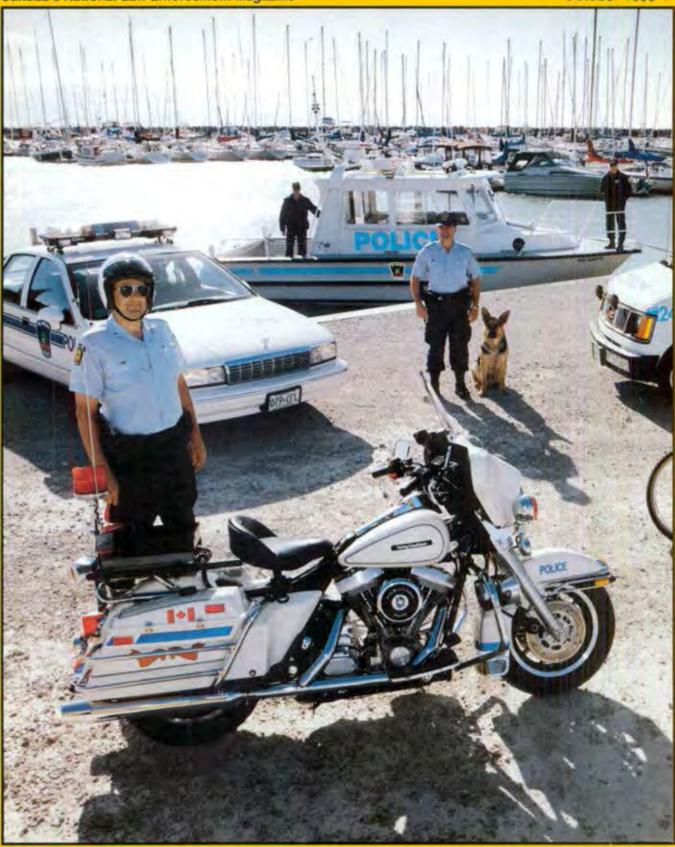
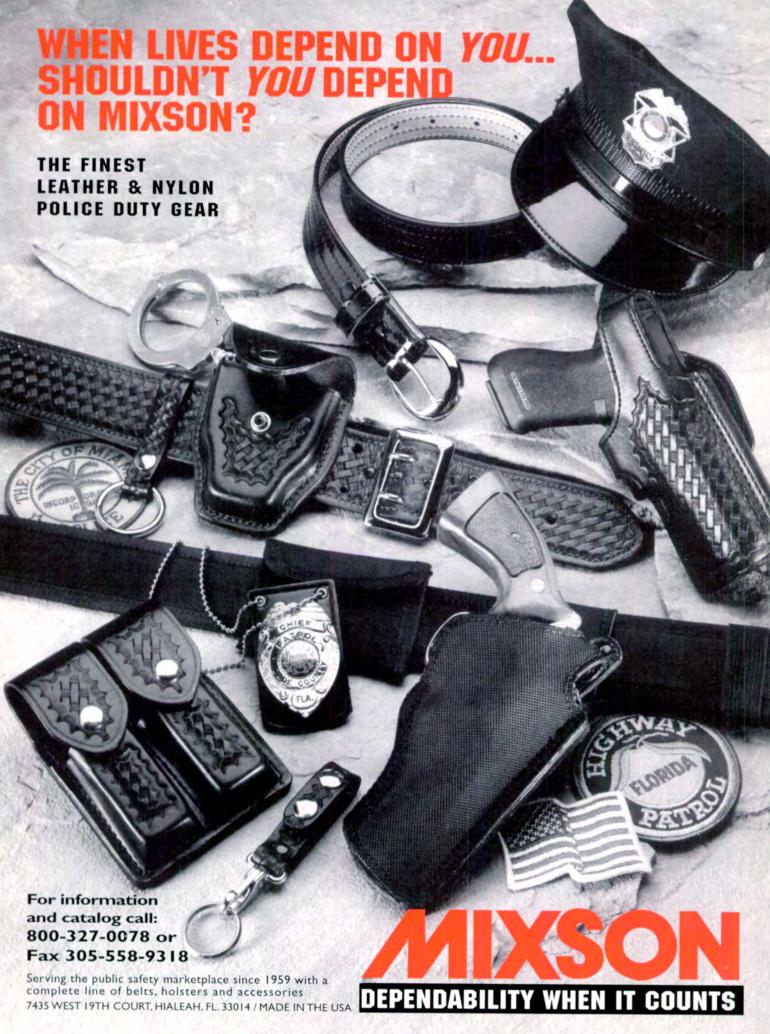
BLUE LINE

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BLUE LINE



Over 1,000 police officers patrol the area to the west of Metropolitan Toronto known as the Municipality of Peel Region. The proud members of the Peel Regional Police Service were recently greeted with the news that their force has been approved for certification by the internationally recognized Commission on Accreditation for Law Enfocement Agencies (CALEA). This designation is a particularly special honour and a recognition to the communities of Mississauga, Brampton and Bramalea that their police force is as good as it gets anywhere in North America.

Peel Regional Police now join Edmonton, Brandon, Winnipeg and Camrose as the only agencies in Canada to become accredited. Congratulations are in order to Chief Robert Lunney and all the members of his agency for this remarkable accomplishment. Read more about this on page 10.

This issue contains more news about pride and accomplishments. In particular six police officers received awards for outstanding and courageous work in the apprehension and prevention of bank robberies and fraud. See their stories on page 7. In addition, the Gatinueau Metro Police has become the first municipal police agency to send police officers to Haiti. See this story on page 24.

If you have ever worried about talking to the media then turn to page 14. Paul Kells of Cormana Inc. gives us a quick overview on some of the "whats and whyfors" of media news types.

And at long last Blair McQuillan brings his series on the last to hang in each province to a close. He's not done yet though. Another series is brewing so stay tuned.

Mending Fences



By Gary Miller

Capital Punishment - Coming Soon to a Government near you

It will not happen this year or next. It may not happen in this decade. But Capital Punishment is coming back as the ultimate penalty for first degree murder.

In spite of relentless abolitionist propaganda from Canada's sophisticated intelligentsia in law, government and media, about 70% of the people still believe the death penalty should never have been removed.

Hopes were raised briefly for its return when Brian Mulroney's promise of a free Commons vote on the subject brought him a smashing election victory. Few will forget the duplicitous moves that followed.

The insensitive power structure in Ottawa crosses party lines. Nothing changes. The Red Book replaced the Red Tories. Hardly worth the bother. But the pendulum is swinging back. It would have returned long ago except for the powerful and arrogant in and around government who have for decades brazenly stymied the will of Canada's people by blocking the return of the death penalty.

Since Canada accepts that, under law, life can be ended, the reasons for abolition of the death penalty for capital crimes become elitist, bogus and discredited. Here are some of them.

REASON NUMBER ONE - In Brian Mulroney's own words at the "free vote": "It is wrong to take life and I can think of no circumstance except self-defence to justify it."

That's fine, except that Canada sanctions the taking of life on a vast scale. This country funds more than 100,000 "therapeutic" abortions per year. Our law says it is a woman's right to demand termination of a pregnancy any time she desires. So much for Mulroney's pontificating on the sanctity of life. One need not necessarily be against abortion to be horrified at its excesses. The numbers alone tell us that most abortions are more expedient than therapeutic. Just call it what it really is-the clinical, perfectly legal termination of life. Should a convicted murderer's execution be any more distasteful?

REASON NUMBER TWO - Again from the revered thoughts of Brian Mulroney: "There always will remain the possibility that the courts will make mistakes, and innocent people will be executed."

Notwithstanding my previous point, what are the chances that innocent people will be executed? With the checks and balances available in the Canadian judicial system, absolutely none. Even when Canada did have executions, only the worst of overwhelming guilty "smoking gun" killers among the scores convicted every year actually suffered the ultimate penalty. Most got life in prison or much less.

Abolitionists love to bandy about the names of Donald Marshall, David Milgard and Guy-Paul Morin. All were convicted of murder and all later freed. They are given as examples of men who (if Canada had the death penalty) would have been, upon conviction, hauled straight from the prisoner's dock to the gallows. What rubbish. Even in pre-abolition Canada, those three typify exactly who would not have been executed under our evolving law but would have received prison terms.

In the progression of capital murder cases reviewed recently by Blue Line writer Blair McQuillan in his series "The Last Noose", we learn of the increasing determination of the Justice system to require the Crown to scrupulously prove guilt. As criminal prosecutions moved from the fifties to the sixties, only the most heinous and

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In the year 1962, the last hangings took place in the City of Toronto. Arthur Lucas and Ronald Turpin were hanged back to back at Toronto's ancient Don Jail while abolitionist crowds protested outside. These were to be the last executions to occur in Canada.

The prime minister of the day, John Diefenbaker, a criminal lawyer from Saskatchewan who had defended many accused persons and was a devout abolitionist, agonized over whether to commute their sentences to life. Because the murders were so heinous and because the evidence was so overwhelming, the prime minister reluctantly permitted the executions to proceed. He said he had never had to make such an agonizing decision.

REASON NUMBER THREE: The death penalty is not a deterrent, therefore it should not be imposed.

The death penalty IS a deterrent. Statistics, which governments so like to trot out must always be treated as suspect. Canada's murder statistics have been selectively weighted and manipulated to support the government's fiction that there is nothing to worry about. Statistics can serve any master, but one thing cannot be denied; as a specific deterrent, that is to deal with a specific offender, capital punishment has no match.

It is the best specific deterrent available to the system because it works 100% of the time. I could provide an impressive list of innocent murdered Canadians who would be alive today if their previously convicted killers, released to kill again, had been dispatched by way of the death penalty in the first place. No doubt I would be accused of sensationalism.

Murderers are often model prisoners. They know what behaviour impresses their psychiatrists as they near the end of an often short incarceration. They roam free with the blessings of custodial systems and parole boards which are deliberately structured to equate success with the number of felons that can be released into the community.

Every part of the system strives for early release. The safety of the community comes a poor and distantly remote last to the rights and "rehabilitation" of the convicted felon. The headaches, red tape and paperwork (the implied failure) only increase when the offender is denied release,

Governments, with mind numbing gall, frequently cite that while unfortunately, released murderers do kill again, statistically it doesn't happen very often. What very cold comfort to the victim and his or her family.

They miss the point. It should never happen. This is not a minor offender, the system knows it has released a killer. It is unforgivable and inexcusable that the lives of innocent citizens should be sacrificed for the sake of bureaucratic convenience. It has nothing to do with statistics. It has to do with complicity on the part of the system which allows it.

Deterrence is only one aspect of the necessity of returning capital punishment to the law books and courts of the land. The punishment must fit the crime. Right now the fit is extremely poor. In Canada the average killer serves in the neighbourhood of 7 years in actual custody.

It should not take a genius to determine that Justice is neither done nor seen to be done with such pathetic sentences. It's little wonder that public rage builds. What convicted killers pay is not so much a penalty as a license.

Nothing has focused attention on the inappropriateness of Canada's criminal penalties in recent years so much as the Paul Bernardo - Karla Homolka fiasco, This monstrous, murderous and loathsome couple inflicted unheard-of depths of human degradation, cruelty and depravity on their young victims before murdering them. Society must ensure that such turpitude is never again so timidly punished.

People who never advocated it before are now saying (and one hears them every day) that, in some cases, the death penalty is the only answer. That is only what many in law enforcement have being saying all along.

How bad does it get?

In the wake of the obsequious bilge about Justice Minister Alan Rock's "crime fighting", it is refreshing to see one minister, reveal the horrific story on specific deterrence.

The Minister responsible for Correctional Services of Canada, Herb Gray, reported to the press last month that between 1989 and 1994, an astounding 78 convicted murderers, while out on conditional release MURDERED AGAIN.

Given the crime these people committed that makes at least 156 innocent people sacrificed on the alter of "Justice" so that we can brag to the world how caring we are. It gets even scarier, These 78 murderers are still alive and kicking!

In addition, 4960 conditionally released rapists, child molesters, attempted murderers and manslaughter killers repeated their crimes.

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Six police officers receive the Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award



Six police officers received the Canadian Banks' Law Enforcement Award (CBLEA) on August 21 at a ceremony which took place in Regina during the course of the 90th An-

nual Conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP).

The Award, which consists of a gold medal and citation, is prestigious and highly coveted in police circles. It is presented annually by the Canadian Bankers Association (CBA) to police officers for outstanding action in combatting bank-related crime. The Award was launched in 1972. The 1995 recipients bring to 163 the number of Canadian police officers who have received the CBLEA gold medal.

St-Jerome Metropolitan Police



Constable Norman Bohamed

A few minutes before noon on March I, 1995, Constable Bohamed, alone in his police cruiser, heard the broadcast of a holdup alarm at the National Bank of Canada branch at 900 Grignon Boulevard. Although he was not specifically

dispatched, Bohamed hurried to the area, arriving in time to witness an individual jump into a getaway car and speeding away.

Bohamed took up the chase providing a running commentary of developments, including vehicle description, license number, direction of flight, etc.

A short while into the chase, the fleeing bandits stopped to change vehicles. One of the suspects began shooting at Bohamed. In all, seven shots were fired at the officer, one shattering the windshield of his cruiser and two others piercing its radiator. Bohamed returned the fire, all the while relaying information to his colleagues by radio.

The two suspects then split up, fleeing in different directions. One left aboard a small truck which had been stolen earlier, and the other ran off.

Again Bohamed remained calm providing a radio description of the second getaway vehicle, and the description and direction of flight of the suspect on foot. Because of Bohamed's professionalism and dedication under fire, the suspect who fled on foot was arrested within minutes, and the other a few hours later.

Both holdup men were on parole at the time of the robbery, and were returned to prison to complete their original sentences. In addition, they received new jail terms of fifteen and nine years respectively.

Quebec Police Force





Constable Robert McMillan Constable Daniel Chartrand



In early 1994, a major Canadian bank noticed that counterfeit gold Visa cards being used in the Montreal area had a number of similarities. The fraud was reported

to the Economic Crime Squad of the Quebec Police Force. Constables McMillan and Chartrand were assigned to the case.

Working the case along with a number of other assignments, the officers developed a lead which involved a service company used by financial institutions to process certain credit card transactions. A long and tedious investigation ensued, including background inquiries on certain individuals and general surveillance operations.

It was eventually determined by the officers that three different groups were involved in a well organized fraud operation. The two investigators pursued their inquiries on a part-time basis throughout a very busy summer, often putting in hours of their own time to do so.

Finally, in November and December of 1994, a series of police raids resulted from the information developed by McMillan and Chartrand. In all, 31 arrests were made, and a large number of counterfeit credit cards were recovered. In addition, police seized an assortment of computer equipment used in the fabrication of forged instruments. One million dollars in counterfeit U.S. banknotes was also seized.

Halton Regional Police Service





Det. Constable Stuart Copas Det. Constable Christopher Perkins



From 1992 through 1994, an organized gang of accomplished forgers operated successfully across Canada, cashing many hundreds of raised postal and bank money orders. Sev-

eral arrests of individual members of the gang were made during this period, however, charges could not be laid due to lack of evidence and availability of witnesses.

In December of 1994, a joint agency task force, of which the two awarded officers were members, was launched.

The team set to work immediately. At this stage, it was determined that the gang had passed more than 1200 forged postal money orders along with a large number of fraudulent bank instruments.

The investigators discovered that the criminals, using forged or stolen identification, had opened over 160 bank accounts using 56 different names. The total dollar loss to the victim institutions exceeded \$1.25 million.

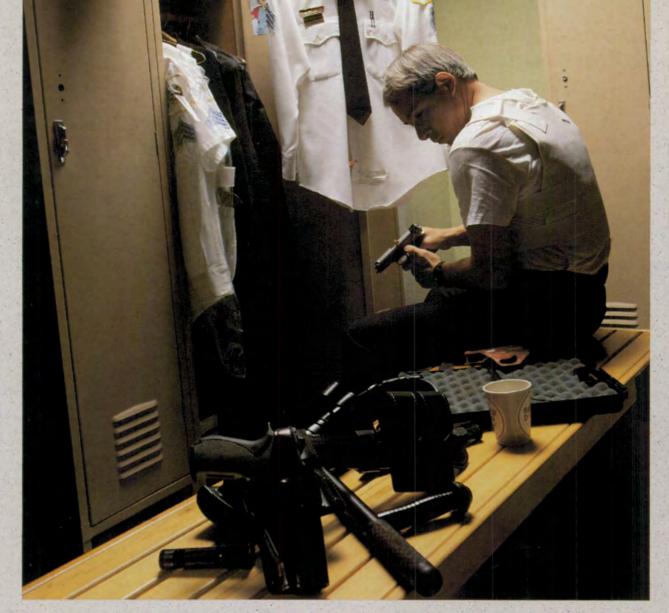
In less than three months, Perkins and Copas had identified and arrested six gang members, all foreign nationals seeking refugee status in Canada.

The arrests resulted from many long and arduous hours of persistent police work, involving fingerprint evidence, comparison of bank surveillance photos, collation of similar occurrences, witness interviews, observation, surveillance operations and shadowing of suspects.

All six accused eventually pleaded guilty to a wide range of fraud-related charges and are serving periods of incarceration.

The incidence of similar frauds has dropped significantly since these arrests.

(Continued ...)



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Niagara Regional Police Service



Constable Christopher Whiteley

In the early evening of October 14, 1994, a particularly active bank robber in southern Ontario was preparing to strike for the eighteenth time that year. He was spotted by a citizen on the roof of a building in St. Catharines, Ontario, observing a nearby branch of the To-

ronto Dominion Bank. Police were notified and a unit was dispatched to investigate.

Constable Christopher Whiteley, who was working with an Auxiliary Officer at the time, was sent to the area to provide backup assistance.

Upon arriving. Whiteley noticed an individual running away through the back yards. He took up pursuit on foot and caught the individual, who almost immediately broke loose, climbed a fence and attempted to flee on a bicycle he had earlier hidden in the area.

The officer tenaciously continued the pursuit on foot and grappled with the suspect once more. The suspect fell from the bike and threw it at constable Whiteley and again tried to escape. But, Whiteley was undeterred, and a violent struggle ensued.

The bandit again broke loose from the struggle and ran off, but the policeman caught up in short order and the struggle continued. Whiteley used his police-issue pepper spray on the suspect in an attempt to gain some control, however it did not produce the desired effect.

At this point the suspect pulled a .32 calibre semi-automatic pistol from his waist-band and aimed it directly at Whiteley. The officer rolled along the pavement seeking cover, while at the same time drawing his service revolver.

An exchange of gunfire ensued with the bandit firing seven rounds at the officer. Whiteley emptied his own weapon in the exchange.

As he was reloading, the suspect ran for his bicycle and rode off. Whiteley was then able to radio in his situation, and the suspect's direction of flight. Fellow officers arrested the fleeing bank robber a few minutes later.

The holdup man was charged with the attempted murder of Constable Whiteley as well as seventeen bank robberies in the southern Ontario region. The suspect received a ten-year prison sentence.

Computers in Britain ready to solve credit card fraud

Scientists have developed an anti-fraud system that uses artificial intelligence and learns to spot patterns of transactions without having to be told what to look for.

With credit card fraudsters last year debiting card issuers for over \$200 million, re-

searchers from the applied neurocomputing centre of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority (AEA) believe that the use of a neural network could spot groups of patterns in historical data of known fraud and so help identify criminal characteristics so that preventive measures could be taken.

Helping to assess the new system's accuracy, Barclaycard gave it a blind test, supplying the neurocomputing centre with data representing 40,000 fraudulent transactions from several European countries. But the credit card company did no reveal the target groupings.

More than 50 parameters were included in the data, such as dates the cards were reported stolen, description of the goods or services purchased, location and transaction date. The AEA neurocomputing specialist involved in the test, Mr. Iain Strachan, reported: "The main target was easily identified, but we also



found others which Barclaycard did not know about."

Part of the new system's success is attributed to a network that acts as an "intelligent sorter", automatically grouping categories of transactions with similar characteristics. Once the network finds

clusters from some of the data, it turns its attention to the main body of data to see if everything checks out. Also playing an important role in the system is a Windowsbased graphical interface. This translates the data into visual clusters, making it easier for system operators to identify patterns of transactions on screen than it is by looking at stacks of numbers.

The popularity of the system seems likely to be boosted by its ability to use a 486 DX2 personal computer and not need a work station, making it accessible to a wide range of users. Encouraged by its initial success, the centre has begun an initiative with a financial risk analysis firm to establish neural computing techniques in the finance sector.

For further details contact AEA Technology, Oxfordshire, England at Phone 011 441295275452 or Fax 011441235433101.

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A Road Less Travelled

Professional Accreditation finally achieved by Peel Regional Police

By Inspector Barry Turnbull



In March of this year Peel Regional Police became the fifth Canadian Police Agency to become accredited through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. This honour sends a clear message to the community about their police service. Shown above is Chief Robert Lunney receiving the CALEA certificate from Mr. Richard F. Kitterman Jr., Executive Director for CALEA, as Insp. Barry Turnbull and Police Chair Colin Saldhana look on.

As a recreational runner, I compare the process of accreditation to a marathon run. You need focus, commitment, stamina, and an unswerving conviction that you can achieve your goals.

This marathon began in 1992, and on November 19th, 1994 in San Francisco, we crossed the finish line, becoming the first police service in Ontario, and just the fifth in Canada, to be accredited by CALEA.

Our "trophy" for completing this purely voluntary marathon, our most tangible result, is a comprehensive manual of policies and procedures. More important, as an accredited police service Peel Regional Police has demonstrated its commitment to public accountability and continuous improvement.

The Commission for Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) is a non-profit organization formed in 1979 by four law enforcement executive bodies: the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Police Executive Research Forum, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and the National Sheriffs^{*} Association. Its mandate is to improve the delivery of law enforcement services, by developing standards and administering a process, by which services can achieve and maintain professional excellence.

In fields such as medicine, law and education, obtaining accreditation or certification is essential; you can't practice without it. For police, pursuing accreditation is still voluntary. Across North America, over 330 police agencies are accredited, and hundreds more are at some stage in the process.

CALEA's stringent standards are internationally recognized as the most comprehensive in policing. The standards reflect the best professional practices in each of six general areas:

- Role, responsibilities, and relationships with other agencies.
- Organization, management, and administration.
- Personnel administration.
- Law enforcement operations, operational support, and traffic law enforcement.
- Prisoner and court-related services.

Auxiliary and technical services.

The CALEA standards generally establish what written directives and policies a police service must have in place, and practices they must carry out. It's up to the police service to determine how to achieve this. This permits a police service to adopt the necessary professional practices while being sensitive and responsive to local community needs.

There are 436 CALEA standards. Not all are applicable to all police agencies. The standards that apply depend on the size of the service and the functions it performs.

Most of the standards are mandatory. To be accredited, a police service must comply with 100% of the mandatory standards and at least 80% of the optional standards that are applicable.

The accreditation process can be loosely divided into four phases.

Phase 1 - Approval and Application:

First, we had to obtain the approval of the Police Services Board to proceed, submit the application to CALEA, gain acceptance, and complete a profile of our service for CALEA. The profile lets CALEA determine which of its standards are applicable for an agency of our type and size. This all occurred in the summer and fall of 1992.

Phase 2 - Self Assessment:

The next phase, an in-depth self-assessment, is the meat of the process and occupied almost two full years. Essentially, we reviewed our policies and procedures to determine compliance with CALEA standards.

The goal was to confirm that our existing practices and procedures conformed to the spirit and letter of CALEA's standards, to formalize any unwritten or unstated policies, to correct any deficiencies in our practices, and to tighten up other policies where possible.

Phase 3 - On-Site Assessment:

We completed the self-assessment in the summer of 1994, and prepared for CALEA's on-site assessment. This involved an independent review by a three person team, of documentation, demonstrations, tours, staff interviews, and public input to demonstrate our compliance. During the assessment team's visit, we made some final necessary changes. The team reported back to CALEA, and recommended it review us at their next meeting.

Phase 4 - CALEA Review and Award:

On November 19, 1994 a committee of CALEA commissioners examined our report and questioned us on some of its contents. This was done in public, in front of our peers. The review went smoothly,

(Continued ...)



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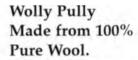




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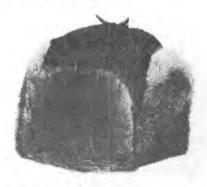
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and the committee voted to recommend us for accreditation, which was granted by the whole Commission at a banquet that evening.

The accreditation process took more than two years. Agencies can design their own timelines, and their own approaches. Again, this is a voluntary process, letting an agency be proactive in upgrading its professional standing, instead of reacting to regulations and timetables that are imposed from outside.

Why did Peel Regional Police volunteer to devote all this time and energy? As Chief Robert Lunney said, "the accreditation process clearly demonstrates — to our own personnel, to the community, to the Police Services Board, to government agencies, and to other police services — the desire to seek excellence."







What are the benefits of the process?

To the public, accreditation reinforces our devotion to professionalism, boosts confidence in our abilities, and ensures we use a consistent approach to applying effective and responsive policies.

To the members of Peel Regional Police, accreditation enhances the reputation and pride of the police service, increases morale by giving personnel confidence in our effectiveness, and establishes fair and equitable employment practices. The most tangible benefit is a concise field manual they can carry and refer to while on duty.

And to other law enforcement agencies and partners in the justice system, accreditation promotes standardization of policies, and increases the efficiency of our joint efforts.

Accreditation is also perfectly in tune with the trend toward community-based policing, a priority in our service. Rather than locking the police service into a role and limiting its ability to respond to local needs, compliance with standards provides a solid foundation and increases a service's professionalism and accountability. Accreditation increases the community's faith that we are doing the "right" things.

Decentralized Process

The decision about how to conduct the self-assessment is up to each police service. We opted for a decentralized process.

We established an Accreditation Unit to spearhead the project, and then identified the areas of the service that matched up with each standard.

We distributed the standards to 31 area managers. These managers then selected their own coordinators to prepare the compliance documentation and/or draft new procedures.

We trained all the managers and their coordinators on what CALEA needed from us to establish compliance with their standards, and how to organize this material. In most cases we already had in place a written policy and procedure that met one or more of the CALEA standards. Or we were already carrying out the procedure, but just didn't have it in writing.

Often we were reminded how long it had been since an existing policy had been updated. In other cases, old policies that no longer applied were still on the books. The coordinators role was to create a compliance file for each standard assigned to their area. Once they felt they had proved com-

pliance, they forwarded their documentation to the Accreditation Unit for review, where it was placed in a central file.

To prove compliance, many standards required the existence of a written directive. If such a directive existed, it was simply a matter of placing a copy in the compliance file of the standard and highlighting the pertinent sections. If no binding document existed, the coordinator had to develop one.

For other standards, compliance meant we had to carry out periodic reports, activities or inspections. Some standards could be proved by observation, with a photo of a marked vehicle for example.

Other standards required physical changes, such as installing one-way windows in our interview room doors. Still other standards resulted in new practices.

To assist everyone in the process, the first directive we drafted covered the topic of directives. We established a completely new directives format. I know, this sounds like the height of bureaucracy, but we wanted a format that was concise, positive and consistent in tone. Our directives now focus on what should be done rather than on what shouldn't.

Built into the first directive was a policy to review all directives annually (the date each directive is issued is noted). This annual review helps ensure continuous improvement in the way we serve our community.

Ready for Review

By March 1994 we had collected documentation for about 70% of the standards. We arranged for three qualified CALEA assessors to conduct a mock on-site assessment.

A police chief and two inspectors from accredited agencies spent two days pouring through our compliance files. They suggested ways we could improve the files' structure and content. The team also discovered that we weren't in compliance with about 50 standards we thought we had complied with. This mock assessment was a valuable exercise. In July 1994 we submit-

ted a final report to CALEA that identified our compliance with all applicable standards.

CALEA's assessment team was scheduled to arrive in September 1994. Prior to the on-site inspection we had to prepare, and have CALEA approve, a public information plan to gain input from the community on our police service's performance.

When the CALEA team arrived for their five-day, on-site assessment we were ready. A major part of their task was to wade through, one by one, the compliance files we had established.

We also prepared a "static display", which let the assessors establish our compliance with as many standards as possible through observation. The display consisted of all of our specialized vehicles and equipment, and a large number of display boards with material attached.

We ended up complying with 100% of the applicable mandatory standards — as required by CALEA — and 98.7% of the optional standards. Here is part of what the assessment team wrote in their report:

"Peel Police has amalgamated the best of what everyone else has done in their programs and then refined them to a polished shine. The uniqueness is the excellence in which they do it — and the excellence emanates throughout each bureau and component."



After Accreditation

With Peel Regional Police accredited, what happens now?

We know that the officer out on the road has a greater awareness of his or her role. Our sergeants are getting fewer questions from the officers on policy. That's not surprising, the policy and procedures manual is very well organized and referenced.

Becoming accredited is also a growing source of pride. We always felt that we operated professionally, and to high standards. Now, an independent body has given us an official seal of approval.

Our accreditation is awarded for a fiveyear period. In order to remain accredited, we must successfully undergo another onsite assessment before the end of that perriod. Re-accreditation is no mere formality, and is actually more difficult than becoming accredited in the first place. When you're accredited, you need directives that say what you're supposed to do. At reaccreditation time, you have to prove you've been doing it all along.

The accreditation process creates a climate of change in the police service, a culture where constant improvement is sought. In the long run, this is not only valuable but doable, and is an ideal way to prepare a police service for the next century. My advice to any police service is to lace up those running shoes, head to the starting line, and go for it!



Barry Turnbull holds the rank of Inspector with the Peel Regional Police Service and is the Manager of that agency's Accreditation Unit. He may be reached at (905) 453-3311.

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There are no bad questions... ...just bad answers!

by Paul Kells



Confronting the media is a job that has become one of the more important tasks of modern policing. The necessity to do so can happen anywhere and at anytime. Paul Kells is a senior partner in Cormana Inc. and files this report on coping with media attention.

When the media calls, one of the most common reactions is fear. Whether it's a national TV news program calling, or someone from your local newspaper, that's an understandable reaction.

After all, you may be an expert in your own job, but talking to a camera, or a radio interviewer or a print reporter can make you feel like you're on foreign territory if you're not experienced.

So, if you are suddenly thrust into the middle of a "hot" story, and you feel you are about to become a victim yourself, what can you do? How do you not only avoid a case of "foot-in-mouth disease", but also manage to make a positive impact on behalf of the police force you represent as well as yourself?

Dealing with the media effectively comes down to one word - and that word is preparation. If you wait until the phone rings to try and figure out how to handle media calls... you've waited too long.

First, you need to take a moment looking at how the media works. Understanding the framework that the

media apply will help you become more successful when you deal them.

First and foremost, the media are not the enemy. They have a job to do... just like you.

Reporters will take your words and give the story their angle. And you may disagree with the angle they're taking. But, you will have been successful if you can deliver information that helps them give a balanced view of your story... and in a best-case scenario, a positive view. In most cases, you have more to gain by participating in the process than by ignoring it.

It is not uncommon to see the same story being done by two media outlets in totally different ways. One station or newspaper might devote a considerable amount of space and attention to a story, while to others it may not be a story at all.

Why does that happen? Well, there are two basic factors. First, there are the fundamental qualities of each medium print, radio and TV.

Compared to TV or radio, the newspaper has a massive capacity for detail. TV and radio rarely provide detail. There's simply not enough time. Instead, they are often looking for a single, colourful statement that makes your point easy to identify with.

The second decisive factor that shapes how one media will report differently than any other is that each newspaper, magazine, radio and TV station has carved out its identity in its own competitive marketplace.

Demographics is the operative word.

There are many different formats, each with their own audience. Newspapers, magazines, trade publications, radio and TV stations and newspapers all have unique target markets. And depending on the market they're selling to, they're all going to make different editorial decisions.

Target market formatting is vital for you to understand because it affects the content, tone and style of the news. To prepare yourself for dealing with different media, you need only ask yourself a few basic questions.

What kinds of subjects and issues are routinely covered? What is the market scope. Does local news come first? Is the publication directed at your neighbourhood, your community as a whole, your region, or is it marketed nationally or internationally? Ask yourself, given the content you see, who reads this paper or tunes in this station? What are they expecting to hear? Finding these answers will help you target your communications.

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Now that you have an overview of how the media works and on what basis they make content decisions, you're ready to make all that work for you when you actually get the call.

If the media calls you, the first few minutes are critical to obtaining the information that will help you be your best. As you know by now, depending on the medium, the caller will have different priorities.

In every case, the media person has called you to gain information. Often, you'll be caught by surprise, and may not be ready to collect your thoughts on the spot and make the most of the situation. If that's the case, simply explain that you need to finish up what you're doing and that you'll call back in fifteen minutes. In essence, you've made time for yourself to clear your mind from what you've just been doing and focus on what you need to do next.

Before you hang up though, get more information from them. You should probe the direction of the story and what "issues" the journalist feels are most important. This will provide you with valuable clues as to what you can expect later.

If you receive a "Crisis Call" and you are caught completely unaware, start with the truth. Explain that you are unaware of the background to the story and that you will immediately seek information or the

name of a person who can provide details. Make a specific time commitment to get back to the media... and keep it. Even if you don't have all the answers by then, you usually can say why you don't and make another specific time commitment.

Both internally and externally, if the facts are confused and you feel that you have nothing concrete to say, then say that. But make sure you tell them why you can't say more.

By communicating as frequently as you are able, you reduce the "feeding frenzy" effect. Silence is like a warning bell to the media. By offering a frank assessment of the situation and explaining the steps that you are taking to find concrete answers, you will create whatever goodwill is possible under the circumstances.

Resist the temptation to volunteer more than you're being asked unless you're certain it is clearly in your interest.

Once we know what the media expects, how do we deliver? Well, the content detail is obviously important, particularly for print since it is the medium of record. But just as important, often even more important, it boils down to the impressions we leave on a human level, especially on radio and television.

There is no magic formula here, just common sense rules of behaviour. If you appear to be honest, to believe in what you are saying, to care about what the audience wants, to be a nice person, and if you can deliver your message with a reasonable degree of energy (or calm in a crisis situation), you will be perceived as competent and credible.

Now that sounds simple enough, but it can take some practice. Our own organization's success in helping others to communicate well is based on practicing the right techniques and some "unlearning" of habits that interfere with your ability to be an effective media communicator.

Simply put, to succeed in a media situation, you need to remember that there are no bad questions, only bad answers. Common sense will tell you that if you spend some time thinking about who you are talking to, if you find out what they want, if you prepare yourself by setting objectives as to what you want to get out, if you make a conscious effort to eliminate jargon, and you relate to the media in human terms, you will be able to deal confidently with any situation.

Paul Kells is a Senior Partner in Cormana Inc. He is a former national Head of Current Affairs for CBC Radio. In addition to personalized training sessions on the subject of media relations. Cormana also sells a training video on the subject. For further details call (416) 598-4902 or Fax (416) 598-4616.



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MEDIA



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Volume 1

Number 37

4 of 134 Monthly Stories

September 8, 1995

Officers complaint of cop shortages on Saskatoon streets

SASKATOON (CP) - Two Saskatoon police officers say a shortage of cops patrolling city streets means public complaints sometimes go unanswered for up to two hours and backup is not always available in case of emergency.

"We've been lucky so far," said one of the officers, who has 25 years experience.

But the officer, who asked that he not be named, said a tragedy is waiting to happen...

Beat cops are usually so busy dealing with drunk drivers and noisy parties they can't immediately respond to such calls as garage break-ins.

"It's usually an hour and a half to two hours before we get there," the officer said.

Chief Owen Maguire acknowledged the police service is sometimes short of officers patrolling the streets, but he said the safety of the public or police officers is never threatened.

The two officers say there are too many "carpet cops" - a term describing officers working in administrative jobs.

There are four platoons with an average of 39 officers each along with 108 plainclothes officers. The rest of the 320-member force works in administration, said deputy chief Norm Doell.

Maguire said while administrative jobs are under review, it's often hard for front-line officers to recognize the benefits of crime prevention programs.

September 13, 1995

Ex-police officer sentenced to death for killing three

NEW ORLEANS (AP) - A former police officer was sentenced to death for murdering her ex-partner and two others in a restaurant holdup.

Antoinette Frank, 24, becomes the only woman on Louisiana's death row. If her conviction and three death sentences endure the automatic appeals, she would be the first woman executed in Louisiana since 1942.

Jurors took 22 minutes Monday to convict her in the March 4 slayings and 35 minutes Tuesday night to condemn her to death by injection.

Her accomplice. Rogers Lacaze, 18, was convicted and sentenced to death in July for his part in the murders of Officer Ronald Williams, Ha Vu and her brother, Cuong Vu. The Vus' parents own the Kim Anh Restaurant, and Frank and Williams moonlighted there as guards.

Frank had become a police officer after protesting a psychiatrist's decision to reject her application for psychological reasons.

At Frank's sentencing, Dr. Philip Scurria acknowledged that he had judged her an unacceptable candidate for the police academy, but insisted that she did not suffer from a "major emotional disorder."

September 13, 1995

Police want provincial Bernardo probe

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. (CP) - Questions about the conduct of the task force that investigated the sex slayings of two schoolgirls should be handled by a scaled-down public inquiry, Niagara Region police say.

"We are not afraid of public scrutiny if it does not place an extreme burden on the taxpayer," said Chief Grant Waddell.

"A public inquiry should be a last resort."

He said a three-person investigation he's recommending to Solicitor General Bob Runciman would be less costly than a full inquiry

It would be headed by two chiefs - one each from a police force in Western and Eastern Canada - as well as Tom O'Grady, head of Ontario Provincial Police.

The investigation into the girls' abductions took several wrong turns.

The Green Ribbon force was headed by Niagara police, with help from the RCMP, provincial police and police forces in surrounding municipalities.

The Ontario government has promised a "full accounting" of the way Bernardo's murder case was handled, including the plea bargain handed to his ex-wife, Karla Homolka. But officials have provided few details.

September 13, 1995

No charges in Montreal police killing of suspect last May

MONTREAL (CP) - No charges will be laid against a police officer who fatally shot shoplifting suspect Martin Suazo, one of several recent cases that have prompted strong criticism of the Montreal force.

Suazo, 23, was shot at point-blank range last May 31 while Const. Michel Garneau was putting handcuffs on him. Suazo, who was lying on a Montreal sidewalk, died of his wounds.

Crown prosecutor Marcel Patenaude said today a Quebec provincial police investigation concluded the gun fired accidentally. It found no evidence beyond a reasonable doubt of negligence.

The finding was in line with a preliminary assessment by provincial police that the slaying was accidental.

The death occurred three weeks before a jury convicted four officers of assault eausing bodily harm in the 1993 beating of taxi driver Richard Barnabe. The cabbie remains in a coma.

Two other fatal shootings last spring involved people barricaded in their homes. Paolo Romanelli. 23. died when police rushed his house, and Philippe Ferraro, 66, died from a police-fired rubber bullet. September 13, 1995

Man charged in Nova Scotia liquor-store bombing

WOLFVILLE, N.S. (CP) - A local man has been charged with setting a bomb at the liquor store in this small university town.

The 28-year-old man faces two charges under the Criminal Code's explosive section, RCMP Const. Gary Smith said today.

The man's name wasn't released and a court date had not been set.

Liquor store manager Gary Morine discovered the bomb, which resembled a six-pack of beer, and may be alive now because he opened the right end of the box.

Morine was looking for a receipt when he opened one side of the beer carton on the counter. When he saw wires inside, he called police.

The box held a pipe bomb and bottles of flammable liquid.

Three hours later, the RCMP's bomb-disposal robot triggered the blast prematurely when the package slipped through its remote-control claw, hit the floor and blew up.

There was no note and no threats had been made. Police Chief Jim Sponagle said the bomb was not aimed at any particular individual.

September 8, 1995

Police officer charged with fraud

TORONTO (CP) - A 10-year police veteran is charged after his co-workers' paycheques were picked up and cashed with forged signatures.

Police said paycheques worth \$1,719 of employees at a downtown division were taken on June 27 and Aug. 22, endorsed and cashed.

Const. James Vaughan-Evans, 29, is charged with two counts each of fraud under \$5,000, possession under \$5,000, forgery, impersonation and counterfitting.

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The Law Enforcement News Magazine

Court rules woman held eight days and found not guilty may sue police

Last June the Federal court of Appeal ruled that a woman found not guilty of drug charges may sue the RCMP. Attorney General and Crown Prosecutors.

Anomeys for the 23-year-old woman say the woman was arrested while keeping the company of a known cocaine trafficker. Their claim says the officers held her in custody for eight days even though no drugs or money was found on her person.

The woman is claiming the entire incident was worsened when the prosecution against her was maintained even after a five day preliminary hearing in which the Crown did not ask her one ques-

In addition the suit states she was subjected to "excessive and uncalled for" bail conditions and she lost her job in Toronto.

Conditions placed upon her was regarding a time curfew, an association curfew and a condition she remain at the residence of her mother in Pembroke while all

brought against prosecutors the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that the claimant must not only prove absence of reasonable and probable cause in launching the suit, but also show malice in the sense of deliberate and improper use of authority and powers.

Although the ruling was brought down in fayour of Crown prosecutors the ruling was brought before the Federal Court of Appeal in this matter because it did not relate to police specifically.

In there unanimous decision the Federal Appeal Court ruled that the civil action could be brought to trial because there is a need for a ruling regarding police practices in particular.

Such a complete and unconditional extension of the immunityaccorded to Crown prosecutors is not supported by any binding authority," said Mr. Justice Marceau, "and we are not sure that the policy considerations behind that immunity... speak so clearly in favour of

The ruling continued. "whether or not such extension is warranted. to what activities of the officers it should apply, are questions which will require consideration of many factors including the standard of

care expected of police and customs agents during investigation."

Arnold Fradkin, senior counsel with the Department of Justice in Ottawa, stated their concern for police is the same for the Crown prosecutor in that if wide spread civil actions could be brought by anyone found not guilty of a charge we would have officers more worried about protecting their backs than actively catching criminals.

It appears the court wish to have something firm on the issue. To ensure the resulting ruling is firmly entrenched the Justice Department is attempting to place it in the hands of the Supreme Court of Canada for a final ruling without going through the lower court processes first.

Mountie identity crisis discovered

According to an RCMP officer who attended the Prince George Exhibition in B.C., visitors from abroad can better identify a Mountie than some Canadian citizens.

Const. Bill Jewett said that some children at the Exhibition thought he was a soldier, others thought he was a fireman and one kid thought he was jolly old Saint Nick.

Adults were also confused as some inquired if he was with the Vaneouver city police, Others did not know that RCMP and Mounties were the same group of offic-

However, Jewett said that visitors from 16 other countries readily identified the officer in red as a member of Canada's national police force and asked to have their picture taken with him.

SEPTEMBER 1995

Cops Honoured by Governor General

Money raised to help police

Extradition could mean death

Cops cleared in deadly chase Suspended for running plates

Officer convicted in domestic

Sex offender release angers probation officers

assault

Stolen U.S. explosives headed for Canada

Alabama chain gangs are back

False alarms too common

Student sues over school punishment

Soy factory owner indicted Board finds officers quilty of misconduct

Widow outraged at cops

Anti-terrorist squad angers sleepy

Firearm flaw found by police

Government to be petitioned for anti-gang law

Police seize porn from BBS

New book helps police in child abuse cases

Sudbury police cleared in suicide

Actor mistaken for gunman

Officers reprimanded for lying

Couple complain of police treatment

Department of Justice On-Line

Cops nab suspect after Pizza

Limits wanted on FOI Act requests

Canada land of opportunity for criminals

LEGAL BRIEFS

In previous case law in a suit

charges are being processed.

DNA law RCMP use new

The RCMP have become the first police force in Canada to use a new law which permits police to obtain blood or saliva samples from unco-operative suspects.

Vancouver-area RCMP recently carried out a court issued warrant allowing them to collect DNA evidence from an unidentified man who is in custody in relation to a 1992 murder.

The man's lawyer says he will challenge the procedure, which received royal assent on July 13, as a violation of the Charter of Rights.

Crown counsel Joe Bellows refused to identify the man, saying that information from DNA tests could prejudice members of the jury who may be selected when the trial begins in six months.

The sample has been sent to a forensic lab for analysis. Officers are interested in comparing the blood sample at the scene of the murder to that of the suspected man.

The RCMP, who support the new law, called a press conference recently to relate news regarding their new investigative tool.

Sgt. Peter Montague was quoted in local news papers as saving that many members of the RCMP feel that the new method of collecting DNA evidence is the "biggest breakthrough in a century with respect to policing."

Montague also said that RCMP will seek to obtain other warrants for the collection of DNA samples now that a precedent has been established. They hope that DNA will aid in 60 to 80 cases surrounding murder and sexual assault.

Bellows says legal challenges of the new law can be expected.

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The Last Noose

Ontario - (Part 2)
This is the eleventh of a series outlining the details

surrounding the last persons to hang in each province

by Blair McQuillan

Ronald Turpin was born on April 29, 1933, to an alcoholic and abusive mother and a father who worked as a conductor for the C.P.R. Turpin revealed to psychiatrists that his childhood was corrupted with sexual memories. His mother would often tease him about his penis and when intoxicated she would often threatened to cut it off with a knife.

W. Arthur Blair, a psychiatrist, felt that Ronald Turpin's developmental years were "chaotic, with a lack of guidance, lack of love and affection, and rife with unstable, argumentative and physically violent parents. The ultimate result is the development of a typical psychopathic individual. Psychopaths such as him are notably successful in avoiding long term incarceration, and he is a good example of this."

Turpin began work as a clerk in an Ottawa jewellery store after dropping out of school in the eighth grade. He was fired after being accused of stealing from the till. After that Turpin took on many odd jobs until he stole a car and was sentenced to 18 months in jail in 1951.

A series of crimes such as car theft, forging cheques and an escape from prison kept Turpin locked in a cell for short periods of time between 1953 and 1957.

On October 25, 1961, Ronald Turpin attended a party given by Della Stonehouse. Stonehouse was a prostitute otherwise known as Della Burns. Burns had been under police surveillance in connection with the murder of a drug-dealer, Lorne Gibson.

Shortly after midnight while the party began to spill over into the early hours of the morning, Burns answered her door and was confronted by an armed assailant. The man fired two shots at Della and missed both times. According to Burns, Turpin jumped the gunman and managed to gain control of the weapon in the scuffle which ensued.

After the struggle Turpin grabbed his girlfriend and the gun and left the party via the back door just as the police arrived at the front. More than twenty guests at the party, most of whom were in a room off the hallway when the shooting started, related the same story as Della.

However, one man by the name of Frank Benson, who owned an after-hours gay bar told a different tale. Benson told police that Turpin was the man they were



after and that he had attempted to kill Burns.

The police felt that the gun, which had been present at the party moments before they arrived, might in fact have been the same weapon used to murder Lorne Gibson. The police wanted the gun and took steps to recover it by issuing a warrant for Turpin's arrest on the grounds of discharging a firearm with the intent to wound.

Turpin knew the police were looking for him and had heard that they would shoot him on sight if they caught him. As a result Turpin and a girl friend named Lillian White travelled throughout Canada and the U.S. using aliases. If Turpin had actually shot at Burns, like Benson had said, she showed a great deal of understanding by aiding Turpin and White in their flight from the law.

However, on Christmas Eve, 1961, he and his girlfriend returned to Toronto for the holidays. As January 1962, came to a close Turpin was sure that the intense police search for him had fizzled. Unfortunately he was not aware that on January 25, his picture was placed in police stations across Toronto as one of the city's most wanted men.

Lillian White purchased a second-hand delivery van, which was in bad repair, during early February. Lillian and Ronald planned to go to Northern Ontario for awhile. White placed the gun she had hidden in the laundry room of her apartment under the seat of the van. She planned to dispose of the firearm during the trip.

Turpin and White arrived at Della Burns' home late on Sunday, February 11, 1962. A little after midnight Turpin broke into the Red Rooster Restaurant and stole \$632.84. The money was to be used for his excursion up north.

When Turpin reached the corner of Danforth Avenue and Dawes Road he was pulled over by Metropolitan Toronto police constable, Frederick Nash. Why Nash chose to stop the vehicle is unknown. Perhaps it was because of the condition of the van or because Nash recognized Turpin.

At any rate, Turpin pulled off the road, stopped the van and told the officer his name was Orval Penrose. Turpin did not make a good impression on the officer who ordered him out of the vehicle after a brief conversation.

Roughly seventy meters away, Leonard Boreham sat parked in his cab. Boreham was reading the paper when he glanced up after hearing a sound similar to a car backfiring. To his dismay he saw two men standing between a van and a police car on the other side of the street. Suddenly one of the men, a police officer, stepped out into the street and collapsed.

Boreham quickly started his cab and drove off towards the nearest police station.

At roughly the same time Constable John McDonnell arrived at the scene where he saw a crowd gathering around the fallen officer and Turpin frantically trying to start Nash's cruiser. As McDonnell walked over to the car Turpin threw his gun at him and told him to aid the wounded officer.

Nash later died on the operating table as a result of his wounds. A .32-calibre bullet had penetrated his chest, just to the right of his breastbone and continued to the upper lobe of his left lung.

Turpin had suffered wounds to both arms and a minor flesh wound on the cheek. He was placed in the back of a cruiser and taken to the hospital.

On route to the hospital Turpin rambled constantly, "Why?...Why would a guy grab a gun that's pointed at him?...Why would he pick me to stop? Did he get a call or something?"

While recovering in hospital Turpin related many different versions as to what occurred in the street.

In one of several conversations he said, "He told me to put my hands on the truck. I turned swiftly and fired. He hit me in the left arm. Everything happened so fast. I couldn't tell you after that. He went down. I went down."

Under sedation Turpin gave another account.

"The cop came across the street and made a grab for my gun. I let him have a

couple of hits when he reached for his gun. I threw my gun down when he fired at me from the ground."

When Turpin was informed that he had killed Nash, he held his breath and was silent for a minute. "Well, that's the way it goes," he explained. "You all have to go sometime."

Two thousand people attended Nash's funeral on February 15, at St. Micheal's All Angels Anglican Church. Nash was survived by a wife and four children.

Ronald Turpin's trial opened on May 28, 1962. From the stand Turpin told the court that he had no recollection of speaking to the police about the incident while in the hospital.

In his own defence Turpin claimed that Nash had discovered the revolver under the seat of the truck, ordered him out of the vehicle and then shoved him against the fender of the police car. Turpin also testified that Nash had his gun pointing upwards and he was afraid the officer would lower it and direct it towards him. He told the court he raised his arms to protect himself from gunfire when the officer's

weapon discharged. A.O. Klein, the Crown prosecutor, contested that Turpin had murdered Nash while the constable was arresting him. Klein concluded that if Turpin had indeed been shot by Nash at close range there would be powder-burns on Turpin's clothing, however, none were present.

After being dismissed the jury returned five-and-a-half hours later with a guilty verdict.

While awaiting their execution in the Don Jail Ronald Turpin and Arthur Lucas became friends. The two men were granted a stay of execution until December 11. 1962, a day neither man would live to see.

On Monday December 10, 1962, Lucas and Turpin were led down a long hallway in the Don Jail and into a room were death awaited. A bright spotlight focused on the gallows where two ropes hung in the air.

When the nooses were secured the floor gave way under the two men. Turpin had the fortune of meeting a quick end. Lucas however, was led to a gruesome demise.

His legs almost touched the ground and he was almost decapitated. Blood covered the room where the dving man hung by a small portion of his neck.

Ronald Turpin was pronounced dead at 12:18. Arthur Lucas hung on for another three minutes.

The two men were the last individuals to be hung in Canada.



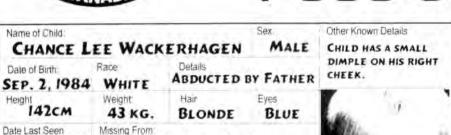
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DEC. 23, 1993

THE INTERNET AND THE POLICE

- A Primer -

Policing the Internet just could be the final frontier for cops

By Tom Rataj Computers and Technology

Because of the very nature of computers, the effectiveness of police investigations involving crimes on the Internet, is severally hampered. The technical challenges facing investigators, along with legislation that is always two steps behind, make this the biggest challenge in modern law enforcement.

Data encryption software, and software booby-traps make investigations time consuming. Developing and maintaining the expertise in-house, is almost impossible, not to mention economically infeasible.

Some crimes committed on the Internet are virtually undetectible and unstoppable. In a recent case, a man enticed an 11 year old boy into frank sexual discussions. He sent the boy numerous sexually explicit photographs in an attempt to lure him into a physical relationship. Fortunately the boy's parents became aware of the goingson and contacted the police, who in turn

conducted an investigation that identified the man and led to a raid on his apartment.

Although the man was eventually convicted on obscenity charges, he may very well have already been successful in his quest with other boys. The Internet has in this case, become just another means for a paedophile to find a victim.

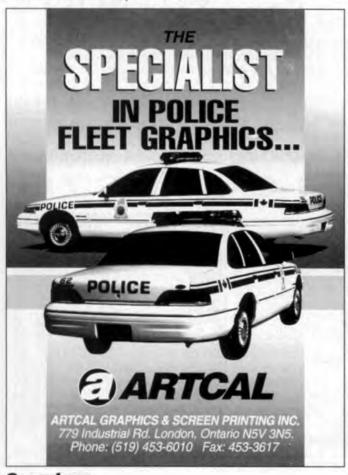
Another new twist, that makes international borders invisible, and local antigambling laws useless, is the new Caribbean-based Internet Casino. Operated by a Canadian entrepreneur who says that his operation is legal and above board, the "Virtual Casino" almost defies comprehension. Currently operated from St. Marten, in the Netherlands Antilles, the Internet casino allows anyone, anywhere, with Internet access, to connect to the site and playblackjack or other casino games. Since the games of chance are technically being played on machines outside local jurisdiction, are the players really breaking the law?



Privacy & Confidentiality

Since the primary purpose of the Internet is the transfer and exchange of information, it goes without saying that personal privacy and the confidentiality of information would be of concern.

Federal privacy commissioner, Bruce Phillips, suggested in his 1994 report, that broad privacy legislation for both business and government should be put into place before our personal privacy and dignity is compromised.





The collection, storage and manipulation of personal information is virtually effortless in today's computerized business environment. Your personal information can be sold and manipulated in countless ways within minutes of the completion of various kinds of electronic sales transactions.

Not only can your personal information be misused by the company you willingly gave some of it to, but your information could be left virtually unprotected on their computer systems.

The province of Quebec has already addressed some of these privacy concerns with legislation that extends protection to the private sector. The Canadian Standards Association has also released a public draft of a national privacy code.

Who's on the net?

Industry Canada has commenced a pilot project that allows Internet access to federal government activities, Supreme Court rulings, and constitutional documents. Beyond just simplifying access to the information, the pilot project allows citizens to access the information on a do-it-yourself basis, which in turn reduces staffing requirements.

The Open Government Pilot (O&P) as the project is known, is fairly limited at this point. Future plans include the provision of considerably more information, including e-mail access to Nip's, senators and other government departments, officials, and services.

An excellent example of effective use of the Internet, is the FBI's World Wide Web (WWW) home page. In addition to providing basic information about the FBI and its mandate, the home page is also used to advertise their million dollar reward for the UNIBOMBER.

The composite sketch and a complete description of the case, detailing the bomber's MO, and other relevant information has been posted in the hopes of identifying the suspect. (The UNIBOMBER is believed to be the suspect responsible for sending letter bombs that have killed and injured a number of business leaders and government officials.)

By posting this information on the Internet, the FBI had done untold good for their case. The vastly increased audience will hopefully bring the bomber to justice before he finds another victim.

To find out more about the Internet, check out the rapidly growing selection of books and other publications that are available at book stores and libraries. If you are already connected, have fun, and don't surf too much!

I can be reached through the Internet at my e-mail address: ratajt@interlog.com.

AGENCIES ON THE INTERNET

The following Canadian police agencies have a Home Page or some other presence on the Internet:

Halifax Police Department
Greater Victoria Crime Stoppers
Guelph Police Service
Niagara Regional Police
Ontario Provincial Police
Waterloo Regional Crime Stoppers
University of Toronto Police
University of Western Ontario

Other very useful police specific information is available by pointing your World Wide Web browser to:

http://www.copnet.uwyo.edu

http://www.stpt.usf.edu/~greek/police.html

From these two sites you will be able to find over 100 other police sites throughout the US and Europe.

Blue Line Magazine's Net Address is: 102547,3140@Compuserve



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Course Manual - Prepared by Dr. Christopher Murphy, of Dalhousie University's Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology, author of <u>Problem-Oriented Policing: A Police Officer's Guide</u>, and Understanding Community Policing: A Policy Guide.

Course Textbook - Community Policing: How to Get Started (1994), by Robert Trojanowicz and Bonnie Bucqueroux.

Videos – The first video features a number of experts including Chris Braiden, Iormer Superintendent of Policing, Edmonton; Herman Goldstein, University of Wisconsin; and Chief Tom Potter, Portland, Oregon. The second video features a motivational presentation by Chris Braiden and a discussion of problem solving with Herman Goldstein.

The following courses in the Certificate in Police Leadership are offered January 8. - April 26, 1996; you have the flexibility of submitting your assignments at any time during that period. They are conducted entirely through distance education. Tuition is \$445.00 per course; register by November 27, 1995 to receive a \$50 registration discount!

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Shedding some innovative light on police work

According to the FBI's recent "Killed in the Line of Duty" study, over sixty percent of officer-related shootings take place at night. Many additional shooting take place during the day, but in low-light situations. In spite of these figures few police officers are trained appropriately in using artificial lighting to either illuminate or blind an assailant.

One factor that has inhibited such training in the past has been the fact that most lights available for patrol officers has not been well suited to the task.

Realizing that these dangerous problems were not being addressed, Californiabased Laser Products Corporation undertook a ten-year research and product development effort aimed at creating a system of law enforcement lights designed from the ground up to meet the needs of the modern law enforcement officer.

Unlike the majority of "police flashlights," the lights in this new system take full advantage of the latest technological advances in lamp, reflector and battery technologies.



As with the development of handguns, shotguns, machine guns and rifles Laser Products determined that it was necessary to create five different types of lights to meet every law enforcement need.

Personal Defence Lights

Hand-held Personal Defence Lights (PDL's), have been specifically designed for use with handguns.

The PDL's small size, unique shape, and dual switch activation modes permit the officer to control the light while keeping both hands firmly on the weapon. Brighter than a five D-cell flashlight, the Sure-Fire 6Z Combat Light is under five inches long and weighs only five ounces and ensures the officer will always have some form of blindingly white light at his disposal.

Rechargeable Duty Lights

These lights are designed to be a patrol officer's primary duty light. The Sure Fire 8X and 9N are roughly half the length and one-third the weight of the old-style police flashlights they replace. These RDL's are rechargeable in under two hours, as opposed to the ten to fourteen hours needed to recharge the old lights. The unit is small enough to be carried on a duty belt and the light activation mechanism is the same as in the PDL's to make training more consistent. Another point is the light weight and size of the light discourages its use as an impact weapon.

Tactical Lights

Weapon-mounted lights, such as Sure Fire'stactical lights, have been developed to enable officers to control the light while simultaneously using one or both hands for other tasks (weapon control, radio etc.).

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The ICAT Trainer is now the most interactive Judgmental Use of Force Trainer available today. This new and improved system allows the training to be controlled by the trainer. Other weapons systems now incorporated include all types of duty firearms, O.C./Mace and Batons. Now verbal commands can be used during a scenario. All weapons are nontethered and able to be used from a duty belt. Four weapons are individually identified and scored simultaneously.

➤ For more information contact:

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This capability becomes critical in the case of tactical unit officers or dog handlers. In the case of the shotgun and machineguns there is no other way for an officer to operate both light and weapon at the same time.

Equipment Mounted Lights

Sure-Fire has taken one further step in light design and produced a Baton Light and Shield Light. These unique lights permit the officer to illuminate an assailant and leave both hands for other uses. All lights can be activated constantly or to supply a short burst of light to temporarily blind an assailant. This is particularly valuable in crowd control situations under low light.

Laser Sights

Sure-Fire Laser Sights have been created to fill the specialized needs of tactical officers who frequently find themselves in fast-moving situations in which there may be no time to visually align the weapon sights.

Taken together, these five new types of lights, for the first time, make it possible to ensure that every officer has the necessary light available when needed, and the ability to make use of that light without compromising his ability to perform the tasks at hand.

For further information contact Laser Products at 714 545-9444 or Fax 714 545-9537.

Cop's invention sticks it to thieves and leaves them flat

In 1992, the Edmonton Police Service (EPS) was involved in an epidemic of stolen autos and high speed pursuits. As a patrol supervisor in one downtown division Detec-

tive Dan Jones felt it was imperative to try to come up with a way to disable stolen vehicles.

Empowered with the support of the Edmonton Police Service he developed a "Mini Spike" to flatten tires. Spiked hollow pins were set into solid rubber which was glued to a rectangular piece of aluminum to stop the spikes from being pushed into the ground. The spikes were set far enough back so that the tire would pull them free from their base and the base would remain behind.

Prototypes were given to Edmonton's Auto Theft Unit for assessment. They were found to be very successful in arresting suspects in stolen vehicles after they pulled over with a flat tire. Some of the arrests made were repeat offenders who had been in high speed chases which had resulted in serious collisions in the past.



After successful testing of the "Mini Spike" Jones contacted Carol Wagar, the Edmonton Police Technology Partner Associate contact for the Canadian Police Research Foundation. From there Jones was introduced to John Arnold and Nick Cartwright of the CPRC. After the positive assessment of the "Mini Spike", it was decided to call the device the "Warthog."

To date, the Edmonton Police Service Auto Theft Unit has experienced great success. One of the pleasant surprises discovered during the assessment was that the spiked pins could be recovered and reused with minimal damage. Support and interest from the Tactical Unit and operational patrol members has been overwhelming.

The CPRC is offering the "Warthog" for operational police evaluation. If you would like to participate send a fax to (613) 954-1473. If you would like more information about the "Warthog", please contact John Arnold at (613) 993-3737.



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Gatineau officers first municipal police to train Haitian police



Gatineau-Metro Police Force is the first municipal police force to supply officers to train Hatian Police. Above are the six candidates selected. They are (L-R) Jean-Francois Beauchamp, Claude Patry, Jean-Claude Charron, Guy Castonguay, Claude Gagnon and John Proudfoot. Beauchamp and Gagnon will leave in December while the rest left last month.

by Mike Shahin The Ottawa Citizen

The RCMP, short staffed at home, has enlisted other Canadian police forces to help train and monitor a new police squad in Haiti.

The first four recruits, chosen from the Gatineau-Metro police force, left for Haiti in September for a six month tour of duty wearing the blue berets of the United Nations. Other forces, including those in Ottawa-Carleton and Hull and provincial police in Ontario and Quebec, are considering joining the program.

The RCMP called for reinforcements because it couldn't do its duties properly in Canada while sending scores of officers to countries like Haiti, said RCMP Insp. John Nikita.

But there's an added benefit: The RCMP can now share with other Canadian police the rich experience of working in a foreign developing country, Nikita said.

Indeed, the lure of that experience drew the City of Gatineau to outgun other Canadian forces in applying for the federallyfunded program. Gatineau's mayor and police chief said the four officers will gain an understanding of another culture that will help them with the growing local ethnic population when they return. "When you know somebody, you cannot hate that person," said Emmanuel Ambroise, Haiti's ambassador to Canada. "You start having respect for other people when you spend time looking at where they come from."

"You can't learn that in school," said

Gatineau Mayor Guy Lacroix.

The four Gatineau officers, who were chosen from six finalists, will work with officers from more than 20 other countries as well as 125 RCMP officers, in training and monitoring a new Haitian civilian police force.

It is a mammoth challenge given the country's troubled recent history and its experience with corruption and murderous police tactics. For three years after the 1991 military coup, Haiti's streets were controlled by the army and para-military groups, including sub-machine gun-wielding gangs of pro-junta "attaches."

Since President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was restored to power in October, there have been reports of sporadic violence in the capital Port-au-Prince. But they usually involved muggings and assaults common to many large cities, rather than attempts at political control. Much of the armed crime has been blamed on discharged police and soldiers.

"We are ashamed to say it - we are not afraid to say it - but we are not armed and we don't have means or enough men to deal with the mounting crime," a Haitian police spokesman said in March, in an appeal for help.

Const. Claude Gagnon, one of the Gatineau finalists, said he hopes to show Haitians they needn't fear police officers, that it is possible to police without oppressing people.

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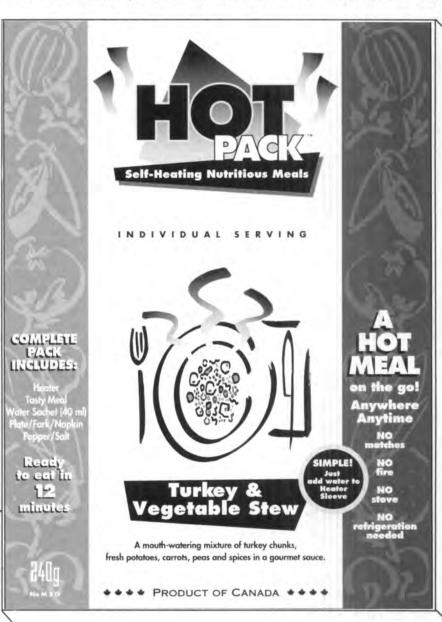
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Up-Coming Events

October 11 - 14, 1995 Public Perception of the Administration of Justice Banff - Alberta

The Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice will be hosting the conference which focuses on how citizens perceive the administration of justice. The conference will hold many open discussions in order to gain insight from judges, lawyers and the media. For more information call the Faculty of Law, University of Montreal at (514) 343-6157 or FAX (514) 343-6296.

October 14, 1995 The Reid Technique of Interviewing and Interrogation London - Ontario

SCOPE Inc., is pleased to bring Reid and Associates from Chicago Illinois to Canada for this one-day seminar. Course topics include: The Reid Behavioural Analysis Interview and The Reid Nine steps of Interrogation. Limited seating available. For further info contact SCOPE Inc., at (519) 433-4909, FAX (519) 663-1165.

October 14 - 15, 1995 Basic Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Training Orillia - Ontario

The Georgian CISM Team is sponsoring this event at the Highwayman Hotel. Training will assist participants in developing a CISD team. For details call Gail Firth at 705 739-6226

October 16 - 18, 1995 Safety Education Workshop Mississauga - Ontario

The Ontario Traffic Conference will be holding its 34th annual workshop at the Airport Day's Inn. Scheduled topics are Youths & Violence, Teaching Techniques, Multiculturalism in Schools and Drug Awareness to name but a few. For further details, contact Wendy Evenden at (905) 830-0303 Ext. 7907 or Judy Woodley at (416) 598-4138.

October 17 - 18, 1995 Advanced Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Toronto - Ontario

The goal of this workshop, held by CHC, is to provide experienced health professionals and peer support personnel with the latest information on the assessment and effective treatment of critical incident stress and its post-trauma syndromes. For further details call Karen Murdock at (905) 278-6065 or (800) 463-1189.

October 24 - 26, 1995 Manitoba Women in Law Enforcement Conference Brandon - Manitoba

Manitoba Women in Law Enforcement, Inc. (M.W.L.E.) will be hosting their 4th Annual Training Conference to be held at the Victoria Inn. For further details call Linda Turner (204) 986-2974 or Carol Fisher (204) 729-2345.

October 25 - 27, 1995 Prevention of Child Abuse 10th Annual Conference Toronto - Ontario

For details contact Conference Services, IPCA at (416) 921-3151 Ext. 305 or FAX (416) 921-4997.

Oct. 30 - Nov. 10, 1995 Strategic Intelligence Analysis Edmonton - Alberta

The prerequisite for this course is the completion of basic intelligence analysis and experience in completing tactical and operational analysis projects. Topics include the nature of intelligence practice, creative thinking concepts and more. The course is hosted by the Edmonton Police Service. For more information Contact (403) 421-2302.

November 2 - 3, 1995 Canadian Law Enforcement Games Ottawa, Ontario

Sponsoured by the Ontario Law Enforcement Athletic Association, the '95 games will include badminton, bench press, darts, curling, hockey, power lifting and shooting. For further information please call Mike Mathieu by phone at (613) 226-2815.

November 5 - 7, 1995 Crisis Negotiators Training Seminar Calgary - Alberta

Primarily case studies or recent hostage/barricade situations in Canada and U.S. and some instruction on recent developments in the field. This is an opportunity to learn by others' successes and mistakes. Contact Det. Greg Harris at (403)

268-8748 or FAX (403) 232-6040.

November 6 - 10 1995 Canadian Use of Force Trainers Conference Brampton - Ontario

The Ontario Provincial Police and Peel Regional Police Service will co-present this year's training conference for use of force trainers and law enforcement personnel. Presenters from across Canada, the US and the UK. Contact conference registrar, Ms Debbie Woodhouse at (905) 874-3114 or FAX (905) 874-4032.

November 16 - 17 1995 International Association of Arson Investigators Seminar Phoenix, Arizona

This seminar will examine juvenile fire setters. For more information Contact Benny King at (314) 621-1966 or Bill Buxton at (618) 344-1621.

Nov. 27 - Dec. 2, 1995 Creating Change in Police Organizations: A Practical Approach Banff - Alberta

The Edmonton Police Service and the Banff Centre for Management are hosting the international seminar for police executives, police commission members, city managers, mayors and council members. The seminar will provide participants with a practical framework needed to create change to support community policing organizations. For more information call Sgt. D. Veitch at (403) 421-2848.

January 28 - February 2, 1996 Canadian Police Alpine Games - Silver Star 1996

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"Travelling Alone" video excellent crime prevention teacher

Securitech Sales has announced North America-wide availability of the docudrama video, "Travelling Alone in America".

Produced under the direction of the Ontario Provincial Police, this award-winning video is narrated by members of the Jefferson City., KY. Sheriffs Dept, and the Delaware State Police. It features a number of valuable travelling tips that can be followed by anyone.

The story line is based on actual police files, involving three female victims who found themselves vulnerable to attack, Each incident is dramatically re-enacted for maximum impact on the viewing audience.

This scenario training tool, used by police agencies and corporations in seminars throughout North America, consists of:

Lynn: an unsuspecting victim of what appears to be a helping-hand situation. She stops at a restaurant in winter, at night. She returns to her car, to find it has a flat tire. A man hops out of his van, parked next to her, and offers to change the tire. She gives him her tire iron, and moments later, he strikes her in the head and face with it. He then drags her into the van, and the next scene shows her dead, tied up and being dumped off in the woods.

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Carol: being sent on a business trip, finds herself an easy target despite having taken precautions to protect herself. She thwarts a potential attacker in her hotel room by quick thinking. But then, travelling on a desolate highway, she discovers her car has run out of gas and that her cellular phone has been stolen. She is now at the mercy of passing motorists...!!!

This powerful testimony is given by a flight attendant, detailing what occurred on her way home from work one night. She recalls how a passing van pur-

posely sideswipes her car, forcing her to pull over and get out. The re-enactment of the events that follow, draws a very emotional response from all viewers. It reconfirms that women travelling alone are vulnerable and prime targets for attack.

This video aired in prime time by a major TV network, and drew in more than 10,000 favourable phone calls! It underscores the great need for more information on this subject by the travelling public and persons concerned for their safety.

For more information or to place your order, please contact; Securitech Sales (Ontario) Ltd. Lawrence Plaza, P.O. Box 54022. Toronto, ON Canada M6A 3B7. Phone; (416) 785-2080 Fax: (416) 785-2110.



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If your interests lean toward police work in general but Mounties in particular you will be most certainly interested in two titles released recently. As Morley Lymburner points out in both these reviews they make great coffee table books and a wonderful gift idea just in time for Christmas.

Law of the Yukon

Author: Helene Dobrowolsky
Published by - Lost Moose Publishing,
Whitehorse

Reviewed by - Morley Lymburner

If you are a cop and want to get lost in time here is an ideal book that recreates an astonishing part of Canadian history. You should be forewarned however that once you start it is extremely difficult to put it down.

Helene Dobrowolsky is to be congratulated for assembling this insightful chronicle. This book takes the reader into the life of the officers who not only helped the citizens of the Yukon during the turn of the century Klondike Gold Rush but also helped to settle the land and communities of the Yukon. It is clear that the arrival of the Royal North West Mounted Police heralded in the first semblance of law and order if not civilization. There is no other part of Canada where the Mounties have made such a deeply entrenched impression. When you read this book you will certainly see why.

The Mounties of the north have often stirred the imaginations of every Canadian at one time or another. The reasons for this are clearly brought to life in this book and the reader is taken on an odyssey of travel and intrigue. The author presents biographies of not only the leaders of the early years in the Yukon but of the rank and file officers as well. No stone appears to be unturned as the author includes articles about the wives of these members as well as the Inuit peoples of the region recruited as Special Constables.

The first commander of the North West Mounted Police. Inspector Charles Constantine, laid out the type of officer he needed to police the tough mining camps of the Yukon. "Not less than two years' service and from twenty-two to thirty years of age, of large and powerful build, - men who do not drink. It is to be remembered that they are alone in this country, to all intents and purposes shut out from the outer world for eight months of the year."

Staff Sergeant Murray Hayne later described the general feelings of the first members to attend their dreary posting. "... A Pictorial History of the Mounted Police in the Yukon

in the deadly monotony of our surroundings on that first day on the river, with idle hands and the eternal daylight, it was impossible not to feel low-spirited... And at the end of it - what? To be landed for two years in a miners' camp, with no accommodation prepared for us, none of the daily pleasures and varieties to which we had been accustomed, and no certainty of any fresh meat during the whole of the time; not knowing how our presence there would be regarded, nor even how far our jurisdiction extended. Verily as bad an attack of the 'blues' as one can ever wish to have..."

The book reflects upon the building of the first RNWMP post at Forty Mile near the Alaska border. Inspector Constantine wrote in his diary in October 1895 that "the men have worked well and hard with long hours and bad weather." But the one factor he was most thankful for was written in the final passage of the notes... "They have

kept their health."

The daily duties of the officers of that

day also included border patrol and collecting import duties. But the most challenging job entailed ensuring people be properly equipped to handle the rugged conditions they would face in their zeal to get to the gold fields of the Klondike.

Lack of a judicial system never held back the police force. Supt. Sam Steele simply made his own laws and in one of his decrees the following was but one of the rules to abide: "The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory orders that no person will be permitted to enter the Territory without satisfying the N.W.M. Police Officers at Tagish and White Horse Rapids that they have with them two months' assorted provisions and at least \$500 in cash, or six month's assorted provisions and not less than \$200 in cash.

over and above the money required to pay expenses from the border to Dawson." It was strictly enforced!

Mounties from the era of the Klondike gold rush to the 1995 Centennial is what this fascinating history book is all about. This book is sure to leave its mark in the reader's imagination. Seldom does a book of this quality and insight into an important part of Canadian history come along.

If there is a negative it would have to be the Preface that shows the star of the mindless "American" TV Series "Due South." I simply drew a big black mustache and gotee on the character's photograph and managed to otherwise ignore it.

The 192 page book contains over 300 photos, maps and illustrations and is available in either paperback (\$29.95) or hard cover (\$39.95). The book's 9" X 12" size makes a fantastic coffee table book and a wonderful Christmas gift idea. For details on how to get a copy turn to page 31.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the 1990's -

Their Uniforms and Kit

Author - Jacques Brunelle Published by - Bunker to Bunker Books, Reviewed by - Morley Lymburner

This colourful and well illustrated book could only have been authored by two people who are keenly interested in both the RCMP and the wide variety of equipment and attire they utilize. Although this book has a narrow focus in time and subject it does not lack in interest and eye-appeal.

The developers of this book are not only talented at writing skills but also illustration. They are also brothers and also, as one would suspect, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. While author Jacques Brunelle wrote the text brother Pierre busied himself with the illustrations, I was further surprised to find Jacques' wife, Bonita, is also a member and proof read the drafts. It would be impossible to turn off the enthusiasm with a team like this.



The combination results in a stunning insight into the enormity of equipment required to run a police agency from coast to coast to coast. With the variety of tasks, climates and geography that makes up this great country, it is no surprise that it took almost a hundred pages to catalogue and illustrate the equipment and material

needed to police it.

And if you thought this book had so much equipment to talk about it couldn't supply you with details read this quote from page 16; "The light gray, military shirt is made from a 65% polyester and a 35% cotton blend, in a Rogue fabric. The breast pockets are pleated and have beveled flaps with button closures. The short-sleeved shirts have no collar buttons as no tie is used, however tie-down collar buttons have been added. The shirts are available in both regular and full-body sizing. The long-sleeved shirt is always worn with a dark blue polyester fie. It features a quick release clasp..." Okay! Do yuh give yet?

As I read through the description of the winter gear issued to the RCMP recruits my own thoughts went back to my rookie years with Metro Toronto Police in the early 70's when we were issued a thin nylon reefer

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police in the 1990's

with corduroy collar (it would cost you 8 hours pay to pull up the collar) and a pull down ear liner for your forage cap. That was it... no gloves, no winter boots, no scarf, no... but I digress.

Their Uniforms and Kit

I turned to the section describing the police vehicles. The description of the Ford Mustangs and the Chev Camaro's brought me back to my rookie years with the two door yellow Plymouths and no roof lights, no sirens, steering by "Armstrong", slant six engines and a reputation with the high school kids that... Sorry I digressed again.

I turned to the description of the radio equipment and MDT terminals with CPIC availability. It brought back memories of my own experiences with the vacuum tube Motorola (circa 1942) with two radio frequencies for 800 patrol cars and ulcer hardened dispatchers that could chew your butt out better than a drill sergeant and... Sorry!

Sorry! I digressed again.

I turned my curiosity to the basic kit issued with each recruit and counted off over 80 items of everything down to undershirts and socks. I thought back to my first day on the job leaving headquarters with a paper grocery bag full of stuff and sundry and a promise that one day I might wear a uniform if this year's crop of hemp from India was good... Sorry! Did I do it again?

In any event I sure appreciated this book. I found the reading marvelous. I was further delighted to read that Pierre has made colour prints of his art work available for purchase. I am sure that any one of the illustrations would be welcome gracing my walls.



I was particularly attracted to the item on page 38 showing a distressed and disheveled member fending off an attacker. This took me back again to my rookie days. I could relate to that!

It is good to see a more enlightened po-

lice management era that recognize the needs of today's officers...I guess that's because management level people share my memories.

Get this book. You won't be disappointed!

These two books are available from Blue Line Magazine's preferred reading library. Turn to page 31 for further details on how to order them in time for Christmas.



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ETTERS TO THE EDITOR

While I agree that speed is a big killer I cannot agree that photo radar, as applied in Ontario, was an answer. Police officers should be concerned with the fair application of justice: perceived or otherwise.

The only people who received a ticket for photo radar were those owners with a clean and visible Ontario licence plate on their car. I travel frequently on Highway 401 and the drivers with the out-of-province plates seemed to know that they would not be charged for an offence. The fair application of justice was not a reality.

The high and mighty calls of tax grab or money making machines are definitely political grandstanding, with some basis. It is my understanding that the Ministry of Transport admits that 80k highways are actually safe rated to 100k and the 100k highways are actually safe rated to 120k. Anyone who exceeds the speed limit by 20k or more deserves a fine

The application of photo radar was initially set at 20km over and later reduced to 12km over. I don't recall any police officer I ever worked with setting the radar as low as 12km over the limit. Why was the photo radar limit reduced from the original 30k to 12k? The obvious answer perceived by the public was the program was not making enough money. Right or wrong - the perception is there. Politics will rule.

Finally, as a police manager I believe that the application of praise or punishment should be done as soon after the event as possible in order to make the best impact on behaviour. Receiving a ticket 3 to 4 weeks after an event does not provide early reminders of poor behaviour. Being stopped by a police officer on the spot for an offence is an immediate reminder of delinquent behaviour and normally leads to immediate reformation of conduct... even for a short period of time.

Anyone picked off by photo radar was not stopped and given the immediate reminder. In fact most people I spoke to who had received photo radar tickets did not even remember being at the location. The driver speeding at one location will continue to speed regardless of a picture taken ten miles back. Without an attitude altering experience this person is still speeding.

Sufficient police officers on the street who are enforcing traffic laws will have a much greater impact over time.

Thomas E. Huntley North York, Ontario



by Al Evans



The Dieppe Police Force was formed when the Village of Leger's Corner, New Brunswick, was renamed in 1946 in honour of the fallen soldiers from the Dieppe Raid on August 9, 1942.

With the town of Dieppe being formed came the need to provide policing. In 1946 the first police officer was appointed as a oneman force. It was not until 1952 the town appointed two Auxiliary officers to assist the Chief.

In 1970 the town began to grow signifi-



cantly and the Police Force was made up of 1 Chief and 4 constables. As the municipality continued to expand so did its policing requirements. During the 1970's the population grew

through the amalgamation of nearby Lakeburn and St-Anselme. With this amalgamation came the inclusion of a large shopping centre and the police force found itself grow to a size of 14 officers plus clerical staff.

Today the Dieppe Police Force consists of 20 sworn officers and 5 civilian members.

The Navy blue circle in the patch represents the Acadian flag which is crested by the Royal Crown historically signifying Queen Elizabeth II as the sovereign head of state. The shield is divided into quadrants. In each quadrant can be found a symbol of the community. The star on the left is the Acadian star of Stella Maris. The red rose is the St. Theresa Parish Rose. Fleur-de-lis represents the French ancestry of many of the residents. The airplane represents the Moncton Airport which is located within the Dieppe boundaries. The green and blue at the bottom represents the Petitcodiac River which flows through the community.

Al Evans is an avid patch collector and a past member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Medicine Hat Police Department. He is still an active member of the International Police Association.

Al has been diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (A.L.S.) better known as Lou Gerhig's Disease which is at present incurable and untreatable.

Al is no longer able to work and one of the few hobbies he still enjoys is Police Patch Collecting, His goal is to have the largest and most complete police patch and memorabilia collection in the country. He wishes to turn this collection over to Chief Bill Spring for display with the Medicine Hat Police Department.

All has agreed to share some of his knowledge in a monthly column about the more interesting patches in his collection. If you have an interesting or extra patch of your agency it would be appreciated if it could be donated to this worthwhile collection. Send all donations to:

The Al Evans Collection 24 Stone Crescent S.E., Medicine Hat, Alberta T1B 3 K9.

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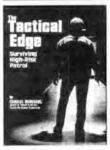
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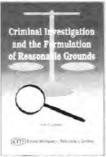
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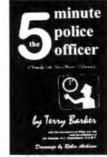
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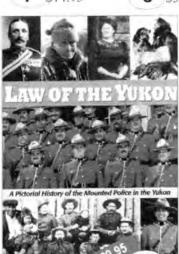
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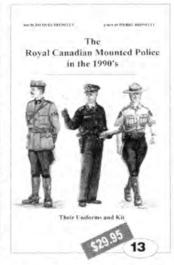
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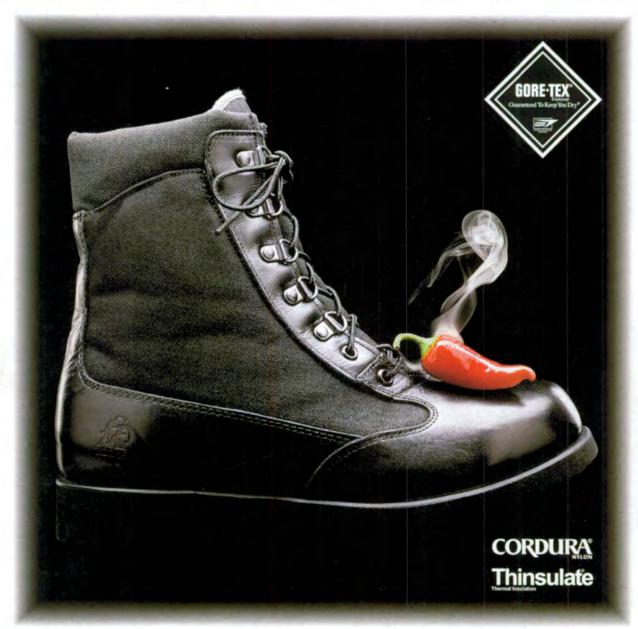


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