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Blue Live

FEATURES

Cover Story	3
Commentary: The Queen loses one and wins another	5
Calendar Of Upcoming Events	6
Counterpoint: Protection of rights has a price	7
Police Dogs in Canada's Capital	8
Now here's an offer you can't refuse	11
The Firing Line How accessible is your equipment	12
Advanced homicide investigator's seminar	14
Letters To The Editor	16
Systems In Review: High-speed fingerprint processing	22
Policing Principles: Chris Braiden	24
Crime database aids multi-agency investigations	25
Product News	28
Survival Defence Mechanisms: Neil V. Thompson	30

NEWS

Liars difficult to identify	18
Italian police rivalry results in officer's death	18
Program is a senior's safety net	19
Police Futurists group now a reality	19
Moscow airport haven for thieves	19

CASE LAW

Deaf person's Right to counsel not breached by police	11
Consent in fights can still bring conviction	20
Supreme Court rules on Cause Disturbance	21

Shop Line

FLASHES

By Tony MacKinnon

"They were all in the tub when we got there your Honour; The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker and the 'bimbo' on the end...!"



This Issue



The March issue has been dedicated to the men and women who receive very little attention for their efforts.

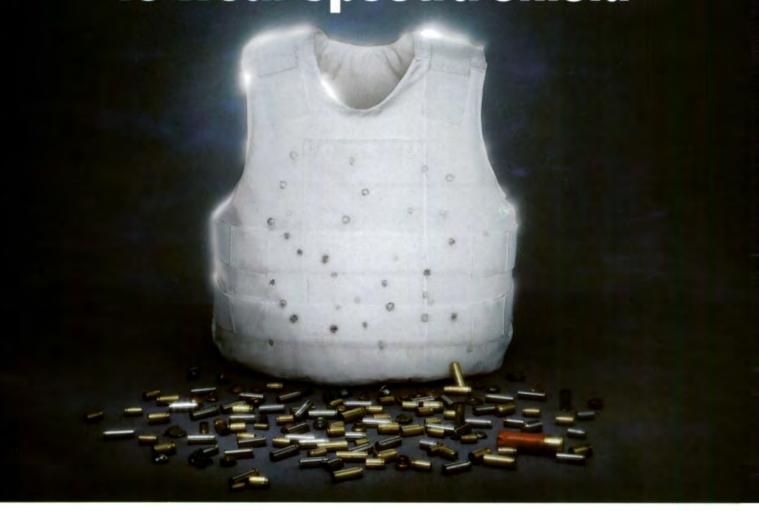
In many ways the Ident Officer has become the invisible crime fighter. Their talents go unnoticed by many until the officer gets that phone call from one of them saying they found a match. The officer happily goes forth and bathes in the glory and accolades of another fine arrest. Meanwhile the Ident people continue on preparing their evidence for a trial that will ultimatley see the job finished.

Technological advancements have assited the Ident officer over the years. In many cases it is the Identification Sections of most police agencies that are on the leading edge of technology.

The newest of technology to come along is the Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS) installed by many larger agencies across Canada. This month you will be introduced to one such system and a new low-cost sister system that should bring this technology to smaller police services.

This March issue will bring you the usual pot pourri of articles and stories. We are pleased to present the second part of our two part series on dogs in policing. This month our staff writer will give you an in-depth look at the Ottawa/ Nepean Police dog handlers. It is enough to make us all want to "go to the dogs."

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- EDITOR / PUBLISHER -

Morley S. Lymburner Phone (416) 293-2631 FAX (416) 293-0526

- Contributing Editors -

Weapons & Tactics

James Dalueg

Survival Tactics

Craig Best

Ammunition & Firearms

Dave Langstroth however, ar

Supervisory Principles

Robert Hotston

Peer Counciling

Neil V. Thompson

Computers & Technology

Tom Rataj

- ADVERTISING -

Allan W. Stiver (Sales Manager)
Phone (416) 294-5502 FAX (416) 294-8952

Ron Ganton (West Coast)
Phone (604) 274-3849 FAX (604) 274-9091

- CONTRIBUTING WRITERS -

Chris Braiden Geoff Cates
Craig Best Andrew Smith
Neil Thompson Morley Lymburner

- ILLUSTRATION -

Tony MacKinnon Bette Clark Dave Sills Dave Bluestein

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION Mary K. Lymburner, M.Ed.

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ISSN #0847 8538 Second Class Mail Registration No.8242 Commentary: Morley Lymburner

The Queen Loses One and Wins Another

The Ontario Bar recently decided persons wishing to become lawyers in that province need not take an oath of allegiance to the Queen. In another case, however, an Ontario lawyer seeking Canadian Citizenship was told he had better

be ready to demonstrate his allegiance to the Queen or simply not become a Canadian.

The Ontario Law society backeddown when confronted by a First-Nations lawver who refused to take an allegiance to the Queen. In a move, viewed by many as trendy, the Law Society decided it was not important enough to adhere to history

ortradition. The decision was made about one year after the Province of Ontario decided its police officers should not be loyal to the Queen and stripped them of that right. Officers of that province are now required to take an oath of loyalty to a piece of paper.

It is not only a disgrace to the Law Society but also to the Mohawk Indian who rejected his own ancestors heritage and unyielding loyalty to the Crown. This country, and its people, owe considerable gratitude to the First Nations people of this country. It was their tenacity and loyalty that helped keep this country out of American hands. In return it was the Crown which rewarded their loyalty by giving them a land of refuge from a society that viewed them as sub-human

and an obstacle to be wiped out.

In an opposite decision the Federal Court ruled against a lawyer who refused to take an allegiance to the Queen to become a Canadian citizen. Ontario lawyer Charles Roach claimed his Charter

> Rights (signed by the Queen in 1982) was violated since it was against his conscience to make oaths "to all but the Supreme Being and to principles of truth, freedom, equality, justice and the rule of law."

Mr.Charles
Roach, who
has had a
stormy relationship with
police for
many years,
went on to say
that forcing
him to take the
allegiance to

the Queen amounted to cruel and unusual punishment as outlined by section 12 of the Charter of Rights (which was given him by Her Majesty.) Mr. Justice Marcel Joyal of the Federal Court dismissed Mr. Roach's appeal.

The demonstration of loyalty to the Queen is largely symbolic these days. It is but a small gesture of appreciation imposed more to show our recognition of the Crown's importance to our forefathers and our distinctness from the rest of the world. It is this distinctiveness that could mean a great deal to future generations. In many ways it is the difference between scarlet red or simple gray. We can either re-gain our backbone or slither under a rock to hide.



Calendar Of Up-Coming Events

April 12 - 16 Homicide Investigator's Seminar Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police, Homicide Squad is proud to host the 10th Annual Advanced Homicide Investigator's Seminar. This seminar brings together the foremost Canadian and American experts in the field of Homicide Investigation. This year's event will be held at the Skydome Hotel. For further details contact D/Sgt. Tweedy at (416)324-6150 Fax (416)324-0697

April 21 - 23 Canadian Explosive Technician's Association Ottawa - Ontario

The annual conference of the Canadian Explosive Technician's Association will be held this year at the Canadian Police College in Ottawa. For further details contact Bob Shering, Peel Region Police at (416) 453-3311 Ex.347.

May 13 - 15 RadioComm '92 Montreal, Quebec

RadioComm is Canada's only trade show dedicated to mobile communications. This event will be held in the Exhibition Hall South, Place Bonaventure in Montreal. The RadioComm Association of Canada will hold its annual convention at the same time. For further information contact Peter McLean or Carole Meyer at (416) 252-7791 FAX (416) 252-9848

June 1 - 4 Traffic Crime Seminar Toronto, Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Traffic Operations will be hosting their third annual Traffic Crime Seminar. This event will include a week long series of seminars related to Hit and Run and serious accident investigations. Members attending this years event will be broken up into investigative teams and carry out a detailed investigation of a fatal Hit & Run incident. Number of attendees is limited. For further information and registration contact Christina Stambulski at (416) 324-0557 or FAX (416) 324-1902.

June 8 - 11 Drug Enforcement - 2001 -International Conference Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Force will host the Drug Enforcement International Conference in Toronto. The theme is to provide a futuristic overview of international drug enforcement problems and solutions. For further information contact: A/Det. Supt. Leo Campbell at (416) 324-0509, 447-8470 or FAX 324-0503.

June 22 - 26 O.A.C.P. 41st Annual Coference Markham - Ontario

The York Region Police Force will be hosting the 41st Annual Conference of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. Although the conference is restricted to members the trade show affiliated with the event will be open to all emergency services personnel from June 22 to 24. The event will be held at the Sheraton Hotel at Highways 404 and 7 in Markham.

June 25 - 27 Canadian Police Officers Motorcycle Championships Shannonville - Ontario

For the first time the Canadian Police Motorcycles Championships are going international. The event, to be held at the Shannonville Race Track near Bellevillie, Ontario, will be presenting the best Canadian Rider and the best International Rider. The three day event will include officers from Canada, U.S., Eire, France, Northern Ireland, Belgium and Norway. Participation will be limited to 40 riders. Members wishing to participate may call Dave Stewart at (416) 831-2013.

July 12 - 17 Asian Organized Crime Conference "Strategles for the 1990's" Calgary - Alberta

The RCMP and Calgary Police Service will be hosting the 14th International Asian Organized Crime Conference. The conference will include key-note speakers and a full agenda of social events and companion activities. Contact Darrell Wilson or Carmen McKnight at (403) 268-8530 or FAX (403) 265-6330

August 2 - 7, I.A.A.T.I. Discovery 1992 Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto area police forces will be hosting the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators 1992 training seminar. All police agencies in and around the Metropolitan Toronto area will be assisting with this international event. The convention will include seminars, workshops and exhibitor displays related to the auto theft prevention industry. Contact person is D.Sgt. Chris Hobson (416)324-6260 or Roger Overton (416)252-5215.

August 22 - 27 C.A.C.P Convention Victoria, British Columbia

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police will hold their 87th Annual convention at the Victoria Convention Centre. The trade fair will be open to all law enforcement officers from August 23 to 25.

September 21 - 25 Profile 2000 Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad will present a four day sex crimes seminar. Several experts and international key-note speakers will be featured. For further details contact Sgt. Wendy Lever at (416) 324-6060 or FAX (416) 324-0697.



Protection Of Rights Has A Price

Knowing you do not appreciate controversy in your magazine, I will merely reply to the more salient points made by T. David McComb in his letter published in your December 1991 issue.

The overwhelming point would appear to be Dr. McComb wanting police to act the way we did in the 1960's and 1970's. My policing career spans the 1970's and 1980's and the recollections I have of trying to deal with young offenders informally cover both ends of the spectrum. They were the youth and their families who recognized and appreciated a break when a minor occurrence could be kept from the formal process. They were also the youth, their parents and their lawyers who demanded due process in all matters to ensure "rights" were not violated by the police officer who accused them of an indiscretion. The obvious way to avoid the harassment of the legal profession and media was to put everything into the court forum, where a jurist could determine guilt and assess penalties.

Without going into details, I too remember the breaks I got as a child. Put in perspective, I may have had to become a lawyer because I couldn't have become a police officer if all my indiscretions resulted in charges.

Itoo believe much of the deterioration in our relationship with the public has been because we are forced into the role of the law enforcer and away from the role of peace keeper. Much about the American system is enviable but two areas I have concern with are their legal system, where everything is adversarial, and their health care system which may not adequately protect the ordinary folk from the phenomenal costs associated with both.

As we move closer to the American model, Dr. McComb and his colleagues

will force more and more matters to be settled through the courts and less and less to be mediated or conciliated. The first wave of the effect of this is the "Ascov" decision and a woefully inadequate system to deal with the load.

Finally, it is truly refreshing to see someone "from the other side" has woken up and may be starting to smell the coffee. Many of us tried to warn that the system would fail but the response was that people's rights and the protection of those rights, had no price. I have little difficulty in finding all of the protection for the criminal. I see little to protect the rights of the potential victim. The price is human suffering on both sides.

But, massive bureaucracies are perpetuated - cause and effect. Dr. McComb has seen the effect. Maybe he has looked at only one small part of the cause.

About The Author

Dan Hutt is an Inspector with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force with 22 years of experience in a broad range of policing functions. He is currently the commanding officer in charge of Traffic Support Services.

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Sharing the Truth and the Way and the Life Our Lord Jesus Christ



Police Dogs In Canada's Capital

By Andrew Lunau Smith

Ottawa area police forces are boning up on the benefits of operating a canine unit. The cities of Ottawa and Nepean are adding canine units to assist in ever increasing responsibilities of tracking missing persons or suspects, as well as detecting illicit narcotics and explosives.

"As the municipal forces get larger, the requirement for a dog starts to increase," said Const. Mark Gatien, the first Nepean officer trained in police dog services. "Ten years ago, we didn't require a dog. But now the city of Nepean is getting larger. And unfortunately the economy has a lot to do with it." Gatien added, "because the lower the economy the more crime there is. And the more crime there is, the more chance of getting broken into there is."

The dog complements all the different units of the police service, and Gatien said he's mostly on the road with the uniformed branch.

Ottawa Police Staff

Sgt. Maj Eldridge stated they also felt it was necessary to have the dogs for tracking suspects and detecting drugs.

"All major cities throughout the country now have dogs, so we figured it was about time we had them," said Eldridge.

Five Ottawa officers and five dogs completed their training last Dec. 6 at the OPP canine training facility in Gravenhurst (Ont.). "They'll be hitting the streets with their dogs and they'll be working as a team," Eldridge said.

The Ottawa force has a five platoon system, so a handler and a dog will be assigned to each one. "There will be a dog on duty 24-hours-a-day," Eldridge stated.

POUCE

Const. Amyot is one of three RCMP dog handlers in Ottawa. He said he is glad to see the new units opening in the municipal forces. "We've got three dogs here with the RCMP," Amyot said. "We've been assisting these guys (Ottawa and Nepean) every once in a while, and they saw the point of getting dogs themselves," Amyot stated. "They're starting to realize around Ottawa how useful a dog can be."

The costs of starting a canine unit were eased for both Ottawa and Nepean police by community groups. "We met with representatives of the Rideau Kiwanis Club, and they financed the entire program for the dogs," Ottawa's Staff Sgt.

Maj Eldridge said.

Constable Gatien said Nepean's startup costs included a kennel for the dog at Gatien's home and a mini van that is specially equipped with a cage for the dog. The van was donated by the Optimist's club, he added.

Gatien's salary and maintenance costs for the van also must be taken into consideration. Gatien said the budget for maintaining a police dog is \$2,500 per year, primarily for care and food.

But choosing the right police dog takes care. When it comes to dog selection, Gatien says the dogs chosen for the canine units are always male because females tend to be more possessive of their masters which can hinder their performance. "Also, problems arise when the females go into heat for six weeks of the year. They can't track during this time," Gatien said.

They look for dogs which have an initiative to fetch and bring back objects. Gatien said the dogs don't even have to bring the object back, as long as they are interested and curious enough to chase what you've thrown.

Another test involves the dog's reac-

tion to a loud sound. Gatien says a starters pistol is fired behind the dog. The dog can be startled, but if his reaction is to turn and see where the noise came from, it shows he is curious and is a good trait. If the dog cowers or tries to run away, he won't be a good choice, although Gatien says he could be trained to get over that fear.

The final tests involve X rays of the dog's hips and elbows to ensure the dog is healthy and free from arthritis or early signs of joint degeneration, since these ailments only shorten the usefulness of the dog.

Gatien said the training and everyday

work that the dog must go through involves a lot of climbing and jumping, and any degeneration would be escalated.

Once the dog has been chosen, the dog and the handler attend a 14-week training program taught by the OPP. Thor, a spirited two-year-old male German Shepherd, started working with Gatien, July 4. They completed the intensive 14-week training program June 29 at the OPP canine training facilities.

Gatien said a bonding period occurs during the first week, where the pair are free to get to know each other by playing games and going for long walks. After this, the team enters a two week period of obedience training.

Gatien explained the dog learns to associate the leash with what they are expected to do. Thor knows a leather leash is for obedience training, a ten-foot nylon lead is for tracking people, and a five-foot nylon leash keys him for drug searches.

The obedience training is intensive, and involves teaching the commands of sit, stay, heel, come and down. Gatien distinguishes between vicious dogs and aggressive dogs; vicious dogs bite randomly and out of fear, aggressive dogs are trained to build up excitement and aggression. This is often accomplished through playing games where the dog is always allowed to win.

Gatien stressed that aggression is an important part of the training. You want the dog to keep going. With a show dog, you train it to be obedient and passive, with a tracking dog he is obedient but active. After obedience training the dog is taught tracking for the remaining three months.

Training began for Nepean's unit with a simple exercise where Const. Gatien (the handler) would run along the edge of densely wooded bush. Thor was held by the handler's instructor while Gatien ran for maybe 50 yards, jumped, waved and enticed Thor to go to him, then Gatien ran straight into the woods to hide. The handler would then release Thor, with the command "find him" and the dog would run to where Gatien went into the bush, but using his eyes the whole time. When he got close, Gatien would jump out to praise him as a reward.

After doing this exercise five or six times, the dog starts to understand there's a scent involved and then you see the dog puts his nose to the ground almost immediately after the handler releases him, Gatien said.

This exercise is repeated with Gatien becoming the handler and another officer as the person to be found. The tracks get more complicated, with more turns, longer distances, and new scents introduced which cross the path the dog is expected to follow. The dog is always encouraged to be aggressive and is rewarded with praise at the end of every track.

Dogs track people by three scents primarily: dead body cells, which are constantly falling off us, clothing smells, and broken vegetation left behind when we walk or run.

But even the dog comes with its own technical difficulties. These scents are affected by temperature, wind and moisture, which allows these elements to linger. And scents are subject to contamination by others as well; a busy area such as a shopping mall makes it virtually impossible to track someone.

Gatien says the ideal situation would

be to track someone who has fled from a warehouse at 4 a.m. on a rainy morning, where the only scent around is likely to be the suspect's, and there is no chance of contamination.

"But on a hot summer day at about 30 degrees and 60 percent humidity, you're lucky if you've got one and a half hours. If you're tracking on just pavement, thats cut down to about 30 minutes," Gatien said.

Gatien said Thor gives him signals by his body language. "I can tell if he's on a track or not just by how strong he's pulling. When he's wandering around and trying to pick up a track, I just stay calm and let him pick it up.

"But when he's picked up a track...you'll be wandering along and all of a sudden 'bang,' and I have to hold him back and lean backwards when I'm walking because he's pulling so hard, otherwise he'll make me either start running or trip over myself.

"It makes you feel good when you know he's on a track and you know you're after somebody," Gatien stated.

Gatien and Thor are dispatched while



they are on the road and from home. Gatien said he has been called out of his home an average of three to four times a week. He has a pager and is effectively "on call" 24-hours-a-day.

Thor lives at Gatien's home so the officer doesn't have to pick up the dog or the van at the police station, and on call responses can be executed efficiently. And Gatien said he is still explaining proper procedure for working with a canine team to the rest of the force.

"Officers have been very good at containing crime scenes and not contaminating anything, so I can go in there and almost track somebody from start to finish." Thor also makes it a lot safer for the uniformed branch; an unarmed suspect is going be hesitant to attack with the dog present.

"They're more afraid of the dog than they are of a gun," Gatien said, "because although they know we won't shoot them, they don't know what the dog might do." Gatien explained if they know a suspect is armed, he will have an officer from their containment team as a back up for him.

"They will be watching ahead while I'm reading the dog," Gatien said. Thor is also learning to detect illegal drugs with a new "seek" command, and he will soon return to the OPP facility for formal training. Const. Gatien provided me with a demonstration of Thor's developing skills in seeking drugs.

Gatien had hidden some marijuana in a small filing cabinet in a meeting room at Nepean Police headquarters. The room had a large conference table in the middle, surrounded by a full complement of chairs. On one wall was a unit of lockers, on another was a series of cubby hole mail slots. On the floor were about a dozen attach cases and suitcases.

Thor inspected the floor around the meeting table, sniffing table surfaces, drawers, chairs and the cases. Thor even stopped to inspect this strange guest in the room. Standing on his hind legs and putting his paws on my right shoulder, he was tall enough to look me straight in the eyes and give a loud sniff. I tightened my grip on my camera and smiled awkwardly. Gatien told Thor I was 'okay,' and the massive canine was down and investigating another part of the room almost immediately.

Thor inhaled and exhaled like a bel-



lows. He could be heard most clearly, and he was visibly excited and anxious to find something for his master. But a pause at a garbage can indicated Thor had been momentarily distracted. "He loves coffee," Gatien explained, again prompting Thor to move on.

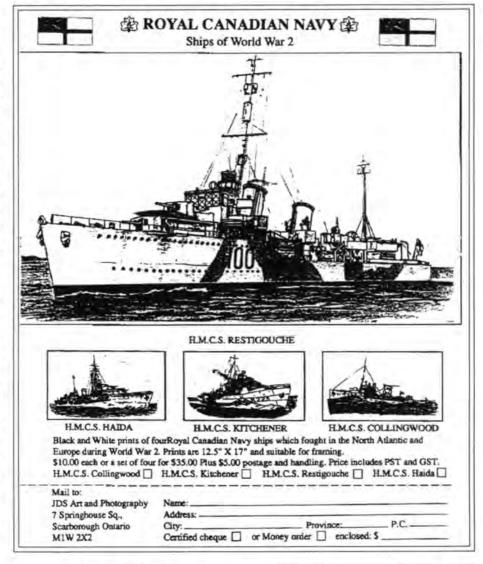
Gatien keeps a close watch on what Thor has sniffed, and brings him back to places he may have paused at or missed entirely. The two work as a team, and Gatien's focus right now is to train Thor on the new scents of illegal drugs. "He's still a little immature at this," Gatien said,

as Thor came very close to where the marijuana was hidden.

Eventually Thor caught the scent and jumped on top of a desk, barking and pawing at the metal filing cabinet. All the while Gatien raised his voice to get Thor even more excited and aggressive, and finally Thor pawed open the drawer so Gatien could remove the substance.

Thorwas immediately praised, patted and given a reward: a black, odd-shaped rubbertoy which bounces unpredictably. This toy presents a challenge for the dog that he can overcome quickly, building his confidence but also allowing him to "wind down."

As I left, Thor's black toy was taken away, and Thor knew it was time to get back to work. He obediently climbed into his cage built in the back of a specially designed mini van, awaiting his master's command. Thor is always ready to serve and to protect.



Deaf Person's Right To Counsel Not Breached By Police

Regina Vs. Beernink

The Ontario Court of Appeal ruled recently that a deaf accused's Charter Right to counsel was not broken because he did not get to speak to a lawyer. The ruling went on to say the officers arresting the accused did everything reasonable under the circumstances to assist him.

An Ontario Provincial Police Officer, upon stopping the accused's car, detected an odour of an alcoholic beverage on the breath of the accused. Upon demanding the accused supply a sample of breath into an approved screening device it was found he was unable to hear. The officer contacted another officer to attend who could help with sign language.

Between writing notes and signing the message was clearly received by the accused and his test resulted in a "Fail" reading. The accused was taken to the Strathroy Detachment and the officers attempted to contact fourteen area lawyers on behalf of the accused. They were finally able to get hold of one lawyer in London, Ontario, but communication was not satisfactory.

By this time the officers found they had only 23 minutes to take the mandatory Breathalyzer tests before the two-hour statute required by the Criminal Code ran out. They decided to demand the accused supply these samples. He complied with the demand and blew over the legal limit.

The accused was convicted by a lower court but appealed on the grounds his Charter Right to counsel was breached. The defence pointed out the officers had two extra duties to perform, as laid out by the Supreme Court, in addition to in-

forming the accused of his Right to Counsel. The first was to permit the accused a reasonable opportunity to exercise the right to retain and instruct counsel and the second was to refrain from attempting to elicit evidence from the accused until he had exercised his Right to consultation.

The Ontario Court of Appeal dismissed the defence's argument. The court stated "It is hard to imagine what more the police could have done save continue to call numbers in the yellow pages. The Chief justice says that a detainee must be reasonably diligent in the exercise of his rights and if he is not the correlative duty imposed upon the police would be suspended." The court concluded this was the case in this matter.

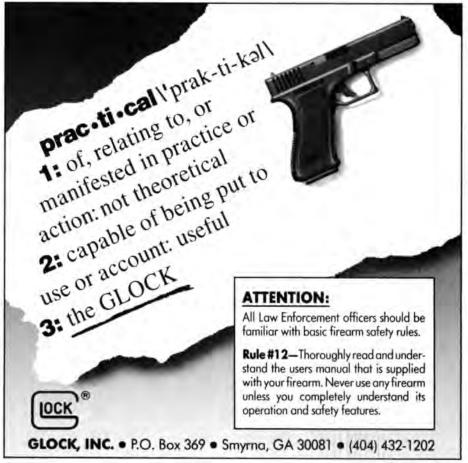
Now Here's An Offer You Can't Refuse

Blue Line Magazine is offering five free issues of the magazine to people new to the proffession and students.

This offer is on-going and a policy of the magazine. If you have less than one year with any law enforcement agency or are a student enrolled in any college or university course related to law enforcement you qualify. In addition if you are an instructor at any of these institutions or agency's college, you can get your subscription free by encouraging new members and students to take advantage of this offer.

Simply send along your address information, agency or college, and when you were appointed. We will book you for the next five issues free of charge. If you wish to continue subsribing pay the invoice you get. If you do not wish to continue don't pay it and we will stop.

Instructors can send their information on college letterhead to qualify for an ongoing free subscription.



The Firing Line: By James Dalueg



How Accessible Is Your Equipment?

This month we are going to look into the topic of equipment accessibility. The objective can be summed up simply as preparedness, which according to the Concise Oxford Dictionary means "readiness, especially in preparations for possible hostilities. How prepared are you to deal with any situation that may

arise?

It's after midnight, winter, the temperature is just a few clicks above freezing. You are patrolling a main highway in your jurisdiction. Traffic is moderate to heavy. Youve stopped a motor vehicle for high speed driving in an erratic manner. You exit your scout car... now imagine yourself wrestling with an extremely agitated individual you've just arrested for impaired driving and assault. Your citizen is 5'11" tall and a solid 190 pounds and isnt too impressed with your 'opinion' of his ability to operate a motor vehicle.

The Fight's On!

The citizen is trying his best to push you into oncoming traffic; the struggle continues to the hood of the scout car. Fortunately he hits the hood first, stomach down. With a considerable amount of effort you manage to somehow apply a double arm lock, but he continues to fight. He's tense, coiled and ready to break away the moment you provide an opening. Suddenly you get a bright idea! Time for the handcuffs....hello handcuffs!

The darn handcuffs are in their pouch on the back of the belt, which is under the jacket, which is done up...Not a good beginning, but let's continue it a step further.

A third party becomes involved. Where did this guy come from? As soon as the altercation started with the driver. all thoughts of the vehicle vanished. Was there any more in there? The second citizen who approaches is your physical twin and you're still tied up with the

Common sense and basic academy training tells you that you call for back up at the first hint of trouble, especially when you are alone. In this case the night was going by quietly and you slipped into 'relax mode'. Now your thinking that



three's definitely a crowd and call for back up. Correct? Isn't that one of the primary reasons for carrying a portable radio... hello radio!

Your head keeps snapping over from bad guy number one, who is really not appreciating the flavour of the paint on your scout car hood, to the potential bad guy number two who keeps getting closer and closer. Your eyes lock in on the portable radio, but it's not in your jacket pocket or on your belt. It's staring at you from between the seats on the other side of the windshield inside the scout car.

As stupid as I was to get myself into the just described situation, I was very fortunate to have a number of advantages.

First of all, my physical size of 6'3" and weight of 240 pounds was an advantage. In this case I was stronger than the antagonist and was able to eventually overwhelm him. There was nothing graceful nor skillful about it. As we all know, physical size does not always mean superior strength.

Secondly, I was able to tie up his arms

and hamper his ability to successfully fight back. This was good.

And thirdly, I was very lucky to have a citizen drive by with a cellular phone who called the cavalry.

Lesson Learned

When you have your compliant accused physically restrained, you'll now want to apply the cuffs. This stage is important, perhaps even critical. If you

> have to let go of an arm or a head, with one of your arms to search for your cuffs, you are giving up as much as fifty percent of your control. This of course depends on what type of control technique or take down maneuver employed. Compound the problem by adding a third party, and your attention is now being divided between the accused, the cuffs and the third party. You are putting yourself into a potentially dangerous position. So now I keep my cuffs in my front pocket when wearing a jacket. The same goes for my speedloaders, but that's another article.

Another reason for having your portable radio with you, especially at night, is the very real possibility of being struck by a car 'fail to remain' style.

You could be seriously injured and unable to return to your scout car to use the radio. It could be minutes or longer before another motorist passes by and stops Depending on where you work in Canada, it could be minutes or hours before your are found by fellow officers. (Did you even advise your dispatch of your location?)

For an officer to become proficient he must practice. This is especially true of defensive tactics and firearms. It is of little consequence if you can perfect your technique in the sterile conditions of most classrooms and police ranges, then suit up into your heavy winter uniform and hit the road where something happens and you fail to respond as planned.

Dont get me wrong on this. Practice is vital, but the old saying "practice makes perfect" just doesnt cut it anymore. The statement "perfect practice makes perfect" is more in line with the requirements.



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The original photograph of this picture showed white ridges on a dark background. A police photographer copied the image with PolaPan, then printed the PolaPan slide onto conventional photographic paper to reverse the print.





These type 55 photos show that the suspect's sneaker matches a print found at the crime scene.

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Advanced Homicide Investigator's Seminar Is North America's Best

This seminar brings together today's foremost Canadian and American experts in the field of homicide investigation and related disciplines, for a week of advanced study. It also provides a forum for the exchange of information between attendees that has been proven to enhance individual knowledge and skills.

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Force, Homicide Squad is proud to host the 10th Annual Advanced Homicide Investigators' Seminar from April 12 to 16 at the Toronto Skydome Hotel.

This year's seminar is a refinement of a decade of previous successful seminars. This is built on a framework which will focus on current homicide crime trends, technological advances and crime scene analysis and interpretation. The presentation of unique, complex and high profile case studies will allow all that attend the benefit of witnessing the case development, techniques utilized and problems encountered during each investigation.



D.N.A. Evidence

Apanel of experts will update attendees on what is new with D.N.A. with discussion regarding a number of defences that have been advanced in this field. This includes an examination of serial killer Allan Legere, who murdered four victims

in New Brunswick. The success of this prosecution is directly related to the admission of D.N.A. evidence. This evidence was unsuccessfully attacked by defence experts.

Out Of The Blue By David Bluestein Hey, Hey,... Put that thing away! THAT'S POLICE ERUTALITY Awid Bluestein

Police Use Of Deadly Force

Supervisory Special Agent John C. Hall is a twenty-two year veteran of the F.B.I. and a recognized expert in the field of Police Use of Deadly Force. He has a law degree from the University of Louisville and is a member of the Bar in the State of Kentucky.

Special Agent Hall has served in the F.B.I. Academy, Legal instruction Unit for over ten years and three years as Chief of The Firearms Training Unit. He is currently involved in training and the writing of F.B.I. policy on this subject, which places him at the leading edge of new developments in the field as they affect the investigator, the organization and its members.

Special Agent Hall has had numerous articles published regarding Police Use of Deadly Force and has reviewed several hundred such cases. He has participated in and made numerous presentations at national conferences and seminars.

Statement Analysis Techniques

Detective Sergeant Michael Boyd has been a member of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force for the past twentytwo years, including ten years spent working in the Homicide Squad.

Mike is a graduate of the F.B.I. Academy and has been lecturing across North America since 1985 on various criminal investigation topics and is a consultant to Canadian and American Law Enforcement agencies. His presentation will focus on statement analysis techniques as they relate to witnesses or suspects. Statement analysis is a relatively new technique within the police community and is a valuable asset in any investigation.

Crime Scene Analysis

Lieutenant Rod Englert has been a member of the Multnomah County Sherrif's Office in Portland, Oregon since 1969. He has conducted more than 250 training seminars covering over 3,000 contact hours to law enforcement personnel in the United States and Canada. Lt. Englert is a nationally recognized expert in Homicide Investigation and Blood Spatter Interpretation Analysis.

Asian Crime

Defective Marcus Frank is a twelve year veteran of the Westminister Police Department in the State of California. Detective Frank has spent eleven of his twelve years in Asian Crime Investigation in a community which has one of the largest Vietnamese business populations in the United States.

Defective Frank has addressed numerous conferences on Asian Crime and is a member of the International Association of Asian Crime Investigation. He has extensive knowledge of this Criminal element and his presentation will be invaluable for delegates wishing to familiarize themselves with the Asian Gang phenomenon.

Detective Dave Brownell has served for ten years on the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. He is a graduate of the University of Western Ontario and prior to joining the Force he was a teacher in the West Indies for four years.

Defective Brownell has worked with the Homicide Squad on several recent Asian Homicides. Prior to this he was the Officer in Charge of a Special Task Force in the Toronto Chinatown area. He is a member of the International Association of Asian Crime Investigation.

Child Homicides

Separate presentations will explore the unique forensic pathology and the psychological motivating factors associated with child homicides.

High Profile Case Presentation

ARTHUR SHAW CROSS CASE

An examination and review concerning the investigation into the murder of ten prostitutes in the Rochester, New York area.

COLIN THATCHER CASE

During 1984 a prominent Saskatchewan member of Parliament was found quilty of the murder of his ex-wife. This fascinating circumstantial case will be presented by the Chief Prosecutor who was assigned to the case minutes after the discovery of the deceased.

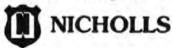
CHARLES STEWART CASE

In 1989 Charles Stewart murdered his pregnant wife on the streets of Boston Massachusetts. He claimed a black man was responsible for the shooting. This case received International media coverage. The investigation culminated after the suicide of Mr. Stewart. It was then determined that he in fact had killed his wife.

For further information and registration contact D/Sgt. Tweedy (416) 324-6150 or Fax (416)324-0697

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Editors: Gary M. Chayko, LL.M., Edward D. Gulliver, LL.B. and Donald V. Macdougall, LL.M., Assistant Crown Attorney

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Ease Off Lower Court Rulings

I enjoy your magazine very much. It is very interesting and informative for all officers across Canada.

Ido, however, have one suggestion. I enjoy your case law studies. The Courts of Appeal, District Court and Supreme Court of Canada decisions are very important to police officers. Provincial Court decisions are only important in the jurisdiction of the local police. For this reason I don't think Provincial Court decisions should be included in your magazine.

Thanks

- Name with held

Editor's Notes

I have to agree with this letter and we're glad you pointed this out. Perhaps placing them under the title of "Case Law" is not really proper and in future we will place them under regular story headlines. Unlike the higher courts this type of case law does not have any weight beyond its ability to sway the minds of other judges and create reasonable doubts.

We have generally selected case law that we feel is significant to the front line officer or has some factor that is instructional or demonstrates the manner in which a procedure should be performed. We do not put in case law that is only significant to judges or lawyers.

We try to determine the validity of the ruling and how it is likely to survive the higher courts scrutiny. In many instances we have added a final note as to how serious members should take this ruling.

This letter is fair commentary and we will make the appropriate changes in the future.

Wants News From Down East

I have been an RCMP member for five years and really enjoy reading your publication. I look forward to each issue and read it from cover to cover.

I find the section on new products very informative and have been in contact with some companies, every time receiving prompt responses.

I realize your publication hails from Ontario but would it be possible to include stories or articles which pertain to Eastern Canada as well as RCMP and Municipal forces.

Please keep up the good work and looking forward to another year of informative reading.

G.J. Blinn -Fredericton, New Brunswick

Editor's Notes

If we get the news we print it! No politics involved but it must be clean and positive to the profession and/or entertaining. Bitching is kept to a minimum. (We get enough of that from the public press). Thanks for the kind words!

Thanks For The Cover

Thank you for featuring the Nova Scotia anti-drinking/driving campaign as the cover of your December edition. Our province recorded what we believe was a thankful and memorable first... a holiday season without alcohol-related traffic fatalities.

For those who crunch numbers, Nova Scotia has 4 military Police Units, 26 municipal police departments, and about 50 RCMP detachments. Population of Nova Scotia is about 850,000.

Our Christmas stats are as follows: 793 Sobriety Checkpoints conducted during December; 87,052 drivers checked; 288 drinking/driving charges laid province-wide at checkpoints and during regular patrols.

Total charge stats for the year are not complete, (February 2) but it appears we are looking at another year of decrease, somewhere in the vicinity of 2 percent.

Dick James Countermeasures Coordinator Department of Attorney General Province of Nova Scotia

Case Law Coverage Is Great

I find your publication very informative and a pleasure to read. I look forward to receiving each new issue and read your magazine cover to cover when it arrives. In particular your coverage of Case Law decisions is excellent!

M.P. Stach Clearbrook, British Columbia

B.C. Has Lots Of Case Law

I read your magazine cover to cover when it arrives. I especially enjoy the Case Law material. I find it interesting that a great deal of the cases affecting our work come out of the area I work in. (British Columbia)

On another note have you considered placing change of address notices in a small corner of your publication?

John MacDonald White Rock, British Columbia

Editor's Notes

B.C. is a beautiful province that seems to act like a vacuum cleaner for the criminal justice system in Ontario. You guys are welcome to them! Unfortunately drug money pays for a lot of appeals. Now you know the rest of the story.

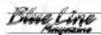
RE: Change of address notices - we dont want to compete with Canada Posts Address Change Cards.

Corrections Officer's News

Very good publication. I expect to make good use of each one. Would be interested to see articles on correctional centers across Canada, as I am a Correctional Officer in B.C. for the Province.

Editor's Notes

We have a good number of Correctional Officers who subscribe. It would be nice to hear about this type of job and the work involved. What do police and corrections have in common? What perceptions do they have of each others job? Okay... GO FOR IT!



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We research and present case law that's of practical use to you on the job. Facts! Not fiction.

And just in case we run the risk of getting too serious, Tony MacKinnon and Dave Sills make sure that every issue offers a look at the business from the lighter side.

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...news beat...news beat...news beat...

Liars Difficult To Identify

People are not as adept at catching others in a lie as they'd like to think they are, say a host of psychologists. Many mannerisms are interpreted to mean something that really has nothing to do with the speaker's intentions. Additionally, people whose jobs call for the detection of falsehoods do no better in reading many non-verbal clues than laymen.

According to Dr. Paul Ekinan, a psychologist at the University of California at San Francisco, "The great majority of us are easily misled. Many of us just dont know what clues to rely on." Basically, it is extremely difficult to tell if someone is lying, and someone's confidence in their hypothesis bears no correlation with the accuracy of their suppositions. Many other traits that are normally ascribed to people because of "body language" are also misrepresented.

"Surprisingly, professionals like detectives and judges, who have a lot at stake, are no better than anyone else at catching lies," said Dr. Ekman. He tested 509 people to see if they could tell which of ten people on videotape were lying. Included in the 509 testees were 34 Secret Service officers, 60 federal polygraphers, 126 police detectives, 110 court judges and 67 psychiatrists. Only the Secret Service participants, as a group, had an even somewhat significantly higher than 50 percent chance at fingering the liars.

Dr. Miles Patterson, editor of the Journal of Abnormal Behaviour said, "Most nonverbal behavior does not have a specific psychological meaning apart from its context. Mannerisms in and of themselves generally have no particular meaning."

Ekman stresses that confidence has nothing to do with a person's ability to tell someone is lying. "At the start of the course I give everyone the test of how well they detect lies. It's quite sobering for them to see they can't trust their own judgments," said Ekman. "The most important message is to be more cautious about assuming you know when a lie is

being told." There are ways to improve lie-detecting ability slightly. Patterson said, "The best way to tell if someone is lying is to look for discrepancies, such as between a persons tone of voice and his gestures."

Dr. Bella De Paulo, a psychologist at the University of Virginia, dispelled the age-old theory of the "shifty-eyed" liar. De Paulo discovered in a study that the average person lying maintained as much eye contact as someone telling the truth.

Other assumptions people make on the basis of body language, eye movement and facial expressions are also misleading. Dr. Robert Gifford, who has studied this topic, said "People read much into nonverbal cues that just arent there, while missing much that is." Gifford cited many job interviewers who hire people for the wrong reasons. He said that while social skills are easily perceived in an interview, and many times misinterpreted to mean the applicant is hard-working, motivation is almost impossible to ascertain in an interview. "People who gesture a lot and look you in the eye are perceived to be more dominant, but that is not the case," said Gifford. "A more accurate cue is usually missed: during conversations like these, dominant people fiddle with things much less than do less dominant people." Dr. Patterson said many dominant people do not exhibit flagrantly attentive eye contact. "It's actually the reverse." he said. "The more submissive partner has to attend more to the dominant one." Hence the less dominant will establish more eve contact.

Italian Police Rivalry Results in Officer's Death

Rivalry between two of Italy's main police forces has resulted in the death of a Carabinieri officer by state police during a stake-out on car thieves.

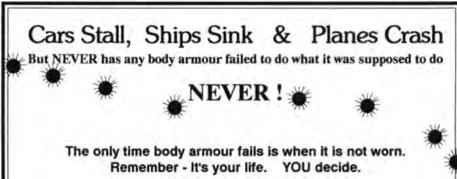
A sergeant in the Carabinieri, a defence ministry police force, was shot dead while in plain clothes by an officer of the state police who are responsible to the interior ministry.

Both agencies had been involved in the same stake-out near Padua in northern Italy. Apparently both agencies did not communicate properly about the criminal activity and the sergeant died in a hail of gunfire when members of the State Police realized he was armed.

In the bitter dispute that followed the State Police insisted the sergeant had ignored repeated warnings of "Police, Halt or we shoot." The Carabinieri denied this and said they had sent an audio tape message to the State Police telling them about their activity in the area. The State Police denied receiving the tape.

The Italian government is presently organising a new joint force to be know as the DIA which will amalgamate the State Police, Carabinieri and fiscal police.

Over the past ten years several incidents have resulted in the deaths of officers due to mistaken identity. In other situations brawls have broken out between members of the agencies. Meanwhile the criminal element enjoy the show.



Blue Line

...news beat...news beat...news beat...

Program Is A Senior's Safety Net

Since September 1990 the Co-Op City apartments in the Bronx, New York, have been using an innovative program that may be the wave of the future in security and law enforcement. The "Are You OK?" program is a computerized telephone system that quickly and easily ascertains an individual's well-being. "The concept is simple," said Bruce Johnson, owner of Northland Innovation Corporation and designer of the idea. "It assumes you're OK if you're able to answer the telephone. When the computer calls and gets no answer, police then go out and find out why." The "Are You OK?" system is online in 120 cities in the United States and Canada.

The system does not require extensive manpower to operate, and cuts down the number of false alarms in alerting the police. The computer-placed call asks an individual: "Good Morning. Are you OK? If you're having a problem hang up immediately and dial 911. If youre OK all you have to do is hang up your telephone. Have a nice day."

If no one answers the first call, three more calls are placed at 45-minute intervals automatically. If after the fourth call there has been no answer, the police are alerted and a computer prints out the person's address, medical history and next of kin.

In Co-Op City and most other places the system is set up to serve older people. Seniors can voluntarily sign up for the program. Seniors choose a time they want to be called each day and must notify the management if they will not be there. "It may happen once that a senior forgets, but it never happens twice, because theyre mortified when that squad car shows up," Johnson said. The program is designed to be a security measure, but it has saved a few lives of incapacitated seniors. Johnson cautions: "It doesnt replace any programs cities have in place to take care of seniors. It's meant to be a safety net."

Police Futurists Group Now A Reality

The Society of Police Futurists (PFI), first conceived of at the April 1991 International Symposium on the Future of Law Enforcement, is now a reality. Membership in this unique professional police organization will be open initially to three categories of law enforcement officers: symposium delegates and speakers, graduates of the FBI National Academy's Futures course and graduates of California's Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training Command College.

The steering committee met in June 1991 at Westinghouse Electric (PFIs corporate sponsor) in Baltimore, and produced a mission statement, organizational goals and a 20-year action plan.

PFI's Executive Board members are: President Tom Reding (Deputy Chief, St. Paul, Minn. Police Department), Constitution and By-Laws; First Vice President Rich Mulhall (Captain, Bloomfield, Conn. Police Department), Technology and Database; Second Vice President Chuck Bozza (Commander, Irvine, Calif. Police Department), Publications and Liaison; Third Vice President Jim Hobbs (Assistant Chief, Tucson, Atiz. Police Department), Membership and Elections; and Fourth Vice President Dan Arkenau (Lieutenant, Cincinnati, Ohio Division of Police), Education and Programs.

Serving as Advisor to the Executive Board is Dr. Bill Tafoya, creator of the nation's first master's and Ph.D.-level law enforcement-specific Futures courses. Formerly of the FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit, Dr. Tafoya recently transferred to the San Francisco office of the FBI.

Membership information may be obtained from PFI's Secretariat office: Mr. William P. Canty, Westinghouse Law Enforcement Systems, P.O. Box 746 (MS 8880), Baltimore, MD 21203; telephone: (301) 712-1378; Fax: (301) 712-1382.

Moscow Airport Haven For Thieves

Moscow's Sheremetyevo International Airport has by far the highest crime levels in the city, with 509 offences recorded last year.

A report released last month claimed police averaged up to five employee ar-

rests per day. Police report the rich flow of Western goods into the airport's warehouses makes it irresistible for thieves.

Six search squads and 12 investigative teams have been formed to combat the problem.



FLASHES
By Tony MacKinnon

"Great entry, but I think we're suppose to open the door first!



Bleve Live

Consent in fights can still bring conviction

Regina Vs. Jobidon

The Supreme Court of Canada ruled an accused still committed a criminal offence of assault regardless of the fact both parties agreed to have a fight.

This case goes back to 1986 when two men left a Sudbury Bar to settle a dispute in the parking lot by agreeing to a fist fight. The accused in this case struck the victim several times in rapid succession and the victim fell onto the hood of a car and collapsed to the ground unconscious. He was rushed to hospital where he later died of the injury to the head. The accused was charged with manslaughter and was later convicted in an Ontario Court.

The accused defended himself by pointing out the deceased and himself had consented to the fight and that the Criminal Code permits this type of activity. The ruling considered Section 265(1)(a) as it relates to 265(3). The Criminal Code states "A person commits an assault when... without consent...he applies force intentionally to that other person...". Before this latest ruling an assault conviction could not be registered if the court believed both parties consented to the fight either implied or directly. Traditionally most courts refused to convict for instances where both parties played in a rough sport such as hockey

or football if the aggression was within the bounds of customary norms for the sport.

Formany years courts across the country fell on both sides of this issue with Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan holding a stricter attitude towards consensual fights which caused bodily harm. New Brunswick, Alberta and Quebec have traditionally felt the consenting to assault one another was basically a wide open defence against convictions.

In the Supreme Court of Canada ruling it was determined there is a line by which an accused can not receive the protection of consent to fight. In making its ruling the court considered case law and common law going back several centuries. The ruling finally decided that the exceptions within the Criminal Code were not meant to be a defence against causing severe bodily harm to another person.

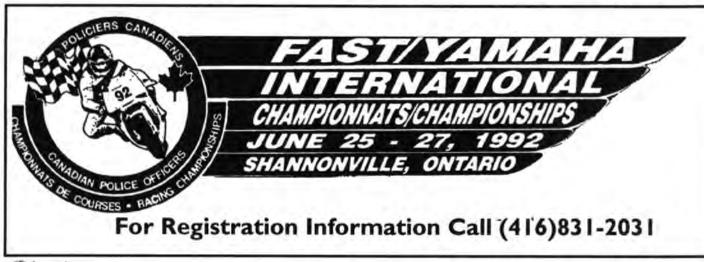
Mr. Justice Gonthier pointed out that "Our social norms no longer correlate strength of character with prowess at fisticuffs. Indeed, when we pride ourselves for making positive ethical and social strides, it tends to be on the basis of our developing reason." The Justice ruled that aggressive people would only be encouraged not to use reason to settle disputes and use fights as their first means of dispute settlement if the defence of

consent had no limitations.

As a guideline the court pointed out section 267(2) of the Criminal Code where it states the determining factor for determining consent would be the degree of bodily harm inflicted and what, under the circumstances, was reasonable. Simply put the court determined any hurt or injury to the complainant that interferes with the health or comfort of the complainant and that is more than merely transient or trifling.

The ruling agreed that although the victim agreed to a hand to hand combat with the accused it was not a matter of wanting a fight to the death. Nor would the victim or the accused consider they would be willing to risk permanent disability when agreeing to a fight. Hockey players, likewise, would not enter a game with the intent of killing or maining another player or risk being killed or mained for the sake of the game. The court ruled this type of consent is far from the intent of the Criminal Code's exceptions in section 265(3).

This ruling is now binding across the country and persons willing to engage in overly aggressive behaviour will have to learn how to limit the amount of force they use or find another way of settling their disputes. If death or grevous harm results from the fight then the accused will be held responsible for the end result.



Supreme Court rules on Cause Disturbance

For the first time the Supreme Court of Canada has ruled on the offence of Cause Disturbance and in this ruling the accused was found not guilty. The ruling sheds light on several factors regarding the offence that has for many years been unclear.

In this Nova Scotia case evidence revealed the accused man came out of his house and stood on the veranda and began yelling obscenities at his neighbour across the street. The 79 year-old accused was upset by the neighbours constant noise while working on cars in a driveway auto repair business. After a second incident, which the judge described as "a string of epithets revealing an impressive command of the obscene vernacular", charges of Causing a Disturbance were brought.

The Provincial Court convicted the accused and the Nova Scotia Supreme Court refused to hear the matter. The Supreme Court, however, decided to hear the case.

In the January decision Madam Justice Beverley McLachlin ruled that for a conviction of Cause Disturbance, "There must be an externally manifested disturbance of the public peace, in the sense of interference with the ordinary use of the premises by the public." She continued

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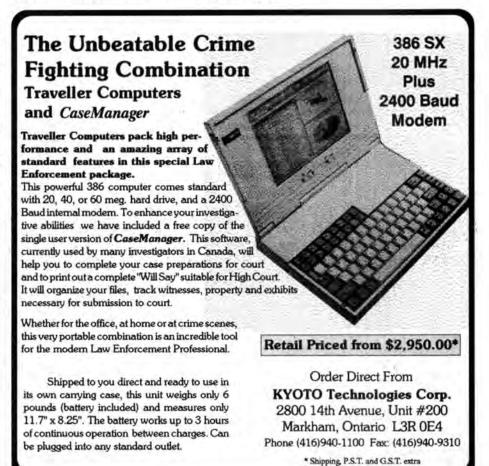
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I2A-4981 Hwy.7 East, Ste.254 Markham, Ontario L3R 1N1 by saying the disturbance may consist "of the (act) itself, as in the case of a fight interfering with the peaceful use of a barroom, or it may flow as a consequence of the act as where shouting and swearing produce a scuffle."

The ruling stated the act need not be great and it might be as little as distracting others from their work. But it must be present and it must be externally manifested. In other words the disturbance can not come from a crowd cheering or jeering at a sporting event.

In throwing out the charges the Supreme Court ruled there was no evidence brought forth at trial to show the use of the premises (ie. the auto repair business) was disturbed nor was there any evidence of the complainant or anyone else being affected by the accused's language. The Supreme Court stated the complainant was annoyed and upset at the accused's conduct but it had no effect on his ability to continue on with his business. If evidence indicated the complainant or his customers left the area due to the actions of the accused it may very well have gone the other way.

All seven judges of the Supreme Court agreed with Madam Justice McLachlin's decision and is viewed as a balance between the individual's freedom to self expression and the public's right to peace and tranquility. The court ruled that due to the way the law was constructed and previous case law decisions, the balance weighed in favour of freedom of expression.



Systems In Review

High-Speed Fingerprint Processing

Printrak International brings fingerpints into 21st Century

Note: This series is intended to introduce the law enforcement community to computer hardware and software systems that could enhance the day to day operations of the agency. These articles are, for the most part, un-edited and written by the companies themselves. Due to this they may read with a certain bias that leans toward the product. Readers are advised this column is not an independent review nor an endorsement of these products by Blue Line Magazine.

Designed for maximum performance

The Printrak system is designed to help your latent print examiner maximize his/her "riminal identification - or "hit"-rates. Ir. order to accomplish this, the hardware and software systems are extremely easy to use and require minimal

training. Your examiner can begin processing latent prints and tenprint cards within hours of being introduced to the system.

Printrak has introduced a number of unique features which yield consistently superior performance.

Automatic Classification Printrak's powerful image processor measures core-delta distance and encodes pattern type automatically. This frees your examiner to concentrate on crime scene and other identification work.

Gray-Scale Fingerprint Images Pure black-and-white (binary) images frequently allow important data to "drop out" of the image. By using gray-scale Images, Printrak systems give the examiner more detailed data to permit identification of fragmentary prints.

<u>Ridge Contour Analysis</u> Printrak's proprietary, state-of-the-art image processor performs sophisticated analysis of fingerprint ridge data. This prevents the introduction of false information from smudged or poorly inked areas of the print into the permanent fingerprint record.

Direct Latent Encoding An optical scanner captures the latent print without

any manual preprocessing. This eliminates the time and cost associated with the photographic enlargement of the print, tracing and size reduction required by some other systems.

<u>Print Enhancement</u> Poor quality tenprints are enhanced automatically on the Printrak system. Latent prints can also be enhanced under direct operator control.

<u>Core-Independent</u> <u>Matching</u>
Printrak's unique, proprietary system for matching prints has been painstakingly developed and continually updated since its introduction. Consequently, users are able to achieve matches from partial prints in spite of missing core and delta information.

A flexible system that fits your agency's needs

Printrak offers a variety of different equipment, from the high performance ORION series to the more affordable HUNTER series. This allows virtually any law enforcement or government agency to match its needs and budget with an appropriate Printrak system. No other company in the AFIS industry gives you this kind of flexibility because no other company is more responsive to its customers' needs.

The ORION Series

Printrak's top-of-the-line ORION series offers maximum performance in a modular system format. This allows your AFIS to grow and expand as your needs increase and funding becomes available.

The ORION series is comprised of equipment manufactured by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC), the second largest maker of computer products in the world.

This assures you of the finest state-of-

the-art computer equipment with the ongoing availability of leadingedge upgrades.

The HUNTER Series

Printrak's HUNTER series is a sophisticated, yet low cost system that puts AFIS within the reach of virtually every law enforcement and government agency with a fingerprint file. Matching performance levels to the demands of smaller agencies, the HUNTER series provides a full range of AFIS capabilities.

Like the ORION series, HUNTER is modular in design and can expand along with user needs. Most importantly, however, HUNTER is fully compatible with the ORION series. This allows users to interface with a central or large regional Printrak system, while at the same time providing a fully functional, local AFIS capability.

Printrak has been working with law enforcement and governmental agencies for many years, responding to customer needs and solving the most challenging problems in the AFIS field.

In addition to achieving an impressive number of technological firsts,



Printrak has developed both high-performance and low-cost systems which are capable of expanding to meet the user's future needs.

Service and Training Support

At each new installation Printrak provides complete operator and system manager training, and, if the customer desires, converts existing fingerprint files. This enables the new installation to become fully operational in the shortest possible time.

On-site system maintenance is provided by the most experienced network of factory trained, field service engineers in the industry.

Users' Group Support

Printrak sponsors an independent Users' Group which promotes the free exchange of valuable information, techniques and ideas regarding AFIS use. This Users' Group holds an annual conference to share experiences, assess new developments and give direction to future research and development efforts.

At these meetings, Printrak provides training updates on systems and offers previews of new hardware and software products. The company also publishes a newsletter which highlights new additions to its product line and discusses important developments in the AFIS field.

Future Innovations

Through its close association with law enforcement agencies, Printrak has acquired a unique understanding of the fingerprint identification process. The company recognizes the individual needs of different users, and has developed various products and approaches to meet these requirements.

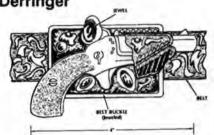
Research and development continues to play a major role at Printrak. Only in this way is it possible to maintain a leading position in such a dynamically changing, technical field.

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Policing Principles: By Chris Braiden

The Problem

The "I'm alright Jack" factor

I believe the main reason why many people in policing simply function in robotic fashion as they mope their way through the day, is because there is no sense of ownership between them and their work. They don't see themselves as part of the problem, or the solution.

For the typical police officer, there are two work worlds. One houses the brass and policy while they live in the other. To them, these two worlds are like ships passing in the night, oblivious to each other. The theory is that decisions are made in one to be carried out in the other.

In reality, the daily decisions of management have nothing to do with the daily work of the Grunt where it is presumed there is a generic police product to be dished out by stranger, to stranger. As a result, in the daily routine of the Grunt, there is no sense of involvement, or achievement. He is like the long-range artillery-man; someone hands him a shell and he just fires it, with no thought as to where it might land. Once it leaves the muzzle, his job is done. And so you get the "Name, address and telephone number" mentality.

Ownership In Speacialization

Many people disagree with me. They claim that because of all the specialized units that exist in the professional model of policing there is infinitely more ownership than ever before.

They are right, but it is ownership of the wrong thing. When the ten year-old owns his own room, he loses interest in the rest of the house. The 16 year-old will wash his own car, but not the old man's (unless he is paid). With ownership, agendas shift, horizons shrink. What is important to people changes. Ownership can be a blessing or a curse, depending upon what it attaches to.

The old adage, "In the bosom of every solution lie the seeds of a new

problem" applies here. People are motivated by self interest; that is why it is so hard to create a sense of commonwealth in communities today. Privacy is the primary concern. When we buy a new house, the first thing we do is build a fence around it because everything we need is within.

In middle-class North America, people don't need community; and so, generally speaking, they don't contribute to it. When was the last time someone borrowed a cup of sugar from you? It is only when it can be demonstrated that people need community they will begin to focus beyond their own backward.

My hypothesis is that this same human fact affects policing. The conventional "org" chart has become a collection of irregular - and sometimes - conflicting empires; fixation is on individual backyards. Everyone is busy flitting from one specialty to the next in the interests of 'career'. Fleshing out resumes has become the name of the game because they believe that is how the boss got where he is.

The universal perception is that reward is attached to the office, not the pavement. The average police officer believes that doing a good job along the way is meaningless to the boss. In the meantime the contents of the "in" "out" baskets consume the day and exhaust the energy of the bosses, only to be faced again the next day.

In most agencies, no one is up on the balcony looking down on the dance floor and pulling things together. And so empires drift and agendas conflict. Ray Kroc would never let this happen. Franchises would be lifted.

Today most organizations have twice as many boxes on the "org" chart compared to twenty years ago. (Edmonton's has tripled over that period). But what improvement in product quality has resulted? None that I can see. On the contrary, this preoccupation with specialization has done more harm than good. It has reduced peacekeeping to a jumble of law enforcement functions. What has come to be known as the 'professional' law enforcement model is, in reality, a corruption of the original mandate of policing.

The Oxford dictionary defines policing as "Abetter state of society". Sir Robert Peel described his model this way, "Policing by, of and for the people in the interests of community welfare and existence". Peel's model is the fore-runner of urban policing in North America.

Ex-Chief Justice Warren Burger, in his retirement speech, had this to say about the entire criminal justice system, "The entire legal profession, lawyers, judges, law teachers, have become so mesmerized with the court-room contest. we have forgotten our fundamental mandate - healers of conflict". The same has happened to policing. Gradually, it has been made over into a product that more reflects the personality of the conventional police bureaucrat than the needs of the people who consume it. Conventional policing is bureaucracy-based; it needs to be community-based. Peel formed his police to replace soldiers, convention emulates them.

Every police chief, by virtue of their position, is a monopolist; their product is the only ticket in town. Effectiveness and Monopoly are opposites. Effectiveness means "doing the right things". Henry Lloyd said that "Monopoly is business at the end of its journey". Police agencies get a free ride and so there was no need to be effective.

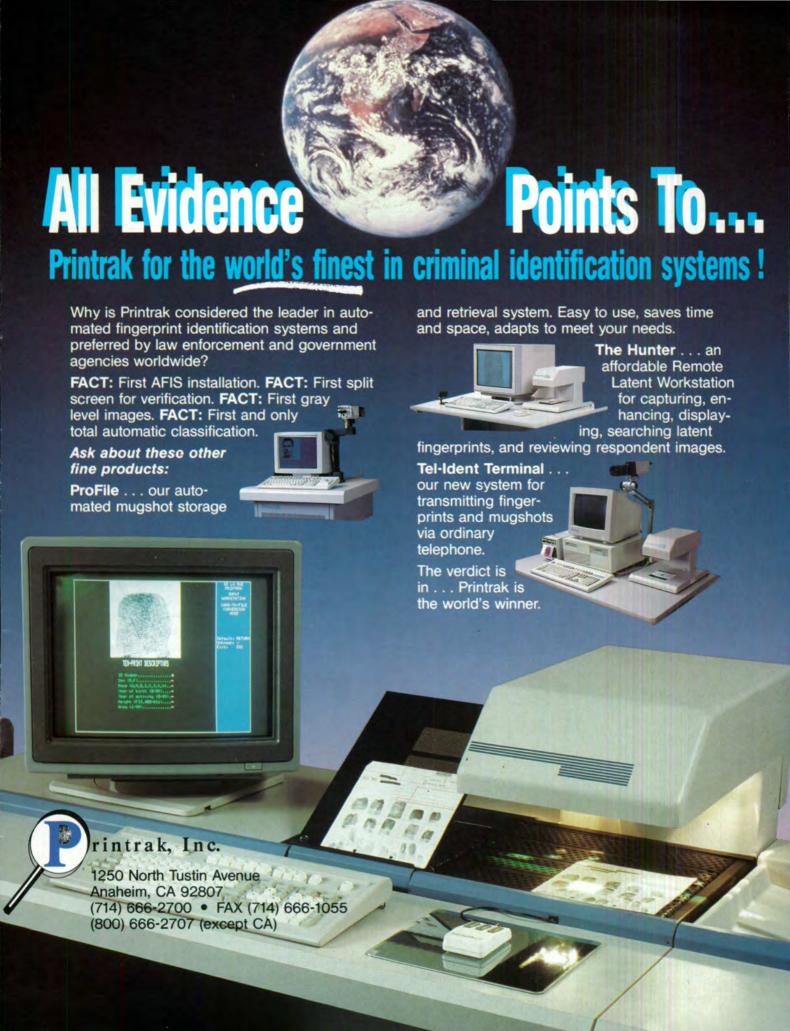
For a quick mental flash of what monopoly does to the quality of any product, picture the difference between a Lada automobile built in East Germany, and a Mercedes Benz built in West Germany. And so, like Communism, the setting is ripe for drift from what the consumer needs - to what the producer wants.

NEXT Month: Specialization By Function

"I consider that day misspent that I am not either charged with a crime, or arrested for one"

- "Ratsy" Tourbillon





Crime Database Aids Multi-Agency Investigations

by Jon Ward and Sean Malinowski Courtesy CJ The Americas (Feb 92)

From the moment Norman Bates slashed his first victim in "Psycho", the American public has been fascinated and repulsed by the serial killer. Even today, the success of movies such as "Silence of the Lambs" is evidence of our continued fascination with the minds of these human killing machines. Photos and videotapes of Charles Manson, Ted Bundy, David Berkowitz, John Wayne Gacy and recently Jeffrey Dahlmer have appeared regularly in the media, and when television news and talk shows interview these psychopaths, ratings soar.

But for all of our culture's tendency to be enthralled by these men from afar, no one wants them moving in up the street. Los Angele's dwellers lived in terror when the Night Stalker roamed the city in the late seventies and early eighties; New Yorkers were even more paranoid than usual before Son of Sam was finally captured.

By the early eighties it was apparent that the serial killer was not a fluke, and that this new type of criminal was extremely difficult to catch. An often transient way of life and bizarre motives and patterns makes such killers highly unpredictable.

In 1981, Attorney General William French Smith called for a national project for the reduction and prosecution of violent crime, and on June 21, 1984, President Reagan announced the establishment of the National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC). This ground breaking initiative called for increased collaboration between criminal justice bodies of all types and areas, and created a framework for a national system to track and identify violent criminals.

The NCAVC is divided into two major

units: "The Behavioral Science Unit of Instruction and Research", and "The Investigative and Support Unit". Within the latter unit are the Profiling and Consultation Department, and the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP).

VICAP was conceived by Pierce Brooks, a former commander in the Los Angeles police department who became the first program manager. The FBI implemented the program on May 29, 1985. Within one year the NCAVC had made great strides toward a national community of law enforcement agencies.

There are more than 17,000 police departments in the United States alone, and communication between these departments is almost non-existent. VICAP allows police and detectives to check suspected or confirmed kidnappings or homicides against a national database for similar cases. In this way VICAP and the NCAVC encourage multi-agency meetings that help police from different areas maintain close contact during an investigation.

VICAP amasses data on modus operandi and forensic evidence of violent crime scenes. Unlike the Behavioral Science Unit, which attempts to profile the traits and characteristics of an individual killer, VICAP aims to gather the discrete details of a crime that put it into a series.

A police department with an unsolved murder or abduction fills out a VICAP form, which is a 15-page questionnaire with 189 questions pertaining to the crime. The questions rely heavily on observation of physical evidence, modus operandi and forensic findings.

The responses are fed into a database consisting of other VICAP reports, and the ten most similar cases are found by the computer. VICAP analysts then go over these ten cases and see if they are logistically comparable, geographically or chronologically, with the case in question.

Eric Witzig, VICAP major case analyst and former homicide detective in Washington D.C., said, "VICAP analysts receive the same training as homicide detectives so that they can determine whether a case is or is not part of a series. It is important to remember they are not homicide detectives; they are crime analysts."

"When a VICAP report comes in it is

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Training and upgrading material for the Law Enforcement Community You may FAX your order direct to (416) 293-0526 screened to assure that the answers on the form match well with the narrative summary included with the questionnaire. If there are any potential matches, "the appropriate departments are notified," Witzig said. "But since only one in five unsolved cases is reported, its hard to go fishing for what's not there." This is one of VICAP's major handicaps. Since only 20 percent of unsolved cases are reported the list is not comprehensive.

Witzig advises that even inner-city random gangland homicides should be reported. Even though these cases don't fit the model of the psychotic serial killer, reporting them to VICAP is still in law enforcement's best interests because the forensic and physical evidence reported in a drug-related shooting, for example, may be useful in linking another incident to it. Many times weapons in such cases are used repeatedly in drug/gang confrontations. Eventually, with the universal filing of VICAP forms, the user or users of that weapon will have built quite a case against themselves.

FBI Academy spokesperson Kelly

Cibulas said, "We can't talk about case histories. That would be an invasion of privacy." She stressed that departments using the VICAP system are assured their cases will be kept confidential. This protects against the possibility of copycat crimes, or of an unapprehended suspect's flight after discovering his or her status.

Cibulas and Witzig stress that the work is mostly done by local law enforcement officials, not the FBI or VICAP. VICAP's role is merely to get the different groups involved to come together to get a better picture of the problem. Local officials who have dealt with incidents that bear a striking resemblance are thus brought together to compare notes and to develop a more comprehensive approach of apprehending the criminal.

When Pierce Brooks first conceived of VICAP he envisioned it as this type of interstate link, which would enable local officials to easily ascertain whether or not a certain type of crime had been committed elsewhere in the country.

After the Multi-Agency Investigative

Meeting has taken place, the investigation is run by those local officials brought into it. Cibulas noted that this is another reasonwhy VICAP does not discuss cases, they do not want to take credit for an apprehension. Ultimately their role is to join two or more local departments that will undertake the investigation.

The original forms for VICAP posed a problem. They were too long and detailed for their purpose, which was to get a basic rundown of modus operandi and physical and forensic evidence as a standard of comparison. Plus VICAP was receiving far fewer of them back than was expected. The form has now been simplified.

Currently any U.S. police department serving a community of 25,000 or more automatically receives the forms. However, any branch of law enforcement can receive the forms by calling the local field office of the FBI or by writing: VICAP, National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime, FBI Academy, Quantico, VA. 22135.





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The MP5K-PDW (Personal Defense Weapon) was designed as a compact weapon for vehicle or aircraft crewmen. The size and weight of the MP5K-PDW, as well as its tactical flexibility, makes this weapon the ideal choice where a rifle or full-sized submachine gun is unmanageable and a handgun is a poor compromise.

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The MP5K-PDW is an ideal replacement for full-size long guns when concealability is paramount. Sized to fit underneath a car seat or in a large glove compartment, the MP5K-PDW can provide a patrol car unit with accurate firepower to ranges exceeding 150 meters.

Special Operations and SWAT Personnel using full-sized submachine guns for CQB will find the smaller, lighter MP5K-PDW to be accurate and controllable in burst fire.

The MP5K-PDW consists of a specially configured MP5K submachine gun (Navy Model) with a threaded barrel for the attachment of a highly effective flash and sound suppressor. This critical feature provides the user with the option to fire the weapon in the sound suppressed mode to avoid detection by enemy personnel.

The MP5K-PDW is fitted with a robust folding stock that folds to the right side of the weapon. The design of the stock ensures that it stays locked in either the folded or extended position.

All operating and firing controls are ambidextrous. The standard Navy trigger group provides safe, semi-automatic and fully-automatic modes. An optional 3-round burst mode is also available.

The three-lug barrel allows the attachment of a flash hider, blank firing device or grenade launcher. The NW5K-PDW can be conveniently carried by right or left handed individuals using a variety of specially designed carrying slings, shoulder and thigh holsters.

The MP5K-PDW fires from a closedbolt position using HKs unique rollerlocked bolt system. The manufacturer states its light weight, low recoil and vertical foregrip makes the MP5K-PDW the perfect choice for all operators, regardless of size. For more information on this product-improved MP5, contact Jim Schatz, Heckler & Koch, Inc. at (703) 450-1900.

New Dual-Mode Cellular Telephone Provides End-to-End Encryption

Listening in on sensitive conversations between mobile units is claimed to have become virtually impossible thanks to a new cellular telephone from Cylink Corporation.

Designed to assist law enforcement agencies in high-risk warrants, internal investigations, VIP protection and other sensitive communications, the SecureCELL (secure cellular telephone allows its users to communicate in total privacy over airwaves and landline.

Unlike voice scramblers, which merely fragment and transpose standard analog signals, SecureCELL digitizes the speech of each party and encrypts the resulting data stream using a proprietary Cylink algorithm or the Data Encryption Standard (DES), an algorithm validated by the National Security Agency. Cylinks patented SEEK (Secure Electronic Exchange of Keys) key management system ensures optimum security and flexibility by

allowing the sending and receiving SecureCELL units to automatically generate a unique encryption key for each communications session.

Fully Electronic Public-Key System Conventional "private-key" cryptographic systems require the sender and the intended receiver to share the same cryptographic number, or key, to encrypt and decrypt the data. Because a common key must be distributed to all participants, generally by courier-before they can send or receive messages, confidentiality is maintained only as long as the key remains secret. If the encryption key is compromised in any way, a new key must be generated and delivered to each user in a time-consuming and costly process. Moreover, this type of system makes it awkward to communicate with someone new since no communication can begin until a key is safely delivered.

SecureCELL overcomes these prob-

lems with SEEK, a mathematically sophisticated process by which two encryptors can securely derive the same key from different random numbers generated by each. Key exchange is completely electronic eliminating the problem of securely delivering and storing secret keys and it is almost instantaneous. SecureCELL further ensures confidentiality by randomly generating a new encryption key each time the telephones secure mode is activated.

Another security benefit of the Cylink encryption process is its ability to provide end-to-end encryption. Once encrypted, the message remains secure until it is deciphered by the intended recipient. It cannot be compromised as it is transmitted through the public switched telephone network or a law enforcement agencies private branch exchange (PBX).

List price for the SecureCELL cellular telephone is \$US 6,500.

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Survival Defence Mechanisms



How do people from dysfunctional homes cope?

By Neil V. Thompson

If one grew up in a home with an alcoholic or dysfunctional parent, he grew up in confusion. In these situations, a person devises psychological defense mechanisms in order to survive that confusion. The most extreme defense mechanisms cut off all feelings, all pain. The individual can withstand stabbings, burns and beatings with little or no pain. Defense mechanisms overused, retard ones adult development.

A person who has relied on elaborate defense mechanisms through childhood and into adulthood will invariably have some or all of the following issues: a fear of abandonment; intimacy difficulties; distrust of others; intenseness; mood swings; low self esteem; bulimia, anorexia nervosa, overeating; alcoholism, or alcoholism in a significant other; lying; an addiction to excitement; dependency on others; casual sex or sexual disorders; violent behaviour or violent behaviour in a significant other; excessive over or under responsibility; health problems (real or imagined) ulcers, migraines, cancer, etc.; impulsiveness, critical judging of others; inability to relax; a need to control others and situations; a need for approval; compulsive behaviours (drinking, smoking, eating, cleaning, sex, etc.) or compulsive behaviour in a significant other.

In a dysfunctional family, strict controls are put in place. There is no freedom to share emotions and feelings or to even talk about these things. Generally this occurs, because the parents have no idea how to handle these issues, as they never learned in their family. People in these situations often develop deep rooted and inaccurate perceptions of themselves.

I have a friend who is an absolutely beautiful woman and yet she believes she is ugly and unattractive. This stems from massive doses of negativity from her alcoholic parents. They were always telling her she was stupid and ugly and would never amount to anything. She got so much of it that she eventually internalized it and has come to believe it.

In this type of family, boundaries can become blurred. In some cases, the children will have no place to call their own, not even their own bedroom. In many instances mom or dad will regularly invade the child's privacy by searching the room and by berating the child for the cigarettes, liquor or Playboy magazines found therein. Hence the child's attachment to the forbidden article deepens and can become the focus of long standing addictions.

On the other hand, in the functional family, the children are given their own room and the privacy they require. In this type of family the children will normally not develop needs for these things and if they do, they will be dealt with in a kind supportive manner and there will be discussions, not tongue lashings or beatings. This occurs, because there is love, respect and caring of each other. In the functional family, the family exists to support the individual, whereas in the dysfunctional family, the individuals exist to support the "family".

For example, in two separate families, a son expresses interest in being an artist. In the functional family, the others support him in reaching his dream. They may not feel it is right for him, but they support him and let him know their concerns in a positive manner. In this way, the boy is free to work it out for himself and decide whether or not painting is for him.

In the dysfunctional family, the boy might be told by his dad, "No son of mine is going to be a painter. You're going to be an accountant like I am. And if you don't, you'll be cut out on my will and I'll never talk to you again." Now the son has to make an agonizing decision and he loses either way. If he goes against his father, he loses the father and possibly his entire family. On the other hand, be may decide to back dad, and he may become an accountant and be in emotional pain for the rest of his life, because he didn't follow

his dream.

Finally, in a functional family there is structure and predictability. Whereas in the dysfunctional, there is emotional and physical chaos. Many children from these families grow up, for example, hating Christmas or other holidays that are times of joy in the functional family. Due to this unpredictability, the child eventually dreads what might occur and suppresses all feelings of happiness, just in case dad or mom is drunk this year.

A close friend of mine recounted how one Christmas when dad was drunk, and he (my friend) was feeling really happy about the holidays, he was beaten and thrown out into the snow of a Saskatchewan winter. Simply because dad couldn't stand to see someone happy, when he never could be. He was 13 at the time and spent the cold night shivering in a hay stack in a barn on a neighbor's farm, until his mother found him in the morning. He attempted suicide four years later and finally sought psychiatric help at the age of 18 and started down the long road back. This type of parenting leaves the children with a life long legacy of anxiety, lack of trust in others and an inability to understand what love is:

Feedback from others is vital. In fact in many cases, the individual can't even remember the trauma which causes them to resort to their particular defense mechanisms. Their is a feeling that they are alone, that they are the only one in the world who feels this loneliness, this anxiety. For many there is a denial of any problems. They convince themselves that life is great, even though their friends can see how they ve been affected. There is overall, a sense of shame about their family and they must keep the secrets. Whereas the truth is, they are one of millions. When we begin talking about our pasts and supporting each other to be the best we can be, then we will see tremendous change in ourselves and society.

Recommended readings: Love and Addiction by Stanton Peele, Toxic Parents by Dr. Susan Forward, Adult Children by John & Linda Friel, The Family by John Bradshaw, and Homecoming by John Bradshaw

Next month: Mechanisms of Failure



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BMW SPELLS SAFETY ON THE JOB IN JUST THREE LETTERS: ABS

Most motorcycle manufacturers put their engineering skill to work getting you going. At BMW we put our best minds to work getting you stopped. Safely.

Anti-lock braking systems (ABS) have been used for years on aircraft and high performance cars. Now, BMW has integrated this state of the art technology into our motorcycles, including the K-series Police models.

HOW IT WORKS

The ABS system uses an on board computer to monitor front and rear wheel brakes. When ABS senses the brakes are about to lock, it reduces pressure in the wheel brake cylinder up to 7 times a second, and continues to do so until the risk of lock-up has been eliminated.

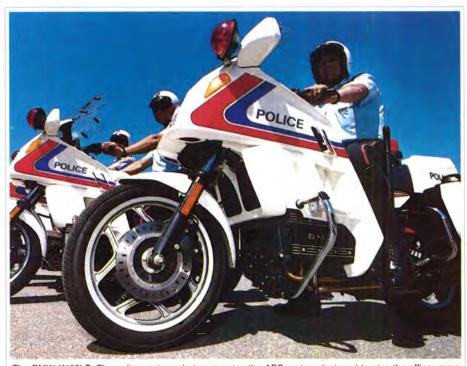


Front and rear toothed sensors are constantly monitored by an electronic control unit to determine when intervention by ABS is necessary.

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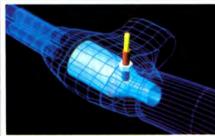


The outrigger-equipped motorcyle, without ABS, has locked up the wheels and lost stability during hard braking on wet pavement (right). The ABS-equipped bike remains upright and controllable under the same conditions (left).

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