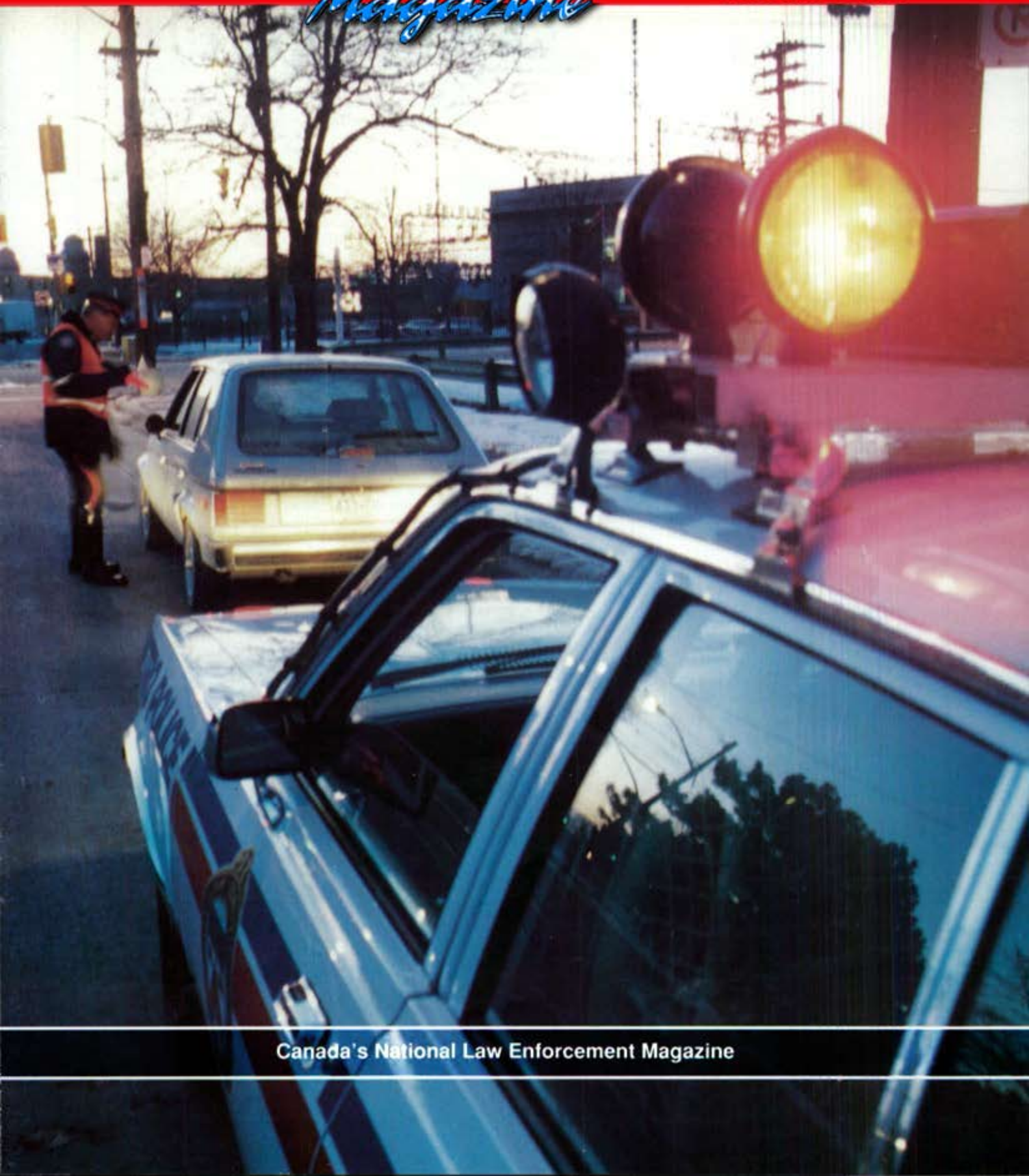


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November 1990



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**Editor's Notes**

The annual blitz for drinking and driving is now in full swing. This time of year is particularly vulnerable to the tragedies of drinking drivers. At this time of year we have our Fall festivals that usually encourage alcohol consumption and then the Christmas parties which can bring out the worst in an otherwise sober driver. It usually falls upon the police to curb this activity and the results of recent years is quite impressive.

Over the next few months you will be introduced to case law that is current and pertinent to drinking and driving violations. It is hoped that this case law will assist the officers on the street in performing a very serious and necessary job.

In this issue of Blue Line we are bringing back (by popular demand) Chris Braiden in a new series of reflections upon the policing profession. Since running his first series of articles we have received numerous requests for his material and Chris has been kind enough to supply us with more.

Of particular interest to accident investigators will be this month's story on the hazards of bumpers on many motor vehicles involved in collisions. Officers should read and heed this stories warning.

Next month we will introduce you to our new Manitoba Correspondent Murray Milligan of the Winnipeg City Police. Murray will be writing a regular column and report news and events from Manitoba as it relates to the law enforcement community.

Oh yes! Next month we will be bringing back Tony MacKinnon's RIDE TEAM cartoons for the next three issues.

# Letters to the Editor

## THANKS FOR HELP

Recently you published an article on Walter Roderick CODE in your magazine. (Vol.2 No.2 February 1990). I would like to extend my sincere thanks for the interest you showed in this investigation and the story that resulted. There have been numerous positive comments on the article and the magazine itself.

Keep up the good work and thanks again.

Cst. D.A. Tottenham, R.C.M.P.  
Whitehorse Detachment G.I.S.

...

*Editor's Note: We would be happy to assist any other agencies in the same manner. Just send us the details and a photo if available and we will print it for the information of other officers in the country.*

...

## ITS CANADIAN

You've got yourself one heck of a good magazine. Informative, good reading, and the MAIN THING — ITS CANADIAN.

Rick Elder  
Brandon, Manitoba

...

## SORRY! NO SUMMER ISSUES

Excellent magazine. I'm always looking forward to the next issue. Only bad part is not getting them all Summer. I'm sure that a rest during the Summer does you as much good as it does me. Find enclosed my cheque to cover me for another year. Thanks.

R. Graves  
Bridgewater, Nova Scotia

...

## ENJOYING EVERY ISSUE

Please find attached my cheque for the 1990 subscription. Keep up the good work. I am enjoying every issue.

Mr. Jean Pepin  
Colonsay, Saskatchewan

...

## HATS OFF TO ALL

Excellent, informative magazine. My hat is off to all those involved in your production. Especially interesting is your articles on case law. Keep up the great work.

Brian Shalovelo  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

...

## REFRESHING

Please send me your next issue of Blue Line Magazine and bill me accordingly. I look forward to receiving same and would like to say how refreshing it is to finally see a Canadian magazine which deals with Canadian police issues, procedures and concerns. HATS OFF TO YOU!

D.J. Blair  
Red Lake, Ontario

...

## SPEAKER MISQUOTED IN ARTICLE

I recently was given a copy of your November 1989 issue of the BLUE LINE. (Volume 1 No.9) In that issue there was an article entitled 'SLEEP AND THE SHIFT WORKER.' In that article I was quoted liberally on the subject of shift work.

The article generally was a good over view of my work. However, you mentioned that I said 'NO 12 HOUR SHIFTS!' That is just not the case. I may have said that there are certain circumstances where I would not recommend 12 hour shifts, but I certainly would not say in a general sense no 12 hour shifts.

Thanks for taking the time to correct this.

Jon Shearer  
Nepean, Ontario

...

## TRULY CANADIAN

Blue Line Magazine is an excellent publication, and in over 34 years of police service I am pleased to get a quality publication that is truly Canadian. Please keep up the good work.

Supt. Lauren F.W. McKiel  
O/C R.C.M.P. Red Deer  
Sub-Division Alberta

...

*Blue Line*

### FLASHES

by Tony MacKinnon

*"Ever since they prohibited the use of Race, Sex, Weight etc. for suspects, everybody kind of looks the same, doncha think?"*



*Blue Line*  
Magazine Inc.



**- EDITOR/PUBLISHER -**  
Morley Lymburner

**- EDITORIAL ADVISORS -**

- David H. Tsubouchi, LL.B.
- Edward Gunraj (P.O.A. Consultant)
- Mary Lymburner B.A. M.Ed.
- Gerald A. Oxman I.C.I.A.
- Jaan Schaeer B.A. (Metro Police E.A.P.)
- Tom Dykes (Halton Region Police)
- Robert Hotston B.A. M.Crim.
- Rick Patrick (Lambton College)

The Editorial Advisors are persons from whom this publication seeks out advice and guidance. The use of their names is merely for recognition of their assistance and ongoing support.

**- ADVERTISING -**  
Allan W. Stiver

**- CONTRIBUTING WRITERS -**

- Lucy Becker • Louise Dueck
- Al Porter • Richard Duplain
- Dafydd Hermann • Craig McMillan
- T. Richard Colledge • Murray E. Milligan
- Rock Dueck • Geoff Cates • Robert Hotston

**- ILLUSTRATION -**

Tony MacKinnon • Bette Clark  
Dave Sills

**- DESIGN AND PRODUCTION -**

Jim Kelly  
Camelot Graphic Design  
97 Sir Lancelot Drive  
Markham, Ontario L3P 2J3

**Business Office:** (416) 294-4773

**Editorial:** (416) 293-2631 **Fax:** (416) 293-0526


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### Police Assault

- Red Deer Advocate -  
August 31, 1990

Lacombe Police Chief Gordon Rear is correct in finding some relief in a one-year jail sentence handed to an area man for kicking a police constable in the face.

Because of the stringent rules laid down by our Charter of Rights, police can easily feel the justice system has failed them if an accused person beats a charge on a 'technicality.'

To add to their grief, they get more than their share of criticism from a certain segment of society that perceives a police officer's job through a pair of rose-coloured glasses.

Further frustrating the situation is the public's failure to recognize that when police are dealing with people, the majority of times those people are on their worst behaviour.

So Provincial Court Judge Paul Adilman's stiff sentence is reason to restore a police officer's faith in the

justice system.

The trial took a year.

"It was a long, drawn out process," said Chief Rear. "My people are gratified by the amount of support shown by the justice system. Police feel a little bit alone out there and when they see a conviction, they know they have the protection of the courts."

Constable Jim Wallsmith was kicked in the face last September when he tried to break up a scuffle outside a Lacombe restaurant.

In passing sentence, Judge Adilman rightly pointed out a stiff sentence was appropriate. "It calls for a severe punishment both to this accused and to others who think they can attack officers in the line of duty."

Police officers deserve protection and it's up to the courts to bring that message home.

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## Report

# Uniformity Is The Message In Ontario

- Lucy Becker -

**“U**niformity” is the main thrust of the recommendations outlined in the recent 72-page Ontario Police Commission Review of Tactical Units, says its Chairman Doug Drinkwalter.

The Commission, which handed down its report in June, (See story September '90 issue) makes 48 recommendations on how tragedies like the five fatalities it studied, can be avoided. Foremost on this list of recommendations, says Mr. Drinkwalter, is uniformity in all aspects — training, uniforms, equipment, communications, and unit names.

“I’m concerned by what might happen if a major incident occurred at Pearson International Airport. We could have Peel, Metro and the Ontario Provincial Police involved. Another two or three other forces could be called in. We expect them to work together, yet they have never trained together,” describes Mr. Drinkwalter.

The Ontario Police Commission was directed in January, 1989 by order-in-council to review the operation of police tactical units in Ontario. This review was prompted by public concerns over the use of these specialized police units, the most recent being the death of Windsor auto worker Bernard Bastien, in August, 1988.

### Uniformity In Name And Appearance

At the time of the report’s release, 15 Ontario police services had tactical units. The Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto, York Regional and Peel Regional Police all had full time units, while the remaining 11 municipal services had part-time units. However, these units had different names, such as emergency response, emergency task force and tactics and rescue units.

Among the recommendations which call for standardization are the following:

- All police tactical units in Ontario should have a common identity. The name should emphasize their mandate to contain and negotiate;
- Subject to special situations where visibility may constitute a danger, all tactical officers should wear the same standard uniform. This uniform should clearly identify the wearer as a police officer. Vehicles used by tactical units should be similarly identified.

In the Bernard Bastien incident, members of the OPP Tactical and Rescue Unit Team were wearing an interrupted pattern camouflage uniform. In addition to Mr. Bastien, two neighbours came out of their homes that night, one of who also

confronted police with a gun. Neither of them could immediately identify members of this unit as police. The OPP has since taken this uniform out of service.

### Uniformity In Training

When discussing the recommendations, Mr. Drinkwalter concedes that the most important issue is training of tactical unit officers. “If there is one thing that can be said about the training received by members of police tactical units across Ontario, it is that it is not uniform,” states the report. Several recommendations address this issue:

- The content and method of delivery of basic training for a new member of a police tactical unit would be prescribed by the Ministry of the Solicitor General;
- A basic tactical manual should be developed by the Ministry and issued to all tactical officers;
- Every new member of a police tactical unit should complete a basic tactical orientation course of at least 15 days;
- After completion of initial training, new members of a police tactical unit should be under close supervision for a minimum six-month period.

Several other recommendations also deal with ongoing training and testing for tactical unit members.

Mr. Drinkwalter explains that the OPP TRU Team was initially created in response to the Munich Olympics in 1972, with part of the summer Games in Kingston in 1976. “The major fear was political terrorism — fortunately it has not arrived in Ontario. However, most of our units are used to respond for domestic purposes.”

Metro Toronto is one police service which routinely utilizes its tactical unit and is a good role model. However, he stresses that there are big differences when comparing it to other services, “The Metro Force is

absolutely excellent, but it doesn't have the same problems the OPP has. All forces, except Metro have problems in that they (tactical unit members) are not busy enough. All skills must be practiced to be maintained— Metro gets the practice," describes Mr. Drinkwalter.

### Problems With Training And Service

Practice isn't the only difference. "The OPP has a much more difficult job in that Metro can be there (at the scene) in 20 minutes. In some case, it may take the OPP up to 20 hours to get to a call. The OPP must be trained in the wilderness, the rural areas, and the urban areas. The OPP has a much more difficult task."

"Municipal police forces in Thunder Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie are each large enough to justify a unit." A recommendation suggests that there be at least one police tactical unit in each of northwestern Ontario and the northeast. Mr. Drinkwalter expects at least Sudbury and Thunder Bay will create teams in the near future.

### Poor Communications

Another difficult area for the OPP and an area of great concern generally, says Mr. Drinkwalter, is that of communications. In fact, he says "tragedy was almost inevitable" in the Bastien case, in light of the communications problems experienced that night.

"Simply, what happened," explains Mr. Drinkwalter "was a lack of communication. Primarily it was an equipment error, but there were also human errors."

Although Mr. Drinkwalter says the OPP communications system isn't perfect it is improving. The force is in the process of implementing a new communications system, which will provide the connecting link in the rural areas between the OPP and municipal services with the Ontario Police Commission common channel.

### The Scope And Conduct Of The Review

In conducting its review, OPC investigators visited tactical members of all services with tactical units. Interviews, equipment checks and review of documents formed the basis of the OPC's final report. Hearings were also held in May and June of 1989, during which 32 written submissions and 38 oral submissions were made.

Upon receipt of the report on June 18 this year, Ontario Solicitor General Steven Offer told the Legislature, "I want to assure this House and the citizens of Ontario that all of the Ontario Police Commission recommendations will receive careful consideration by my Ministry... I anticipate being able to provide a full response to this very important report in the near future."

Although Mr. Drinkwalter would obviously like to see all 48 recommendations accepted and implemented quickly, he feels that the Ontario Government is heading in the right direction. "I think during my two years here (at the OPC), there has been great progress made in the Ministry. The current Minister and Deputy Minister are reorganizing and restructuring the Ministry. It has taken a long time, but now the results are beginning to show. Over the next 18 months, it will become obvious to everyone— that philosophy is built



Photo by: James Kozmic

In its study, the Ontario Police Commission found that in Northern Ontario there is a "relatively high ratio of gun calls, but there are no police tactical units... because of the long distance involved and the difficulty of travel in the winter, it is not possible to count on the quick arrival, in a northern community, of one of the existing TRU teams from the south."

The report further states,

"There was a significant communications breakdown, mainly attributed to human error... The OPP tactical unit and the incident commander post were not in close communication; for certain periods of time, the incident commander didn't even know where the unit was located. The police dispatchers for the area were not informed of what was occurring or where," states the report.




into new legislation. The Ministry acknowledges the need and is responding to it."

When the Ontario Police Commission began its inquiry, its focus was on whether or not Ontario should have police tactical units at all. "We quickly became convinced, however, that these units are necessary and do save lives," states the report. "The record speaks for itself. There are hundreds

of examples of high-risk incidents resolved by these units without a shot being fired. We believe that the mandate of tactical units must be the non-violent resolution of dangerous situations."

Statistics gathered from the period of 1984 to 1988 indicate that police tactical units in Ontario responded to more than 1,650 incidents involving barricaded or dangerous persons,

more than 300 high-risk arrests, in excess of 70 hostage-takings and over 600 high risk searches.

In conducting its review, the OPC also studied the five incidents in which police tactical units were involved and which resulted in fatalities. Out of these, three involved the OPP, and two were from the York Regional Police. 

## CASE LAW: Evidence

### Breath samples admissible after two hour limit

(Regina Vs. Musurichan) 1008-013 9 Pages

The Alberta Court of Appeal has ruled that a breathalyzer test taken after the two hour limitation period is still admissible.

In this case the court ruled that the important fact was not that the test was taken two hours after the offence occurred but rather that the demanding officer "believed" the demand was within two hours of the offence.

According to evidence the accused was operating a pickup truck on a highway around 11:30 P.M. when it struck two pedestrians crossing a street. The accused stopped his vehicle and reversed his vehicle running over one of the pedestrians again. He then accelerated away from the accident scene.

After returning home he contacted a lawyer and then around 2:00 A.M. (about 2 1/2 hours later) he turned himself into police at a police station. The accused was interviewed by the officer on the desk who then went out and viewed the accused's truck.

The demanding officer gave in his testimony that at the time of his arrest he was sure the incident occurred at 12:30 A.M. because he was listening to the incident on the police

radio among his other tasks at the station. Due to this he felt the arrest was being made only one and a half hours after the incident. He subsequently arrested the accused at 2:05 A.M., gave him his rights and demanded he supply samples of his breath. The accused complied with this demand and was charged with five counts including the drinking and driving charges.

The initial trial judge dismissed all charges except the failure to remain charge. The trial judge determined that the officer had not taken enough steps to determine the proper time of the incident. The judge decided that due to the fact that the officer had violated section 8 of the Charter by making the demand that to admit the evidence would bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

Upon appeal the higher court disagreed with the trial judge. In his judgment Mr. Justice McClung observed that the trial judge had not indicated how the admission of the evidence would bring the administration of justice into disrepute. The Appeal court justice further stated that there was no evidence brought forth

that the officer did not hold an honest belief of the time of the offence. Nor did the defence bring up any evidence to show that the officer deliberately avoided avenues to find the proper time of the offence.

In conclusion the judge stated that the issue was not if the officers opinion of the time was accurate but rather was it reasonable. The court continued by saying the accused leaving the scene of the accident most certainly benefited by such action and that this fact should have been the off-balancing of bringing the administration of justice into disrepute if indeed there was such.

The Justice ended by saying "The trial judge erred in suppressing (the readings) because of his perception of what Constable Joseph might have done to confirm the time of the accident. This investigatory misconduct, if misconduct at all, is not the occasion to (dismiss) the admission of relevant evidence under the Charter."

The Justice ordered a new trial and the setting aside of the fine for the failure to remain charge. Two other Justices agreed with this decision.



# The Wit and Wisdom of Tacky Burns

Kids and Parents by Terry Barker  
(excerpt from "The Five Minute Policeman")

There's a member I know who has a really insensitive streak in him. He doesn't understand how kids feel about police, or what long-term effects our behaviour has on them. Actually, I think he sees them as a nuisance to be tolerated, a pain in the ass.

A couple of weeks ago I was with him in a mall when a woman pointed at them and said to her four-year-old, "Now, that's a policeman. If you aren't a good boy, he'll come and put you in jail."

My friend the policeman noticed this all right, but didn't react. He just ignored her and kept on talking to me.

In my opinion he might just as well have picked the kid up and held him at eye-level for about a minute, and when he's just about turning green, say, "Yeah... and I hide in your closet at night, too. I'll jump out at you... and grab you by your nose... and pull you inside out."

Now, he didn't say or do those

things, but he might as well have. Kids are very literal. If his mother warns him about policemen right in front of one, and the member doesn't correct her, then the kid is entitled to assume that his mother is right. Right?

I think my friend missed an opportunity. Not long ago this same policeman was searching a nineteen year old we knew was dirty when the kid's mom came out and started screeching at him.

"My kid is a good kid!" she rants. "lay off a him, you yellow creep!"

"Listen, lady," my friend snarls, "this kid sells more dope than a drugstore. One of these days he's gonna wind up in the slammer."

Well a couple of months later we bust the kid, and sure enough he draws six months. He graduates into the bigtime for sure.

My friend runs into the kid's mom after the trial.

"See? he tells her, "I was right. What kind of parent are you, anyway?"

Why didn't you listen to me?"

Well, why should she? His attitude was so negative and judgmental that it's not surprising she felt the way she did.

He could have taken advantage of the situation and made a friend out of the kid's mother. He could have said, "Hey, lady, I know how you feel. I got a kid the same age as your son. It's a real bummer, raising kids to day. Let's talk about it."

She might have confided in him. Maybe between them they could have turned the kid around. I know that we're not social workers, but do we have to go out of our way to make things worse?

There's one thing you can say for this type of police officer though. He's doing his bit to make sure that there'll be another generation of crooks, bums and dopers to keep the next generation of police in business.

## DO YOU HAVE A STORY INSIDE YOU?

We would like to hear from you. Cops are full of short stories and we like to encourage you to write about them. It is important for officers to hear about the experiences of their colleagues across the country.

## Just Sign On The Dotted Line

- W.A. Leavey -

My Uncle Jack recently retired in British Columbia after a long and distinguished career in the RCMP. He chuckles when he reminisces about his swearing in ceremony almost 40 years ago.

It seems that formality and proper decorum were judiciously observed in those days. The oath of allegiance had just been administered with all pomp and ceremony. Then the stern faced recruiting officer changed his

expression to a starched smile and in a fatherly tone ordered him to put his "John Henry" on the dotted line. My uncle was the first to sign and the others watched in earnest.

With flourish, he began to sign when the fuming recruiting officer interjected. "You don't write John Henry! That's just a saying!"

"But that's my name," my uncle replied calmly, "John Henry Grant Maidens."

"I've got just three words for you, Officer..."

*Blue Line Magazine*

## Bumpers And Converters Pose Extrication Hazard

In 1973, a cry for more crashworthy vehicles in low-speed collisions brought on the early prototype energy absorbing bumper systems. Since 1974 the systems have been installed on the front and rear of each passenger automobile. Likewise the switch to unleaded gas saw the invention of the catalytic converter. Both of these items have been found to be particularly hazardous to emergency services personnel.

The bumpers were designed to withstand a five mile-an-hour frontal or rear-end collision with little or no damage to the vehicle itself. Several variations of the energy absorbing unit itself were created by automobile manufacturers. The two most common are rubber-lined sleeve and fluid-filled hydraulic cylinder (piston).

There are two main concerns with these bumpers at the scenes of accidents. The first is the explosion of the units either by compression or by fires. The other is the sudden and unexpected release or contraction of the bumpers.

Areas behind and in front of vehicles are to be considered high danger areas at the scenes of accidents. The bumper and cylinder may be held in compressed position due to crushing of vehicles upon impact. These bumpers may release unexpectedly or rupture off vehicles at any time due to movement of the automobile during rescue operations.

The heating of the piston on bumpers due to vehicle fires can and has caused violent explosions of the cylinder and in some cases the bumper has completely ruptured off the vehicle. One such recorded rupture sent a 4 kg. cylinder 67 meters after it passed through a police car. The incident involved a simple engine fire.

As a result areas immediately to the front and the rear of motor vehicles are to be considered high danger areas. Officers should be aware also of the possibility of bumper return or ejection. Don't walk between the bumpers of two accident vehicles, or stand immediately in front of a damaged bumper.

Recently a warning was sent out by the Michigan Fire Fighters Training Council stating that emergency response personnel should be cautious of vehicles equipped with the MacPherson Strut. This type of

"loaded" bumper should be flagged in some manner to warn others of the potential hazard.

Another hazard at the scenes of accidents is the catalytic converter. It has been found that a hot catalytic converter, when split open suddenly, can release toxic fumes. One is hydrogen sulfide which has been known to be a killer for many years in the petrochemical industry. Its characteristic odour is that of rotten eggs. If the smell is detected it is recommended that all persons be removed from the area of the fumes



suspension is on most North American mid-size and small cars. The warning states that in a car fire situation hot oil and gasses can burst out of this type of suspension and is an immediate hazard to emergency services personnel near the vehicle.

It is recommended that rescue workers should chain or otherwise restrain a potentially ejectable bumper. If this is not possible then the

immediately and emergency personnel approach the vehicle with oxygen masks only.

Hydrogen sulfide gas attacks a persons sense of smell very quickly. Thus the person cannot detect an immediate problem after the first or second breath of the gas. Death has been known to result after only ten seconds exposure. 🐞



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## CASE LAW:

### Ruling

## No need to give test ampoule

(Regina Vs. Balogh) 1006-013 10 Pages

A Windsor, Ontario, District Court Judge recently ruled that police did not breach a man's section 7 Charter Right to make full answer and defence by failing to give the accused the test ampoule used in his breathalyzer test.

The accused was arrested on a charge of driving while his ability was impaired and subsequently taken to a Breathalyzer Technician for testing. Upon speaking to his lawyer the accused asked the Technician for the test ampoule used to obtain the readings. The officer refused at that time to do so.

When cross-examined about this

refusal the officer advised the court that he had been taught to destroy the ampoules after testing and that they contained corrosive material that could be harmful if given to persons under the influence of alcohol.

The officer was asked further if he was aware of further testing that could be performed on the ampoule to verify the officers results later. The officer advised that he was not aware of this.

The court at the original trial decided that the accused's section 7 Charter Right had been infringed and the charge of over 80 mgs. was dismissed.

Upon appeal District Court Judge Carl Zalev reversed this decision and registered a conviction stating, "In order to establish a breach of the charter in these circumstances it would be necessary for the defence to call some evidence and for the court to find that had the ampoules not been destroyed they could have been subjected to some further test which might have shown that the breathalyzer readings were inaccurate." The judge determined that this had not been done by the defence and that the Crown's appeal would be allowed.

## CASE LAW:

### Rights

## Blood samples admissible

(Regina Vs. Kelday) 1006-020 13 Pages

A London, Ontario, District Court Judge recently ruled that blood samples of an impaired driver, obtained after a breach of the accused's Charter Rights had been violated, was still admissible.

This case is furthermore notable in that the Judge stated that since the accused was a police officer, "he had knowledge of the law and his rights and the likely results if he refused." The judge continued by saying that "This is not a decisive matter, but it is a matter to consider."

The officer in the case had been involved in a single vehicle accident and was transported to a London area hospital. An investigating police officer arrived at the hospital and realized that the man could not supply a sample of breath. The officer read him a blood sample demand and then advised him of his Section 10(b) Right to counsel.

The accused was taken to a telephone, while still on a gurney, so he could call a lawyer. The investigating officer stood nearby and later admitted in court that he could hear the conversation of the accused with his lawyer. The accused then refused to permit the blood samples to be taken.

The investigating officer found out later that the hospital had taken blood from the accused as a matter of routine. The officer executed a search warrant on the hospital about 12 days later and obtained the blood alcohol readings of the accused.

At trial the accused's lawyer stated that the readings obtained from the hospital were inadmissible because the accused was not afforded privacy to make his call to counsel. The court disagreed although it agreed that the accused's right to counsel had been infringed.

The reasons for this were listed as follows;

- The evidence had existed "regardless of the Charter Violation;
- There was no connection between the charter violation and the obtaining of the evidence;
- The accused had provided blood before the rights violation;
- The accused had not been forced to give evidence against himself;
- The evidence would not affect the fairness of the trial;
- The Charter violation had not been committed in bad faith not was it in flagrant disregard to the accused's rights;
- Excluding the evidence could bring the administration of justice into disrepute.



# Computerized Report Dictation System For Police Use

- Andrew R. Lunau Smith -

In August 1989, the Gloucester (Ontario) Police Force implemented an automated reporting system to overcome the age-old problem of managing paperwork. As members of the Ontario Municipal Provincial Automation Co-Operative (OMPPAC), the Gloucester Force has joined the ranks of several municipal police forces who have made the "big switch" to managing their case files and reports on computer.

This major change meant implementing a report-dictation system to replace hand-written reporting. Basically, the officer is able to call into the station by telephone, and dictate a report, eliminating the need for the officer to "write-up" their own reports. The dictated reports are entered into the department's computer files, and are managed electronically.

Setting up such a system can be quite complicated, but the Gloucester Police Force has implemented the Voicewriter 800 Recording System to manage the overall process. The system has four incoming lines for the police officers who are calling in their reports. The first two lines will automatically connect the officer to one of the seven clerks in one of Gloucester's two police stations who will type out the dictated report as the officer speaks.

If these first two lines are occupied, then the officer is connected directly to the Voicewriter 800, and can record the report by giving the Voicewriter simple push button "commands" from any touch tone telephone. A transcription clerk will later be able to retrieve this recorded

report and type it into the department's computer files.

Acting Sergeant Charles Bordeleau indicated that the 170 member Gloucester Police Force was looking for a way to assist officers in dictating their reports if the clerks were occupied. After looking at a variety of systems, they decided on the Voicewriter 800.



*Records Entry Clerk (Transcription Clerk) Donna Seniuk demonstrating the foot-operated control to "re-play" dictated reports*

The Voicewriter 800 Recording system digitally records the human voice and stores the voice as digital codes onto a magnetic hard disk. This has many advantages over cassette-based recording systems. Firstly, for the transcription clerk, the reports can be retrieved immediately, without

having to listen through several reports to locate the one being sought. The clerk has a visual list on the monitor of documents awaiting transcription and can type them in any order. In addition, the transcription clerk has more accurate control over volume and tone, with the additional feature of being able to control the speed of playback without voice distortion.

For the officer calling in the report, the recording system is easy to learn and manage. The officer simply dials the system and hears a recorded welcome to the system. The officer is then prompted to continue and gains access by using his or her badge number as an entry code, and then controls the whole process by the touch tone phone. The officer is able to play back portions of the report, and can make changes or addition to what has already been dictated. The additions can be inserted in the report in the exact place they are to appear in the final copy, ensuring accuracy in the transcription process.

Sergeant Bordeleau also pointed out the benefits to the department as a whole. While switching to computers improved the managing of case files, the efficiency of reporting has improved with the Report-Dictation system. It is expected that officers who are proficient at Voicewriting can dictate a report six to ten times faster than by hand-writing them. With the advantages of Voicewriter 800 recording system, reports are completed faster and the files are kept up to date.

Dictating reports was a big change for most of the force, but Sergeant Bordeleau said that the training was

straightforward and "very effective". They decided to incorporate a 45-minute segment on the Voicewriter 800 into their one-day training session on the entire OMPPAC conversion. A selected group of officers were designated as "trainers", and they received detailed instructions on the use of the Voicewriter 800. They were then responsible for showing other officers in their platoons how to use the new system.

Bordeleau said that "since everything was brand new, no one was at all used to it. It took awhile to get used to talking to a recording system." Now, a year later, Bordeleau says that "everyone is quite comfortable with it."

Part of the training materials included a brief, written outline with some guidelines for the officers, as well as telephone templates to assist them in making their calls. The template fits over the key pad of a touch tone phone and indicates what each button will direct the Voicewriter 800 to do. In addition, the Gloucester Police Force has created reporting workrooms in both of its stations, where the officers can call in their reports or view completed reports which have already been transcribed.

The transcription clerks, also known as Records Entry Clerks, also received training on the Voicewriter 800 system. Gloucester's seven clerks ensure that someone is always ready to type the reports either from the Voicewriter or directly from the officer. They were taught how to use the basic commands to effectively retrieve and control dictated reports. They were also given the opportunity to become familiar with the foot-operated playback controls, and head sets. Without the transcription clerks, the system would entirely shut down.

The Voicewriter 800 Recording System is distributed through Lanier Voice Products. Lanier Canada Inc. is a division of Harris Corporation, and they introduced the Voicewriter late in 1988. Sales Supervisor Tony

Tracey emphasizes the versatility and expansion potential for this system. "The Voicewriter 800 can be enhanced with many standard or optional features that put it at a great advantage over cassette-based systems." One such feature is 'Priority Listings', which can give certain reports (eg. arrest reports) priority status in being typed and entered into department files. Another feature is the 'pass code', which restricts access to the system. The Voicewriter can list up to 240 different "users", each of whom must have a password to operate the system.

Mr. Tracey has dealt with the Gloucester Police Force from the beginning and in addition to assisting

the agency in training the officers, he is on-call to provide technical support. Lanier boasts a four hour (maximum) response time in providing service if needed.

Acting Sergeant Bordeleau indicated that the Gloucester P.F. has an excellent working relationship with the distributor. "We are very pleased with the system", said Bordeleau, "and we feel that we've made the best choice."

Voicewriting may be the next big step for many municipal police forces seeking to manage their records on computer. The Gloucester Police Force has shown that dictating reports with the Voicewriter 800 can be an efficient step to doing so.



*Acting Sgt. Charles Bordeleau calling into Voicewriter 800. Notice that he is using his notes to assist in dictating his report. (Photo taken in reporting "workroom".)*

*Photos by A.R. Lunau Smith*





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## Videos and Pictures Play Big Role in Rioters Arrest

Last March the Metropolitan London Police, in Great Britain, came under heavy attack by huge groups of rioters protesting the new Poll Tax imposed by their government. Many police officers were injured, some received permanent injuries as a result.

The riots were monitored by video cameras and still photographs taken by police, some posing as media personnel. The police were able to arrest 56 rioters as a result of viewing the photos after only a few days. The success of this caused the start of 'Operation Carnaby' which employed over 130 officers detailed to view and attempt to identify rioters.

The officers scanned through over 70 hours of video tape and thousands of police, press and public photographs submitted for investigation. The success of the operation was shown in one case where a group of nine rioters, who were particularly violent, were identified after only two days. Two were arrested immediately and the rest have warrants out for their arrest.

D/Chief Supt. Roy Ramm stated that the force had accumulated quite a mass of photographic material and they wanted to make the most of it. He stated that it would be unrealistic to say they would be able to arrest all the rioters but detectives were determined to trace as many of those involved in the main areas of the disturbance as possible.

To aid the public in assisting the police a display of some 2,500 photos was set up at the Southwark Police Station and many members of the public came forth to identify violators.

## Vibrations Were Too Much

(Courtesy of Waterloo Regional Police)

On the evening of June 11th at the Waterloo Regional Police Force Communications Branch the evening calls appeared to be of the rather routine type.

Suddenly the TTD reporting machine began to communicate a message to one of the police dispatchers. This machine is used by the deaf community to ask for help via the telephone.

The puzzled dispatcher read the message, "THERE IS A PARTY GOING ON NEXT DOOR TO MY HOUSE. I DON'T WANT THEM TO WAKE MY CHILDREN AND I WANT TO GO TO SLEEP BUT I CAN FEEL THE VIBRATION FROM THE MUSIC. DO U KNOW WHAT I MEAN? THE NOISE IS AT 118 MAIN STREET... THANKS OFFICER."

## Ontario Announces New Initiatives in Police Training

The Ontario Police College will receive an additional \$3.6 million in this year's budget for training, Solicitor General Steven Offer announced on June 20th.

"This represents a 50 per cent increase to the existing \$7 million budget of the Police College," stated the Solicitor General. "Policing is changing greatly as we head into the 1990s and improved training are a necessity. This initiative will help to provide the continued high level of policing service which the people of Ontario require and deserve."

A working group on short term issues facing police training was created in November, 1989 to do an analysis of the current training needs. This increased funding enables implementation of the group's recommendations.

The extra \$3.6 million allows for the creation of an additional 32 staff positions as part of a commitment

*Blue Line*

**FLASHES**  
by Tony MacKinnon

"We could teach them to sing and dance and call them 'New Kids on the Docket', I tell ya, we'd make a fortune!"





to improved retraining. The number of officers taking retraining will be increased from 600 to 2,500 annually by 1992.

"We believe it is extremely important for police officers to update their policing skills, to be current in terms of the law, and in other issues such as race relations," said the Solicitor General.

Race relations training is being incorporated into all aspects of police training. "Developing race relations training will be a highly participatory, co-operative venture, involving police representatives and community leaders," explained Solicitor General Offer.

A new two-week drug investigation course is also being established and will allow approximately 100 officers to be trained by 1991.

## Police Crack Pension Scam

French Police have busted a major swindle among Moroccan immigrant workers in that country, who were aging with suspicious speed.

The immigrants were returning to France from Morocco with documents attesting that their ages were up to 15 years older than when they left. They had returned with altered birth certificates so they could claim retirement benefits offered by certain French employers to people over the age of 50.

Police estimate that some 4,000 Moroccan immigrants may have been involved in the scam.

*Blue Line*

**ALERT!**

**NANCHAKU**

This instrument consists of two sticks or poles, linked with chains. The poles are usually constructed of heavy plastic or wood and measure approximately 12" in length. There are usually 6-7 chain links joining the poles. When used in an attack the device is twirled in the air to gain momentum before striking.



## UP-COMING EVENTS

**October 28-November 2**

Corpus Christi, Texas

The first joint conference of National Association of Police Planners (NAPP) and Association of Police Planning and Research Officers (APPRO) will be held in Corpus Christi, Texas. Topics will range from technological assistance, use of consultants, and futuristics to motivational humour in the workplace. Contact: Pat Eldridge — (512) 886-2696.

**November 6-9 1990**

Edmonton, Alberta

The Canadian Public Safety Communications Conference will be holding its annual conference at the West Edmonton Mall Fantasyland Hotel in Edmonton in November. Topics of this conference will include; Critical Incident Stress Debriefing; Roles and Objectives of Personnel; Disaster Management; Stress and the Communicator. The show will also have a technical symposium and vendor exhibits. Contact Norm Motkosky: (403) 428-4386 or 496-3696

**November 18-21, 1990**

Montreal, Quebec

The Canadian Alarm and Security Association 12th annual convention and exhibition will be held at the Montreal Convention Centre. Contact CANASA at: (416) 491-9236

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**

We will be happy to include your Up-coming event in this column free of charge. Please supply us with full details about your event, along with the main contact person and phone number. Send photographs if you wish but under normal circumstances it is difficult for us to return them. Please give us at least a two month lead time. You may use our new Editorial Fax at (416) 293-0526.

## 1990 Canadian Police Officer Motorcycle Championship Viewed As Big Success

**W**ith a mixture of sunshine and rain showers the final race of the Canadian Police Officers Motorcycle Championships got under way on June 30th at Shannonville Motorsport Park near Belleville, Ontario.

The event was organized to select the best possible team to represent Canadian Police Forces at the upcoming World Police Motorcycle Championship races being held in September 1991 near Paris, France and to promote fast motorcycle riding in the proper environment—the race track, not the highways.

After the 1989 World Championship races Metro Toronto Constable David Stewart met with Michel Mercier of the F.A.S.T. motorcycle training school and arranged with him to get officers and their families together at Shannonville for an educational as well as a fun and fast time at the race track.

One of the officers from the Military Police in British Columbia rode across Canada on his Harley Davidson to accomplish his life long ambition of racing on a race track. Two members of the Winnipeg Police Force rode their sport bikes to the track just for the event. The remaining officers found more conventional methods to arrive at the track.

Three officers from Oslo, Norway, who heard about the race through a Canadian contact in Denmark, flew across the Atlantic at short notice to share their skills and experiences. The Norwegian officers had all raced in the previous World Police Championship races held at Willow Springs, California and had been well placed in the top 10% of World riders.

The three day event began with a three hour session in the classroom explaining the theory of road racing by Michel Mercier, the top Canadian professional road racer and owner of the F.A.S.T. Motorcycle Racing School. The class consisted of 16 police officers.

The following day the riders were all fitted with racing leather, helmets, gloves and boots and took to the racetrack on the School's 600cc Yamaha FZR motorcycles.

Riding in the rain is not the most popular time for most motorcycle riders. Racing in the rain is even less popular by all. Trying to better your lap times without sliding off the track is an uplifting experience in precision riding on a knife edge. All the competitors in this Canadian Championship race were seen to push themselves to their limits. During the two days prior to the race only four minor spills occurred with no injuries except to the bikes and the driver's



The first sessions, taught by Michel and his staff on the track, was the importance of correct braking and cornering. Each officer found himself entering corners like he has never done before and certainly would never do with a police Harley Davidson. The fact that the riders exited the corner safely was due to the expert tuition and respect for the motorcycle that comes with the F.A.S.T. school course.

pride.

In the late afternoon the feature event was called and the officers took to the track to the applause of the local fans and other road racers. The track was dry and although there were clouds overhead it appeared that all the rain had gone for the day. After a warm-up lap the riders took to their positions on the starting grid for the 10 lap event with two of the Norwegian officers holding the first



two places on the starting grid.

As the starting light changed from amber to green it was obvious it would be anyone's race. As the racers rounded the first corner of the seven cornered Nelson track it was obvious that the Norwegian racers were going to finish in top positions. The Canadian racers from this point on used these seasoned racers as their pacers to determine the fastest Canadian riders.

In spite of the fact that there was a free trip to Paris, France, riding on this race each officer kept within their limits. As a result there were no crashes and very respectable times were registered by the contestants.

As expected the Chequered flag was dropped on Norwegian Officer Sven Kaasin with fellow countryman Hans Lier coming an extremely close second.

The first Canadian winner was Pierre Valiquette from the Royal

Canadian Mounted Police in Ottawa. Coming in second place was Peter Benney of the Metro Toronto Police and third place was taken by Robert Uridil of the Ontario Provincial Police in Downsview. Fourth and fifth place winners were Pierre Thibaudeau of the RCMP in Montreal and Kevin Cisaroski of the Winnipeg Police.

All five of these officers will be attending the World Championships in France next year. Congratulations are in order for each of these officers and it is certain that they will represent Canada, and their police forces, with distinction.

The final standings of Canadian participants are as follows;

1. Pierre VALIQUETTE  
RCMP - Ottawa
2. Peter BENNEY  
Metro Toronto Police
3. Robert URIDIL  
O.P.P. - Downsview

4. Pierre THIBAUDEAU  
RCMP - Montreal
5. Kevin CISAROSKI  
Winnipeg Police
6. David STEWART  
Metro Toronto Police
7. Serge GEOFFRE  
Military Police - Masset B.C.
8. David HOPKINSON  
Metro Toronto Police
9. Mike JENKINS  
Metro Toronto Police
10. Bob DEERBOURNE  
Metro Toronto Police
11. Gord SCHUMACHER  
Winnipeg Police
12. Denis PLANTE  
RCMP - Montreal
13. William RALPH  
Winnipeg Police

Blue Line Magazine is proud to have been a co-sponsor of this event.

## CASE LAW: Evidence

### Mouthpiece must be inspected

(Regina Vs. Goulet) 1009-008 7 Pages

A Thunder Bay District Court Judge recently ruled that the officer must inspect the mouthpiece on his Approved Screening Device if he wishes to obtain a conviction for refusal to supply.

The court heard evidence that the accused was afforded at least six chances to blow into the Approved Screening Device. On each occasion the evidence revealed that the accused either managed to get the test light to go on and then it went out, or else the accused's cheeks inflated but no air passed through the instrument.

The original trial Judge dismissed the Crown's appeal saying "The

operator is to have the machine in operating order, but they seldom tell you about the mouthpiece. It would be a simple matter to either produce the mouthpiece or say, 'I checked it to make sure there were no obstructions. I have no evidence before me that the mouthpiece was in fact in order. Maybe it was the mouthpiece. How do I know?'"

The Crown appealed the decision but the District Court Judge upheld the conviction citing several pieces of case law that supported the concept that the onus is on the Crown, through the evidence of the officer, to prove that the instrument was func-

tioning properly on every test. Evidence that it was tested at the beginning of the shift and that other persons had been tested before and after the accused's test is not sufficient.

The mouthpieces used are made of a clear plastic material and it is not difficult to see if there are any obstructions. If there are no obstructions visible it would be advisable for the officer to take another tube and test the instrument itself by blowing into it. Most important of all remember to give this in evidence on charges of refusal.

Part 1

# A Personal View

## The Unmeasurable Dimensions of Policing

— Chris Braiden —

*Last May Blue Line Magazine completed an 8 part series on Community Policing written by Superintendent Chris Braiden of the Edmonton Police Service. So popular was this series that we decided to give you more of his thought provoking insights in a 9 part series called "A Personal View." This series is directed more at management style and tells it like it is with no holds barred. If you get a little faint when someone shakes the foundations of policing then perhaps you don't really want to read this stuff. For the rest of you we will most certainly be presenting you with a series that will take you to galaxies you have perhaps never seen. Enjoy it. Learn from it.*

**T**he thoughts that I share with you in this series will sound like *deja vu* in many cases, because I'm going to come at it from the position of an average police officer's experience of over twenty-five years.

Community policing is a relatively new discovery for me, at least the writings are a new discovery for me. But as I cast my thoughts back, I find that the ideas are not really that original or radical. They simply make sense. Some of the other things I want to talk about, I'm sure, you'll take strong objection to. I think that is as it should be because we shouldn't sound like clones of each other.

When we entered policing, we brought unique personalities, and unique views, with us and I want to make

the point that many of those views did not die as we made our way through our years in policing. But certain things did happen in policing and some of them have troubled me although for many years I didn't have answers to them. I saw things that I didn't understand and I would ask myself the question, "how come?"



One of the benefits of working alone in a patrol car is you have time to think at four o'clock in the morning with no one to talk to but the rabbits. Many times I used to wonder, why do we do these things and why do we do them the way we do?

Family fights were an example. I could never figure out why we wouldn't charge the husband for punching the wife when if he punched me, it was a simple case of assault.

As I look back I think of many people who've had an influence on me in policing, there are three people that come to my mind more often than others. They all came in like the rest of us, as constables. And they all left as constables. None of them seemed to make much of a mark while they were in policing, but as I think of them I see perhaps three of the finest human beings I ever encountered in life. They weren't strong at the traditional things in policing— they weren't tough, they weren't aggressive they weren't macho. They weren't good at the 'measurable' things of policing. But they were very, very good at the human touch, the 'unmeasurable' dimensions of policing. And I wonder, did we lose something in policing? We couldn't seem to find a place for the human talents of these people.

Most things in life have rank structures. The civil service has a very real rank structure to it. They don't wear a uniform, and so although the rank structure is there, it isn't as visible in the everyday goings on in the office.

In policing, we are a walking advertisement of our success and failure. Sometimes I find myself looking at shoulders and arms when I'm looking for help or looking for inspiration from somebody that I think might help me with a problem, rather than looking into the heads and into the hearts of people. So I wonder if the rank structure has served us or maybe it has done us a disservice.

In policing there is tremendous human talent. Now we haven't always gotten the best out of that talent in the last twenty or thirty years. But the best example of that talent is the police chiefs and executives who, for one reason or another, were given the opportunity to 'strut their stuff' so to speak. Somebody, sometime, looked into their hearts and heads, to look for a bit of talent. Remember, at one time they were all constables. These



Chiefs and executives were given the opportunity to show what they could do and they were fortunate to climb up through the ranks.

I wonder if there isn't a fundamental lesson in all of this for us. If community policing is to become more than documents, reports, and conference topics, if it is ever to move from the library shelf and become a living body on the street, I'm convinced that it will have to come through and from the 'people' of policing and

not from the 'things' of policing.

In policing, we claim we're very busy, our whole society busy. But in fact, often 'we' are not busy, but rather 'things' are busy. You walk into an average office and you'll find telephones and typewriters and word processors banging away. But our minds are not busy, our native intelligence is not busy. In policing, managers and supervisors try to solve problems by throwing money at them instead of looking to human talent to

solve them.

In my opinion, if police agencies are to ever have good community policing, it will be people that will carry us and it will not be technology, machines and things. It is through an over-dependence upon these things that we have painted ourselves into the crime-fighting corner we're in.

**NEXT MONTH:**

*Police Professionalism -  
A Personal View By Chris Braiden*

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# *Blue Line* *Magazine*

## PROFILE

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**S**taff Sergeant Ken Rice, of the St.Thomas Police Force, recently received the distinction of being the first Canadian Police officer to graduate from the Police Motorcycle Instructor Training Course at Northwestern University in Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The intensive two week program, jointly sponsored by Northwestern University in Evanston Illinois and Harley Davidson Inc in Milwaukee Wisconsin, is designed to develop the coordination, skill and confidence necessary for the student to operate a police motorcycle safely and efficiently. In addition the course trains officers in proper teaching techniques for other officers to learn to ride motorcycles safely.

The St.Thomas Police Force presently has one Harley Davidson motorcycle with two riders. S/Sgt. Rice has been designated the responsibility of training all future riders within that force.



## **\$5,000 award for false arrest**

**(Foley Vs. Shannahan) 1009-012 26 Pages**

The Newfoundland Supreme Court awarded damages of \$5,000 against four St. John's police officers for false arrest and assault.

In what was described by the court as "a most terrifying experience", the court ordered the award against Constables Robert Shannahan, Frank Haskill, John Turpin and Dennis Porter of the St. John's Police Force.

The court heard that officers had been investigating a disturbance involving a Mr. Hearn and a Judy Gulliver at a St. John's night club. Indications were that the couple were armed with guns at the time of the disturbance.

The officers investigating the incident discovered that a woman by the name of Judy Layman and a male person meeting the description of the man armed at the night club lived in an apartment not far from the incident. The officers attended and showed a mug shot of Mr. Hearn to the neighbours of Judy Layman and were asked if this was the man living with Layman. The neighbours advised the officers that it was not the man.

In spite of this information constable Shannahan continued to obtain a search warrant and in so doing advised the signing judge that he knew the apartment was leased to a Gerald Hearn when in fact it was known to him to be leased to Judy Layman.

The officers attended the address and started to force the door open to the apartment. Alarmed at this Ms. Layman screamed for her common-law husband Philip Foley. He attended at the door and asked who was there. The officers indicated it was the police and Mr. Foley immediately opened the door.

The officers entered the apartment, seized Mr. Foley and forced him

against a wall. A second officer held a gun to Mr. Foley's neck as he was being handcuffed. Foley was then placed on the floor and Judy Layman ran from the room screaming.

The officers spent 15 minutes searching the apartment and did not ask Mr. Foley who he was. Ms. Layman finally convinced the officers that the man laying face down on the floor in handcuffs was indeed Mr. Foley and not Mr. Hearn. The officers, thus convinced, released Mr. Foley and apologized for the mistake and then left.

Mr. Foley launched a civil action against the four officers. In finding in favour of Mr. Foley the judge stated that he was surprised with Constable Shannahan's testimony. The court found it hard to believe the officer was not convinced by the neighbours that he was after the wrong man. The judge went on to say, "Constable Shannahan had already made up his mind that the man in 305 was Gerald Hearn and the woman was Judy Gulliver. Such an approach, I find, is not reasonable."

The court advised that the only way that Foley's civil action could fail would be if the officers were working on reasonable and probable grounds.

The court decided that the officer had destroyed any doubt when they convinced a judge to sign a search warrant by intentionally misleading him and then disregarded the neighbours identification.

The court also determined that the manner in executing the warrant was improper according to a Supreme Court of Canada ruling (*Eccles Vs. Bourque*) that advises officers should give three kinds of warnings, except in urgent cases, before forcing entry. The first is by knocking or ringing the door bell, then announcing that they are law enforcement officers and then stating why they have come. The court determined that no urgency existed in this case and that the officers were required to follow the procedure.

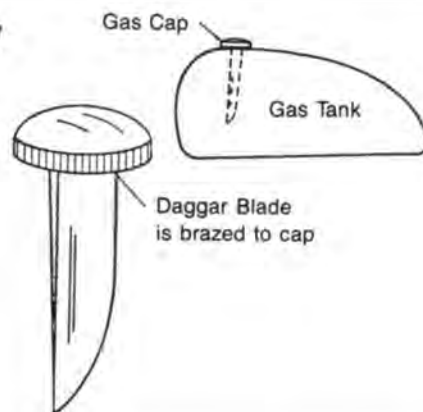
The court awarded \$5,000 damages to Mr. Foley but refused to give further exemplary damages because the judge was convinced that the officers were not working in bad faith. The court noted that there had been several armed robberies in the city previous to this incident and that Constable Shannahan's actions were based on unreasonable conclusions caused by "enthusiasm and eagerness."

*Blue Line*

**ALERT!**

### **GAS CAP KNIFE**

The gas cap knife consists of a knife blade which has been welded to the inside of the gas tank cap, frequently concealed in a motorcycle gas tank, the knife blade can be as long as the gas tank is deep.





## CASE LAW:

### Ruling

## Arrest by Ports Canada Police unlawful

(Collinson Vs. Canada Ports Corp.) 1009-001 6 Pages

The Supreme Court of British Columbia recently ruled that members of the Ports Canada Police Force did not have the authority to arrest a dock worker on a bench warrant held by the RCMP for Impaired Driving.

The incident came about after a bench warrant was issued for an employee of Ports Canada after he failed to appear in northern B.C. on a charge of impaired driving. The officers of Ports Canada were notified of the warrant and went to locate the accused.

The officers had the accused report to a forman's office but upon the accused observing the officers he turned to walk away. He was apprehended by the officers and a fight

ensued causing the accused to receive rib injuries and a broken thumb.

The accused sued for declaration that the Ports Canada Police did not have authority to make the arrest. The supreme court of British Columbia considered the matter and found in favour of the accused.

In the decision it was found that the wording under section 5(1) of the Canada Ports Corporation Act, the police are empowered to enforce any law within a 25 mile radius of a Canadian Port provided the enforcement is necessary to protect persons present at the port or is necessary to protect port property.

In his judgment, Mr. Justice Lloyd McKenzie ruled that "it would put an

impossible strain upon the words 'protection of persons' to hold that the mission of these officers was in any way connected with the protection of persons present" upon Ports Canada property.

In conclusion the judge stated, "The Port Police have a highly localized and circumscribed jurisdiction. Had they possessed the more plenary jurisdiction of a regular peace officer, such as a member of the Vancouver city police, then their activities would have been appropriate and justified."

The court then ruled that the officers were not working within lawful authority when they made the arrest of the accused.

## Airport Security Jokes Are No Joke

Airport security officers and the courts are sending out a strong message that may get even stronger in the future. Don't joke about weapons or bombs at security check areas.

Two recent convictions in London, Ontario, has brought the message clear to the residents of that area. The Judge, however, indicated that the message seems to be spreading too slowly and that mandatory jail terms may be in order in the future to deter such pranks.

Last April a man was convicted and fined \$1,000 for advising airport security personnel last November that his traveling companion had a bomb in his luggage. The startled security officer immediately pressed the alarm

button and RCMP officers attended and arrested the man.

The second incident occurred at the same airport after security officers had placed signs and a blow up picture of the news story for passengers to read before they went through security checks. This second man, who apparently decided not to read signs, quipped that he had an Uzi machine-gun in his carry-on bag. The alarm was rung and officers attended and arrested 27 year-old John Riccardi of Morden, Manitoba.

Mr. Riccardi plead guilty in court and advised the court that he realized that it was a very foolish thing to do. In issuing the \$1,000 fine Provincial Court Judge Alan Baker stated

that such incidents were very disruptive. "If these type of incidents keep occurring," he said, "then some other form of general deterrence may be used."

Under the Aeronautics Act, people who raise false alarms of weapons or explosives are subject to a penalty of up to \$5,000 and/or a jail term of one year. It has been stated that there is very little defence for such violators.

Other courts have explained that when airports go to the expense and bother to hire security officers with the one specific task in mind of seeking out weapons on passengers then the public has to take their job very seriously.

**CASE LAW:**  
Service

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*Blue Line Magazine*



# Fine Art Crime Center Formed

Lloyd's of London, in conjunction with the London-based Art Trade Liaison Committee, has announced the formation of the International Art and Antique Loss Register Ltd.

The register will provide a central computerized record of stolen items for fine arts companies and their insurers in consultation with national police forces, customs, and Interpol.

This follows a feasibility study commissioned by the ATLC, underwriters at Lloyd's and London Companies, from Lloyd's of London Press Ltd. and Logica, a computer software and systems consultant. Additional business advice was provided by KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, London.

"This is a most exciting project," said ATLC's chairman, Anthony Coleridge. "The alarming incidence of fine art theft has dictated the need for an international database of this kind. I am particularly pleased that the fine art and insurance industries have combined in a unique effort to establish this aid against crime."

Mr. Coleridge added that he is "grateful for the support and encouragement that we have received from police forces."

Negotiations are under way to get financing from selected institutional investors and insurance companies in the U.S., Europe, and the Far East.

The establishment of the register had been followed with close interest by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the European Community. Ultimately, the register plans to establish offices in other major art centers.

Staff, including a chief executive, will be recruited during the next few months with art and antiques in excess of \$4,250 value per item being

accepted for registration near the end of the year.

A computer database will be available by January and a central computer will be used to record photographic images, along side text relating to the stolen item. Specialist staff will be available to advise clients on registration of losses and search inquiries, which will be logged.

Losses will be registered by insurance companies and uninsured owners for a fee, and searching charges will be levied to auction

houses and dealers.

"We believe that the operation of this register will provide a considerable benefit to police forces throughout the world," said Mr. Coleridge. "This should deter art theft and ensure that the fine art trade is protected from unwittingly selling stolen items."

Further information may be obtained by calling Mr. Craig Malcolm, Divisional Regional Claims Manager, The Guarantee Company of North America, (416) 223-9850 or FAX (416) 223-6577.

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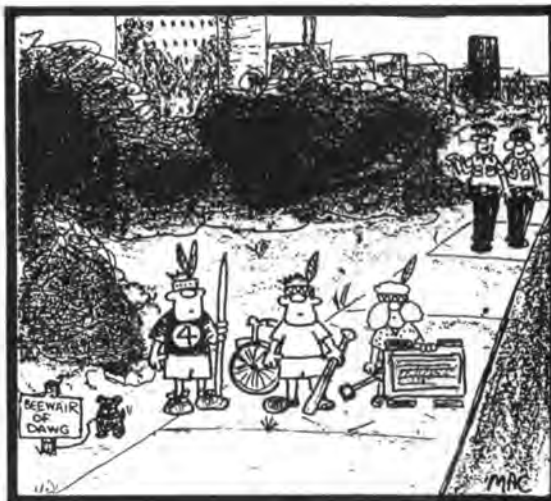
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*Blue Line*

## FLASHES

by Tony MacKinnon

*"It's always something different. This year it looks like blockades are in!"*



# Ontario Police Forces Buy Into Cooperative Technology

- Morley Lymburner -

The Peterborough Police Force recently became the first Ontario police force to try out a new experimental computerized communications and dispatching system. The system is being developed by the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General's Science and Technology Division and incorporates the already developed OMPPAC computer system. (OMPPAC is an acronym for Ontario Municipal and Provincial Police Automation Cooperative)

The OMPPAC system, now being used by a large number of Ontario Police Forces, utilizes computer technology to help, among many other things, record radio calls for assistance, dispatching records as well as occurrences. The system now being tested by the Peterborough Police Force will link this present system into every police car on patrol.

The new system was displayed recently at the Ontario Chiefs of Police Conference in Belleville. Sergeant Robert Gandy displayed and explained the system to Blue Line Magazine.

At the present time only one zone of one police force is equipped with the new system until all the kinks and bugs are worked out of it. Presently the police car is equipped with a Lap Top Computer with an internal hard drive and equipped with a standard computer modem that is connected to normal police frequencies.

"Its capability", Gandy says, "is to do anything that you can do at a normal computer at the police station but in your own police car. Depending on your access in OMPPAC, if your a Sergeant for instance, you can use your management, review, and approval function and check reports out in the field as opposed to going into the police station."



The system can also send electronic memos from station to car or from car to car. As an officer finishes a report on the system he can notify his supervisor on the road to check it over for

approval before it is sent to the station for filing and follow-up.

For the officer in the field another big plus is that you can do CPIC checks and car registrations as well as queries of the OMPPAC database which would record such things as persons investigated cards and a history of calls to an address.

All electronic data communications at present is being handled by the OMPPAC head office in Toronto. This means that all transmissions are recorded and forwarded through this section. No data is presently stored on the computer mounted in the scout car.

"Security access control," says Gandy, "is given by the administrator who determines what level of access each officer will have to the data. In other words if I were a dispatcher I would have access to communications data but not necessarily administration data."

Gandy reports that eventually the units will be able to be disconnected from the car and actually taken into a crime scene. The officer would be able to enter the occurrence on the computer, return to the police car and then re-connect the unit and send the report to a supervisor and the police station.

The system has a heating unit built into the unit to prevent it from being damaged at extremely cold temperatures. Another big plus is that the screen is not visible at any angle except by the person operating it.

The unit is a computer aided dispatch system and as such it is not designed to take the place of voice transmissions. The dispatcher receiving a call would fill out the computer data entry screen and then voice out the call to the car patrolling the area.



Of course a memo could be sent to any officer who happens to be out of his car and a copy of the incident could be sent to the supervisor on the road if necessary.

The supervisor on the road would have the ability to see everything the dispatcher can see including the numbers of calls outstanding and in what area. They can also check on the current status of all cars. Each department can determine for themselves if they wished all officers to have access to this information or not.

Gandy reports that new officers can be trained in the basic operation of the system within four hours. This officer would then go out in the field with a coach officer who would assist him in picking up more information as they went along.

"You never stop learning on a thing like this," Gandy states, "I never knew anything at all about computers a year and a half ago and here I am working up at the Information and Technology Service Branch of the

Ontario Police Commission."

Gandy reports that he was seconded to the I.T.S.B. section to help design a Crown Brief on the OMP-PAC system. This new addition will make it easier for officers to actually do all their briefs and case preparations in the scout car.

Many forces have expressed an interest in the system and several have already allotted money for their budgets to purchase both the OMP-PAC system and this new scout car extension. This system is the first integrated system, specifically designed for Canadian police, and accessible to Police Forces as large as the Ontario Provincial Police down to a two man police force.

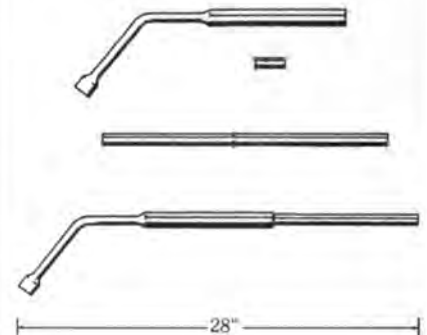
It is currently available to all Ontario police agencies but inquiries are welcome from other provinces by calling Brian CHEN at (416) 965-5127. **NEXT MONTH: INFORMATION SHARING WITH "OMPPAC"** How inter-police force cooperation managed to slay the high cost of technology.

*Blue Line*

## ALERT!

### TIRE IRON SHOTGUN

The tire iron shotgun looks like a normal tire iron and fires a .410 gauge shotgun shell. The shell is inserted into the barrel and the barrel, which has a smaller diameter than the actual tire iron portion of the weapon, is inserted into the tire iron portion. The weapon is fired by forcing the barrel portion back against the rear of the tire iron portion.



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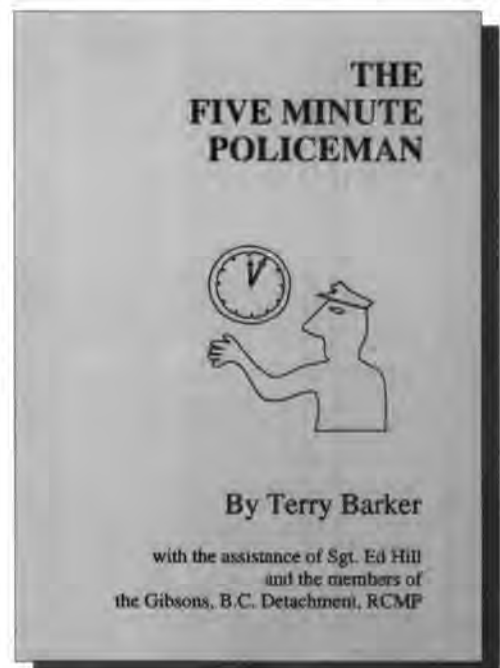
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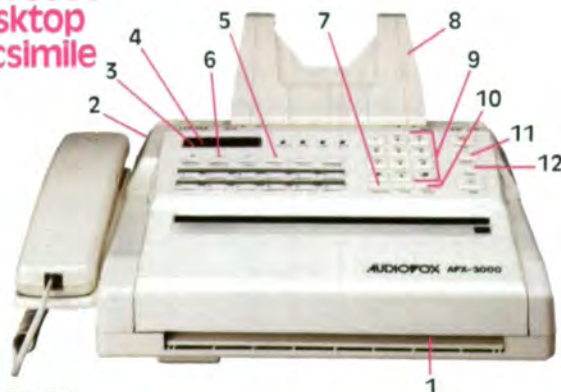
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Further information contact: GCS Guard Control System (Canada)

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## Waterproof Radio

A radio from Britain developed specifically for use in lifeboats, has a number of novel features. The 'WR1025 Waterproof Radio' from Nessco has been designed to require minimal maintenance under the most rigorous conditions and will remain operational even after total immersion.

The radio has a membrane-type keypad which can be recessed into a lifeboat's instrument panel, which connects to the main transmitter/receiver unit. Even the headsets and speakers are totally waterproof, as are the battery pack and radio enclosures which can be remotely-positioned in any convenient location.

The keypad offers instant access to the emergency Channel 16. Only one button need be pressed, so there is no risk of error by a person wearing gloves, and receiver volume and power output work automatically at predetermined levels.

The system incorporates a 2-station intercom facility, which can be extended to provide a multi-point intercom. The equipment has been deliberately restricted to four channels with 25 kHz spacing, a frequency range of 148 MHz to 174 MHz, a bandwidth of 3 MHz and a maximum output of 25 watts.

The main unit weighs 5.5 kg, while the remote control unit with the keypad weighs 1 kg. The battery pack weighs 16.5 kg and a battery charger

is supplied as standard equipment.

The WR1025 is expected to be of particular interest to the marine industry and it has been field tested by Britain's Robert Gordon Institute of Technology, Offshore Survival Centre. There is presently no Canadian distributor for this product.

For further information contact; Nessco Ltd., Unit 4 & 5 Kirkton Ave., Dyce, Aberdeen, Scotland, AB2 0DP. Phone +44 224-771444 (Mr. T. Smith)

## Second Edition Of Book Released

Carswell has announced it has released the second edition of "Understanding Criminal Offences". This book, co-authored by former police officers Barrie Saxton and Ronald Stansfield, analyses each offence to provide the full text of each relevant section of the Code. Carswell also claims each section has a brief commentary to explain the sections.

Also included are the Facts at Issue which must be present to prove a prima facie case; succinct explanations of relevant case law; and the Rules of Law which must be considered to establish whether an offence is present.

Carswell claims that "the writing is crisp and easy to read, legalese is kept to a minimum and legal terms are explained in plain English." The book sells for \$30.00 and is a soft-covered book of 400 pages.

For further information contact the Carswell Company at 1-800-387-5164 during Toronto area business hours. Carswell also recently announced the release of the 1990 Snows hardbound Criminal Code.



# Rap With Rock

- Rock Dueck -

## Who's Next?

Constable Norman Manyfingers is a native member of the Calgary Police Service who requested that he be allowed to wear braids. For eight years he wore his hair according to department regulations but, when Sikh members of the RCMP were permitted to wear turbans in March he decided to make his application.

Unfortunately for Constable Manyfingers, he was unable to take his braids on and off like a turban while a decision was being made. His haircut refusal resulted in him being given a desk job and being told not to wear his uniform.

Manyfingers claimed that "the case for braids is ten times better than the case for turbans." I, for one, believe

he is correct. He is, after all, a descendent of the original Canadians and should be given at least the same privileges as our naturalized citizens.

On June 15th, the Calgary Police Service changed their dress policy to sanction braids. Their judgment was correct, given the situation. It does however, make me wonder if all parties concerned have forgotten what the word "uniform" means. Here is an excerpt from the Websters Encyclopedic Dictionary: "UNIFORM: having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, or character; invariable ....."

As I previously stated, I believe that Constable Manyfingers was not out of line with his proposal and I con-

gratulate him on his victory. At the same time, I can't help but worry about what may be next ... especially if we wish to continue to use the word "uniform".

Some of us could grow braids if we had to and some could wear a turban. But just suppose the Scotch are next. Anyone who has experienced winter in Canada, Particularly the Northern portions, I'm sure will understand my concern regarding the wearing of kilts. With our respective reproductive parts frost bitten (or frozen completely inoperative), our immigration policy would have to change just to keep our population from declining. Who do you suppose we'll get next?

## Blue Line Magazine - Word Search Police Forces in Canada

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Words will share letters. Words will appear horizontally, vertically, diagonally and backwards. Words showing spaces on list will appear in Word Search without spaces. Words after commas are not in the maze.

WALKERTON, Ontario  
BELLEVILLE, Ontario  
LUNENBURG, Nova Scotia  
SYDNEY, Nova Scotia  
BATHURST, New Brunswick  
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X	F	H	E	L	A	D	L	A	O	C	S	R	Y	Q	S
Z	B	A	T	H	U	R	S	T	M	S	A	W	O	U	P
E	K	E	M	V	X	T	U	L	O	R	S	N	B	I	B
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T	C	Y	E	L	A	Q	F	K	C	L	T	N	M	T	V
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V	J	H	Y	G	V	V	Z	X	O	N	O	S	W	R	X
A	L	T	O	N	A	D	I	G	N	I	N	T	U	I	Q
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R	F	K	U	G	B	N	H	F	N	J	K	O	D	C	E
X	S	A	A	N	I	C	H	U	X	C	S	V	B	N	T
F	R	R	W	P	R	W	L	L	U	H	C	Z	Q	P	S
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Front and rear toothed sensors are constantly monitored by an electronic control unit to determine when intervention by ABS is necessary.

From the officer's perspective, the only change in sensation is an incredible increase in straight line stopping ability. Even applying full brakes in an emergency straight line stop, full control of the motorcycle can be maintained.

BMW motorcycles are in active use by police departments in 100 countries around the world. We know what you're facing on the streets in congested traffic areas, and what unexpected demands are put on you and your machine.

On rain-slick city streets, BMW can provide that additional edge. And in normal traffic conditions, ABS will give you the confidence to stop consistently in the shortest possible distance.



The BMW K100LT: The police motorcycle incorporates the ABS system designed to give the officer more control in any road conditions, from dry pavement to rain, sleet, sand or oil patches.



The outrigger-equipped motorcycle, without ABS, has locked up the wheels and lost stability during hard braking on wet pavement (right). The ABS-equipped bike remains upright and controllable under the same conditions (left).



BMW's System Helmet II: a unique front-opening design ideal for police use.

## WE HAVE WHAT YOU NEED TO GET HOME SAFELY

BMW Police motorcycles and equipment are designed to meet the challenges you face on the job. The BMW System Helmet II has been positively accepted by major Canadian police forces. BMW protective suits, cold weather and rainwear all meet the toughest on the job challenges.

Your job is tough enough. BMW wants to help you make it a bit safer.

Contact Tony Fletcher at BMW Canada Inc., 920 Champlain Court, Whitby Ontario L1N 6K9 or call (416) 683-1200.



**RESPONSIBILITY  
MEANS NO  
COMPROMISE**