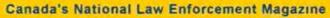
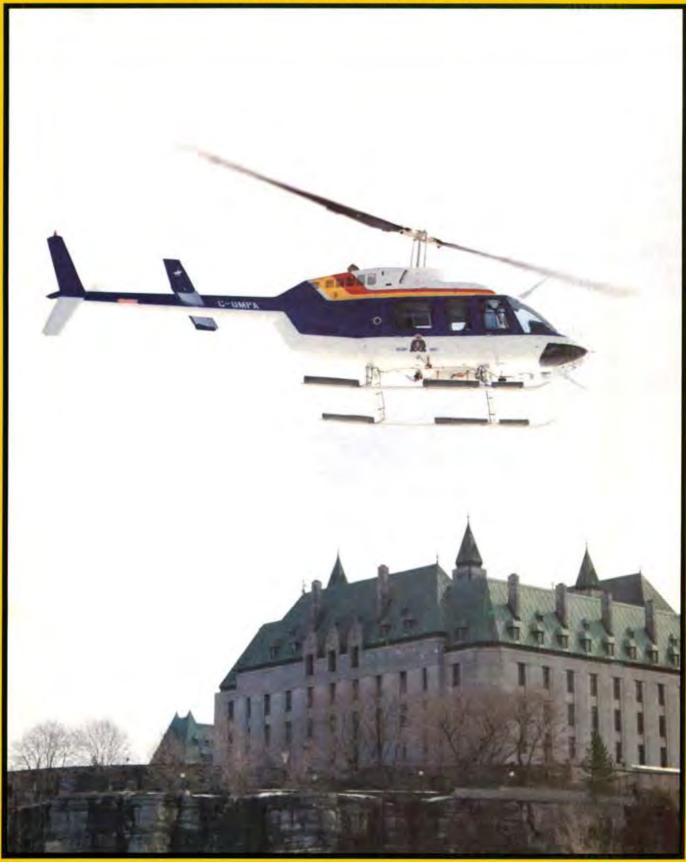
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Volume 5 No.5





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May 1993 Volume 5 No. 5

Volume 5 No. 5

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The RCMP recently took delivery of this Bell 206L-IV Long Ranger helicopter. As seen here, flying over the Supreme Court of Canada, the new chopper sports the new fleet colours. Established as a new community policing initiative last year, the new fleet colours will be used on all RCMP vehicles as well as signs and banners designating all RCMP facilities. With the cooperation of Inspector Randy Hildebrandt of the Air Services Directorate you will read more about this subject in this month's issue along with some details about the RCMP Air Services Branch.

Bringing order to chaos is something cops do on a daily basis. After the New York City bombing, however, police were faced with a monumental task. One corporate citizen who came to their assistance was Motorola who supplied the emergency measures and police personnel with their communications and technical assistance. Read more in the issue.

We are proud to bring you further stories from Ottawa, Innisfil, Prince Albert, Toronto, Hamilton, Atlanta, Great Britain, Belleville, Nepean, York and Vancouver Police Forces. And if that isn't enough we still have our regulars. Lots of good reading material.

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Commentary: **Gary Miller**

The Implications Of Employment Equity

A few months ago, an employment ad by the Ontario Fire Marshall for fire services advisor trainees ran in a Toronto newspaper. It said:

"The following people are eligible to apply: Aboriginals, Racial Minorities (and) women.

An Ontario Government publication called "JOB MART", after primly advising its readers that it is "dedicated to employment equity", festoons its public service job calls with such riders as:

"In accordance with our employment equity goals for this occupation, applications are particularly encouraged from aboriginal peoples, francophones, persons with disabilities, racial minorities and women"

Just in case this blandishment is too strong for some stomachs, the friendly folks down at the Ontario legislature, after another sermonette about "designated groups", offer the following disclaimer:

"Applications continue to be welcome from all interested applicants and selection will be on qualifications required."

Discrimination by any other name is still discrimination. The above job advertisements spoke most loudly and eloquently by what they did not say: "Fit white males need not apply" or at best "Fit white males will be considered, if at all, last of all".

In March, a tiny news item appeared in a local newspaper, deep inside the Sunday edition where few would notice it. The innocuous report was headed: "Rae Wants Appointees to Reveal Race, Ethnicity".

The shocking truth was that this was provincial policy and about to become law. The Premier's office had ordered the following information: "The chairmen of police commissions, liquor boards and other provincial agencies are "required" to return the (workforce survey) information by the end of the month."

All provincial agencies including Police administrations throughout the province of Ontario were directed by the Premier's Office to solicit and submit this information. Prospective appointees were assured that the information would be kept confidential, and further ... "... used solely for the purposes of developing and implementing appropriate planning initiatives."

How can it be that governments continue to pass racist and discriminatory laws, masquerading under the innocent ideology of "employment equity" (which are far more sweeping than affirmative action policies were in the United States)? Do not tell me that the "disadvantaged groups" never had opportunities in the past. And don't tell me about "systemic" discrimination. This is a trendy buzzword that is constantly trotted out to explain low numbers of minorities in certain areas of work. There may be low numbers, but not for reasons of discrimination.

In refuting these truly awful government initiatives, (from both the provincial and federal jurisdictions), I will not be drawn into the trap of relying on statistics. Statistics can say whatever you want them to say, as our legislators well know. Statistics have produced the nightmare of employment equity. What I do know best is my own working experience, which is irrefutable and not particularly unique from that of other workers.

My last 35 years in the workforce have not been spent on the moon. All my working life I have toiled beside women, ethnic and visible minorities, First Nations persons, Francophones and handicapped persons. How on earth did they get work on the police force if they were suffering discrimination? These people enjoyed exactly the same pay schedule I did. I recall that each and every one of them had the same primary concerns that I have: doing their jobs, looking out for their families and being good citizens.

Nothing in my close and prolonged association with these men and women indicated that anyone in authority had tried to prevent or discourage them from joining the Police Force. They were all regular people with whom I enjoyed and still enjoy working. But then (as now) we stressed our similarities, not our differences. What we had in common was far more important than how we differed and that was what drew us together. One of those important things was being proud Canadians. People who had been here for a time or were born here were called Canadians. Period. And that's the way it still should be.

New Helicopter Ushers In New Fleet Colours And Technology

By Morley Lymburner





The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Air Service Directorate recently took delivery of a new Bell Helicopter which has been coloured to the new RCMP fleet specifications.

The new colours, which all new police vehicles will also be converting to, consists of a Scarlet and yellow band on a white background. The new helicopter is the first aircraft in the Mounty fleet to sport the new colours which is trade marked with the new RCMP "Community Based Policing initiatives."

The Bell 206 L-IV Long Ranger helicopter is the latest model being offered by Bell to the commercial helicopter industry. The new chopper was designed to meet the requirements of the law enforcement function as outlined by the U.S. based F.C.C. standards. The RCMP currently have a fleet of nine helicopters and all were manufactured by Bell.

"The Bell Helicopters have always served the RCMP well," said Superintendent Peter Kember, officer in charge of the Air Services Directorate. "The track record for Bell aircraft have always met our performance standards and we have had them for so long we find maintenance to be easier than if we switched."

Special Equipment Installed

The RCMP obtained their first rotary aircraft in 1971. This was a Bell 212 twinengine helicopter which served until 1980 when it was replaced by the more economical 206B Jet Rangers and the present Bell 206L Long Rangers.

Inspector Randy Hildebrandt, commander of the fleet's rotary section, stated the new Bell helicopter will be stationed in Vancouver and a helicopter presently located there will be moved to Kamloops.

The new helicopter is equipped with

emergency pop-out floats for marine landings, an ambulance kit consisting of two stretchers and a public address system. The police communications system works on both UHF and VHF frequencies and is an all Canadian product made by Northern Airborne Technology of Kelowna, B.C. As an interesting side-note, Hildebrandt states this same radio system is used considerably throughout the Los Angeles area police agencies.

The RCMP Air Services Directorate currently operates a fleet of 28 fixed wing aircraft and 9 helicopters. The Force has 64 licensed pilots and 41 aircraft maintenance engineers located at 25 air sections across the country.

A qualified pilot, preferably a serving police officer, is taken into Aviation Services and, if he passes the probation period, is promoted to corporal and begins his life in the service. Hildebrandt points out that it is a single career path. "He's a pilot for the rest of his service," Hildebrandt states. But a life in the Air Service is well rewarded with monetary compensation and an average of 500 hours flying time annually.

Constraints On Service And Protection

Presently no other police agency in Canada, outside the two Provincial Police Forces, possess an air services branch. All other police agencies must cover their jurisdictions in surface vehicles and without the advantage of a "birds-eye" view. The frustration of many police forces is compounded by the constraints on pursuing fleeing criminals due to the dangers such incidents impose upon the public. As has been pointed out by many police chopper pilots there is no substitute for an eye in the sky. The felon can run but he can't hide.

Inspector Hildebrandt came to understand the importance of helicopters to municipal police work while assisting the Metro Toronto Police. While searching for a missing person Hildebrandt was listening in on one of the 14 radio bands used by the Metro Force. "I was amazed at the number of calls in which I knew my helicopter could be of assistance," Hildebrandt said. There were car chases, house break-ins in progress, prowler calls, robberies, suspicious persons and vehicle calls. Just one helicopter alone could check

out many of these calls to simply verify the substance of them and determine if a police car would be necessary and give directions more precisely. Hildebrandt confessed he did not know there was such a high need for helicopters until that experience. "There is a heck of a lot of work to do down there," he added, " I listened in on only one of the channels."

Hildebrandt's shock at the lack of air support for police work is underscored by the apparent lack of funds or political will to improve such services to the community.

Of real concern to many are the regions around Lake Ontario. Consisting of a patchwork quilt of jurisdictions this area encompasses seven large municipal police forces responsible for the safety of over 5 million people. Many believe concern should revolve around why these agencies can not, at the very least, start a joint forces air services branch. The combined strength of these forces is over 11,000 officers and it is hard to believe there would be no use for a helicopter service among them.

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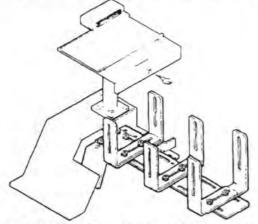
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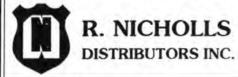


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Bringing Order To Chaos

When terrorists detonated the bomb at the World Trade Centre, New York's Police Department Office of Emergency Management (OEM) had the chance to demonstrate the value of their Motorola trunked radio communications system, which enabled them to cope with one of the most frightening disasters in U.S. history.

MOTOBOLA

It also provided OEM and other City, State and Federal agencies an opportunity to experience Motorola's capabilities. Motorola created the capa-

bilities decades ago expressly to deal with disasters like the World Trade Centre and Hurricane Andrew in Florida.

OEM's-Command Centre Vehicle was on the scene at the World Trade Centre at 12:18 pm., minutes after the blast. Employees immediately began distributing Motorola STX trunked portables to staff from a variety of city agencies helping victims, evacuating people from the buildings and securing the entire area.

Unlike other communications systems serving the World Trade Centre complex, the OEM system was unaffected by the blast. It operates a dedicated talk group on the city's Department of General Services city-wide Motorola trunked system. That system's transmitter is located at the Empire State Building in midtown.

Other emergency departments that had OEM trunked radios or could interface with the system quickly created an instantaneous communications network at the scene. Those departments included the Police Department's Emergency Services Unit and Special Operations Division, the New York City Transit Police Department, the Fire Department, the Department of Environmental Protection's Hazardous Materials and Asbestos units, the Department of Transportation's Traffic Intelligence Division and the City's Department of Health.

OEM also issued Motorola trunked radios to the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, and Consolidated Edison personnel.

To enhance its own UHF communication system, the Port Authority turned to Motorola.

Given the enormity of the disaster, the Port Authority had begun searching for suppliers of additional UHF portables to



Motorola Technician, Gordon Gluff, one of many technicians called upon to assist, examines equipment to aid in the World Trade Centre cleanup after a powerful bomb rocked the twin towers last February.

operate on their existing system on Friday, February 26, the day of the blast. By Sunday, they had not found a source for the additional portable units.

At 10 am., on Sunday, February 28, Port Authority maintenance group supervisors contacted Motorola for help. By 1 pm., the same day, Motorola provided the Port Authority thirty-three HT600 and MT1000 UHF portables ready for pick up, programmed for three-channel capability and with batteries fully charged. Through Motorola's Public Safety Emergency Program, twenty-two HT1000 portables were then supplied to the Port Authority within 48 hours of their request.

To create their Emergency Command Centre at the World Trade Centre, the Port Authority asked Motorola on Tuesday, March 2, to provide consoles and base stations. By Monday, March 8, Motorola had designed, ordered and delivered three CENTRACOM 11 control centres, two of which were installed at the Port Authority's Emergency Command Centre on the mezzanine of the World Trade Centre.

"Normally design, order and delivery of these control consoles takes about six weeks," says Joe McMullen, sales team leader for Motorola Communications and Electronics, Inc. "We did it in two. We could have had the control consoles installed in one week, but the Port Authority

> had a horrible challenge just preparing the site for the installation. We wanted to be sure the systems were ready as soon as the Port Authority had readied the area."

> The speed with which Motorola responded was instrumental in helping the Port Authority coordinate all its operations, according to John Rea, maintenance group supervisor.

> "This is obviously the most disastrous situation in New York's history," says McMullen. "But, it certainly proved how important quick response capabilities and sophisticated communications systems can be in saving lives and bringing order to chaos."

An Imposing Target

Chaos could have been a mild descriptive had the bomb been placed elsewhere in the Trade Centre. The twin towers which make up this imposing landmark is the most densely populated places on earth. The two towers reach one-third of a mile into the air and is the daytime work place for 55,000 people on 110 floors.

In spite of the high volume of pedestrian traffic during the noon hour blast only five persons were killed and 1,042 injured. The blast left a crater 60-feet in diameter in the underground garage of the Trade Centre itself. Most of the deaths and injuries occurred, not in the Trade Centre, but rather in the subway tunnel running under the garage.

Several days later police began a series of arrests of members of a fundamentalist Islamic organization suspected of setting the bomb. Police claim they uncovered a plot aimed at toppling the twin towers by using a powerful bomb loaded into a rented truck.

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Up-Coming Events

June 7 - 11, 1993

Advanced Homicide Seminar

Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Homicide Squad will be hosting this seminar at the Toronto Skydome Hotel. This will be the 11th year for this seminar. For further information call (416) 324-6150 or Fax (416) 324-6151.

June 14 - 19, 1993

Northwest Police/Firefighter Games

Calgary - Alberta

The 16th annual games will be hosted by the Calgary Police Service. The games are open to all sworn police officers and auxiliary/reserve officers with two years service. For further details contact Jim McCaw (403) 280-7342

June 24 - 26, 1993

Canadian Police Officers Motorcycle Championships

Shannonville - Ontario

This annual event will be held at the Shannonville Race Track with the assistance of the FAST Racing School. This year will be a Canadians only race and members of Canadian Forces are encouraged to compete as the winners will go on to the international series. Contact Dave Stewart (416) 831-2013

June 28 - 30, 1993

O.A.C.P. Trade Show

Huntsville - Ontario

The Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police present their annual Trade Show. This annual show is associated with their annual conference. The Trade Show is open to all law enforcement personnel and consists of over 80 companies showing a wide array of products and services of specific interest to law enforcement personnel. For further details call (416) 965-6429.

July 12 - 16, 1993 1993 C.L.S. Conference

Vancouver - British Columbia

The Canadian Identification Society will be holding its annual convention at the Vancouver Ramada Renaissance Hotel. Its theme this year is "Tenacity and Technology." A number of distinguished experts will be speaking. For further details contact Hugh Waterton (604) 665-5089 or FAX (604) 665-2171.

July 28 - 31, 1993

Commission On Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies Conference

Edmonton - Alberta

The Edmonton Police Service is proud to host the first C.A.L.E.A. Conference to be held outside the United States, with several Canadian and American Police agencies seeking accreditation status, and the E.P.S. striving to be re-accredited at the meeting. The conference will include seminars, workshops and displays. For further details contact Insp. Roger Simms (403) 421-2297 or FAX (403) 425-9963

August 29 - 31, 1993

C.A.C.P. Trade Show

Halifax - Nova Scotia

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police will present their Trade Show which will feature over 90 companies displaying products and services of interest to the law enforcement community. The Trade Fair is open to all law enforcement officers on the last day of the event only. For further information contact Sgt. R. O'Neill at (902) 421-6854

September 21 - 26, 1993

Profile 2000-Sex Crimes Conference

Toronto - Ontario

The Metro Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad is hosting its 3rd annual sex crimes conference at the Sky Dome in Toronto, home of the 1992 World Series Toronto Blue Jays. Mark this date in your calendar (The Jays will be in town). For more information contact Det. Wendy Lever or Det.Cst. Terry Green (416) 324-6060 or FAX (416) 324-0697.

September 20 - 24, 1993

Canadian Tactical Training Seminar

C.F.B. Borden - Ontario

Blue Line Magazine presents its first annual Tactical Training Seminar. The seminar is limited to 130 applicants. This Seminar will present the latest in weapons training techniques and is suited to those interested in or involved with tactical weapons and response. Guest speakers will present demonstrations and lectures on a variety of issues. For further details or to register Phone (416) 567-4094, Fax (416) 640-7547 or write Blue Line Magazine.

September 22 - 23

1993 Canadian Tactical Trade Show

C.F.B. Borden - Ontario

Blue Line Magazine will be holding Canada's first ever Trade Show dedicated to law enforcement tactical equipment, services and supplies. This two day event is open to all law enforcement and military personnel and will feature the latest technology in weapons and equipment of interest to tactical weapons response units. Attendees may reserve range times for Friday Sept. 24 to test fire weapons displayed. For further details call (416) 294-5502 or use our 24-hour FAX line at (416) 294-8952.

September 24 - 26, 1993

International Police Diver Symposium

Hamilton - Ontario

Once again the Hamilton Wentworth Regional Police will host the 5th Annual Police Diver Symposium. This has become the largest symposium of its kind in the world and guest speakers are scheduled from New Zealand, Ireland, Great Britain and the U.S. For further details contact Rick Rozoski-Phone/Fax (416) 575-1434.

September 28 - 30, 1993

Manitoba Women Peace Officers Conference

Hecla Island - Manitoba

Manitoba Women in Law Enforcement Inc. (M.W.L.E.) will be hosting their second annual Training Conference to be held at the Gull Harbour Resort & Conference



Centre. For further details call Linda Turner (204) 986-2974 or Carole Ohan (204) 983-5470.

October 31 - November 5, 1993 International Association of Women Police Conference

Vancouver - British Columbia
The Canadian Branch of the I.A.W.P. will be hosting the 31st annual training conference to be held in the Hotel Vancouver. The theme of the session will be "Global Policing: A spirit of unity." For further details call (604) 681-5226 or FAX (604) 681-2503.

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Personals

Congratulations to Class 9301 MTP Auxiliary on their graduation. Many thanks are in order to the capable training staff under command of A.S/Insp. Hugh Taylor. Good Luck in the future.

- Aux P/C D. Bluestein

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The Future Of Policing

By Carrol A. Whynot. Sgt. Peter Lennox

Metropolitan Toronto is Canada's largest municipality and one of its most dynamic environments. As such it presents some significant challenges to its police. As the population continues to grow in size and complexity, and resources become more scarce for all municipal services, decisions about priorities must truly reflect the needs of the public. It becomes increasingly necessary for the police service to examine their mandate and methods to ensure they remain consistent with the needs of the community. The role of the police in society is changing. It is extremely important that the police organization and methods of interacting with the public reflect these changes.



The modern police service must respond and adapt to changing public needs. It must be designed to help the public by ensuring that an acceptable level of safety and security is maintained within the neighbourhoods, and that everything possible is done to ensure high quality of life.

However, the complexity of the demands placed upon the police of today is far greater than even a few decades ago. Not only are the police required to intervene in crises or offences, gather information on offences and other matters, investigate offences, and provide information and referral on a huge range of topics, they must also understand the expectations and fears of a racially and culturally diverse population and work in harmony with the community to prevent crime and disorder.

Traditional responses to demands for police service have entailed dispatching a car, often with two police officers, to the scene of most types of occurrences, whether or not there was an emergency situation. Not only did this help create expectations among the public for this type of reactive service, but it was expensive and also added to feelings of dissatisfaction when long delays began to occur between the time of a call and the arrival of a police car. In addition, studies done in other jurisdictions indicated that this approach to service did not prevent crime or significantly affect the apprehension of offenders.

The need to use resources more effectively and efficiently and to meet the needs of the people we serve has resulted in an international move toward Community Based Policing, making solely reactive policing untenable. The competent, responsible provision of police service is a complex issue, requiring a balance between effective response and fiscal responsibility.

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Force has developed a long-term strategic plan, known as Beyond 2000, in order to achieve a more intense community focus and greater fiscal responsibility in the delivery of police service. A pilot project began in the City of Etobicoke on March 29 of this year which will test a number of specific elements developed as part of the Beyond 2000 planning process. The pilot project is intended to achieve a number of objectives, organizationally, operationally and in terms of interaction with the community.

These objectives are addressed in a number of initiatives, including the following:

- Patrol areas have been re-defined to reflect areas with shared concerns or interests.
- Much of the police command authority will be de-centralized to the local level, allowing individual unit commanders to tailor police service delivery to the needs and priorities of their areas.
- •Front-line officers will become Neighbourhood Officers, responsible for performing a wide range of policing duties within their assigned neighbourhoods. These duties will include three functions:
- ••Primary Response, to respond to emergency calls and those requiring immediate police intervention, such as violent crimes and missing children;
- *Alternate Response, intended to be a more cost-effective and efficient way to provide non-emergency services, such as lost property and minor damage. This will include making appointments to see com-

plainants at a mutually convenient time, taking reports over the phone, having complainants come to the police station, or referral to other service agencies;

**Community Response, intended to provide pro-active, neighbourhood-oriented policing in specific areas, including victim service, problem-solving activities related to long-term or recurring problems, and working with the community.

The pilot project will also move many investigative functions to the divisional level from the district headquarters, providing a more intense community focus even for plainclothes officers. All existing investigative services will continue, but will be under the control of local unit commanders.

More efficient use of technology, enhanced community consultation and internal information-sharing, job enrichment and task flexibility, and more accountability to the community overall will also be important elements of the pilot project.

In order to prepare front-line officers for their expanded role, a training program has been prepared that will enhance officers' investigative, problem-solving and interpersonal skills. Training will ultimately prepare Neighbourhood Officers to make most effective use of the local resources available to them and to those who live and work in the neighbourhoods.

The details of the pilot project specifically, and of the Beyond 2000 planning process generally, are part of a report entitled Beyond 2000.- The Implementation Process, submitted to the Metropolitan Toronto Police Services Board in January.

None of this can - or should - be rushed. Effective planning, training and public education programs must accompany all changes made to the organization and the way service is delivered. The coming two years will be central to the Beyond 2000 process, but will almost certainly not see all proposed initiatives take place.

As the decade draws to a close, however, the Force will have the benefit of this and other pilot projects to test all the initiatives that have been discussed over the past months. Using the results of the tests, we will be able to implement specific changes that will make it possible to enter the 21st century with not only the ability to provide effective service with limited resources, but the full confidence that this service reflects the priorities of the community.

Blee Line

Testing the "Beyond 2000" Strategy And Formula

Beyond 2000 is a long-term strategic planning process, intended to take the Force into the next century. It has a number of goals, but among the most important are to achieve a more intense community focus and to demonstrate fiscal responsibility in the delivery of police service.

To help to ensure that we are on the right track, an Implementation Pilot Project began in Etobicoke on March 29. A careful, thorough evaluation of the pilot will show which initiatives can be implemented across Metro, and which need more work.

The purpose of the pilot is to test a number of Beyond 2000 initiatives, including the following:

- ◆Patrol areas have been replaced with neighbourhoods, which are areas with shared concerns or interests.
- Much police command authority will be de-centralized to the local level, allowing individual unit commanders to tailor police service delivery to the needs and priorities

of their areas.

- ♦ Front-line officers will become Neighbourhood Officers, responsible for performing a wide range of policing duties within their assigned neighbourhoods. These duties will be divided into three functions:
- **Primary Response, to respond to emergency calls and those requiring immediate police intervention, such as violent crimes and missing children;
- **Alternate Response, intended to be a more cost-effective and efficient way to provide non-emergency services, such as lost property and minor damage. This will include making appointments to see complainants at a mutually convenient time, taking reports over the phone, having complainants come to the police station; or referral to other service agencies;
- **Community Response, intended to provide pro-active, neighbourhood-oriented policing in specific areas, including

victim service, problem-solving activities related to long-term or recurring problems, and interacting with people in the community.

The pilot project will also move investigative functions to the divisional level from the district headquarters, providing a more intense community focus even for plainclothes officers. All existing investigative services (drugs, street crime, fraud investigation, etc.) will continue, but will be under the control of local unit commanders. Traffic Safety services will also continue, but the Traffic Safety Officers will be transferred to the divisions involved.

All of this, of course, means an expanded role for front-line officers. As the uniform officers' job becomes more varied, it should also become more fulfilling.

Anyone wishing further details on the "Beyond 2000" initiatives of the Metropolitan Toronto Police are invited to contact S.Insp. Peter Swain or Sgt. Peter Lennox at (416) 324-6102. If you are interested in leaving comments or asking questions you may call (416) 324-2000 and leave a message on tape. This line will also give you the latest information on the project's progress.



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Welcome to the world of people in policing

Join and support your local IPA

Officers Concerned About Municipal Apathy

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, with a population of 34,000 people, is a major trading centre and the last point of major urban civilization as you go north in Saskatchewan. It is lo-

cated about 130 km north east of Saskatoon. Prince Albert's proud heritage boasts it has produced three Prime Ministers of Canada. Wilfred Laurier, MacKenzie King and John Diefenbaker have all represented the city in the House of Commons.

The city also boasts one radio station, television station and daily newspaper. It was the assistance of these media which the members of the Prince Albert Police Department recently sought.

After years of in-attention to the plight of the level of police service in the city members of the police department took up the task of up-grading their own skills. With the assistance of the Police Association and the use of police facilities several members created a "police training committee." This committee consisted of volunteers who donated their own time to the task of researching, organizing and setting up seminars. One method employed to off set the high cost was to open up seminars to other law enforcement agencies to attend.

Over the past 30 months the members organized, financed and promoted 4 seminars which saw internationally recognized experts come in to lecture on a variety of subjects. The seminars included such topics as the cult mentality and sexual abuse. One particular seminar touched on the subject of Psychological Profiling. This seminar was well attended and encouraged the Canadian Police College in Ottawa to add this subject as a regular course.

With this type of enthusiasm and initiative it came as a surprise to find the city's leaders do not support or encourage the officers nor do they take the advice of the police department when formulating budgets. Members complain that equipment is outdated, manpower shortage is acute and training skills are only brought to minimum provincial standards.

This municipal apathy has created a

situation where officers have pointed out deficiencies with no response. The officers decided it was time to go public and began a media campaign which brought the problem to the attention of the public. The ad campaign pointed out manpower shortages were so acute the department had to cut area foot patrols and school visitations.

"Our people are too busy handling radio calls

and responding to urgent immediate needs," one officer pointed out, "there is no time for crime prevention activities when you can barely keep ahead of what is actually happening out there."

Prince Albert Police do not have a

trained emergency response team in spite of record armed robbery statistics and a

marked increase in crimes of violence.

Association President Eldon Laird states, "We acknowledge that policing is expensive, but many politicians, insensitive to the role of policing in today's society, do not seem to understand the relationship between an adequate police budget and the public's safety."

"We can no longer sit and watch public safety issues deteriorate further," Laird concluded.

Since the release of the

campaign the City agreed to hire two Special Constables for prisoner transport and a computer technician. They have further agreed to permit one officer to work with local RCMP in drug investigations but at the same time they disbanded their Traffic Branch.

Command Post A Community Effort

BREAKING

To: The Citizens of Prince Albert

the best winds and the second second

SILENCE ...



Two members of the Innisfil Township Police Force Tactical Response Unit proudly display their latest acquisition. The 30 foot Airstream aluminium trailer is equipped to handle emergency communications for hazardous incident calls or for area searches. The unit is outfitted with a complete radio and computer communication system and has link up capabilities with surrounding police forces, county emergency response units as well as cellular telephone connections. The cost of the unit was covered by a series of community and service groups. The Innisfil Township Police Force consists of 35 police officers and is located just south of the city of Barrie, Ontario.

Blue Line

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Innovative Program Recovers \$24,000 In Stolen Property





The recent success of the Hamilton Wentworth Regional Police Amnesty program has proven that this approach has been a valuable tool in Community Policing.

The initiative developed by Constable Dave Millsip, a uniform officer patrolling the area of McMaster University, has netted police with the recovery of over \$24,000.00 worth of stolen property.

The Street Sign Amnesty that ran from January 15 till February 15, was tasked with educating the public on the problems of theft of street signs in our region. The Amnesty also allowed residents an opportunity to turn in signs that may have been in their possession in order to make their homes and lives more law abiding.

Constable Millsip stated: 'The focus of the Amnesty program was to educate students as well as the public that taking or possessing a street sign is a criminal offence and it will not be tolerated in our community." The plus side of the program was that \$24,625.00 worth of traffic signs and construction equipment was turned into police. "This should be a substantial saving to the tax payers of Hamilton-Wentworth," said Officer Millsip. Over the month, 139 items were turned into police including a brand new fire hydrant that was stolen from a construction site near the University.

"Each year we learn of exemplary initiatives taken by our patrol officers," said Inspector Terry Sullivan, "The Street Sign Amnesty program coordinated by Constable Millsip is an example of the type of innovative planning and community problem solving we wish to encourage."

Since the launch of the Amnesty program, the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Police have had inquiries from the media and public from all over Ontario. Last spring Blue Line Magazine ran an article from the Durham Regional Police, just east of Metro Toronto, which sought information on how to stop the theft of traffic control signs. At that time the biggest concern was the danger to the public and not necessarily the cost of such thefts.

Atlanta 1996 Olympics Announce Chiefs of Security





Gene Brown

W.J. Taylor

William Rathburn, Se-



curity Chief for the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG), announced two key appointments to his staff in March. W. J. Taylor, who served with the Atlanta

Police Department for more than 27 years, and retired as Deputy Chief, and DeKalb County Chief Deputy Sheriff Gene Brown, with 21 years in law enforcement, were named deputies to Rathburn.

Taylor rose through the ranks since joining the Atlanta Police Department in 1964. From foot patrolman to Deputy Chief, he has served in such jobs as a Sergeant in the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) unit, a zone watch commander, and a traffic supervisor. When he retired as Deputy Chief Taylor was head of the Field Operations Division. Part of his responsibilities involved organizing special events.

Brown joined the DeKalb County Sheriff's Department in 1977 from the Georgia State Patrol, where he had served as a security aide to former Governor Jimmy Carter and then Lieutenant Governor Zell Miller. Among his other accomplishments, Brown was responsible for coordination of all activities of field commanders, recruiting, and personnel training.

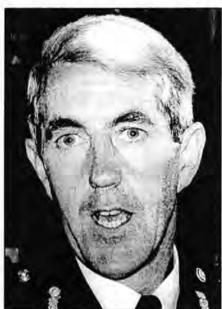
Taylor and Brown will assist Chief Rathburn in the planning and management of ACOG's corporate security program and in coordinating with the many law enforcement agencies working with ACOG to provide security for the 1996 Olympic Games.

Blive Livre

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Britain Cutting Top Cops For More Street Cops



London Police Commissioner, Paul Condon



A sharp reduction in senior ranks at New Scotland Yard and area headquarters has been announced by the newly appointed Metropolitan London Commissioner.

At least 700 officers from headquarters posts are to be sent to work in divisions and others will be forced into early retirement.

Commissioner Paul Condon, who took over in February, has also said he proposes to reduce the number of police divisions from eight to five and appoint a chief constable to head each of them.

Announcing the reorganisation at a press conference at Scotland Yard in March, Mr. Condon said he had taken 'some tough decisions'. He acknowledged that he was aiming to reduce older middle management. "Our view is the money we spend on management is money which isn't spent on police officers at police stations."

At present 452 officers are in the seven ranks from superintendent to commissioner and Condon reports he is taking particular aim at the ranks of chief superintendents and superintendents. But he emphasized that all areas in headquarters would be looked at.

"It isn't that these people are not doing valuable work, but it is a question of priorities," he said. "Clearly we have more people in more ranks than we would need ultimately." He said that "people will have to rethink their service plans."

A restructuring team began work last month and Mr. Condon wants the 700 extra divisional officers in place by April next year.

Mr. Condon said that 700 was a minimum figure, and eventually he hoped to increase the establishment. "I would be disappointed if the final figure wasn't nearer 1,000," he added.

He was negotiating with the Home Office and Treasury to convert the extra money from losing higher ranking posts into more constables.

The senior hierarchy at Scotland Yard would also be reshaped. A new management board would include the five chief constables, who would control divisions reduced from 69 to 50.

There would also be a deputy commissioner and two assistant commissioners at the centre and possibly two representatives of the civilian management represented.

Record Purchase Of In-Car Video System



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police recently signed a deal which will see the initial purchase of 135 in-car video camera systems to be used across the country.

The purchase, which has been hailed as the largest deal of its kind in North America, was made with the Michigan based firm of Crim Tec Systems Incorporated.

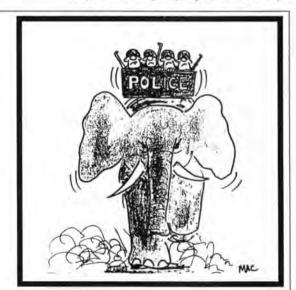
The Telecom Division of the RCMP embarked on a rigorous testing campaign last year which included all the major manufacturers of in-car video systems.

Sources indicate the units will be distributed as follows; Alberta - 34, Yukon - 4, Manitoba - 18, Saskatchewan - 18, New Brunswick - 11, British Columbia - 58, Newfoundland - 12, Nova Scotia - 16 and Northwest Territories - 5. At present it is unknown if they will be activated automatically with emergency lights or manually.



FLASHES
By Tony MacKinnon

"After he knocks the door down... how do we stop this thing?"



New Law Streamline Child Support Orders

The Honourable Pierre Blais, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, announced that Bill C-79 (changes to the Divorce Act) received Royal Assent on March 25th. The amendments come into force immediately, except for section 15 of the bill, which extends the duration of the validity of garnishee summonses. This section will come into force on a date set by order-in-council.

The amendments will simplify the procedures for obtaining a child custody or support order, or a variation of an existing order, when the former spouses reside in different provinces. The legislation also amends the Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance Act to improve access to data which may assist in the location of individuals who are alleged to have abducted a child.

"These amendments take into account the more difficult realities that today's divorced and separated couples must face," said minister Blais. "Children and spouses who depend on some form of support will benefit from a reduction in red tape and better tracing and garnishment systems for support payments."

Former spouses living in different provinces will now be able to obtain support orders through a procedure involving courts of both jurisdictions. Where parties are obtaining a support order for the first time after the divorce is granted, it is no longer necessary that the application be made in the province where the divorce was granted.

Changes to the Family Orders and Agreements Enforcement Assistance Act will facilitate the investigation of child abduction cases by removing the requirement that police obtain court authorization to apply to access federal databanks. As one cost-saving measure, the validity of garnishee summonses for support payments has been extended from one to five years.

The legislation is an important component of a comprehensive review of family law announced in June 1991.

Police Department Vindicated On Appeal

The Belleville Police Department has been found to have acted properly in a 1989 case where they released the information of a young offender who was seeking employment with the city.

The young offender applied for a position with the City Parks Department teaching children in a summer youth program. As part of the requirements of the city all employees must undergo a record search with the city police department before being approved. Each applicant is given a waiver form for the release of such information and the youth signed this form.

A check with Belleville Police revealed he was previously convicted in a Young Offenders Court on a "Public Morals" offence of making obscene phone calls. When the City refused employment to the youth on the grounds of the criminal record the youth sued both the city and the Belleville Police Department.

The initial court case saw the court assess the city and police department a total of \$2,500 for breach of the confidentiality of the youth's record.

The judgement was appealed to the Ontario Court of Appeal and was reversed at this stage. The Appeal Court decided that the trial judge took too narrow an interpretation of the words "Security Clearance" in Paragraph 44.1(1)(i) of the Young Offenders Act. This section creates the exceptions to the non-disclosure section of the Act and authorizes the release of such information to - "Any person, for the purpose of determining whether to grant security clearances required by the Government of Canada or the Government of a province or a municipality for purposes of employment or the performance of services."

In his conclusion Mr. Justice Douglas J. Rutherford stated, "In my view, Parliament simply intended that all three levels of government should be able to have access to records of young offenders for the purposes of evaluating the suitability of employees or candidates for employment."

Anti-Terrorism Laws Receive Royal Assent

The Attorney General of Canada announced that amendments to the Criminal Code dealing with acts of terrorism received Royal Assent on March 16, and will come into force on a date to be set by orderin-council.

Bill C-69, An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (air and maritime safety), enables Canada to implement three international anti-terrorism agreements which extend the "prosecute or extradite" principle of international law to a number of violent acts committed against air or maritime safety.

In implementing these agreements, Canada joins with other states to ensure that terrorists cannot escape punishment by fleeing the country in which the act was committed.

Bill C-69 introduces new offences to deal with unlawful acts of violence at international airports or directed against maritime shipping or offshore platforms attached to the seabed, such as drilling rigs. It also extends the jurisdiction of Canadian courts over such offences committed outside of Canada.

The three agreements in question are:

The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation;

- ⊃ The Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf; and
- ⊃ The Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation.

Canada played a lead role in the development of these international agreements under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization.



LETTERS To The Editor

Good Response To Story

Over the past month we have had a number of inquiries from police services and crime prevention associations from Newfoundland to B.C., from individuals who read the Blue Line article on "Mobile Watch." (Volume 5 No.2 March 1993). These contacts are very valuable to furthering the program at the local level in support of policing efforts. Your article has been an effective way to reach more of the right people with the information on "Mobile Watch."

Thank you for placing this article, and for your attention to this matter.

Ethel Archard Director Marketing & Membership Mobile Watch

Let Everyone Know

I wish you would/could (?) run the article ("Should We Worry... or can pigs fly?" March 1993) and the reforms proposed to the Criminal Code in every newspaper across the country. Most Canadians have no idea of these proposed changes. We may have heard them discussed on T.V. but seeing them laid out in print has much more impact... at least it did for me.. and I'm sure for others it would be the same. Canadians need to know more about this new "Criminal Rights Code". It would be wonderful if somehow you could help this process along.

Marilyn Warren Brooks, Alberta

Editor's Note

No country nor government should be run by the press. Mussolini was a great example of a newspaper man gone political. That said, however, it should be noted that the press is the real government watchdog. It is people like yourself, Marilyn, who are entrusted with our destiny. It is the every day person who ultimately wields the power. You like the story then by all means pass it along as far as you like and to whom you like. Gary Miller's story is enough to cause anyone to have a sober second thought. And if enough people get informed and mad about it you can bet it will change.

Excellent Work

I have just read the last four issues of Blue Line... this time from cover to cover... and must say that I find it very informative. Though I'm retired (disabled pension) from the RCMP, I'm sure that it will give current serving police officers an overview of what is happening across Canada, keeping them up-to-date on court rulings, happenings and available (current) equipment and resources at their disposal.

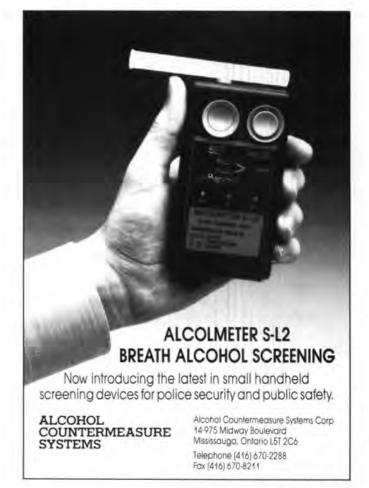
Maurice Winton Winfield, British Columbia

Editor's Note

There is a story close to my heart,... disabled police officers. I would like to read some stories about the sacrifices and the sacrificed.

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Case Law

By Gino Arcaro

Narcotics Seizure

Common Law Search After Arrest

Regina V. Garcia (1993) 72 C.C.C. (3d), 240 (QUE. C.A.)

A police officer found a person sleeping in a building, in response to a complaint. The officer arrested the person for Breach of Probation, resulting from a CPIC check and conducted a "frisk" search at that time.

The accused was transported to the police station where he was asked to empty his pockets as part of a common law search subsequent to the arrest. The accused produced a cigarette package to an officer. It was searched and a small quantity of hashish was found inside. The accused was convicted at his trail for Possession of Narcotics, despite his argument that the

search violated section 8 Charter. His appeal was dismissed and the following reasons were given:

- A search of a person without warrant, following an arrest is lawful and is automatic. It is not dependent upon the existence of reasonable grounds.
- The items that can be searched for are: weapons, articles that can facilitate escape or evidence against the accused. However, this search "must not be a fishing expedition: to search for evidence unrelated to the offence for which the accused was arrested.
 - 3. In this case, the officer exceeded

common law authority constituting an unreasonable search and a section 8 charter violation.

- The evidence was NOT excluded pursuant to sec. 24(2) Charter because the admission of the evidence would not bring the administration of justice into disrepute.
- MAILHOT, J.A. of the QUE.C.A., ruled that the search was reasonable because the accused's possession's may be relevant to sentencing.

Summary

The court's decision confirms the admissibility of evidence seized from a person resulting from a common law search after an arrest.

Case Law

By Gino Arcaro

Narcotics Warrantless Search

Vehicle On Private Property

Regina V. Zastowsky (1993) 76 C.C.C. (3d) 492 (B.C.C.A.)

This case involves a search without bag in the trunk of

This case involves a search without warrant of a vehicle on private property, for narcotics.

A police officer kept surveillance of a vehicle after receiving information that the accused committed narcotics trafficking offences. The specific nature of the information indicated the accused's method of operation but the officer did not disclose the specific information during testimony to prevent the informant's identity from being divulged. During the surveillance, the officer made observations including seeing the accused deposit a brown paper

bag in the trunk of a car, parked in the front yard of the accused's house. The accused left the house in another car. The officer searched the parked vehicle, still situated on private property. A quantity of marijuana and cocaine was seized from the trunk. The accused later was arrested for Possession of Narcotics for the Purpose of Trafficking and was convicted.

His appeal was dismissed for the following reasons by the B.C.C.A.:

- The circumstances constituted Reasonable Grounds,
 - 2. Section 10 Narcotics Control Act

authorizes the police to search without warrant any place other than a dwelling house if reasonable grounds exists that a narcotic is in that place.

 The "perimeter of the property" around a dwelling house is a <u>place</u> within the meaning of section 10 of the Narcotic Control Act.

Summary

Narcotics seized from a vehicle parked on private property as the result of a search without warrant, based on the existence of reasonable grounds, is admissible.



Blue Line



by Gillo Al

Ouestion

You have some driving evidence. You stop the vehicle. Slight odour of alcoholic beverage on drivers breath. You decide to use the "ALERT" and a fail is registered. The driver is arrested given his rights and Breathalyzer demand is read. The dispatcher is contacted and no Breath Tech's available;

- 1. Can you charge for driving while ability is impaired?
- Will it get tossed out of court because of the "ALERT" being used.
 - R.C. (Ontario)
 - -D.T. (Alberta)

Answer

The charge of "Impaired Driving" can be laid without a blood alcohol test, or in other words, without the charge of "Over 80mgs." being laid. The blood alcohol test results are not a fact in issue for a charge of "driving while ability impaired."

However, in this situation, reasonable grounds does not exist to arrest for "driving while ability impaired". The evidence appears to be insufficient to prove that the ability to drive was impaired.

On a second point the "Approved

Screening Device" demand was correctly given because a "reasonable suspicion" existed that the driver had the presence of alcohol in his body. The "Fail" reading is reasonable grounds to arrest ONLY for the offence of drive while over 80mgs and not for driving while ability is impaired.

In summary, you could not charge the driver with "Impaired" based on the information in this scenario because there is no evidence that the driver's ability to operate the car was impaired. If evidence of impairment would have existed, you could not have made the screening device demand. Instead, you could have charged him only with "drive ability impaired", based on observations of physical symptoms of impairment.

Criminal Code of Canada

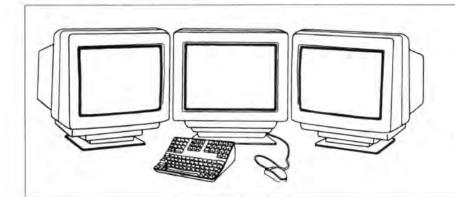
Section 253

Every one commits an offence who operates a motor vehicle or vessel or operates or assists in the operation of an aircraft or of railway equipment or has the care or control of a motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft or railway equipment, whether it is in motion or not,

- (a) while the person's ability to operate the vehicle, vessel, aircraft or railway equipment is impaired by alcohol or a drug; or
- (b) having consumed alcohol in such quantity that the concentration in the person's blood exceeds eighty milligrams of alcohol in one hundred millilitres of blood

Section 254 (2)

Where a peace officer reasonably suspects that a person who is operating a motor vehicle or vessel or operating or assisting in the operation of an aircraft or of railway equipment or who has the care or control of a motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft or railway equipment, whether it is in motion or not, has alcohol in the person's body, the peace officer may, by demand made to that person, require the person to provide forthwith such a sample of breath as in the opinion of the peace officer is necessary to enable a proper analysis of the breath to be made by means of an approved screening device and, where necessary, to accompany the peace officer for the purpose of enabling such a sample of breath to be taken



IntelliMap/911

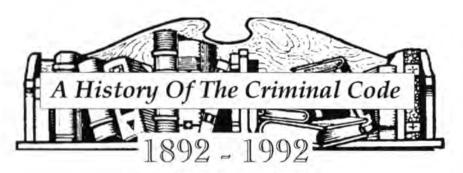
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By Richard Duplain - Part 7

Women have made some strides in self determination since the turn of the century but real progress won't be made until there is a change in social attitude.

Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, Mary Beth Beaton said history shows us that women have been the victims of male dominated societies. The belief by men and women that women are less valuable then men and not entitled to equal status and respect continues today.

Recent revisions in the Criminal Code show how slowly society's attitude have been changing, she said.

Canadian criminal law and the Criminal Code have come to deal with a number of issues specifically important to women. Issues dealing with abortion, prostitution, pornography, certain rules of evidence, physical abuse and sexual assault are beginning to reflect an attitude that women are no longer considered less than human.

Ms. Beaton, a prosecutor for 13 years, specializes in the area of child and women abuse, youth crimes and sexual offences, said the attitude that women should be considered as property if not slaves or servants is at least 500 years old.

Historically, women in the 1300's and later were considered property. Men had complete authority over them because he was considered the master of the estate, lord over slaves, property and his wife.

This attitude or way of life was so entrenched that it was considered a treason against the state for a woman to kill her husband. Should a man kill his wife, it was ordinary murder.

A man was able to discipline his wife according to the rule of thumb. Mrs. Beaton explained the man's thumb was used as a measure as to the thickness of a rod or switch with which that man could strike his errant wife. She said the wife could be disciplined in such manager as long as her husband did not cause serious injury.

We have not made much progress since the 1300's, offered Ms. Beaton. Women were given the right to vote about 60 years ago, about the same time they were finally recognized as persons.

Many will say that women have come a long way. "Perhaps we have but there is still a major problem with male/female violence," she said. There appears to be a strong male dominance factor, where a man needs to have power by force over a woman, she said.

There are still significant problems with physical and sexual violence and apparently this is an extension of an old attitude. It is a social problem. Women are victimized by patterns of dependence on men. These patterns have emotional or financial roots, she said. Mrs. Beaton said women need to take some responsibility for being victimized however, the major attitude change must come from the offenders. A society cannot evolve without the offender taking responsibility for his actions.

She said changes in attitude will evolve more quickly as society becomes educated as to human and gender relations. People must ask each other: "why do we treat each other the way we do," she said.

"Decent men need to openly oppose sexist attitudes," said Ms. Beaton. "Both men and women need to teach their children proper roles and non-violent ways of dealing with anger. We need to educate ourselves and each other."

The Criminal Code is trying to address these modern problems, problems that see women as victims. There is evidence to suggest that fewer women then men break the law. The facts speak for themselves, she said. Most offenders are men.

"That's not to say there are no women in prison - there are. But women generally are not violent offenders. Historically women have been the victims," she said.

Criminal law is beginning to reflect

society's change in attitudes starting primarily after the 1920's and 1930's. But criminal law is slower to change then attitudes mainly because it is restricted by the presumption of innocence and the burden of proof. Both are rights and protections that flow to the accused. "We can't and shouldn't ever change that. But when we talk of a male accused and a female victim, society may not always be happy with the result," she said.

Because of the presumption of innocence and burden of proof, a person can be guilty in fact and not guilty in law.

Ms. Beaton said the Supreme Court of Canada demonstrated a radical departure from old thinking when it decided that in certain circumstances, the battered wife syndrome can be a defence to a murder charge.

She said the court ruled last year that a woman who shot her spouse in the back of the head as he was leaving the room was not guilty of murder because she sincerely believed he was going to return and kill her.

In the past, a woman could only take such drastic action if she sincerely believed her life was threatened at the very moment she killed her husband.

"This shows the law catching up with the understanding and feelings of society," said Ms. Beaton. "It is not a license to kill," she noted.

In 1983 Canada's rape laws were repealed and were substituted with various degrees of sexual assault. Ms. Beaton explained that women's groups wanted to get rid of the rape laws because it was harder to get a conviction since the maximum prison sentence was life.

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The Perfect Cop



To a police chief, the perfect cop is someone who looks sharp, works hard and doesn't expect overtime pay, makes good arrests without offending anyone, writes detailed reports and keeps a neat, readable activity log. He is also always available when extra help is needed, accepts work assignments willingly and comes up with fast, favourable results. In short, a perfect cop is someone who makes the chief look good.

To a prosecuting attorney, a perfect cop is a meticulous investigator who gathers and documents evidence, obtains confessions to all crimes, and outlines each case in order to make the prosecutor's job easy. He doesn't object when a case is plea bargained so the attorneys can go golfing on Friday afternoon, and doesn't mind if an offender gets probation or a suspended sentence because it is more convenient to make a deal than go to trial.

To a defence attorney, a perfect cop is a bungling idiot who makes mistakes and someone the defence attorney can manipulate and make angry in court, making the attorney look good in front of his client. A perfect cop is someone who will agree to any and all plea bargaining proposed, and whom the defence attorney can call when he needs protection from his own client.

To the city council, a perfect cop is someone who does his job well without making waves, who is so grateful for a job that he willingly works nights, weekends, and holidays. He never asks for more than the city is willing to pay, does an exemplary job without adequate equipment and tools. Best of all, he never writes tickets on any council member-or their kids.

To the people of the community, a perfect cop is polite, a friendly person who walks a beat and checks out strange noises and watches for strange people. He teaches kids right from wrong, talks to them about the evils of drug use-but doesn't mention Mom and Dad using alcohol. He will arrest drug dealers, but overlooks kids with a "little" pot.

To his wife, a perfect cop never lets his job effect his emotions. He can spend his hours dealing with drunks, domestics, drug users, injured or dead people, and then come home and be a loving, well-adjusted husband and father.

I have been a cop for over 20 years, and have never met a perfect cop. Only a few have even come close, being totally honest and truly caring about people and doing the best job they can.

But all the cops I have known are human. They love, laugh, cry, hurt, and sometimes die too young. They try to make it to retirement, although many do not. Divorce is common, some become alcoholics and some suffer from "police stress," seen in a variety of emotional disorders or heart attacks. Our job is often described as 98% boredom and 2% sheer terror.

Why do we do it? We don't really know. I hope it's because we simply care about right and wrong.

- Keith H. Winger, Chief Warroad, Minnesota

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Product News and Views

Size and Service Are Strong Points of "Alcometer SL2"



After months of planning, York Regional Police have successfully made the transition from the old style ALERT RSD's to the

compact, more sophisticated SL2's. Both the ALERT and the SL2 are manufactured by Mississauga, Ontario - Based Alcohol Countermeasure Systems (ACS).

York Regional Constable Ian Fyfe, who is responsible for training and daily maintenance of the RSD's says the change over was long overdue. "We're always trying to

keep on top of changes in technology and this is a definite step forward for us," he says. "The ALERT units (which date back to the 60's and 70's) served their purpose. Now we're hoping the SL2's will get us into the next century with a minimum of problems."

York Regional Police has purchased 24 units of the SL2 to date, which are being

shared by one traffic unit and five divisions. Constable Fyfe says the new unit has a number of inherent benefits over its predecessor, including the fact it's much smaller and easier to transport.

"With the ALERT's," Fife adds, "you had to carry them by hand, which could affect their operation in cold weather. Or you had to leave them back in the cruiser. The SL2 is small enough to fit in your pocket so you can keep the unit warm and ready to operate. Another consideration is the SL2 takes up less space in the cruiser... because of its size and because you don't need to carry around a battery charger with you."

The SL2's are powered by fairly inexpensive 9 volt batteries compared to the

After months of ALERT, which uses larger, more expennning, York Re- sive rechargables.

Constable Fyfe says officers on duty will appreciate the fact that although the SL2 is smaller than the ALERT, it has a larger mouthpiece and is designed to make it easier for officers to obtain a sample. "Because of the larger mouthpiece and a more sensitive pressure switch, it's a lot easier to blow into the unit."

Subjects only have to blow for about 2 or 3 seconds compared to 5 seconds or longer with the ALERT. As a result, officers have a much better chance of getting a

proper sample the first time round... instead of the 5 or 6 times it sometimes took in the past." Fyfe says this should make the officer's job easier on the street-and easier in court. "People trying to make the case that the unit was difficult to use will have a lot tougher time."

Constable Fyfe says the SL2 is also easier to service and

maintain. "There are fewer serviceable parts - so there are fewer things that can go wrong." As with the ALERT, he says he is receiving training from Alcohol Countermeasure Systems so that he can service the units on-site and get them back in use faster. Although the SL2's hold their calibration longer, Constable Fyfe says he is still re-calibrating them once a week in accordance with the demands of the Ontario court system.

Because the force has only had the SL2 since mid-December, Constable Fyfe says it's too soon to "pass final judgement." However to date, he says the units have performed to expectation and once accustomed to using the new device "officers think they're great."

New 25-Hour Synthesized Portable Radio



Bendix/King Mobile Communications has introduced a new 1.5 watt VHF portable series hand held radio which covers the 148 to 174 MHz range. The new units are said to have a battery life of 25 hours with the large NiCd battery (LAA0125) and a standard life of 12 hours with Bendix/King's LAA0121.

The unit is a 14 channel lexan case radio with models featuring both numeric and alphanumeric display. The latter allows channels to be named for easier user recognition. Both units are available in metal case models as well. All models may be programmed for either 5 or 12.5 KHz channel increments.

The new series meet or exceed standards set by the EIA and U.S. Forestry Service for vibration, shock, dust, humidity, solar radiation and high/low temperature extremes. The unit can be programmed by a computer chip reader. It also has a scan rate of 100 channels per second.

Further info contact Clifton Casler at (913) 842-0402



Smith & Wesson Handcuff



Smith & Wesson announced the release of their new Model 300 hinged handcuff. The welded hinge design is said to restrict hand and wrist movement. The new cuffs feature heat treated internal lockworks, smooth ratchets and a unique double lock slot configuration. The unit folds flat to fit most standard pouches and uses a police standard key. For further details and price contact Chris Dolnack - 413-781-8300 Ext. 252

Point Blank Introduces "Genesis" Introduces New Hinged For High Capacity Protection



Point Blank Body Armour has released a new armour package which is said to answer concerns about the threat of high capacity firearms capable of firing 17, 30 or even 100 rounds in just seconds.

The new "Genesis" series of armour is said to have several innovations that create lighter and more comfortable armour which is easily able to defeat today's multi-hit ballistic dangers.

The new armour is comprised of a

"Multi-Impact Suspension System" which keeps panels in place over the full vest area during a multi-hit event. In previous vests, the panels had a tendency to pull away from the edges of the outer shell after the first impacts, leaving some of the torso vulnerable to additional bullets. The new "Genesis" system defeats more rounds than previously thought possible without smoothing down the vest between impacts. It is specifically designed to defeat angle shots and reduce blunt trauma.

Another advantage is "SpectraFlex". This new ballistic material offers the same protection levels but with an exclusive process that adds flexibility and softness for significantly improved comfort. In addition Point Blank developed a new design that shapes the vest to the wearer's body, and a reverse Cummerbund designed to add gentle back support.

For further details contact Point Blank Body Armour at (516) 842-3900 or FAX (516) 842-5905.



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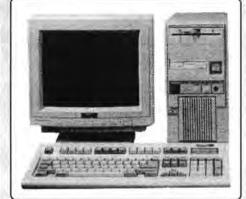
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Playing By The Rules

How do police officers convince the public, the government and police managers that the difference between life and death might hinge on the officer having the best possible handgun?

By Gerry Pyke



Criminals don't have to play by society's rules but police officers must. Crooks can equip themselves with any type of available weapon

whether that be a long rifle or a handgun, fully automatic (machine gun) or any variance thereof.

On the police side the criminal is only too aware that the police must carry a gun that is capable of being carried safely and fires only six rounds while on duty.

It is a tragic irony that more money is often spent on computerization programs than would be to issue a new handgun to the officer on the street. The computers being replaced are one to two years old and are considered dinosaurs while the revolvers we use are

120 years old. Yet, in spite of the fact that officers across North America die every year due to the inadequacies of the revolver, many

of our police managers and politicians continue to deny the need to deploy a better, more modern handgun.

It is very difficult task to overcome someone's entrenched beliefs. Entrenchment invariably creates barriers to either progress or change. Change is stressful and we tend to resist that which we do not understand or which we do not

want to understand. While the scope for the Police Handgun Project posed a

daunting task the Committee brought together representatives from the B.C. Chiefs Association, B.C. Federation of Peace Officers, the Vancouver Police Union and Vancouver Police Department Executive. The formation of such a committee in British Columbia was historic and long overdue.

Vancouver's Chief Constable, William T. Marshall, paved the way for opening up the issue of the ergonomic and tactical inferiorities of police revolvers and to finally cause it to be studied.

Chief Marshall's support was essential to the Committee as it needed a strong mandate to study the full spectrum of

plains the methodology used in the study.

Their first goal as a committee was to identify the current issues relating to the operational effectiveness of the .38 calibre revolver and the ammunition used in it. More specifically, what has given rise to the perception among police officers that there exists a marked reduction in confidence with the revolver. The Committee decided to send out a survey form to one half of the police officers with the Vancouver City Police. In this form officers were asked several key questions regarding their perception as to the reliability of their present weapon with regards to ability to reload under stress, ammunition capacity, main-

> tenance, training, and serviceability in real-life situations. The last question asked was whether the members would rather carry arevolver or a semi-automatic pistol.

The committee study revealed 95 percent of the respondents indicated they would rather carry a semiautomatic pistol. The survey also showed 93 percent of the officers who commented raised serious questions relating to a lack of confidence in their issue revolver.

> Given the results of this survey the Committee had a strong mandate to continue the study.

> The Committee round-tabled the various ergonomic characteristics of handguns. What design functions are good, bad or are better in one weapon system than the other. Evaluation forms were designed from various industry sources to eliminate any bias towards a particular weapon manufacturer. Then test groups from within the police ranks were chosen to test the different weapons and accessories.

> Officers of various levels of weapon knowledge and shooting proficiency levels were used to test the guns. With the multiethnic make-up of today's police forces throughout the country, it was necessary to use test participants from various ethnic backgrounds and physical sizes including the smallest to largest hand sizes to be found. The goal was to find one gun that could fit all of an officer's needs.

The Committee invited various manu-

respect to a possible change of police handguns. Arguments and positions were prepared for the Provincial Attorney General, the various police boards and civil liberties groups. It was

issues

surrounding

present police side-

The committee was

cognizant of the con-

cerns of citizens with

arms.

decided there would be a full disclosure to the public through release of the study and use of a community forum where all the issues and concerns could be raised. The report prepared by the Committee ex-

facturers of handguns to submit unaltered weapons for testing. Thirteen guns were received in three different calibres for testing and evaluating. Test officers were divided into two groups, the second being more expert in the technicalities of handgun design.

Once all the guns were tested and the evaluation forms completed, the values were entered into a computer program and the results compiled. This data represented officers' opinions on the ergonomics of the test guns.

Next the Committee evaluated the FBI ammunition data tables and assigned values to each of the three calibres involved in the testing. The test values and success rates of each calibre were compared and assigned a value out of 10.

Then the ergonomic and calibre values were taken through a decision making process where each gun was equally represented and the numerical scores were compared. Again a computer was used to generate the tables and graphs of values. Finally, the Committee decided that the top four weapon scores from each test group

would be accepted on the basis that both the 'expert' and 'non-expert' test groups chose the same four weapons in exactly the same order. This made for a very strong argument with respect to both individual and group evaluations of the top ranked test guns.

Once chosen, the top four weapons were taken through the next stage of the decision making model which was a risk assessment of each gun. Clearly favoured by all were the Beretta pistols. The Beretta guns consistently ranked at the top throughout the testing process.

The Committee has since made presentations to the Attorney General of B.C., the various police boards and the Civil Liberties Association. Further work is being done on amendments to the Police Act and addressing the issues of costs, training and the need for uniformity among municipal officers.

Mr. David Edgar, Chair of the B.C. Police Commission has struck a committee to address these issues and various submissions have now been presented to him. A public forum will shortly be held under the

auspices of an inquiry into municipal policing in B.C. by Mr. Justice Wally Oppal.

The work of the Committee and its members has gone on for more than two years during which countless hours of member's time has been spent in research and report writing. Their tireless efforts are to be acknowledged and their dedication to the project should be honoured.

Police officers in this country need the support of their managers who must understand that street policing has changed over the last 30 to 130 years and so has our knowledge of handguns. These police managers should help convince politicians and citizens to the needs of today's police officer.

To their credit the British Columbia Chiefs of Police Association is doing just that. We are indeed very fortunate in our province to have a group of Chiefs with this kind of insight and willingness to support their members.

Corporal Gerry Pyke is the Department Firearms instructor for the Vancouver Police Dept.

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Partners In Education

By Elizabeth Holton



A group of high school students stands around a mock car accident, examining skid marks, and discussing how to measure the speed of the car before

it slammed into a telephone pole. A police officer is on hand to help the students.

Across the city, in a high school classroom, police officers sit among students, learning how to use computers for word processing.

These are possible scenarios as part of a new partnership between

the Nepean Police
Service and the students and staff of
Sir Robert
Borden High
School.

The program, called Partners in Education, was officially launched on February 16, 1993 when the Nepean Police Service signed a contract with the Carleton Board of Education and Sir Robert High School.

The contract will forge a new partnership between the school and the police. It is the first such program in the country, and is based upon highly successful partnerships between businesses and schools in the United States.

The partnership envisions such things as the police director of finance explaining to a business class the way that the police budget is broken down, or a photography class learning how to use the equipment in the police department's identification unit. But the program is beneficial not only to schools and their students; the police also have much to gain.

The police service could have teachers present talks on such subjects as de-streaming in the high schools, or preparing a child for grade nine. Students could also help the police prepare materials such as recruitment videos. Students gain practical skills, and the police get valuable insight into the minds of members of the future workforce. The partnership may also help foster an interest in police work in some students.

The program is positive for everyone

involved. It fits well into the scope of Nepean's strategic plan, as it definitely helps improve the image of the police force.

The program is also an example of community based policing. It means the sharing of resources between the police and the school board and it means getting members of the community, in this case high school students, involved in policing.

The program will also allow interested students to participate in fund-raising activities for the charities supported by the Nepean police.

The program is being developed by representatives from

the police and the school. Teachers from Sir Robert Borden and police officers attended a conference in Washington in December, 1992. The result of this conference was the

development of an action plan.

In the United States businesses are now going to schools to encourage them to establish such partnerships. For example, Pizza Hut sponsors a huge literacy program in schools. Partnerships have also been established between schools and companies in the field of laser technology. In an effort to get more people into that field, companies are going into early high school classes to educate them about lasers. The hope is that some of those students will develop an interest and eventually work in that field.

The Nepean Police Service feels that virtually every aspect of policing will become a part of the program.

Elizabeth Holten attends Carlton University as a Journalism Student. As part of her training program she worked with the Nepean Police Service in the Media Relations Department. This is one of a series of three articles supplied to Blue Line Magazine about innovative services and programs instituted by that Police Service. Parts 2 and 3 will be published in June and September.

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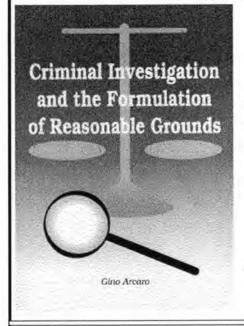


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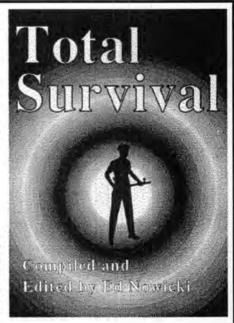
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