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BLUE LINE MAGAZINE



June/July 2007
Volume 19 Number 6



The Waterloo Regional Police slogan “People Helping People,” focuses on attitude. It is this attitude that makes their communities safer. “It’s just the way we do business,” says Chief Larry Gravill. See more on page 6.

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MOTOSERVE





It appears nothing has been learned from the past

by Morley Lymburner

Policing is as stable and consistent as a flowing river. It has come a long way since the day of the "flat foot" walking the beat or the hard nosed detective smoking a stogie and wearing a felt grey fedora, but far too much of that evolution has come from the school of hard knocks rather than insightful and reasoned thinking.

There was a time when such things as air conditioning in a scout car was looked upon as a fanciful dream. The mere thought of a computer in a police car was right out of a Dick Tracy cartoon and rejected by many agencies long after it was technologically practical. A very few reject it even today.

Some ideas were seen as completely far fetched as late as the mid-1980s. Many departments viewed using dogs for police work, for example, as an extravagance and something more akin to Ouija board policing, on a par with psychic investigations. On another level, using a dog was somehow seen to take away from good old ground-grinding police work. Some (association/union types) looked upon it as taking away jobs rather than improving community safety.

My police service was a good case in point. In the late 1970s and 1980s a few Toronto police members trained and kept their own dogs, using them for a variety of tasks. One particularly enthusiastic officer trained his dogs to sniff out drugs, bombs and other contraband. When it was suggested to the chief that the dogs' talents might be useful, the chief bluntly advised the officer that it would never happen on his watch. He viewed police dogs as just a bunch of hocus pocus. If someone or something had to be searched for, he had 6,000 officers at his disposal. How can a dog do better than a lot of dedicated cops!?

Then the big reality check came in March,

1985. The intelligence bureau received information that Armenian terrorists had planted a bomb somewhere on the transit system. The urgency of this search was underscored by the organization's attack on the Turkish embassy in Ottawa two weeks earlier. Canada's lack of vigilance and inadequate intelligence gathering cost the life of an unarmed Canadian security guard and failed to prevent the kidnapping of the ambassador's two children. This was 16 years before New York's 9/11 and 18 years before the bombing at Madrid's rail station, but only two months before a bomb sniffing dog could possibly have averted the Air India bombing.

Consider the size of Toronto's subway system and you will understand how impossible it is to effectively search by even double the officers the police service could muster. There are more than 70 stations and 136 kilometres of track on four lines, and more than a million people use the system each day. The chief came face to face with this reality, realizing he could never muster enough people. There may have also been a fiscal reality check when he realized the overtime costs of calling everyone back to duty.

Officers with the intelligence bureau suggested that bomb sniffing dogs could be the only answer and, to the chief's credit, he swallowed a lot of pride that day. After speaking with other departments that had used dogs for quite some time, he finally relented and called for as many dogs as possible to begin sniffing out subway stations. Police services from neighbouring cities, provinces and states be-



gan arriving. The previously rejected officers on his own department were called in as well.

Despite an exhaustive search a bomb was never located and it was determined that the threat was probably a copycat action precipitated by the Ottawa attack. It was recognized, however, that a bomb search could be performed a lot quicker by dogs than people and a thankful chief slowly began setting up a K9 squad. It was finally initiated in 1989.

Sometimes it takes a precipitous event like this to bring police management and their political task masters into the modern world. Today we feel we can boast a more enlightened policing leadership and a style of management that is hungry for innovation.

Modern management style, however, can be a double edged sword. Although hungry for innovation, often this new style is intent upon studying the bottom line more than public safety – or even the safety of an agency's own personnel. It also puts the chief squarely in the middle, between the whims of politicians and the good management and safety of rank and file officers.

Just like police dog usage of yesteryear, the political blind spot with that same agency today appears to be helicopter usage. In the shadow of attacks like 9/11 and even though surrounding agencies have acquired this tool, no movement is apparent.

No amount of logic is going to dislodge the entrenched attitude that politicians must determine the tools used by police. So it appears, what's old is new again.



In honour of Auxiliary Constable Glen EVELY Police Memorial recognition denied. Sign the petition at: www.surreyauxiliary.org/petition

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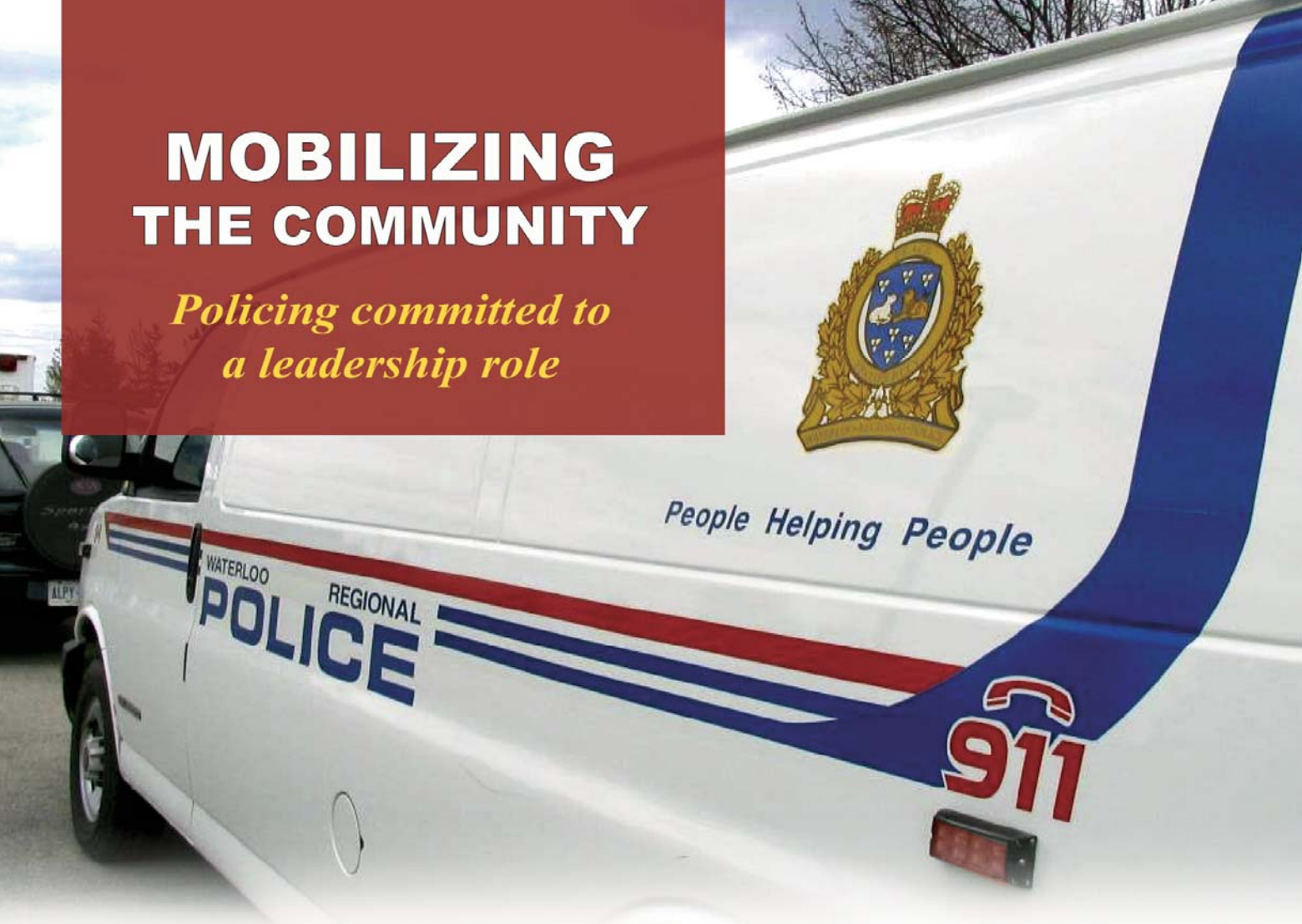
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MOBILIZING THE COMMUNITY

Policing committed to a leadership role



by Matt Collison

Waterloo Regional Police Service (WRPS) Chief Larry Gravill has seen plenty of policing strategies and techniques come and go during his 34 years of service, but believes firmly in the community mobilization strategy.

A sub-strategy of the community policing concept, it's a more natural approach to policing. It includes taking suggestions and statistics from different areas, then assessing and implementing the programs necessary to solve the issue or problem. The WRPS has found it to be the most beneficial of the community policing concepts.

"I think there's still folks out there who think this is a program," Gravill says, "when the fact is, it's just the way we do business. It really is you and your community policing together. It's all about an attitude really."

The concepts can "happen anywhere and everywhere," he notes. "It's the way in which you answer the phone and the attitude you have in terms of helping people and encouraging input."

Officers are no longer forced to analyze statistics to establish what initiatives and programs an area requires. Community policing proponents argue that an over emphasis on

analysis is like trying to diagnose a patient without first asking them how they feel.

WRPS support for community policing is clearly evident in its slogan, *People helping people*, and its future service plans.

Safer neighbourhoods

The idea that residents can help police fix problems in their neighbourhood if they accept more responsibility has been borne out by the University of Waterloo and its student association, who worked with police to promote a safer and often quieter neighbourhood.

"That's really the essence of how mobilization works," Gravill explains. "It's getting a number of folks together that can really create a long lasting solution."

"It can sound like a slogan when it ought to be the basis by which you do everything in your community."

Gravill links the approach with another innovative idea the WRPS is pursuing – attracting people in their late thirties and forties who have lost the zeal for their current careers and are interested in policing. These experienced applicants are sometimes better suited to dealing with the public on a regular basis, he notes, as they have accumulated more life experience and people skills.

Supt Brent Thomlison heads the new initiative and wants all prospective applicants to know that the wealth of life experience they bring to the job may be more useful than any law and security course.

"We've got former chemists and welders – just so many people that have come from different backgrounds," he points out. "We really don't see that age has any bearing on it at all; it's what skills they bring to the table."

One officer with a background in construction applied when he was 45, Thomlison notes, and has now been with the service for nine years with no sign of slowing down.

"It all ties back to being in tune with your community and having people that have great people skills," observes Gravill.

"(That's) not to say that we're not looking for young people, but the fact that you've built up some people skills and you know how to effectively interact with people really is an asset in itself when dealing with policing."

Gravill involves himself in the interviewing process and says that's where people skills generally become evident.

"We're finding, as you might imagine, a person who's 28 or 32 interviews much differently than a 21 year old fresh out of college. In many cases we've found folks leav-



ing well paying jobs to start over in policing,” he notes.

“They really want the variety and the interaction with the community and they are quite willing to take that initial several years of monetary loss to get into something that they really want to do.”

The new WRPS HR strategic plan is focused not only on people in their forties but also recent graduates who aren’t getting everything they had hoped for from their careers. Like the older applicants, they can also bring a wealth of experience and useful skills.

Applicants, regardless of age, are put through all the standard aptitude, psychological and physical testing. Physical testing is the only component corrected for age and gender but “you still have to be very fit,” Thomlison warns.

“Our standards are the same across the board; we’re not going to lower them by any means. We want the best candidates.”

The WRPS has run several radio and newspaper ads for the new campaign and has also posted notices in the public areas of its divisions. Plans are underway to expand it to bus shelters and billboards, web masts on the HR site and ads in local college and university periodicals.

Keeping up appearances

The WRPS effort to become more interactive with its community has even included changing the colour scheme on its motorcycles. That may not sound like a way to improve community relations, admits S/Sgt. Scott Diefenbaker, but he points out that motorcycle officers are the most frequently approached by citizens.

“The motorcycle always has been kind of a conversation piece,” says Diefenbaker. “If an officer’s at the side of the road running some speed management they’ll gravitate to it, or if



Chief Larry Gravill



they see it in a parking lot somewhere they’ll come up to it – so really all we’re trying to do is increase that community interaction and engagement.

“From some of the feedback I’ve received so far, the public has been very accepting of the new colour scheme and are really attracted to it – and that leads to more interaction with the officers,” Diefenbaker says.

The new colours are a navy blue on white pattern that was created after surveying services across the country. The bikes were rolled out in May and squad cars are also due to receive the new colours.

Community concerns

The number one issue for the community is traffic safety, which overshadows concerns about break and enters, violence and crimes against people.

“If that’s a huge priority for our community then obviously it’s a priority for our police service.” Gravill says. “We’re doing at least a hundred RIDE programs a year where as it used to be 25 or 30.”

Another innovation was using an impaired driving simulator. The program is focused at young people, with the simulator taken to local high schools to give students a first hand look at the dangers of drinking and driving.

“It was a great collaboration,” Gravill says. “We had this notion of developing a simulator and it was one of those things mentioned in

the community and the next thing you know Toyota stepped up and gave us a whole car.

“I think it’s a great way for high school students just in those early driving years to fully understand that they ought not have anything to drink before driving,” Gravill adds. “If you can get behind the wheel of a car and see the effects, it’s tremendous.”

Domestic abuse

Domestic violence is another public concern but also a tricky area for police, since established abusive relationships can’t be cracked as long as both parties refuse help. The reluctance, sometimes due to fear or em-

barrassment, often makes it difficult for victims to get the help they need.

WRPS officers receive an average of 12 reports of a domestic dispute every day. In most cases the victim is a woman who fears an enraged husband or boyfriend, but there are also cases of children attacking their parents or adults abusing or neglecting their elderly parents. S/ Sgt Sean Tout heads the services’ new domestic violence investigation branch and is charged with turning some of these trends around.

The branch, introduced in January, 2006, is the first of its kind in Canada, Tout says, with 25 officers now sharing a building with 11 other agencies that assist victims of domestic violence.

This holistic approach is aimed at helping families get the help they need as easily and quickly as possible. Tout says the window of opportunity to help a victim feel safe enough to disclose the violence they have endured is very small. Police would previously give the victim contact information for the appropriate agency; now they can simply direct them down the hall. The new setup also means victims won’t have to continuously retell their story, since the agencies share all information.

The building houses representatives from the following agencies:

- Catholic Family Counselling Centre and Credit Counselling Services Department
- Community Action Program for Children
- Family and Children’s Services
- Elder Abuse Response Team
- Community Care Access Centre
- Crown Attorney’s Office

- Victim Witness Assistance Program
- WRPS Domestic Violence and Victim Services Unit
- Waterloo Region Sexual Assault – Domestic Violence Treatment Centre
- Women's Crisis Services

“Our victims walk in with questions and apprehensions,” explains Tout. “Now they walk out with little apprehension and all of their questions answered.”

The facility has an enclosed courtyard where children can play and a play room equipped with a two-way mirror, allowing investigators to monitor a child while they are being interviewed. It also has a craft centre and a room for teens.

The facility is based on an initiative in San Diego, California, which opened in 2002 with seven agencies. It currently has 120 professionals working on behalf of 26 different agencies, co-operating to help women find new lodgings away from their abuser, obtain a restraining order or simply talk to a police officer. The program has 40 police officers, 35 district attorneys and a forensic medical unit to photograph injuries and retrieve evidence.

The San Diego project is receiving global attention and similar centres have been established in Australia and Britain; Toronto and Edmonton are also reviewing the idea.

Tout says the centre's improvements become abundantly clear when you compare the numbers from 2005 with last year.

“Informations laid went up 60 per cent to 1,326, charges increased 300 per cent to 2,975 and incidents cleared by charge rate went up 60 per cent,” he notes. “We also realized a 21 per cent increase in call for service demand.” It has been 23 months since there was a domestic homicide in the region, he adds.

Educating the public and raising awareness of domestic violence was the key factor to changing public attitude and reaction, Tout says. A grant from the Ontario Victims Services Secretariat paid for the production of:

- 10, 30-second public service announcements which aired on all 12 local radio stations for the latter half of 2005 and all of '06;
- Bus shelter posters and billboard signs that rotated throughout the city;
- A 14 minute domestic violence awareness video with a community services guide listing all the agencies, detailed descriptions of the services they provide and contact information.

“Domestic violence is a completely learned behaviour with no genetic predisposition and no inherency,” Tout explains. “The only way that we're going to succeed in eliminating the next generation of abuser is to ensure that our children are not the subject of or witness to domestic violence. That's our focus.”


The success of the new branch is most evident from the attitudes of the people who have ‘graduated’ from the centre, Tout believes.

“We have graduates – victims who have come through the centre and had their issues dealt with – who are now recommending this to friends or family members experiencing situations of domestic violence,” he says. “They then act as peer support for that person as they go through the centre.”

The unit's success has meant an expansion is already needed. Funding for a 6,000 square foot attachment was raised through a speech by former US President Bill Clinton about the perils of unchecked domestic violence. Construction of the expansion is scheduled for this summer.

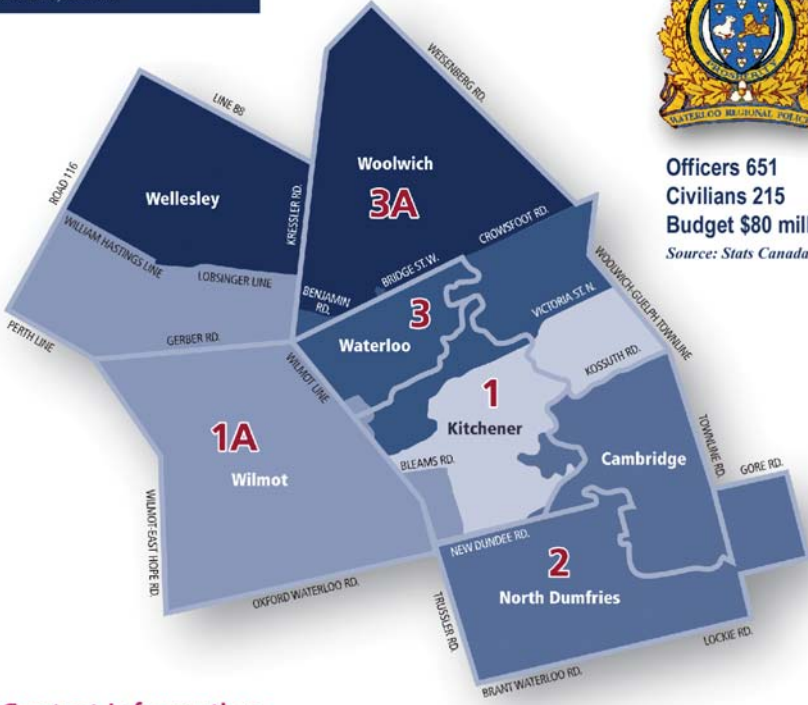
AGENCY OVERVIEW

Waterloo Region 2005
Population: 497,900
Area: 1,382 km²



Officers 651
Civilians 215
Budget \$80 million

Source: Stats Canada 2005



Contact Information

WATERLOO REGIONAL POLICE SERVICE
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 Division 1A:	34 Peel Street, New Hamburg, N0B 2G0 extension 4423
 Division 2:	176 Hespeler Road, Cambridge, N1R 6V7 extension 2299
 Division 3:	14 Erb Street West, Waterloo, N2L 1S9 extension 3399
 Division 3A:	13 Industrial Drive, Elmira, N3B 2Y3 extension 3319

Domestic Violence Branch, Elder Abuse Response Team, Victim Services:
(519) 579-9668 • Automated Attendant: (519) 579-5116

Headquarters: 200 Maple Grove Road, Cambridge, N3H 5M1 extension 8890
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—Constable Wanda Lawlor

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Caught in the act

Cops drop business for pleasure and make money for charity

by Matt Collison

Waterloo Regional Police Service officers came up with a unique way to maintain the force's good image and strong relationship with its community – appearing in a musical comedy revue.

The entire cast of *Caught in the Act* was made up of WRPS officers. They staged 16 performances over 13 days in February.

S/Sgt Doug Sheppard co-ordinated the production; he got the idea after members appeared in two performances of *12 Angry Men* in 1999, raising \$8,000 for charity.

Things really began falling in place when Sheppard met Canadian director Alex Mustakas – “It was like karma that we happened to get together at that time,” he says. Mustakas has been in show business since building a tiny, practically unused theatre into the Drayton Festival.

He has directed more than 50 productions since the inaugural 1991 season and, as artistic director of the Drayton Entertainment Company – Canada's third largest regional theatre company – is responsible for five Ontario community theatres.

The show follows the career of a police officer from rookie to retiree and everything

in between through skits and songs. A few of the cast had theatrical experience but the rest were as green as it gets. Two of the three musicians in the play are also WRPS officers.

“We advertised around the department last year and then it was up to the members to come to us and audition,” Sheppard recalls. “First of all, we were surprised that so many showed up and then we were blown away with their talent.”

It was wonderful to actually have an opportunity to choose the talent for the different parts, Sheppard adds. A job was waiting for anyone who cared to volunteer – and plenty did. The 98 police volunteers (in addition to the cast) – that's almost ten per cent of the entire service – acted as ushers, worked backstage and sold tickets, among a multitude of other tasks.

Staging the revue was a truly remarkable effort. “It was a whole lot of work to put this together,” Sheppard points out. “You're talking three solid months of rehearsals.”

The casting call went out in October, rehearsals began in November and opening night was in February. “It kept us real busy for a long time,” Sheppard admits.

“The good will we generated out of the show was absolutely incredible. You couldn't

have spent a million dollars and gotten the good will and positive public relations that were produced from this show.”

Tickets for the last five shows were so much in demand that three more rows of seats had to be added to accommodate the crowds.

The true success was shown in the \$50,000 raised for charity and the accolades showered on the cast by the audience when it met actors after the show. Critics praised both the effort and quality of the production and even master comedian Dave Broadfoot was impressed.

The production also left a lasting impression on residents, Sheppard says. “We actually had a patrol supervisor about a month ago who responded to a roll over accident involving an older couple, and they ended up spending ten minutes telling him about coming to see the show and how great it was.”

Despite the accolades, the cast of *Caught in the Act* does not have its heart set on heading to Broadway. “They are all looking forward to a rest,” chuckles Sheppard, “but they had a blast too. It was tiring and satisfying all at the same time.”

Doug Sheppard can be reached at Douglas.Sheppard@wrps.on.ca or 519 570-3000.

Park wardens win appeal to be armed



The Canada Appeals Office on Occupational Health & Safety has ruled in favour of national park wardens on the sidearm issue. In

response, the National Park Service (NPS) has ordered wardens to cease all law enforcement activities and hand in related equipment.

Douglas Malanka of the Canada Appeals Office on Occupational Health and Safety released his long-awaited ruling May, 9, giving Parks Canada 30 days to decide upon its next steps.

Malanka's report is the latest in a long line of similar panel and appeal processes to support arming wardens. The matter follows health and safety complaints presented by Park Warden Douglas Martin under the Canada Labour Code, Part II.

A NPS spokesperson advised that all law enforcement activity is being ceased to comply with the report. Malanka states that officers can be armed and conduct enforcement only after being "screened, trained, supervised (and) directed in accordance with a standard that Parks Canada determines to be appropriate, taking into consideration the approach and direction of other federal agencies who arm their law enforcement officials with a sidearm."

Malanka agreed with Martin and his union, the Public Service Alliance of Canada, that wardens engaged in law enforcement activities were exposed to danger by reason of Parks Canada's



failure to equip them with sidearms. Malanka's 240 page, in-depth and comprehensive decision was released May, 8 following hearings between November, 2005 and June, 2006.

Malanka took upper management to task for adhering to flawed reasoning, noting that in its haste to make policies to mitigate officers wearing guns, it was being reactive instead of proactive. The committee was essentially provided text and asked to either provide comment or approve it, he wrote.

"This is less than the sense of partnership and participation that is envisaged in the (health and safety code)," he said. "To my thinking, this could explain the seeming disconnect between the law enforcement management directive and actual practice in the field."

Upper management was specifically criticized for the manner in which it viewed the health and safety of wardens.

"In my opinion, the meaning of terms such as 'not expected,' 'not ... in all situations,' 'appropriate to the circumstances' or 'expected to use discretion' is imprecise and unhelpful to park wardens at a critical moment," Malanka wrote. "Essentially, I interpret these principles to mean that park wardens appointed pursuant to section 18 of the CNPA can enforce resource conservation law and preserve and maintain public peace in national parks whenever they think they can do it without getting injured or killed."

"Moreover, the discretion that Directive 2.1.9 imposes on park wardens places a reverse onus on them to protect their own health and safety. This onus exceeds the obligation of employees specified in paragraph 126(1)(c) of the Canada Labour Code and falls short of the employer's duty in section 124 to ensure the employees' health and safety."

"Parks Canada is correct that employees have a general duty, pursuant to paragraph 126(1)(c) of the code, to take all reasonable and necessary precautions to ensure their health and safety. However, this does not supersede or alleviate the employer's responsibility under section 124 to ensure that the employees' safety and health is protected."

A spokesperson for Parks Canada explained to *Blue Line Magazine* that wardens will continue to perform their non-law enforcement duties until such time as management and legal council can determine if it will comply or appeal the decision. The department was to make that decision by June, 8 at the latest.

In the meantime, wardens viewing any activity requiring law enforcement response were to call police; agencies in the past have advised that their calls would be handled on a priority basis and in the same fashion as any other citizen calling for assistance. Malanka discovered that response times could vary wildly from place to place, with some responded to in minutes while others took hours or, depending upon their nature, were never answered.

"If they take as long as the Canadian Border Services Agency," one pundit commented, "there may be no enforcement in national parks for the next ten years."

Visit www.ravenlaw.com for the full ruling.

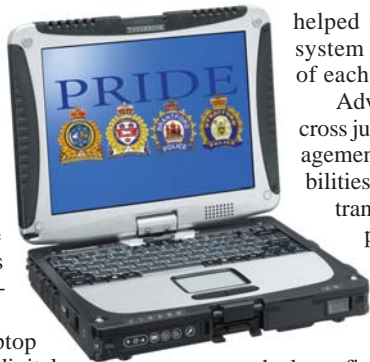
Mobile workstations assist four police services

The Police Regionalized Information and Data Entry group (PRIDE), which includes Waterloo Regional, Guelph, Brantford and Stratford police services, was first formed in 1987. Originally designed for interforce records management it was revamped in 2003 to replace aging Mobile Data Terminals with state-of-the-art, digital mobile workstation environments.

The system consists of laptop computers installed in cruisers, digital modems with GPS capability, digital receiver/transmitters on all tower locations and custom software.

One of the system's many features is 'photorealistic' mapping, which displays the location of cruisers in real time and updates automatically as vehicles change location. Map perspective can be increased or decreased, depending on the amount of detail needed.

The new system gives dispatchers and road supervisors the ability to see all calls and vehicles on the screen, assisting them in assigning the appropriate units and back up to specific locations and improving officer safety. The inter-agency co-operation



helped to build a more robust system at a fraction of the cost of each going it alone.

Advantages are also found in cross jurisdictional records management and data mining capabilities and reduced voice-over transmissions that can cripple many overtaxed communications systems.

The four-agency co-operative awarded contracts in 2002; six months later, five radio sites were set up across southwestern Ontario. By a year or so later, 182 scout cars were equipped with new laptop computers, transmitters and GPS hardware and software.

The police services involved in this undertaking employ 1,054 officers, are supported by 403 civilian personnel and cover a population base of more than 725,000 people. The combined number of criminal offences investigated in these communities in 2006 exceeded 45,000. There is an old axiom that crime knows no boundaries. With the assistance of technologies and inter-force co-operation, those criminal movement boundaries are diminishing.





System tracks potential maritime threats



by *Brian Thiessen*

In the wake of 9-11, airport security regularly seizes bottled water, nail clippers, toy guns and other potentially “dangerous” articles – yet every day ships cruise our coasts and dock unchecked and unknown to local police. How many carry explosives, firearms, drugs, contraband, criminals and illegal immigrants?

Many police agencies use intelligence-led policing to identify and combat criminal activity, using community policing initiatives, informants and collecting and analyzing data to learn what is going on in their communities. The process informs police decision-making at both the tactical and strategic levels but generally stops at our beaches. The Delta Police Department, with the assistance of the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC), is seeking to end this intelligence gap.

The Corporation of Delta covers 180 square kilometres, is home to 100,000 people and has three ports, including BC Ferries’ Tsawwassen terminal, which juts out into the Strait of Georgia. One of the largest ferry operators in the world, BC Ferries carries 8.5 million vehicles and 21.7 million passengers on more than 186,000 sailings.

Deltaport, the Port of Vancouver’s largest container terminal, is located at Roberts Bank, 35 kilometres south of Vancouver’s inner harbour. The 160-acre terminal site is designed to handle the largest container ships afloat and features Super Post-Panamax container cranes and two berths. Expansion plans now underway will add 50 acres and a third berth. Both ports are just minutes from the US border.

The third port, a 59-hectare site on Annacis Island along the Fraser River, handles 25,000 vehicles each year. All three are important trade and transportation facilities under the jurisdiction of the Delta Police Department. Their security depends on shore intelligence and police awareness of what is happening in the surrounding waters.

Delta needs maritime domain intelligence – defined as the effective understanding of anything associated with the maritime environment that could affect Delta’s security, safety, economy or environment. A significant

portion of this is related to vessel location, intentions, cargo, etc.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) made it mandatory in July, 2004 for all ships of 300 gross tonnage and upwards engaged on international voyages, cargo ships of 500 gross tonnage and upwards not engaged on international voyages and passenger ships, irrespective of size, to have on board ship transponders. The devices continually transmit position, course, speed and other relevant data on dedicated VHF frequencies and are commonly known as AIS, Automatic Information Systems. Their primary purpose is to assist in target tracking and information exchange and provide additional data to assist situation awareness for navigation. Many countries are now considering requiring all boats to have transponders.

Delta Police is working to turn this navigational tool into a law enforcement intelligence tool. Using AIS for intelligence is not without its detractors. It is an open public communication system, leaving it vulnerable to exploitation. Suspect vessels can frustrate authorities through counter surveillance, jamming, spoofing, transmitting false information or simply shutting off their transponder.

Unless every vessel, including pleasure and fishing boats, are required to have AIS, the surveillance database and operational picture will contain omissions. Police are faced with not knowing what is missing if even one vessel is absent from the surveillance database. This can only be rectified through radar and visual identification. Even more problematic is use of AIS information by terrorists to target vessels.

On the other hand, proponents argue that AIS plays a significant role in understanding the maritime environment by enhancing awareness of our vulnerabilities, threats and targets-of-interest before they reach our shores. This is perhaps the most critical element of a maritime security strategy. Achieving maritime awareness can prevent security incidents before they happen and allow for interventions. The negative aspects can be mitigated through complementary technologies and counter-intelligence technologies.

Xanatos Marine Ltd., funded by CPRC, installed AVIPS (Automatic Vessel Identification for Ports and Surveillance) at Delta Po-

lice in January, 2007. It captures specific vessel information broadcast over the standard AIS VHF frequencies and graphically displays it in a meaningful manner.

AVIPS can cross-reference and instantly receive complete vessel information, including ship agents, owners, pilot information, last port of call, ship name, maritime mobile service identities, call sign, range, bearing, ship type, length and beam, antennae positioning, latitude and longitude, heading, status, cargo type, destination and last fix. All this information is stored in a historical database, to be replayed at a later date, which is important for investigations.

When a vessel comes within the range of the coast or port, the monitoring process begins. The information is broadcast by the ships AIS VHF to a series of existing shore-based units that capture that data, which is sent to Xanatos’s office to be sorted and stored in a database for future reference. It also puts it into a user-friendly textual and visual format according to world IMO standards.

Xanatos then rebroadcasts the data to Delta Police headquarters through a secure Internet server, where it is sent through a local area network (LAN) to three computers with AVIPS software, including one in the communications centre attached to a large overhead monitor.

The operator can display multiple chart areas and zoom in on vessels in Delta, neighbouring ports or along the coastline. A vessel being focused on can be isolated in its own window. If there is an incident, a history replay feature allows the operator to isolate the vessel in question or have all AIS traffic replay. Alarms can be set for zone guards, collision monitoring, speed or other incidents based on the rules set out. CCTV systems can also be added.

Within weeks of the installation Delta Police was called to deal with a conflict occurring on a BC Ferry on its way to the Tsawwassen terminal. Officers determined its exact location using AIS and watched its movements to take appropriate action. This incident notwithstanding, AIS remains a navigation technology in need of transformation into a police tool.

Delta Police and Xanatos Marine worked on many police use conversion issues, adding:

- An estimated time of arrival to a ship's port of call;
- Zone alarms, which alert operators when a ship moves outside a designated zone;
- An alarm triggered when a ship stops transmitting;
- A feature showing a ship's destination when the mouse is placed on its icon.

Some police conversion requests were outside the financial scope of the project. Combining radar with the AIS would allow boats without a transponder to be tracked, for example. Connecting night and fog CCTV cameras to the AIS could automatically track ships under surveillance and post the pictures on the system. Combining aerial photos would be useful for tactical/operational and emergency response. The Xanatos Marine AIS product has the capability or can be converted to do this and more.

Other conversion requests require legal approvals. Transmitting messages to vessels requires approval of Transport Canada and the Canadian Coast Guard. Knowing the exact cargo on board would also be beneficial, but broadcast of that information is controlled by the IMO and International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA).

Maritime intelligence is an important element of intelligence led policing for coastal police agencies. The Delta Police, CPRC and Xanatos Marine project is an important first step in this direction.

Staff Sgt Brian Thiessen is the program manager, Pacific region, for the Canadian Police Research Centre. He can be reached at bthiessen@jibc.ca

Container security initiative

Excerpt from CBSA website

The Container Security Initiative (CSI) is a multinational program that protects the primary system of global trade - containerized shipping - from being exploited or disrupted by terrorists. It is designed to safeguard global maritime trade while allowing cargo containers to move faster and more efficiently through the supply chain at seaports worldwide.

Under the Smart Border Action Plan, Canada and the United States are working together to enhance the security of the shared border while facilitating the legitimate flow of people and goods. In an effort to further harmonize commercial processes, the CBSA has partnered with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in the Container Security Initiative (CSI).

The CSI is an extension of the Advance Commercial Information (ACI) Initiative, which was implemented in April, 2004 and allows the CBSA to target and interdict potential terrorism threats before they reach Canada's shores. Through the CSI program, CBSA officers are deployed to foreign seaports to pre-screen and examine cargo containers before they are loaded aboard a vessel destined to Canada. CBP implemented the CSI program in 2002 and has officers stationed in 40 foreign seaports.



The CBSA and CBP signed a Container Security Initiative Partnership Arrangement in October, 2005. This partnership reaffirms Canada's role in the international fight against terrorism and other transnational crimes and will allow Canada and the U.S. to combine expertise and resources to protect the North American border. In this way, Canada can achieve far greater security for marine trade than by working on its own.

The partnership further demonstrates the commitments made by Canada and the U.S. under the Smart Border Action Plan and the Security and Prosperity Partnership of North America.

For further information go to the Canada Border Services Agency website at: cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/general/enforcement.



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CPIC training moves online

by Christine Jackson

A national interactive e-learning initiative features an online version of the CPIC Query/Narrative training program.

A joint project of the Canadian Police Knowledge Network (CPKN), Police Sector Council (PSC) and Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC), the project merges CPKN technical know-how with CPIC expertise and PSC strategic approach for effective human resource management.

The course, scheduled for release in mid-June, is designed to provide users with the skills required to query CPIC databanks, analyze the responses and send narrative traffic messages. It will be delivered in both French and English and offered as an alternative to traditional classroom training sessions to all law enforcement personnel.

"Many organizations are constrained by the time and cost commitments surrounding conventional training programs," says C/Supt Gord Finck, CPIC Director General. "An online training option will not only significantly decrease the costs associated with at-



tending a classroom-based program but will reduce training time from three days to approximately six hours."

Funded by PSC through the federal government's sector council program, the online course is a pilot of a larger project which will examine applying e-learning for effective long-term police human resource management.

The PSC recognizes that police organizations are faced with numerous human resource challenges. There are significant gaps in the workforce continuum. Many of the most experienced personnel are nearing retirement, while almost 25 per cent have less than five years of experience. With increasingly complex criminality and a growing demand for new and advanced skills, appropriate training for police is of particular concern.

The PSC is committed to enabling the Canadian policing sector to identify practical solutions to HR challenges, saying this project will create a benchmark against which national e-learning education and training can be assessed.

"This project is essential for understanding sector requirements and responses to e-learning," says PSC Executive Director Geoff

Gruson. "We believe it will create the basis for a standardized approach to national training initiatives while demonstrating efficiency, improved productivity and enhanced performance for officers."

Law enforcement personnel will be offered the chance to pilot the course free of charge from June, 15 to September, 15. During this period, CPKN researchers will collect and evaluate data in a variety of learning areas, including:

- The practicalities of offering national e-learning solutions for 'just-in-time' learning;
- The uptake and cost benefit/feasibility of e-learning on a national scale;
- Learner satisfaction;
- Instructional soundness and effectiveness (i.e. learner retention and skills/knowledge transfer).

This is the first comprehensive study to examine the delivery of sector-wide e-learning education and training. It will provide valuable data on the potential for increased training efficiencies and cost savings and will form the basis of a national e-learning strategy for the fall of 2007.

For more information, visit www.cpkn.ca. Christine Jackson can be reached at christine.jackson@cpkn.ca.

Not your typical police chief

by Emilie Tenney

Think of a typical police chief and you might picture a broad shouldered, deep voiced authority figure sporting a five o'clock shadow – but this definitely does not describe Hanover Police Chief Tracy David.

"At times it is difficult being a female in my profession, but it can also be an advantage in defusing situations like abuse or sexual assault," David says. "People don't look at a female officer as a threat and are more open to talking with us. It takes brains, not brawn, to be a successful police officer."

David may not be your typical police chief but she is your typical small-town girl. Born in Hanover and raised in Ayton, two hours north of Toronto, she attended local schools and went on to graduate from Barrie's Georgian College with a diploma in law enforcement administration.

She also earned certificates from the Ontario Police College in domestic violence, interview and interrogation techniques, breath technician and criminal investigation, to name but a few.

"I've always known I wanted a career in law; I actually wanted to become a lawyer," she admits, adding that a murder which occurred close to home when she was growing up sparked her interest. "I became interested



in the investigation aspect and knew right away that I wanted a career in law enforcement."

Her small town upbringing has left her with a love of small communities and absolutely no desire to be part of the hustle and bustle of large cities.

"Hanover is truly the place to be," she says proudly, echoing the town's slogan. She lives there with her husband, who works at a local construction company, and two children. The rest of her extended family lives nearby.

As much as David loves being chief, she admits that the job does take a toll on her personal life.

"I am constantly on duty, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, no matter where I am," she notes. Her career choice has also made her more cautious in certain situations and less trusting of people.

Hanover Police currently have 13 uniform officers and 11 civilian staff, including five full-time and four part-time civilian radio operators. The service's communications centre provides a 911 dispatch service for three municipal police services and 20 fire departments in five counties, including Grey, Bruce, Wellington, Huron and Perth.

David has 20 years experience as a police officer and was previously offered the chief position but turned it down because of an illness in the family.

"I had to think of what was best for my family and at that time they needed me at home," she recalls.

This is a fresh start for David, but also a new beginning for Hanover, which has never had a female police chief – not surprising when you consider that only a handful of Ontario police services have had female chiefs.

David squirms in her chair when asked if she feels a sense of accomplishment or pride in being chief, modestly replying that "I'm not in this job for the title or the bronze; Hanover is very important to me, it's where I grew up."

She has big plans for the town, including adding more foot patrol officers and building a better rapport between the community and police. She also plans to continue her efforts to deal with a growing methamphetamine problem.

"Even though we are a small town, we still face serious drug problems that are traditionally linked to big cities. We do more than just write parking tickets and respond to calls of barking dogs," she jokes.

A growing number of women are choosing law enforcement as a career. Female officers were once a rarity because they felt inferior to male officers, David suggests, and uncomfortable being the only woman.

David may not be your typical police chief but ordinary is not her style. Although she has only been chief for a short time, she's already leaving her mark on the town and helping to make Hanover's slogan a reality – the place you want to be.

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A half century of challenge

J. W. "Joe" Ross retires after 50 years of police association work

by Dave Camp

There is very little in Halifax which does not bear at least a little of Joe Ross' stamp. He has left his mark on just about everything he was involved in, from property owners associations to minor and junior hockey teams.

Spotting anything that needs fixing or change, Ross quickly takes up the challenge while still meeting all of his obligations to family, friends, co-workers and community.

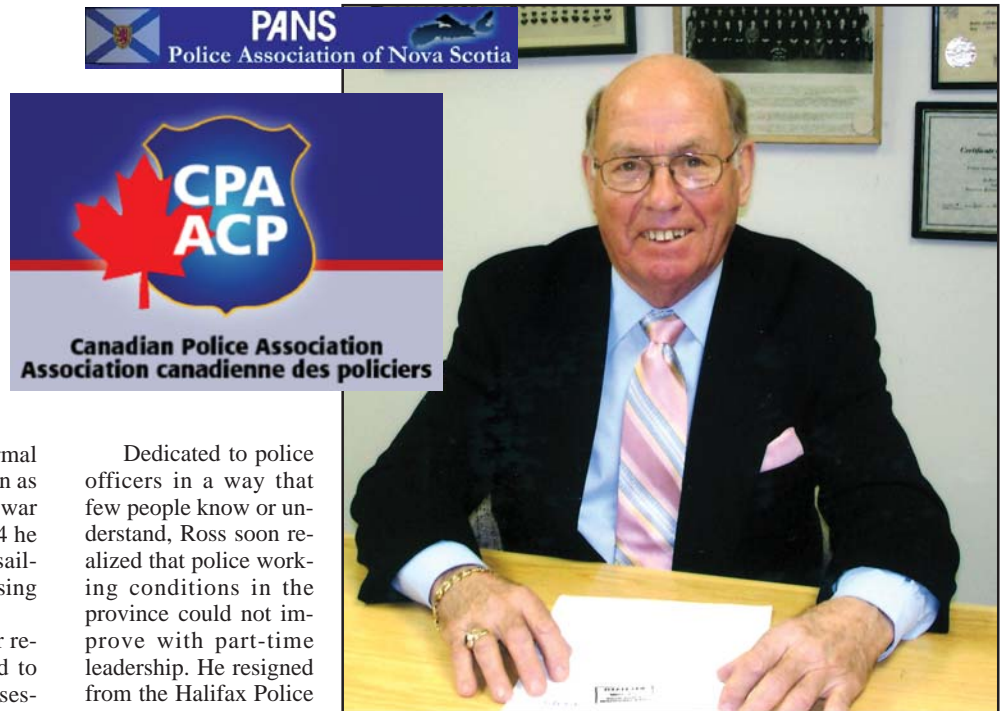
The third child in a family of six, Ross was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia in 1931. The family relocated to Halifax in 1939 where he finished his formal education, for then anyway and signed on as a crewman on a merchant ship ferrying war brides from Europe to Halifax. At age 14 he became a mess boy with Imperial Oil, sailing on various tankers in roles of increasing responsibility.

Ross first became involved in labour relations when he was 17. Being selected to represent his ship's crew at consultation sessions with Imperial, which was trying to improve working conditions, was no small honour – especially when you consider some of his shipmates had been at sea longer than he had been alive.

After nearly ten years at sea and some careful consideration, Ross came ashore to begin his police career in 1955. It is fair to say police working conditions back then were far from exemplary. The starting salary was around \$1,800 per year and there were no benefits of any consequence. The police pension plan had recently gone bankrupt, leaving officers with virtually no security during their working years and even less after retirement.

Ross was elected president of the Halifax Police Recreation and Social Club in 1961, when dues were 25 cents per month. This organization grew, in large part due to his efforts, to become the Halifax Police Association and was finally accepted as the bargaining agent for officers. Despite this progress, constables had relatively little influence within it and conditions seemed to improve at a faster rate for senior NCO's and commissioned officers than for the rank and file.

There were 32 recognized municipal police departments in Nova Scotia in 1966. Acting upon his own initiative, Ross invited representatives from each to meet and discuss solutions to very significant problems related to salary, benefits, training, equipment and other common issues. The turnout was overwhelming and the Police Association of Nova Scotia was formed, with Joe Ross as its first president.



Dedicated to police officers in a way that few people know or understand, Ross soon realized that police working conditions in the province could not improve with part-time leadership. He resigned from the Halifax Police Department on the first day of 1969 to dedicate his full attention to the association and its members.

Very few of his fellow officers were aware that, for the first few years of its existence, the association was able to function only because of Ross' dedication and willingness to wait for pay cheques that were often months late – and his "forgetfulness" in submitting expense claims.

From the beginning of his career, Ross campaigned for legislative changes which would extend to police officers the same rights enjoyed by other trades and professions. When these changes finally occurred, largely through his efforts, he led the charge to bring Nova Scotia officers into a new era of respectability and professionalization.

Police labour movements throughout Canada were pretty much in their infancy in the mid 1960s. The Canadian Police Association (CPA) was just beginning to grow from a foundation in Western Canada and Ross lost no time in bringing Halifax in. He served as president in 1967 and 1968 – the only person east of Ontario to ever do so – and continued as a board member for 40 years. He held executive positions responsible for sound fiscal management of the organization for most of that time. His interest and dedication were major factors in the erection and dedication of the Canadian Police Memorial Pavilion on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Thoroughly convinced that the future of policing demanded that officers of all ranks become more professional, Ross made a sig-

nificant contribution to the professionalization of Atlantic Canadian police. He served on the advisory council to the Atlantic Police Academy, where his common sense approach and foresight were greatly appreciated and his contributions well received.

Although all these accomplishments may give the impression that Ross is one dimensional, dedicated solely to professionalizing police officers, nothing could be further from the truth. A major figure in Nova Scotia as a business and property owner, he is most proud of what may be his greatest accomplishment – raising, along with his late wife, eight children, including two sets of twins. They are all successful business operators, thanks to the guidance and support – both moral and financial – provided by their parents.

Ross' life can be summed up in very few words – an honest man with an amazing capacity for work and getting things done without hurting anyone. If he shakes your hand, you have a deal and it will always be a deal that works for both parties. This was and continues to be, the way he works in both the business world and police labour movement. As he reaches the end of a police career spanning more than 50 years, he hasn't deviated from that course.

Whatever the honours that may be bestowed upon Ross, perhaps his greatest reward would be a sincere "thank you" from police officers past and present. The standard of living and professionalism they have achieved would have been all but impossible to imagine had it not been for Joe Ross.

Junior police academy a hit

by Mike Novakowski

Twenty students graduated recently from the Abbotsford Police Department's 13th annual Junior Police Academy (JPA).

The very popular program, presented with financial help from the local Kiwanis Club, offers 30 grade 11 and 12 students the opportunity to learn about a career in policing, focusing on teamwork, confidence building and police duties.

"You get to meet new people," says participant Virpal Sidhu. "It's something you might not think you're interested in but once you try out it's lots of fun."

Some 70-100 students apply each year and, "It is a difficult process to be accepted in the academy," notes Cst. Steve Kern, JPA program co-ordinator, "but in the end it is quite rewarding. It's a lot of hard work, but fun at the same time for the students and also for the instructors."

Students apply by submitting a resume along with a completed application form. Those passing the initial screening are required to undergo a physical fitness test consisting of a 1.5 mile run, pushups, sit-ups and a sprint. Applicants are interviewed by a panel of youth squad officers. If successful, a background check is completed and they are scored. Any student failing a school course is not accepted and those who develop problems in class while in the JPA are asked to leave.

Students attend 13 full days of instruction (approx. 120 hours) spread over six weeks (usually Wednesday and Saturday). They are required to attend all classes and even miss several school days, which they are required to make up on their own time. They learn about many of the subject areas a regular police recruit would study at the JIBC Police Academy, including criminal and traffic law, police procedure, drill and a variety of police duties.

"I can always tell parents of students who have been in the academy, because they are the ones that tell me about getting a traffic ticket from their respective sons and daughters after learning that portion of the training," says Kern.

There is a physical portion each day, with road runs lasting between one to two hours and covering up to 14 kilometres. Students get to drive a police vehicle on a track, shoot a number of firearms on the range and train in arrest and handcuffing tactics.

There is one full day of scenario testing, where students are "dispatched" to various calls. Actors play suspects, victims and witnesses and several of the scenarios end in arrests, including chases of fleeing "criminals." Students are required to write several exams and maintain a minimum 70 per cent average.

The program ends with a graduation ceremony

involving marching and drills the students have learned. This year's ceremony was held at Abbotsford Traditional School in front of friends and family of the graduates.

Several students are usually lost through the demanding selection and training process. This year's academy began with 28 students but only 20 completed the program. "After completing the academy, students are actually sad that it is all over," says Kern. "They state that they will miss getting up early and coming out for the runs and other studies."

The success of the JPA is self evident. "I've spoken with various employers, who state that they heavily weight any applications with a Junior Police academy background because they know that those students are hard working and disciplined," reports Kern.

Several students completing the program have gone on to be hired by police services, including Abbotsford.



Visit www.abbypd.ca or contact Cst Steve Kern at 604 859-5225 for further information on the Junior Police Academy.

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M.A.C.S.

DNA test succeeds when others fail

by Brian Ward

Unlocking the secrets of the dead has long been a major concern to law enforcement and forensic scientists, but a Canadian genetics laboratory promises to provide microscopic keys to also unlock the mysteries of the living.

Thunder Bay, Ontario based Molecular World specializes in profiling mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) analysis, which was first publicly used in 1998 to identify the remains of the Vietnam War's Unknown Soldier after several decades of traditional investigations had failed.

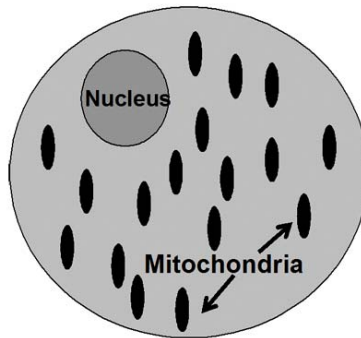
The new profiling also played an important part in identifying victim remains from 9/11 and the identity of a First World War Canadian soldier whose skeletal remains were discovered in France earlier this year.

How it works

Investigators are by now very familiar with using nuclear DNA (nDNA) to connect a suspect with biological evidence left behind after a crime, but that does not always work. Scientists can use mtDNA to identify skeletal remains, shed hairs with no root or samples yielding only minute quantities of nDNA.

Present in every nucleated cell, mitochondria are located outside the wall of the nucleus and provide up to 90 per cent of our energy by converting digested nutrients. While a cell contains only one nucleus and DNA set, it has

hundreds of mitochondria, each with several loops of DNA. This is important to genetic scientists because large quantities of mtDNA are still available even if nDNA has degraded to the point of being useless.



(Courtesy Molecular World)

Experts on call

Internationally recognized DNA expert, Molecular World director Dr. Amarjit Chahal, his five member staff and consultants work with both private and law enforcement. The company was recently given a two year RCMP contract to handle the majority of its overflow forensic casework.

Chahal welcomes samples where conventional testing failed to achieve conclusive results. "Shed hairs without roots or root shafts, often discovered at crime scenes (for example)... do not contain nDNA in sufficient quantities," he explains.

Several shed hairs and testimony by Chahal as to their source was pivotal in the 2006 murder conviction of Ronald James Woodcock (*R. v. Woodcock, 2006*), who was found guilty of two counts of first degree murder and other charges in a 1994 Oshawa carjacking and robbery.

Woodcock's first trial ended in a mistrial but an appeal court ordered a second trial after hairs were found in the vehicle whose owner was shot and killed. The car was used in the robbery of a sporting goods store and murder of an employee. Chahal and a senior scientist made the critical link between the hair and Woodcock using mtDNA profiling.

Making the match

"We typically can give investigators three possible outcomes in an mtDNA test," Chahal notes. "The first is an outright exclusion, the second is an inconclusive result while the third is the inclusion (you cannot exclude) of the suspect's maternal relatives in the mtDNA match."

He cautions investigators that scientists using mtDNA profiling can only link a suspect to evidence potentially left by either a suspect or their maternal relatives and cannot be seen as a unique identifier. It's also not recommended for an evidentiary sample which could potentially contain DNA from multiple donors (DNA mixtures), but its importance cannot be underestimated in cases where nDNA testing has failed.

"It is vital to note that the advantage of using maternal-based profiles is that any maternal relative can provide known reference samples," Chahal adds. "We can use this trait in missing person's cases or in criminal investigations using samples from any maternal relative."

Because mtDNA is very prone to contamination from external sources, it is important that investigators package each sample separately using latex gloves. "Even one cell entering from an external source can produce an mtDNA profile since it contains hundreds of copies of mtDNA," he cautions.

Chahal's Thunder Bay laboratory is located in a former bank building and was extensively renovated to suit the specialized requirements of mtDNA testing by company founder Dr. Eldon Molto.

Accredited laboratories "have state of the art contamination control measures in place," Chahal says. "For example, DNA profiles from my staff are on file for comparison and positive pressure 'clean lab' air systems and air flow controlled examination surfaces prevent outside DNA from contaminating the samples.

"Our reagents and equipment are medically sterilized and some are irradiated with an ultra-violet light source to ensure cleanliness."

Private laboratories fill a niche in the DNA testing market, Chahal says, since "government labs are busy with regular nuclear DNA testing, which is more discriminatory than mtDNA technology." They are unlikely to invest in the technology because of the low volumes of cases and great expense and expertise needed to set up such a specialized lab, he adds.

Molecular World's caseload currently runs at 75 per cent mtDNA analysis for law enforcement agencies and 10 per cent DNA profiling for private clients, Chahal notes. The remainder of its work involves performing DNA analysis for US-based public defenders.

PRODUCT NEWS

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Dr. Amarjit Chahal can be reached at 877 665-9753. Brian Ward is *Blue Line Magazine's* Forensic Editor and may be reached by email to Forensic@BlueLine.ca

Another school massacre

by John Thompson

Once again, some pathetic loser has decided to spread his misery around, making a grand exit from life in a manner calculated to compensate for his own conflicts and inadequacies. Is it contemptuous and hurtful to think of the perpetrator of the April 16th massacre at Virginia Tech this way? Yes, and why not?

One of Gary Larson's classic *Far Side* cartoons shows a hissing cat, buzzing rattlesnake, inflated pufferfish and a man wearing a rubber duck on his head and carrying a bazooka. The caption reads "How nature says do not touch." Our instincts are often good at warning us about particular situations; our complex and highly evolved forebrains are likewise often good at quelling our instincts – usually by employing specious rationalizations.

Many police officers and social workers will recognize this conflict. Some people have to be in touch with their instincts, but these frequently get buried under an avalanche of rationalizing restrictions and caveats. Instincts, after all, are not invariably perfect; but then, neither is reason.

If we become uneasy about someone, we can recommend counseling, but the legal and human rights environment prohibits action that any particular someone does not wish to voluntarily accept.

The massacre perpetrator triggered the instincts of a number of people long before he launched his attack. The net effect: Some counseling sessions, which didn't amount to much, and a few more reservations by people concerned that he was potentially dangerous. This, by the way, is the exact same 'defence' many other schools and workplaces employ. People were uneasy about the shooters at Dunblaine, Columbine and a number of other places – and nothing was done.

The next potential defence is the idea of gun control, not that this has worked in preventing shooting incidents in Canada. Virginia's gun laws are incredibly lax by our standards. However, judging from Canada's experiences, gun control is a speed-bump and not a solution to massacre.

Indeed, there are some people who argue – with some justification – that a greater availability of firearms is a protection. The shooter in Salt Lake City in February was quickly shot by an off-duty policeman, carrying his own handgun, and would-be agents of massacre in a Tennessee restaurant and an Alabama law school in recent years died very quickly after armed citizens intervened.

This, however, is not a solution that suits the spirit of these times – but one wonders at the spirit of passivity evinced in so many incidents. The men in the École Polytechnique classroom walked out at the gunman's order; contrast this with a 1975 shooting incident at a Catholic high school in Ottawa, which was rapidly halted when one student (a teenaged military reservist) began hurling desks and chairs at the shotgun armed assailant. Many



lives were also saved in Virginia by two men who barricaded their classroom.

There may be another defence to consider: None of the perpetrators for the massacres cited in this column have been named. This is quite deliberate. Almost every child or teenager, at some point in their upbringing, hits what they think of as a rough patch or conflict, and there is a temptation to run away or flirt with thoughts of suicide. Most of us never go beyond this point, although there is a very unhappy minority who feel compelled to follow through.

If there is a common thread to these thoughts, it might well be along the lines of "They're going to miss me when I'm gone"

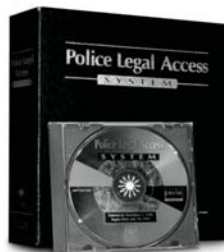
or "They'll be sorry then..." Some variation has been expressed by most massacre perpetrators, but they also go beyond this. Many hope that their names will long be recognized and remembered afterwards – the Columbine perpetrators had even discussed which actors they hoped would play their roles when a Hollywood movie was made about them. Many crave posthumous media attention and leave videos and diaries behind.

It might be better for us all that, as a society, we deliberately forget the names of those who take a gun to a school or public place and start shooting. Let them become "un-persons" whose names are only recalled, perhaps, in the professional literature of psychiatrists and criminologists. While the public can and should remember the crime, let the criminal's name die from our consciousness.

Instead of the immortality of infamy, let infamy earn oblivion. Deny them the posthumous attention they crave. Perhaps some future potential shooter might be dissuaded from his act if he knows no one will mention his name, his identity will be deliberately forgotten and the reasons for his grand gesture ignored.

John Thompson is president of the Mackenzie Institute. He can be reached at mackenzieinstitute@bellnet.ca – for more information, visit www.mackenzieinstitute.com.

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'In custody' should not mean 'in danger'

'Serving and protecting' not enough with contamination

by Trevor Stoddart

It's every law enforcement officer's job to protect the public – they're what make the profession so vital, dangerous and rewarding – but few realize they may be regularly putting people in potentially life threatening situations.

The simple act of placing a person in the back of a patrol car could introduce them to a lifetime of illness and disease and expose you and your service to legal action. Although that may sound far fetched, it is not.

Touring food prep areas while working with the hospitality industry, it became quite apparent to me that the general public was only one minor misstep away from a trip to the hospital – a trip that could spell disaster or even death. Food-borne infections (like bacterial infections) are very easy to acquire. I have had several, including two which required hospitalization. Although I have never spoken to a lawyer about compensation, I did notify public health officials of the offences.

However, not everyone is willing to forgive and forget these days, especially when money is involved. When people become seriously ill through the inactions or carelessness of others, they often sue – and police departments, like restaurants, are not immune. In fact, there's not a lawyer on earth who wouldn't love to get a judgment against a governmental body, especially with such an easy case to win.

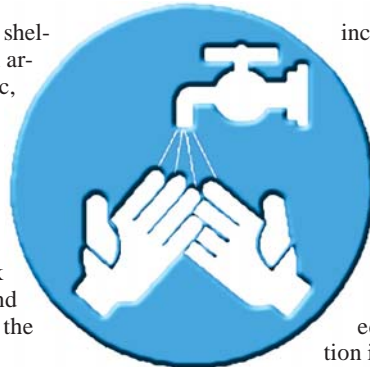
A laboratory technician working for the plaintiff wouldn't have much trouble uncovering pathogenic material from a holding cell sink or the back seat of a patrol car after a 12 hour shift, that's for sure. What would a test of your facilities reveal? MRSA, E-coli, Hepatitis C or even HIV? In court, such evidence could spell financial disaster.

Police services can prevent such litigation by stopping the spread of viral, fungal or bacterial invaders by properly decontami-



nating areas where the public is sheltered. That means focusing on areas that have the most traffic, like holding cells, patrol vehicles and meeting rooms – anywhere people gather or are allowed contact to must be effectively decontaminated on a regular basis. No exceptions or excuses – and if you think once over with a dirty mop and bucket of old bleach will do the trick, think again.

Germ proliferate on a multitude of surfaces and objects, not just floors and walls, so to effectively decontaminate one must truly understand the enemy, its life cycles and weaknesses, and attack these points with the proper professional-grade solutions and personal protection equipment. To do otherwise is dangerous, irresponsible and will leave you no better off than not having cleaned at all. Remember, pathogens love ineffective responses to their presence. It is how they've survived for millions of years and will continue for a million more. Like viruses, some lawyers have also thrived in the presence of



incompetence and inactivity. The Niagara Regional Police Service heard this message loud and clear. Realizing it had to act before it was too late, it tackled the infection control problem head on.

I was struck by the force's level of knowledge about decontamination in our initial talks and the

importance it placed on dealing with the problem. Staff was well aware of the potential time bomb and wanted the situation addressed yesterday.

I have been decontaminating the force's patrol cars and holding cells on a regular basis ever since that first meeting. I am the first person called whenever there is an issue of blood, urine or other bodily fluids, or when it has been confirmed or even suspected that a client is harbouring a highly communicable disease like Hepatitis C.

The threatening biological hazard is quickly inactivated and removed, making the space again safe for the public – until the next time.

In my eyes, this relationship goes far beyond that of client and customer. Aside from gaining financially, I derive great personal satisfaction in helping the public and the officers who risk their lives to protect me and my family.

The NRPS also gain from our relationship. It protects the public from contracting potentially fatal diseases, avoiding potential legal action but also creating a safer workplace for its officers and employees.

Trevor Stoddart owns Infection Control Solutions, which specializes in decontaminating high risk environments. He can be reached at tstoddart@gmail.com or 905 931-5183.

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Officer juggles music and policing

by Matt Collison

Watching and listening to Roger Doucet belting out the national anthems before a hockey game at the old Montreal Forum convinced a young Lyndon Slewidge that singing was for him.

"He sang in such an inspiring way," Slewidge recalls, "and I said (to myself), I want to do that."

He began singing competitively in Kiwanis music festivals at age nine and received vocal training throughout his youth. A few years after joining the Sault Ste. Marie Police Service in 1974, he began singing the national anthems at Ontario Hockey League games for the Sault Ste. Marie Greyhounds – a job he held for more than 14 years.

Slewidge and his family moved to Ottawa in 1992 and he lost no time auditioning to sing the national anthems for the newly established Senators, beating out 67 other applicants for the position and becoming part of hockey culture in the nation's capital. He has watched the team go from a floundering expansion club to Stanley Cup contender and takes a lot of pride in the job.

Slewidge has done it all in his 33 years of police service – everything from general and highway patrol to Youth Criminal Justice Act coordinator, community policing and community services. He currently works in the OPP's



East Region Headquarters.

Slewidge has sung the anthem at more than 2,000 events, including the World Cup of hockey in 2004, multiple Toronto Blue Jays games and many Brier curling tournaments. He has been a presenter at the NHL Awards, sang with the Boston Pops Orchestra and is now one of the most sought after anthem singers in the

country. He has sung for Parliament on more than one occasion and sang on Parliament Hill at the request of then Prime Minister Jean Chrétien in a service honouring the victims of 9/11.

Like the Senators, Slewidge also has a flair for the dramatic. He has performed lead roles in many operas, including *Rigoletto*, *La Bohème*, *Madam Butterfly*, *Tosca* and *Aida*. He has been bass soloist in Handel's *Messiah* and also sung leads in such well known musicals as *My Fair Lady*, *Show Boat* and *Mikado*.

Finding time to do all this performing while serving as an active member of a police force can get quite hectic at times, he admits.

"It's more just balancing the schedules. It was more just about co-ordinating it properly," he says. "Once it's all co-ordinated it's not a problem. For a long time I was in overdrive. I was going too many ways at once, but now I'm slowing it down."

Although best known for his English and French combination version of *Oh Canada*, Slewidge can also sing the anthems of Russia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Sweden, Finland, USA, Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany and Israel.

At 53 years of age, Slewidge sees plenty of singing in his future, noting the Sens won't have to get by without his signature wink and thumbs up any time soon – "not till the day that I can't sing it or really mess it up, I guess," he says with a chuckle. "It'll be up to them."



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When the job gets difficult

by Liz Brasier-Ackerman

I had the privilege of walking alongside people facing challenging, sometimes tragic circumstances, during my time as a student chaplain in a large hospital. The importance of being with those suffering and grieving, yet keeping emotionally detached as much as possible, soon became clear.

It wasn't always easy. One patient in particular, a kind, gentle retired firefighter who welcomed a chat one night when I was making my rounds, comes to mind. When asked how he was doing, he stated plainly (but kindly) that he was dying.

Caught off-guard by his frank answer and left floundering for a response, the next few minutes were uncomfortable, and he realized it. This knee-jerk reaction, my immediate response to his straight-forward statement, left me lost, struggling to regain focus. Thankfully, he had the grace to let me struggle and, when our conversation continued, it was meaningful.

Later pondering why this particular patient affected me so deeply and quickly, I realized that it was because of who he was. Training, spending time in college and then seminary with the goal of working as a police/fire chaplain, he represented the group I felt called to

work with, but his circumstance made me feel helpless. There was nothing I could do to assist him in changing the outcome of his situation and my knee-jerk reaction was to take that personally.

This was a valuable experience for an uninitiated student, underlining the absolute necessity of staying removed enough from a situation to be able to offer help. It also helped me understand that sometimes the job can sneak up and bite you when you least expect it. Understanding the reasons why is the key.

It happens to everyone in the business of helping others in times of crisis. All emergency personnel witness situations that hit close to home. This is not a sign of weakness, but it could be a sign of other things.

Over-identification with victims of crime or accidents can indicate stress, fatigue, burn-out or compassion fatigue. Situations involving children can hit police especially hard. A recent situation in Toronto comes to mind, when police and other emergency personnel witnessed a father attempting to take his daughter's life and then his own.

Incidents involving children can be especially hard for those with families of their own, and have the potential to trigger parallel vicimization.

Perhaps there are things going on in an officer's life that parallel the situation encountered on a call. Suddenly, they are looking at a scene that is too familiar and boundaries become blurred. Of course, they are trained to deal with these occurrences, but life is never text-book clean. Sometimes the job can sneak up and bite when least expected.

It's important to understand that, no matter how tough and in control you may be, there is always some area of vulnerability.

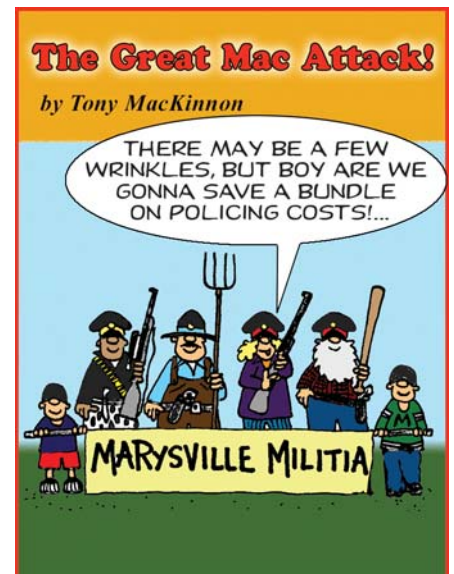
Accepting that the job could get to you helps emergency personnel be self-aware, able to respond appropriately when a call hits too close to home, instead of condemning themselves or thinking they are weak. It's important to remember that it happens to everyone, to some extent, sometime in their career.

When it is over, take the time to step back; consider the gut-reactions the incident produced and why this particular call was harder to deal with mentally or emotionally than others. Why did it resonate more? What is going on in your personal life that might parallel what was just experienced on the job? How can you better prepare for the next similar event?

Self-awareness and self-care are crucial in order to be effective day to day on the job. We are bound to feel others' pain. When a particularly trying incident is over, self-care needs to kick in. Endeavour to understand why this call was so hard to witness – and maybe to let go of – and then find ways to work out the accompanying stress level. Work it out physically, walking or exercising; debrief and do whatever will help you to regroup spiritually.

Self-awareness and self-care will help all emergency personnel carry out their day to day duties more effectively, with less down-time in the long-run.

Contact Liz Brasier-Ackerman at Liz@BlueLine.ca



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Policing skills help Commissioner

by Jay Hope

Returning from vacation over March break, I was stopped at the border by an alert young Canadian Border Services Agency officer who, upon looking at my passport, remarked, "Jay Hope! I've heard that name before." Just as quickly, she reached under her desk and pulled out the December, 2006 issue of *Blue Line Magazine* and pointed to my picture in the Dispatches section.



She was intrigued by the piece and wanted to know more about this person and voila, there I was in front of her. We talked and laughed at the coincidence before a rather stern looking chap approached, wanting to know if everything was alright (I guess a line up was forming behind us). So, for those of you who want to know if you'll be remembered once you leave policing, here is an indication.

In fact, it's leaving policing I wanted to touch on briefly here. Police officers at any rank need to know that the skills acquired over a 30 year career (or 28 in my case) will stand us in good stead wherever we go. We have a particular command and control orientation that employers are looking for today; an ability to get the job done well, quickly and on budget.

When I first arrived at Emergency Management Ontario (EMO), I wondered if I could replicate earlier career successes, be they traffic initiatives or in the human resources field. Contrary to the rumour, police officers are human and, like everyone else, naturally a little apprehensive about taking on new duties and meeting new people.

When I arrived at EMO, I quickly surveyed the scene and was able to use my interest in strategic planning to refresh its mission, vision and values. Today we have a strong customer service orientation to complement our values of diversity, teamwork, excellence and integrity, among others. While some believe strategic planning – the business of setting priorities, vision, mission, values and business planning – to be nonsense, I believed it was essential to drawing up a blueprint for where the organization would turn as it built on the past but went on to even greater heights.

My vision was multi-faceted. First, to be strategic and proactive. I didn't want to sit back and wait for disasters to happen so I added new positions to the organization, focusing on conducting environmental scans and gathering intelligence on what disasters could be imminent.

Second, I wanted EMO to be a leader, working collegially with partners in other provinces and the federal government on issues of mutual concern.

Third, I focused on partnerships by working with the various critical infrastructure sectors (food/water, energy, electricity, transportation, telecommunications, safety and security, banking, manufacturing, business continuity, etc.) to ensure Ontario's security and do so with a focus on customer service.

Finally, I focused on creating a living organization by learning from the mistakes of others, but also our own, to make EMO a place of excellence.

We are not there yet; that's the thing about excellence – it's an ever-moving target, but Ontario and Ontarians are better prepared to meet, manage and recover from a disaster. That too is a moving target; one that EMO and I pursue every day.

Jay Hope will be our emergency services columnist. He may be reached by email to emergency@blueline.ca

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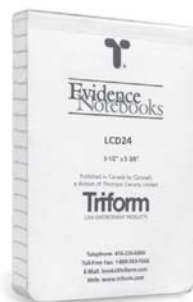
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IT people must be at board table

by Brad Duncan & Eldon Amoroso

Police services have long embraced technology as a means to increasing efficiency and effectiveness. Most have IT branches or units, but that does not preclude the need for police administrators to evaluate how this staff operates within their organizations.

Currently, IT participation in police management is a reactive and consultative process. It needs to become proactive and participative. This will help ensure that the right technology is used for the right reasons, at the right cost and with the right outcomes. The business of policing is tied to receiving, evaluating and disseminating information for a variety of reasons, for the express purpose of ensuring public safety.

There is a critical need to have strong information exchange processes. Police need to be aware of the interactions between technological applications and organizational design. Once organizational relationships are established, services can then consider what systems can do to sustain and improve productivity, with an emphasis on supporting efficient and effective policing for the community.

Policing is a fast paced environment and technology continues to offer solutions for a variety of complicated situations. A danger faced by all is the tendency to make assumptions about what can or can't be done. We can all recount stories of technology solutions gone awry because there wasn't a clearly defined project scope, coupled with participants not fully aware of organizational needs or direction. If administrators and senior police staff do not fully understand a process and their IT staff assumes they do, the results can range from embarrassing to disastrous.

Individuals will often comment that although they do not fully understand how something works, they know that it benefits the organization because it's a technological advancement; this is a very dangerous assumption. We need to understand the reason for an application and what it can do for the organization to evaluate its overall worth.

IT personnel need to ask command officers questions that elicit responses indicating that the administration understands the utility of an application and its impact on the organization. This does not mean the technical nuts and bolts from a "how it works" perspective but rather how it impacts a service's overall effectiveness. This requires a measure of tact and diplomacy. There may be an unwillingness to ask questions that cause a level of discomfort among senior management, but these discussions must occur and the problem can be made less difficult if IT personnel are given



the opportunity for open dialogue.

Police administrators are very aware of diminishing returns to the extent that they want value added progression each time they invest in technology. To do otherwise is to abdicate our responsibility to ensure that returns provide organizational growth without substantial risk. Money applied to the technology should bring only positive returns to the service. Members of police services boards and commissions do not want to learn that budgeted technology money has been spent without any net gain. Experimental applications cannot be applied in the hopes that it will solve problems. Real time solutions resulting in observable, measurable and positive change are needed.

Police management is continually inundated with information from perspective vendors offering a variety of technology solutions for issues facing police. Glossy sales brochures promote innovative solutions which, in some cases, promise changes that will miraculously alter the course of policing, resulting in tremendous financial and work process savings.

Management's mandate should be: integrating processes which allow for seamless movement between applications with police and civilian members. Services should not turn a blind eye towards innovation and new product offerings but look at their needs both from a fiscally sound perspective and one that asks about the integration issues and long-term value in making changes. Promises of better processes and improved work performance must be continually evaluated. There is an obligation to our respective organizations to have a clear sense of where technology is expected to take us now and in the future.

The key to success has always been com-

municating organizational intent to those who can create the solutions for identified service gaps and needs. This means the framework in which our communication take place is absolutely critical. There are two key discussion points here for consideration:

- Are organizations structured to ensure IT individuals hold positions which offer opportunities to receive and offer input to the overall management of the service?
- To what extent do these positions participate at the senior command level? Many technology personnel are given a consulting role within organizations and provided with window views rather than the entire picture.

IT personnel appear to reside in a box where their services are on demand instead of being part of a strategic planning process. Organizations must move from consultative management

practices to participative.

The London Police Service includes a senior director of support services and a director of information and technology within the senior management structure. They are at a level where they can interact with other senior managers and the executive, ask questions and offer thoughts or suggestions in a peer environment, ensuring that they understand the workings and needs of the organization.

The senior director and director of IT are included at all morning operational meetings and senior management meetings, including strategy sessions. This includes participation in discussions of strategic directions, staffing needs, calls for service, call times, crime stats, beat patrol plan development, business process changes, etc. This happens because the use of technology should be focused on the improvement of processes within the organization; to accomplish this, the business of policing must be clearly understood. If the organization becomes misguided or unfocused, it will be from an inability to properly communicate or understand where it wants to go.

The only way to effectively manage the relationship is through an organizational structure empowering managers to hold discussions in an open and respectful environment. This is not a threat to the autonomy of senior police executives but rather an opportunity to make decisions based on valid input.

The concept of exploiting IT for organizational and business process enhancement is not new. Business leaders of large corporations have been doing it for years. In a recent poll of CEOs and CIOs, one thing came through loud and clear – CEOs had "aligning IT and business goals" as their number one management priority (*Endnote 1*).

They wanted to ensure that IT was pro-

viding what their business needed to become more competitive and effective. "Aligning IT and business goals" was number two on the list of CIO priorities – still at the top of the list when you consider that "increasing business efficiency through IT-enabled process improvement" was number one.

Business has realized the benefits of IT and, as part of business management, expects return on its investment. Business is profit-driven and it's therefore logical that it would be at the forefront of managing a service which will benefit it. As police services, we can follow this approach in enhancing the services provided to our communities.

Acquiring technology is expensive and police services are obligated to ensure dollars are spent in a fiscally responsible manner. It is critical that decisions are made in an atmosphere of clarity, coupled with a complete understanding of the expected end results. There are too many examples of technology solutions that were not real solutions but colossal wastes of time, human resources and cash.

There should be a clear delineation between 'this is why we do it,' versus 'how we do it,' in reference to IT solutions. Understanding 'why,' something is done is the critical component of a solution that will best suit the organization. Once the 'why,' is clearly understood by all participants, the 'how,' can be developed in conjunction with a business case and funded accordingly. Once answered, the 'why question,' puts all participants on the same page, setting the direction for all decisions.

This brings up a side point regarding how we should view IT. Typically information technology personnel or systems cost significant dollars, so it is easy to consider IT only as an expense line-item. However, based on demonstrated and tangible benefits to the organization, it should also be viewed as an investment. There should be a return for every investment in IT staff, hardware and software. This is the critical place from which all other discussions can then take place.

All of us need to strive to anticipate change and engage in open dialogue to ensure that our business needs are met. Knowing the business is all about having open and frank discussions between IT and the operational and administrative areas of a police organization. It is a very diverse entity with many complicated needs, requiring the attention of the executive administration. Resource integration is a key component of reducing costs, increasing efficiencies and reducing complexity.

It is for this reason that the policies of the London Police Service will continue to place integrated solutions at the forefront of any technology applications. End solutions require a great deal of thought, study and understanding. We all need to be able to step outside our positions and ask ourselves if what we are doing in our individual areas of responsibility is being understood within the broader organizational context. We also need to look to our information management systems to provide us with critical operational infrastructure and sources for information and statistics to assist

in measuring trends as part of strategic planning processes.

We need to continuously ask for information within our respective services and rely on IT staff to provide insight based on extracted data. We also need to ensure that technology professionals are included and entrenched at the operational level to provide them both the understanding and the operations with business process enhancements that they need.

It is only when the business of policing is fully understood that returns on technology investment can be maximized. Managing the IT relationship is critical and, if done effectively, will ensure that police organizations continue to deliver effective and efficient service to the communities they serve.

Endnote 1: Reference from *The State of the CIO, The Changing Role of the Chief Information Officer - 2004-2005*. CIO Research Series, page 23.

Brad Duncan, Deputy Chief, Administration has been with the London Police Service for 27 years and has an Honours Bachelor of Arts degree from Wilfrid Laurier University; and is a recipient of the RCMP Commissioner's Commendation for his work in major case management.

Eldon D. Amoroso, Senior Director, Support Services Division, has been with the London Police Service since 1980. He has overseen virtually all of the services' information technology projects and was heavily involved in implementing the Ericsson EDACS trunked radio system in 1996. Amoroso currently co-chairs the CACP Informatics Committee.

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BLUE LINE trade show in print



Blue Line Trade Show in print highlights the exhibitors of the eleventh annual Blue Line Trade Show, which was held April 24 & 25. The show provided a forum for Canadian and American companies to showcase their products and services to law enforcement professionals. More than 750 people registered to attend the show, including 130 who registered for the courses Detecting Deception by Verbal Analysis, Search Warrant Preparation, Street Drug Awareness and Meth Connection, taught by law enforcement leaders.



Left: Gordon McCulloch, Panasonic Canada, receives an award recognizing the company for exhibiting at the show for ten years. Gord is shown with Kathryn Lymburner, Bob Rodkin and Morley Lymburner.

Bottom: Ahearn & Soper Inc representatives Vik Shah and Paul Bergin are recognized for sponsoring the show.

Bottom Left: Blue Line Marketing Manager Bob Rodkin and Publisher Morley Lymburner thank HSS International Inc. for sponsoring food concessions at the show.



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to register your company to
exhibit at the 12th annual
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April 29 & 30, 2008

BLUE LINE trade show in print



5.11 Tactical Series creates superior products that enhance the safety, accuracy, speed and performance of

law enforcement, military and firefighting personnel. Built on a foundation of durability, quality and value, 5.11 Tactical leads the industry by delivering functionally innovative gear, head to toe. To celebrate the 30th anniversary of the 5.11 Tactical Pant, the company just released three new, limited-edition colours: coyote, tundra and sage – in proprietary 8.5-oz., 100% cotton canvas. Also, someone new each week can win \$511 worth of 5.11 gear in the “Win 511” Sweepstakes. Learn more about 5.11 Tactical Series and enter.



The Association of Black Law Enforcers (ABLE) is a non-profit organization formed in 1992 to address the needs and concerns of black and other racial minorities

in law enforcement and the community. The membership includes police officers, correctional officers, probation and parole officers, immigration officers, customs officers, court services officers, by-law enforcement officers, sheriff's officers, special constables and members of the community. ABLE aims to build bridges between law enforcement agencies and the community at large through education, improving the image of law enforcement, promoting racial harmony and cultural pride and promoting professionalism within both law enforcement and the broader community.

Aearo Canada

Aearo is a leading manufacturer of ear, eye, respiratory and head and face protection products as well as communication headsets. Sold under the AOSafety, E.A.R. and Peltor brands, Aearo products offer a well-earned reputation

for quality, selection, dependability and customer satisfaction. AOSafety products provide superior protection in a variety of styles sure to fit your needs. E.A.R. is the most recognized family of hearing conservation products on the market today. Finally, Peltor is the global leader in 2-way communication products for use in high noise environments.

Ahearn & Soper

For complete photo ID & access control solutions, Ahearn & Soper Inc. provides powerful and reliable card printers to personalize and encode your own identification and security cards. Our card printers print cards faster and have high-definition print quality, while guaranteeing a low cost per card. We can print high resolution texts, colour logos, pictures, signatures and barcodes in a few seconds. Ahearn & Soper Inc. is a 125-year old company providing high-tech solutions to industries and agencies across Canada. We are proud to make ID cards for *Blue Line Trade Show* attendees. Ensure that your law employees are wearing Canada's best-dressed cards - Ahearn & Soper is your turnkey solution provider for the best card printing on the market.

A.J. Stone Company

For 35 years, A.J. Stone Company has been providing high quality, reasonably priced safety equipment to the municipal and industrial fire services of Canada. Today our mission is “that all men and women of the Canadian first responder and safety industries are supplied with quality products so that they may be protected from their occupational dangers.” A.J. Stone Company is pleased to introduce those products to the law enforcement sector. Centrally located in Toronto, our customer service staff and product specialists would be happy to discuss solutions to your equipment needs by calling 1-800-205-3473 or visiting our website at www.ajstone.com. Your safety is our business!

Artworx by Diana

A forensic artist, specializing in: three dimensional facial reconstructions - clay method on original skull two dimensional facial reconstructions - drawing on transparent paper on top of photo of the skull postmortem drawings - based on a facial photograph, which usually is of a decomposing person with severe facial trauma comprehensive composite drawings - interviewing the victim and drawing from memory - age progression of a missing child - age a child to the current date - age progression of a missing fugitive - age the missing fugitive to the current date - disguise drawings - add facial features, different hair styles, glasses etc... video sketching - identify the assailant on camera through measuring proportions courtroom sketching - quickly rendered sketches as important documentation.



Blue Line's complete list of books from the *Blue Line Reading Library* were featured at the show. A variety of *Blue Line Magazine* back issues were also available. Due to demand, the cover photo of the February 2002 cover was available in 11x17 poster format.

CanCom Sales

CanCom Sales Inc. is a Canadian manufacturer's representative for many quality law enforcement products including safety equipment, communications gear and batteries. McKay Communications - CanCom Sales operates and distributes the McKay brand within the Canadian market.

McKay Canada offers high quality and cost effective solutions to meet all of your radio accessory needs including speaker microphones, earpiece/surveillance kits, high noise and lightweight headsets.

Elvex Safety - Offering personal protection equipment including hearing protection, tactical earmuffs, and protective glasses & goggles.





North American Battery Company (NABC) - Offers quality land mobile radio batteries for all makes/models of two-way radios and Pulse Power Chargers for automatic rapid charging with conditioning. UltraLast Alkalines and rechargeable batteries make NABC the solution for all of your battery needs.

Lenbrook Canada - offering quality Motorola 2-way radio products.

Interactive Safety Products - offering the Argus public safety helmets for increased levels of protection & superb comfort with easy adjustment to individual head sizes. The Argus helmet is specifically designed to address the hazards encountered in modern-day policing.

CanCom Sales Inc. represents the industries best products and is a proud partner to the public safety community.

Colt Canada

Colt Canada is the strategic source of supply for small arms to the Canadian government, and supplies small arms systems to roughly half of our NATO allies, including, Netherlands, Denmark, the UK and Norway. Colt Canada (formerly Diemaco) offers services directly to Canadian law enforcement agencies. Products and services include tactical weapons, patrol rifles, sniper systems, 40 mm launchers, pistols, less lethal solutions, optics, accessories, armourers' tools, engineering, service and repair, training courses, safety equipment and technical publications.

Cross Match Technologies Inc

Cross Match Technologies, Inc. is a leading global provider of high-quality interoperable biometric identity management applications and solutions. The company's offerings consist of a wide range of biometric products and solutions which are used to capture and process the unique physiological characteristics of individuals to establish and verify their identity, such as fingerprint, palm scan and facial recognition systems and solutions,

enterprise and application software (including enterprise matching software), document readers, access control systems, and related services. www.crossmatch.com.



davTECH Analytical Services (Canada) Inc. has positioned itself to become a leader in Traffic Safety Products and Solutions throughout Canada. Our product line of Radar, LIDAR, emergency LED lighting, accident investigation software, traffic analysis equipment, alcohol breath testing instruments, drugs of abuse testing and all related peripherals enable us to supply the sale while also providing authorized technical support for all of our lines. davTECH is an authorized distributor for Decatur Electronics, Laser Atlanta, Intoximeters, NPAS, Visual Statement, Eluminator Lighting, Metro Count, Medtox and Cozart Bioscience to name a few.

Deeley Harley-Davidson Canada

Deeley Harley-Davidson Canada is the exclusive Canadian distributor for Harley-Davidson Motorcycles, parts, accessories and branded products and related services.

Deister Electronics

Deister Electronics develop, manufacture and distribute a wide range of security products, including Electronic Verification and Key Management Systems. Electronic verification uses a two checkpoint option (barcode and/or proximity) and applications include security patrol, weapons control and evidence tracking. The Proxsafe Key Cabinet prevents the removal of keys and small articles from secured areas, holds up to 32 key bunches and can be expanded up to 32 cabinets. The Amantag Compact Reader sounds a visible and/or audible alarm when it detects transponder tagged articles being removed from monitored locations. Both Key Control Sys-

tems are compatible with most existing security systems or can stand alone.

Dick Buss & Associates

Dick Buss & Associates represents Watson Dispatch Furniture (www.watsondispatch.com) in the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario. Watson Dispatch is the leading supplier of console furniture for emergency communications. Watson pioneered the concept of ergonomically engineered adjustable furniture for public safety answering points and today we have more than 1,500 installations across the North American continent. The depth of our experience gives us unique insight into the needs and requirements of the dispatch environment, driving us to build the toughest, most comfortable, and best performing consoles in the industry. Designed to accommodate the latest radio, telephone, and CAD technologies, our consoles provide personalized fit and comfort for all emergency communications professionals. We invite you to visit our mobile showroom on site.

Giantscape

From your vision or ours, Giantscape will design, create, and install remarkably real life size, any size, even giant-size structures with amazing detail that result in extraordinary points of interest to people of all ages and cultures. Our sculptures are precision-carved from expanded polystyrene, and if large enough - fitted with internal steel armatures for added strength and mounting capabilities. Industrial grade armoured coatings are applied for reliable endurance, protection and quality over time in any outdoor temperature or environment. We can apply an infinite range of finishes to create the effect you desire: from realistic mineral, plant and animal textures, to smooth wood grains or marbles, rough water waves or stones, famous or fictional characters and forms, gigantic tempting food creations, authentic and detailed film sets, startling museum pieces, and much more... absolutely EVERYTHING IS POSSIBLE!





Groupe Techna Inc

Groupe Techna's MES - mobile enforcement solution - is a premiere electronic citation issuance and management solution. MES enables law enforcement agencies to create E-TICKETS for parking, traffic and city code enforcement, improving officer productivity, reducing errors and improving departmental efficiencies. E-tickets drastically improve your collection rate because up to 20 percent of manual paper-based citations are unenforceable due to officer errors or illegible handwriting.

With over 14 years of experience in mobile computing software applications, EZ TAG has made it simple and affordable to acquire E-TICKETING technology. We offer turn key leasing plans that allow cash strapped agencies to implement E-TICKETS. Instead of a large up front capital expenditure, we offer affordable monthly or per citation lease payments which allows agencies to reap economic benefits immediately.

Gunnebo Security

Gunnebo Security Inc, formally known as Chubb Lock and Safe, has been protecting people and their assets in Canada for over 50 years. Gunnebo is an international security group with 6,700 employees world wide. The Group supplies integrated security solutions for customers with high requirements on secure cash handling, access and entrance control, intrusion-burglar and fire-protection. The primary focus is on banks, retailers and sites in need of high security solutions. Gunnebo Canada has 14 service branches across Canada offering fully integrated security solutions at all levels of security.

HSS International

HSS International is a training organization dedicated to the enhancement of law enforcement, pre-hospital trauma, first responder, homeland security, military tactics and officer safety. HSS has been conducting counterterrorism and terrorism preparedness courses, including: live-fire CQB, sniper training, waterborne operations, counter terrorism operations, defensive tactics (DeTAC), bus interdiction, warrant service, tactical rope courses, aircraft & airport operations, VIP protection, Command Post operations, MP-5 courses, K9, SWAT courses, hostage rescue and lectures given by experts from around the world. HSS International is a cost effective way to supplement your training. We look forward to training with you and/or your department.

The International Police Association (IPA) is one of the most unique and interesting social organizations in the world. This fra-

ternal organization is dedicated, "to unite in service and friendship all active and retired members of the law enforcement service throughout the world." The IPA strives to enhance the image of the police in its member countries, and to facilitate international co-operation through friendly contacts between police officers of all continents. Membership now exceeds 300,000 officers in over 58 countries and is steadily rising. Membership is open to any serving or former Police Officer meeting the requirements as set out in the Canadian section Constitution.

Kinwood Multimedia Inc

Kinwood is Canada's leading supplier of blank media and packaging to the law enforcement community since 1990. Specializing in cost effective solutions for the purchase of brand name or generic recording media, we offer the services of: CD and DVD duplication, preprinting of blank CDR and DVDR discs, USB custom printing and data loading, direct to disc THERMAL printing and silkscreen printing, packaging options for CD, DVD, audio or videotapes.

Kinwood has been directly involved in the transition from analogue to digital technologies within this market segment. Our professionals provide top-notch service, quality product, experience and expertise to our customers.

Kirkpatrick's

Kirkpatrick's, a leather goods manufacturer since 1881, produces top quality items. Kirkpatrick's manufactures a full range of duty gear, duty belts and identification products in leather and nylon web, including shoulder rigs, holsters, motorcycle leggings, equestrian and canine products. All of our products are handcrafted from high quality materials and workmanship to provide years of rugged service. Custom orders and alternations available on site. Visit our retail showroom for your personal equipment purchases.



KM & Associates

Safety-San Hand & Body Sanitizer was designed and created by an Ontario resident. Safety-San Hand & Body Sanitizer is an enhanced Stabilized Hydrogen Peroxide Sanitizer that is easy to use, convenient and safe to use in emergency vehicles and rooms. Enhanced Stabilized Hydrogen Peroxide has been used in the medical field for years and

has proven itself a safe and effective antiseptic which is environmentally friendly. Non-flammable, non-toxic & non-intoxicating, even broadcast coverage, longer dwell time, no residue/non sticky & child safe. Its convenient small size can fit in a pocket.

L3 EOTech

The Holographic Weapon Sight (HWS) is the first electro-optic sighting system to apply holographic technology to small and medium sized weapon platforms. This revolutionary weapon optic delivers amazing speed and accuracy gains, un-compromising use of peripheral vision, leaves no muzzle side operator signature and is packaged in a compact, durable unit. When the situation is critical, so is the performance of your equipment. Fast, accurate target acquisition can make the difference...and this is exactly what separates the HWS from any other sighting system. Engaging around physical barriers or in awkward shooting positions are made with ease while ensuring rapid reticle to target lock-on.

Matte Industries

The cartridges of conventional ball point pens are open to permit ink to be fed to the point. The secret behind the Fisher Space Pen lies in the unique design characteristics of the ink and the high precision manufacturing tolerances of the ball point and socket. The ink is fed to the ball point by gas pressure permitting the pen to write in any position. An additional benefit of the closed design is that it keeps the pen from drying out giving the Fisher Space Pen an estimated 100 year shelf life. Due to its unique design and reputation for writing in extreme conditions the Space Pen has become the pen of choice for Law Enforcement, Military, Astronauts, Tradesmen, Firefighters, Coast Guard and more.



Mega-Tech is pleased to offer our customers a full-line of quality products and factory trained technicians. Our new BC office allows us to better serve you from three full service facilities. In many cases the products we offer are recognized as industry standards that offer the very best in quality and customer support.

M D Charlton Co

M D Charlton has been providing a wide range of top quality equipment to Canadian law enforcement agencies and security companies for the past 27 years. Featured at this years show were Tac Wear apparel, Wiley X Eyewear, Streamlight flashlights, Original SWAT boots, ASP batons and tactical handcuffs, Hatch gloves, Hiatt handcuffs, Black Hawk tactical gear and Gould & Goodrich



nylon belt accessories. Also on display were Laser Devices Inc. tactical weapon-mounted lighting systems and Crimson Trace laser grips along with Salient search tools.

Mine Safety Appliances Co.

Mine Safety Appliances Company, MSA, is a global company engaged in the design, marketing, manufacturing, distribution, sales and servicing of high quality safety and instrument products. Safety has been our sole focus since 1914, when we first protected miners from lethal dangers underground. Today we protect workers, firefighters and police forces from multiple dangers on the job. Our Police Line of products range from respiratory protection to unmatched ballistic protection. With today's increasing need for specialized police protection, we have invested even more resources toward our state-of-the-art research and engineering capabilities. Our mission as MSA is to provide high-quality safety products, instruments and services that protect people's health and safety throughout the world and that fulfils their trust in us.

Niagara University

Niagara University combines a uniquely qualified faculty and a diverse student body to provide an interesting and relevant program. Classes integrate management and administration techniques, analytical and communication skills, decision-making abilities and professional ethics. Students' powers of discrimination and judgment are enhanced, enabling them to function effectively in any organizational environment upon graduation. Graduates know how to anticipate, address and correct problems faced in the criminal justice professions in an efficient, effective and ethical manner.

Nikon Canada

"Provide people with the tools they need to realize their visionary dreams." Accordingly, Nikon relentlessly pursues technical innovations, passionate in its commitment to making dreams a reality. Through its core business sectors, precision equipment, imaging products and instruments, Nikon provides industry and society with vital solutions. Nikon offers a diverse line of digital SLR cameras to meet photographers' vast range of needs. Highlights include top-of-line D2Xs, multiple-award-winning D200 and entry-level D50 digital SLRs. In addition to cameras and lenses, Nikon provides products that support every aspect of photographic imaging, including Capture NX for photo editing.



ONGIA is proud to introduce their new public identity notogangs.org that will provide a more publicly accessible face for ONGIA. The mission of this website is to educate youth, parents,

educators, social workers, clergy and all members of the community about the risks and consequences of being involved with a criminal street gang. Our ultimate goal is the prevention of youth, one at a time, from becoming involved with a gang. This year ONGIA will also administer a collaborative anti-gang initiative on behalf of the Toronto Argonauts Football Club for their 2006 Season, Ambassadors for Youth Program, which pairs community centre programs and youth agencies with sponsor corporations. Twenty-five children and 5 adult chaperones are sent to every Toronto Argonauts' home game, with transportation to and from the game, food and drink during the game, registration in the Argos' Kids Club, and Ambassadors for Youth t-shirt and a Toronto Argonaut dog tag are all included. Youth programs are chosen by ONGIA for participation.



Ontario Women in Law Enforcement (OWLE)

grew from an idea to bring together female members of the law enforcement field from across the province recognizing that many police services within Ontario are either too small or simply do not employ significant numbers of females to form individual organizations. The organization provides an opportunity for members to network and access professional development opportunities. Recognizing that there exists strength in unity and numbers, OWLE encourages women from each and every police service, and other affiliated law enforcement agencies within the province of Ontario, to collectively address their common interests and concerns. OWLE was granted official affiliate status with the International Association of Women Police (IAWP) in 1997.



Panasonic Canada Inc.

manufactures a full line of rugged and semi-rugged notebook computers. The TOUGHBOOK series is designed to withstand the demanding conditions of mobile professionals. Ruggedized features include a full or partial magnesium case, a shock-mounted hard drive, and sealed keyboards that resist the hazards of dirt, dust and spills. To learn more visit our web site at www.panasonic.ca.

Philips Medical Systems

Welcome to Philips Medical Systems. As one of the world's leading suppliers of medical equipment and related services, we offer a patient-first approach to technology that makes sense for today's clinical care environments. An approach based on elegant system design that matches advanced technology to the changing needs of clinicians and patients. With Philips solutions, highly sophisticated technology becomes less intrusive, more intuitive and

enhances the healthcare experience for both clinicians and patients. Experience what Philips can offer to meet your needs in radiology, cardiology, oncology, women's health, emergency and critical care, and molecular imaging. www.medical.philips.com

Precision Camera

For the past 25 years, Precision Camera Incorporated (PCI) has been a vanguard in the industry - bringing you the latest in technology from suppliers you've come to trust. More recently, we have developed a solution that addresses the immediate needs of the law enforcement community while simultaneously recognizing the implications on perceived privacy of the public. Our solution functions as a 'stand-alone non-monitored' device with built in storage and pan-tilt-zoom capability, masking, time/date stamp with camera identifier number, scheduled recordings and easy data retrieval. If desired, the solution can be easily integrated into a network - when/if such infrastructure is created. Our IP monitoring approach is a proven solution that offers many advantages over traditional CCTV. Its ease of operation and expandability has made it ubiquitous in policing, education, government, retail and many more markets. To learn more about our exciting products and solutions, come see us at the 2007 Blue Line Trade Show in booth 502.

Pre-Paid Legal Services

Identity theft is the number one crime of the opening decade of the 21st century-and it is increasing exponentially. Pre-Paid Legal Services Inc. and Kroll Background America have partnered to bring the only program of its kind to North Americans. With our plan you have access to legal assistance, credit monitoring, and identity restoration in the event of identity theft.

With more than 30 years of providing legal rights protection to over 1.5 million families, Pre-Paid Legal Services, Inc. (PPLSI) pioneered the prepaid legal concept in North America, "leveling the playing field" in the justice system. Kroll Background America is the world's leading risk consulting company and brings its expertise to identity restoration.

Primex Security Systems

Primex Security Systems Limited represents only the most technologically advanced and proven products for weapon and explosives detection. These include tactical search and surveillance equipment, metal detector, fluoroscopes, drug and explosive detectors. We offer this equipment to the public and private sector clients on a lease or sale basis only after the client's requirements have been carefully analyzed and fully understood. Primex offers a full range of professional security services including security surveys, training, equipment maintenance and after-

BLUE LINE trade show in print



sales service. Primex' security products have been installed in a number of locations and facilities that are exposed to a high risk of possible violent acts.



RTS-Canada is a new Canadian based company that manufactures specific and custom steel products for Military and Police services across Canada. RTS-Canada is a 30 year veteran to the steel fabricating/manufacturing industry. Utilizing our 17,000sq/ft manufacturing facility with state of the art equipment, you will find that quality, durability and customer satisfaction is our main objective. Our product line consists of steel targets systems, paper targets, bullet traps, cabinets, entry tools and much more. For our full product line visit us at www.rts-canada.ca. RTS-Canada, manufactured by Canadians for Canadians.

SAIC

SAIC is the USA's largest employee owned research and engineering company, providing information technology, systems integration and eSolutions to commercial and government customers. SAIC engineers and scientists work to solve complex technical problems in national and homeland security, energy, the environment, space, telecommunications, health care, transportation and logistics. With annual revenues of nearly \$7 bil-

lion, SAIC and its subsidiaries, including Telcordia Technologies, have more than 45,000 employees at offices in more than 150 cities worldwide.



SEALS Action Gear is a Canadian company supplying the law enforcement and military market with the highest quality in tactical clothing and equipment. Established in 1993, SEALS Action Gear not only carries several major tactical equipment lines, but is also instrumental in the design and manufacture of tactical clothing and gear for a wide range of applications. From load-bearing vests and packs to holsters and pouches, their equipment has seen duty around the world. They also carry a full range of protective gear, including body armour, goggles and gloves, as well as footwear, hydration gear and many other tactical accessories.

Skana Imaging Solutions

Since 1979, Skana Imaging Solutions Inc has built a solid reputation of providing leading edge imaging technology and solutions to the photo industry. Skana was pleased to showcase key products for archival at this year's *Blue Line* show. Skana's Premier Gold Archival CDs and DVDs are designed for archiving images, documents and critical data. Skana also offers custom designed CD and DVDs.

As a leading edge supplier, Skana keeps up to date on the latest technology, like the new Sony SnapLab. This unit is a stand alone professional photo-finishing solution. Highly compact with a built in user friendly interface makes this dye sub printer a leader in the photo/electronic industry. Visit www.skanaimaging.com.

Software Logistics Inc (SLI)

SLI is a fully licensed CD and DVD manufacturer, your single source for any CD and DVD solutions. SLI is a leader in custom silk screened recordable media and service a number of police force's imaging and identification departments across Canada with custom silk screened high quality CDR and DVDR media and packaging supplies. SLI offers custom products from stock, fast delivery, on-line ordering and great customer service.

Special Investigations Unit (SIU)

The mission of the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) is to increase the confidence of the people of Ontario in their police services by conducting professional and independent investigations of incidents involving the police that have resulted in serious injury, including complaints of sexual assault, or death. Under the Police Services Act, the Director of the SIU has the sole authority to decide whether or not charges are warranted based on the findings of a complete investigation.



BLUE LINE trade show in print



Starfield-Lion Apparel

Starfield-Lion is an established company with extensive experience in building a wide range of protective clothing. We've been manufacturing Safety Apparel in Canada for over 27 years with our main customers being First Responders in the Police, Fire and Emergency Medical sectors. Starfield-Lion is committed to delivering high-quality, innovative products that are built with the customer's safety as our top priority. We consider our customers to be the most valuable members of the Starfield-Lion research and development team. We offer fire retardant tactical clothing including shirts, pants, coveralls and oversized jackets. For more information call 1-800-473-5553.

Sterlmar Equipment

We're a proven, quality distributor, installer and service provider specializing in emergency lighting for all fields of emergency vehicles. We can custom design an equipment package for your police fleet from our long line of professional quality products including, Whelen, Sho-me/Able 2, Weldon, Havis-Shield, Setina, Pro-gard, Jotto Desk and many more at prices hard to beat. Our fit and finish prove that old fashioned quality workmanship still exists in-shop or on-location. Our owner brings many years of police work and firefighting experience to his customers, we know your needs and how to meet them.

Therapeutica

Toronto based company Therapeutica Inc. develops, manufactures and distributes unique therapeutic pillows and back supports which reduce the frequency and severity of police officers reported occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatigue associated with ergonomic discomfort. Therapeutica Back and Auto Supports manufactured with molded fibreglass and soft breathable foam for greater comfort and free, unrestricted shoulder blade movement.

Unique features support the upper back, lumbar area, and the lower back and kidney area. The Auto Support helps prevent whiplash. Made of 100 % recyclable materials, non-toxic, hypoallergenic, and free of carcinogens. Covered by most Extended Healthcare Plans www.therapeutica.com.

Traffic Safety Management

TSM featured the Cool Zone vest. An extensive armed forces test and evaluation of the technology in the Cool Zone cool vests proved a substantial increase in productivity while wearing burdensome personal protective apparel. Cool Zone is preset to maintain the "optimum cooling temperature" for hours of effective relief from the risks associated with heat stress. They will also be offering a new hand, body and equipment sanitizer that is effective in only 30 seconds. Come check them out! GTM Canada specializes in telescopic safety products - less space, more safety:

- 15 ft portable light tower: lights up a football field in three minutes, only two feet when collapsed
- 12.5 ft telescopic ladder
- 8 ft telescopic barricade
- 28 in. lighted telescopic cone

Please visit our new telescopic website: www.telescopik.com.

Valley Associates

Valley Associates Group is comprised of three individual companies, including the flagship company Valley Associates Inc., in addition to Titan Tactical Inc., and Quantum Energetics Inc. We are here to provide you with the best products the world has to offer. Since its founding in 1993, Valley Associates Inc. has been providing quality products and services to the Military, Law Enforcement, and First Responders. Our family of innovative first response products effectively equip field personnel to meet, manage and control ballis-

tic, bomb, fire rescue, and bio-chemical threats quickly, safely, and securely. Some of our superior products include: bullet resistant armour, distraction devices, gas masks and breathing protection and crowd control gear.

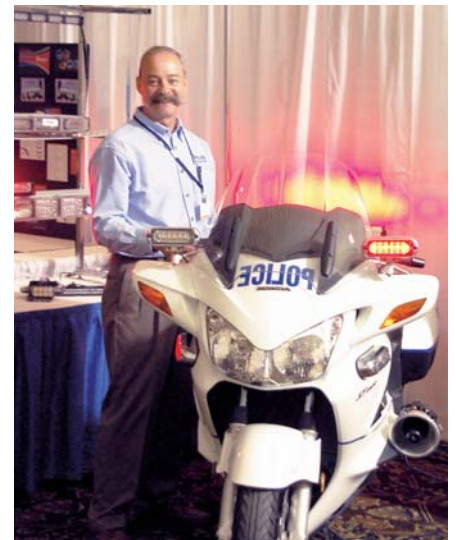
Whelen Canada

Whelen designs and manufactures state-of-the-art visual and audible warning equipment including strobe and halogen lightbars, power supplies, sirens and secondary lighting products.

Winsted Group



Winsted Group Inc is a mobile video system specialist, providing standard and customized camera and recording components to end users across North America. The cruiser mounted Police DVR system establishes a new industry benchmark by providing a recording loop time of up to 12 days. Multi-camera systems with remote audio recording capabilities ensure that your officers have the ability to gather the evidence required, while stationary or in pursuit. A complete line of thermal imaging cameras enable officers to pinpoint suspects' location in the dark, as well as identify any object with a heat signature. Winsted specializes in tailoring camera systems to your department's exact requirements.



A bobby tours the world

One police force at a time!

by Danette Dooley

The theft of a musical instrument in St. John's – and the fact it was reported on the city's Crime Stoppers web site – peaked British bobby Michael (Mick) Matthews' interest in visiting Newfoundland and Labrador.

Despite following the city's police beat closely, the report about the robbery of Amanda Lynn was news to me too, and I initially thought he had confused St. John's with another city.

However, when the London Metropolitan Police constable slowed his speech a little – Newfoundlanders aren't the only ones who speak faster than officers on a high speed chase – it became obvious what he was referring to.

"When I looked at the Crime Stoppers web site under unsolved crime, the one that really stuck out was the theft of a mandolin," Matthews repeated over lunch at a downtown St. John's coffee shop. While he appreciates that the loss would have been tragic for the owner, it's not something that would ever get police attention in his part of the world.

"I come from a city of seven million people and there's a high crime rate in London. We investigate murders and robberies – but to see a Crime Stoppers posting like that – it just sounded like an interesting place to come and visit."

Matthews did his homework before boarding a plane, discovering he was headed to an area which boasts the lowest crime rate in the country. After studying the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary's (RNC's) web site, Matthews realized he would also be spending time with the oldest police force in North America.

"I thought what a better place to start my book."

A writer and photographer as well as a police officer, Matthews' book will be an up close and personal look at various parts of the country, told from a policing perspective.

"The book will show different sides of cities that you wouldn't get to see if you were visiting as a tourist," he explains.

After spending the night on patrol with the RNC Friday, April 13, Matthews was surprised at just how busy things were on the streets. Officers responded to more than 200 calls, including an armed robbery and attempted armed robbery.

"It seemed pretty busy to me and come four o'clock in the morning when the clubs



were getting out, it got a bit boisterous; a few fights, the usual bravado of drunken men; a few loose teeth and black eyes."

While busier than he'd expected, Matthews says his portrayal of St. John's will be as a wonderful city with a great history, but which also faces the same problems as any other city.

An avid traveler, Matthews' work has been published in various magazines and books, including *Amateur Photographer*, *Global Magazine*, *Practical Photography* and the *Rough Guide to China*.

"I don't like to be doing touristy stuff but I want to see what the place is all about," he says — and what better way to do that than through his police badge?

While serious when touching upon his work as a field intelligence officer at Heathrow Airport – the world's busiest airport, where luggage theft is an everyday occurrence – Matthews' tone takes a lighter note when he talks about his travels abroad, despite some trying experiences.

He became very ill in Nepal from altitude sickness while climbing in the Everest region, was robbed at knifepoint in China, attacked by a would-be robber wielding a broken beer bottle in Thailand and spent a year in and out of hospital after catching a parasitic disease while traveling to Timbuktu.

Several years ago, Matthews also toured American police departments, joining officers on patrol, narcotics raids and murder investigations.

He was a guest of the Jordan International

Police Training Centre in 2005 and photographed Iraqi police recruits in training, much of which involved learning how to shoot.

"After their training during the first month, ten per cent of them are dead, when all they're doing is trying to earn a living. It's tragic really."

He appreciated the RNC's welcome to Newfoundland, especially since not everyone is always glad to see him.

"Certainly there were places in America where I arrived and wasn't made welcome. In fact, in one city, I was told, 'do not come here,' because they were having problems at the time with corruption."

While Matthews has made several trips to Canada, including visits to his girlfriend's home in Vancouver, this is his first visit to the east coast.

"I love the town, the culture, the heritage. I was in a pub on Thursday night listening to the singing, and every song was about a place I knew: Dundee or Tipperary – folk music from back home."

Matthews' next step is to write an outline of his book, including its first chapter on St. John's, and send it to a Canadian agent.

If they like his idea it's full steam ahead with visiting police departments from Newfoundland to British Columbia.

"My master plan is to write the book, make it a success, turn it into a TV show and then to become bigger than Rick Mercer. Will I get strung up for saying that?" he laughs.

Blue Line's east coast correspondent, Danette Dooley can be contacted at dooley@blueline.ca

The London Metropolitan Police is unarmed and the largest of the police services that operate in greater London (the others include the City of London Police and the British Transport Police).

- The Royal Parks Constabulary has now become part of the Metropolitan Police Service.
- Founded by Sir Robert Peel in 1829, the original establishment of 1,000 officers policed a population of less than two million.
- Today the Metropolitan Police Service employs over 32,000 police officers and is responsible for a population of 7.2 million.

Source: www.met.police.uk

The men and women who patrol Ottawa's bus system now have many of the same powers as police.

A group of transit special constables were sworn in April, and officials hope that with the badge and uniform, they will get a little more respect from the public.

They are armed with pepper spray and batons.

The idea for transit constables came following several violent incidents on city buses, including the stabbing death of a passenger last September.

Federal briefing documents say provinces don't have the mental health resources to prevent tragedies like the shooting rampage at a Montreal college last fall.

The draft report was prepared for Public Safety Minister Stockwell Day after the September shootings at Dawson College.

It questions whether the mental health system could be tapped to detect and prevent violence involving mental illness.

The briefing notes do say there are not enough mental health resources to provide preventive treatment.

The report says federal jurisdiction is limited when it comes to preventing harm or identifying risks before an offence occurs.

A Statistics Canada study reveals that the number of juvenile delinquents sent to Canadian correctional facilities dropped in 2004-'05 for the second straight time.

The study also shows that Canada's young aboriginals made up one quarter of the country's imprisoned youth.

Statistics show that 31,746 youth between the ages of 12 and 17 were incarcerated during a 12-month period in 2004-'05, which is down from 35,987 a year earlier - a decrease of close to 12 per cent.

The results are attributed to a drop in criminality among Canadian youth and the implementation of the Youth Criminal Justice Act in 2003.

The Ontario Liberal government has introduced legislation calling for stiffer fines and automatic licence suspensions for anyone caught driving drunk or street racing.

The legislation, which increases fines for street racers up to \$10,000 - making it the highest penalty in Canada - and allows police to automatically seize cars for up to a week.

The bill also increases the automatic licence suspension for drunk drivers from 12 hours to up to a week for repeat offenders.

Since 2002, police in British Columbia have been able to immediately impound the car of anyone caught street racing for up to a month while drivers face a fine of up to \$2,000 or six months in jail.

In Manitoba, drivers face a fine of up to \$5,000 and could lose their licence for a year, while in Quebec the maximum fine is \$600.

RCMP in Kelowna say they strive to create an harassment-free environment but won't comment on allegations that the detachment was a poisoned workplace that allows sexism to run rampant.

The allegations have been made in affidavits by Const. Glenda Valair, who joined the Kelowna detachment in 1993.

In the affidavits, she states her career aspirations were ruined because she was blackballed for speaking out about the exclusion of women from Kelowna's plainclothes unit.

Valair says in her affidavit she was harassed at the detachment and filed a complaint against a commissioned officer.

She hoped her problems would end after transferring to Ottawa in 2005 but said the harassment continues.

Would-be thieves will be out of luck if they try to steal Winnipeg Police Service cars.

The force has started equipping its 300 vehicles with state-of-the-art ignition immobilizers, which will allow only police officers to start and drive cars.

The immobilizers will only let an officer with a special key or transponder start and drive the vehicle. The new system will also prevent someone from putting a car into gear if the vehicle is left running at traffic stops or crime scenes.

Installation is being partially covered through Manitoba Public Insurance's year-old immobilizer incentive program.

The move is in response to two embarrassing thefts of unmarked police cars last year.

U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has asked New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg for city police officers to be deployed in peacekeeping units.

The world body is perpetually short of civilian police for its 18 peacekeeping missions. Some 300 New York police are deployed in U.N. operations but over the last decade their participation has been limited to retired officers.

The Manitoba government is putting more money into its detox facility for drug-addicted teens.

The province is putting up \$1.5 million to build a permanent, 10-bed home where parents of addicted teenagers can force them into secure treatment for up to seven days.

A five-bed facility, which has treated more than 49 young people, opened last year.

The province has also announced a policy that outlines how to treat children who are found at home-based crystal meth labs.

The policy requires children to be decontaminated of dangerous chemicals in special showers and to have their health assessed.

The 8,000 members of the Toronto Police Association will be asked to pay an extra \$475 each to top up a legal defence fund that is be-

ing drained by the legal bills of officers facing criminal charges and civil suits, sources say.

The special levy of \$3.8-million is likely to heighten controversy within the police union over how its legal fund is collected and spent.

The TPA board and the directors of its legal assistance plan are already pitted against each other in a civil court fight over jurisdiction and accountability of the legal fund. Costs from that case alone could reach \$500,000, sources say.

The makeup of the legal assistance plan's board, elected by police union shop stewards in February, has also raised eyebrows. It is led by a political rival of the TPA chief and includes among its directors one of six facing criminal charges stemming from an investigation of drug squad officers.

One of the drains on the legal plan has been the continuing prosecution of six officers who were charged after a three-year RCMP-led probe into claims that drug squad officers stole drugs and cash from drug dealers in the late 1990s. Since criminal charges were laid in 2004, an estimated one million pages of disclosure have been turned over to defence lawyers.

A Quebec judge has freed a 41-year old man in what is said to be the first time an alleged cop killer has been granted bail in Canada.

Basil Parasiris faces a first-degree murder charge in the death of Const. Daniel Tessier, who died during an early morning drug raid south of Montreal on March 2.

Quebec Superior Court Justice Jean-Guy Boilard ruled Monday that police weren't justified in using a battering ram to enter Parasiris's home.

Boilard also noted a search warrant did not grant police permission to enter the home at night.

The accused claims he thought a home invasion was being carried out when police barged into his south-shore residence to execute the warrant.

While on bail, Parasiris has been ordered to live with his parents and obey a 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew.

But before Parasiris moves in, his father, George Sr., will have to remove two hunting rifles that are in the home.

Parasiris's sister and a cousin will also each have to post \$100,000 bonds.

Crown prosecutor Joelle St-Germain countered by saying Parasiris' version that he was reacting to a home invasion was "far fetched."

St-Germain pointed out that Parasiris had four loaded guns in his house in Brossard, south of Montreal, and three of them were bought "on the streets."

"He did not act as a good father, but as a dangerous man," St-Germain said. "He was armed to the teeth to be ready for anything."

A preliminary hearing has been scheduled for late August, but the judge noted it would be a while before a jury is selected for the first degree murder trial.

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Nowhere to hide

by Tom Rataj

Criminals frequently conduct their activities at night, recognizing that the single most effective tactical advantage is the cover of darkness. There are fewer people out and the lack of direct and reflected light greatly reduces visibility.

The human eye typically needs about 30 minutes to adjust from bright sunlight to complete darkness, becoming about one million times more sensitive in the process. Interestingly, the reverse process only takes about five minutes.

Security and law enforcement personnel attempting to detect criminal activity or apprehend a lawbreaker usually counter darkness with flashlights and vehicle mounted search lights. This offers some advantage, but also poses risks because the offender can then readily see where they are. Offenders who have been out in the dark or very low-light environs for a few minutes also have another advantage – their eyes have probably already made a significant part of the adjustment towards increased sensitivity.

Fortunately a whole new breed of portable electronic equipment capable of 'seeing' in the dark is now readily available, often at prices well within reach of even small agencies and specialized units in larger agencies. Many manufacturers offer rugged handheld devices designed specifically for law enforcement. There are several different technologies available.

Most people are familiar with the eerie green glow of image enhancement night-vision equipment. Thermal imaging, with its grey scale imagery, actually encompasses two related technologies, both of which use infrared (IR) light to see in the dark. Both have advantages and disadvantages, but thermal imaging is probably the best technology.

Image enhancement

This standard of night-vision is most commonly used by the military. In simple terms, devices use an intensifier tube to boost all available light, including that in the lower portion of the infrared spectrum, which the human eye is incapable of sensing.



Clear nights with bright moonlight or urban lighting provide ideal conditions for image enhancement night-vision equipment. Complete darkness, on the other hand, such as an overcast night or a darkened basement, will result in almost no image because there is no light for the device to collect. The processed image can be viewed live or captured by video or still photography equipment.

Night vision systems of this type have currently advanced to fourth generation, although most military field equipment is third

generation. Most consumer level night vision equipment, such as that sold at sporting goods shops, is generally generation zero or one. The sale, export and purchase of third and fourth generation night vision equipment is strictly controlled. Image enhancement equipment is relatively expensive and the intensifier tubes have a limited life span.

Thermal imaging

Most people are also quite familiar with this technology, which is often seen on police and military aircraft, on some weapons systems and even munitions.



There are two thermal imaging technologies, passive IR and active IR. Both use infrared light but go about it in different ways.

Passive IR is the older technology, relying on the heat generated or given off by objects. The heat, in the form of infrared light, is captured by the camera or sensor. The resulting image is generally a sharp contrast between white objects (hottest) and black objects (coldest); various shades of grey represent the different temperatures between the two extremes.

The technology is excellent for locating people and other warm objects hidden in the dark, but the image it creates suffers from lack of detail. A warm car can be detected and identified, for example, however the licence plate can generally not be read.

An interesting benefit of passive IR is that it can also be used to detect ordinarily invisible surface disturbances – a body buried in previously undisturbed soil, for example; even if the grave is carefully disguised to make it undetectable to the casual observer, the differences in the thermal properties of the ground make it visible.

Active IR relies on the use of an IR light source, often a light-emitting diode (LED) array, to illuminate objects for short distance applications. A class 1 laser is used to illuminate greater distances and larger areas. Devices produce a lightly contrasted grey scale image that includes a lot of detail, including the ability to read such things as the licence plate on a car or writing on clothing, however they are not as good as passive IR in locating a person hiding in the dark.

There is much research underway into both passive and active technology which combines the equipment with artificial intelligence systems to recognize people within the field of view and then analyze what they are doing.

Thermal imaging equipment is available in a wide range of both portable and stationary devices. At the 11th annual *Blue Line Trade Show* in April, Bullard displayed a number of interesting passive IR devices designed specifically for law enforcement use. Argus Technologies also displayed some of its military and law enforcement specific equipment.

For surveillance use and for looking into completely dark environments (where an armed suspect may be hiding), Bullard produces the MobileLink transmitter and receiver system. It wirelessly transmits images from thermal imaging equipment in hazardous locations back to remote displays in a safe location. The company's mobile command centre features video recording equipment to capture all the action.

A number of automobile manufacturers also offer thermal imaging equipment, both passive and active IR, as optional or standard equipment on their high-end luxury cars, which attests to the technology's affordability.

IR illumination



This equipment is designed to work in conjunction with image enhancement night vision equipment and IR capable cameras. It

now often used in conjunction with CCD based security cameras. The illuminator generates infrared light and projects it over a defined field of up to several hundred meters. The light is invisible to the human eye, so a person within its range will not see it.

This Illumination device is generally attached to or integrated with an IR or image enhancement night vision system or camera. The reflected light then greatly improves the quality of the image and allows the device to function very well even in complete darkness.

There are also laser flood illuminators for larger areas, designed to light sport stadiums, harbours, water and power facilities and other critical infrastructure. The advantage to these devices is that they require almost no electricity and the areas under surveillance need no artificial light.

IR illumination equipment is also very effective at penetrating tinted glass and, because it uses a different wave-length than the light visible to the human eye, it is also good at penetrating poor weather conditions.

Conclusion

Passive and active IR thermal imaging are the better technologies because they can operate in total darkness. Not only can passive IR detect surface disturbances, it can locate warm objects (like a hastily disposed handgun thrown in a cold field during a foot pursuit), however its inability to show details on objects limits its usefulness.

Ideally, both passive and active IR equipment should be available to take advantage of the strengths each has to offer. The green-tinted image enhancement night vision equipment generally used by the military is probably the least effective overall.

Tom Rataj is Blue Line Magazine's technology editor and can be reached at technews@blueline.ca

EDITORIALS

The so-called gin and tonic bandit's dining, drinking and dashing days may be over.

A restaurant manager alleges each Wednesday night for four weeks running, the same man came in and ordered gin and tonic and steak.

At the end of each meal, the wait staff would present him with his bill for \$25.96, and he would excuse himself to use the restroom, then skip out without paying.

Police say the man appeared a fifth time Wednesday night, but the restaurant was ready for him.

When he tried to skip out on the bill, four employees were waiting for him outside. They confronted him about the unpaid bill, which he offered to pay with a cheque.

After he was told the restaurant didn't accept cheques, the man took off. A police officer managed to catch him.

Memo to crooks hiding from Halifax police: Turn off all cellphones.

Police nabbed two suspects in a would-be parking meter heist near Dalhousie University.

Minutes after getting a report of two men trying to break into a parking meter, police began looking for suspects.

It wasn't hard.

Witnesses say one of the suspects wore an all-black outfit, while the other was dressed in a bathrobe.

Police located one likely suspect near the scene of the crime. But when officers began searching for a second suspect, they were attracted to a garbage bin by the sound of a ringing cellphone.

Lifting the lid, officers found a second man inside. Both suspects were taken into custody without incident.

Heavy pollen across the US southeast this spring is making it difficult for law enforcement officials to collect fingerprints at certain crime scenes.

A police officer in Athens, Georgia, investigating the theft of tires and rims from a vehicle, wrote in his report, "there was too much pollen on the car to get prints."

Officers run into this problem each spring, when trees send out their pollen.

But the volume of yellow dust this year is making it especially difficult.

Mister Universe was sprayed with Mace and wrestled to the ground by police officers in California, who mistakenly believed he was intoxicated.

It turns out diabetic bodybuilder Doug Burns was actually going into insulin shock.

Despite the misunderstanding, Burns was arrested for misdemeanor assault and resisting arrest as a result of the incident outside a movie theatre in Redwood City.

Police Captain Chris Cessina says officers reported that Burns assumed a fighting stance and it took four officers to subdue him.

Burns says he was on a new diabetic drug and began feeling dizzy and vision problems - a sign of low blood sugar.

A security guard noticed Burns' strange behaviour and asked him to leave, thinking he was intoxicated.

When he refused, the guard called police.

The first car Alden Couch drove was a Ford Model T that belonged to his parents.

And now at 101 years old he's still driving, having just passed his Washington state driver's test.

It's good until 2012 when he'll be 106.

During his lifetime, Couch has owned 10 to 15 cars. He's 95 years older than the Impala he now owns.

An Alabama woman used a horse to ram a police car during a midnight ride through town and was charged with driving under the influence.

DUI charges can apply even if the vehicle has four legs instead of wheels, said Chief Brad Gregg.

Police in the northeastern Alabama town

received a call around midnight Saturday about someone riding a horse on a street.

An officer found Melissa Byrum York, 40, on horseback and tried to stop her, Gregg said.

After ramming the police car with the horse and riding away, York tried to jump off but caught her foot in a stirrup. The officer took her into custody and found she had crystal meth, a small amount of marijuana, pills and a small pipe.

York was charged with DUI on suspicion of riding the horse under the influence of a controlled substance; the nature of which was unclear. She also was charged with drug possession, possession of drug paraphernalia, resisting arrest, assault, attempting to elude police and cruelty to animals.

A man searching for his missing younger brother in Montreal may have helped to solve his gruesome murder.

Police arrested a 44-year-old man after Shane Jimrattie's brother called 911 to say he saw someone loading body parts in plastic bags into an SUV in central Montreal.

It was taking place a few dozen metres from where the missing 21-year-old man's car had been found earlier.

Police say the elder brother was out searching for the missing man at the time.

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The “most dangerous gang”

by Kathryn Lymburner

Alex Sanchez first arrived in Los Angeles with his family in the late 70s. Fleeing a bloody civil war that was tearing apart his homeland of El Salvador, his family was looking for a better life in America; but this better life came with a price.

The Mexican and African-American gangs that ran the neighbourhoods terrorized the newcomers, so Sanchez and his friends banded together and formed a gang of their own.

Claimed to be the “most dangerous gang” by authorities the world over, the Mara Salvatrucha “Salvadoran Army Ants,” or MS-13 as it’s more commonly known, grew out of these mean streets of LA.

Originally starting out as a stoners gang known as the Mara Salvatrucha Stoners, the biggest concern for members was how they were going to get tickets for an Ozzy Osbourne concert.



Coincidentally these same concerts gave the gang their hand signals; the thumb in the “rock-on” sign seen at so many concerts is bent over the two middle fingers, leaving the pinky and pointer fingers as the “devil’s horns” that characterize MS-13’s gestures.

“As (the gang) grew in size, it aligned with the Mexican Mafia under the Los Sureños umbrella,” the National Alliance of Gang Investigators Associations (NAGIA) notes in its 2005 National Threat Assessment.

After this alignment Mara Salvatrucha in-

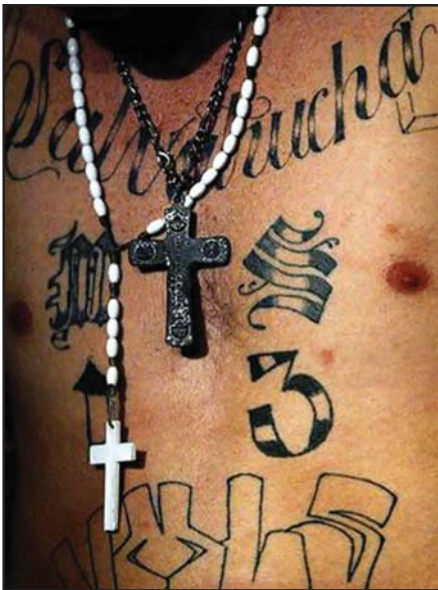
corporated the number 13 in its name, either in reference to the Mexican Mafia – M being the 13th letter in the alphabet – or from the 213 area code in California.

The gang eventually began focusing on turf control and drug dealing. As its activities began to morph, members became more violent and ended up in prison, where they picked up new techniques.

To curb the gang’s growth, the American government deported members to El Salvador, which helped MS-13 export its message, culture and way-of-life. Deported members didn’t have a criminal record in their native country and were free to recruit.

The new recruits had many years of training in the El Salvadorian civil war. Authorities soon began to notice a new element of brutality in the gang that had previously been missing: decapitations, butcherings, slayings and victims’ genitals removed and fed to dogs.

Deportees also maintained their American



connections, acting as vital links for both drug and human trade.

NAGIA reports that “Hispanic gang members find it easier to access drugs and weapons in their home countries and courier the items back to the United States rather than to conduct their operations within the United States.”

Members of MS-13 are generally identified by their many tattoos, which include: “MS,” “13,” “Salvadoran Pride,” the devil horns, name of their clique eg: Normandie Locos Salvatrucha (NLS) and even the clique’s area code – but as the gang becomes more notorious, some members and cliques are starting to remove or forgo the requisite tattoos.

Gang colours are traditionally blue and white and are derived from the El Salvadoran national flag.

Some of the gangs more notorious crimes include the murder of 17 year old Brenda Paz, a gang member turned FBI informant. Paz had been affiliated with the gang since she was 11 years old and had been a full-fledged member since age 13. Placed in witness protection to keep her alive, the FBI moved her from her native LA to Virginia. Unfortunately, Paz didn’t cut her ties with the gang.

MS-13 tapped three of her own friends to murder her on a fishing trip in rural Virginia. She was found dead with multiple stab wounds.

American authorities have found that MS-13, although appearing disorganized as an entire gang, is highly structured and organized within its own cliques, making it more difficult for law enforcers to use a single method when dealing with it.

NAGIA’s National Threat Assessment notes “that MS-13 clique leaders from the United States and Central America have been holding meetings in an attempt to co-ordinate all MS-13 members under one leadership umbrella.”

Central American MS-13 is most notorious for its ruthlessness; the El Salvadoran government has set up several police operations to target the gang.

MS-13 in North America is highly organized; entire jails are full of MS-13 members so that the peace can be kept. Gang directives are often handed down from inside jails to members on the outside.

NAGIA also suspects a merger between the arch-rivals MS-13 and 18th Street Gang, creating the strongest Hispanic gang in Central America and the United States, although the report notes that clashes between the gangs in some areas indicate this attempt hasn’t yet been successful.

As the group continues to grow, MS-13



Brenda Paz - murdered FBI informant

will spread its version of street justice to more areas.

“The MS follow the labour market; if you have migrant workers of any sort, they will be there and it’s easy for them to get into Canada as it is here,” said Wes McBride of the California Gang Investigators Association, in an interview with CanWest Global.

MS-13 can now be found in more than 33 US States and some six countries, including Spain and Canada. Reports of the gang here have been surfacing for about five years and

it can be found in Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal and, to a lesser extent Edmonton and Calgary.

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Twins choose tandem careers in law enforcement

by Chantel Meijer

When identical twins Mark and Matthew Meijer were choosing careers, they not only looked at their future but also their past. Then they made a joint and judicious decision: they would follow in their father's law enforcement footsteps.



Matthew and Mark Meijer

Matthew became an RCMP officer; Mark a CBSA officer.

"My dad was a Mountie and that has played at the back of my mind since I was little," says Matthew, the son of retired RCMP Officer Rick Meijer, a 26-year veteran. "I came to realize that no other job interested me."

Matthew graduated from the RCMP Academy on July 26, 2005, where his father proudly handed him his badge. He is now stationed at Salt Spring Island, BC.

Matthew's graduation from the RCMP is all the more remarkable given the severity of injuries he received in a near-fatal motor-vehicle accident in the fall of 2003. While riding as a guard in the back of a Brinks vehicle that jumped off the freeway, he suffered extensive facial, lung and leg injuries. He underwent numerous major surgeries, including repair to one knee and facial reconstruction. He suffered through an intensive rehabilitation

program, at first eating through wired jaw and broken teeth, navigating with a walker, then a cane. It would take more than that to deter Matthew from his unwavering goal, which he met one and a half years later by graduating from the RCMP Academy.

For Mark, law enforcement comes in a

slightly different form – that of a Canada Border Officer. His career choice can perhaps be traced to his father's work in the Customs & Excise section of the RCMP.

"You get to enforce the criminal code and all federal statutes of the Customs & Immigrations Acts," says Mark of his chosen career. "You try to keep the bad stuff out and let the good stuff in – plus you get to hone your skills by seeing if people are lying or not."

Mark is now stationed at Kingsgate, BC and previously worked with Canada Customs (the precursor to CBSA) in Nanaimo, where both he and Matthew lived. There, Mark garnered plenty of experience and knowledge dealing with airplanes (large and small), pleasure crafts and ocean freighters. These days his feet are firmly planted on solid ground at the Kingsgate land border crossing in southeastern BC, where, in addition to his duties, he

also instructs courses in Vancouver and elsewhere for CBSA personnel.

Mark and Matthew, who hail from Terrace, BC – are graduates of Malaspina University-College in Nanaimo (Mark received a Bachelor of Science, plus a Certificate in Resource Management & Officer Technology; Matthew obtained a Bachelor of Art (Sociology)). Matthew also obtained a Deputy Sheriff's certificate from the Justice Institute of BC in Richmond. As well, both during and after his university studies, Matthew also served as a reservist with the Canadian Scottish Regiment of the Armed Forces in Nanaimo.

Picking tandem careers seems natural for these twins, who have helped and supported each other over the years – through elementary, high school and university. Even their Golden Retrievers – which they got from the same litter as pups six years ago – can be forgiven if at times they get confused as to who their real master is!

The twins, who separated for the first time when Matthew went to Depot, now live at opposite ends of BC; one in the east, the other in the west.

"I'm happy with my job," says Mark, speaking for both of them. "It's really interesting work."

In addition to being a Terrace freelance journalist, Chantel Meijer is also the proud mother of Mark and Matthew. She may be contacted at meijer@telus.net.



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Hats off to the writers of the latest issue (May, 2007) of Blue Line! I enjoy reading all of the articles, however this issue undoubtedly struck a chord in me.

I truly enjoyed reading the feature article, "Policing for the love of it," but surprisingly pleased to read "An honour removed by parentheses." I concur with your idea to place the Memorial in the front yard of the SC of Justice building. Moreover, I thought the issue concerning unrecognized fallen peace officers was forgotten. Thank you for bringing it to the forefront again. Good for you, the Auxiliary community, and Canadian citizens.

Alain (Al) Duguay
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Here, here! I am so happy to see the main issues so eloquently articulated in your commentary in the May edition. (An honour removed by parentheses)

I have been a part of the RCMP for a total of 20 years now in many capacities, starting from ME and now a regular member. Along the way I did some time as an Auxiliary member, two years to be exact, wrestling unco-operative suspects along side the other "paid" members. Watching their back when there was no one else to do so.

When I was granted the gun and the pay cheque, that didn't change. I did the same things day after day, night after night. I can't tell you how many times when I was the only "paid" member working that I counted my blessings for the Auxiliary member in the seat beside me. When things got ugly - do you think I really gave much thought to whether or not he or she was collecting a pay cheque. NO!!

I cared that they had a can of pepper spray at their disposal - and knew what to do with it. I cared that they knew something about using a baton and a set of handcuffs. And on a dark highway miles from the nearest "paid" back-up, I cared that there was more than one of us as we approached unknown perils walking up to a vehicle.

I cannot express adequately what an insult it is to these good citizens that our great memorial does not see fit to recognize the sacrifice that these people have made. I am disgusted that it is even an issue. There is no amount of monetary compensation that can equal the dedication these individuals display. They don the uniform proudly, abide by the oath they have taken and assume the same risks that we "paid" members do, merely for the satisfaction of giving something valuable back to their community - sometimes paying the ultimate price.

I am a strong advocate for change! The criteria listed on the Canadian Police and Peace Officers Memorial did not read as it does today only a few short months ago. The word "paid" was not in the criteria before - and has only recently been added - as were the parentheses. Someone there has decided to dig in



PUBLISHER'S COMMENTARY
An honour removed by parentheses

By Melny Lymburner

I have had many concerns over the Canadian Police and Peace Officer's Memorial in the past. When it was first planned I questioned the location of the memorial and challenged the criteria used for selecting the honorees. There were other objections to the placing of the memorial in the back of Parliament. During one of my visits, a garbage truck was picking up Parliament's dumpster. It was probably about to be hauled into the same place as the memorial.

I still feel the only place for the memorial is on the opposite bank of the Supreme Court of Canada. A voluntary committee of the sort of maintaining a justice system which, for many years, has been a part of our history.

Some, at sometime, on the board of the Police Officers Memorial has determined that two officers wanted a place on the memorial. This is one of a number, hardly without merit one with respect and parentheses.

None, but forward to Auxiliary Constable Glen Evely, who died last year under the same circumstances. Inclusion doesn't mean recognition on a glass panel. The only reason given for the denial... the parentheses. Why are they there and why put them there?

Not only did Glen Evely become a member of the RCMP, he assumed that rank by giving his life in an attempt to protect the public. He did so without the parking in the same manner as the other officers.

There are five names on the memorial that these two private companies. One person listed as a "Class" Officer are omitted without any knowledge as to how they died. Was the determination if they met the criteria of being "honoured officers"?

Harold B. Thompson is listed as an "Officer" but he is not a police officer. He is a...

their heels and re-write the rules to suit the fight that they now face. Unfortunately the name of a good citizen is being disgraced as a result. It is shameful.

I think that if we continue to stand up for these volunteers then we can make it happen. Thank you Mr. Lymburner.
Shawna McPherson
Burnaby, British Columbia

I just wanted to thank you for your column and your support for Glen Evely (An honour removed by parentheses - May 2007).

I am a senior reporter with *The Morning Star* newspaper in Vernon, B.C. and I have been extremely active in the effort to have Glen Evely added to the national memorial. I consider it an injustice that needs to be rectified.


Through the paper, attention has focused on an online petition - www.surreyauxiliary.org/petition.
Richard Rolke
Vernon, British Columbia

I would like to thank you for taking up valuable space in your publication to discuss the topic of Reserve and Auxiliary members not being honoured on the Canadian Peace and Police Officers Memorial.

As of this week, we have surpassed 14,000 signatures on our petition. It has definitely struck a chord with many people. Our challenge is to find a way for the people voting on the board of the Memorial to "see the light" so to speak and understand that allowing volunteers to be honoured on the Memorial can only be a good thing. It is hard to understand that a sacrifice as great as giving your life for your country is not important if you were not being paid to do it.

Volunteerism is strong in our country. We can only hope that the municipal police union management groups can see past the perceived job issues in order to honour a brother in arms who has fallen while in uniform. My question is, do they have the courage to stand in front of the family of A/Cst. Evely and tell them that their issues of working with, and being seen to be on par with volunteers, outweigh the sacrifice Glen made for his family, community and the country?

Dave Langlands
Surrey, British Columbia
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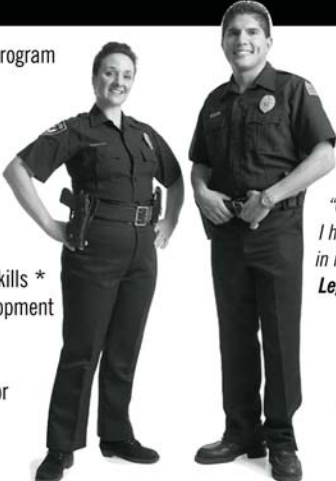
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Expect the worst – and you will get it

by Dorothy Cotton

A group of detectives I was chatting with the other day had been working on a series of related cases for several months and, as far as I could tell, were making little or no progress.

"It's always like this," one told me. "I don't know why we even bother. We simply don't have the manpower, knowledge or skills to deal with these kinds of cases. We'll likely never figure this out. It's a waste of time. Screw it."

The second guy was also a little discouraged but just shrugged. "Well, it's true that we're not making a whole lot of progress here, but I don't think it's hopeless. The problem is just this one particular community we're dealing with – we haven't had time to develop ties there yet – and our guy who knows this area the best has been away...

"If it had not happened at exactly the same time as that other big case, we would have had more of a chance – and besides, it's not like we never solve these things. Generally we can handle them; it's just this one case."

The third guy seemed to have come down with a case of Pollyanna. "Come on!" he said. "We can solve anything! I don't know how but somehow, in the end, I know it will all work out! We have 'right' on our side! We can do it!"

Rather different points of view, I dare say! Here's the question: which of these guys is an optimist? But wait, before you answer, let me explain why you should care. This is not simply another fluffy exercise in morale building; it has to do with living longer, achieving more, getting things done, being happier, having less disability and being less likely to burn out at work – all things I am strongly in favour of!

The research suggests that optimism is not a foolish grin in the face of evil, but rather a constructive way of approaching a problem. Much of the work was done by Martin Seligman and his colleagues at the University of Pennsylvania, who found that, when something bad happens, optimists think of it as temporary, with a limited effect, and not entirely their fault. Pessimists do the opposite, considering the setback to be permanent, far-reaching and all their fault. It's enough to make you depressed – and it does, in fact.

Pessimists get depressed a lot more than optimists and give up a lot quicker. That makes sense; if you think something is permanent, out of your control and affecting all aspects of



a situation, then what's the point? You might as well give up.

The main difference between optimists and pessimists is, in essence, how they explain setbacks to themselves. Take our three detectives. You might have been inclined to think that the Pollyanna guy is our optimist, but he's just unrealistic.

It seems fairly clear that the cases in question are in fact NOT going well and, barring a *deus ex machina* or the cavalry arriving on white horses, they will not be solved. He must be out to lunch if he cannot see that. The main problem with these eternally cheerful yet unrealistic people is that they drive the rest of us nuts and do not actually contribute to accomplishing anything. They also burn out pretty quickly.

It's the second one who is the optimist (the first guy is clearly a pessimist). Both agree that they're making little progress and are unlikely to solve the case. These are simple facts, but there is a real difference in how they look at the situation. The pessimist sees it as permanent (it will never change), pervasive (it affects everything) and personalized (it's all their fault). The second guy sees the situation as temporary, limited to the situation at hand and due to external circumstances.

Permanence, pervasiveness and personalization (the three Ps) are the buzz words of the optimism/pessimism literature. The optimist sees bad things as temporary, limited in scope and external to himself – and good things as permanent, pervasive and internal.

How you interpret a situation makes a difference because how you act affects how you see things. If you believe everything the first

detective says, then the only logical course of action is to give up and get a new police service – not a very realistic option.

See things like the second detective however and there are things you can do – build community ties, look at staff scheduling and review what was done and who was involved in the more successful cases, for example. Much as this might sound a little like a contrived way of putting a happy face on a not-so-happy situation, it does make a difference.

In several large-scale, long-term, carefully controlled experiments, researchers found that optimists are more successful than pessimists – optimistic politicians win more elections, optimistic students get better grades, optimistic athletes win more contests, optimistic salespeople make more money.

Optimistic people live longer and suffer less when they have illnesses or disabilities. That's because an optimistic frame of mind actually provides a way of looking at things that leads to action and problem solving, while a pessimistic outlook leads to despair and giving up.

However, I will agree with the widely held sentiment that moderation in all things is always a wise plan. While optimism is generally a good thing, one does not want to be completely out of touch with reality. When planning for the future, a healthy dose of realism is in order. Anticipating things that might go wrong is appropriate.

There is hope for the first and third detective. Optimism can be learned. If you are a managerial type person, you can help your people learn about optimism. Suggest that they are a bunch of moron losers who will never solve a case when they're unsuccessful, for example, and they will soon not even bother to try.

Think about the three Ps when providing feedback, even if it's negative. If you report to someone who is a pessimist, feel free to place a copy of this column on his/her desk when no one is looking.

Otherwise, if you are one of the nay-sayer pessimists, take yourself on as a project and look for books by the aforementioned Martin Seligman at your local bookstore. You might not be able to change the things around you, but you can always change the way you think.

You can reach Dr. Dorothy Cotton, Blue Line's psychology columnist at deepblue@blueline.ca, by fax at (613) 530-3141.

Reasonable grounds justifies sample demand

by Mike Novakowski

Nothing more than reasonable grounds need be established before a demand for breath samples is lawful, Saskatchewan's highest court has held.

In *R. v. Shepherd*, 2007 SKCA 29 a police officer driving a marked SUV saw the accused go through a stop sign and then speed 20 to 25 km/h above the 50 km/h speed limit in the early morning hours. The officer activated the lights and siren to pull the vehicle over; it then moved to the right, slowed but then resumed travelling over the limit. The vehicle repeatedly made the same manoeuvre over a three kilometre route but eventually stopped. Shepherd was arrested for failing to stop.

While making the arrest the officer smelled an odour of alcohol and noted Shepherd had red eyes, appeared lethargic, fatigued, "slack-jawed" and made slow and deliberate movements. Shepherd said he failed to stop because he thought the vehicle behind him with flashing lights was an ambulance. The officer concluded he was impaired, made a breath demand, took him to the station and subsequently charged him with evading a peace officer, impaired driving and over 80mg%.

At trial in Saskatchewan Provincial Court Shepherd argued his rights under s.8 (unreasonable search and seizure) and s.9 (arbitrary detention) of the Charter were violated. In his view the officer lacked reasonable and probable grounds to demand a breath sample and therefore the certificate of analysis should be excluded.

The trial judge found the officer subjectively had reasonable and probable grounds to demand the sample but held there were not objectively reasonable grounds for concluding Shepherd's ability to operate a motor vehicle was impaired by alcohol.

Shepherd had complied with the statutory requirements under Saskatchewan's Highway Traffic Act when an emergency vehicle approaches. His explanation that he mistook the police vehicle for an ambulance was as equally valid as the officer suspecting he was impaired when he drove the way he did, the judge concluded. Since the officer did not take this explanation into account, he lacked the necessary objective reasonable grounds for the breath demand. The certificate of analysis was excluded and Shepherd was acquitted of all charges.

The Crown's appeal to the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench was dismissed so it appealed to the provincial appeal court, arguing, among other grounds, that the appeal judge erred in upholding the decision.

Justice Sherstobitoff, with Justice Lane concurring, ruled the officer did have reasonable and probable grounds to believe Shepherd's ability to drive was impaired by alcohol. A police officer is not required to demonstrate a prima facie case for conviction, simply reasonable and probable grounds. Further, a non-expert witness is entitled to give opinion evidence that a person is impaired even though it may be difficult for them to narrate factual observations separately. In this case,

the trial judge did not properly consider the 20 year veteran's opinion. As for the explanation Shepherd offered for not pulling over, Justice Sherstobitoff stated:

The trial judge seems to have placed a great deal of weight on the evidence that the [accused] thought that the police vehicle was an ambulance. However, assuming the explanation to be true, it explained nothing. It did not explain the red eyes, the smell of alcohol or his lethargic and slack-jawed appearance. It did not explain the traffic violations. In particular, it did not explain why he kept driving for three kilometres at a high rate of speed while a vehicle with emergency lights flashing followed his every move.

After one or two lane changes, it must have been apparent to the [accused] that the following vehicle was not trying to get him to get out of the way. The normal reaction of a normal thinking person would be to move to the right of the road and stop before any intersection so as to allow the following vehicle to pass, irrespective of the fact that that was what the law (ss. 67(8) of the Highway Traffic Act) required him to do.

In my view, any reasonable person would view the [accused's] entire driving behaviour as tending to show that the [accused] was behaving abnormally and thus a possible sign of

impairment by alcohol. This behaviour, when combined with the subsequent observations of the officer respecting the smell of alcohol, the red eyes and the lethargic and deliberate movements, would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the [accused's] ability to drive was probably impaired by alcohol, using the now generally accepted standard respecting what constitutes impairment set out in R. v. Stellato, [1994] 2 S.C.R. 478 [para. 12].

Lane, in his concurring reasons, pointed out that the trial judge misunderstood the statutory requirements imposed on a driver when an emergency vehicle approaches. The highway traffic act requires them to pull over to the right and not enter the next intersection until the emergency vehicle has passed. In this case the pursuit lasted three kilometres and each time Shepherd pulled over the police vehicle pulled over behind him. It never passed Shepherd and he continued through intersections. Lane therefore concluded that Shepherd's explanation for his driving could not be characterized as reasonable, as was found by the trial judge.

Justice Smith, in dissent, concluded the trial judge was justified in concluding the officer's belief was not objectively reasonable and that there was no basis for an appellate court to interfere with this finding.

A new trial was ordered.

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Multiple factors determine care and control

by Mike Novakowski

Although intent to drive is an important consideration in the Criminal Code's presumptive care and control provision, it is not the sole determining factor in all cases.

In *R. v. Buckingham*, 2007 SKCA 32 the accused drove his employer's truck to a bar and, after a night of drinking, decided to take a taxi home. After waiting unusually long for a cab, he chose to enter the truck to keep warm; he was not warmly dressed and the evening was cold. He started the truck, turned on the heater, depressed the accelerator to hasten the warming and fell asleep over the wheel.

Police found him some 10 to 15 minutes later, fast asleep with the motor revving and the automatic transmission in park. The officer, who did not note whether the emergency brake was on, turned off the engine, shook Buckingham awake and noted he was unfocused and confused. Slow to follow directions, he almost fell getting out of the truck, staggered, had red blood-shot eyes, very slurred speech and displayed a strong odour of alcohol.

The officer gave the breath demand and two samples were subsequently obtained, 260mg% and 270mg%. Buckingham was charged with impaired care and control and care and control over 80mg%.

At trial in Saskatchewan Provincial Court

evidence was presented showing a person would need to step on the brake and pull the gear shift toward them to put the transmission into drive before they could drive the vehicle. The trial judge ruled that Buckingham was not in care and control of the vehicle. He did not intend to drive but rather was going to take a taxi home. The vehicle was parked off the street in a parking lot on level grade and there was no danger that he would intentionally or inadvertently set the vehicle in motion. Buckingham was acquitted of both charges. A Crown appeal to the Saskatchewan Court of Queen's Bench was dismissed.

The Crown then appealed to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. Justice Smith, writing the opinion of the court, examined what care and control means. In this case, the Crown conceded that the presumption of care and control due to an accused's occupancy of the driver's seat, under s.258(1)(a) of the Criminal Code, did not apply because the accused credibly testified that he did not intend to drive. However, a person can nonetheless be in "de facto" care and control if there is a risk they could set the vehicle in motion, despite no intention to drive.

Smith found that acts short of actual driving can constitute care and control under s.253 of the Criminal Code and that an intention to drive is not an essential element of the offence.

The Supreme Court of Canada, in *R. v. Toews*, [1985] 2 S.C.R. 119, described care and control as follows:

"Acts of care or control, short of driving, are acts which involve some use of the car or its fittings and equipment, or some course of conduct associated with the vehicle which would involve a risk of putting the vehicle in motion so that it could become dangerous. Each case will depend on its own facts and the circumstances in which acts of care or control may be found will vary widely."

There are two aspects to the risk associated with whether the accused's use of the vehicle's "fittings and equipment" (starting the engine to turn on the heater), together with his state of intoxication, created the risk that the vehicle could be set in motion, thereby creating a danger to the public.

1. The intoxicated accused will awaken and be too intoxicated to remember or adhere to his previous decision not to drive: The trial judge concluded Buckingham would not change his mind or forget his decision not to drive. It was his past practice to call a taxi when he had been drinking and he did not drive the company vehicle while intoxicated. Smith agreed it was entirely appropriate for the trial judge to consider Buckingham's intention not to drive in this context.

2. In their intoxicated state they will inadvertently set the vehicle in motion: The trial judge commented that it would take two motions to put the vehicle in drive (depress the brake and pull the gear lever forward and down) and that it was parked off the road on a flat surface. Although it was proper for the trial judge to consider this in his risk assessment, Smith concluded he paid too little attention to the fact that Buckingham had started the engine and was exerting pressure on the accelerator to rev it when he was discovered:

This was a significant use of the vehicle's fittings and equipment by an individual in a highly intoxicated state, and one that necessarily enhanced both the risk that the vehicle could inadvertently be set in motion, and the risk that if he awoke, he might intentionally set the vehicle in motion, given his intoxicated state. However small those risks were, they were not negligible, and the realization of those risks was considerably more likely as a result of the motor being activated than it would otherwise have been. It is just this creation of risk that s. 253 of the code is intended to address [para. 19].

However, Smith did not accept the Crown's submission that turning on a vehicle's engine ipso facto amounts to care and control in all cases. In the circumstances of this case, the vehicle was in a public parking lot, not disabled in any way and "starting the engine running was sufficient to establish care and control of the vehicle for the purpose of these provisions of the Criminal Code."

The Crown's appeal was allowed, Buckingham's acquittal set aside, a conviction for over 80mg% substituted and the matter remitted back to Saskatchewan Provincial Court for sentencing.

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Onus reversed on drug house forfeitures

by Mike Novakowski

A person convicted of a designated substance offence must persuade a judge their house should not be forfeited under Canada's drug legislation, Nova Scotia's highest court has held.

In *R. v. Siek*, 2007 NSCA 23 police executed a search warrant on a single story residence with a full basement and attached garage. They found a marijuana grow operation with 518 plants (279 mature and 239 in the cloning stage). There was no furniture in any of the rooms but a few blankets on the living room floor, clothing and a telephone.

Police found 180 marijuana clones under fluorescent lights in a bathroom, a ventilation system in the master bedroom leading to a turbine on the roof, several boxes of fluorescent light tubes and growing pots. Another bedroom served as a storage room for growing equipment and supplies such as fertilizers, grow material and electrical equipment. None of the bedrooms appeared to be occupied; only one contained any personal effects.

Downstairs, three of the four rooms had been converted to grow marijuana, with high intensity lights, reflective shields and ventilation systems. In one room with 13 lights and shields, police found boxes containing more

than nine kilograms of cannabis marijuana bud and two kilograms of shake. Another room contained an active grow of 61 budding marijuana plants under 11 lights and shields. There were another 13 lights and shields and more than 118 pots filled with soil in the third room.

Ventilation flex tubing ran from the basement to the attic. Electricity had been diverted at the power mast on the main residence and on the garage, which had a separate power service. The two-car garage housed over 200 cannabis marijuana plants of different sizes, from clones to 18 inches tall, under two high intensity lights. Turbines had been installed to provide fresh air and allow venting.

Police estimated the profit potential at between \$435,000 and \$870,000 if sold on a gram level and between \$242,000 and \$339,000 if sold by the pound. Equipment (ballasts/condensers, 1000 watt lights and reflective shields) was valued at \$20,000, excluding the cost of the wiring, timers, pots, soil, nutrients and labour. The Nova Scotia Power Corporation calculated the value of the electricity diverted at more than \$5,500.

Siek pled guilty in Nova Scotia Provincial Court to unlawful production, possession for the purpose of trafficking and fraudulent diversion of electricity. He was sentenced to two years in prison, fined a \$300 victim surcharge,

prohibited from firearms and ordered to forfeit the lights, shields, exhaust fans, electrical panels, ballasts, grow nutrients and grow mix.

The trial judge rejected the Crown's application to forfeit the home and property, finding it disproportionate since Siek had not made any profit from the illegal activity – this was his first crop, he had used his legitimate earnings to purchase the property and had been sentenced to two years in prison. The Crown appealed the denial to the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal.

Justice Oland, authoring the judgment, examined the legislation allowing for property forfeiture. Under *s.16* of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) the Crown may apply when a person is convicted of a designated substance offence for the forfeiture of "offence-related property." If the judge is so satisfied, on a balance of probabilities, he/she shall order it forfeited.

Oland also noted there was a two-part analysis in determining whether real property can be forfeited:

1. First, the Crown must persuade the judge that the offence was committed in relation to the property. Offence related property is defined in *s.2* of the CDSA as "any property... (a) by means of or in respect of which a designated substance offence is committed,

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(b) that is used in any manner in connection with the commission of a designated substance offence or (c) that is intended for use for the purpose of committing a designated substance offence.” This includes any property, whether personal or real estate.

Further, property becomes offence related not because of its characteristics but because of the use made of it. Unless it is real estate or a dwelling house, the judge “shall” grant the forfeiture order. In other words, s.16 calls for presumptive (automatic) forfeiture.

2. Second, there are two types of property that can be saved from forfeiture:

- Real property (s.19.1(3)): The judge must consider whether a forfeiture order would be disproportionate to the nature and gravity of the offence, the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offence and the criminal record, if any, of the offender.
- Dwelling houses (s.19.1(4)): The judge must also consider the impact of forfeiture on the offender’s immediate family. Under this second part of the analysis the offender bears the burden of persuading the court that forfeiture is disproportionate and should not be granted. If persuaded, the judge “may” decline to order forfeiture.

Oland summarized the legislation as follows:

...s. 16.(1) applies only whenever an offender has been convicted of a designated substance offence, such as trafficking or production. The Crown is not permitted to apply for forfeiture for offences such as simple possession of certain substances. That feature, in combination with the broad definition of offence-related property, indicates that Parliament intended that, once used in the commission of the more serious offences which come within the definition of a designated substance offence, property would be taken from the offender and forfeited to the Crown unless specifically exempted.

This feature of the legislative scheme relating to forfeiture in the CDSA is striking. Once there is a finding that property constitutes offence-related property, forfeiture will

automatically follow unless the property is real property and the offender can satisfy the court under s.19.1(3) that forfeiture would be disproportionate, having regard to the factors listed in that provision. This presumption in favour of forfeiture serves to emphasize that forfeiture is a consequence of the offender having chosen to use an asset in the commission of the offence and having purposely converted it into offence-related property.

That presumption is displaced only when, pursuant to s.19.1(3), the offender satisfies the court that the impact of an order of forfeiture would be disproportionate to the nature and gravity of the offence, the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offence and the criminal record, if any, of the offender. The sentence imposed is not included in the factors to be considered by the court, nor does the CDSA provide that forfeiture of offence-related property is to be considered part of the punitive sanction (paras. 43-45).

In this case, the trial judge over-emphasized some matters, did not consider others and considered one that was inappropriate. First, the sentence imposed wasn’t a valid consideration in determining the disproportionality of forfeiture.

“Forfeiture is a consequence of property having been converted into offence-related property,” said Oland. “While part of the sentencing process, it is not part of the sentence itself. It follows that forfeiture, if granted, should not affect the sentence imposed for the offence. Similarly, the sentence should not be impacted by a forfeiture order. Finally, it is not essential that forfeiture and sentencing be dealt with in the same hearing.”

Second, the trial judge over-emphasized the lack of profit and equity in the property obtained by legal means, the court stated:

After having heard evidence that the marijuana grow showed three distinct stages of production and that considerable time and money had been invested, the judge did not make any finding that the grow operation

would close after only six to eight months as the (accused) had testified. Thus the fact that the (accused) had not made any profit is more a function of when the police executed the search warrant than anything else. Had the grow operation not been discovered, it may have continued and he would have had more time to sell the product. The (accused’s) failure to have made a profit from his illegal activity wasn’t a particularly significant consideration in making forfeiture disproportionate.

Furthermore, the source of the monies the (accused) expended to establish the grow operation is not a factor of great consequence. By his own admission, shortly after he acquired it, the (accused) converted the property into a marijuana grow operation and thus into an offence-related property. Whether he used his own legitimate earnings, proceeds of crime or another source of financing for its acquisition does not alter the fact that what he did to it made the property subject to forfeiture unless the court could be satisfied that the disproportionality test was met. Similarly, his loss of \$20,000 that he spent for grow equipment, his repayment of \$5,500 for the diverted electricity and his having kept the mortgage and other payments current as long as he did are not heavily significant considerations in determining disproportionality (paras. 33-34).

In allowing the Crown’s appeal and ordering the forfeiture of the property, Oland concluded:

Having considered the factors set out in the disproportionality test, I turn finally to the impact of forfeiture of the property upon the (accused). He would lose his considerable investment in the property and the grow equipment, but any loss by way of forfeiture would be of his own doing by having chosen to convert it into offence-related property. However, the (accused) would not be left homeless, as he had another place to live and had a relatively good financial position and a strong employment history.

Parking at red light still driving

by Mike Novakowski

Ontario’s top court has ruled that a person who parked at a red light and took off their seatbelt was still “driving” for the purposes of the highway traffic act.

In *York v. Tassone*, 2007 ONCA 215 a police officer saw the accused approach a red light. He illuminated the car and saw the accused wasn’t wearing his seat belt. Tassone then pulled the belt across his body but was charged with failing to wear a seatbelt under s.106(3) of Ontario’s Highway Traffic Act.

At trial Tassone said he was driving the car but put it in park and took off his seatbelt for 15 to 20 seconds to check for his wallet at the red light. After finding his wallet he put his seat belt back on and went through the intersection.

The justice of the peace accepted Tassone’s

testimony but found it did not constitute a defence to the charge, holding he was still operating and driving a motor vehicle on a highway even though he had stopped at the light and put his car in park. Tassone was convicted.

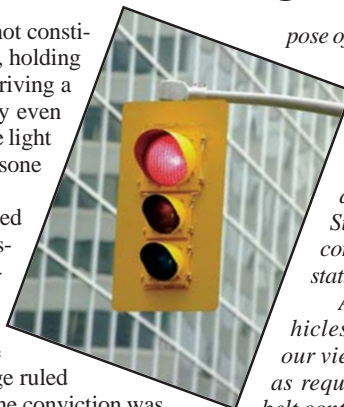
He successfully appealed to the Ontario Court of Justice, which found the definition of “drive” to imply movement of the vehicle. Although Tassone had care and control, the appeal judge ruled he wasn’t driving the car. The conviction was quashed and a new trial ordered.

York Region appealed the judge’s decision to the Ontario Court of Appeal, which unanimously restored the conviction, concluding:

Read in light of the important statutory pur-

pose of minimizing driver and passenger injuries resulting from car collisions, the words “drives on a highway,” in our view, do not render the seat belt requirement inapplicable to the situation of drivers waiting at red traffic lights. Such an interpretation would be inconsistent with the purpose of this statutory provision.

Accidents occur even when vehicles are stopped at traffic lights. In our view, s.106(3) must be interpreted as requiring the driver to wear a seat belt continuously from the time he or she puts the vehicle in motion on the highway to the time the driver leaves the highway, parks the vehicle in a position in which the vehicle can be left unattended or gets out of the vehicle (para. 8).



Forensic pathology a growing discipline

TORONTO (CP) - While the questionable forensics work of a former Ontario pediatric pathologist has captured headlines, raised the spectre of numerous wrongful convictions and forced a public inquiry, experts say much is being done to mitigate mistakes and improve standards in the grisly field.

Vancouver's Dr. John Butt - the lone Canadian on a panel of international experts that cast serious doubt on at least a dozen autopsies conducted by Dr. Charles Smith - said Canada is only now catching up to the likes of the United Kingdom and the United States when it comes to properly training those in the field.

"I have a qualification in forensic pathology because they had an examination when I took my qualifications (in Great Britain) in the 1970s, but that hasn't come along in Canada very quickly," Butt said.

"I think one of the reasons for it was that there were not that many people who were practising, but there were certainly people lobbying for it back in the 1980s - and certainly in the early 1990s."

According to this country's Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, forensic pathology was added as a subspecialty to a list of 62 recognized medical disciplines in 2003.

CEO Andrew Padmos said the college is in the process of finalizing educational standards and expects some 17 Canadian medical schools will apply to offer a one-year forensic pathology program as early as July 2008.

Still, Butt notes there are great inconsistencies between provinces



Dr. Charles Smith

and suggests a set of national standards and oversight is imperative.

On April 19, Dr. Barry McLellan, Ontario's chief coroner, revealed that a panel of experts took issue with Smith's work in 20 of 45 child death cases dating back to 1991 - 12 of which resulted in criminal convictions and one in a finding of not criminally responsible.

Overshadowed in the myriad of shocking stories of possible wrongful convictions that followed was a variety of "lessons learned" by the coroner's office, which is charged with investigating some 7,000 sudden or unexpected deaths of children and adults every year.

In his report, McLellan noted that all deaths involving children under the age of five are now subject to a review by a committee to ensure consistency. Complex cases, including ones in which the Children's Aid Society is involved, receive particular scrutiny.

Guidelines for dealing with criminally suspicious and homicide cases have also been updated to the extent that 11 of the Smith cases reviewed appear to have been completed with less information than what is currently required, McLellan noted.

However, McLellan said the "deficiencies" identified likely didn't impact on Smith's conclusions in those cases.

"Regardless, there is need for better communication between coroners and pathologists," McLellan wrote in his report, noting that telephone, or in person, contact between coroners and pathologists will soon be policy for all criminally suspicious cases of deaths of children under five years old.

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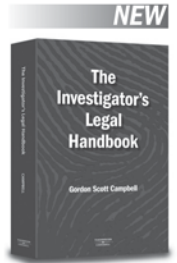
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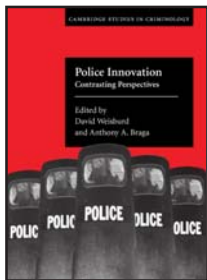
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Police Innovation: Contrasting Perspectives

Edited by: David Weisburd & Anthony Braga
 Published by: Cambridge University Press
 Reviewed by: Gilles Renaud



Police agencies, administrators and front-line officers alike will welcome this quite valuable tool, edited by two prominent policing scholars.

Weisburd teaches law, criminal justice and criminology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the University of Maryland and has written other well received books and dozens of scientific articles on policing. Braga is a senior research associate at Harvard and has authored numerous publications in this field. Both have collaborated with police agencies in implementing and evaluating a host of initiatives and programs.

Accordingly, it is not surprising that they have been quite successful in allying themselves with an impressive team of theorists, researchers and police experts to produce this scholarly text. It carefully compiles and critiques research efforts of the leading theorists, advancing precise and concrete suggestions and recommendations based on an impressive analysis of their potential for implementation tomorrow, if not today.

The text format is perhaps the book's greatest asset: the editors and various contributors have adopted a pro and con perspective, promoting, defending, criticizing and critiquing eight major police innovations, with a view to demonstrating their signal attributes and potential shortcomings. This adversarial process is directed at the following:

- 1) Community policing;
- 2) Broken windows policing;
- 3) Problem-oriented policing;
- 4) Pulling levers policing;
- 5) Third-party policing;
- 6) Hot spots policing;
- 7) Compstat;
- 8) Evidence-based policing.

For example, the two editors wrote in support of 'hot spots' policing, advocating greater

reliance on this technique. They present an impressive mass of documentation, studies and practical elements and experiences to demonstrate its promise. In so doing, they examine the fear of displacement and marshal an impressive argument supporting the view that, with the exception of drug trafficking offences, the fear may not be well founded. As objective scholars, they also point to a number of shortcomings in the research and practical aspects of the technique.

The flip side of the argument is presented by Professor D.P. Rosenbaum, director of the University of Chicago's Center for Research in Law and Justice and a noted policing authority. He calls upon both his research experience and writing in this area, supplemented by his hands on experience with the Chicago Police Department, among others. The resulting debate, in this and every other case, results in an impressive presentation of what works, what doesn't and why.

The two chapters discussing community policing were also written by scholars who teach at major universities and publish both academic materials and reports aimed at front-line officers. Both have significant experience at the street and precinct level and align each and every possible argument (pro and con) to community policing, citing supporting evidence for every suggestion and opinion.

At times the concern advanced by the proponent is that this innovation is ill-suited for a precise community, while the critic points to its many merits but agrees it's not for the community at present. As a result, the pro side musters unfavourable arguments while the con side ensures that favourable evidence or results are not overlooked.

In sum, although the studies analyzed are, for the most part, from American sources, there is no denying that they represent the very best of available information on police science to date respecting these eight innovations. A police agency which chooses to ignore this instructional manual does so at its own peril.

Gilles Renaud was appointed to the Ontario Court of Justice in January, 1995. He presides in Cornwall, Ontario, teaches in the police foundations program at St. Lawrence College and regularly writes and lectures on various aspects of police work and criminal law.

Canadian police heroes: Beyond the call of duty

Written by: Dorothy Pedersen
 Published by: Altitude Publishing
 Reviewed by: Morley Lymburner



Dorothy Pedersen's latest book features stories of police heroism from across Canada. It is unique, insightful and entertaining, featuring strong research and character development packaged in an easy to read, matter-of-fact style.

Pedersen wanted to represent as many facets of policing as possible. Chapters are devoted to individual officers of various ranks from across the country who demonstrated heroism in a variety of circumstances. As is the case in real life, not all these officers received medals of high stature.

The ten incidents chronicled describe the actions of 11 officers involved in ten acts of heroism. Some involve shootouts with bank robbers while others show incredible acts of courage in saving lives under adverse conditions. Some of the stories will leave experienced cops cold. In one chapter a plain clothes officer struggles at close quarters with a suspect and finds he has been stabbed with a serrated hunting knife that sticks to one of his leg bones. Later the wounded officer is mistaken for the suspect by his fellow responding officers.

In another chapter two officers become involved in a hair raising pursuit of two armed and determined bank robbers. In spite of many shots fired back at them, they continue pursuit with a police motorcycle and car, finally cornering the suspects only to have their backup, co-ordinated by the entire police service communication system, fail.

These are real stories you will never see on television shows or movies. They are too real and show true courage displayed by everyday officers doing a tough job the best way they know how. It makes for riveting reading.

The book was launched recently in Pedersen's home town of Orangeville, Ontario. Local police chief Rod Freeman thanked Pedersen on behalf of all Canadian police officers for writing the book, stating, "this acknowledges what police officers do every day."

Pedersen is a freelance writer specializing in law enforcement. She has written for several US police magazines and was a contributing editor to *Law Enforcement Technology*.

This book is Pedersen's third. She previously penned *Stolen horses* and *Convoys of World War II*.

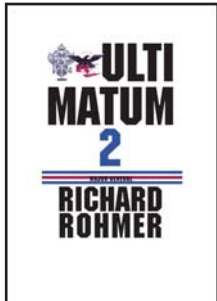
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Ultimatum 2

Written by: Richard Rohmer
Published by: The Dundurn Group
Reviewed by: Chuck Konkel



The mere mention of the name Richard Rohmer conjures up hugely complimentary images to many Canadians. A 19 year old Second World War fighter pilot sweeping Normandy beaches. A dashing major general commanding Canada's

reserves. A highly successful lawyer. An advisor to governments and titans of industry. A much-loved veteran and Canada's most decorated living warrior – and of course, an author of critical repute.

What most readers know and treasure about Rohmer is his ability to tell a good story. He has always been a visionary, weaving tales in that most demanding written art form, a comfortably readable book with appealing characters and futuristic yet plausible themes.

With his latest book, Rohmer has done it again! Cutting edge, topical and clinically proficient in plot and dialogue as only Rohmer at his best can be, its succinct prose relates a broodingly ugly confrontation at the highest levels of government, pitting an unlikely alliance – the United States and Russia – against Canada. The cause? The building of an international nuclear waste disposal site in the Canadian Arctic.

For the US, the proposed deal is the only way out of Iraq. For Russia, with a corrupt, secretive government and horrific safety record a la Chernobyl, the deal offers a convenient off-shore repository without the onerous environmental responsibilities that proper nuclear waste disposal requires.

Such hostile and powerful neighbours are a test of Canada's national resolve and prompt a growing awareness of the third ocean and desolate land which are our northern frontiers.

Every few months, a green, four-car train creaks along a bleak Kola Bay, somewhere in the north-west Russian Arctic near Murmansk. It passes the looming cranes of the historic port and stops at a dock in a district known as Rosta – the centre of a logistical and financial bottleneck which has made the region the most dangerous nuclear dumping ground in the world.

For nearly half a century, the once ominous Russian Northern Fleet operated two-thirds of that navy's nuclear-powered vessels. Their time is past and they now lie like radioactive whales in filthy, frigid Arctic waters. Much of the spent fuel from their reactors has been dumped directly into the Barents and Kara seas, with the remainder placed in vastly inadequate storage in towns ringing the Kola peninsula. The rest piles up in storage tanks and open-air bins, on military bases and in shipyards.

The amount of radioactivity is equivalent

to 93 submarine reactors, comparable to the horrific disaster at Chernobyl. The nuclear waste mountain weighs almost 100 tons.

The ironically coloured green train is the only way to move spent fuel more than 2,000 miles to Russia's sole reprocessing plant, the Mayak Chemical Combine in the Ural Mountains, which separates uranium and plutonium for possible reuse. Fully loaded, the train can carry 588 fuel assemblies – slightly more than the contents of one submarine – but there are over 50,000 fuel assemblies awaiting transport.

At the present pace, it will take decades to remove the fuel already accumulated. That doesn't include the more than 100 decommissioned submarines, their reactors intact, floating into rusty oblivion in nearby fiords and bays because Russia cannot afford to offload their spent fuel and cut them up.

It's estimated that it will take 20 to 30 years to offload all the fuel in the north, and up to 10 percent is damaged and cannot be shipped to Mayak for reprocessing.

In the centre of Murmansk, a sign tells passers-by the time, temperature and current level of radiation. The region has 18 percent of the world's nuclear reactors.

Richard Rohmer has once again hit upon a timely issue, identifying a looming global environmental crisis that is flying under our intellectual radar screen. His book places this compelling crisis-in-the-making squarely in the reader's lap.

The hero of the tale, Rob Ross, is a decisive and well connected Canadian nuclear physicist, with a Russian mother and a dark secret looming in his past. He has the inevitable gorgeous companion and the inexhaustible wallet that's a prerequisite for moving in the most influential circles.

Tasked with a daunting challenge and

equally discouraging timeline, Ross moves through a veritable minefield of powerful people and equally potent motives, succeeding in a secret mission that carries a steep ethical price for himself and his nation.

From a steely-eyed and manipulative Vladimir Putin to personalities who eerily resemble both the tone and timbre of everyone from George "W" and his secretary of state to Britain's own mop topped PM, the reader is taken on a meticulously accurate romp through contemporary corridors of earthly power.

The book is a stinging indictment of international diplomacy and its ramifications for all. Rohmer walks the walk and talks the talk when it comes to real 'politique' and, as always, his plot is rigorously researched and impeccably current.

Rohmer weaves very contemporary Canadian content with his remarkable acuity of thought and indomitable structural detail. For example, he gives a dramatically charged application to Bill C-27, an act Parliament passed in 2001 which outlines the long-term strategy for storing Canada's nuclear waste. Never has a mundane piece of legislation brought such potential alarm to the unassuming reader – and never has it been so a propos.

As the clock ticks toward an explosive finish in this global time bomb of a tale, be prepared for the supreme twist of twists – a result so unexpected that it will knock your socks off. Could anyone ask for more? Would anyone need to?

Richard Rohmer is truly unique and uniquely Canadian. I anxiously await Ultimatum 3.

K.G.E. (Chuck) Konkel is a serving Canadian police officer and an expert on organized crime. He has written two best selling thrillers set in Hong Kong and Mexico and is completing a third, set in Berlin in 1945.

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How Children Become Violent; Keeping your kids out of gangs, terrorist organizations and cults

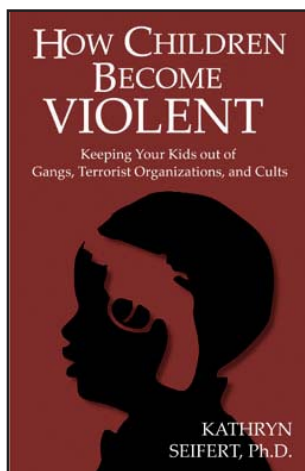
by Kathryn Seifert
Acanthus Publishing

SALISBURY, MD (News release) – Parents who teach their children that “wrong is right” are actually more prevalent than many may think, says a child violence and family trauma therapist with more than 30 years in the field.

While there are few if any statistics tracking this phenomenon, Kathryn Seifert, Ph.D. says she has seen dozens of cases in which antisocial parents criminally exploit their children for their own gain. The worst part, she says, is that the children are taught criminal behaviour, think that it’s normal and perpetuate it into adulthood.

“I once had a case in which 12 brothers and sisters whose ages ranged from 3 to 16 were taught to shoplift,” says Seifert. “If they disobeyed, their parents would beat them. By the time I got the case, most of the children were habitual shoplifters.”

Seifert has also evaluated parents who



prostituted their children. As they become adults, they refuse to leave the trade because of the reliable income.

A Tacoma, Washington mother taught her children to fake retardation to collect government benefits. One son continued to feign retardation into his early 20’s, picking at his face, slouching and appearing uncommunicative in meetings with officials.

Seifert says the best solution to combat this societal problem is for antisocial parents to get help raising their children. She argues that it’s the responsibility of mental health officials and child

services agents to monitor children’s safety, intervene and send help when it’s necessary.

“Prevention efforts should be first on the list – not incarceration,” says Seifert. “The US has one of the highest incarceration rates in the world. Prevention and treatment strategies will thwart children from growing up antisocial and put an end to this cycle of criminal behaviour.”

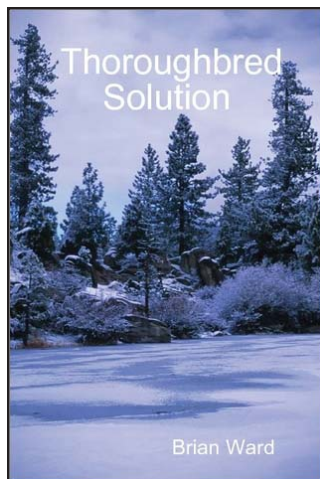
Thoroughbred Solution

by Brian Ward
Published through Lulu.com

WHITBY, ON (News release) – Brian Ward, a recently retired Toronto Police S/Sgt, has recently published a murder mystery novel with a unique twist – the victims are thoroughbred horses. The book draws on his real life experience spanning a 32-year career in law enforcement, including two decades as a forensic specialist and DNA expert.

Thoroughbred Solution tells the story of Alex Gates, a former forensic detective with the Buffalo Police Department. The horrors of his job have taken their toll and he finds himself employed as a caretaker at an upstate New York property guarding a barn, three horses and a donkey.

Late one mid-winter night, the barn explodes in a fireball, killing the horses and propelling Gates into one of the most puzzling mysteries of his career. Helped by his 14-year-old daughter and an assortment of characters – including a veterinarian, dentist, insurance investigator and DNA scientist –



Gates travels from upstate New York to Niagara Falls and Toronto in a bid to find out if the deaths are murder or a tragic accident.

Ward is distributing the book through the online content marketplace Lulu.com and the book is available in paper or downloadable form.

“I’ve always wanted to write a book based on my experiences in the field of forensics,” Ward said. “Using my background, I think I can give a really unique perspective on how crime is solved using a combination of hard nosed detective work and the latest in DNA

technology.”

Publishing his first novel has been an exciting experience for Ward, who is already planning a sequel to be set in the world of greyhound racing.

Ward is also a former journalist who lives in Whitby. He was part of the forensics team that examined the St. Catharine’s home of serial killer Paul Bernardo, helped to develop the national DNA Databank and implemented the successful Taxi Cam project in Toronto.

DISPATCHES

Justice Archie Campbell, the judge



who headed inquiries into Ontario’s SARS outbreak and the police investigation of Paul Bernardo, died Tuesday, April 17 around 6 p.m. - he was 65. A lawyer since 1969, Campbell was a judge with Ontario’s of Superior Court of Justice. Justice Campbell had a lengthy battle with a degenerative lung disease, and died just days after being placed on the wait list for a transplant.

Prime Minister Stephen Harper



urges Canadian police officers to do some arm-twisting to persuade opposition MPs to pass the federal government’s law and order agenda. The minority Conservative government introduced 11 crime bills in its first year in power in 2006, but the Tories were only able to pass two of them. Nine criminal justice bills remain before the House, including bills to crack down on drug-impaired drivers, impose tougher mandatory minimum sentences for gun-related crimes and make it easier to classify people as dangerous offenders after three serious convictions.

Det. Randy Wickens of the Northern Alberta Integrated Child Exploitation unit received the National Exploited Children’s Award on May 9 in a ceremony in Washington, D.C. Wickens helped bust an international pornography ring and has become the first from outside the United States to win this award.

Joe Elias, an off-duty RCMP officer from northern Saskatchewan Deschambault Lake detachment, was killed in a traffic accident in which his car rolled and landed upside down in a water-filled ditch. Elias was alone in his car when he lost control on the road that connects the Prince Albert area with Flin Flon, Man. The vehicle was discovered by passing motorists, but it is not known how long the car was in the water. Elias, 40, was married and had a nine-year-old son.

Medicine Hat’s 911 Communications Centre is celebrating after acing an international accreditation for police dispatch. Centre director Ronda Grant says the award was handed out in Las Vegas by the National Academies of Emergency Dispatch after months of data and calls being monitored over the grading period.



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The fix is in to legalize drugs

by Al Arsenault

Those touting the resounding success of the Needle Exchange Programs (NEP) and the Supervised Injection Sites (SIS) in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside fail to back it up with the requisite stats. HIV and Hep C rates were less than five per cent before this official needle nonsense began almost two decades ago. Now there's a 30 to 40 per cent HIV rate and a saturation level (95 per cent) of Hep C. If that's a success, I can only imagine what a failure would look like.

I walked the mean streets of the 'Chemical Gulag' for many of my 27 years as a Vancouver Police Department (VPD) constable, retiring from the beat – and the force itself – one year ago. I agree completely with VPD Inspector John McKay, who calls the programs "a failed social experiment."

I walked the beat before the NEP was set up in 1989 and am an expert in the misery that drug abuse causes. These poor souls are living in a prison of poison and pain. Vancouver's mayor wants to legalize these drugs and give them to the addicts in an effort to appease the crime gods. This sacrifice, tantamount to the resultant loss of human potential, is staggering.

The "face of addiction" is growing more scabbed and hollow every day that we neglect to care for these people in a meaningful manner. Take a walk anywhere and anytime on my old beat and you can see the continual 'crack fest' that is taking place around the central-



ized services there; the suggested model for all 'civil cities.' This festering sore of drug use, poverty, crime, homelessness and mental illness is sickening, disheartening and alarming.

This melting pot of problems became so bad because of attempts to solve problems of permissiveness with more permissiveness. Those flouting the harm reduction policies so as to not be 'judgmental' allow the freefall of bodies through our society until their backs are lying on the cemetery sod: the hand they offer contains a box of needles or a fresh crack pipe.

Addicts are not held accountable for their own actions, chemically addled as they are not to request treatment over a place to fix. Municipal government has totally bought into this harm reduction philosophy over treatment and prevention initiatives, without having any accountability to its effectiveness. The drug legalizers have hijacked the harm reduction initiatives, squandering much of the goodness it once had.

The rank and file sees the truth behind what McKay says. The Canadian Police Association, representing thousands of police officers nationwide, voted unanimously against the SIS. We need to look at what is called 'ground truth' in the aerial photography business. It is the street level view of what is being passed off as a 'success' from high above. It indeed looks good from afar, but on closer inspection, it is afar from good.

The bleak and painful truth witnessed by frontline police, fire and EMT should serve as a caveat to those thinking that prohibition is the real root cause of all the problems associated with drug abuse. Are we really to believe that drug addiction was harmless before drug prohibition came along?

The solution lies in making treatment more attractive than using. When done properly, it reclaims many lives, to all of our benefit. It is time to hear from these people. It is not the dirty needle or the unsafe crack pipe that is problematic – it is the primary relationship between the addict and the drug that needs to be addressed. Simply stated, addicts need the 'cure' and not the poison. We all know of drug tragedy stories. Where are the drug success stories?

Our youth need prevention tools to make safe and healthy choices. Decent prevention work is difficult to achieve in the shadow of harm reduction and all that the 'junkie industry' promotes. Just ask any addict if they set out to be a junkie; knowing what they know now, they would never have turned to drugs.

We need the stick of enforcement to keep the dealers at bay and to show youth in particular that drug use is not just a 'lifestyle choice:' it is unhealthy, unsafe, unproductive – and that is why it is illegal – not because it is a fun personal choice. These common sense strategies are plain hard work but can be done if we stand up and say "no," to the legalization components within harm reduction.

The fix is in to legalize drugs and if left unchecked, Skid Road will soon be coming to a neighbourhood near you.

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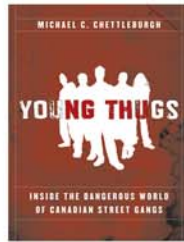
Former Vancouver constable Al Arsenault is president of Odd Squad Productions Society and can be reached at arsenault@telus.net. This is an edited version of a letter he submitted to the *Ottawa Citizen*.

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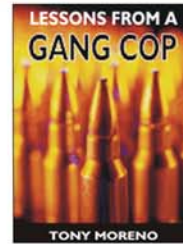
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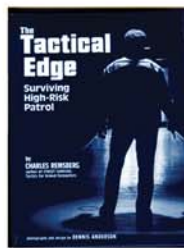
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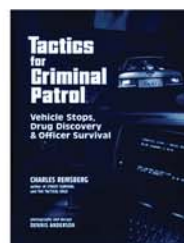
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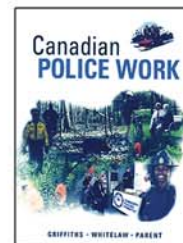
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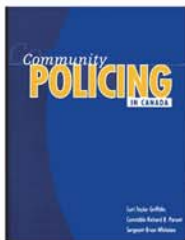
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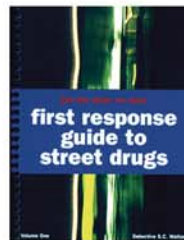
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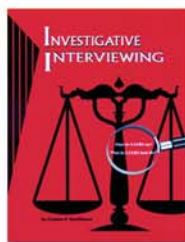
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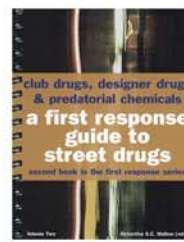
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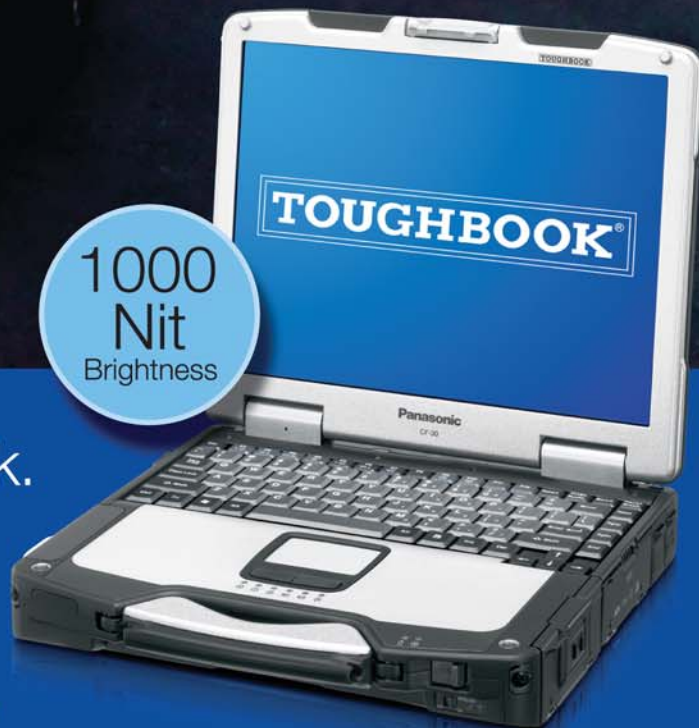
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