots. It just seemed to point handier and aim faster and it's the perfect height for bead sights. Mesa Tactical did an excellent job with the Urbino and the Benelli M4 it was designed from is probably the world's best combat or tactical shotgun.

The LEO adapter really came into its own in the second exercise, mostly because the low ready start places the butt pad already into your shoulder. This exercise is probably a little less realistic than the first but it shows the ultimate speed these shotguns are capable of when everything works right. Again, the SpeedFeed was the most comfortable and consistent to shoot but the Urbino surprised with some very fast times.

Conclusions

Traditional stocks still work well. A shotgun is not a carbine and you shouldn't try turning it into one by altering the stock or changing your stance. A shotgun is a unique weapon and should be appreciated for its advantages.

On the other hand, some of the newer pistol-grip stock choices may not necessarily be faster or easier to shoot but may fit into patrol racks better than standard stocks. Collapsible stocks can also accommodate a

wider variety of officers and styles of soft or hard body armour.

Aside from the stock on a shotgun when I need it the most, I still prefer a traditional stock's speed and ease of manipulation. The SpeedFeed is still my favourite but I was very impressed with the Mesa Tactical LEO adapter. It's a good solid design that works well on ghost ring or rifle sighted shotguns.

My own personal shotgun (a 14-inch barrel Remington 870 Police), which I take to workshops up in bear country, has an Urbino stock. It carries a huge impact in a compact and accurate package.

As for the upcoming zombie invasion, the reality is that none of these stocks will do much good. As ever-polite Canadians, few of us are likely to survive the first wave. We would politely hold the door open, apologize for bumping into them and chase after holding their severed limbs, saying, "Hey! You dropped something!"

On the other hand, we are apparently incredibly well equipped should bowling pins suddenly rise up and decide to start eating us.

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.



Next month marks Firearms Editor **Dave Brown's** 20th anniversary writing for *Blue Line*. Staff and friends congratulate him for his great and often humorous prose. He is a steadfast supporter of Canadian law enforcement in general and *Blue Line* in particular. You can pass along your personal regards to brown@blueline.ca.

DISPATCHES



Corrections officer **Rhonda Commodore** died while escorting prisoners after a crash 45 kilometres south of The Pas, MB. Six prisoners and the van driver were also injured in the incident. Commodore, 44, died when she was thrown from a Manitoba Corrections van she was a passenger in on November 6th around 9:45 a.m. The van had been transporting the six inmates to Dauphin from The Pas and was travelling southbound when the driver lost control of the vehicle. Weather conditions are believed to be a factor in the incident.



Paul VandeGraaf is the new deputy chief of the Cobourg Police Service. According to board chairman **Bryan Baxter**, VandeGraaf was selected from a long list of applicants from across Canada. "As a proven police leader with 24 years of operational and management experiences with the Belleville Police Service, the board was particularly impressed with Paul's enthusiasm towards his policing career," said Mr. Baxter. VandeGraaf has served as deputy chief of the Belleville Police Service since January 2010 and will replace Deputy Chief **Terry Demill**, who is retiring at the end of November after 33 years of service.



Robert Davis, currently in command of the Dryden Police, was the unanimous choice of the nine-member Lethbridge Regional Police Commission. Davis, a police officer since 1990, has been honoured by the International Police Association for his work in combatting organized crime and Aboriginal gangs. He has also received a prestigious award from the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. Davis, appointed effective Jan. 5, will serve a four-year term with a two-year renewal option. He'll succeed Chief **Tom McKenzie**, who will retire Oct. 31 after 38 years with the Lethbridge service. Davis holds a bachelor's degree in sociology from McMaster University.



Chatham-Kent Police Chief **Dennis Poole** will retire in April 2015, more than three decades after joining his hometown police service. Poole worked his way up the local policing ranks, reaching what he thought was his dream job as a detective with the Chatham service. He became deputy chief and then took over from **Carl Herder** as chief in 2009 after Herder retired. Despite being only 54, Poole truly believes it is time for someone else to take over. "In this type of position, your time expectancy is five to seven years," he said. "After seven years, your energy levels and ideals have probably been implemented."



London Chief **Bradley S. Duncan** will retire after 36 years of service effective May 1, 2015. Duncan will be completing his contractual time with the board and his accrued time from his years of service with the London police has allowed his retirement to commence in May. In addition his retirement notice provides the board with ample time to engage in a search for his successor. PSB Chair **Michael Deeb** stated that, "Chief Duncan's leadership of the London Police Service has been characterized by strength, vision, community outreach and a deep commitment to public safety."





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MAKE READY WITH TRAVIS HALEY: ADAPTIVE CARBINE

by Dave Brown

Panteao is Portuguese for Pantheon, which means “a temple or place for the gods.” It can also mean “a group of persons most highly regarded for contributions to a field or endeavour,” according to Panteao Productions, producers of a popular line of training videos available on DVD, Blu-Ray or online subscription. Travis Haley certainly fits into that exalted company.

Haley served 15 years with the U.S. Marines Force Recon and did multiple combat tours in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. After leaving the military, he founded SDI Tactical Inc. to teach weapons and tactics to military and law enforcement personnel and then partnered with Magpul Industries to establish a training division known as Magpul Dynamics.

Haley and partner Chris Costa taught advanced courses on handguns, shotguns and rifles and released a series of Magpul Dynamics videos, including “The Art of the Dynamic Shotgun” (previously reviewed in *Blue Line*) and “The Art of the Dynamic Carbine.”

Haley recently founded his own company, Haley Strategic Partners. In this video, shot under the Panteao banner (www.panteao.com), he discusses what he terms the “adaptive” M4-style carbine. Failing to adapt dramatically decreases your chances of surviving combat, he contends. This includes not adapting to disruptive environments or technologies.

Haley may be one of the best carbine instructors on the planet. He knows and appreciates old-school techniques that still work today but embraces modern technology and, even more importantly, attacks weapons training as a science. He makes his points very clearly and unlike the Magpul Dynamics video series, which shows an actual class in progress, talks directly to the viewer. Winning and losing is not a game to him; it determines whether one will live or die.

The recent Commons shooting and possible terrorist threats against Canadian police officers underscore the need for good training based on science, designed to imprint basic technical skills into one’s subconscious.

Early in the video, Haley focuses on the need to understand the relationship between the human mind and good weapons handling skills. This begins from the moment you pick up a firearm. A proper administration reload is not just a way to charge the carbine before your shift. Done properly, it imprints basic skills as automatic responses in an emergency.

Cutting corners on basic daily drills is not just a safety concern but also bypasses an



opportunity to reinforce good skills and set yourself up for success when it really counts. Not doing a proper admin reload means the shooter misses “a perfect opportunity to climb the ladder of excellence.”

Costa and Haley always work well together in the Magpul Dynamics series but their videos are sometimes almost as much about the cool guy gear as the instruction. In the Panteao video, we get only Haley, no students or partner, and a minimum of cool guy gear. (He does have a blood type patch Velcroed to his shirt but I suppose even Haley has to acknowledge that airsoft gamers and wannabe “contractors” make up a large portion of the company’s market. EMS technicians or trauma surgeons don’t rely on a \$2 patch stuck to your clothing to determine blood type).

Once Haley covers the valuable administration reloads and explains his life safety rules, he gets right in to carbine setup and a very valuable chapter on zeroing your carbine. I wish every officer could watch what he says about tactical and speed reloads; they have as much application to semi-automatic handguns as carbines.

Another example of his attention to detail is the chapter on carbine ballistics. He illustrates very clearly the differences between 25, 50, 100, 200 and 300-yard zeros. Without saying where you should zero your own weapon, he clearly illustrates the effect of the different zeros on targets at various distances and talks about the strengths and weaknesses of each zero setting.

This is an excellent example of how important it is to keep an open mind and to be prepared to incorporate change (“adaptation”) to your own setups and skills. I almost guarantee that it will convince every

C8/M4 shooter to rethink their zero range preference.

The video’s one-on-one style is very effective at incorporating basic fundamentals with enough advanced techniques to hold everyone’s interest, no matter their skill level. Two cameras run almost continuously as Haley rapidly discusses and demonstrates, barely pausing to take a breath. You don’t get the multiple takes, cutaway shots, multiple angles and consistent colour balance of the Magpul series, but the quality of instruction and more than two-hours of solid information easily justifies the video’s cost.

My favourite part is how Haley constantly emphasizes the importance of mental skills in conjunction with physical manipulations. As he points out, “Shooting starts in the mind.” I could not agree more. This video may not have the production values or cool guy gear of his previous efforts, but the message is much more concentrated and valuable.

After all, the main goal of his message is not entertaining the audience. When that patrol carbine comes out, it is highly likely that only one side of the fight is going to go home to their families that night. As instructors, we need to do everything in our power to ensure that it’s the good guys who walks away.

You will not learn everything you need to know to make it home alive at the end of your shift from a video, but it is a great way to learn some new techniques and see how well your training compares to one of the best in the business.

Panteao Productions. Visit Amazon.ca for purchasing. 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.

HEARING IS BELIEVING



Sometimes it's what you don't hear that is important

by Dave Brown

Hearing loss is cumulative and once gone, never returns. The loss you suffer at 20 will still be there at 30 and will impact your quality of life before you turn 40. Professionals who routinely deal with loud noises need to treat hearing loss very seriously.

Unless you're in a life-threatening situation where auditory exclusion kicks in as a self-protection mechanism, sudden noise impulses like gunshots can do the greatest damage. It's not just the high volumes; it's also the damaging frequencies that result when a bullet breaks the sound barrier. This is why proper hearing protection is vitally important to police.

When I started competition shooting, in the days when dinosaurs roamed the earth, "protection" was often .38 wadcutters stuck in the ears. They must have looked funny sticking out the side of our heads, but the mass of lead actually stopped a lot of noise. Unfortunately, they also tended to fall out at the most inopportune time, usually about half way through prone shooting.

Today, even the cheapest passive earmuffs work well and active electronic ear protection effectively reduces the volume and frequencies of gunshots while also amplifying ambient sound. Popular with combat soldiers and tactical teams, they do have their drawbacks.

In a comprehensive test of the best tactical electronic earmuffs (see the March 2010 issue of *Blue Line*) I noted that not all ear cups effectively seal tightly around the arms of shooting glasses. Firing carbines or shotguns can also knock them out of place and their



presence, in certain applications, lets everyone know there will be a gunfight. Officers sometimes need more compact protection.

This is where the Etymotic Research (www.etymotic.com) EB15 LE earplugs come in. They use sophisticated electronics similar to active earmuffs to amplify ambient sound, but compresses the circuitry into a compact package that fits entirely within the ear. Not much larger than hearing aids, the instant they detect a gunshot, they shut down the amplification and then ramp back up so quickly that all you hear is an echo.

I first became aware of Etymotics and other makes of electronic ear plugs when I saw professional musicians use them on stage. Almost all performers at last year's Grammy music awards wore them.

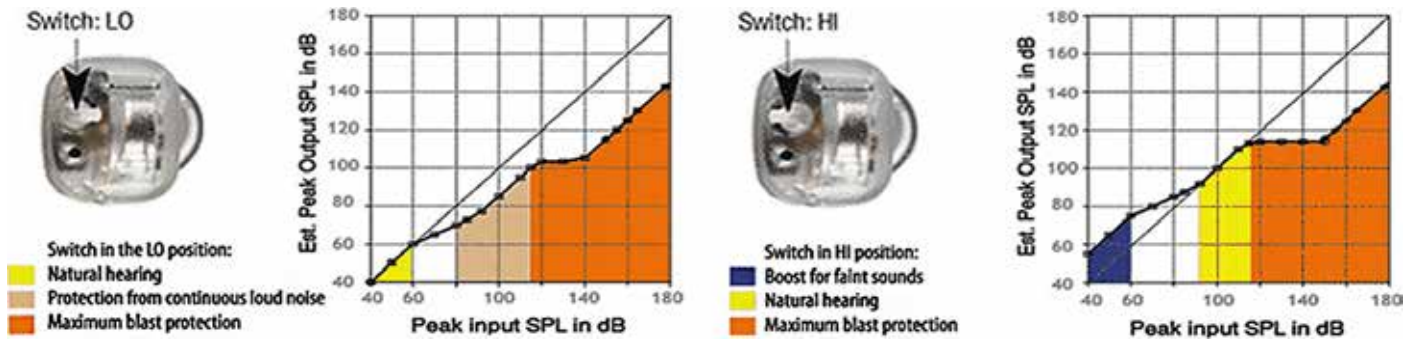
The EB15 LE earplugs come with a flexible neck cord, case, filters and filter tool, cleaning tool, a variety of ear tip designs and a pair of #10 hearing aid batteries, which are inexpensive and have a long storage life, though they last only a few weeks once opened and exposed to the air. Due to their size, the

earplugs have no on/off switch. Battery life can be extended slightly by leaving the battery door open when not in use. (Although not mentioned in the manual, we found common 384/392 silver oxide batteries, which are the same size and last longer, also work.)

Designed for natural hearing and 360° situational awareness, the EB15s protect from both loud impulse noise like gunshots or explosions and continuous loud noise like vehicles and machinery. A unique dual-mode switch allows you to select the amplification level. The LO setting has an automatic three-stage action that provides natural hearing, a 15 dB sound reduction for continuous loud noise and maximum attenuation up to the limit of the ear tip seals for sudden gunshots or explosion blasts.

The HI setting provides a 15 dB boost to amplify normal sounds up to five times their volume, plus maximum attenuation at high sound pressure levels for sudden loud noises above 90 to 120 dB.

A good seal is critical but with seven choices of ear tips, from foam to flanged rubber, that shouldn't be a problem. I prefer the grey three-flange rubber tip and found that moistening the ear tips before insertion helped get a better seal. Completely blocking the ear canal may take a bit of getting used to but once you hear how effectively they work, you may never go back to the more traditional earmuffs. In head-to-head shooting tests the EB15s actually blocked slightly more noise than the muffs because the seal is entirely within the ear. Muffs rely on a much larger seal area and will always leak slightly, especially when you wear shooting glasses.



The EB15s also pass my “clap” test; all I hear is an echo when I loudly clap my hands. There’s only a very slight bit of sound humping as the amplification level drops and then quickly recovers. They work much better than any of the cheap electronic earmuffs, which cut gunfire noise for far too long. (Read the article for more and to learn why the best tactical muffs are easily worth their \$300 to \$400 cost.) So why pay up to \$500 US for the EB15s when disposable plugs cost less than \$3 each? Well, other than the frustratingly short battery life, I especially like my EB15s for carbine and shotgun training. They provide very compact but also very sophisticated protection.

I usually leave them on HI so I can hear every whisper; there’s virtually no difference in battery life in either position. I toss in a few spare packages of both types of batteries and

am good for months of protection.

The EV15s look like large hearing aids and so don’t give off the “there’s-going-to-be-a-gunfight” look like the old shooting glasses with yellow lenses.

As a competitive practical pistol shooter in the 1980s, I became a big fan of the “Miami Vice” TV series and especially firearms co-ordinator Jim Zubiena. Playing a cameo role as a hitman in what became the most famous draw on television, Zubiena’s character draws a concealed pistol from his waistband in less than the blink of an eye and fires three rounds so fast that even the sound effects editor missed the third shot. All I could think was, “I am going to need WAY more practice!”

I ramped up my skills on the shooting range and began passing that knowledge on to others, training police, military and emergency response units on advanced firearms

skills as a career. Ten years later, I began a second career co-ordinating firearms use on film and television shows. Like Zubiena, I have even done a few cameo roles, although I could never match the speed of his draw.

I have trained some of the top names in Hollywood (I once let Samuel L. Jackson try on my EB15s. All he could say was, “Damn!”) and traveled as far as LA to talk about my career and standards for firearm safety.

Take it from someone who deals with gunshots every day. Silence is not always golden and .38 wadcutters never did make good earplugs.

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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PULVERIZE THOSE GUNS

*Keeping credible control
on weapons disposal*

by Dave Green



US law enforcement agencies recover more than a million guns a year, by some estimates and that doesn't include those obtained through agency buy-back programs.

Searching for a viable way to destroy those guns, retired US police commander Raymond Reynolds designed a transportable pulverizer specifically designed to destroy firearms in accordance with ATF specifications. To document the destruction, he also designed a computer and video verification process for the system.

The GunBusters, Firearms Pulverizer, manufactured by the American Pulverizer Company, enables agencies to destroy confiscated and surrendered firearms on-site, within secure confines. It can also destroy computer hard drives, knives, license plates and other evidence. The process includes a computer video package, allowing the agency to document the actual destruction of each item with a date and time stamp.

Designed for major law enforcement agencies, the device is also available to service providers, and can be installed in a vehicle, allowing on-site and remote destruction for smaller agencies and communities.

The video recording program allows a chain of custody on the destruction of confiscated and surrendered firearms. The system is designed with two high-resolution cameras that capture the serial number of each firearm and its total destruction. It displays the operator's name, witness, serial number of the firearm and the agency's evidence number. The program simultaneously time-stamps the images to show the date and time of destruction.



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Railway suicide prevention

Inter-agency response cuts numbers and trauma

by Carla Garrett

Trying to save lives, even just one, is driving a new partnership between municipal and CN police services to help prevent railway suicides.

The project is currently being trialed on CN railways in two communities in Ontario the province noted as having the highest train suicide rates in Canada.

“If we can save one life, we are batting 100. It’s just one more way of prevention and education,” says Insp. Scott McCallum, CN Police Great Lakes Division South. “We are happy to be a part of the process working with other stakeholders on this worthwhile project.”

Although still rare, train suicides account for 1.5 percent of all suicides and are traumatic events for all responders.

Sgt. Neil Butler initiated the project in the City of Woodstock with CN Police, Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) and the OPP following what he describes as a “horrific scene” after a man was struck by a train last summer. It was the same city-centre location as two previous suicides by train.

“I just thought there has to be something more we can do a better way than just responding after the fact,” says Butler, a veteran officer in Woodstock.

Eleven signs brandishing the number for the local crisis hotline have since been posted along the tracks in the Woodstock area. The signs were strategically placed at locations where police have previously responded to calls.

“The signs are just one piece of the puzzle to connect people to an agency,” says Butler. “The signs won’t fix the problem it’s the support at the other end of the line that will help.”

In Woodstock, emergency services respond to an average of one train suicide every two years. Over the past five years, police have responded to an additional 17 suicide attempts on the tracks that were successfully mediated and talked off the tracks prior to any incident.

Each year, there are about 43 suicides by train across Canada, according to Transport Canada, but there are many more who talk about ending their life in that manner, says Ken Boe, mental health inpatient charge nurse for Woodstock Hospital.

“It’s not always a planned event and seeing one of these signs could be a turning point for them,” he says. “It demonstrates another level of commitment to prevent another suicide.”

The project is also being piloted in Kingston. There, hexagon-shaped signs, similar to stop signs, have been erected at eye level along railway tracks.

“I can see this initiative taking off in other areas together with the support of CN Police,” says McCallum. “Mental health is at the forefront nowadays and we are on board with any preventative measure.”

CN operates more than 32,000 km of track in Canada. Measuring the success of the project could be difficult, but similar programs



L to R: Const. Marc Pontenier, CN Police Service, Lynn Wardell, Director CMHA-Oxford, Janeen Donnor, crisis worker CMHA, Ken Boe, mental health inpatient unit at Woodstock Hospital, and Woodstock Police Sgt. Neil Butler.

have proved effective in reducing suicide rates. In Toronto, payphones were installed on subway platforms that directly link to a distress centre counsellor. Suicides declined to 16 from 29 in the year after Crisis Link was implemented.

“We are really hopeful this is going to prevent even one death if we do, then it’s a success,” says Lynn Wardell, director of crisis/outreach for Oxford County CMHA. “It has to be our hope.”

Easy access is greatly associated with the train suicide rate in Ontario. According to a research project funded by Transport Canada (railwaysuicideprevention.com), two thirds of people commit suicide on railway tracks close to where they live. Therefore, limiting access to tracks could effectively reduce the risk.

In Woodstock, there are nine crossings with relatively easy access to track level. The research results also suggest Ontario is where prevention programs should have the most overall focus and impact.

Victim Profile

The socio-demographic characteristics of railway suicide victims are similar to people who die by suicide through other means. Therefore, suicide prevention strategies that target the general population should also have

an impact on those at risk for railway suicides.

Railway suicide is a method chosen primarily by males. Therefore suicide prevention strategies should be sensitive to gender and take into account knowledge about men’s use of support and care services.

People who commit suicide by train often come from underprivileged backgrounds. Strategies based on technological access to support (Internet, cell phones) may not be the best options, since a portion of the target population may not be able to afford access to these technologies.

At least 20 per cent of people who died by train suicide expressed their intent to commit suicide prior to their death. This suggests that health, mental health and community workers should be better trained to address people who talk about suicidal intentions.

As is generally the case with suicide victims, mental health issues are very frequent in railway suicide however individuals were often not in care at the time of their death. Access to mental health care and increasing mental health worker’s ability to identify at-risk patients would be promising prevention strategies.

Carla Garrett is a freelance writer working on assignment with *Blue Line Magazine* in the Southwestern Ontario region. She may be reached by email at carlagarrett@bell.net

PATNET adopted as IBC national strategy

by Keith Copeland

The Provincial Auto Theft Network (PATNET) will expand to Alberta and Ontario before the end of 2014 and become a national strategy in 2015.

The announcement from Garry Robertson, National Director of Investigative Services for the Insurance Bureau of Canada (IBC), comes as the bureau prepares to complete the Atlantic PATNET group with training for the RNC and Newfoundland RCMP in early 2015. The program was established in PEI in 2013 and Nova Scotia in 2012.

PATNET developed from a need to investigate auto thefts more thoroughly and with greater consistency, regardless of the agency involved.

The difficulty of these investigations was highlighted in a comprehensive analysis of vehicle crimes published by the New Brunswick Criminal Intelligence Service (CISNB) in 2009. The report recommended a provincial motor vehicle theft strategy be developed, including pro-active awareness, education and enforcement initiatives. It also referenced the lack of specialized auto theft investigations and suggested pursuing a provincial strategy.

Building on the momentum of the report and long awaited auto theft changes in the Criminal Code, a group of investigators created NB PATNET in 2010. It was officially launched in May 2011 with a two day training session in Moncton, NB, funded by the IBC.

The group's primary goal was to have representation from every law enforcement agency in the province, a goal it reached by the end of 2011. More than 40 PATNET members were trained.

Criminals have no boundaries yet police are frequently disconnected from other agencies because of dissimilar computer programs, jurisdictions and procedures which severely limit contact and communication. Through PATNET membership, officers can now send a group e-mail sharing intelligence or advising of a new trend, or e-mail an individual officer from another agency to ask for help.

Members are expected to act as a resource to officers within their own agency and to have a working knowledge of auto theft investigations and intelligence in their jurisdiction. Regional meetings and conference calls provide an opportunity to compare notes but the real value comes in having immediate



contact with a PATNET member in another agency when investigations cross boundaries.

Educating all front line officers is essential to reducing vehicle thefts and successfully investigating crimes that do occur. A comprehensive multi-module seminar called *Redflags at the Roadside* was developed specifically to provide front line officers knowledge and tools they can use every day. They initiate many auto theft investigations through roadside observations and can then easily contact a PATNET member for assistance or follow-up.

Redflags workshop/seminars provide knowledge, training and on-going support for auto theft investigations at the root level and provide a perfect opportunity for patrol officers to co-mingle with auto theft experts.

Each module is presented during an eight hour day on a rotational basis; each year of the three part series builds upon the previous one in a 'stand-alone' format. Attendees can begin at any stage without feeling they've missed pieces. With a three year rotation, the workshops will be updated with new content, case law, etc. A training certificate is awarded to attendees.

Seminars are held every June in Dieppe, NB. This central location maximizes participation all regions of Atlantic Canada at minimal cost, thanks in part to the IBC sponsorship and other local supporters. Practically everyone is within driving distance without requiring the expense of overnight accommodations. Attendance averages around 100 each year.

Instructors are experienced law enforcement officers, salvage dealers, IBC Investigators and others who have experienced challenges, curve balls and attempts to deceive. All have lectured intensively to the RCMP, municipal police, other law enforcement agencies and police cadets. Many are recognized experts in their field through testimony at provincial and federal courts.

Atlantic region PATNET membership has a broad cross section, with representation from provincial motor vehicle departments, highway safety sections, commercial vehicle enforcement and others. Discussion at training courses has been instrumental in providing a clear "through the windshield" perspective of auto theft issues. Putting cops and government bureaucrats together has initiated a number of on-going dialogues related to gaps and inconsistencies in provincial motor vehicle laws which affect auto theft investigations.

The dialogue took place first within the provincial network but as PATNET spread throughout the Maritimes, it now occurs across the region. It is evident how the patchwork of laws within these small provinces allows criminal VIN tampering to proliferate. Inter-provincial criminals take advantage of this hopscotch of acts and statutes to milk the system.

Until PATNET there was no mechanism for a conversation to take place between the boots on the ground and policy decision makers. One criminal investigation involves

members from three provinces communicating directly across their jurisdictional and bureaucratic boundaries.

The investigation centers on commercially manufactured travel trailers damaged in spring floods in Sussex, NB. Insurance adjusters branded the VINs as “non-repairable” – not rebrandable for public use. One of the trailers arrived recently in PEI with a replacement VIN (T-VIN) issued by the NS motor vehicle registry.

A PEI PATNET member contacted Guy Ouellette of the IBC because he was suspicious about the provenance. It had been registered in Nova Scotia under the “utility trailer” classification and had a replacement NS VIN instead of a full 17 digit VIN from the manufacturer. An expert examination validated his suspicion.

Ouellette determined that the original public number had been ground off; he located a secondary VIN and used it to prove it was one of the flooded trailers.

PEI and the IBC are preparing press releases to alert the public to the dangers of these criminally altered vehicles, which are unfit for use in their original condition despite lack of visible damage.

The investigation continues but one of the early successes is PATNET bringing together all the stakeholders for a ringside seat into a criminal VIN tampering investigation. People who wouldn't normally be part of it will see how loopholes are exploited and investigative



roadblocks hamper enquiries.

The PEI officer who initiated the investigation frequently interacts with law enforcement through his work with the highway safety division, although rarely to this extent. Through his training and involvement, others will add their knowledge and experience to the investigation and eventual debrief.

Informal discussions are already happening about how to homogenize the various provincial statutes and acts to combat criminal enterprise. This dialogue involves front line law enforcement from federal, provincial and municipal agencies and public safety from three Maritime Provinces.

The PATNET model has been relatively easy to adopt. It has had excellent support from police chief associations, the RCMP, Criminal Intelligence Service and other agencies. The Maritime region is relatively small, allowing PATNET to be implemented relatively painlessly. Expansion into Alberta

and Ontario will be more difficult because of the numbers of people involved but the IBC is committed to making the network national.

PATNET has already accumulated some success stories and has bridged the gap between agencies in auto theft information sharing. The model can be implemented in other provinces and easily tailored to regional differences.

The IBC received the “Business Excellence Award” from the Crime Prevention Association of New Brunswick in 2013 for its support and development of NB PATNET. This independent group evaluated the program, weighed its merits and found that it ticks off every box in the crime reduction checklist.

The International Association of Auto Theft Investigators also recently recognized the program model with a certificate of merit recognizing *Redflags* “for successful efforts and results in combating vehicle theft and related crimes.”

The partnership between IBC and PATNET reflects how the delivery of law enforcement training and practices is changing to keep pace with the criminal element.

Keith Copeland retired in January 2013 after 32 years service with the Saint John Police Force. He was a founding member of NB PATNET and remains involved. He welcomes questions. Contact him at kicopeland3211@gmail.com for more information.

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TRAUMATIC RE-ENACTMENT

Treating PTSD among our own

by *Lindsay Richardson*

We all now know that having to seriously injure or kill someone in the line of duty is significantly related to post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms and depression. A huge mental health problem, PTSD impacts officers, their families and work.

Naturally, work in our field exposes us to traumatic situations like responding to child sexual assaults, attending gruesome motor vehicle collisions or being openly humiliated in the media after a Police Service Act charge.

Police culture is a very macho environment that has created a stigma around seeking mental health help. Asking employees after a stressful incident if they need counselling will result in a flat no and probably even a smirk. Posters on walls or even bathroom stalls will be ignored. I recommend that police services be more proactive and offer services that officers relate to. We are not nursery school providers or librarians.

When we think psychological treatment we think Prozac and long deep conversations

with a shrink. From my experience the typical police officer will likely not want to go through this or even believe it is necessary. However, years down the road symptoms such as sleep disturbances, reckless behaviour, increased aggression or diminished interests might surface and by then it will be difficult to determine their cause.

Police agencies are equipped to help their own people. Canadian police services have the resources and equipment to provide effective treatment for officers with PTSD symptoms. As an alternative to the usual employee assistance program I recommend scenario-based exposure training for officers involved in incidents where a civilian was seriously injured or killed.

There is research demonstrating how re-exposure to previous traumatic events will reduce post traumatic stress symptoms. For example, researchers *Foa, Rothbaum, Riggs and Murdock (1991)* conducted a study comparing exposure training to counselling. Victims of rape were asked to participate in seven sessions reliving the entire incident through their own imagination.

Patients were instructed to imagine the sexual assault and describe it out loud. They were recorded and asked to listen to the audio recording every day as homework. The researchers found that this approach led to a decrease of PTSD symptoms.

A meta-analysis of 20 randomized controlled trials, involving 1,308 participants, by *Ougrin (2011)* demonstrated that exposure was just as effective as cognitive behavioural therapy. A 2011 study by *McLay et al.* compared virtual-reality exposure therapy to the standard treatment for post traumatic stress. All 20 participants were active duty service members who served in Operation Iraqi Freedom or Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan) and had been diagnosed with PTSD by a health professional.

The researchers found that 70 per cent of participants who received the virtual reality exposure demonstrated a clinically significant decrease in PTSD symptoms after a 10 week treatment program. A segment of this treatment program also included training on techniques such as relaxation and attention control.

Another study by *Nacasch et al. (2011)* found that prolonged exposure therapy was superior to treatment as usual (TAU) for short- and long-term effects of PTSD and depression symptoms. The study included 30 patients who suffered PTSD symptoms from combat and terror related incidents.

This is where police services can make an important difference for those who need help the most. Many large services have training divisions and use scenario-based training for recruit and annual mandatory training.

By incorporating the same resources police agencies can help officers involved in traumatic life threatening incidents use systematic desensitization techniques to expose them to a replication of the same stimuli that caused the initial trauma.

An example of an exposure-based program (exposure therapy should not be conducted without the supervision of a licensed therapist) could be:

Session A – Police officer meets with police service training team and a therapist to provide a detailed description of the exact traumatic event.

Session B – Training team and therapist provides officer with relaxation, breathing and coping exercises to be used throughout the scenarios.

Session C – Training team and therapist gradually introduces the officer to the traumatic stimuli.

Session D – Training team and therapist continue to gradually introduce the officer to the traumatic stimuli.

Session E – Training team and therapist expose officer to a full replication of the traumatic event.

Session D – Training team and therapist expose officer again to the full replication of the traumatic event.

Session E – Training team and therapist replicate the entire traumatic event, if feasible, at the exact location and time of the initial event.

Ottawa based PTSD specialist Dr. Brenda Saxe believes the facilitator must have a secure relationship with the participant for exposure training to be effective. A therapist would not walk into a therapy session yelling or criticizing their patient, nor should your training team. Officers with PTSD are individuals with significant mental health concerns who deserve patience, respect and a positive exposure experience.

The process of healing requires a safe and caring approach, which is almost a polar opposite of the stereotypical approach of a defensive tactics instructor.

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Dr. Lindsay Richardson has a doctorate in organizational psychology and is an Ottawa police officer. This article does not reflect the opinion of the Ottawa Police Service. Contact him at lindsayrichardson@yahoo.ca to learn more about the program.

*Exposure therapy should not be conducted without the supervision of a licensed therapist.

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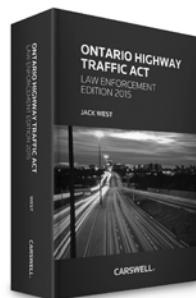
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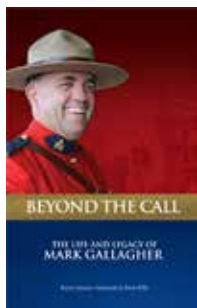
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**Beyond the Call:
The life and legacy of Mark
Gallagher**

*REVIEWER: The Right Honourable
Michaëlle Jean, UNESCO Special Envoy
to Haiti*



I always warn those who travel to Haiti for the first time that what they are about to experience will remain with them for the rest of their lives. You cannot return from Haiti untouched. You cannot hide in indifference. The country leaves its imprint on you forever and makes you see what is essential in life.

This is what Sgt. Mark Gallagher would have told you; Rosemarie St. Pierre-Willis and Warren Redman captured this theme in their biographical profile on his life.

As soon as he set foot in my country of birth in 2009, he understood that he would forever have a bond with this land and its population. Haiti, a nation of such hardships and contrasts, is also one of great value, qualities and beauty.

Mark Gallagher already realized that every action we take can make a difference, change lives, or even change the course of history. In Haiti, he was able to take in the full measure of this. During his official police training mission, he seized every opportunity to cultivate friendship and solidarity.

Certainly, Sgt. Gallagher always went beyond the call of duty and the strict confines of his job description. Consider, for example, that on his last trip to Haiti he brought with him shoes for two little girls from an orphanage in Port-au-Prince. In addition to being a touching anecdote, this shows a sincere concern and a willingness to get involved personally. He wanted to improve the fate of these children, just like he wanted to put all his skills to use for the advancement of safety and justice in this country.

It was while fulfilling this heartfelt desire to help those in need that he was buried beneath the ruins of a building during the earthquake in Haiti on January 12, 2010 the very day of his return to Haiti after spending the Christmas holidays with his loved ones in New Brunswick.

His family and friends will tell you about his sense of duty, but they will also speak of his spirit, his generosity, his respect for others, his contagious optimism, and his strong belief in the fact that nothing is ever lost and that people who are willing and

creative can accomplish great things.

I pay tribute to this exceptional man whose strong will and exemplary merit continue to inspire other Canadians to move heaven and earth to make sure that life triumphs over the misfortune and ordeals encountered in Haiti. A school to be built in his memory will give hundreds of children a reason to dream and to hope, as well as the knowledge and tools to grow, to build a bright future for themselves and to strengthen that of their community.

Visit www.beyondthecall.ca to obtain a copy of this title.

...

**Understanding Crime in Canada:
An Introduction to Criminology**

This book, written by Neil Boyd, provides an overview of the foundations of criminology, and is intended for an introductory-level university and college audience. In addition to surveying the key theoretical approaches, it also examines important aspects in the study of criminology, including the role of the media; key points of criminal law; ways of measuring crime; and a thorough survey of the various types of crime. Case studies are used throughout to illustrate the theoretical aspects of the text in a real-world context. The concise chapters, accessible presentation, and Canadian content make it an ideal introduction to the field for the first-time student of criminology.

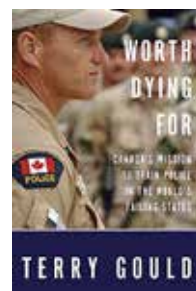
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...

**Worth Dying For:
Canada's Mission to train police
in the world's failing states**

Published on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the RCMP's first international police training mission, *Worth Dying For* is a brilliantly reported account of a year in the life of our "Civ-Pol" contingents in Afghanistan, Palestine and Haiti. Written by Terry Gould, it is also an intimate portrait of the idealism and courage

with which our police officers undertake this complicated and dangerous work, brought to us by the only journalist ever granted unfettered access to these missions.



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“Worth Dying For” those three words capture the remarkable dedication that Canadian police officers bring to international missions most of us know little about. We may be aware of the sacrifices made by Canadian soldiers who died in Afghanistan, but how often do we stop to ask what happens after the troops move out? Once the war is over, how do countries with so much going against them begin to create a better life for their citizens?

Prize-winning Canadian investigative journalist Terry Gould has come to believe that the most significant tool in securing justice and stability for people living in states in crisis is a police force resistant to influence and corruption. Gould brings to light the remarkable Canadian men and women working in three crucial missions, whose determination was equal to anything these treacherous places threw at them. They risked their own physical safety and they also witnessed police officers they had mentored sacrificing their lives so that their fellow citizens could receive justice.

Worth Dying For is full of terrible realities, but it is also full of heroes. Canadians, yes, along with men and women raised in places that might have turned them into pawns and victims, or criminals, who strive to create a reliable security net for everyone, no matter the odds or the dangers they face.

In covering these missions Terry Gould has created a work that inspires us to action and to hope.

Visit www.terrygould.com to obtain a copy of this title.

New badge commemorates First World War



Calgary's finest are set to commemorate Canada's bravest... for the next four years.

The uniform worn by Calgary's police officers will now include a newly-designed hat badge to honour both the 100th anniversary of the beginning of the First World War as well as the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

Calgary police officers will wear the new hat badge for four years until Nov. 11 2018, the 100th anniversary of the conclusion of the First World War.

Unveiled at a press conference on November 7, the 'Vimy Salute' badge features a red maple leaf inset with an embossed V and 100, the same design featured on a smaller lapel pin for non-uniform and civilian use.

Hanson said the need to acknowledge those who served is what prompted the hat badge redesign, citing the 26 Calgary police officers who fought at Vimy Ridge.

"It's important to wear a poppy, but poppies are only worn for a certain period of time," he said.

"The sacrifice that went on during First World War was over four years the Calgary Police Service wants to acknowledge those four years of sacrifice."

(Sun Media / Blue Line News Week)

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Here's how to increase public trust



I often read police-related research and find it falls into a bunch of categories:

1. Interesting but who cares.
2. Interesting but does not apply to us here in Canada.
3. Interesting and we should do this here.
4. Interesting in a sort of academic (meaning not very useful) way.
5. You've got to be kidding.
6. WOW! Neato!

Falling somewhere in either 3 or 6 is a very cool study I read recently: *Promoting trust in police: Findings from a randomized experimental field trial of procedural justice policing*. By Murphy, Kristina; Mazerolle, Lorraine; Bennett, Sarah. *Policing & Society*, Vol 24(4), Aug 2014, 405-424. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2013.862246>.

You should read this study. It is one of several papers stemming from the same set of data and address topics very relevant to the everyday life of police officers and organizations. It provides concrete and

useful outcomes that can be easily adopted and demonstrates very good working relationships between researchers and police. (Frankly, regardless of the content, these studies show us that good useful research CAN be done!)

The authors begin by pointing out that while police are generally better trained and educated, more diverse in terms of community representation and have more resources available to them, this hasn't translated into greater public trust. In some places, things have actually gotten worse, which kinda stinks.

Their hypothesis is that focusing more on procedural justice will lead to greater trust in police. This was tested in what the authors maintain is the world's first experimental field trial to operationalize the key principles of procedural justice in a short, replicable script.

As you probably know, procedural justice concerns the perceived fairness of the procedures involved in making decisions

and the perceived treatment one receives from a decision-maker (i.e. an authority). It's not so much about the outcomes of particular incidents, it's about the process.

Do we care if the public trusts police? Again, I suspect you all know the answer to that one. Higher levels of trust are related to greater public deference to police during face-to-face encounters; higher levels of voluntary cooperation; and greater compliance with the law. All good things.

People who have more positive encounters with police are likelier to display a higher level of trust and all the good things that go along with that. Not surprisingly, if people have been treated poorly in the past, expectations for future interactions are likely to be negative and can lead to distrust in the individual or institution they have contact with. On the one hand, it's not rocket science that playing nice is a good thing but the principles of procedural justice suggest that simply being "nice" is not enough.

The gist of the study is that some police

officers were given a script to use when they stopped people for routine “have you been drinking?” stops (AKA random breath tests or RBTs). Rather than just doing what police usually do in this circumstance, they used a much longer blurb focusing on four procedural justice elements: voice, neutrality, trustworthiness and respect. I quote from page 42 of the study:

To provide ‘voice’ in the experimental condition, police gave the stopped driver a newsletter that highlighted recent crime issues in the local area. Drivers were asked if they had any questions or if they had any suggestions for police priorities in their area.

To display ‘neutrality’, the police officer explained the process that was being undertaken in the RBT and that the driver had not been singled out, but rather they had been randomly pulled over for a breath test. It was also explained that RBTs were conducted to reduce alcohol-related road accidents.

To build ‘trustworthiness,’ the police officer expressed their concerns about drink driving for the community and indicated that they disliked having to tell family members that their loved ones had been injured or killed in a road accident. The number of alcohol related deaths in Queensland in the past year was mentioned to the driver and the police officer asked them to help police to reduce accidents by driving carefully.

The officer ended the breath-testing encounter on a ‘respectful’ note with a gesture of courtesy to the driver (e.g. complementing them on the maintenance of their car; for wearing a seatbelt, etc.).

The result? It was found that the procedural justice manipulation yielded a significant effect on public trust and confidence in police. Specifically, citizens exposed to the procedural justice condition during the RBT encounter were significantly more likely to trust police than those who received the control protocol. This effect remained even when accounting for general perceptions about police treatment of citizens and police effectiveness.

As an aside, this procedure also led people to think that police were fairer and generally improved perceptions of their competence.

Have a look it’s nice to see a clear demonstration that some of the softer skills associated with policing are important, that what seem sometimes like “airy-fairy concepts” have a practical outcome and that individual officers can really make a difference even in a routine stop.

Maybe we knew this already, but this article sure makes me think we can make more of what we know.

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

Hi-tech border security to address joint threats

BLUE LINE NEWSWEEK

OTTAWA - A massive intelligence gathering network of RCMP video cameras, radar, ground sensors, thermal radiation detectors and more will be erected along the U.S.-Canada border in Ontario and Quebec by 2018, the Mounties said at a November security conference.

The \$92-million surveillance web, formally known as the Border Integrity Technology Enhancement Project, will be concentrated in more than 100 “high-risk” cross-border crime zones spanning 700 kilometres of eastern Canada, said Assistant Commissioner Joe Oliver, the RCMP’s head of technical operations.

“The concept involves employing unattended ground sensors, cameras, radar, licence plate readers, both covert and overt, to detect suspicious activity in high-risk areas along the border,” Assistant Commissioner Oliver told security industry executives attending the November conference in Ottawa.

“What we’re hoping to achieve is a reduction in cross-border criminality and enhancement of our national security.”

The network of electronic eyes is to run along the Quebec-Maine border to Morrisburg, Ont., then along the St. Lawrence Seaway, across Lake Ontario and ending just west of Toronto in Oakville.

The network will be linked to a state-of-the-art “geospatial intelligence and automated dispatch centre” that will, among other things, integrate the surveillance data, issue alerts for high-probability targets, issue “instant imagery” to officers on patrol and produce predictive analysis reports.

The network is to be operational by 2017-18 and

the United States could eventually have access to the collected data. Assistant Commissioner Oliver added that with the potential sharing of information, privacy concerns would be paramount.


The various technologies required will be selected and installed with potential future interoperability with U.S. police and border officials in mind, he said. As Assistant Commissioner Oliver spoke, he was flanked by Mark Borkowski, assistant commissioner for the office of technology innovation and acquisition with U.S. Customs and Border Protection of the Department of Homeland Security.

“The fiscal and operational environment, the nimbleness of organized crime and the ongoing national security threats require that we explore new ways of deepening and strengthening collaboration,” said Assistant Commissioner Oliver.

“There are lots of opportunities to look at new ways of doing business. A threat to Canada is a threat to the U.S. and vice versa, so we operate in an environment where we’re trying to address shared threats.”

The Ontario-Quebec border with New York State is a key conduit for tobacco smugglers; experts agree smuggling generates hundreds of millions annually in black market profits. Dozens of organized crime groups, big and small, from outlaw bikers and Italian mobsters to Vietnamese and Chinese gangs, use the same routes and infrastructure to move narcotics and illegal immigrants south into the U.S. The fear is that terrorists could infiltrate the country by these same routes.

(National Post)




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MISSING PEOPLE ARE NEVER FORGOTTEN

by Danette Dooley

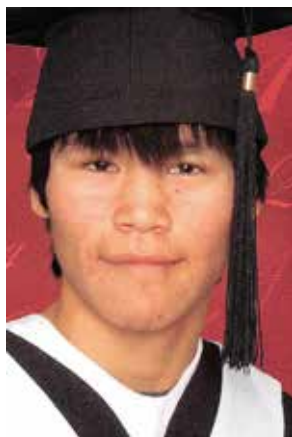
It has been said that the greatest fear in life is the unknown. Darlene Dunne of St. John's, Newfoundland has been living that fear since August 15, the day her son, Joshua Whalen, went missing.

Dunne sits at her kitchen table during an interview, trying to control her tears.

"Me and Joshua were really close. We've always been close. Even when we were apart," she said, not shying away from the fact that her son is a drug addict.

"Joshua got in with the wrong crowd and got into the wrong things. He did three years up away. He served his time and then he came home."

The time "up away" was a federal prison term after being caught with weapons and



Jake Basto

body armour in 2009. He escaped in 2012 during a transfer to a halfway house. Two weeks after being reported missing, police issued a warrant for his arrest when he failed to show up for a court appearance.

Dunne said her son tried to fight his drug addiction. He yearned for a better life, she said.

"Josh took care of himself. He had a teardrop tattoo by his eye... He started having laser treatment on it. He wanted it gone. I prayed for him every night. God watch over him and keep him safe and lead him in the right direction. But the

direction he took wasn't the right direction."

Whalen had other tattoos as well. But not even a large tattoo of Jesus Christ on his upper body or his mother's prayers could save him from what his mom fears is a drug-related murder.

Dunne knows her son, 26 when he disappeared, may have died because of his choices. While she held out hope at first that he would come home, as the days turned to weeks, her hope vanished.

If he was alive, she said, he would have contacted her. He'd never let those who love him suffer the way they are suffering, she said.

"I wake up and I live the same day, are they going to find him. It's an awful goings on. It's a mother's living nightmare."

Searching for answers

Jake Basto was reported missing on August 9 from Makkovik, Labrador. The investigation is ongoing but the RCMP has scaled back the search until it can gather more information.

Local MLA Randy Edmunds offered his home as a secondary search headquarters in Basto's disappearance.

"We were organizing search crews and the whole town were bringing over meals to our place. We just got them in, sat them down, fed them and then they were off again."

RCMP "B" Division gets numerous reports of missing people, said S/Sgt. Boyd Merrill. Most are found quickly because searchers know their whereabouts. With others police gather all the information they can, try to establish a timeline for their disappearance and begin their investigation.

Names of the missing are put on CPIC and all files are kept active and reviewed annually.

Faceless Dolls

The St. John's Native Friendship Centre (SJNFC) has been participating in a national initiative to remember missing and murdered Aboriginal women. The *Faceless Dolls* project creates hand-crafted felt dolls to represent each victim. In Newfoundland and Labrador the project includes all missing and murdered women and children.

The centre's records indicate that from 1984-2014, 76 women in the province were reported missing or murdered.

Dark side of prosperity

With prosperity comes crime. People go missing. Some are found quickly. Those who remain lost, for whatever the reason, leave loved ones searching for answers.

Former RNC Insp. Connie Pike is familiar with the damage caused by relationship violence. Now executive director of the Coalition Against Violence, Avalon East, Newfoundland and Labrador, she said the first phase of dealing with the issue, she said, is to acknowledge it is happening.

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“When we see the type of prosperity that we are experiencing now, there’s always a dark side to that, too,” she said.

“More money, more affluence creates bigger stresses for people and then there is a segment of the population that don’t have access to those types of funds when housing costs went up it left more people in an unstable environment leading to other issues like addiction when they can’t handle the additional stresses.”

Crime costs Canada billions of dollars each year in “reactive costs” such as police intervention, judges, crown attorneys, lawyers, victim services workers and others involved in the justice system, Pike said.

The coalition’s focus is on early intervention and prevention.

“(This province) really has to invest in more prevention efforts to make a difference up front before activities start evolving into these reactive pieces.”

Education key

Philip Hibbs hates October 15. His wife Debbie starts to cry with the mere mention of the date. The couple were visiting their daughter in Calgary Oct. 15, 2013 when the phone rang.

“We heard our daughter Ashley crying and screaming. We heard something moving in her bedroom. She was on her knees trying to get the window open for air. She was completely hysterical and we didn’t know why,” Philip recalled.

Ashley had just taken a call from her brother Chris with horrible news.

“The phone rang again and it was Chris He said ‘Dad, is Ashley okay?’” I said, ‘I don’t know, we can’t get her to speak. I think we’re going to have to go to the hospital.’ He said, ‘Dad, you need to sit down.’ I said ‘Why?’”

He told how the couple’s daughter, Juliane, and her fiancé, Vince Dillon, had been shot and killed. The shooter, Juliane’s former boyfriend Brian Dawe, then drove to a cemetery and took his own life.

Juliane started dating Dawe when she was 16. The relationship, a tumultuous and violent one that her parents tried to end many times, lasted over 16 years.

“We never stopped trying to bring Juliane home,” Debbie said.

“When she was 16 we were told by authorities they couldn’t go in and take her out. She had to come out on her own. I said to them, ‘how does she come out on her own when women who are in marriages that are being abused can’t get out,’” she said.

Dawe controlled their daughter, they said and alienated her from family and friends. She eventually found the courage to escape.

The Hibbs would like to see junior high school girls get more information about healthy relationships. Just as sex education has been introduced into the classroom, Philip said, students need to know the early warning signs of what could become an abusive and controlling relationship.

The couple will continue to tell their family’s story to help other girls understand



Darlene Dunne

Debbie and Philip Hibbs

the consequences of unhealthy relationships. It’s what Juliane would want them to do, Debbie said.

“People say we are so strong but we are not. This is so hard for us but we are trying to make a difference, to help other women and young girls. We are hoping that Juliane’s

strength and courage will help people who are in abusive situations get out.”

Danette Dooley is *Blue Line’s* East Coast correspondent. She can be reached at dooley@blueline.ca. A lengthier version of this story first appeared in *The Newfoundland Herald*.



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Commissioner (Ret.) Chris Lewis,
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BYTE BACK

Cops must keep the 'social' in social media

by Laura Entis

You can't afford to ignore social media. That's especially true if you run a police service.

Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Pinterest: Social media is as valuable a resource for police as it is for traditional brands and businesses. It helps humanize law enforcement by allowing agencies to connect and converse with the general public. More importantly, it provides a platform for police officers to share information quickly and respond to tips from civilians (who are often more forthcoming over social media than they would be in person).

In many ways, social media and police go together like chocolate and peanut butter. It just makes sense. A 2013 social media survey from the International Association of Chiefs of Police found that 96 per cent of police agencies use social media in some capacity, more than 80 per cent say it has helped them solve crimes and 73 per cent said it helped improve police-community relationships.

It's encouraging to see men and women in blue taking to social media with such gung-ho enthusiasm. Unfortunately, as most of us know by now (if not through personal experience, then through Internet horror stories) social media can be a double-edged sword with one heck of a blade. We see it all the time poor unfortunate businesses and civilians alike impaling themselves on their own well-intentioned tweets, posts, or hashtag campaigns. (Here's looking at you, NYPD, but more on that later).

Police already generate high levels of both emotion and controversy and are particularly susceptible to social media misfires. That's because, at least in part, while most businesses and brands have a solid grasp on what should and shouldn't be done on social media in a professional context, the do's and don'ts in the context of law enforcement are less established.

Here's a look at the recent ways police agencies have used social media.

Live tweeting a sting operation

When is it appropriate to live-tweet? At the Westminster Dog Show? (Sure.) While giving birth? (Questionable.) At a funeral? (Probably not.)

What about a live sting operation? In what had to be a first, Prince George's County Police in Maryland planned on doing exactly that. Spokeswoman Julie Parker told USA Today in May, 2014 that the live-tweeting would target men soliciting prostitutes (not the prostitutes themselves) and would tweet specific names, charges and photos.



"We're hoping the advance notice we've provided acts as a deterrent to would-be johns who choose to engage in this illegal behaviour. This is another example of our department's commitment to transparency. We'll give our community real-time access to the PGPD's Vice Unit which is dedicated to shutting down this type of illicit business and seeking help for its victims," the force wrote in a blog post.

It apparently worked. No one showed up looking for a prostitute; the department credited its planned live tweet for keeping them away.

Should resources be expended live tweeting a sting instead of being used to, you know, actually make an arrest? Is this a good use of tax-payer money or a good use of social media?

Asking twitter users to post pictures with officers

Why they did it: To spread goodwill. The intention was clearly to circulate a stream of photos showcasing smiling officers next to smiling New Yorkers.

Reaction: Some people did exactly that. Others, not so much: Photos of police brutality took over the hashtag (some of them truly disturbing). Despite the immediate and intense backlash, the NYPD stood by the campaign; spokesperson Deputy Chief Kim Y. Royster told *The New York Times* that the department was "creating new ways to communicate effectively with the community" and that Twitter provided "an open forum for an uncensored exchange" that is "good for our city."

Using Pinterest as a lost and found

Why they did it: Gloucester Township and Mountain View found that the photo-based

social platform allows residents to easily locate lost or stolen items recovered from criminal investigations or that have been turned into as lost property.

Before the creation of the township's "Pinterest" website, for example, residents had to make an appointment to come to the police station. Now, they can surf the board online at their own convenience.

Reaction: Seems like a pretty ingenious way to use social media. Check out the #GTPD Recovered Property board.

Publicly firing officers over Twitter

In 2013, 27 officers and employees were fired from the Dallas police department; each departure was accompanied by a termination Tweet from Police Chief David O. Brown stating the name of the employee and the reason why he or she was fired.

Why he did it: Brown said his actions (fittingly, he did so in a tweet) were motivated by transparency and a desire to "engage the public on social media."

Reaction: Mixed. A few people supported Brown's unconventional tweets but many found them unnecessarily humiliating.

"I love to see the law enforcement community embracing change but this seems to be something a PR/Social Media professional should have handled rather than the chief," wrote one person.

What would have happened if Brown tweeted out incorrect information? "This policy will open many cans of worms," wrote another commentator.

This is an edited version of an article that ran on Entrepreneur.com .



Use Twitter guidelines to avoid a public relations nightmare

by Scott Levy

In his book *Tweet Naked*, online marketing expert and Social Media Firm CEO Scott Levy provides the critical information needed to craft a social media strategy that will boost your agency or business. In this edited excerpt, the author offers some ideas for what to include when writing your Twitter policies:

Before you launch your social media campaigns, you must have policies in place and your team must be aware of them and, more importantly, abide by them. For example, how are you going to handle rude comments, negativity or trolls? What will you do in case of a crisis?

If you're on the verge of a PR nightmare, you need to have people ready and able to make decisions, sometimes very quickly. This might mean issuing a well-timed apology or publicly illustrating how you solved a major problem or put out a fire.

You need a damage-control plan, otherwise known as a "break glass in case of emergency" plan.

Some companies have several people review their social media communications before they go out to minimize any social media disasters. Too many have learned the importance of a system of checks and balances the hard way, such as when Chrysler hired an outside agency to handle its social media and someone tweeted on the @ChryslerAutos account, "I find it ironic that Detroit is known as the #motorcity and yet no one here knows how to f@#\$ing drive."

Apparently the agency representative thought he was being clever on his own Twitter account, but he sent it accidentally on the company's account instead. Angry Detroit motorists responded, causing Chrysler plenty of PR headaches and putting the social media agency representative out of a job.

A policy clearly barring employees from using their own Twitter account while at work, which was what the employee thought he was doing, or that each post must be reviewed by another team member prior to sending could have prevented this PR disaster.

If you hire an outside firm to handle your social media, you still need to have very carefully worded policies in place covering anyone working on your account and holding them responsible if they don't adhere.

Many companies have posted social media policies online, so rather than reinvent the wheel, you might want to review them for an idea of the rules you may want to include in your own policy. There are generic rules that simply make good sense and others that will fit you more closely.

Choose the ones you like, put them in writing and make them available to everyone on your social media team. It can save you headaches in the long run.

Some rules you might want to include in your social media policy:

- You are prohibited from posting personal information.
- You will not post material that infringes on copyright, trademark or patents owned by a third party.
- You will not post material considered sensitive or proprietary.
- You will not post material that is considered

slanderous, libellous or hurtful to another person or agency.

- You will not post any material that could be considered profane or discriminatory.
- You will never use inappropriate language, or harass or threaten anyone.
- You will not engage in personal business or discuss personal issues of any kind.
- You will not post, tweet or send out knowingly false statements or provide inaccurate information on any social media platforms.

Policies may be updated at any time. New policies will be distributed to all team members. Failure to adhere to all policies may result in termination.

Along with strict policies, guidelines might include:

- Always try to be authentic and transparent in anything you send out.
- If possible, support claims with appropriate links to information.
- Be polite and don't engage in arguments, even if provoked. If you disagree with the opinions of others, do so respectfully.
- Speak in a polite, courteous manner and avoid "corporate speak" or "technical jargon."
- Try to add value. Provide worthwhile information and perspective.
- Always be honest and use your best judgment in all situations.
- Avoid plagiarism at all costs. Document all sources and give credit where credit is due.




- Participate, but don't promote.
- When in doubt, ask for help or clarification.

Take your time and make a concerted effort to consider all possible scenarios and create policies and/or guidelines that can help you avoid, or at least minimize, as many potential problems as possible.


While you'd like to say "use common sense" in hopes of covering many of these areas, it's to your benefit to have everything spelled out. Especially if someone

does break the rules and you need to take some sort of action, which could range from moving them off a certain platform to termination.

Scott Levy is the founder and CEO of Fuel Online, an online marketing agency that focuses on social media and SEO. He has specialized in online marketing for more than 15 years and is a respected speaker, writer and consultant.

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I was reading the October edition of *Blue Line Magazine* when I noticed that the list of Order of Merit of the Police Forces was missing one name: our own Deputy Chief Lyle Beaudoin who was also in Ottawa to receive his appointment. For your information!

Sarah Swallow
Delta Police Department

Publisher's Note

With our apologies we acknowledge the oversight. Deputy Chief Beaudoin's photo and information was in our files but somehow did not make it to the layout stage. We have noticed a marked increase in recipients of the Order over the years and the Governor General's staff do an amazing job of getting it all correct. This recognition is well received in that it transcends all ranks and positions within the police services across Canada. We here at *Blue Line Magazine* are happy to encourage this worthwhile award of excellence and do not wish to see anyone overlooked.

ML

...

Are the authors of this "article" for real? (*Extremism In Canada* – October 2014) In a time unlike any before when we are faced with the very real and imminent threat of domestic terrorism, the authors choose to focus (and your magazine chooses to publish) this rubbish on the threat of right-wing extremism?

Yes, I realize radical groups like the Freemen and similar have a strong anti-government bent and they DO present a problem for law enforcement. But are they REALLY what we need to be focusing on?

I think not. And for so-called academics to ignore the historical fact that both the KKK and the Nazi regime have their roots clearly in the socialist/liberal-democrat left only adds to the authors' total lack of credibility and clear political agenda.

I am a long-time reader of your magazine and an LE veteran. I just want you to know how much I object to this factually inaccurate and politically motivated "academic" tripe.

Thanks for your time.

Name Withheld

Ron and I were grateful to receive *Blue Line Magazine* when we first moved to the U.S. It was a unique way for us to observe policing, and culture in general, from a Canadian viewpoint. Unfortunately, Ron passed away in June. Thank you for excellent reading for all these years.

Susan M Sawatsky
Warrington, PA

...

I just had to write to thank you for that article last month about the status of "Off Duty". (November 2014 – *Going 10-7*, by John Cameron). We have had debates about this for some time and Mr. Cameron has clarified a lot of confusion for me. It also helped to emphasize that if officers believe in the concept of being "off the clock" but "on duty 24-7" then they must behave in such a manner 24-7.

Thanks for a great magazine. Stuff like this is a big help.

Dan Thomson
Alberta

I saw the cover of the November issue of *Blue Line* and looked for the article to see if mention of my sister as I understand her to have been in the first group of women officers in the OPP.

I saw the picture of the reunion on page 9 and found my sister in the picture but was disappointed that her name was spelled incorrectly.

It should be Kerry. Not Carrie!

Andrew Dobson
York Regional Police

Publisher's Note

Sorry for the misspelling of your sister's first name.

That picture was taken on the occasion of the 15th Anniversary and this, of course, was 25 years ago.

With the shifting sands of time comes misty memories and I was impressed that the names supplied were as accurate as they were in spite of this error. Mistakes such as this, however, can make their way down the passages of time if not corrected and I am glad your letter is present in this edition to set the record straight.

ML

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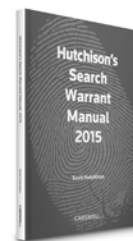
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Billions of things – the new Internet

You may have heard about the “Internet of Things” (IoT), a network of uniquely identifiable passive marks, objects or computing devices (‘things’) that are interconnected, trackable or otherwise recognizable.

When most people think about Internet connected devices, they think of computers, tablets, smartphones and similar devices. The IoT would expand that list to include a wide variety of mostly electronic devices that can perform a wide variety of functions or provide some kind of data or identification.

The devices can be wired directly or connect to the Internet wirelessly through WiFi, Bluetooth, Near Field Communication (NFC) or any number of proprietary long and short range technologies or indirectly through a connected program or system.

In their simplest form the things can be non-electronic and totally passive identification marks such as 2D and 3D barcodes on individual products, QR codes on products or advertising and digital watermarking on virtually anything.



The things can also function electronically through common technologies such as a Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tag or chip (such as the chip in your debit or credit card), a NFC tag or device, smart thermostat such as the NEST, your brand-new “smart-TV” and any other device that performs some function, whether passive

or active.

The things can be single use, single purpose objects or devices that last only a few days, weeks or months, or more permanent devices that function for years.

The IoT has the potential to change how the world functions, possibly even more so than the Internet itself. The price of many of the things, such as RFID tags, has plummeted to below one cent each, making them both technically and economically feasible.

The potential is huge. Research firms estimate that by 2020 there will be 26 to 30 billion devices on the IoT. One researcher suggests that people living in urban areas are already surrounded by between 1,000 and 5,000 trackable objects which, if all tagged by some “thing,” would quickly add up to billions of things.

Big Brother

While the IoT has the potential to create a better world in many ways, many people are concerned about personal privacy, autonomy and general security. The constant stream of hacking scandals makes one wonder about how secure this data will be and the risks and potentials for abuse and misuse.

Some parts of the IoT are potentially troubling. Intelligent shopping systems for example, which track users’ smartphones, are able to identify individual shoppers and serve up customized offers or sale items based on purchasing habits in that store.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has already expressed concerns about the IoT, noting that people may start losing control of their lives. Since much of the IoT is corporately driven, one has to wonder about how much to trust the companies who have data about you. In some parts of the world dictatorial regimes could also use the data to control their populations even further.

A good example of the dark side is the scandal last year when researchers discovered that the cameras built into some Smart-TVs could be hacked into over the Internet, potentially allowing someone to surreptitiously see what’s happening in front of the TV.

Other concerns with Smart-TV include their ability to collect and transmit data about users’ viewing choices and habits back to the manufacturer. Companies usually claim they use this information only for “product development” research but there is little to stop them from also using it for marketing purposes or selling it to another firm.

A Smart-TV has an Internet Protocol (IP) address and a physical serial number,

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so it's a uniquely identifiable object in several ways. When the customer registers the product for warranty purposes, all the dots get connected: name, address, phone numbers, e-mail address and perhaps some volunteered "demographic" information. How valuable is that to a big corporation, or someone that's hacked into their system?

Intelligence agencies view the IoT as a potentially rich source of valuable data for national security and other purposes.

Monitoring

Because of the extremely low cost of many of the simple IoT things, large numbers can easily be deployed in the field to provide far more extensive capabilities and data than traditional dedicated devices.

Earthquake and tsunami early warning systems, environmental monitoring systems and intelligent video monitoring systems can benefit greatly from the IoT.

Instead of being limited to a small number of expensive dedicated monitoring devices connected to a private network, these cheap new things could provide extensive data and earlier warnings. This would enable quicker and far more efficient and effective response to events and emergencies.

Because of the low power requirements of many new devices and their wireless connections, a small solar panel and battery can easily power a remote device, allowing it to provide data for years.

Many urban dwellers already have the new Smart-Meters, which constantly send data to the hydro utility about power consumption. Not only do they eliminate the expense of monthly meter-reader visits, they also provide a wealth of valuable and important live data to the utility. My residential water-meters were recently upgraded with a new wireless transmitter that sends usage data to the utility.

In the medical field, devices such as the Philips Lifeline show the advantages and potential of IoT. A sensor detects when someone wearing the device may have fallen and automatically summons help.

Many other possibilities exist, including fitting patients with a device to constantly monitor heart performance, both for diagnostic purposes and to summon help during life threatening events. This replaces otherwise expensive hospitalization and diagnostic equipment.

Apple and Microsoft both recently announced affordable health apps and devices that have the potential to accomplish many monitoring tasks with little or no user intervention.

Policing

The possibilities for policing are almost endless, both operationally and for investigations. Equipment and supplies could be easily tracked for inventory purposes and each box or bag of evidence could be

tagged, allowing administrators and users to know exactly where an item is at any given moment. This goes far beyond any kind of barcode based system currently being used.

IoT devices could even be attached to suspect clothing to assist in surveillance and tracking operations.

Data collected and analyzed by a wide variety of private enterprises could prove to be extremely valuable, especially in complex cases such as homicides. Think of how often private CCTV systems are already tapped for routine police investigations.

Private enterprises can also analyze all the data they routinely collect, identifying criminal behaviour in-house or externally and providing information to police for investigative and prosecutorial purposes.

Data

With billions of IoT devices connected together and collecting, generating and processing data, the ability to store and work with all that information will become crucial. Much of it may just be aggregated to provide an anonymous overview, but as the smart-TV and intelligent shopping systems show, the dots can quickly be connected, turning anonymous user data into valuable customer information.

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



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Strip search conducted unreasonably

Although a strip search may be justified, the manner in which it is carried out may render it unreasonable.

In *R. v. Muller*, 2014 ONCA 780, police received information from two confidential informants, both criminals and drug users. One was of unproven reliability, the other of undisclosed reliability. The informants said that a man named “Biggie” was selling crack cocaine out of an apartment belonging to another man (“Peter”), who received drugs in exchange for use of the apartment.

The information was current as one of the informants had bought drugs from “Biggie” earlier that day. Biggie was described as a big black man, about 240 pounds, six feet tall, with a large build and short brown hair in braids.

One informant said Biggie had bought a handgun for protection, but that he had not seen it. Police were able to identify the lessee of the apartment and he matched the description of “Peter.” On the basis of this information, officers obtained a *s. 11 CDSA* search warrant, which was executed by the Emergency Services Unit.

Four people found inside the target apartment were arrested but no drugs were found. As the warrant was being executed, officers conducted surveillance outside to ensure people did not escape or throw drugs off the balcony. They noticed Muller walk out through a side door located not far from the apartment being searched. He fit Biggie’s general description: a six foot tall black man with a large build.

Wearing clothing that clearly identified them as police, the officers got out of their vehicle and approached Muller on foot. As they did so, he discarded a digital scale and continued to walk away. One officer picked up the scale and noticed a residue resembling crack cocaine.

Catching up to Muller, the officers asked him for ID. He only identified himself orally and had no documentary proof of who he was. He was arrested on a charge of possessing crack cocaine for the purpose of trafficking, advised of his right to counsel and frisk searched.

Three cellphones and some money were found, but no drugs or other evidence of drug trafficking. Thinking Muller was Biggie and that he was trying to hide something from them, the officers took him to the police station.

Two male police officers searched Muller in the strip search room. He was asked to remove his clothing piece by piece and hand it over. When naked, he was asked to turn around, “bend over and spread his butt cheeks.” As he did so, a plastic bag inside another bag was seen visibly concealed between his buttocks. An officer removed it and found crack cocaine, cocaine and a dozen oxycodone tablets inside.

The search was conducted in a room with the door open, recorded on video and electronically viewable by others in the station. The officers

did not obtain supervisory approval for the strip search. The other four persons arrested inside the apartment were also subsequently strip searched at the station but nothing was found.

Searches found lawful

An Ontario Superior Court of Justice judge found both the arrest and incidental frisk and strip searches lawful. She concluded that the informant information alone was insufficient to justify the arrest. However its cumulative effect, along with the observations of the surveillance officers (the physical similarity between Muller and Biggie’s description, timing and location of his departure and his attempt to discard a digital scale and move away from police) provided the requisite reasonable grounds to make the arrest.

Police had the necessary grounds to justify the strip search. First, Muller had discarded a digital scale, signalling he was trying to conceal material. Second, although the frisk revealed no drugs, police did find money and three cell phones, further enhancing grounds to believe Muller was involved in selling drugs. Finally, Muller was evasive during his arrest, refusing to produce identification or an address.

“In these circumstances, the officer believed that the accused was trying to hide something from him,” said the judge. “The evasive manner of the accused, together with his earlier attempt to dispose of evidence, offered some basis for believing that he might have taken steps to conceal evidence of the offence.”

The judge was also satisfied the strip search, although not a model one, wasn’t conducted in an unreasonable manner. There was no evidence the open door or electronic video actually caused a privacy breach. There were grounds justifying the search procedure and the lack of supervisory approval did not change this. Finally, the bag was concealed between Muller’s buttocks and wasn’t in his anus. There was no Charter breach, the evidence was admissible and Muller was convicted.

Muller challenged his conviction to the Ontario Court of Appeal arguing his warrantless arrest and strip search were both unlawful since they were not based on reasonable grounds and the strip search wasn’t conducted in a reasonable manner.

Arrest and frisk

Muller submitted his arrest was unlawful because police did not have reasonable grounds to arrest him. He contended that the officers did not reasonably believe he possessed drugs; accordingly the incidental searches that followed were unreasonable.

The Crown argued that the reasonable grounds standard had been met; it wasn’t equivalent to “proof beyond a reasonable doubt” or even “a prima facie case.” In the Crown’s opinion, the cumulative effect of all the information known

to police prior to Muller’s arrest supported an objectively reasonable belief that he possessed crack cocaine for the purpose of trafficking and, therefore, the arrest and search incident to arrest were lawful.

A peace officer is permitted under *s. 495(1)(a)* of the Criminal Code to make a warrantless arrest if they believe, on reasonable grounds, a person has committed or is about to commit an indictable offence. In describing this power, Justice Watt, writing the court’s judgment, stated:

(T)he arresting officer must subjectively have reasonable grounds on which to base the arrest. However, that on its own is not enough to make the arrest lawful. In addition, those grounds must be justifiable from an objective point of view. A reasonable person placed in the position of the officer must be able to conclude there were indeed reasonable grounds for the arrest (references omitted, para. 36).

Watt, agreeing with the trial judge, noted that the confidential informants’ information, by itself, was insufficient to meet the reasonable grounds threshold. Although “the information was somewhat specific,” it came from one source untested and the other unverified. However, police had more. Muller matched “Biggie’s” general description, left as the warrant was being executed and discarded the scale with crack residue when officers approached.

“In combination, the information provided by the informants, coupled with the observations made of the (accused’s) behaviour, met the standard imposed by *s. 495(1)(a)* of the Criminal Code,” said Watt.

“The proper issue wasn’t whether the police had reasonable grounds to believe the pedestrian was Biggie, but rather, whether they had reasonable grounds to believe the pedestrian had been or was in possession of drugs for the purpose of trafficking.”

Following a lawful arrest, police may conduct a search incidental to that arrest.

“A search incident to arrest derives its authority from the lawful arrest and requires no independent justification, either at common law or under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms,” said Watt.

“Breaking this down, for a search to be justified as an incident to arrest, the arrest itself must have been lawful and the search must have been incident to the arrest, meaning the search must have related to the reasons for the arrest itself.” As for this case, the court stated:

The lawful arrest of the (accused) permitted the police to conduct a frisk search of him incidental to the arrest. In this case, the frisk search was incidental because it related to the reasons for the arrest. The arrest was for the possession of drugs for the purpose of trafficking. The purpose of the frisk search was to discover evidence of the offence: drugs or

drug paraphernalia on the (accused's) person (references omitted, para. 43).

Strip search

Muller next contended that there were no reasonable grounds upon which to base the strip search that would rebut the presumption of unreasonableness. He suggested the trial judge combined neutral factors (possession of cellphones), misapprehensions of evidence (Muller's refusal to identify himself) and a negative factor (failure to find drugs on the frisk search) as positive evidence sufficient to justify a strip search to look for drugs.

The Crown submitted that the strip search was reasonable in the circumstances. Muller had been lawfully arrested and frisked and the purpose of the strip search was to discover evidence of contraband or other drug paraphernalia. The money and cellphones found, as well as Muller's refusal to produce identification or provide an address, solidified the grounds required to justify it.

Watt outlined the requirements for a Charter compliant strip search as follows:

- It must be conducted as an incident to a lawful arrest;
- It must be conducted to discover weapons or evidence on the body of the arrested person related to the reason for the arrest;
- It must be based on reasonable and probable grounds for concluding a strip search is necessary in the circumstances of the arrest; and
- It must be conducted in a reasonable manner.

"Strip searches conducted as a matter of routine policy, even if executed in a reasonable manner, are not reasonable within s. 8 of the Charter," he added.

The fact that police have reasonable grounds to arrest a person without warrant under s. 495(1) (a) does not, on its own, clothe them with automatic authority to carry out a strip search. This is so even where the strip search qualifies as incidental to a lawful arrest. Something further relating to the purpose of the strip search is required. That something further is that the police must have reasonable and probable grounds for concluding a strip search is necessary in the specific circumstances of the arrest (references omitted, para. 59).

The arrest was lawful. It was for drug trafficking and police were searching for evidence related to his arrest: possession of crack cocaine for the purpose of trafficking. Watt found the trial judge did not err in determining that police had the grounds necessary to conduct a strip search for the purpose of discovering evidence relating to drug trafficking. In other words, police had reasonable and probable grounds to believe a strip search was necessary in the circumstances of the arrest.

Although the circumstances surrounding Muller's identifying himself wasn't relevant, the other circumstances were properly taken into account. The fact that no drugs were found on the frisk search and the arresting officer's experience with drug dealers concealing crack cocaine "in their underwear or in their butt cheeks" was a factor to consider.

The small quantity of cash, along with the arresting officer's experience that multiple cellphones was consistent with drug trafficking, was also properly considered. Finally, police evidence that only 7.5 per cent of strip searches of suspected

cocaine traffickers found drugs was also relevant, although not a determinative factor.

Manner of search

Muller argued that the manner in which the strip search was conducted was unreasonable. He was required to face an open door, his genitalia were exposed directly to anybody who may pass by, and indirectly by video to anyone with access to it, and he wasn't asked to consent to the search being recorded.

The Crown submitted that the search was conducted reasonably and was generally compliant with the guidelines established by the Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Golden, (2001)3 S.C.R. 679*.

Despite the search being carried out by two officers of the same gender in an appropriate room, the court nonetheless found the following factors rendered the search unreasonable:

- No supervisory authorization was sought to conduct it.
- The door to the strip search room was left open during the search, contrary to usual practice. Muller, standing naked, faced the open door into a hallway accessible by others of either gender.
- The search was videotaped and could be viewed electronically by others at various places in the police station.
- The evidence was unclear whether Muller had been informed he was being videotaped.
- Muller wasn't given the choice of removing the plastic bag from between his buttocks. Instead, a police officer removed it.
- No adequate record of the strip search was created (other than the videotape).


Although the warrantless arrest was lawful and the criteria for a strip search met, the manner in which it was conducted was unreasonable.

Muller's appeal was allowed, his convictions set aside and a new trial ordered.


The Supreme Court of Canada provided a framework in *R. v. Golden, (2001) 3 S.C.R. 679* for police to follow in conducting Charter compliant strip searches by offering guidelines, in the form of questions:

1. Can the strip search be conducted at the police station and, if not, why not?
2. Will the strip search be conducted in a manner that ensures the health and safety of all involved?
3. Will the strip search be authorized by a police officer acting in a supervisory capacity?
4. Is the police officer(s) carrying out the strip search of the same gender as the individual being searched?
5. Will the number of police officers involved in the search be no more than is reasonably necessary in the circumstances?
6. What is the minimum of force necessary to conduct the strip search?
7. Will the strip search be carried out in a private area such that no one other than the individuals engaged observe it?
8. Will the strip search be conducted as quickly as possible and in a way that ensures the subject is not completely undressed at any one time?
9. Will the strip search involve only a visual inspection of the arrestee's genital and anal areas without any physical contact?
10. If the visual inspection reveals the presence of a weapon or evidence in a body cavity (not including the mouth), will the detainee be given the option of removing the object himself or of having the object removed by a trained medical professional?
11. Will a proper record be kept of the reasons for and the manner in which the strip search was conducted?


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A firearm is a stand alone weapon

There is no need for an object meeting the definition of a firearm under the Criminal Code to also meet the definition of a weapon.

In *R. v. Dunn*, 2014 SCC 69 a private investigator saw the accused pull a pistol out of his jacket pocket, appear to point it at a man and then leave in his car. Police were called to Dunn’s trailer and found a black Crosman Pro77 air pistol resting on a chair in a nearby shed. The Pro77 fires .177 calibre spherical BBs propelled by a compressed CO₂ canister and has the following warning on the side:

Warning, not a toy, misuse can cause fatal injury. Before using read owner’s manual available from Crosman Corp.

The air gun was fully functional and had a partially used CO₂ cartridge but no ammunition in the magazine.

Dunn was charged with several offences, including handling a firearm in a careless manner, carrying a weapon for a purpose dangerous to the public peace and carrying a concealed weapon.

In the Ontario Court of Justice a firearms examiner testified that the air gun had an average velocity of 261.41 feet per second (ft/s). He said this type of air gun could be purchased without producing any documentation, as long as the muzzle velocity did not exceed 500 ft/s.

The expert also cited a scientific (pig’s eye) study, which set a standard for the capabilities of a barrelled object in causing death or bodily injury. It found that any shot exceeding 214 ft/s was capable of causing serious injury to a pig’s eye, which is a similar size and composition to a human eye. The study also determined that a projectile travelling at 246 ft/s would penetrate a pig’s eye 50 per cent of the time (known as the V50 standard).

The judge, noting that the air gun wasn’t a “real powder fired bullet shooting gun,” ruled that the Crown was required to prove it was also a weapon as defined in s. 2 of the Criminal Code:

“Weapon” means any thing used, designed to be used or intended for use (a) in causing death or injury to any person, or (b) for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm.

Since the Crown failed to prove that the air gun was used or intended for use

Criminal Code sections where a barrelled weapon with a muzzle velocity of 152.4 m/s or less is not considered a “firearm” (see s. 84 (3)(d) CCC)			
91	Unauthorized possession of firearm	101	Transfer firearm without authority
92	Possess firearm knowing possession unauthorized	103	Importing/exporting firearm knowing it is unauthorized
93	Possess firearm at unauthorized place	104	Unauthorized importing/exporting
94	Unauthorized possession of firearm in motor vehicle	105	Losing or finding without reporting or delivering
95	Possess prohibited/restricted firearm with ammunition	106	Destroying without reporting
99	Weapons trafficking	107	False statements concerning loss, theft or destruction
100	Possess firearm for the purpose of trafficking	117.03	Seizure on failure to produce authorization

in causing death or injury or to threaten or intimidate, the judge ruled that it wasn’t a “weapon” and therefore not a “firearm.” Dunn was acquitted.

The Crown argued before the Ontario Court of Appeal that a barrelled device meeting the Criminal Code definition of “firearm” need not also meet the definition of “weapon.” This interpretative issue arose because each definition refers to the other and there were differing views in the case law about whether a “firearm” is always a weapon, irrespective of whether it meets the definition of “weapon” (by its use or the intent of its possessor). Since there were differing case law decisions on this matter, a five judge panel heard the case. Justice Rosenberg, writing the unanimous decision, framed the question this way:

(B)ecause “firearm” is defined as “a barrelled weapon,” the question arises whether the prosecution must prove not only that the object discharges a shot, bullet or other projectile that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death, but also that it meets subsections (a) or (b) in the definition of “weapon”; namely, that the object was used, designed to be used or intended for use in causing death or injury to any person or for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person.

Or, is the word “weapon” used in the definition of “firearm” only in a descriptive sense, such that it is not a formal element of the definition requiring proof? The definition of “weapon,” in turn, refers to

“firearm”. The concluding phrase in that definition, “without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm,” appears to exclude the used, designed or intended for use requirements and deems a firearm to be a weapon (para. 16).

Is a firearm always a weapon?

Rosenberg ruled that the term “weapon” in the definition of “firearm” was simply a descriptor and not a formal element. Thus, barreled objects meeting the definition of “firearm” need not also meet the definition in paragraphs (a) or (b) of “weapon:”

In my view... an object, whether it is a conventional powder-fired gun or a spring or gas fired gun, will fall within the definition of ‘firearm’ in s. 2 provided there is proof that any shot, bullet or other projectile can be discharged from the object and that it is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person (para. 34).

Thus, the focus becomes the objects nature as a barreled device and its capability to cause serious bodily injury or death, not the intent of its possessor nor the use made of it. The court noted that certain weapons are deemed not to be firearms if the shot, bullet or other projectile does not exceed a muzzle velocity of 152.4 m/s (500 f/s). However, this velocity threshold deeming weapons as non-firearms is only in relation to specific offences concerning the strict licensing regime of the Firearms Act and Criminal Code (eg. unauthorized possession, trafficking, importing/exporting,

failing to report or false reporting of lost, found, or destroyed firearms).

Other offences, such as carrying a concealed weapon (s. 90), careless handling (s. 86) and possession for a dangerous purpose (s. 88) are not subject to the 152.4 m/s threshold.

Justice Rosenberg also examined the legislative scheme and found there were three different categories (or groups) of barrelled objects:

Group One: *Barrelled objects shooting a projectile with a velocity of less than 214 ft./s. (or 246 ft./s., using the V50 standard) are not firearms because they are not capable of serious injury or death; these objects will only be considered weapons, and thus fall within a prohibition such as the concealed weapon prohibition in s. 90, if they meet paras. (a) or (b) in the definition of “weapon.”*

Group Two: *Barrelled objects shooting a projectile with a velocity of more than 214 ft./s. (or 246 ft./s., using the V50 standard), are firearms because they are capable of causing serious injury or death, whether or not they also meet paras. (a) or (b) in the definition of “weapon;” these weapons will fall within a prohibition such as that found in s. 90. Nevertheless, they will not be subject to the stricter licensing regime in the Criminal Code and the Firearms Act if they fall within one of the exemptions in s. 84(3), for example, if the velocity of the projectile does not exceed 500 f/ s.*

Group Three: *Barrelled objects shooting a projectile with a velocity of more than 500 f./s. These objects fall within the definition of firearm for all purposes of the Criminal Code and the Firearms Act and must be licensed accordingly. Some air guns and most powder-fired bullet shooting guns will fall with in this regime. At a minimum... Group Three objects do not need to meet the para. (a) or (b) definition of weapon to be deemed to be weapons (paras. 44-46).*

The legislative history, its object (public safety) and the grammatical and ordinary sense of the words used also supported the court’s view of its interpretation.

The Crown’s appeal was allowed, Dunn’s acquittals for careless handling of a firearm, carrying a weapon for a purpose dangerous to the public peace and carrying a concealed weapon were set aside and a new trial was ordered.

Dunn further appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, submitting that an air gun that otherwise falls within the definition of a “firearm” must also meet the definition of “weapon” in s. 2 of the Criminal Code.

In a short oral judgment, the seven member Supreme Court panel hearing the case agreed with Justice Rosenberg’s reasons and dismissed Dunn’s arguments.



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Police car kick was officer assault

A man who kicked the window area of a police car driver's door was found guilty of assaulting a peace officer and intimidating a justice system participant.

In *R. v. Horton*, 2014 ONCA 616 the accused approached a marked police car stopped on a downtown Toronto street in broad daylight during a G20 summit demonstration. The driver's window was closed but the driver side rear window had been smashed out and the windshield broken.

A uniformed police officer wearing a bright yellow jacket with reflective markings, the word "Police" on the front and back and police patches on each sleeve was seated in the driver's seat. Horton proceeded to kick the upper portion of the driver's door and window twice, but the window did not break. He was charged with assaulting a peace officer, intimidating a justice system participant and obstruction.

In the Ontario Court of Justice Horton testified he did not know anyone was inside the cruiser. He said he kicked the door because he was disgruntled at the abusive police treatment of some G20 demonstrators.

The judge found Horton had a clear and unobstructed view of the car and the driver's door window when he kicked it. He was found guilty of intimidating a justice system participant and assaulting a police officer, but not guilty of obstruction. The judge found that kicking the window was an attempt by Horton to apply force to the officer either directly, or by causing the glass to shatter and strike the officer.

Further, in the circumstances, with the windshield already damaged and the rear driver's side window broken out, it was open to conclude that the officer reasonably believed Horton had the ability at that time to carry out his purpose. He was sentenced to 10 months in jail, prohibited from weapons, ordered to provide a DNA sample and placed on probation.

Horton appealed to Ontario's top court, contending that the trial judge failed to properly consider evidence relevant to his knowledge that the marked police cruiser was occupied by a police officer, despite it occurring during broad daylight. Furthermore, he submitted that the trial judge was mistaken in concluding the essential elements of assaulting a peace officer and intimidating a justice system participant had been satisfied.

Knowledge

Ontario's Court of Appeal held that the trial judge was aware of Horton's denial that he knew the car was occupied. On the evidence, however, the trial judge was entitled to find Horton had a clear and unobstructed view.

The video itself, even on a casual viewing, reduces to sheer fantasy any suggestion that the [accused] could not or did not see a person in the driver's seat wearing a bright yellow jacket with police markings on it.

Essential elements

The trial judge also did not err in concluding that the essential elements for assaulting a peace officer had been proven. It was open to her to find an assault under s. 265(1)(b) of the Criminal Code had occurred. The kicking was an attempt to apply force to the officer, who reasonably believed the accused had the ability at that time to carry out his purpose.

The conviction for intimidation of a justice system participant under s. 423.1 of the Criminal Code was also proper. Satisfied that Horton's conduct met the elements of the offence, the court stated:

The police officer who occupied the driver's seat of the marked police vehicle was a peace officer engaged in the exercise of his duties, monitoring the activities of an unruly crowd of protesters engaged in damaging property in the downtown area of Canada's largest city.

On any reasonable assessment, the evidence could support an inference that the violent kicks aimed at the driver's door and window of the cruiser were intended to cause and did cause more than a momentary state of fear in the officer to impede him in the performance of his duties. For only the second time in his lengthy police career, the officer made a 10-33 call, and that was enough to establish the (accused's) guilt under s. 423.1(1) of the Criminal Code (para. 15).

The court also refused to stay Horton's conviction for assaulting a peace officer because it did not violate the rule against multiple convictions for the same delict. Although there was a sufficient factual nexus between the assault and intimidation offences they were grounded on the same conduct there was no legal nexus between them.

The offence of s. 423.1 contains additional fault elements, the ulterior intent to provoke a state of fear in the justice system participant, that is absent from the offence of assaulting a peace officer in the execution of his duties.

Thus, the rule against multiple convictions wasn't applicable. Horton's appeal against conviction was dismissed.

Visit www.blueline.ca/resources/caselaw for complete cases. You can email **Mike Novakowski** at caselaw@blueline.ca

DISPATCHES



After nearly 34 years with the Regina Police



Service, **Bob Morin** has called it a career. Morin, 56, retired at the end of October as deputy police chief. Morin joined the RPS on Jan. 4, 1981. Morin said he will miss the people he worked with over the years, but not necessarily the work. "I loved the work. I would not hesitate to do it again, but I just would kind of like to get my life back," Morin stated. Supt. **Brent Schmidt** will replace Morin as deputy chief until the position is permanently filled.

...

Justin Bourque was sentenced to serve 75 years in prison before he can apply for parole for the June 4 shooting rampage that killed three RCMP officers and wounded two others in Moncton. Judge **David Smith** of the Court of Queen's Bench in New Brunswick delivered his precedent-setting ruling. Smith said Bourque showed little remorse for his actions, which were motivated by his hatred for authority. "This has been difficult for everyone," Smith said. "The crime committed is one of the worst in Canadian history." Bourque's sentence is the harshest in Canada since the last executions in 1962.

...

Wayne Kalinski, who held the deputy chief position, will become the new Chief of the



Orangeville Police Service in January. Kalinski will replace **Joe Tomei**, who announced his retirement earlier. Kalinski joined the Orangeville Police Service in June of 2011. Prior to joining the Orangeville Police, Deputy Chief Kalinski served with the York Regional Police Service for 32 years. His policing experience includes uniform patrol, criminal investigations, crime analysis, homicide, major crimes, intelligence, surveillance, training and education, as well as the duty inspector's office.

A Craigslist Safe Zone

CONSHOHOCKEN, PA. – A police department in suburban Philadelphia has created a safe zone for people to complete transactions they arranged online.

The Conshohocken Police Department said individuals making purchases from other people through Craigslist and other online sites are free to complete the deals in the police department's lobby or parking lot.

The idea for the safe zone came after an officer said his wife told him she was going to another person's house to complete an online purchase. He didn't like the idea.

Police say the decision was not undertaken in response to any crimes associated with online purchases in the borough.

A similar program was started in May by the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office in Florida.

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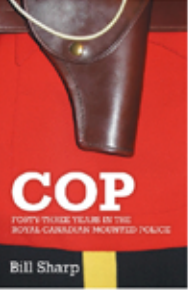
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Salute to a brave and modest nation

Kevin Myers,
'The Sunday Telegraph' June 29, 2014

LONDON Until the deaths of Canadian soldiers killed in Afghanistan, probably almost no one outside their home country had been aware that Canadian troops are deployed in the region.

And as always, Canada will bury its dead, just as the rest of the world, as always will forget its sacrifice, just as it always forgets nearly everything Canada ever does.

It seems that Canada's historic mission is to come to the selfless aid both of its friends and of complete strangers and then, once the crisis is over, to be well and truly ignored.

Canada is the perpetual wallflower that stands on the edge of the hall, waiting for someone to come and ask her for a dance. A fire breaks out, she risks life and limb to rescue her fellow dance-goers and suffers serious injuries. But when the hall is repaired and the dancing resumes, there is Canada, the wallflower still, while those she once helped glamorously cavort across the floor, blithely neglecting her yet again. That is the price Canada pays for sharing the North American continent with the United States and for being a selfless friend of Britain in two global conflicts.

For much of the 20th century, Canada was torn in two different directions: it seemed to be a part of the old world, yet had an address in the new one and that divided identity ensured that it never fully got the gratitude it deserved. Yet it's purely voluntary contribution to the cause of freedom in two world wars was perhaps the greatest of any democracy. Almost 10 per cent of Canada's entire population of seven million people served in the armed forces during the First World War and nearly 60,000 died. The great Allied victories of 1918 were spearheaded by Canadian troops, perhaps the most capable soldiers in the entire British order of battle. Canada was repaid for its enormous sacrifice by downright neglect. Its unique contribution to victory being absorbed into the popular memory as somehow or other the work of the 'British.'

The Second World War provided a re-run. The Canadian navy began the war with a half dozen vessels and ended up policing nearly half of the Atlantic against U-boat attack. More than 120 Canadian warships participated in the Normandy landings, during which 15,000 Canadian soldiers went ashore on D-Day alone. Canada finished the war with the third-largest navy and the fourth largest air force in the world. The world thanked

Canada with the same sublime indifference as it had the previous time. Canadian participation in WWII was acknowledged in film only if it was necessary to give an American actor a part in a campaign in which the United States had clearly not participated – a touching scrupulousness which, of course, Hollywood has since abandoned, as it has any notion of a separate Canadian identity.

So it is a general rule that actors and filmmakers arriving in Hollywood keep their nationality - unless, that is, they are Canadian. Thus Mary Pickford, Walter Huston, Donald Sutherland, Michael J. Fox, William Shatner, Norman Jewison, David Cronenberg, Alex Trebek, Art Linkletter and Dan Aykroyd have in the popular perception become American and Christopher Plummer, British. It is as if, in the very act of becoming famous, a Canadian ceases to be Canadian, unless she is Margaret Atwood, who is as unshakably Canadian as a moose, or Celine Dion, for whom Canada has proved quite unable to find any takers.

Moreover, Canada is every bit as querulously alert to the achievements of its sons and daughters as the rest of the world is completely unaware of them. The Canadians proudly say of themselves – and are unheard by anyone else – that one per cent of the world's population has provided 10 per cent of the world's peacekeeping forces. Canadian soldiers in the past half century have been the greatest peacekeepers on Earth in 39 missions on UN mandates and six on non-UN peacekeeping duties, from Vietnam to East Timor, from Sinai to Bosnia. Yet the only foreign engagement that has entered the popular non-Canadian imagination was the sorry affair in Somalia, in which out-of-control paratroopers murdered two Somali infiltrators. Their regiment was then disbanded in disgrace - a uniquely Canadian act of self-abasement for which, naturally, the Canadians received no international credit.

So who today in the United States knows about the stoic and selfless friendship its northern neighbour has given it in Afghanistan?

Rather like Cyrano de Bergerac, Canada repeatedly does honourable things for honourable motives, but instead of being thanked for it, it remains something of a figure of fun. It is the Canadian way, for which Canadians should be proud, yet such honour comes at a high cost. This past year more grieving Canadian families knew that cost all too tragically well.

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