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BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

October 1996



Members of the Edmonton Police Service do their compulsory daily run at the Police Academy in this month's cover supplied by Delbert Kostura.

On Page 8 Staff Sergeant Norm Lipinski gives us a run-through about recruit training of the 90's and discusses some of the points to consider when training recruits when limited resources are available.

One aspect of training is fast becoming a priority in many police programs. Ethics education as it relates to policing is becoming more and more prevalent. Chief Julian Fantino of the London Police Force writes about this very important subject and fortifies the need to maintain ethical values among the members of all police agencies.

We are pleased to introduce you to Keith Merith of the York Regional Police. Keith has agreed to supply us with a series on ground fighting. Many of us are only too aware of the first time we went into a bar fight armed with only enthusiasm and the good old college "come-along" holds. We were certain that the invincible long arm of the law would make short work of the miscreants. The sudden rudeness of finding yourself flat on your back, with some 220 pound drunken mass of primal sludge trying to turn your face into a Big Mac, is about the greatest lesson you ever received. Well Keith has some neat tricks up his sleeve and is quite confident that with practice you will never be "down and out."

Also this month we present an article about policing in remote areas of Canada. In her submission, writer Tanis Baker, takes us through policing activities in a Northern Manitoba RCMP detachment where the nearest backup is only an airplane flight away. If you were never challenged by your occupation before you should give it a try!

We are sure your curiosity has been suitably tweaked and there is much more to read in addition to these tantalizing pieces. We know you will enjoy this month's edition and as usual we look forward to your comments and stories.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I find it very difficult and disappointing to read Bob Whitman's article criticizing the location of the Police Memorial Pavilion in Ottawa as stated in your August/September edition.

The location was decided after many hours of consideration and input from officers across this great land. The site was picked because of the beautiful and unequalled view. The Memorial Pavilion is a quiet and honoured location for all officers, next-of-kin and the public to reflect on the death of all the peace officers who have sacrificed their lives while performing their duties.

The plaque with the names engraved is too close to the travel portion and should be enclosed. Weather and the elements, I agree, are a problem. However, they are here to stay. I assure you it was not "a secondary thought from politicians to appease the police profession".

I do find it extremely disturbing that Whitman would write that the service is not directed to those survivors of the deceased officers. He also stated, "Let's recognize the need to include the deceased officers' surviving family members at our Service, offer support to surviving families, provide opportunities for them to attend and have planned programs". Whitman either never attended our Memorial or was at the wrong one. This is exactly what we do. The whole service is for the next-of-kin and the police officers who

are also grieving because of the loss of a police family member. Surviving family are always personally invited, have reserved seating and are looked after on a personal basis. In addition, this year we have included the COPS (Concerns of Police Survivors) Seminar at the Canadian Police College in Ottawa.

In conclusion, it would appear that Bob Whitman has more pride in the United States National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in Washington DC than he does in the Canadian memorial. This is extremely sad. However, I do believe we honour peace officers who have died in the line of duty in a stately and compassionate ceremony that ensures that they are not forgotten. Perhaps the American's have something to learn from the Canadian way of organization and presentation.

*R.J. Lyon
Detachment Commander
Ottawa, Ontario*

I am an RCMP Auxiliary with the Campbellton, New Brunswick, Detachment.

I thought the article on page 4 of the Aug-Sep issue about "Attitude adjustment toward the Auxiliaries" was extremely well written. Bravo! It's about time that the police forces began to view the Auxiliaries as other than a bunch of 'lunatics' that only want to get their

hands on a gun and play with it!

Thanks for the great article — and magazine!

*Steve Berthelot
Campbellton, New Brunswick*

In your August issue of "Letters to the Editor" you answered a letter in, what I feel, was a well answered and discreet fashion. Firstly by withholding the name and secondly, by agreeing with his wife's suggestion that he get back to church.

You were right-on by advising him, "It is what YOU found and what others will find that matters most." You even underlined the "YOU."

As a Christian I think you did this answer up just fine. You must consider all the varied religious backgrounds of Peace Officers in our nation and you ended your item correctly too by saying — "it does not matter which church."

Let us pray that he, and the rest of your readers, got the right message.

If there is anyone who is in need of help they are welcome to call myself or our President, Tony Baker. We feel we can be as helpful in most situations as any EAP program.

Keep up the great work!

*Jack Turner
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Recruit Training in the 90's

Increasing Effectiveness With Fewer Resources



Photo - Deborah Kostura

By Norm Lipinski



Recruit training is a very unique educational institution. Teaching someone cognitive and psychomotor skills plus instilling certain values in a short period of time is a daunting task. Nevertheless, Canadian police agencies have accepted the challenge as they continually improve their training methodology using the most current adult educational concepts.

But as we all know, the name of the game in the 1990's is to do more with less; to increase training effectiveness and to ensure that product quality remains high. To accomplish this task, recruit training staff must continually assess the curriculum and use creativity to achieve organizational objectives.

Individual as well as syndicate problem solving exercises was a step in the right direction, but it still wasn't enough. Implementing training staff brainstorming sessions and a trial and error mind-set produced tangible results:

Community Policing

(a) If you expect your recruits to give presentations at community meetings, then a public

speaking segment should be included in the curriculum.

(b) In order for the recruits to grasp the full meaning of community policing, instructors should add it to all the major topics in the program. Criminal law is a perfect example. Almost every section of the code can be taught in tandem with the problem solving process.

On criminal law exams where a situation is described and a charge is asked for, a follow-up question asked might be, "what would you do to solve the problem, long term?"

(c) When the recruits first hit the streets with their Field Training Officers, it is beneficial for them to be assigned the task of locating a community problem, solving it, and then presenting the entire situation to the class upon their return for the final segment of classroom instruction.

(d) I have always believed that recruits should start interacting with the community early on in the training process. Charitable organizations are the perfect venue.

Specifically, charity fitness events such as stationary bicycle and 10 km races go a long way towards raising funds for the particular organization and also towards changing the "unfit" image that we seem to possess.

(e) Upon completion of formal training, recruits require a broader perspective on commu-

nity policing. The best teachers in this area are the foot patrol members and the personnel who work at the community stations. Requiring each recruit to spend 10 hours at each assignment solidifies the new policing paradigm.

The key to this aspect of recruit training is creativity. Community policing has many different interpretations depending in part on resources and changing community needs. The challenge for training staff is to develop innovative training ideas that produce societies' best problem solvers.

Scenario Training

Officer safety instructors have to be the "originators" of scenario or situational based training. And it's through their encouragement that this type of training now permeates the entire recruit training program. These training sessions encompass four broad areas:

- > Officer Safety Skills
- > Interpersonal Skills
- > Investigation Skills
- > Problem Solving Skills

An important factor in this process is the recency of "real life" scenario training. I recall when I was a recruit in training and scenarios were not part of the curriculum until week nine. The impact of all those class lectures was substantially reduced because of the time delay.

Scenario training should commence after two to three weeks of recruit training and it should continue at regular intervals for the remainder of this program. Granted, recruits will have limited job knowledge after just two weeks of training, however, this is where they begin their interpersonal skills education. It's also a time to identify potential character shortcomings that surface only under stress.

Obviously the scenarios would be extremely simple at the start and then, towards the end of the program be complex in nature. Requiring the recruits to write a report on their respective exercise brings in the final important element to this instructional model.

Keeping in mind pedagogical principles, the following format could be used as a guide:

- (1) Instruction of the subject matter:
 - > lecture/development, demonstration/performance
 - > case studies
- (2) Implement "paper" scenario exercises either individually or in syndicate groups
- (3) Demonstrate "real life" scenario exercises
- (4) Implement "real life" scenario exercises
- (5) Test

During these scenarios, there exist some tangible benefits in using a professional acting staff as opposed to police personnel. As the scenario becomes increasingly complicated and emotions need to be displayed (ie: family fight), the professionals do it best. Additionally, during the debrief, they often add valuable insight as to how they felt (as a victim), when the police (recruits) dealt with their call.

Discipline

Techniques to instill discipline into police recruits have traditionally been borrowed from the military. Some may argue that since police

agencies are moving away from the "para military" management model, we should also abandon its discipline principles. I disagree. Never in the history of policing has public scrutiny been greater. Mistakes made because of a breakdown in self discipline will undoubtedly be front page news.

To suggest that recruit training take on a more casual "university atmosphere" is erroneous. First of all, a high standard of discipline in recruit training is a test to determine if the recruits have the proper desire; are able to take direction, and if they are able to work within a team.

Once that standard is met, instructional staff must then teach character by training the recruits' mind, body and hearts. Character is really ethical behaviour. Doing the right thing for the right reasons. With proper character, a recruit will have the appropriate responsibility, determination and compassion to be a benefit to society, not a liability.

Many different techniques can be utilized in this area. It essentially comes down to using whatever produces results. The subject matter experts in this area seem to be the drill instructors. I admire their zeal.

Will all this discipline stifle creativity and problem solving ability? Not at all. The two entities are totally compatible. In fact, because of the move towards decentralization and empowerment, management must now place a greater reliance on individual self discipline. This is an important character trait in any organization that strives towards peak efficiency and public trust. I also believe it's the culture

that drives an organization more than the set of rules. Let's ensure that the culture is one of self discipline.

Conclusion

The future of recruit training will in part be shaped by new technology. Computer assisted learning, driving and officer safety simulators will soon become standard equipment for police services. What shouldn't change is the human element associated with community policing, scenario training and discipline. Instructors should continue to develop effective training methodologies in these areas.

Although some of these practises - such as adding more scenario training days - will stretch the already tight purse strings, it certainly is worth the investment. If history is a teacher, then we can't afford not to.



Norm LIPINSKI is a sixteen year veteran of the Edmonton Police Service. His extensive training background includes five years as the Training Supervisor in the Tactical Team and six years as the Training Co-ordinator for the Explosives Unit.

Additionally, he served for three years as the Sergeant in charge of Recruit Training where he also taught criminal law. Most recently, he was promoted to the position of Platoon Commander (Staff Sergeant) in the Operations Bureau.

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Ethics and professionalism in policing

by Julian Fantino

At a time when policing is being impacted by many aspects of change, not the least of which is a new economic reality, law enforcement organizations, especially their contemporary leaders, are forced to be increasingly resourceful and creative. In other words, police organizations must be strategically managed and accountable in a larger environmental setting, having a clearly-defined mission based on today's realities and tomorrow's forecasts.

I was privileged recently to attend the Federal Bureau of Investigation Law Enforcement Executive Development Seminar (LEEDS), where the elevated content of training material presented by very talented instructors brought the learning process to a critical point for 35 law enforcement executives from the United States, Europe, and Canada. However presented, debated, and defined, policing issues, challenges, problems, and solutions as discussed by the group seemed to have a consistent theme that quite clearly extended beyond jurisdictions, and even international borders. It became quite evident that we are all impacted by the ravages of escalating youth crime, violence, drugs, organized crime, a declining economy, and more.

Also, as much as law enforcement agencies are impacted by external pressures, not the least of which is nagging crime, economic difficulties and declining societal values, a great deal of focus and attention was also placed on internal



issues including what I consider to be a critical aspect: "Ethics and professionalism in policing." This is the area which I intend to pursue in this text.

To begin with, it is no secret that a number of highly-publicized acts of inappropriate conduct have brought an added degree of public scrutiny upon law enforcement. For instance, I do not know how we can ever undo the harm caused to the image and credibility of the profession flowing from the Rodney King affair. Admittedly and without question, the public expected that police officers and their agencies be totally accountable and beyond reproach. In my view, this is a non-negotiable expectation which I regard more as a duty. In other words,

quite simply, I believe that "there are no ethical short-cuts to personal, professional and organizational integrity for the police." The public trust is of paramount importance, always!

Police organizations, whatever their jurisdiction, programs, philosophy, and size, are an extension of all their people. Moreover, police performance is also measured by some sense of values and ethics. It has been stated that "ethics is a system of moral principles which lead to the highest good." It is also fair to state that, regrettably, some police officers sometimes degenerate to the mould of the people they are trying to control. Hence

the question goes begging: "Does society expect higher standards of conduct, professionalism, and accountability from police than that which applies to ordinary citizens?" I submit it does, and that the inevitable loss of public confidence and respect is the obvious ultimate sanction imposed by citizens on police when they do wrong. Our number one issue in policing today is our own credibility. If we lose public trust, all is lost.

So, how do we approach the issue of ethics and professionalism in policing in the most appropriate way? My sense is that the most obvious place to concentrate our efforts is with our young people; the new recruits who truly represent the bright horizon of policing, however restructured, re-engineered, or whatever else may impact the policing profession in the years to come.

I realize full well and acknowledge the fact that we have extraordinary and bright young people entering policing, and that their capacity for the technical aspects of the profession is commensurate to the demanding challenges at hand. However, more is needed; in fact, much more than academics, physical fitness, desire, and determination is needed to meet the onerous current and future pressures facing the profession. To begin with, there must be the realization by new recruits that policing is an honourable profession; a calling and not a job. Druker stated: "The wrong man trained is still the wrong man."

In some respects, regrettably, we are experiencing societal melt-down and with disastrous consequences. Even in policing, we are experiencing a breakdown of organizational loyalty and professional integrity. Some have expressed the view that we must do more with young people entering policing: "We must look after their heart and soul. We must reach them with more than how to do things. The job needs

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more. We need to teach them the why and what of this most noble vocation in the service of citizens and country." Plainly stated, if a person understands the why, the culture, traditions, and glory of the profession, they will endure how those precious values are to be cherished and protected. It would also be worthwhile for some of the old guard, the veterans in policing, to also examine their conscience in this regard.

In the words of Bob Rogers, former FBI Special Agent: Tradition and sacrifice are to legacy as respect and loyalty are to love." Also, "Purpose is to duty as truth is to beauty." Very profound insights about the core values that should guide all police officers, not just new recruits. In essence, the profession needs a reawakening of a very special pride that is the essence of the policing profession, but for reasons that escape my comprehension, have become dulled, somewhat old fashioned, or even worse, no longer important. I say so wondering why we do very little formal ethics training within our police colleges, both at the recruit and senior levels of police education and training. Moreover, certain aspects of discipline and respect for the traditions of the profession seem to have evaporated, supposedly in favour of a redefined standard of excellence and performance.

Abraham Lincoln stated "What truly motivates people is values." I would like to suggest that values and character still count and that feelings provide important meaning to our personal and professional lives. How we feel about ourselves, our profession, our respective organizations, and communities are intrinsic values that help us relate to the true culture of our glorious profession. As good as we think we are, we can do better, and most certainly, we need to reflect if we are also preparing our police recruits with an appropriate value system, starting with the formative initial stages of their police careers. Quite candidly, I do not think we are.

"They can't relate to who we are if we don't know where we have come from. We need to celebrate the glory of our profession through the culture and heritage of our history."

— (Chief Terry Mangan, Spokane Police Dept.)

As police leaders, it is our responsibility to pursue personal, professional, and organizational excellence in all that we do, including the need to ensure optimum public trust, credibility, and integrity through our people:

"The organization is the family: the leader is the head of the family. Consequently leaders often nurture and guide subordinates much as parents do children."

— (Lincoln on Leadership — by D.T. Phillips)

In the end, at the twilight of every police officer's career, regardless of rank or position, may we feel accomplished knowing that: "We stood the watch - lived the dream - made a difference."

Policing is not just a job.

Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police appoint first Mountie to top job



For the first time in its 91-year history, a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been elected president of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

Assistant Commissioner John Douglas Moodie, head of the RCMP in Manitoba, was elected to lead the Association at its annual

meeting in Ottawa in August.

Moodie joined the RCMP in 1959 and spent much of his earlier career in Alberta. His duties have seen him move from Alberta to Ontario and Prince Edward Island among others.

He received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Ottawa in 1974. He has previously held positions as the President of the Prince Edward Island Association of Chiefs of Police as well as Director for federal relations for the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

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You are never down and out

Learning some basic ground fighting techniques is the key



Over the next several months York Regional Police officer Keith Merith will present Blue Line readers with a pictorial review of specific techniques that will give them the advantage from what appears to be a un-advantageous position. Two fundamental principles will be illustrated. The first is to create space and the second is to take away space. Along with this the reader will explore two new methods of hand gun retention. All the techniques are short and simple but require practice, practice and practice. You do not have to be a super athlete, (in fact a simple "couch potato" will do nicely.) You may be down and dirty... but you are never out.

by Keith Merith

Most police oriented defensive tactics training includes several striking techniques such as palm heel strikes, forearm strikes, the use of one's knees and the angle kick. The focus generally will be primarily on stand up techniques. There is little doubt that these techniques are very effective in controlling offenders who become resistive or assaultive. Even in saying this it is unrealistic to believe that most confrontations will end after the first few strikes or kicks.

The majority of all real confrontations and assault occur within grappling range. This should be a wake-up call to most trainers to realize and understand the very real possibility of their officers ending up on the ground. Think about it! Whether there are five officers attempting to restrain one individual or one officer in a one-on-one confrontation, in the majority of resistive cases the situation will end up on the ground.

Along with this there are many variables to consider (eg. incomplete techniques, off balance, unsure footing, or — as Johnny Cash has been heard to sing — "fightin' in the mud, the



blood and the beer.") The possibility of ending up on the ground is substantial.

"If you are on the ground and not cuffing you're losing!!!"

Where did this statement come from? Police defensive tactics have virtually ignored the ground component in training officers to be able to defend themselves. Why? Could it be the overwhelming influence of many traditional martial arts which stress the *stand up* component of combat? Was it the lack of understanding on the part of use of force instructors as to the value and importance of being able to grapple? Could it be that of all the tactics employed



by police officers, ground work is not part of it (old time traditional training)? Although the answers to these questions are unclear one thing is for certain... no one wants to be on the ground.

This being said, however, the officers who have not been exposed to some type of grappling are at an extreme disadvantage when they find themselves in a situation where they are pushed, shoved, tripped or have slipped down to the ground and their opponent is still attacking. Worse yet, what about meeting an individual who is skilled in *this* discipline.

Whether you are convinced or just curious Lesson Number 1 begins next month!



Community policing hits the information highway

A new organization will assist police agencies on to the Internet with this new community policing initiative

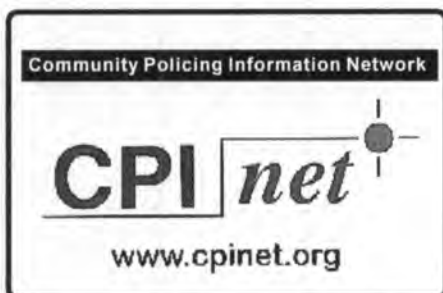
Tom Rataj
Technology Editor

A new information technology (IT) project was recently launched at the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police conference held in Ottawa in late August. Known as the Community Policing Information Network (CPInet), the project is designed to facilitate community policing in Ontario and abroad.

It is a not-for-profit Ontario-based corporation that was established to assist with community policing. It provides crime prevention, victimization prevention, and public safety groups with ready access to information, and electronic-mail (e-mail) connections.

Using the broad accessibility of the Internet, it will eventually extend its membership to over 5,000 groups across Canada, the USA, and abroad. Major Canadian police agencies such as the RCMP, OPP, and the Metropolitan Toronto Police have already joined, and the list keeps growing.

In addition to the ability to exchange information easily and quickly, members of the CPInet will be able to establish a presence on the Internet, without having to build their own site.



The CPInet includes a volunteer technical advisory committee, which features representatives from major hardware and software developers, as well as various information technology (IT) organizations, the telecom industry, educational institutions, community groups and several Ontario Government Ministries.

CPInet evolved from a community policing conference held at Canadian Forces Base Kingston in the fall of 1994. At that time a group of individuals decided that the opportunity for the kind of experience sharing which occurred during the conference should not be restricted to once per year. A very modest computer communication demonstration project was begun, fo-

cus on providing E-mail linkages between and amongst community policing committees.

As the initiative was developed, it took on much more significant proportions. The need for communication capability, the ability to access data, and the capability to conduct research, were functionalities which virtually all organizations involved in community policing required.

This modest E-mail project of 1994 has subsequently evolved over the past two years to the very ambitious communication and research project which CPInet has become.

The main databanks and hardware is kept at the Military Police Station situated at CFB Kingston. It is managed by a voluntary board of directors. Presently the board consists of:

> Brian Abrams — Vice President of Administration and a member of the R.C.M.P.;

> Bryan Bowers — Vice President and Secretary of CPInet and a member of the Ontario Provincial Police;

> Steve Pengelly — President of CPInet and a Lawyer from Kingston, Ont., as well as member of the Kingston City Police Services Board.

For more information, visit the CPInet Home Page at: <http://www.cpinet.org> or contact Steve Pengelly at 613-547-0180.

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Testing police skills to the limit

In September 1995, Tanis Baker, spent several days in a northern Manitoba Cree community where she learned about policing, counselling and community justice. Blue Line Magazine felt the story would be worth sharing with its readers.

by Tanis Baker
The Carillon, Steinbach, MB



The work is hard and the files are many, but the challenges of a northern tour of duty can also be a unique learning experience for RCMP members at a remote posting. After 2 1/2 years policing southern Manitoba's St.Pierre-Jolys area, Constable Janelle Somers was posted to Pukatawagan - a Cree settlement with 1,869 on-reserve residents.

"You are dealing with a remote area and your resources aren't readily available, so you have to make do with what you have," Somers explained. "It's different going from policing ten communities with an area of about 700 square miles to one community."

Bordered by the rich natural beauty of Manitoba's far north, Pukatawagan abounds with flourishing Cree tradition and culture.

Of the 2,554 members of the Mathias Colomb band, 1,869 are living on the reserve, 420 are living elsewhere in Manitoba, and 265 have made their home out of province.

The band is named in honour of an elder who became the first hereditary chief of the settlement. The traditional hereditary way of naming a leader has been replaced with the electoral system.

"You're seeing the same people all the time, and so you get to know them a bit better," Somers said of the close relationship police form with reserve residents.

An increased workload and adjustment to life in a remote northern village add challenges to Somers' new posting. "I have more files than what I did and more of them are persons-related criminal code offenses than property offenses," she explained.

Somers, a native of Monastery, Nova Scotia, works with three other RCMP members in Pukatawagan as opposed to the 11 members she worked with at the St.Pierre-Jolys Detachment.

Scenery Beautiful

Planes and trains carrying resources and supplies from northern urban centres arrive regularly at the modest local airport with its gravel runway. There are no roads leading out of the reserve until the snow falls and a winter path is built. A car on the reserve is a rarity and residents rely on trucks to negotiate the bumpy, dirt roads in town that become almost impassable mud bogs when rain falls.

"I've never lived in an area like this and I've never lived on a reserve before," Somers said. "There's so many artistic and creative people here and that's something I've never really been exposed to. Each sculptor and artist has their own style."

Fish flourish in the wide expanse of Pukatawagan Lake, (actually part of the Churchill River system) and animals abound in the thick surrounding forests.

"It's beautiful up here," Somers said. "It reminds me of Nova Scotia with the hills and trees and water and the leaves changing colour."

Reserve residents are employed at both the Northern department and grocery store and the

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Cpl. Gerry Thomas, NCO of the Pukatawagan Detachment, shown with Counsellor Baptiste Caribou and Pukatawagan Band Constable Bill Greene.

band-run Co-op store in the main administration building. Local sources said the health authority creates about 19 jobs and the band government creates a further 20-25 jobs on the reserve. Missinippi Construction and Beaver Air are both band-owned and employ local residents. A confectionery shop, the restaurant in the administration building, the child care agency, the crisis centre and the RCMP detachment also provide jobs.

Policing experience

Constable Scott Bird, a force member for almost six years, was transferred from Morris highway patrol to Pukatawagan in July 1995. "You gain better policing experience in the north," Bird explained. "When you move up here, you get exposure to more serious crimes on a daily basis."

"I thought it was going to be tough," he added. "My first day shift I dealt with two spousal assaults and a stabbing."

Alcohol-related crimes make up the majority of the workload at the detachment. Picking up and lodging intoxicated people and dealing with fights are common calls to the office.

"The community has a lot of problems, many stemming from alcoholism," Bird said. "However, there are also a number of programs in place here such as the *Native Drug and Alcohol Dependency Program* (NADAP), councillors and the justice committee members, that work to improve the quality of life.

The language barrier can become a problem for newly-transferred officers, especially when dealing with the older generation, who were raised speaking Cree and still retain their mother tongue. Band constables are fluent in Cree and can be relied upon to act as translators from RCMP officers when necessary.

Despite the challenges of a heavier workload and an altered life-style, Bird said the rewards of a northern posting won out for him. "I have no plans to return to the south," he said. "I like the living conditions here and I like the style of policing. You're a lot more independent."

"You've got a lot of work and you just have to get it done."

Officers live in the three RCMP-supplied

housing units located adjacent to the detachment. Constable Dean Fontaine is also stationed at Pukatawagan.

Agencies Intertwined

The wheels of day-to-day life in Pukatawagan are turned with a community interdependence common to a northern existence. Enforcing law and order in the community involves cooperation among the RCMP, the tribal council, the band police force and other social agencies on the reserve.

"Because of the reliance on one another, people tend to be more willing to lend a hand when called upon," Cpl. Gerry Thomas, head of the Pukatawagan detachment, observed. "The people are generally very friendly in the north because you have to rely on one another."

"We work with the Cree Nation (the child care agency,) the Crisis Centre, the nursing station, the chief and council and the justice committee," he added. "Basically every agency in town is intertwined."

Thomas's previous postings include Grand Rapids, Island Lake, Neepawa, Grand Beach and General Investigation Section at "D" Division Headquarters in Winnipeg.

Local volunteers, called "peacekeepers", provide an extra set of eyes and ears for band constables and tribal police. Charged with spotting community crime, they report their findings to the local law enforcers.

The 14-year veteran officer explained alcohol often taints the normally friendly demeanour of the community. "We had a time here when they temporarily banned liquor and you

could tell a difference," Thomas explained. "People were out walking in the summer enjoying the place. Our alcohol-related calls were non-existent."

When the calls come in, officers sometimes find themselves reacting to violent incidents. However, unlike most detachments, backup at Pukatawagan could be a plane flight away. "You get into serious situations and you don't have any backup," he said. "The nearest backup is Cranberry Portage or you have to fly someone in from Thompson. You have to learn to use tact when dealing with violent altercations. Otherwise, you're going to get hurt."

The officer in charge of the detachment explained a northern tour of duty brings out a "certain appreciation in the officers" and gives them a good base of policing experience. Pukatawagan is not the most isolated community and it's not the least isolated," Thomas said. "It has its good points and bad points but there's far more good than bad."

Tradition holds key to spiritual healing

The surrounding natural beauty of fiery fall-cloaked poplar trees and slender swaying wild rice stands doesn't serve to veil the deep cut wounds that plague Pukatawagan.

But slowly, with the help of native-run programs and a return to traditional ways, the social scars are beginning to heal.

"Native spirituality is very important, it's coming back now," Maurice Bear, a councillor with the Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NADAP) explained. "Even by talking,

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we're using traditional ways—the ways we learn from our elders." "We respect all things the Creator gave us," he added. "Everything that comes out of the ground we use."

Native councillors at NADAP work with residents plagued with abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Clients receive an assessment and are then referred to one of the many treatment centres located throughout the province, including Brandon, Peguis, The Pas, Thompson and Winnipeg.

They are getting tired of alcohol and drugs, NADAP councillor Baptiste Caribou said. "They're fed up with what they're doing to themselves."

Both Bear and Caribou admitted substance abuse to be a "major" problem for Pukatawagan residents.

Pukatawagan RCMP concur that many of the calls they receive are alcohol-related and alcohol can help escalate disagreements into violent altercations.

The Alcoholics Anonymous program on the reserve has grown in membership over the last several years, but the councillors agree much more work needs to be done.

NADAP clients enter into the program on their own initiative. "We want to find out why the person is taking alcohol and continuing with this life-style," Bear said. "They explain why they do



Counsellor Maurice Bear outside the traditional "sweat lodge." The ceremonial cleansing of the sweat lodge is symbolic of the Pukatawagan's resolve to defeat the effects of alcohol and drugs which have torn their community apart in the past.

it and a lot of times our feedback is, 'We don't have jobs, our personal relationships are falling apart and we have hard times dealing with our family.' All this frustration goes together on the person because they think no one cares for them and they can't handle it on their own," he added. "So alcohol is the answer to relief."

the door's always open," he said, noting the rate of alcohol and drug abuse on the reserve won't be ended, but can be slowed. "It's always going to be a problem because you can't stop alcohol and drugs that come in. It comes by air, by train, by boat, there's always a way. You can't stop alcohol."

Parents Guiding Lights

Parents must be the guiding lights for their children to stop the succession of generations of alcohol-dependant reserve residents, Bear said. Children who see their parents drinking continually will copy that behaviour, he added.

In addition to linking to modern programs for guidance, NADAP councillors look back to the ways of their forefathers. "We're working towards traditional healing, those of us who conduct sweat lodges and tipi meetings," Bear said. "It's the idea of sitting down around a campfire with grandparents the way they used to do a long time ago."

"Watching the crackling of the fire creates a peace and harmony that can be felt and seen," Bear Added.

To promote discussion and the sharing of ideas, the councillor conducts tradition sweat lodges. After returning to the community from the treatment centre, Caribou explained continued counselling is available for the clients.

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"Or individuals," Bear added. Alcohol and drugs were prohibited in Pukatawagan for eight years, but the councillors say the problems didn't stop.

The hopes for the future include an on-reserve treatment centre allowing residents to continue seeing their families while receiving treatment.

Hand In Hand With The RCMP

In addition to his duties as a NADAP councillor, Baptiste Caribou also sits as head of the reserve's Justice Committee. The committee meets twice a month and works with the RCMP and tribal police to review less serious offences and make decisions on cases.

The offender could be ordered to complete community service work or receive counselling from the elders. If the offence is more serious the provincial court system is coupled with the Tribal Justice Committee, and the eight committee members follow the proceedings each step of the way.

"In local situations, the justice committee has more jurisdiction," Bear explained. "If they recommend something, the judge will respect that."

The RCMP and tribal police initiate investigation into the crimes and pass the details on to the justice committee by way of a form. Police also meet with the justice committee regularly to discuss procedural issues.

Rather than swearing on a Bible to tell the truth, offenders appearing before the committee will hold an eagle feather and place their hand on a leather-wrapped box filled with sacred items such as sweetgrass, sage and tobacco.

Caribou explained that four is a sacred number for Native people and the justice committee is formed with that in mind. Four men and four women sit on the committee to ensure equal representation from the community. Also, clients can choose whether they wish to speak to a woman or man, an elder or a younger member.

The focus on fours also represents the four elements (earth, sky, water and wind) the four seasons and the four directions. Meeting are conducted in a circle to represent the directions. When discussing their clients, Caribou said the four parts of human nature — physical, emotional, mental and spiritual — are examined before a recommendation is made.

"Even if it takes force to remove that person from the reserve, they can do it — that's how powerful the Justice Committee is," Bear explained. The offender receives chances to reform, however, before drastic measures such as this are taken.



Tanis Baker is presently a journalist/photographer with the Abbotsford Times in British Columbia. At the time of writing this story she was working with the Steinbach Carillon newspaper in Manitoba.

Tanis has a B.A. degree from the University of Manitoba and a degree in journalism from King's College, Nova Scotia. Tanis presently resides in White Rock, B.C.

First sentencing circle model applied by non-native community

A Saskatchewan judge borrowed from traditional aboriginal justice last month to punish a white man who racked up more than a dozen drinking driving convictions.

Patrick Bogdan's boss, a few Mounties, a village councillor, court officials and some friends and neighbors gathered in the Katepwa Beach Hotel for what resembled a native sentencing circle.

It was the first case outside the native community in Canada where a judge went looking for an alternative to more conventional sentencing.

Bogdan pleaded guilty last June to driving a stolen snowmobile while disqualified. For Judge Linton Smith it was the last straw and he knew something had to change.

The Crown prosecutor said she was open to trying something new to deal with Bogdan's apparent disregard of the usual punishment levied by the court.

Defence lawyer Niel Halford hoped the sentencing circle would stop his client's "never-ending cycle" of crime.

A local newspaper reported Halford as saying that if his client "makes some sort of a commitment to everybody who lives around him — his employer, his friends, his rela-

tives — it may make a difference."

Recent federal sentencing reforms have emphasized the importance of improving public protection, rehabilitation, deterrence and restitution for victims.

Existing programs have been aimed at keeping youths and first offenders out of the court system. This case differs in that it takes a relatively risky case involving a repeat offender.

The September sentence circle was designed in an attempt to restore balance between the offender and the community. The circle made several recommendations to Judge Smith who will ultimately decide the offender's fate in December.

One of the recommendations which the judge imposed immediately was that the accused was not to consume alcohol. However the community circle recommended that the accused agree to submit to a breathalyzer test any time the police wanted to ensure he was abiding by the conditions of release. The circle had already been informed that Bogdan was seeking help for his alcoholism and knew he had to change.

The matter is being monitored by members of the Balcarres RCMP Detachment.

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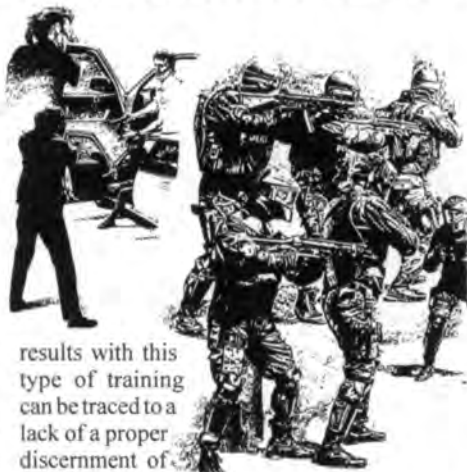
by William Sapiro

The firearms instructor can teach and develop shooting skills in the student, but he becomes hard pressed to evaluate the trainee's ability to apply that skill in an actual three dimensional situation. To accomplish this confirmation of the student's skills the instructor may resort to the use of interactive training. Interactive Training is often defined as training conducted with the aid of a simulator. Despite the high tech that surrounds simulation and interactive training, the concept is quite old. In fact it was probably old when Roman gladiatorial trainees were handed wooden swords and were encouraged to "have at it". A more relevant concept of interactive training for firearms or use of force might be seen as the enhancement of student skills, tactics or behaviours through the scripted acting out of roles by selected actors in specific scenarios to evoke a response or reaction from the student participants.

This concept uses "scenario or role play" with live actors as the vehicle to deliver instruction. Most instructors have tried role play training with varying degrees of success. One of the problems was the lack of realism caused by lack of an appropriate simulation device. Service weapons were difficult to adapt to a less than lethal role. Blank ammunition could be used but posed its own risks and failed to signal any hits. The Simunition Fx Red Marking Cartridge has solved this problem in large part.

While there is a technological solution to the fore mentioned problem, in the shape of the Simunition Fx Red Marking Cartridge, there still exists the problem of conducting scenario based interactive training that delivers a measurable end result successfully time and again.

Many times you hear the phrase, "I tried role play"... "it turned into a game", ... "they didn't take it seriously..." Less than satisfactory



results with this type of training can be traced to a lack of a proper discernment of where and how it should be used. This method of instruction is best utilized to reinforce, confirm and test the application of a skill or skills. It is important that the skills required in a scenario or role play be built or reviewed with the student beforehand.

So assuming that we are going to develop a lesson plan for this method of instruction, what are the key elements for success?

Firstly, the primary concern in the implementation of this form of training is safety. Common sense and some hard and fast safety rules are required. These safety rules are incumbent on the training aids that are used. FX Marking rounds, blank ammunition, pyrotechnics, red guns, inert chemical restraints all have their specific applications and contraindications. Understand what they are. Most manufacturers are more than happy to brief you in the safe use of their product.

The second element for success is simplicity! Simple scenarios specific to the agency's needs are more effective than elaborate theatrical productions. Information obtained from your agency's use of force reports, incident reports

etc. are more relative to your requirements than anything you see on TV.

Thirdly, make a plan and stick to it. This method of instruction often lends itself to being extemporised. The instructor may be tempted to do some of this off the cuff due to time constraints or other needs.

Charles E. Friend an attorney for the Hampton Roads Regional Academy in the U.S. states, "the days are gone when you could walk in ... and wing it"

He goes on to advise instructors to create, maintain and use a lesson plan. More importantly the admonition to note on the lesson plan any deviation from the original that may have been undertaken in the class. This is extremely important where your training method may be brought into scrutiny because the actions of an individual trained by you have been brought under review. Ensure you keep adequate records as to who has gone through the scenario and what was his result.

Fourthly, focus on objectives. Limit the scenario to one or two training points. A frequent question the instructor should ask himself when developing a lesson plan using role play or scenario training is "What am I training to teach here"? If you find yourself unable to answer this directly from the body of the lesson plan.... time to re-focus. The object of the lesson should be clear to all. Be aware that the response solution that you might elicit from a student in a scenario may not be the text book response you are looking for.

Fifthly, control your actors! Understand that the actor is really an "assistant instructor". If you let him improvise, you have lost control of your training. Actors should have preprogrammed responses to make for limited possibilities of variation. Actors should be made very aware of your training objectives and anticipated student responses.

Sixthly, know the limits or allowable deviation. If things are not going to plan, call it off. There is always the danger of reinforcing negative or unwanted behaviour.

Seventh, review your plan. Revision consists not only of proof reading, but rehearsal, and dry runs. Also make sure to review the lesson plan with the actors and test the actors with your fellow instructors to ensure they can comply with the script.

Last, after the rehearsals and dry run, critique the plan. Peer review is essential. Get feedback from the people who tested the scenario and make the necessary changes to what obviously didn't work or what is fuzzy. Again you want to maintain that sharp focus.

Interactive Training based on scenarios and role play is a useful tool that allows the instructor not only to confirm the student's application of skills, but also to validate tactics taught and the efficacy of the service equipment used.

William Sapiro is the Law Enforcement Training Coordinator for SNC Industrial Technologies. He is a member of ASLET, IALEFI and a certified NRA Law enforcement firearms trainer.

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November Conference designed to help police tackle technology



The Ontario Police Computer Users Group (OPCUG) will be hosting a Police Information Technology Conference to be held in Ottawa from November 14 to 16, 1996. OPCUG is a sub-committee of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Association's Information Technology Committee and is supported through the Federal Department of the Solicitor General and the Department of Justice.

"This is a unique opportunity for police information technology professionals from across Canada to come together for two and a half days of information sharing," said Ken Gansel, Manager in charge of the Niagara Regional Police Service's Information Systems. "It is an ideal place for police services participation in what will become one of the most important conferences held this year."

The Conference dates were selected so the conference would finish just prior to the CPIC national advisory committee meeting, scheduled to start on Monday, November 18th.

The conference will be held in the National Conference Centre in Ottawa and hotel accommodations will be at the Westin Hotel in Ottawa. In keeping with budget restraints in most police services the registration fee has been kept to a minimum to cover minor costs incurred with this conference.

Some of the subjects to be covered by the conference will include;

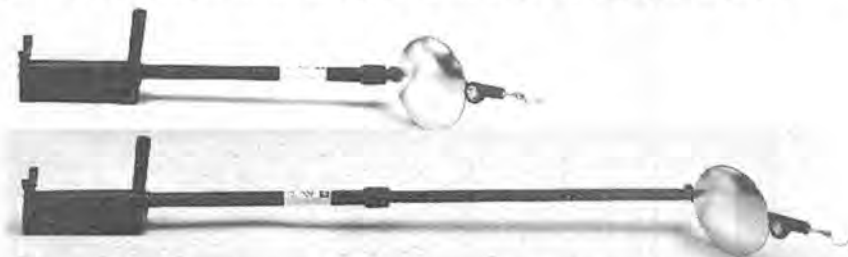
- ✓ Information Technology in Policing - an overview by the RCMP;
- ✓ Information Technology - A Vendor's perspective;
- ✓ Status of police IT across Canada.
- ✓ Presentation on CPIC2000 and Ident2000
- ✓ Integrated Justice Systems - Firearms Registration System.

In addition to these topics organizers have tentatively planned to have the opening remarks presented by Michael Copeland President and founder of Ottawa-based Corel Corporation.

Tentative plans include a small vendor show on the Thursday evening where around ten companies involved in police information technology issues will display their products and be available to answer questions relating to them.

Registration for the show is \$100.00 and registrations must be submitted by Tuesday, November 12th. Additional information on the conference will be provided as the agenda is firmed up and up-to-date information is available from the Niagara Regional Police Service's Internet Web site at <http://www.nrps.com/nrpsweb>. For further details call Ken Gansel at (905) 688-3911 Ext. 4420.

New device helps police do more than just "reach out and touch someone"



Brampton, Ontario, based Salient Manufacturing and Security Products has recently developed a "third eye" for police officers which will help them see around corners.

The new tool is called "the Portable Detective" and consists of an extendible arm with a convex mirror attached to the end. It can be utilized in a variety of high-risk situations where an officer needs to look around objects or corners and still remain in a protected position.

The hand operated unit was developed with the assistance of members of the Hamilton Wentworth Police Emergency Response Unit.

Among its many attributes the unit can extend from its 36 inch storage size to a maximum of 75 inches and the mirror mounted on the end of the unit can be rotated through 360 degrees. The units are equipped with an 8" acrylic mirror with a 5" mirror as an option and are firmly attached but easily removable. The Portable Detective is centre balanced to make it easier to handle for extended lengths of time

and weighs under 2 pounds. All units have a heavy duty hook to close doors when securing a room.

Several models are available, of which one includes a battery powered high intensity halogen lamp and a battery charger. All units come with an optional CCTV camera mount. A heavier wheeled version is available for bomb detection which encompasses many of the same features of the hand-held unit.

"When performing Tactical calls, the Portable Detective instilled a sense of confidence and safety for our officers," says Sgt. Ken Weatherill of the Hamilton Wentworth Regional Police Service. "The unit has become indispensable."

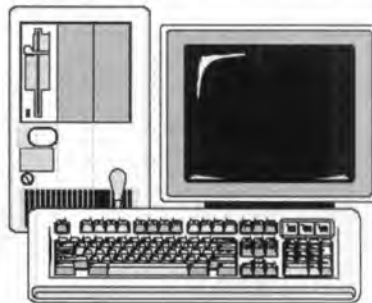
As if all this were not enough Salient advises they can even customize the units to suit the needs of any law enforcement agency and are expert at designing custom tactical equipment for almost any purpose. For further details call 1-800-558-5958 or Fax 905 456-9258.

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An aid to breaking the B&E chain



(by Lance Valcour and David Byck)



Residential break and enters have long been one of the most intrusive and disturbing types of crime in the Ottawa-Carleton area. Frequency of occurrence, high cost of investigation coupled with low solvability and an enormous impact on individuals and neighbourhoods are just a few of the factors that the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service considered when looking for new and innovative ways in combating this serious problem.

Pressure to respond to short-term problems and issues, budgetary constraints and an increasingly complex and volatile environment made it all the more necessary to plan for the

future and to take a pro-active approach to policing. In part, this entailed taking stock of internal strengths and weaknesses and then responding, not reacting to change.

In an assessment of the investigative process, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service (OCRPS) recognized the need to improve their response to approximately 4,100 residential break and enters resulting in over \$4,300,000 (1987) worth of stolen property (the figures for 1995 are even more staggering at over \$9,400,000 in stolen goods). Investigators also expressed a great deal of frustration at their inability to effectively manage their investigations due to the large number of cases and limited resources available.

In 1987 two well respected public research

organizations (Canada's National Research Council and the Canadian Police Research Centre which is a partnership between the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Research Council) approached the police service with a proposal. They sought a partnership to conduct research into the feasibility of using knowledge-based technology to assist the police in the investigation of residential break and enter incidents and to illustrate the potential for other applications in support of police investigations.

This partnership resulted in the creation of an exciting and innovative new tool for criminal investigators and crime analysts. The software, "InvestigAide B&E," developed by InvestigAide Software of Ottawa has been in use at OCRPS since June of this year. The potential of this leading edge technology is just now being realized by police organizations outside of Ottawa-Carleton.

The initial goal of the project was to determine where knowledge-based technology could make a significant contribution in the investigation of criminal activity. As the above quote suggests, the application of a knowledge-based solution required inductive problem solving and an interactive or evolutionary, approach.

Through community meetings, the local media and feedback from its front line officers and investigators, the OCRPS clearly received the message that residential break and enters were one of the most intrusive and disturbing types of crime affecting the community. A survey, conducted by the police service, revealed that 83% of local residents were concerned with the problem of break and enters. This was by far the greatest concern identified in the survey.

Although there had been successes in the past, the police service understood that it needed to be flexible and relentless in its search for new and innovative methods of combating this serious community problem. Based on the research conducted and the needs identified by the OCRPS and the NRC the project goal was defined as:

To develop a knowledge-based system that will assist the police in the investigation of residential break and enter incidents and that will illustrate the potential for other applications in support of police investigations.

Five main criteria were identified as crucial to the success of the project. First, the system had to be robust. Failures should not occur more frequently than once per month and any system failure should not require re-entry of more than one case. Second, the system had to achieve user acceptance, i.e the system had to be perceived by the users as permitting them to carry out their tasks more effectively. Furthermore, users should have a sense of ownership in the system through contributing to its development and continuing evolution. Third, the system had to be acceptable throughout the organization. It must be seen to have tangible benefits to the organization in the form of productivity increases for those investigators using it. Fourth, the system must demonstrate future potential. It should be perceived by the users to be applica-

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ble to other areas of investigation and to offer a means of maintaining or increasing service in a period of limited resources. Finally the system must be suitable for commercial deployment.

The results of the successful alpha and beta testing demonstrated that all five main criteria had been met. It also provided a significant commercial opportunity for the private sector which is being realized by InvestigAide Software.

The solution was not designed to solve the crime directly but to place another tool at the disposal of the investigative team. By bringing together the approach and the technology this was achieved and will be of even more benefit as the product matures.

By utilizing advanced system technology, the project has taken a truly innovative approach. Expert systems have evolved over the years from the ongoing research into artificial intelligence. Essentially, expert systems use a unique way of programming that makes it possible to encode basic rules of reasoning for a given situation. An expert system is designed to automatically use these rules in attempting to solve a problem such as a break and enter. This system accomplishes innovation by generating a profile of the person responsible for a given break-in. It then looks for similar profiles or 'behavioural fingerprints' from its suspect data base and attempts to match them. Another advanced feature is the use of weighted queries in the system's crime pattern analysis.

When viewing this system, a senior investigator from the Scientific Intelligence Unit at New Scotland Yard, who is tasked with analysing tens of thousands of sexual assaults every year, immediately recognized the implications of the system's weighted queries, and the underlying intelligence that went into creating them. He indicated that in looking at the masses of data he currently analyses there is no way of prioritizing his searches. He stated that by using a system such as *InvestigAide* his ability to focus in on similar cases would be immensely enhanced.

While suspects in cases of residential break and enter often confine themselves to relatively small districts, some criminals travel much larger distances to conduct their activities. Data could be collected across large geographical areas, such as regions, counties, provinces or states, nationally and internationally. In crimes such as commercial break and enter, suspects often travel hundreds of miles to their targets. Bank robbers regularly travel across countries. Art thieves cross international borders to ply their trade. By standardizing data across these geographical boundaries and providing quick and easy access to current useful data, the effectiveness and efficiency of all police and/or security agencies would be vastly improved.

InvestigAide B&E demonstrates tremendous potential for future migration to other crime types. It is readily adaptable to commercial break and enters, bias or hate motivated crimes, sexual assaults, robberies, frauds, auto theft, etc. By using a structured process to acquire the collective knowledge of experts in any investigative field, the reporting process is improved dramatically. Once an organization has access to reliable data, it can be used in a

myriad of applications including knowledge-based systems such as this. However, it must be recognized that although new technologies are not the complete answer, they are definitely a sizable part of it.

Conclusion

As a direct result of the project, there now exists a significantly improved method of gathering and accessing information in the OCRPS. This structured method of gathering information at a B&E scene will result in the collection of consistent information. This will accent the overall effectiveness of the information used in and across police systems.

In addition, the ability for data to be collected and shared across police service boundaries now

exists. This is extremely relevant given the recent and future amalgamation of existing area police services. Sharing of information will ensure timely and relevant information for the investigation teams working on B&E occurrences.

By blending unique talents and attitudes, InvestigAide Software is poised to deliver solutions in partnership with Canada's police services based upon their needs and the needs of the communities in which they serve.

Lance Valcour is a Staff Sergeant, with the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service's B&E Squad and David Byck is Product Manager at InvestigAide Software.

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Ask-A-Cop Information Services

by Michael MacPherson

Police officers do not practice law — they are actually common sense practitioners. A new Canada-wide service called Ask A-Cop productively harnesses this resource by recruiting retired police officers to continue serving the public as *Problem Solvers* in a service bureau utilizing a 900 number telephone system.

Available on a twenty-four hour basis throughout the country, the service is accessed through the telephone system.

Callers are immediately connected with a *Problem Solver* who has actual police training and vast police experience. Since they no longer operate under the same time constraints as serving police officers, they have the time and interest to actively listen to the caller's concern.

Feedback is geared to meet the caller's need to resolve a problem or satisfy a curiosity. A user-fee of \$4.99 per minute is billed to the caller's telephone account in the same manner as any 900 service. *Ask-A-Cop* is an information service only. Emergency or crises calls are directed to 911 or their local police agency. Requests for actual legal advice are directed to a lawyer or legal aid.

The *Problem Solvers* are no longer active police officers and are not engaged in the prac-



When an officer retires from active police service, they take with them a wealth of experience. They have dealt with every possible situation of human interaction and have the insight to know how to satisfy people's needs. They are experts who not only have time to listen to complaints but can direct clients toward a resolution.

tice of law. Their function is to listen to problems or questions and advise the caller how to resolve their situation. The caller is counselled on a step by step basis on how to best access the official help they require in their own commu-

nity. This may include referral to police, social services, bylaw enforcement, government investigators, mental health or a lawyer.

Consider for a moment a person disclosing she had been the victim of domestic violence. Once the *Problem Solver* establishes it is not an in-progress emergent situation, the caller would be encouraged to give the full details of her situation. Then, she would be informed how she had been victimized and given suggestions about how to regain control of her life. This could include preparation of a written statement, information about what to expect from the police, and how to access helping agencies in her community. The *Problem Solvers* role is to give her the information she needs to break free from the abusive relationship and ensure safety for herself and her children.

The caller benefits by receiving the information she requires to solve the problems in her life in a safe, caring and anonymous setting. Her local police benefit from a client who knows what she wants, has realistic expectations and is ready to act. Society benefits by having another resource to help break the cycle of abuse that reproduces itself with every generation.

Another example is a driver who has been involved in a motor vehicle collision and is



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charged by the police. The reason for the charge is explained from a police perspective. This explanation may be sufficient to satisfy the caller's concern so they just pay the ticket. However, when the caller feels they have been unjustly charged, a referral is made to a lawyer who they can consult with and have representation from in court.

In cases where there are actual complaints made against the police, the *Problem Solver* explains the process by which a complaint is lodged against the police.

Ask-A-Cop provides information people often can no longer obtain for free from their police. That information is available: - any time they want it - with confidence of how to act - in a manner they control - in the privacy of their own home.

Problem Solvers have an outlet to make productive use of their training and experience without the time constraints placed upon them by the modern day police situation. They work from their own home or the setting which they choose.

Although the police perspective is new the concept is not unique. A recently opened service in New Brunswick has doctors receiving calls on cell phones and answering minor medical questions from anywhere in the country. They suggest their service provides people with ready access to the advice they need. It reduces pressure on medical clinics and the cost of unnecessary doctor visits.

This concept is not so different from security officers taking over property checks and alarm responses. Likewise, former police officers probe fraud and property crimes as private investigators. These activities were once the exclusive domain of the public police. Shrinking resources have allowed private industry to meet this demand on a fee-for-service basis.

Likewise, *Ask-A-Cop* satisfies a consumer's need and reduces pressure on police agencies caused by people, who are not really sure what they want or don't really want what they need.

In recent history, police have become problem solvers for our society. This is due to their formal authority but more importantly, police have been available twenty four hours a day at our beck and call. They have been willing to address every call for service, including ones which are not specifically within their mandate. In so doing, they have developed a certain expertise in resolving disputes for which there is no clear legal remedy.

Police programs are starved for money due to shrinking tax dollars and increased costs. The result is fewer officers, each with a greater call load and each with fewer support services to back them up. Officers travel from call to call in rapid succession and must make maximum use of time management skills to cope with their workload. They must prioritize situations they are prepared to become deeply involved in or fall behind in their work schedule. These pressures do not encourage police officers to expend time giving the advice people have come to expect from them.

Due to these pressures, it is increasingly more difficult for the public to communicate with serving police officers. When they do, they must have a specific complaint and employ an

economy of words to keep the officer's attention. Otherwise the officer may turn off because he or she have more pressing matters on their plate. People also feel pressured to follow through with their concerns before they are ready. Every disclosure is immediately on the record and often is made in front of other citizens.

Knowledge and understanding go a long way to provide people with peace of mind. *Ask-A-Cop* has great potential because it can be accessed from anywhere in Canada and the concept can be exported internationally.

Ask-A-Cop claims they will not cost police jobs. They are in business to provide meaningful employment for retired or former police

officers and to take some of the pressure off the public police.

There are over 41,000 laws in Canada that need enforcing. At best police services only enforce less than one hundred of these laws. *Ask-A-Cop* wants to use the expertise of their ex-cops to streamline the process and help serving police officers do what they do best—"keep the peace, preserve lives and protect property."

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New 21st Century communications system helps a bigger London work better



by D.Chief Elgin Austin & Jennifer Hilborn

In 1991 the city of London, Ontario underwent annexation planning whereby all the city agencies, including the police, would service three times the area that they previously covered with little extra funding. The city literally got bigger overnight and one of the major issues the police force faced was the reliability of their radio communications.

Fortunately, the improved communication technology of the new private radio system will not only enable the police to greatly enhance their performance, but also to redeploy staff resources to areas where they will be of value to the organization without increased hiring.

Under the original system installed in the early 1970's, some rural territory had poor radio coverage even before the annexation process. The other city agencies were basically in the same predicament, operating with several types of radio frequencies and a patchwork of radio communications that had been added to over the years. With a plan initiated by the police, city officials began to think that the answer might lie in purchasing one system for the entire city.

An engineering consultant was hired and presented the police with a number of recommendations for their radio communications system. Ultimately, when the technical specifications were drafted, Ericsson had a technical advantage and was the company that best met the RFP. Furthermore, it was felt they were consistent with the direction that the police department wanted to take into the 21st century with voice and data radio communications. Known to many as the "Forest City", London

Ontario is one of Canada's oldest and most established communities.

Despite London's quaint small-town feel, the city encompasses 170 square miles and its geographic positioning halfway down the Toronto-Detroit corridor, has made it a strategic location for industry, with magnificent homes, blue-chip businesses and policing issues as significant as any major city. Therefore, the London police specifications for their new radio system were exact and strict.

Long term reliability, operational simplicity, future incorporation of technological developments, open architectures, digital modulation schemes, data capabilities, connectivity to other systems and availability of third party hardware were just some of the terms that had to be met.

Technologically speaking, London's vision of the system they wanted to implement was only just becoming a reality at the time they were asking for it. Perhaps the most challenging requirement from the vendor's perspectives was their insistence on one system for voice and data from one radio. At the time only Ericsson could effectively provide both functions in one system.

Unlike other police departments, the London police never had mobile data terminals before. Therefore, with their one new EDACS (Enhanced Digital Access Communications System), they will have a technological and financial advantage because most police departments who purchased data radio systems in the last ten years had to buy and maintain two systems one for data and one for voice. Enid Curd-Masotti, Ericsson's major account repre-

sentative who sold London its new radio communications system, explains the financial pluses of this kind of system:

"London has a huge advantage having voice and data on one system with one infrastructure, with one maintenance package for the entire enterprise. If they were transmitting their data conventionally on a separate voice system, they would have two sets of infrastructure — one for the data system and one for the voice, plus separate maintenance services on both the user gear and the infrastructure for each. So when it comes to the cost savings analysis, a combined voice and data system comes up at a much lower cost for the London tax-payer every time."

Due to government cut backs, when officers retire, they're not necessarily being immediately replaced, and the existing officers must work more efficiently. Like the new police reporting centres, the philosophy is to have the police spend their time on the crimes and interactions that will enhance and protect civilians lives, rather than on managing time-consuming paper trails and hand-written reports.

A sure time-saver within the new radio communications system will be the mobile data terminals used to process and display information. The Pentium computers in the officers' cars will be mounted on stands that were designed at London police headquarters in conjunction with private enterprise. Via Ericsson's mobile radio and the Pentium computer, the officers will now be able to access, from their cruiser, the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) in Ottawa, the Ministry of Transport records, as well as direct entry and retrieval of information from the police records system. Since all of these transactions were done manually until now, this will undoubtedly save a great deal of time for the officers.

Interestingly, it was Ericsson's willingness to partner with other companies to develop the mobile data part of the system that made their proposal that much more attractive to our decision makers. Ericsson agreed to use Nettech as a common API (Application Program Interface) - the unit that handles the connection between the computerization and the radio. This will allow the city to manage any changes to the system over the years, with resulting financial savings. The second company's technology that Ericsson teamed with is Versaterm - the technology that will manage the CAD and records systems. Consequently, London police feel they have three of the best experts available building their system.

Radio communications is of utmost importance in police work, so the question that begs to be answered is how will this new multi-million dollar system change the way London polices its city? Deputy Chief, Elgin Austen answers, "If [the system] works as expected, our officers will save a significant amount of time, have enhanced safety, access to critical information faster, and better radio penetration ability in buildings."

Private communications was also something the London police required, as they are especially concerned with the monitoring that criminals are doing and the potential of tow trucks listening in and patrolling for accidents. Now, since they are going digital there will be no monitoring ability of their system and in addition to the digitization, they are encrypted.

Still, it is very difficult for police departments with constricted budgets to keep up with state-of-the-art equipment when criminals often have the money for ultra-sophisticated scanners.

Obviously, it's imperative that when police put across a communication that it be secure. London had encrypted voice in its older system and would certainly accept nothing less this time, so the AEGIS encryption feature met a very big part of requirements for the London police. This encryption actually exceeds the privacy requirements because, ultimately, criminals are unable to scan communications on any trunked system with digital voice.

In regards to connectivity and inter-operability with other city departments, the London police wanted to be able to talk to all the other city agencies. Now, because of the way the trunked radio system and the EDACS technology works, they will be able to load any number of different agencies on the system and still work independently. However, if they need to communicate with one another, such as during a city-wide emergency, there is a talk group set aside for that purpose.

The Ericsson products are very modular



and lend themselves perfectly to open architecture. An engineer is now working on a migration plan for the other city agencies so as we proceed, and the systems of the other agencies wear out, the new Ericsson radio system will be able to accommodate the various types of radio systems in a progressive fashion. It is expected that Engineering will be the next city department to change over and hopefully The University of Western Ontario, the airport, hydro, transit and fire will all eventually be part of the new system in a timely manner.

The first phase of the installation will be complete in mid November. London police have been talking about this new radio system with their officers since 1991. Everyone on the police force has received ongoing in-service training, conducted by the force's training sec-

tion, and they know what this new communication system will do for them. In 1991 a needs survey, covering all members of the organization to determine what they would like to see in a new radio system, helped form the basis of the direction the project started to take. Thanks to this early consultation, the officers were brought into the system as it developed. Deputy Chief Elgin Austen believes, "Once the system is up and running, the reality should surpass their expectations."

In fact, the 21st century promises communication abilities on the London radio system that the officers may have believed would not occur during their career. The open architecture of the Ericsson radio system will accommodate technological advancements as they develop and in the not-so-distant future the London police will actually be able to send and retrieve data such as fingerprints and photographs on their mobile radio. In the end, their personal safety will be dramatically enhanced as the information transmitted over their radio will allow police to assess the status of a given house or automobile before they even get out of their cruiser.

If it is true that information is power, then thanks to EDACS technology, the London police will now be empowered to do their job safely, quickly, and to the best of their ability.

For further details contact Deputy Chief Elgin Austin at 519 661-5998 or Ericsson at 905 206-6570.



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The Charter and its consequences

by Gary Miller

In the early eighties, our Parliamentary lawmakers presented a gift to the Canadian people; by bringing home the constitution along with a freshly minted Charter of Rights and Freedoms, entrenching rights and freedoms which had never before been spelled out for our nation. For years in fact, our constitution (the British North America Act) had languished, unwanted, in Britain while Canadians squabbled over how to bring it home. By 1982, our nation, the government calculated, was ready for a taste of real freedom. A taste was all we got. The Charter turned out to be an apple with razor blades.

Canadians traded in a truly free democracy where parliamentary law was supreme, guided by an ancient Common Law (in which people enjoyed boundless freedoms except for those things necessarily proscribed by law), for a powerful new iron-fisted judicial oligarchy - a constitution and charter listing heavily qualified rights and freedoms and administered with "papal infallibility" by the appointed justices of the Supreme Court of Canada. The unfairness and the ultimately undemocratic dictates of the Charter soon dominated all aspects of Canadian life. But, at the time, who knew? (I believe Quebec knew, and smartly refused to sign.) The rest of Canada did not know.

The Charter's rulings would, with increasing regularity, dictate how Canadians must live and act. The Charter's adoption was fashioned into a "tremendous event like the invention of penicillin".

Laws in Canada, including our Criminal Code, were now no stronger than the latest Charter dictum. Driven by a 1946 United Nations resolution, the Charter put an end to Canadian "legal positivism" which says that what is right is what the law says is right. No longer. Now a judge decides. Judges rule on, not merely whether a person has broken the law, or how the law should be interpreted but also on the validity of the law itself. And the Charter is easily offended. If in the opinion of a judge, a case "brings the administration of justice into disrepute" the case is thrown out.

The dollar cost of prosecuting any criminal case was now prohibitive. In many courts of the land, criminal lawyers became so powerful by invoking the ominous authority of the Charter that they could literally intimidate the court and the crown into doing their bidding. The offences became irrelevant.

Criminals know this and where once they might have folded with a plea in the face of a strong case, they now demand a trial, knowing full well that the most specious technicality will almost assure them of an acquittal or a Charter challenge. Crowns, in order to save the time and money this will cost, both of which are in finite supply, are inclined to offer the offender a sweetheart deal in the form of a plea to a lesser charge all the way to withdrawal or diversion. This is the reality of our courts today.

The nonviolent criminal is regarded as a

petty nuisance who may steal, cheat and swindle with virtual impunity for the whole of his criminal career without more than occasional minor inconvenience from law enforcement. The Charter sends the thief an implicit message: *Stealing by force is serious, stealing by stealth, if no one is harmed, is unacceptable but really not serious. Therefore other resolutions other than trial are sought.*

A number of years ago judges, lawyers and crown attorneys privately and publicly began complaining about the police arresting people for what they deemed to be "petty crimes". They knew, better than the police, that any prosecution could result in costly and probably lengthy Charter arguments which would absorb precious court time. Were they subtly inviting the police to discriminate between "serious" and "petty" crime and ignore the petty crime? Probably. But how could the police tell a citizen or victim reporting a legitimate indictable crime that it was not serious enough to follow through to a charge? Should the police mislead the citizen into believing they will act and then not do it? The phenomenon of tolerated crime was upon us.

Note, the complaint was not that criminals were out committing crimes. No, it was that the police were apprehending them and charging them too often. Surely the police had something better to do with their time.

Is it any wonder, in the face of such depressing expediency by the lawmakers, plus a downsizing of enforcement agencies, that crime statistics appeared to drop? But one should know for certain that petty crime leads to bigger crime, especially when the lesser crimes go unpunished, or even ignored. Why, given the circumstances, would it not be so? Soon enough, once tranquil streets will be out of control and then cops will certainly be able to concentrate only on serious crime. That will be the only kind around.

In one brilliant coup, the criminal justice system has all but eliminated "petty" crime from their concern. Even now, Toronto's police have formally downgraded the crime of false pretences to such minor status it may more beneficially be pursued civilly. I don't know how a citizen may feel after being victimized by a newly designated "petty" crook only to be told by police they are on their own, the police involvement will be, at best, perfunctory.

We have, first and foremost, a Charter of Rights and Freedoms to satisfy. It serves the criminal community far more comprehensively than it does anyone else including the police officer, or the victim of the crime. In fact, the criminal was lavished with rights unique to his needs and to no one else's. The criminal, at any and all stages, was the biggest beneficiary.

The ultimate offence in Canada was no longer a devastating crime against a citizen's person or property. The ultimate offence was offending the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and its appointed custodians, the judges.

The police, by the very nature of their jobs,

are positioned by the writers of the Charter to be most often likely to offend its dictates. It followed that it was far more fitting (and safer) for the police to eschew any committed law enforcement and become social workers. As always, and more than ever before, the criminal called the shots. Thanks to the Charter.

A Charter whose authors have deliberately refused to recognize the rights of citizens to possess or own any real property can hardly be expected to display much vigor against anyone who has stolen, violated by unlawfully trespassing upon or burglarizing that property. Given the contempt for private ownership by our lawmakers, offences against property were bound to evolve into a trivial matter, into "petty" crime. That time has now arrived.

Society's course has been muddied to such an extent by the Charter that the police barely know from one day to the next whether they will be seen as enforcers or offenders, heroes or scoundrels. With their actions constantly under review and interpretation by self serving political and citizen's groups, their confidence and pride in their job suffers. One is unlikely ever again to hear the term "independent agents of the Crown" used in any meaningful application to our police. Police allegiance to the Crown created valuable space between the police and bullying politicians who wanted to run them.

The Charter was imposed because it fulfilled one man's ambition to leave his mark and internationalize the land he ruled. There was no call for it. 99% of Canadians didn't even know what they were getting until well after the fact. There was no mandate for it. No election was fought or won over it. It was sneaked in, not unlike Section 745 of the Code. Even many lawyers saw its dangers and said so. While having struck a near fatal blow to efficient, effective policing, the Charter has also trivialised politicians.

It is the police in particular, though, who have been all but marginalised in pursuing cases to trial in a court of law (excepting cases deemed serious by the lawmakers themselves). The police are now left bereft of any important law enforcing purpose because lawyers invoking the Charter threaten, always at huge cost and complication, to drag out irrelevant trials, even when it is obvious that the accused is guilty as sin. That the accused actually committed the crime is irrelevant. *Legal positivism is dead.*

The community and crown have not the resources to finance such a trial. The police will not pay a police officer to sit in court unless it is a big, airtight case. The accused legally has the right to demand the best legal assistance provided at public cost. In such a setting, the crown will sue for the best deal. Sadly, it benefits the accused person and no one else. The Canadian Charter does not deserve its fawning admirers. It has shredded our time honoured and respected Common Law system at the direction of an outdated United Nations resolution that dealt with another time, place and purpose.

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Up-Coming Events

October 19, 1996 4th Annual in Harmony with the Community Musical Concert Newmarket - Ontario

The York Regional Police Male Chorus is presenting an evening of music at the St. Elizabeth Seton Catholic Church, 17955 Leslie St., Newmarket. Police Choirs from Ottawa-Carleton, Metropolitan Toronto, Waterloo Region, York Region and Halton Region will perform. The concert starts at 7:30 pm and tickets are \$10 each. For more information contact Supt. Lowell McClenny at (905) 830-0303, ext. 7910.

October 22 - 24, 1996 Security Canada Central '96 Toronto - Ontario

The Canadian Alarm & Security Assn. sponsors this annual conference and trade show which will be held at the Toronto Congress Centre. The trade show portion of this event will feature over 90 exhibits relating to the security and alarm industry. For further information call CANASA at 905 513-0622 Fax 905 513-0624.

October 22 - 24, 1996 11th Annual Forensic Identification Seminar Toronto - Ontario

This year's seminar will be held at the Metropolitan Toronto Police Association Building. All interested parties are asked to contact either Evelyn Faubert at (416) 808-7671, or Det. Stan Piotrowski at (416) 808-7680, during business hours. Space for this venue is limited

and will be booked on a first come first serve basis.

October 26 - 31, 1996 1996 IACP Conference Phoenix - Arizona

This year's International Association of Chiefs of Police will bring many delegates together under one roof. Topics to be covered during the conference will include Trends in International Organized Crime, Terrorism, Ethics in Law Enforcement, Reporting Police Use-of-Force, Creating a Positive Police Image and Principle-based Leadership, among others. For more information on the conference and special events, such as the annual banquet and golf tournament, contact the IACP coordinating team at (602) 534-4227.

Oct. 30 - Nov. 1, 1996 1st Annual Canadian CPTED Conference Calgary - Alberta

The international conference for CPTED practitioners will bring together Canada's top CPTED practitioners and facilitators in a series of workshops and interactive sessions designed to enhance their work in areas of planning, engineering, landscaping and security/law enforcement. Space is limited, so register quickly. Call (800) 562-2272, or fax (403) 264-0881.

November 3 - 8, 1996 Creating Change in Police Organizations: A Practical Approach Banff - Alberta

Hosted by the Edmonton Police Service and the Banff Centre for

Management will work with live case studies to provide participants with a practical framework and the tools needed to create change to support community policing in their organizations. Topics include: strategic management systems, anticipated impacts of change and organizational cultural issues, among others. For more information contact Karen McDowell at (403) 421-3340, or fax (403) 421-2211.

November 12 - 15, 1996 Metro. Toronto Police Hold Up Squad 9th Annual Robbery Investigators Seminar Toronto - Ontario

Held at the Toronto Hilton Hotel, the seminar will cover topics including new case law relating to robbery investigations, statement analysis, new surveillance techniques and interviewing and interrogation techniques. For further information please contact Detective Greig Foord, or Detective Steve Proulx at (416) 808-7350, or fax (416) 808-7352.

November 17 - 19, 1996 2nd Annual Crisis Negotiators Training Seminar Calgary - Alberta

The 1996 edition of this seminar was very well received and we are pleased to announce we will be conducting an all new edition for 1996. Primarily case studies of recent hostage/barricade situations in Canada and the U.S. and some instruction on recent developments in the field. This is an opportunity to learn by other's successes and mistakes. Contact Det. Greg Harris

at the Calgary Police Service Robbery Unit, at (403) 268-8748, or fax (403) 232-6040.

January 26 - 31, 1997 Canadian Police Alpine Games Kelowna - British Columbia

The Canadian Organization of Police Skiers is the host for the 11th Canadian Police Alpine Games. This event is designed for law enforcement personnel from around the world. The week long event is designed to be a fun race for all levels of skiers. For further information contact Jerome Malysz at 604 264-2371 Fax 604 264-2971.

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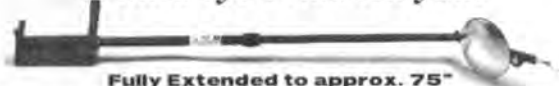
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Wednesday

September 11, 1996

Convict dies day after hostage-rape conviction

KINGSTON, Ont. (CP) - An emotionally troubled inmate died in Millhaven Institution one day after he was convicted of raping a secretary during a prison hostage-taking.

Tyrone Peard, 21, of Toronto was found dead in his cell at the maximum-security prison early Wednesday.

On Tuesday, Peard was convicted of sexual assault, forcible confinement and uttering a death threat for taking a female clerical worker hostage at Kingston Penitentiary in 1994.

The Crown had applied to have him declared a dangerous offender, which could have seen him sentenced to an indefinite jail term.

Thursday

September 12, 1996

Town wants province to pick up police tab

HIGH PRAIRIE, Alta. (CP) - The mayor of this northern Alberta town is spearheading a push to have the Alberta government pick up the full cost of police service in small communities.

Diana Oliver says provincial funding cuts are making it difficult for small municipalities to pay their share of RCMP contracts.

Oliver says her town recently had to reduce its seven-member RCMP detachment by one officer.

She says other communities in the province are under the same financial pressure.

Next week the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association will vote on a resolution sponsored by High Prairie on the police cost issue. It calls on the province to become directly responsible for policing costs for municipalities with populations below 15,000.

Friday

September 13, 1996

Officers to serve 60 days for 'reprehensible' framing

TORONTO (CP) - Two police officers have been sentenced to 60 days in jail after admitting their role in a conspiracy to frame a man by planting cocaine on him.

Constables Robert Lynch, 26, and Dennis Mercer, 25, were led away in handcuffs after Justice Hugh Locke sentenced them in an emotionally charged courtroom Friday.

Locke condemned the men for committing a "reprehensible" act. "That conscious decision to tamper with evidence amounts to one of the most serious crimes."

The officers arrested Jasper Brown, an admitted cocaine addict with a criminal record, in October 1994.

He was in possession of a plastic bag containing what looked like crack cocaine - but it was actually candle wax the 47-year-old intended to sell as drugs to support his own habit.

When the officers realized their error, they secretly added a small quantity of drug to the bag. Brown was in jail for 19 days, all the time

maintaining he was being framed.

The charges were dropped when the officers confessed to internal investigations. They were suspended from the force.

Brown has launched a lawsuit against the force, claiming anxiety, depression and loss of reputation.

The officers will serve their sentence on weekends, followed by three months of probation.

Locke added that the two men have "lost promising careers . . . suffering much humiliation and disgrace."

The three articles on this page are a sampling of the 157 stories received by the subscribers of *Blue Line News Week* last month.

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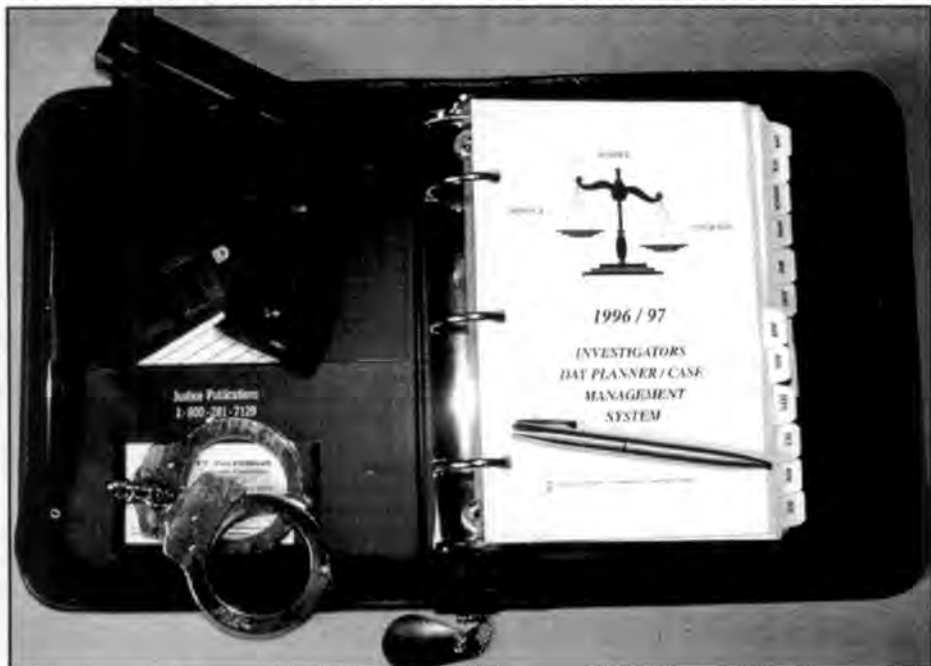
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Just another Tool of the Trade



By Morley Lymburner

For the first time ever, there is now a tool that police officers can come to rely on every bit as much as their pistol and handcuffs. The *Investigators Day planner/Case management system*, from Kingston-based Justice Publications, is designed specifically for police officers and investigators.

I was surprised to see something this functional and handsome being custom designed to un-complicate a cop's life. The *Investigators Day planner/Case Management system* was designed by a cop who recognized the unique demands placed on an officer's time. It was developed after the realization that it is not uncommon for meetings and court dates to be missed due to the stresses of shift work, travel and overtime.

One other more significant aspect of this day planner is that it is available in a current twelve month version. So no matter what month of the year you purchase the day planner you receive the next twelve months of inserts.

The *Investigators Day planner/Case Management system*, which is encased in a durable, zippered, black leatherette binder, was developed after ten-years of research and over a year of field testing. The package is a well designed day planner comparable to any of the highest quality day planners used by professionals in business today.

The Case management section, which will allow officers to effectively manage minor to major cases and anything in between, has some extremely useful features as follows:

✓ **Storage** — The interior of the binder contains a storage area for the user's business cards, two pen loops, two storage flaps and

room for 48 business cards of contacts and various associates. In addition anything that can be reduced on a photocopier can be hole-punched and inserted in the three-ring spine.

✓ **Year-at-a-Glance** — There are three "Year at a Glance" calendars covering the previous year, the current year and the coming year. Handy for officers trying to calculate future court appearances or warrant seized property returns.

✓ **Special Dates & Anniversaries Section** — This section is valuable for important personal information such as birthdays of family members and the unit NCO (just kidding!).

✓ **Arrest/Release Flow Chart** — This one page section offers a simple, quick glance guide to the entire Arrest/Release process. Simply refer to the type of offence a person is arrested for and follow the chart as it pertains to the case.

✓ **Search & Seizure Table** — This table provides a quick reference to some of the common search issues encountered by police and the criteria which must be met before the search authority is considered lawful.

✓ **Common Criminal Offences** — This set of tables includes reference to 117 Criminal Code Offences with section numbers, basic ingredients and type of offence, and the maximum penalty.

✓ **Month-at-a-Glance** — This page is inserted at the beginning of each month's "daily section."

✓ **Day-at-a-Glance Planning Pages** — This places two days on each page allowing the viewing of up to four days at a glance with the 24-hour clock displayed to correspond with police formats.

✓ **The Daily Task List** — Located at the bottom of each Day-at-a-Glance page this listing area is designed for recording non-time sensitive, non-case related "To-Do's" and remind-

ers. (Case-related "To-Do's" are recorded separately in the Case Management Section).

✓ **File Control Register** — This is designed to track each and every file assigned that may require follow-up. It provides the user with an "At-a-Glance" look at exactly how many open investigations he or she has at any one time. Each new case is added on to the file control register. (At performance appraisal time it is nice to have an accurate record to refer to.)

✓ **Case Management Section** — This section is a simple yet comprehensive method of tracking all of the important components of any investigation. It keeps important dates, names, follow-up notes, property status, and the entire case history for each and every case, at your fingertips. Each *Investigators Day planner/Case management system* comes with a 50 case set of forms for this section which includes sections for chronology, synopsis and time-line.

✓ **Master To-Do List** — A simple register for recording things to do. Often something will come to mind that an investigator does not want to forget but has no idea as to when it might be accomplished. When written down in the "Master To-Do" register it will remain there until it can be planned and executed.

✓ **Overtime Register** — The first page is a reference page for multiplying actual time worked by time and one half. The legend goes from 1 hour to 27 hours by half-hour increments. This simply makes overtime calculations easier when there is no calculator handy.

✓ **Telephone Directory** — This section holds up to 570 contacts and can also handle photocopied sheets in a reduced format and hole-punched to fit in the binder.

✓ **Court Register** — This is a simple register found under the "Court" tab in the *Investigators Day planner/Case Management system*. It tracks upcoming court dates, the name of the accused, the charge and the file number.

✓ **Expense Register** — This is a great place to track any incurred expenses (like who bought the coffee last) and includes columns for description, amount etc.

The *Investigators Day planner/Case Management system* offers a means of tracking it all in one place, effectively and efficiently. Best of all, it's compact, portable and transportable. Being well organized is not easy for almost all of us. The *Investigators Day planner/Case Management system* is certainly one way to take a giant step toward getting yourself organized. If every officer were equipped and trained in its use the mind boggles at the benefits.

The *Investigators Day planner/Case management system* is available at a pre-Christmas price of \$85.00 (all taxes included) and orders can be processed electronically by calling 1-800-281-7129. You may also send cheque or money order to Justice Publications - 829 Norwest Road, Suite 729, Kingston, ON K7P 2N3.



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In The Line of Duty

North West Mounted Police

Compiled by Blair McQuillan

Illustrated by Stefan Sepa

This series was compiled by Blue Line Magazine and is intended to tell the stories of police officers killed in the line of duty. The initial articles will involve the first officers killed in the line of duty from each of the major police forces across Canada.

By Blair McQuillan



Straddling the border of Alberta and Saskatchewan is a 130 km wide stretch of land known as Cypress Hills. It was on this land in 1879, that Constable Marmaduke Graburn, gained eternal fame as the first North-West Mounted Police officer to be killed while on duty.

It was an event which seemed to be a long time coming as far as Graburn's peers were concerned. The NWMP had been in existence for five long years and no officer had died by any other means than sickness or accident. This was an untamed area of the west. It was filled with gunmen and seasoned killers, yet the force had not lost a single man in a confrontation, nor had a member of the NWMP been forced to fire upon an adversary.

Among Cypress Hills' inhabitants was a group of NWMP officers who lived at an outpost named Fort Walsh and a band of Canadian Indians known as the Blood. This band camped roughly 16 km north-west of Fort Walsh near what was known as the "Horse Camp." The camp was one of many established by the NWMP for horses which required rest or were suffering from any illness which demanded attention.

For reasons which remain unknown the Blood harboured hostilities towards the camp. Some believed it was because the camp was located on a patch of land which was favoured by the Blood. Others suggested that the camp was on a trail which the tribe used as an escape route after stealing horses.

Regardless of the reason, the Bloods were a constant irritation to those at the Horse Camp. They would appear daily to beg for food and supplies. One rather persistent Indian by the name of Star Child, seemed to be content in obtaining the necessities of life through the humble art of begging.

Among those residing at the Horse Camp in November of 1879, was scout Jules Quesnelle and Constables Marmaduke Graburn and George Johnston. Both Graburn and Johnston had enlisted in Ottawa and travelled West together.

On November 17, Quesnelle and Graburn left the camp with their horses, while Johnston stayed in order to prepare meals. While the duties for the men were rather light the hours were long. The average work day lasted twelve-and-a-half hours.

While on their return trip to the camp, Graburn and Quesnelle decided to stop at the Garden where the men had planted vegetables. When they had returned to camp Graburn

realized he had forgotten his lariat and axe at the garden and went back to retrieve them.

As the night closed in around the camp a light snow began to fall. With the growing darkness and the passing of time the men became concerned about their absent colleague.

They soon left camp in search of the young constable but were forced to return rather quickly due to the lack of light.

By the dawn of the following morn-



ing word was sent to Fort Walsh where Superintendent Crozier dispatched a search party. Tracks left by Graburn's horse were soon located. The prints led to the south where they were joined by two other sets of hoofprints. The members of the party were unsure as to whether the other two riders had followed Graburn or accompanied him on his southern journey.

One thing they were sure of was that the unshod horses belonged to Indians.

Farther along the trail the party found a large pool of blood. Another large bloodstain was discovered a short time later when one of the horses turned the snow which had covered it. The party concentrated on this area. It was not long before one of the constables found Graburn's body in a ravine. The officer had been shot in the back.

On November 19, scout Jerry Potts led another search party in an effort to find the killers. They found Graburn's dead horse and soon abandoned the search when a snow storm covered the trail.

A thorough search of the area failed to

uncover any leads to the whereabouts of Star Child, now the prime suspect in the case. No other leads were discovered until the following summer when two Blood brave's were incarcerated at Fort Walsh for stealing horses. After being interrogated the braves revealed that they had been near the camp at the time of the murder, but knew very little about it.

Major Crozier felt that the men were being less than honest and decided to hold them in the Fort until they decided to talk. The braves, who knew the reason for their lengthy stay, attempted an escape which failed. It was only after the unsuccessful jail break that the men decided to reveal all they knew regarding Graburn's death.

Commissioner James MacLeod soon received a letter from Major Crozier informing him that Star Child was hiding in the Bear Paw Mountains south of the Canada U.S. border. MacLeod in turn pleaded with the Fort Benton Sheriff to apprehend the wanted man. The Sheriff insisted upon receiving \$5,000 for his efforts. Due to the fact that MacLeod did not have that amount of money at his disposal Star Child remained free as the NWMP waited for him to return to Canada.

In 1881, Sgt. Patterson discovered that Star Child was in a Blood camp located south of Fort MacLeod. With Jerry Potts and two constables the Sergeant made his way to the camp.

At dawn Star Child emerged from his lodge and pointed his gun at Patterson. He informed the Sergeant that a single move on the part of the officer would result in his own demise.

The quick thinking Sergeant spoke over the brave's shoulder as if addressing someone else. When Star Child turned his head Patterson tackled the man and a struggle ensued. During the fight Star Child's gun went off and woke the entire camp, which was believed to be quite hostile.

After a brief struggle the group took off towards Fort MacLeod with Star Child in tow. They were chased the entire way by the angry band of Indians.

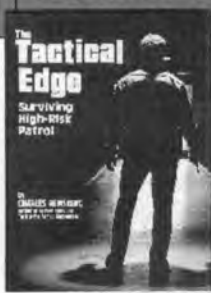
Star Child was charged with murder and incarcerated at Fort McLeod. According to reports the brave confessed to the murder, although if a motive was given it was never revealed. Despite the confession and corroborating evidence a six man, all-white jury found the brave innocent on May 18, 1881.

Some feel the jury's verdict was a result of their fear of what might happen to their family if the brave was found guilty. Historians suggest that young Indians often boasted of deeds they did not commit in order to gain respect. This of course would have been taken into consideration by the jury. Whatever the reason for the innocent verdict, the brave was set free.

The memorial to the slain officer which stands today reads as follows, "In memory of Marmaduke Graburn, died 17 November 1879. This monument was erected by his comrades of B & F Divisions of the NWMP as a token of the esteem in which they held him."

Star Child died of tuberculosis in 1889.

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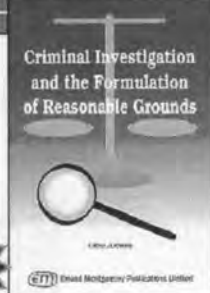
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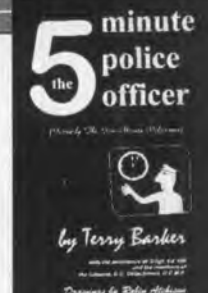
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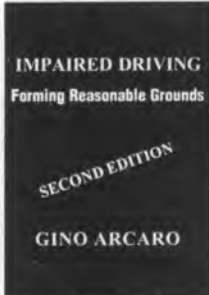
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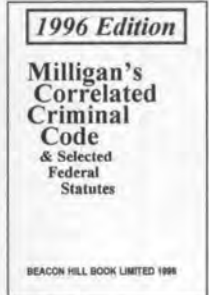
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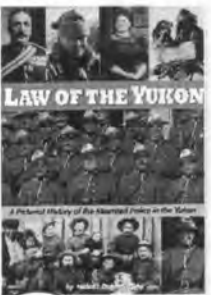
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