

# BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

March 1997





# RESPONSE 97

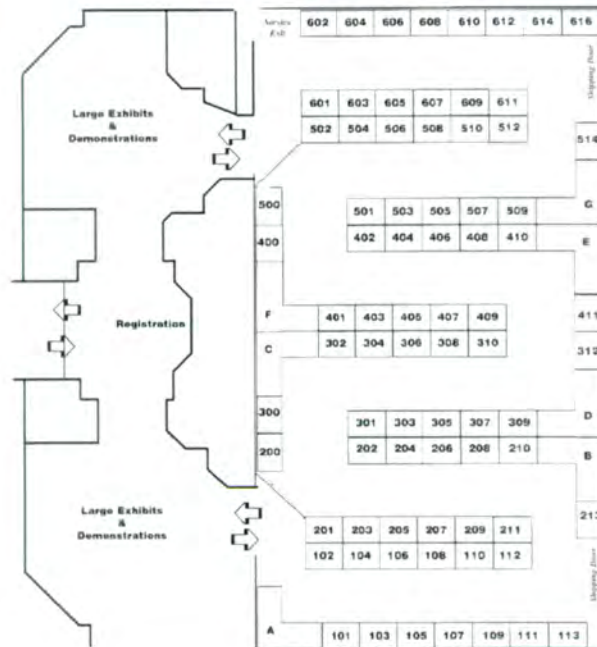


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 905 640-3048 - Fax 905 640-7547



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**- EDITOR / PUBLISHER -**

**Morley S. Lymburner**

Phone (905) 640-3048 Fax (905) 640-7547

InterNet Address: 102547.3140@COMPUSERVE.COM

**- CONTRIBUTING EDITORS -**

Ballistics & Firearms Manfred Benton  
Survival Tactics Joel Johnston  
Case Law Gino Arcaro  
Computers & Technology Tom Rataj

**- ADVERTISING -**

**Mary Lymburner Tim Wise**

Phone (905) 640-3048 Fax (905) 640-7547

**Don Disher**

Phone (416) 516-8797 Fax (905) 640-7547

**- CONTRIBUTING WRITERS -**

Gary Miller Tom Rataj  
Dave Brown Owen Percy

**- NEWS EDITOR -**

Blair McQuillan

**- ILLUSTRATION -**

Tony MacKinnon Stefan Sepa

**- PRODUCTION -**

Del Wall Morley Lymburner

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# BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine March 1997



This month Blue Line Magazine features its selection of Police Chief of the year. After considerable deliberation we decided upon Chief Robert Lunney of the Peel Regional Police Service.

Over the past year Blue Line has monitored the activities of several small and large agencies across Canada through a variety of means and media. To make our decision we looked to see how the leader interacted with peers and subordinates as well as the community at large.

Chief Lunney has worked in several police organizations over his long career. From the RCMP to Edmonton, Winnipeg and Peel Region he has left his distinct mark. He has consistently worked to established goals that all clearly understand. But what impressed us most about Chief Lunney was his enthusiastic willingness to push his people into the spot light; to stay in the shadows and be content with permitting his subordinates to spread their wings.

Chief Lunney is an innovator and always willing to accept a challenge. In every position he has held he has shown a keen interest in selling his people to his community. He has accepted ownership of their problems and taken decisive steps to ensure these problems are solved and not simply moan about the tragedy of them existing.

Blue Line Magazine selected a real winner from a field of awesome candidates. We would like to congratulate Chief Lunney on a job well done and with the hope that he continue his future endeavours with the same resolute determination and insight.

In this edition we invited the members of the Public Affairs Bureau of Peel Regional Police to give us a rundown on Chief Lunney's accomplishments. They are indeed many and you are invited to read more on page 6.

Also in this edition you will find articles about First Nations Policing in Canada. It is with great interest that Blue Line continues to follow the evolution of First Nations Policing. It is within these agencies that many police forces across Canada can learn about true community based policing. All we have to do is get our heads around stereotypes and history.



# The Clipboard

**Equal treatment:** Provincial court Judge Heather Lamoureux ruled women should be treated the same as men when it comes to a stalking conviction.

Lamoureux sentenced a Calgary mom to a four month jail term for relentlessly pursuing a female secretary at her children's school.

Defence lawyer Richard Bennette argued that the new stalking laws in the Criminal Code were primarily designed to curb men, not women.

But, in rejecting the gender argument the judge said: "The clear message that the courts must send to society and to the accused is that harassing conduct of a male to a female, a female to a female, or of a female to a male will not be tolerated."

**Surrendered:** A Prince George B.C. man who took six people hostage in a MacDonald's restaurant in late January, surrendered to police after he was given air time on a local radio station.

The man, armed with a kitchen knife, threatened to harm three men and a woman unless he was given time on a local radio or TV station.

He released two of the men shortly after the situation began. The other two hostages were released after the man was given three minutes of air time to talk about his personal problems.

**Mail Call:** New Brunswick's Integrated Justice Program, is trying to collect over \$3.3 million from 10,000 outstanding fines province wide.

Personal mail asking Fredericton residents to pay up was sent out in late January. Similar letters will be sent to residents in other areas of the province in future months.

Sgt. Tim Crane said the letter campaign was met with more success than was anticipated during the first week.

**Regrets Remarks:** An RCMP officer said he regrets talking about a smear campaign during the 1995 Gustafsen Lake standoff.

In an RCMP videotape made during the standoff, an officer mentions using a smear campaign and misinformation.

The tape was played in late January at the B.C. Supreme Court trial of 14 natives and four non-natives involved in the month-long siege on private ranch land near 100 Mile House.

The Mountie, a senior mediator, said he chose his words poorly when he relayed an operations commander's plan to other senior officers at a Sept. 1 meeting.

"I regret using the term 'smear' and 'misinformation'," the officer said. "In fact it was (a campaign) of information... I think it was thrown out as a matter of course in the meeting."

**Apprehended:** A man who leaped out of a prisoner's box in a West Vancouver courthouse 11 years ago was arrested in England.



Authorities are now trying to extradite Eric Valois back to Canada.

Valois, 34, is wanted on charges of possession of weapons and explosives, drugs and stolen property.

**911 Pranks:** RCMP officers in Lower Sackville, N.S. are alarmed at the number of pranksters tying up 911 lines.

All but two call made to the new emergency line have been ruled to be false.

Police say many of the false calls have been made from pay phones at malls, schools and the local sports stadium.

Police have responded by talking to the prankster's parents, but say stronger measures may need to be taken.

**Seized:** More than four tonnes of hashish was seized and two people arrested in a joint operation between Montreal RCMP and U.S. Officials.

The drugs have an estimated street value of about \$100 million.

Police said the late January seizure capped an investigation into plans by an international crime syndicate to import large amounts of hashish via a Maritime route.

**Peaceful End:** A hostage-taking in Montreal ended peacefully in late January after police arrested a disgruntled former Shell Canada employee who claimed he had a firearm and a bomb.



Once the man surrendered police learned the man had neither weapon. Reports said the man had been seeking \$10 million and safe passage to Cuba.

The four hostages were set free unharmed. The 33-year-old man was released from the company a year ago. He was taken into custody by police who had surrounded the building.

**Seized:** Burnaby RCMP bike squad officers confiscated numerous weapons from the home of a 45-year-old man in late January.

Police found some of the 15 handguns stored in the house hidden under a pillow in the master bedroom. They ranged from replicas to loaded 9mm pistols. Officers also found 13 rifles and a rocket launcher, in addition to 1,000 rounds of ammunition and various clips.

The unidentified man faces numerous charges.

**Not Liable:** Local officers are not criminally liable for the death of a Guelph, Ont., man last October, the province's Special Investigation Unit ruled in early February.



The SIU concluded its investigation into the Oct. 3 death of Lloyd Sorrenson, who fell from his eighth floor apartment. Officers had been dispatched to his apartment to arrest him, but he failed to answer the door.

Witnesses said Sorrenson was trying to evade the officers by hanging from his balcony and that the officers didn't have any physical contact with the suspect prior to his fall.

## Quebec police raid biker club houses in January crack-down

**Weapons Seized:** Quebec City police officers, who raided a Rock Machine biker gang clubhouse in late January, seized weapons, ammunition and a small quantity of drugs.

Five people inside the clubhouse at the time of the raid were taken away for questioning. The raid involved about 40 officers, including bomb experts. The officers were backed by an armoured vehicle.

Darie Bertrand, a spokeswoman for the Quebec City police said that police received information more than a week before the raid which led them to believe there were weapons inside the clubhouse.

A .12-calibre rifle and loaded pistol were both seized during the raid.

Bertrand said the bomb disposal experts were called in as a precaution.

Quebec City has been the focus of a turf war between the Rock Machine and Hell's Angels for control of the drug trade. The conflict has even expanded to some residential areas.

In mid-January police disarmed a van loaded with 35 kilograms of dynamite in a normally quiet neighbourhood. The van was parked in front of a bar linked to the Hell's Angels.

Police had expected to find explosives and other bomb-making material during the clubhouse raid, but found nothing.

Meanwhile, the Montreal police anti-gang squad has arrested six people in connection with the 1994 attempted murder of the leader of the Hell's Angels' Montreal chapter.

The six are linked to the Alliance, a group formed by the Rock Machine and other related gangs.

Pierre Giguere, a police spokesman, said the group was established to combat the Hell's Angels, but it no longer exists.



by Morley Lymburner

ADR is the wave of the future so we should prepare for it sooner than later. ADR stands for Alternate Dispute Resolution. In other words you get together with the offender and talk out your differing points of view with the aid of a mediator that, in Ontario at least, is appointed by the Attorney General.

In Ontario ADR will become mandatory for all civil matters over the next few years. The legislation has been adopted and in June it will begin in the Toronto area. It is a simple step at this point to move, rather briskly, into the criminal court processes.

Other forms of Alternate Dispute Resolution have been successful in the Criminal realm in and around the Waterloo Region in south western Ontario for almost 30 years. Being a firm believer in the concept myself I have seen how effective it can work. However, the word of caution I have for the process is simply to keep it out of the hands of the professionals.

Articles I have read in lawyer publications regarding ADR have sounded more like the ringing of the dinner bell in a Dickensian orphanage. The sheer number of lawyers and paralegals out there clamouring for business is staggering. The legal profession has been vigilant at finding work for itself over the past quarter century and this new prospect is indeed enticing.

My own claim to fame at post secondary education involved taking a course at the Univer-

## PUBLISHER'S COMMENTARY

sity of Waterloo around 1979 in "Alternate Dispute Resolution within the Criminal Justice System." There were no lawyers in the class at the time because it was viewed as being on the border line of obstruction of justice. When I submitted my receipt to my police force to get some money back for getting a half credit it raised a few eyebrows but catapulted me into the promotional system's category of having a greater education level than high school. (My high school math teacher would wince at the very thought.)

I found the course very informative and under the tutelage of Professor Dean Peachy (now a member of the Board of the Ontario Police Commission) I was introduced to some people whom I felt were dedicated individuals concerned about their communities and people in conflict with the law. Over the years the lessons taught have come in handy in my police profession.

There was, however, one realization I came to while performing my regular duties after taking this course. As far as the policing profession is concerned another word for ADR is, to a large degree, "discretion." Now what a police officer's discretion does to the legal profession is similar to the feeling an Exlax salesman has during an influenza epidemic. It is something they don't even want to think about let alone let anyone talk about. We may be talking unemployment here folks.

The simple fact is that a police officer's discretion, when properly understood, utilized and encouraged, can save the taxpayers a lot of money and resources. The problems arise with the sceptre

of abuse. Fears the officer will become the judge and executioner have been fortified by creative script writers in television and the movies as well as a very few well founded instances given high profile media attention.

Discretion does not get a lot of play in the police colleges. It is something that no one really wants to talk about and everyone feels better if the "old salts" on the road teach it. For the most part it is simple good-old-fashion common sense with a clear understanding of what the police function is and what its goals are. My simple philosophy was that for most minor offences I would not charge if there was an otherwise effective deterrent. I remember an occasion when I sent numerous stop sign violators to a driver improvement (which we euphemistically called a driver amusement) course. I was docked 8 hours pay and threatened with obstruct justice charges if I persisted in this errant activity.

Yes indeedly - the system in which I worked did not recognize any activity outside the court process. Therefore if you were an upwardly mobile individual you quickly latched onto the notion that "feeding them into the mill" was the only ticket to success.

Perhaps it is time that police forces actively look at a formalization of the discretionary process. Many agencies have already taken such steps and our readers would be interested in hearing about them. If your agency is one of these feel free to submit an article on the topic. It sure is a great way to keep those lawyers thinking about what to do next.



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# Lunney's Legacy as Peel's "Builder"

Acceptance of the inevitability of change

by Public Affairs Bureau  
Peel Regional Police

"I have a friend who claims all administrators can be divided into three classes — architects, builders and maintenance men," Peel Regional Police Chief Robert F. Lunney said. "During my career, I have tried to be a bit of an architect, but mostly I am, I hope, a builder. There is a real satisfaction in working with others to improve the quality of police service for the betterment of society."

Chief Lunney made the comments in the newsletter of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) in 1995, upon receiving the organization's Leadership Award. He was the first Canadian to receive the honour, given for his innovative police practices.

Building and improving police service is just what Chief Lunney has done since assuming his current post in 1990.

Peel Regional Police (PRP) is the second largest municipal police service in Ontario, responsible for the cities of Brampton and Mississauga. Chief Lunney leads a complement of 1,099 uniform officers and 443 civilians.

After seven years this "progressive leader", as the Mississauga News called him, is retiring, effective April 1. It would seem an appropriate time to sit down with Chief Lunney to reflect on his legacy—except nothing would interest him less.

He's not one to draw attention to his leadership or revel in his accomplishments. Which is why this article relies on the comments of others, and remarks Chief Lunney has made elsewhere.

In the end, his track record speaks for him. Consider just some of the achievements under Chief Lunney's leadership:

- The year he arrived, PRP reorganized its structure along functional lines (Operations, Information Services, Administrative Services). At the same time, Chief Lunney established five policing priorities for attention — crime prevention, crimes against persons, lawless public behaviour, drugs, and traffic.
- From 1990 to 1995 PRP embarked on an ambitious process of computer-based communications and records systems in support of operations and police management. Projects include automated systems improvement; operational computer equipment; records imaging; data networking; identification systems; corporate information systems.
- In 1991 PRP published the first version of a five-year strategic plan, with an annual review. The next year, an annual environmental assessment was integrated into the planning cycle.
- Chief Lunney introduced problem-oriented policing concepts to PRP in 1991 using



## Waving the flag

*Celebrating Canada's 125th birthday Peel Regional Police were among the first Police Services to display the flag on their cruisers. Here Chief Lunney receives some assistance from a young student in placing the first flag decal.*

PERF consultants. In-service training was extended to all frontline officers by the end of 1992.

- In 1991 PRP introduced a crime prevention through environmental design program. Crime prevention specialists from PRP have achieved notable success with the concept, winning local and provincial project awards. For work in this field, a member of PRP captured the 1996 Herman Goldstein Excellence in Problem Solving Award from PERF.
- In 1994 PRP completed a benchmark survey of citizen attitudes and opinions, distributing questionnaires to over 10,000 households and all PRP personnel (over 2000 citizens returned the questionnaire). It was the largest survey of police/community opinion ever completed in Canada. The results provided important insights into community safety, the police/citizen relationship, and community-based policing. The survey was repeated in 1996.
- Responding to concerns of victim advocacy groups, PRP launched major child abuse, sexual assault, and domestic violence initiatives in 1994. Coordinators were appointed to lead program development, and policy statements were developed with social agencies and victim groups. PRP drafted and signed protocols with key partners, i.e. the Office of the Crown Prosecutor, Children's Aid Society, Peel Women's Committee Against Women Abuse, and women's shelters. Youth officers and sexual assault investigators underwent comprehensive training, and all general duty officers were instructed in the new domestic violence procedure. PRP also constructed a special interview facility for young victims of sexual assault and their families. In recognition of the innovative child abuse program, PRP won the prestigious Webber Seavey Award

in 1995 by the Internal Association of Chiefs of Police and Motorola.

During Chief Lunney's tenure PRP has professed a philosophy of continuous improvement. In 1994 PRP earned accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), the first police service in Ontario to earn that honour.

A CALEA report stated: "The difficult decision in recommending a program as exemplary was that they were all excellent and a cut above what one is accustomed to seeing. Many of their programs were consistent with what other departments operate except that Peel Police has amalgamated the best of what everyone else has done into their programs and refined them to a polished shine. The uniqueness is not necessarily that they have an unparalleled program, but the excellence in which they do it and that excellence emanates throughout each Bureau and component."

Chief Lunney has been a principal proponent of the accreditation movement in Canada. He is responsible for introducing the accreditation process to three Canadian police services: Peel; Edmonton, where he was Chief of Police from 1984-1987; and Winnipeg, where he served as Commissioner of Protection, Parks and Culture from 1987-1990.

You could say accreditation is about ensuring a police service is doing the right things. To see if PRP was doing them right, Chief Lunney and his executive management team decided to enter the Canada Awards for Excellence competition in 1995. PRP ended up winning a Certificate of Merit in the Quality-Government category, yet another validation of the service's quality standards.

A strong advocate of proactive policing, Chief Lunney released a directional statement in 1994 that laid out plans to integrate police service delivery with community programs in a community policing program.

Towards that end, PRP established effective working partnerships with social agencies (Children's Aid Society, youth shelters); public housing authorities; the local school boards; the management and staff of three major hospitals; and a host of other social agencies.

"Government may perceive that the police alone can serve as the major agent for social change," he told the PERF newsletter in 1995. "They must understand that, while the police can accept partnership in an alliance of government, institutions, social agencies, private enterprise, and...citizens...the police acting alone will be overmatched and will fail."

"The way of the future," is what he has called community policing, chiding the old philosophy of call and response, and dealing with problems simply by laying charges.

"We were incident-driven," he told *Canadian Living* in 1993. "All we were doing was one transaction after another. It didn't solve anything."

If you called Chief Lunney a reformer for

the desire to solve problems before they happen, he might say he's just following the lead of his region's namesake. Sir Robert Peel himself, the father of modern policing, once said, "The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them."

As someone who has likened his role to that of a CEO — "I regard us as being in the police business," Chief Lunney told Canadian Business in 1991—he realizes the importance of the bottom line.

"In the past decade, more police services and their governing bodies have adopted statements of Mission and Values," he told the Leadership '96 Conference at Metro Hall in Toronto. "Some of our statements have lacked the assurance that... a requirement for tangible results must not be forgotten. We should not have to strain to get the message, for instance, that the maintenance of peace and good order is a paramount task, and that the investigation of crime and law enforcement are critically important roles." At the same conference, he said the serving as a police chief requires a range of attributes are "timeless" — vision, a personal sense of destiny, the powers of intuition, determination, strategic thinking, moral courage, risk taking, optimism, and a half dozen more.

"Successful chiefs are energetic, and emotionally involved in every aspect of their work," Chief Lunney has said. Yet he isn't so sure that future police chiefs will enjoy the length tenure that he and others have enjoyed in the past.

"The pace of work has accelerated under the influence of new technology. Issues and decisions are more complex. The pressure from governing bodies is more political and de-



manding. For the police executive of the future, a term as an active chief may be one interlude in a working life of variety and progressive professional growth, encompassing moves through a matrix of opportunities, some outside of public policing, rather than the vertical career experience of the past."

While he himself moves on to other opportunities, Chief Lunney's impact on the Peel, Winnipeg and Edmonton services, and on many others through his influence, is assured.

As stated by the criteria of his PERF Leadership Award, Chief Lunney has "demonstrated dedication to creatively improving police practices, and efforts that serve as a model for the rest of the police community."

His commitment to upgrading the profession is seen not only by his leadership at Peel, but by his notable involvements in policing organizations. From 1990-95 he was Chairman

of the Operations Research Committee for the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. During that same time, he served as Chairman of the Canadian Police Research Centre.

"Police research must examine the culture of the police organization and determine strategies for navigating toward a culture of enlightenment and progressive improvement," he has said. "This is a slow and difficult process, and I know it will not be accomplished in my time. My role is to ensure it develops into an inexorable force."

In 1996 Chief Lunney expanded his influence when he was appointed the Canadian representative to the Executive Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. IACP is the world's oldest and largest non-profit professional organization of police executives, with more than 14,000 members in 81 countries.

What does Chief Lunney himself regard as his most important contributions, in a policing career that began in 1953 with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (he retired in 1974 with the rank of Superintendent)?

This "builder" may have answered that question two years before he retired, speaking with the PERF newsletter.

"I believe my most significant accomplishments were introducing concepts of visioning and strategic thinking, making innovations in organization design to support community-oriented policing, focusing the productive power of information systems technology onto all aspects of police operations, and obtaining an acceptance of the inevitability of change, that people with will and determination can exert a positive direction on a police service and community."

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# FIRST NATIONS POLICING IN CANADA

Aboriginal people from across Canada are taking control of their own destiny. A significant illustration of this control is in the establishment of their own law enforcement agencies governed by their own police services boards comprised of First Nations people chosen from among their own people. Those in charge of these agencies are innovative and forward thinking individuals. They are quick to understand the importance of their culture and history while taking advantage of tomorrow's technology and principles. In this edition Blue Line Magazine will take you on a brief tour of three new police services and a police college which specializes in training First Nations constables and leaders of the future.

## True North... Strong and Rugged



The Lac Seul Police Service, like many northern Ontario Police Services, has had a problem finding a police vehicle that will stand up to the rough roads. In the past, the Lac Seul Police Service has tried Dodge Rams, Chevy Suburban and a Jeep Cherokees which all fell apart after patrolling 100,000 km. In cost recovery, the Police Service also found that the vehicles were worthless when taken out of service. Nobody wants an old police suburban or a car. However, in the area around Lac Seul you can always sell a used pick-up.

In an attempt to find an appropriate, yet affordable vehicle, other than an expensive Hummer, Police Chief Gary Reid decided to make the next vehicle a 4 X 4, F250, Short Box Club Cab Pick-up. It is something heavy duty to handle the roads.

Their next problem that was anticipated was the high gas mileage of a gas-driven pick-up, so the Lac Seul Police opted for the 7.3 Turbo Diesel option. The pick-up was purchased with



the high speed rear end, since pulling power was no concern.

The new police vehicle was outfitted with a modern Code-3 light bar and siren package. Take down, alley and rear flood lamps were installed because at many of the occurrences there is very little lighting.

With very minor adjustments, a factory screen initially made for a suburban was added as protection for the officers. A snowmobile ramp was also purchased and a police snowmobile is now carried in the back for quick and easy access to many of the secluded areas in Lac Seul. Another benefit is that the added weight of the snowmobile helps the pickup's rear traction.

It has been a year and approximately 90,000 kms since the Lac Seul Police Service purchased its first Diesel Pick-up. The truck has proven to be a cost saver for repairs, fuel and compared to the price of a 4 X 4 Suburban is cost saving.

Lac Seul has now purchased its second diesel and has no regrets as it is holding up on the roads.

For more information call  
807-582-3802 or Fax 807-582-3576.

# First Nations Tribal Justice Institute



The First Nations Tribal Justice Institute is the only native-run justice program of its kind in Canada, combining contemporary police training with traditional native culture since 1988. Recruits learn Canadian law and self-defence and participate in sweat lodges and healing circles.

Nestled between the rolling hills overlooking the Fraser River, the site has been the meeting place of local native people for centuries. Building on that sense of tradition is one of the goals of instructor Gerry Oleman, the Institute's spiritual leader. The sweats and healing circles he leads are the first many participants have ever encountered.

The program enhances standard police training curriculum with special counselling classes in community relations, First Nations culture and spirituality, physical and sexual abuse, drug and alcohol counselling, and suicide prevention.

The First Nations Tribal Justice Institute was initially established in Lillooet, British Columbia on an initiative by the Union of B.C. Chiefs. From this the Tribal Police Program was developed to focus on key issues facing Native communities.

Supported by the Lillooet and Gitksan Wet'Suwet'En Tribal Council, the first one year training program graduated 12 tribal officers in 1989. Since then the number of trainees has steadily increased with officers attending from as far away as Labrador, Quebec and Ontario.

The Institute is now permanently located in Mission B.C. Working with the Justice Institute of British Columbia the First Nations Tribal Justice Institute is a recognized training facility, operating autonomously and funded by tuition.

In addition to offering training to police cadets and candidates it also provides training for fire and safety, search and rescue, paramedics and K-9 training. Presently programs in the planning stages include wildlife management and First Nations Emergency Planning as well as adding facilities to provide federal and provincial corrections services training.

In 1993 a Cadet Program was initiated for Native high school students. This program has

continued ever since and offers guidance to future native police officers.

The Institute currently gives instruction in 17 subjects: Abuse Counselling, Native Culture, Indian Act, Communications, Physical Training, Drill, Human Relations, Legal Studies, Investigation & Patrol, Police Administra-

tion, Traffic Studies, Driver Training, Firearms Training, First Aid & CPR, Wilderness Survival, Mediation Skills, and Water Safety.

For further details Phone 604 826-3691 or Fax 604 826-9296 or write to FNTJI, PO Box 3730, Mission, BC, V2V 4L2.



## Anishnaabe Police Service



**Back Row:** L-R Constable Heather Debassige, Constable Max Abotossaway, Constable Kelly Endanawas, Constable Rodney Nahwegahbow, Constable Murray Still, and Constable Barbara Osawabine.

**Front Row:** L-R Senior Constable Ray Corbiere, Senior Constable Rendell McDonald, Chief of Police Albert C. Beaudin, Constable Brad Mack, Sergeant Walter Corbiere, Constable Brian Ziegler.

With the official signing ceremony on March 7, 1996, the United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin (UCCM) Police Services Commission, and the UCCM Anishnaabe Police Service was formally created. Similar to other Policing Agreements entered into by other First Nations in Ontario, this Tripartite Agreement between the United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin, the Solicitor General of Canada, and the Solicitor General of Ontario was established to ensure that effective, efficient, and culturally sensitive policing services are provided.

Specifically, the member First Nations of the United Chiefs and Councils of Manitoulin include the Anishinabek of Cockburn Island, the Ojibways of Sucker Creek, Sheguiandah First Nation, Sheshegwaning First Nation, West Bay First Nation, and Whitefish River First Nation. As a result, these six First Nations are the primary jurisdictional areas where the UCCM Anishnaabe Police provide services. These First Nations are widespread geographically across Manitoulin Island, with one of the First Nation located on Highway 6; Interestingly, the distance between the two furthest communities is almost 150 kilometres. The population size of each community varies considerably, with West Bay First Nation being



the largest community of over 800 residents.

The UCCM Police Services Commission acts as the governing authority of the UCCM Anishnaabe Police Service, which functions similar to a Regional Police Board. The Commission has representation from each of the six First Nation Communities, as well as representatives from specific target groups: Elder's Group Representative, Youth Group Representative, and Women's Group Representative. The invaluable input and contributions from all of these representatives help ensure that the policing services provided are community based.

In addition to the day-to-day operations of the Service, the Commission has planned many projects to implement in the next few years. One of these major upcoming projects include the establishment of an Anishnaabe Police Station. The Commission and Police Service welcomes any other Police Service to write or call 705-377-7135 Fax: 705-377-5583.

# Tsewultun Police Service



About four years ago, several people with vision embarked on a plan to develop a First Nations administered police service for the People of the Halait, Lyackson and Penelakut.

You may ask what the benefit is to having your own police service. A First Nation administered police service is gov-

erned by the people that it serves. It fills particular needs by being community based and culturally sensitive. The police service is free to look for solutions to problems from the people of the communities themselves. Traditional Aboriginal methods of resolving conflict can be employed rather than solutions imposed by another society. Most importantly, policing is a significant aspect of self government and in some places in North America, Aboriginal people have their own police, laws and court system.

The Tsewultun Police Service came into being on the 26th of September 1995 and is the third official First Nations administered police service in B.C.

## LOCATION:

Tsewultun officers will be policing the land and peoples of Halait, Lyackson and Penelakut. The service consists of two officers, one at Halait behind the Band office and one on Kuper Island in the Band office. The officers have been appointed Provincial Peace Officers and have the same authority and jurisdiction as RCMP officers throughout the Province of British Columbia and not just on First Nations territory.

## POLICE BOARD:

The Tsewultun Police Service is governed by a police board made up of two individuals from each nation, appointed by Chief and Council. Usually the Chief and Council will look for volunteers who wish to serve on this Police Board and there are several requirements that a person must meet before he or she can sit on a police board. The Board sets priorities, budgets

and is responsible for the hiring of the police officers and a Chief Constable to run the department. They are also involved in the public complaints process should a member of the public wish to voice a concern about the actions or conduct of one of the police officers. The word Tsewultun means "to help with" in the coast Salish language. The name was chosen by the Board to represent the kind of person that the Board will look for to become their police officers, "helpers".

## OPERATIONS:

The service has only three officers and the residents understand three officers will not be able to provide 24 hour service, 7 days a week. However, they do respond 24 hours a day, 7

days a week to emergency calls received through the 911 system and their officers do go on-call for 911 calls after their regular shifts are over. Non emergency calls are handled during regular business hours between 9 in the morning and 10 at night.

The largest population base to be served is on Kuper Island and the police service has acquired a vessel to make patrols there for attend emergency calls after ferry hours. There and may be times when two officers are required to attend Kuper Island leaving no one from the T.P.S. available to respond to a 911 call at other areas such as Tussie Road or Halait. In these cases they have a mutual assistance agreement with the RCMP, so that in the event that T.P.S. officers are tied up, the RCMP will respond to assist. The T.P.S. will then take over the matter when the officers are free. This means that the residents will have the benefit of having two police forces capable of responding in an emergency.

Tsewultun is part of the 911 system and works on RCMP radio channels.

When the Tsewultun Police Service was started the officers developed a pamphlet to hand out to the residents to explain their history, function and availability. On the back panel they conclude with the following: *You will see us almost daily in all the communities and please feel free to call if you have any questions or concerns, or drop into the office if you see the police cars around. If you want to make sure that we come to your house for a visit right away, just phone and tell us that you've got coffee and doughnuts waiting. (We're typical cops.)*



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Vancouver Police Department  
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# Calgary's police helicopter team honoured



**HAWC1 FLIGHT CREW, CALGARY POLICE SERVICE:** Pictured from left back row: Constable Garth Blais, Flight Officer; Constable Bob Couture, Flight Officer; Jeff Calvert, Chief Pilot; and Constable Eric Skrastins, Flight Officer. Pictured from left front row: Sergeant Kevin Brookwell, I/C Air Services Unit; Greg Taylor, Director of Maintenance; and Gordon Jeffery, Senior Pilot.



The Calgary Police Service has won an international law enforcement award for the success of its HAWC1 helicopter in capturing suspects and reducing crime.

Calgary Police Chief Christine Silverberg and members of the police Air Services Unit accepted the McDONNELL DOUGLAS Law Enforcement Award on February 4, 1997 in Anaheim, California.

The Helicopter Association International presented the award during its Heli-Expo Convention and Trade Show. The award, formerly the Hughes Law Enforcement Award, recognizes significant contributions to and achievements in the advancement of airborne law enforcement and the crime suppression concept of police air services units.

"We were honoured to be chosen for the most prestigious award for police air services units," says Chief Silverberg. "HAWC1 has proven its worth to the police service and the citizens of Calgary since it began patrolling in 1995."

The tremendous success of the HAWC1 team was a key factor in its selection as the recipient of the award. HAWC1 caught 477 suspects in its first year, including 168 who may have gotten away had it not been for the helicopter.

The Calgary Police Service chopper took to the air July 18, 1995 and logged 1,000 flight hours in its first year. During that time, flight crews responded to 3,231 requests for assistance, which resulted in more than 600 charges being laid and 61 warrants being executed.

Award officials said other reasons for selecting the Calgary Police Service were that it was the first Canadian municipal police agency to have an air services unit and full time patrol helicopter; its capital funding was raised by the citizens of Calgary and donated to the police service; HAWC1 is used extensively for education and public relations; and it is one of the most technologically advanced police helicopters.

The McDONNELL DOUGLAS MD520N NOTAR helicopter, the quietest in production, provides field support for crime-in-progress situations such as housebreakings, shopbreakings, robberies, prowlings and pursuits.

"HAWC1's 90-second average response time provides essentially on-the-spot response to a variety of serious crimes," says Inspector Bill Webb, commander of the Support Section, which includes the Air Services Unit. "The helicopter has been the first unit at the scene in 72 per cent of calls to which it was dispatched. The vantage point from the air enables ground units to position themselves more effectively and apprehend suspects."

In its first year, HAWC1 was involved in 26 pursuits, all of which were successful, with no injuries to police officers, the public or suspects. Half as many pursuits occurred in 1996, compared to 1994.

"HAWC1 has provided us with a means of dealing with pursuits that was never before possible," says Inspector Webb. "The helicopter had a 100 per cent apprehension rate for the 26 pursuits it was involved in during its first year of operation. You can't run from a helicopter and that word has gotten around."

A typical pursuit took place in January

1996. The helicopter was on routine patrol when it heard a stolen vehicle complaint at a location only seconds away.

"HAWC1 was first on the scene and immediately observed the mobile vehicle," says Sergeant Kevin Brookwell, supervisor of the Air Services Unit. HAWC1 followed the vehicle and directed ground units to its location. The culprit, unaware of the helicopter following quietly above, stopped at a T-intersection and was blocked in by two ground units. The suspect was safely arrested and a ground pursuit was avoided. HAWC1 also assists the RCMP in pursuits leaving or moving toward the city.

"Our main goal is to make Calgary safer by responding swiftly to life threatening incidents, providing air support for ground units, and increasing the Service's ability to detect, prevent and reduce crime through aerial patrols," says Sergeant Brookwell. "The use of HAWC1 on weapons complaints is very beneficial, especially in dark, quiet areas where ground back-up may be minutes away."

The helicopter is equipped with a Wescam 16DS-A infrared system, SX16 searchlight, NAT advanced avionics/radio package, NAT dual cone P.A./siren system and UPS (Global Positioning System) linked moving map and address identification system.

"The infrared camera provides us with heat imaging to search for suspects or missing persons," says Inspector Webb. "The helicopter provides superior containment, and suspects tend to hide rather than run. Canine or ground units are then able to move in for the apprehension."

One of HAWC1's most dramatic calls took place nearly a year to the day after it first took flight. On the night of July 21, 1996 the flight crew responded to a complaint that a man in army fatigues carrying a high-powered rifle had fled from a domestic assault complaint. The flight crew used HAWC1's infrared search system to check the area being searched by the police Canine Unit and Tactical Team.

In total darkness, the infrared system located the suspect on a tall piece of playground equipment in a school yard. The flight crew also saw two people walking into the park, towards the suspect. Ground crews, assisted by the flight crew, were able to call the innocent bystanders to safety. The suspect, still armed with the rifle, approached the Tactical Team and was arrested.

"In this incident, HAWC1 was invaluable in assuring the safety of innocent bystanders and in helping other police officers arrest a potentially dangerous suspect."

In January 1996, the flight crew used the infrared system to locate a seriously injured hit-and-run victim lying in snow near an accident site. "Ground units attended the hit-and-run scene but were unable to find the victim," says Sergeant Brookwell. The HAWC1 crew used the infrared camera to locate the victim, who had internal injuries that could have been fatal had he not been found quickly. The flight crew

then directed Emergency Medical Services and police units to the victim.

HAWC1 has also been extremely effective in areas of Calgary with high rates of recurring crime. "Crime has been reduced by 100 per cent in some areas," says Sergeant Brookwell.

The value of the helicopter's deterrent runs was shown in a crime trend analysis of car prowlings in three Calgary communities. After the patrols began in April 1996, each of the communities had substantially fewer car prowlings. One community had 28 car prowlings in a 24-day period before deterrent runs began, and only four car prowlings in the 24 days after the helicopter began patrolling the area. In the other communities, car prowlings were reduced by 50 per cent and 70 per cent.

Besides searching for suspects, the flight crew responded to 75 traffic collisions involving injuries, one aircraft accident, two hazardous goods spills and 60 fires, including several that HAWC1 spotted first. During major incidents, the helicopter can be used as a command platform.

The flight crew also uses a 30-million candle-power searchlight with adjustable focus that can light up an entire school yard or be pinpointed onto a small area such as a doorway or window.

The flight crew monitors the Calgary Fire Department and Emergency Medical Services dispatch and, when possible, assists by lighting up accident scenes with the helicopter's powerful search light.



Calgary Police Service's HAWC1 on patrol

While on routine patrol in September 1995, the flight crew noticed a large fire at a recycling plant. The crew contacted the Calgary Fire Department and directed fire crews to the scene. The fire was contained, with damages estimated at \$40,000. A month later, the crew

saw a large fire in an open area, and again called the fire department. While waiting for the fire crews to arrive, the flight officer searched the site with the helicopter's infrared camera and saw five people leaving the area. Five males were arrested and their out-of-control bonfire was put out.

HAWC1 assisted again at a major structure fire in May 1996. The on-scene fire commander asked the flight crew to use the helicopter's "Bambi Bucket" water drop system to make perimeter drops to keep the area behind the fire crews cool and prevent the fire from spreading to adjacent structures. The helicopter made 35 drops, with 900 lbs. of water per load. Each trip took 3.5 minutes to refill the bucket and drop the water at the scene.

The flight crew also assists with search and rescue within the city. The helicopter's infrared system can search an area in one-fifteenth the time needed for a ground search.

Sergeant Brookwell says community relations, education and problem solving are also important aspects of the Service's community-policing philosophy.

"We've appeared at more than 200 events attended by more than 250,000 people, including thousands of children," he says. "Our visits are part of the curriculum for many schools, and we tell the kids how the helicopter works, what we use it for, and why we need it. A lot of them are really interested in the technology." HAWC1 is also popular with adults, with 96 per cent expressing their support in a recent survey.



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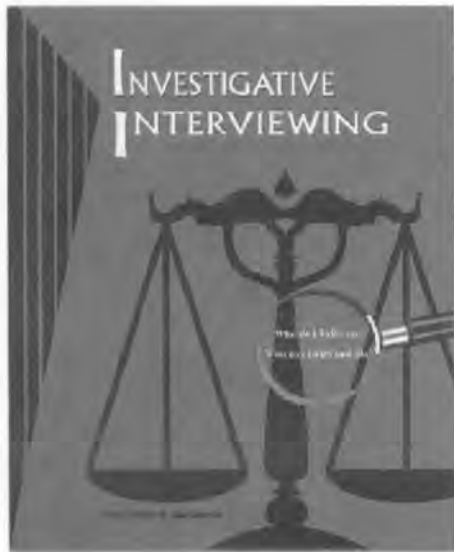
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Author - Gordon P. MacKinnon  
Reviewed by: Owen Percy

Have you ever been frustrated by a suspect or witness who just wouldn't crack? Have you ever wanted to literally squeeze the information out of them? Of course you have!

Maybe a different approach could be taken to avoid that whole 'gee! Ain't that against the law' thing during your interviews. The book *Investigative Interviewing* by Gordon P. MacKinnon should be on your reading list if the preceding paragraphs sounded familiar.

This book, originally intended to be a textbook, outlines the specifics of almost every aspect of the non-accusatory interview. MacKinnon stresses that everyone has the skills necessary to become a good interviewer, and this book is designed to help the reader sharpen their

existing skills and even pick up some new ones.

Author, Gord MacKinnon, has just the right mix for writing this book. With 28 years in law enforcement, he has experience in a multitude of areas including uniform patrol and criminal investigation (CIB) as well as specialized areas including underwater search and recovery, fraud investigation, and intelligence. In addition he has been acclaimed as a lecturer in the techniques of "Investigative Interviewing" and has taught officers from the major police services in the greater Toronto region as well as members of the RCMP and the Ontario Provincial Police.

MacKinnon's vast experience is clearly evident as the book stresses the traditional theories and procedures of researching the suspect and familiarizing yourself with the crime or incident in question. His book supports the non-accusatory interview, based on the theory that if the suspect feels that they are on the same side as the interviewer, they will be more relaxed, and when the suspect is comfortable, the information may begin to surface.

The book enters the details of speech patterns, body language, facial expression, and even the clothing of both interviewer and interviewee. MacKinnon gives even the greenest rookie a strong foundation on which to base an important interview. (Say perhaps, interviewing an accused doughnut thief. Oh, the humanity!)

Although the word textbook appeared in the second paragraph, let it not fool you. The final product is a piece of informative literature that turns out to be quite reader-friendly. Sure, there are no car chases or textbook romances, but the author finds a way to keep the information ample and interesting, while never boring the reader.

The book is written towards the reader, therefore giving it a personal feeling when read. MacKinnon shares much of his material that he

has been teaching for several years. He includes scenarios and possible situations that the interviewer may find themselves in, and the correct way out, so to not damage any possible links.

The book does go over some 'clever' methods of extracting information from suspects, but maintains the trust bond between interviewer and interviewee, in case of any 'forgotten' information that may prove helpful later. For example, on page 105, MacKinnon suggests a phony file folder may be advantageous in obtaining information. He goes through the process, step by step. "Bring the folder into the interview room from the beginning. Place it on the table and make no further reference to it. At the point just prior to instituting the 'bait and trap,' take a quick look at the folder, making sure the subject sees the contents (ie. 'tire prints' if the offence involves the placement of a vehicle etc.) When you actually begin 'bait and trap' look at the folder again just prior to your question. Then you say, 'Before you answer this next question, I want you to think very carefully...' No doubt about it.... This is out and out 'trickery' but quite permissible by current case law. The object, of course, is to let this person see the contents of the folder without making any reference to it. They will draw their own conclusions as to what the file might contain.

"Having done this, you now institute the 'bait and trap,' referring to fingerprints, tread marks, blood, —whatever— and their own 'guilty mind' will do the rest."

The book heavily supports the theory of letting the accused tell you what happened, rather than trying to force it out of them. Guilty consciences and guilty persons surely have a great deal to do with this theory.

These methods prove a victory for almost all parties involved. As you get your information, the accused gets help and a somewhat clearer conscience. The system gets its criminal, and most importantly, the victim gets a degree of justice.

This book will no doubt be helpful to anyone in an investigative situation, as it is well written and it explores many new ideas in investigative techniques. Spending the \$29.95 to improve your interviewing skills may turn out to be much more economic than any lengthy court battles or court appointed damages that old interviewing techniques and a stubborn interviewee may present you with. Recommended for anyone seeking the truth.

**This book has been added to Blue Line Magazine's preferred reading list.**

**For ordering information see details on Page 39**

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# RESPONSE 97

The Canadian Law Enforcement and Police Exhibition



Looking to save \$10.00? Then return the registration card to Response 97 and make it your free passport to visit companies at this law enforcement exhibition. Response 97 happens on April 22 & 23 from 09:00 to 17:00 each day, at LeParc Convention Centre in Markham, Ontario at Hwy 7 & Leslie St, just west of Hwy 404.

Many companies have already confirmed their booth spaces and will have products available for agency or individual purchase or for order placement. Many of the companies have been providing top quality equipment to Canadian law enforcement agencies and security companies for many years. Other companies are new as a Canadian law enforcement service providers.

Come out to the booths of MD Charlton, Shuriken Distributors, and Streetquip for general police accessories including such items as gloves, batons, flashlights and knives.

Do you need outerwear such as jackets, parkas, bicycle gear or rain wear? Then check out the booths of Nine One One Outerwear, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry Kit Shop, and Tricia Rudy Enterprises. Hi Tee Sports Canada will feature their Magnum brand footwear noted for its lightweight and durability.

Other companies at Response 97 will feature items to assist in high risk situations. Sali-ent Manufacturing and Security Products will feature their Portable Detective which allows you to see over, under and around obstacles with a variety of applications. Securesearch Inc. will provide information on specialized training courses, publications, videos and inert explosive training aids. A variety of products and services, specializing in counterfeit and fraud detection and prevention will be featured by Securitech Sales (Ontario) Ltd.

In this edition of Blue Line, one of the feature stories is about the successes of the Calgary Police Service's helicopter unit. Find out how your agency could benefit through the use of helicopters by visiting the booths of Heli-

North Aviation, Canadian Helicopters, the Regional Air Support Program, and Trend-Tec Canada.

Safety equipment comes in a variety of forms. Try your strength against the muscle of the security window film which will be featured at the booth of ACE/ClearDefense. Visit Michigan Quality Sales' booth to try the new BodyGuard designed to safely restrain and immobilize combative subjects in a seated upright position. Visit Savage Range Systems to learn more about their revolutionary passive trap that stops bullets without the destructive force that produces airborne lead contamination. And learn about Mancom's Canadian made target retrieval system. Lloyd Libke Police Sales will feature Winchester ammunition. Experience interactive judgmental use of force training with SBS Technologies Inc. Pinetree Martial Arts will feature the latest in confrontational simulation equipment for defensive tactics training.

A police trade show would not be complete without the latest police firearms. Beretta and Smith & Wesson will both be represented at Response 97 as will be Michaels of Oregon for all your duty gear. If there is a need for police firearms, there is also a need for body armour. Get the latest information on body armour from Barrday, Canadian Body Armour, Protech Body Armour, and Pacific Body Armour.

Vistek Ltd is your supplier for photographic equipment for investigations. Polaroid Canada will feature badge and security identification. Current Corporation will show you how to use their high performance night vision camera for surveillance of any dark area. The Insurance Bureau of Canada will provide free information on auto insurance, road safety, fraud initiatives and loss prevention.

How can one make police and security vehicles more visible? The latest technology in retro-reflective fleet graphics will be featured

by Securitrim. D&R Electronics will feature their lightbar and control panel package.

Often we take care of our uniform and equipment needs, but fail to take care of our personal needs. So visit Ken Weinberg's booth, chiropractor/foot specialist, to get relief from chronic foot pain, sore knees, hips or back. Other companies in the recreation/leisure/financial category are expected to confirm their booth space soon.

Many officers have a keen interest in collecting and swapping shoulder patches, pins and badges. The International Police Association Chapter II will host a swap at the trade show. So bring you traders to the swap and increase your patch collection. Don't forget to sign up your membership with this international social organization.

A host of other companies with a variety of services and products, including communication and technology, have expressed an interest in the Response 97 trade show. Next issue will provide a more complete list of companies and explain in greater detail what each company will feature.

Response 97 trade show will appeal to all personnel in law enforcement, whether it be municipal police, private police, customs, corrections, by-law officer or private investigator. Whether your position is in administration, purchasing, civilian support or enforcement, Response 97 will be of interest and value to you.

*Make this trade show your first Response for '97.*

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# Keeping the Peace

## Peel's Labour Liaison Bureau is a police rarity



It was exactly 10 years ago, in December 1985, that Peel Regional Police formed the Labour Liaison Bureau. But Detective-Sergeant Rea, a founding member of the Bureau and today the officer-in-charge, isn't planning any celebrations for the anniversary. Making a fuss isn't the Bureau's style. Avoiding a fuss, and other such disturbances, is more to the Bureau's liking.

The Labour Liaison Bureau is one way the police service helps keep the peace during labour disputes. Peel Region experiences about 60 disputes/strikes a year, and on average the police charge just two people a year in connection

with trouble at the scene. That statistic is clear evidence of the Bureau's effectiveness.

"We want to ensure all parties involved in a labour dispute are aware of their civil rights and responsibilities, and can express their rights peacefully," says Detective-Sergeant Rea.

The Bureau is one of the few of its kind in Ontario, and has been lauded for its proactive approach to reducing labour dispute problems. When Peel Regional Police was accredited in 1994 by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (the first Ontario police service to earn this distinction), the Bureau was singled out as an exemplary program.

To develop trust and credibility, Bureau members devote considerable time to ongoing and personal communications with representatives of the Region's organized labour unions.

While maintaining total impartiality, the Bureau serves as an intermediary of sorts between unions and management during times of labour strife. It advises them of their respective rights and obligations, and about their avenues of relief, i.e. civil courts or the Ontario Labour

Relations Board.

The Bureau normally lends its expertise before the picket lines go up, outlining Peel Regional Police policy during a strike, and reminding the sides of some provisions of the Criminal Code and the Ontario Labour Relations Act.

- As a rule, the police don't station officers at picket lines. It's up to the union to police the behaviour of its members.
- Peaceful picketing is lawful, though nobody can use force, threats, or block access to or from the picketed premises.
- Anyone trying to drive across a picket line has the legal obligation to do so in a safe manner. Picketers are allowed to delay such vehicles, for the purpose of conveying a message, and it's not up to the police to put a time limit on those delays. That's up to labour and management, or the Ontario Labour Relations Board.
- The police will get directly involved when the law is being broken, as it would anywhere else. If someone is obstructing traffic on a public road, damaging property, or committing an assault, that is obviously a police matter.

"But the success of our program is measured by the reduction of uniform police officers at the scenes of labour disputes, and the reduction of criminal charges," says Detective-Sergeant Rea.

For the province as a whole, this has been a year of significant changes in labour legislation. In the fall, the Conservative government passed Bill 7, which repealed labour reforms that the former NDP government had instituted in 1993. The previous NDP legislation, among

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other provisions, restricted the use of replacement workers during strikes, and gave striking workers the right to enter privately-owned shopping plazas to picket individual stores.

Purely from a policing point of view, Detective-Sergeant Rea says that the NDP legislation reduced the possibility of a conflict on the picket line. Are the chances for trouble greater now? That would just be speculation, he says.

But having studied the impact of Bill 7 in a report to the Police Services Board, he's aware of the possibility — and that poses a significant challenge to the Labour Liaison Bureau. "We'll maintain the peace, though the ideal situation is to have both sides policing their members during labour disputes. We're here to promote mutual respect, and mutual understanding of legal obligations."

With the experience of the Labour Liaison Bureau, Detective-Sergeant Rea says that Peel Regional Police can play a valuable role in consulting with other police services across Ontario. After all, the Bureau has helped Peel Region earn a reputation as one of the most calm Ontario communities in the face of labour conflicts — a place where the action takes place more at the bargaining table than on the picket line.

"These are civil contractual disputes," says Detective-Sergeant Rea. "As long as both sides involved in the dispute handle their affairs in a peaceful manner, there is no reason for the police to intervene."

*To learn more about the Labour Liaison Bureau's role, or to get a copy of its guidelines for labour and management, call Peel Regional Police at (905) 453-3311.*

## Peel Budget Approved



The addition of ten police officers and the establishment of five new community stations highlight the 1997 Budget for the Peel Regional Police, the last budget directed by outgoing Chief Bob Lunney.

The Current Budget for the police is \$109,936,108, a reduction of one percent from the 1996 budget, which translates into a zero per cent increase in the mill rate. The Regional Municipality of Peel Police Services Board initially tabled a preliminary budget in November, 1996, that called for the addition of 20 police officers. Unexpected heavy cuts in provincial transfers in December, 1996, required the Board to revise its estimates. Funding for the new police officers and the community stations was found by reallocating funds from within the existing budget.

"I am confident this budget, with the addition of new officers and new community stations to serve the public, will ensure the adequacy of the police services provided to the residents of the Region of Peel," says Emil Kolb, Chair of the Board and Chairman of the Region of Peel.

Mr. Kolb says the Board and police service worked hard to craft a budget that met the public's needs for safety and security, yet was sustainable in the face of ongoing fiscal

pressures and uncertainty caused by recent changes announced by the Government of Ontario.

"The police budget is workable for this year," Mr. Kolb says, "but we will have to work harder in the coming months and years to determine our ability to put even more police officers out on the street. That was the clear direction of the Budget Committee and I know the Board and police service will meet that challenge."

Mr. Kolb was referring to additional resolutions adopted by the Budget Committee that call upon the Board to review its operations to determine if further savings could be found in administrative areas to allow ten more police officers to be hired. The Budget Committee also asked the Board to report on efforts to realize efficiencies and savings through cooperative efforts with other police services, through the increased integration of common services with the Region of Peel, and by pursuing alternative revenue sources. The resolutions call upon the Board to report to Council on its progress by June, 1997.

Addition of the ten police officers would bring the authorized uniform complement to 1,092, with total staff numbering 1,528. Over the next twelve months, two community stations will open in Mississauga, one at police headquarters, with two planned for Brampton.



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# Think of the parole board when you write that report

by Gary Miller

In the summer of 1996, the publisher of Blue Line Magazine arranged an introduction for me with Simonne Ferguson, Ontario Regional Director of the National Parole Board (NPB). The idea was for me to attend some National Parole Board hearings and, from my observations at these hearings, write an informative article, maybe a few of them, for Blue Line. No photographs or recording devices were allowed, and I was there strictly on an observer status. However, there was an atmosphere of great courtesy and I was permitted to take notes.

After arising at the crack of dawn to drive up from Toronto I was ushered into the parole hearing room at Warkworth. This institution is in the middle of some of the most beautiful farming country to be seen in Ontario. The facility is laid out on a plan one might expect of a country club, minus the luxury touches. While it is an apparently open and leisurely low profile building, security is tight and barbed wire abounds. Even so, the atmosphere did not seem pervasive or oppressive to me. It appeared neutral and non-threatening. Inmates moved around the complex with purpose and ease.

Correctional Services of Canada (CSC) personnel help to orient observers on procedure. There is a hearing assistant, an offender's assistant (lawyer), a CSC case management officer and a CSC security officer. For most parole hearings there are two Board members sitting. In the case of detention hearings, life sentences and indeterminate sentences, there are three. The first case was a detention hearing, therefore there were three. Besides myself there were three or four other observers.

The first male to come up for parole was a slight man in his sixties, unremarkable in his appearance, he was a white Canadian. He had been convicted of sexual assault. For reasons that will later become clear, I will not identify him. He had pled guilty to sexual assault on his granddaughter, in 1992 although his first conviction for sexual assault dated back to 1979. Most distressing as the circumstances unfolded, it became clear that he had been convicted previously of incest. Clearly, this case would require a delicate touch.

The inmate (I will call him Inmate X) comes from a small Ontario city. His family on the surface seem nice, average middle class people. The horrors visited upon these family members by Inmate X were disgusting.

Although Inmate X's first conviction came in 1979, the offences had begun many years before. In 1979, he was convicted of two counts

of incest, while one count of incest and one count of indecent assault were withdrawn.

The sexual assault he was charged with was on his daughter beginning in 1965 when she was 13. It was read into the record that Inmate X had turned sexually to his daughters because his wife had become overweight and unattractive. The Parole Board member acting as chairperson, Frances Baines, a pleasant but non-sense middle aged woman with an impressive background remained professional and composed as she continued.

The circumstances of how Inmate X began his illicit activity with his daughter was explained in detail. In the dry phrasing of the report before her, Mrs. Baines then disclosed



that the daughter became "emotionally upset". The report continued.

In 1973, Inmate X became involved with another daughter. After persistent advances and in spite of her running away from the advances, Inmate X persisted in his touching of this daughter and eventually forced sexual intercourse. The accounting continued that the girl yelled and was crying and upset during and after these attacks.

At some later date, daughter number three was sexually touched at the age of 16. Inmate X was not charged until 1978. He was convicted in 1979 and was sentenced to five years concurrent on each of two charges.

That detestable word again - concurrent. As a sales pitch it would mean the same as "pay for one, get one free". Why stop at one offence?

Inmate X served his time in Kingston Penitentiary, where he allegedly received no treatment before being released to a halfway house. In 1992, he became sexually aroused by his 13 year old granddaughter and proceeded to kiss

and touch her. It went no further as a family member phoned the police.

Inmate X's wife now revealed in the police reports supplied to the Parole Board how she herself had been raped by her husband years before.

The paraphernalia used during these assaults included pop bottles, a shaving cream can, plastic tubing and a plastic bottle. Inmate X was convicted of sexually assaulting his wife and was sentenced to six years.

Inmate X's recorded rationale for this abuse was: "She hurt me a little, so I hurt her a lot." "She was screaming, using words she shouldn't use."

Some family members were present in the Parole Hearing room. They had requested and been given observer status. I could only admire their bravery. I was subsequently to learn how truly brave they are.

A disturbing side issue came to light during the hearing. To remedy the onset of impotency, Inmate X had requested and received from the Ontario health system a medically implanted device to make it possible for him to have an artificially induced erection. He is fully protected under the privacy provisions from any information on his sexual offences reaching his doctor or his medical procedures being divulged to any other agency.

Inmate X had written a letter to the Parole Board in which he denied almost everything which gave rise to the most recent charges and convictions. This was in spite of the fact that he had entered a guilty plea.

A recess at 0940 hours was necessitated because letters from family members to the Parole Board had not been given to the inmate or his assistant to be reviewed. Inmate X's assistant objected to the letters as they contained allegations not included in the original charges before the court. The hearing resumed again in about half an hour.

The second board member, Brenda McIntyre, a woman with a long list of credentials, addressed the inmate on resumption of the hearing. She was perplexed by what she had heard. She said Inmate X was making himself out to be the victim rather than the perpetrator. One could see he had not favourably impressed this board member.

The third board member, was the well qualified Kenneth H. Payne. He asked Inmate X why he and his wife had such differing versions of the sexual assaults. At present the offender has been taking treatment within the institution but it has been reported that his efforts are "superficial".

Inmate X's assistant, the lawyer, now re-

sponded. He criticized the Board for not inquiring what the inmate's plans are when he gets out. What were his living arrangements, treatment, etc. The lawyer objected vigorously to Inmate X's wife writing a letter to the Board which contained allegations not included as part of the official record. The inmate's lawyer states that in fact the prisoner has made progress in his treatment programs. The inmate, through his lawyer, requested consideration for the residency program and believes he should be recommended for release. He hopes to reintegrate into society and back into the community through halfway houses. He is requesting normal statutory release. A doctor has agreed to enrol him in his sexual abuse program.

At that time Inmate X was given a chance to respond directly to the Board. He appeared very nervous and his response could be described best as "rambling" and self pitying. He had forgotten nothing and learned nothing.

The Board recessed briefly to consider its decision. The Board chair, speaking for the Board, returned with a breathtaking understatement, describing Inmate X as displaying a, "substantial degree of indifference to the consequences of your actions on the victims".

The Board then ordered "detention until the expiration of your sentence according to law"...to the relief of everyone and the surprise of no one. The problem is, Inmate X will have soon completed his sentence, and he will then be free of any of the constraints which early parole would have placed upon him. He will be able to do as he wishes and go where he wishes, and until he reoffends and is caught, society will have no controls over him.

In other words, the very controls that might keep him out of trouble - halfway house, treatment by a doctor and enrollment in a sexual abuse program - cannot be imposed if he serves his full sentence. He is as much a danger as ever, although perhaps not to his family, who are now older, stronger but sadder, armed in knowing their own kin is not to be trusted. But what of other young vulnerable females within the community?

I can tell you that I have been wrestling these many months with the concept of what I should say. I have been profoundly influenced by the impact of what I have seen and heard and by the people I have met. There are many dynamics manifesting themselves at these hearings and the hearings have a significant influence on people's lives. The public are, with good reason, vitally interested in the National Parole Board's findings and conclusions.

At the outset, it is important that I express the absolute belief that all connected to the operation of the parole service are people of good will and high ethical standards. They know, only too well, that their decisions will effect others and the outcomes of these decisions may not be all that popular. But, we operate in an imperfect world, with imperfect tools. By the time the hearings were completed, I was aware that Parole Board members were eager to get the word out: they sincerely sought greater cooperation with and input from the police community as one means to better NPB resolutions.

I had to admire that sentiment. The trouble

has been in the past that the lines of communication have not been particularly smooth or open between police and parole board. Information has flowed more or less one way; upward. Suspicions of motive were harboured on both sides with a suspected political element never far from the surface. This is not to assign blame in the slightest, but political parties in the past made little secret of the fact this was the way to reward the party faithful of the triumphant party. Over the years, a mystique of suspicion grew up around parole boards within police circles. Until recent times, board members' most important qualification was a commitment to please their sponsor.

Although there may be more than a whiff of truth in that, my experience has been different. The members of the parole boards which I attended were highly qualified for the task they performed and brought with them a scrupulous intent to get the facts correct, weigh them with recognized criteria and reach a realistic, sensible decision. Most importantly, no one wants horrible tragedies like those of the recent past to be repeated.

Policing by its very nature focuses much closer on the front end of the criminal justice system. The police have a duty to commence the process by the apprehension of the offender, to lay a criminal information before a justice, to the collection, documenting and presenting of evidence for a trial in court which support the charges brought and to see that it is done within the requirements of the law. Gen-

erally what happens after the accused is convicted and sentenced is not the concern or responsibility of the police. Yet, more so than in the past, the police do have a role to play.

Whenever police put pen to paper, the resulting information may be read and utilized by literally scores of people. This fact cannot be emphasized too often. It is not just the court process which is informed and guided by police information. Many other agencies, not the least of which is the National Parole Board, will read information police have collected concerning the accused. The information may be anecdotal, hearsay, it may be totally unacceptable for admission into the trial proceedings, yet it may be very pivotal in determining whether an accused receives early parole or any parole at some later date.

As much background information as possible should be provided.

The Parole Board members need to get up to speed quickly on information regarding the subject they are to deal with. Who better than the investigating officers who laid the charge for which the subject was convicted and sentenced in the first place. The veracity of the original evidence and the officers' integrity have already been tested and accepted by a court of law, with all the challenges that entails. Therefore, what the officer has provided by way of background information will be much more readily taken into account.

Next month more cases and some surprising developments.



## ABDUCTED

This is a monthly column supplied by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Missing Children's Registry in cooperation with Blue Line Magazine.

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**Known Abductor**



Name of Child:		Sex:	
Ashley Lynne Pattison		Female	
Date of Birth:	Race:		
89-10-15	White		
Height	Weight	Hair	Eyes
107cm	Slender	Brown	Brown

Date Last Seen - Missing From:  
 30 September 1994 from Hamilton, Ontario. This child is the eldest of two children abducted. Second child is Andrew Robert Pattison 91-12-01.

Joyce Pattison (Mother) is presently 27 years old (70-03-17). She is slender build, 175cm (5'9") with green eyes and brown hair. She has scars on both wrists and a tattoo of a heart on left shoulder. She is afraid of heights and would never fly. She has relatives in the Toronto area. It is believed she could have married a man by the name of Mike Roberts (DOB Unknown). He is said to have recently completed a degree in psychology or philosophy at either McMaster or Waterloo. He may have left Canada with Joyce and children to pursue a career in California area.

# New Radio System For Peel

Improved reception, cost savings, increased security, and a capacity for growth - these are just some of the benefits to result from a joint radio communications network in Peel Region.

Costs for the infrastructure are shared by Peel Regional Police, Mississauga Fire and Emergency Services, Brampton Fire and Emergency Services, Caledon Fire and Emergency Services and the Region of Peel's Public Works Department. The system, connecting individual users with central dispatch, should be up and running in June 1997 with final acceptance of the system scheduled for September. After an extensive evaluation, the V-Com Steering Committee chose to entrust their public safety communications to Motorola's ASTRO (TM) Smartzone technology. The purchase agreement to develop the system was signed on March 26th, 1996, between Motorola, the vendor, and the Regional Municipality of Peel.

"By sharing the systems, we're not duplicating efforts and spending unnecessary funds," says Peel Regional Police Superintendent Sue Honer, Officer in Charge of Information and Technology Services and Chair of the Steering Committee, for the project. "This contract gives us the latest equipment off the research floor." The Motorola Smartzone ASTRO (TM) digital trunking system has the unique ability to connect multiple Peel Region agencies together in emergency situations regardless of frequency band or technology (analog or digital). This wireless system is a Canadian first and will provide Peel's emergency services with an immediate increase in productivity and safety.

According to Mike Hortie, Vice President, Motorola's Radio Network Systems Group, "In these times of rapid technology development, Peel Region had the foresight to plan for



Photos courtesy of Michael's of Oregon and Motorola

ices system needed improvement. The Caledon Fire and Emergency Services system experienced interference, and the Mississauga Fire and Emergency Services didn't have enough frequencies to handle their radio traffic.

The interest of these departments in a jointly funded system led to the creation of The Voice Communication (V-Com) Steering Committee which negotiated the agreement with Motorola. Essentially, the departments share the costs for a common infrastructure and pay for their own user equipment,

which includes mobile radios, portable radios, firehall alerting system and pagers.

"A system of this magnitude required a solid team effort between the user community, represented by V-Com and Motorola," says Mike Hortie. "As we go forward, the partnerships which were formed through the development phase will contribute to a well planned, rapid implementation with no surprises."

The \$10 million deal with Motorola (the project as a whole costs \$15 million) includes an 800 megahertz trunked radio system with 21 channels and 7 radio sites. Two new towers will be built at the Inglewood and Caledon radio sites, to replace existing towers. Five additional radio sites will be located on build-

the possibility of expansion to include other Peel agencies and for inter-operability with other Greater Toronto Area systems and communities."

Initial discussions about a new radio system began in 1989. Back then, the talks revolved around a police only voice communications system. The current VHF system had been put in place in 1978. With the growth of the Police Service, expansion of the system was difficult. The rapid building in the Region limited coverage in some areas and obtaining space was becoming difficult.

For cost efficiencies, Peel Regional Police started to talk to other regional agencies about their radio communications needs. The Works Department, for example, only had a two-channel system. Brampton Fire and Emergency Serv-

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*Fredericton*

ings in Mississauga and Brampton. The system will support close to 2,000 users and will have enough capacity to meet the anticipated growth for the next 15 years.

"In our case, we're going from the 140 megahertz range to the 800 megahertz range which provides for much better reception and transmission of the signal," says Superintendent Honer.

The system also provides a level of in-building coverage essential for emergency response agencies," says Inspector Carl Spratt of Peel Regional Police, who serves as the full time project manager. "The primary importance to the Steering Committee was ensuring that every user had acceptable radio coverage, and that they could use the system regardless of where they were," says Inspector Spratt. "This isn't just a matter of convenience, it's a safety issue."

Motorola also had an extensive track record in the implementation of state of the art communications networks in Canada. Recently commissioned systems include Metro Toronto Police, York Regional Police, Hamilton-Wentworth Police, North York Fire Department, Scarborough Fire Department, Etobicoke Fire Department and Oshawa Fire Department. The engineer who implemented the Metro Toronto Police system, Mr. George Oksituk, now fills the same position with Peel Regional Police. "That experience," says Inspector Spratt, "has been invaluable to this project."

"The ASTRO digital architecture at the heart of the Peel Region communications network is the same state of the art digital two-way radio technology that will be implemented to support the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta," states Mike Hortie. "Prior to the Peel Region implementation, ASTRO will be given a real work-out in Atlanta."

Yet another benefit is an added level of security protection, which will be of particular use to Peel Regional Police's special units.

"Right now, anyone with a scanner can monitor our communications," notes Superintendent Honer, "but with the new system, all channels will be more difficult to monitor. We will be able to have some encrypted channels which cannot be monitored." Part of the system is an advanced dispatch centre housed in a new facility attached to the Peel Regional Police Headquarters. "The newest technology, with computerized functions instead of buttons and lights, will also make the job easier for the dispatcher," Inspector Spratt says.

"The Motorola system is not the end of planned improvements to radio communications. In another few years Peel Regional Police will look at replacing their current computer-aided dispatch. This contract has helped to form the foundation for other joint communications initiatives," says Superintendent Honer.

## National Organized Crime Workshop to be held in Ottawa

Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC) will be hosting the 1997 National Organized Crime Workshop in Ottawa from June 2 to 6, 1997.

The theme of this year's workshop is "Making a Difference". Delegates will be asked to examine all of the various organized crime groups, their activities and their impact on Canadian society. In addition, the delegates will focus their efforts on developing common strategies to effectively meet the challenges posed by trans-national criminal syndicates.

Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC) was formally established in 1970. Its Regular membership is presently composed of the RCMP; Surete du Quebec; Ontario Provincial Police; Royal Newfoundland Constabulary; and in excess of 85 municipal and regional police departments. There are also additional police forces who are Associate members and numerous non-police agencies who are Affiliate members.

The purpose of CISC is to provide the facilities for the sharing of criminal intelligence in Canada. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police provides administrative support to the program by staffing, with the assistance of seconded personnel from other police forces, a CISC Central Bureau in Ottawa. The Central Bureau, using the Automated Criminal Intelli-

gence Information System (ACIIS) acts as an intelligence repository for all criminal intelligence members in Canada.

A complementary national databank for the storage, analysis and retrieval of all information relevant to outlaw motorcycle gangs is known as Project Focus. There are nine Provincial Bureaux with one located in each province except Prince Edward Island whose interests are served by the Nova Scotia Bureau.

The Executive Committee of CISC consists of the following: Commissioner, RCMP (Chairman); D/Commr. National Support Services, RCMP (Deputy Chairman); Commissioner, OPP; Director General, SQ; Chiefs of Police, Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal and Commanding Officers of the RCMP in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.

The Executive Chairman of each Provincial Committee (9 members) and two representatives of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police complete the makeup of the Executive Committee.

The CISC Annual Report on organized criminal activities in Canada is officially released each year at CISC Executive Committee Meeting and publicly at the meeting of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

For further details about the workshop contact Richard Philippe or Randy Crisp at 613 993-9061.

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Motorola Canada Ltd (905) 507-7342



# Paper-Tiger Tamers

An introductory look at electronic form design, information entry and data management.

By: Tom Rataj -  
Computers and Technology

Reports, reports, reports...and more reports. In a seemingly endless parade of paper, reports seem to be the scourge of modern business.

The well-worn and apparently meaningless phrase "paper-less office" was supposed to be the result of computerization of the modern office. Instead, the computer has allowed us to produce more and more documents with ever increasing speed, ease, and quality.

Since much of the documentation in policing consists of capturing and recording the same type of information, the majority of it logically ends up being entered on forms of one type or another. As a fairly simple type of quality control, forms provide an efficient means and structure for consistently capturing all the essential information required for a particular purpose.

How that captured information is shared between all the people that need it, then becomes a problem. In these days of computerized everything, the information has to be taken back off the form and entered into a computer database of one type or another. The result is that the information is manually handled two or three times, and the paper form takes on a life of its own.

Paper forms for capturing information are also expensive to have developed and printed, and because of constant change, they are often superseded by newer versions. I am sure we have all seen boxes of unused forms thrown into the dumpster when they are replaced by the newest revision.

## GOING ELECTRONIC

The ideal solution then, is to go completely electronic. Since the purpose of paper forms is to ensure all the information is collected for later use, it makes sense then, that capturing the information directly through some electronic means eliminates a number of steps.

Unfortunately though, there is always a situation where the captured information needs to be shared with someone that needs a "copy" of the report. Here again a "form" based copy makes perfect sense. Not only does it provide the information, but it also presents it in a format that is usable. Printed forms then, will never be unnecessary.

Quality control in many ways is what really makes electronic forms shine. On even the cheapest printer, an electronically produced form far exceeds anything that can be produced by hand or typewriter.

Electronically produced forms also provide quality control right at the point where the

**INTERVIEW REQUEST**

THIS FORM MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY PREPAID VOUCHERS ONLY  
DO NOT SEND CASH (In arrears request form must be submitted for each interview)

**PART A** PERSON REQUESTING INTERVIEW MUST COMPLETE PART A - BE FILL

REQUESTOR: NAME: SMITH, JERRY, CHRISTIANITY, INTERVIEWER: MAYER  
ADDRESS: 50 KING STREET WEST, SUITE 8009 (TORONTO) (OFFICE)  
Telephone: 416-725-7257 Fax: 416-725-7258 Value Paid: 5.00-5.7

YOUR AVAILABILITY FOR INTERVIEW SESSION: (Interview 1 - 11 units)  
Date: 01/05/94 Time: 16:00 hrs Date: 01/06/94 Time: 14:00 hrs  
Date: 01/05/94 Time: 14:00 hrs Date: 01/06/94 Time: 14:00 hrs

PERSONNEL INFORMATION: (Interview 1 - 11 units)  
Date: 01/05/94 Time: 14:21 hrs Location: (Interview 1 - 11 units)  
A: (Interview 1 - 11 units) B: (Interview 1 - 11 units)  
C: (Interview 1 - 11 units) D: (Interview 1 - 11 units)

**PART B** OFFICER AVAILABILITY - To be completed by Interview Officer: (Interview 1 - 11 units)  
NOTE: (Interview 1 - 11 units)

**PART C** INTERVIEW INFORMATION (Interview 1 - 11 units)  
Date: (Interview 1 - 11 units) Time: (Interview 1 - 11 units) Location: (Interview 1 - 11 units)  
To cancel interview 48 Hour Notice is Required - Contact the Officer in Charge of (Interview 1 - 11 units)  
LINE: (Interview 1 - 11 units) Telephone: 304- (Interview 1 - 11 units) NO LATER THAN (Interview 1 - 11 units)

information is captured. Certain fields can be restricted so that only particular information can be entered in a pre defined manner. In this way everyone capturing the information captures the same information using the same word or description.

Labour saving features can also be added. Entering a date of birth in one field could also automatically calculate that person's current age in another field, ensuring that the person's age was correctly calculated. While this is a fairly basic example, this process can be elaborated on, for example; to automatically retrieve an officer's name, status, and unit, simply by entering a badge number in one field. This would eliminate some typing and ensure that the correct information is entered in all the correct fields.

## BASIC SOFTWARE

Numerous basic software forms packages are currently available. In the entry level category there are a slew of packages such as FORMBUSTER (\$69.99) and FORMWIZARD. These provide a basic collection of tools designed to transform existing paper forms into electronic versions.

Existing forms are scanned or faxed into the program, where they are then manipulated with a variety of tools. These two products, and

many other similar low-end products are labour intensive if you need to convert many existing forms to electronic versions. The existing forms faxed-in, suffer from all the regular problems associated with FAX technology. The low resolution (200x200dpi) produced forms that were grainy and difficult to read. Unfortunately the tools provided to handle faxed-in forms were completely inadequate.

Each field where information is to be entered needs to be manually placed, and there are no automatic horizontal or vertical alignment grids to use as a guide. Even the sample forms supplied with the products featured poor field alignment, testifying to the inadequacy of their layout controls.

While both these products are the work of Virtual Reality Laboratories, Inc., they each feature a unique and at times cumbersome interface, which interferes with even the most basic features. Form design from scratch is not possible. Each program also featured the ability to link forms to corporate or PC based databases.

These programs are both Windows software, but they suffered from some bizarre controls and processes.

A true test of any software package is the ability to use it effectively without having to first refer to the manual. Unfortunately, both these programs were difficult to use even after

consulting with the manual. I would be very disappointed if I had paid good money for these. Perhaps my expectations far exceeded the reality of these two programs.

#### ADVANCED SOFTWARE

While the two reviewed software packages represent the low end of the market, JetForms from Canada's own JetForm Corporation and their recently acquired competitor Symantec's FormsFlow Gold, represent the big players on the market.

Industrial strength in comparison, JetForms is poised to become the number one electronic forms company in the international market. Symantec's FormFlow (formerly owned by Toronto based Delrina) has the largest market share, although their recent purchase by JetForms will see the product blended with JetForms.

Designed to work in large scale networked environment, JetForms actually consists of a series of products starting with JetForm Design, where all 4 elements of the electronic form are designed. The final form is then distributed on the network and the end user completes the forms using JetForm Filler.

The Design package allows for complete form design from scratch. A variety of tools are provided, and mechanisms are in place to create professional forms without excessive manual work. Existing forms can be scanned in and converted for electronic use. While substantially more expensive than the bottom end products, the JetForms family of products is de-

signed for larger scale operations that handle significantly more information.

Although JetForms is an expensive product, it too suffers from a number of design maladies. Until the most recent version, large text fields like a synopsis on an arrest form, suffered from a complete lack of basic text formatting tools. A variety of other design problems also exist with JetForms, although most users can easily understand how to use the program.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Even in its simplest and most basic form, electronic forms management provides numerous advantages over a manual typewriter based system. Basic quality control and professional output allows even a small agency with nothing more than a few computers to streamline operations and take advantage of the equipment they already have.

Larger organizations with networked computer systems can make forms software an integral part of information gathering, distribution and quality control.

For further details call  
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# Policing the "Bedrooms" of Winnipeg

Light years away from the figurative "town cops," one Winnipeg suburban community is well served by the professionals of the East St. Paul Police Department

by Dave Brown



"There's one now!" Constable Randy Chudyk shouted as he pushed the speed hold button on his radar unit and then wrestled East St. Paul's newest cruiser into a U-turn while simultaneously hitting the lights.

The flashing display of the Decatur Radar showed that the Nissan had been doing 82 when "hit" by Chudyk. The posted speed along this stretch of Henderson Highway just outside Winnipeg was 60 kilometers per hour, and this late Friday afternoon would soon see a succession of yellow school buses discharging their passengers.

After ensuring that the target vehicle had come to a safe stop, Constable Chudyk moved the rooftop light switch to the flashing yellow warning display and nosed his vehicle's fender out slightly. He then radioed the plate and location to Compuscan in Winnipeg who handle all East St. Paul's police dispatching and telephone duties.

In spite of an easy familiarity with his actions, borne out of years of experience with car stops, Constable Chudyk still systematically checked his mirrors before exiting the patrol car and then cautiously approached the

grey Nissan. Standing behind the driver's door he began conversing with the lone female occupant while carefully scanning the interior of the car. A true professional knows that there is never really a "routine" car stop and every contact must be made with total awareness of the overall situation. What police officers like to refer to as "eyes in the back of the head" is also known to air combat pilots as "situational awareness." It was our third stop of the afternoon and yet in each one, Chudyk used a high degree of "situational awareness."

The rural municipality of East St. Paul starts where the northeast corner of the City of Winnipeg ends. Acting as a "bedroom" community for Winnipeg, the suburb actually begins inside the perimeter highway. Encompassing a small area sometimes perceived to be within city limits, the municipality polices one side of a major residential street and the City of Winnipeg handles the other side. This gives a unique flavour to the policing of a small rural municipality that operates in the shadow of a big city. To the average citizen driving north on one of several major thoroughfares, there really is no discernible "limit" or line where one jurisdiction ends and the other begins. To the driver of the speeding Nissan, it was immaterial whose name was on the side of the patrol car.

"People think it's personal for us when we write traffic tickets. What they don't realize is that when we do hundreds or thousands of these, we are only doing our designated jobs. This is precisely why we are out here. It may be the nasty part of police work but we always try to make the experience the 'least' unpleasant for all," says Randy Chudyk after he has turned the driver loose with a fresh summons, and then carefully checked and recorded the calibration of the radar unit.

"Traffic is 80% of our work," agrees East St. Paul's Chief Constable David Grant. "We have six full-time and two part-time officers, and one civilian employee. It may be a small force but we prefer to hire officers with several years of previous experience and graduates of accredited police colleges. Our least experienced officer has been a policeman for over six years."

The sixteen-square mile area has three schools and three major highways running through the primarily residential area. The rapidly expanding population of six thousand plus in the R.M. of East St. Paul reflects a desire for many residents to enjoy a close, safe community within an easy commute of the city.

While property taxes are much lower here than across the street, most of the modern homes in the area are distinctly upscale in appearance and price. These newer suburban homes coexist with a rural community made up of many long-time residents with their roots firmly planted in the land. One of the reasons for this peaceful coexistence may be the protection afforded the area by the competent professionals of one of Manitoba's oldest municipal police departments.

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The first appointments to the position of constables for the Parish of St. Paul took place in 1885, while the latest constable joined the force in 1994. As one of the most recent officers, Randy has worked for several other forces but he much prefers East St. Paul. "We're very self-sufficient here. Our officers personally handle all investigations from beginning to end. When we're out on the street, we are given a lot of responsibility. It's exciting police work because we have to be able to make all decisions on our own. We can't call for a senior officer to think for us."

With two patrol cars operating twenty-four hours a day, the sixteen square-mile area gets a lot of coverage. One residential street in the patrol area may see an East St. Paul Police car several times a day. Such good visibility pays off in reduced crime stats. "We have had more break-and-enters on our two streets inside the perimeter than in the entire rest of the municipality," reports Constable Chudyk. "This may be because that area is still perceived to be the City of Winnipeg. Sure, we're a small department, but we can respond to almost any spot in our jurisdiction within ten minutes. Not many cities can match that response."

The closeness of a rural community within a fifteen minute commute of downtown Winnipeg can attract many business owners and professionals to the area. Developers have responded with large palatial style homes. The irony is that, with the increasing affluence of the area, few of the local officers can afford to live in the community. The municipality is home to many city police officers, however, which may reflect more on a substantial pay differential between the two departments than anything else. When asked to describe his salary, Randy would only answer that it was "adequate."

One regret is that the department can rarely afford the luxury of two-man patrol cars. Even though having two separate cars at night increases the force's visibility, it still is an uncomfortable feeling to be initially answering domestic or alarm calls by yourself.

Backing up the patrol cars are officers on-call for 24-hour rotating shifts. In critical situations, the local R.C.M.P. detachment or the City of Winnipeg Police Service have also been glad to offer assistance. In fact, relations among the three jurisdictions which butt into each other, are excellent. The prevailing attitude is that they are all doing the same job, and one force always helps another if the need arises. Before East St. Paul obtained their own breathalyzer, for example, all suspected impaired drivers were usually driven to the Oakbank or Selkirk R.C.M.P. detachment, or a district of the Winnipeg Police Service for analysis. Now with their own unit and two certified breath technicians on the force, East St. Paul Police can reciprocate and often provide tests for R.C.M.P. officers at the edge of their own patrol area who find it more convenient to go to the municipal force.

While Randy Chudyk will use the breathalyzer unit as an ultimate determination for an impaired driver, he is less likely to rely on a roadside screening device for reasonable grounds for being under the influence of alcohol. He feels that experienced officers can rely a lot on their own judgement to detect impaired

drivers. While he does conduct some standardized sobriety tests, one of his most effective techniques is to have a driver recite the alphabet. While a seemingly simple task, an impaired person often has difficulty with it and the total unexpectedness of the request may provoke a more genuine reaction.

While this type of police work in a small community often means seeing people that you have had contact with, good or bad, on an almost daily basis, this has not proven to be a major problem. While a municipal police force can sometimes be notorious for small-town political influence, East St. Paul presently has councilors who understand that a police officer must be both properly equipped and professional in appearance to be able to safely do their mandated duties. One example of this is the newest of three patrol cars. The 1994 Ford Crown Victoria is not lacking for any modern tool and the department is justly proud of the image that the modern vehicle portrays. 1995 has also seen the acquisition of new uniforms, a new radar unit and new sidearms. Soon to be arriving is a CPIC terminal for the office.

In 1993, East St. Paul was the first police department in Manitoba to equip its officers with semi-automatic handguns. Under a previous Chief, the sidearm became the 9mm Springfield Armory 1911 A-1. The selection of a single-action semi-automatic was a curious choice for a police duty gun and has created some problems in balancing the safety of the officer with the condition of a handgun in a holster. Two Beretta 92D's were purchased in 1994 and the department is now in the process of converting entirely to Beretta double-action-only nine millimeters. Shotguns mounted in overhead horizontal racks are also found in the two Crown Victorias and the Ford Explorer.

When it comes to firearms, Constable Chudyk puts the emphasis squarely on proper training. As a graduate of a recent street survival course, he recognizes that it is this training that is potentially going to keep him alive out on the street. While not afraid so much of the possibility of encountering a criminal with a handgun, it is the easy availability of knives and long guns that frighten him. It takes a fair amount of skill to accurately shoot a handgun; skills that the average criminal may not be able to master. It takes no skill whatsoever to saw the barrel off a rifle or shotgun.

One of the big advantages with working with a small, progressive department is that the officers are not confined to one choice in train-

ing. Not being tied into large department policies that can sometimes result in the perpetuation of outmoded thinking, the officers of a small department can identify the sources of valuable training wherever they may be found. It also means that the residents of a particular area benefit with access to the most modern equipment and techniques in police work.

Working so closely with a small community has many benefits. The R.M. of East St. Paul has started their own Victim Services Unit fully staffed by volunteers. The introduction of a Neighborhood Watch program has merely formalized many of the practices seen as commonplace in any small town. The residents of the area take pride in their community and keep watch for each other. The officers of the force soon come to know most of the residents and the locations of their vehicles in the area. Sometimes, merely the sight of a vehicle that should not be there is enough to spark some interest and has occasionally even led to speedy conclusions of criminal cases.

An on-going school visitation program provides another way that the officers can invest in the future of the municipality. The direct result is that few groups of students walking home on this Friday afternoon do not take the time to wave at the passing cruiser.

Back on the streets, the first warm spell of spring after a long Winnipeg winter means there is a lot of activity for the radar unit in Constable Chudyk's cruiser. While the police department may not want to admit that they also provide a good source of steady income for the municipality through traffic tickets, they are certainly earning back their pay this Friday afternoon.

The last stop is a pale yellow pickup with a box full of paint cans and ladders. Randy walks back to the car empty handed this time.

"I gave the guy a break this time." He pauses. "Don't tell anyone I did it, or it could ruin my reputation." He grins.



Dave Brown is a firearms instructor with the Winnipeg-based *Firing Line Inc.* You will be able to meet and watch Dave in action at the **Response 97 Exhibition** on April 22 and 23. For

further information you may call him at 204-488-0714.

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Under sub-zero Arctic weather conditions, protection of the body and respiratory tract from cold can be a serious problem. Warm clothing does part of the job but at an ambient temperature of minus fifty degrees(F), as much as 44% of total body heat can be lost through breathing cold air into lungs.

Weber's new cold weather mask combats this heat loss problem by effectively warming and humidifying each new inhaled breath of fresh air by efficiently retrieving most of the heat and moisture from each preceding exhaled breath.

The AK BreathWarmer is made of sturdy plastic and has a soft, flexible rubber gasket to provide a comfortable fit and seal around nose and mouth. Two adjustable elastic straps hold mask firmly in place on user's head.

Price of Weber's Alaskan BreathWarmer cold weather mask (Model ABW-1) is \$59.95.

For more information contact: Weber & Sons, Inc., Alaskan BreathWarmer Division, 800-225-0044, Fax: 908-431-9578. or, on the Internet: [junipertd-aol.com](http://junipertd-aol.com).

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An easy to mount and operate new, dual sensor for the inspection of power lines, pipelines and roofs and oil spills and other environmental areas of concern most effectively surveyed from the air, was introduced by AGEMA Infrared Systems, at the Heli-Expo, February 24, 1997, in Anaheim, CA.

The new Argus 350 AIS (Airborne Inspection System), which incorporates AGEMA's high resolution Thermovision 1000 FLIR forward looking infrared) imager and a SONY colour CCD video camera in a Polytech Argus 350 gyrostabilized gimbal, can be installed or

removed from most helicopters or fixed wing aircraft in less than 30 minutes.

Images from either sensor can be viewed in real time on the system's monitor and digitally stored to an on-board laptop computer. Camera functions are controlled from a laptop console. 12-bit digital processing of the IR images ensures that all related data is captured, regardless of the system settings at the time the image is taken.

A GPS receiver is also part of the system. When combined with the gimbal position data, its output helps pinpoint the exact geographical location of hot spots or other areas of interest detected by the AIS. Alarms can be set to trigger the Thermovision 1000 to freeze or store images when a temperature limit pre-set by the operator is detected. The 1000 can also be set to automatically adjust its temperature range as often as every half second as conditions change during flight.

Image analysis or report generation can be carried out on board or on the ground, using AGEMA's dedicated, Windows based report generator, IRwin PRO. When required, a comprehensive survey report, incorporating both thermal and visual images, can be produced in minutes.

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# Glock introduces big bore subcompacts

Glock, Inc. unveiled their latest subcompact G29 and G30 models at a sneak-peek press introduction on January 12, 1997 before formally introducing them at the 1997 Shot Show.

These maximum caliber, minimum size pistols offer 10+1 rounds of 10 mm and .45 ACP ammunition in a concealable and shooter-friendly package. Weighing approximately 24 ounces, these new Glocks are the lightest big bores on the market today making them comfortable to carry for extended periods of time.

The concealability and substantial caliber of these compact pistols will be the main selling point as a self defence or backup weapon. With a 6.7 inch slide, and a height of only 4.5 inches, these pistols easily slip into a waist, shoulder, or ankle holster.



The Glock 29 was designed in 10 mm for the shooter interested in carrying one of the most powerful pistol cartridges available, while the Glock 30 is geared towards the .45 ACP enthusiast desiring a more concealable 10 round package. Both the G29 and G30 were designed to control recoil with a low bore axis and a double-recoil spring that works like a shock absorber to reduce felt recoil, making these

pistols a pleasure to shoot. Engineered with the same proven technology that is synonymous with Glock; The Safe Action System, Tenifer Finish, and Hammer-forged Barrel Rifling; these two new pistols possess the same reliable, accurate, and durable characteristics that Glock owners appreciate. Simple upkeep and training make these subcompacts the perfect choice for a wide range of users: from beginners to seasoned law enforcement officers.

The G29 and G30 will have as standard equipment two 10 round magazines. The 10 round Glock 30 magazine comes equipped with an extended floorplate that also serves as a finger rest. The Glock 29 accepts the magazines of its larger counterpart, the Glock 20; and the Glock 30 accepts the magazines of the Glock 21. Naturally, before any other than standard pistol/magazine combination is used, the individual pistol should be tested with the alternative magazine and the ammunition that will be used by the shooter to assure compatibility.

Interested parties should contact their local firearms retailer for availability.

These articles are corporately written press releases edited by Blue Line Magazine.

## Laser ranging system from Bushnell



The Lytespeed 400 is a state of the art laser rangefinder capable of instantaneously measuring distances from 15 to 400 yards with incredible accuracy.

The Lytespeed 400 emits invisible, eyesafe, infrared energy pulses that reflected off a selected target back to its receiving optics. Sophisticated circuitry and a high speed clock are used to instantaneously calculate distances by measuring the time it takes for each pulse to travel from the rangefinder, to the target and back.

The ranging system has the versatility to be simple or sophisticated. The user can either utilize the system defaults or the exclusive ZipThru targetting modes.

In some instances, factors such as dense foliage, brush or even rain or snow, can create feedback called "noise". Noise develops when isolated energy pulses emitted by the laser, reflect off secondary targets such as branches, and contaminate the primary target's distance measurement.

However, with its sophisticated circuitry and exclusive ZipThru targetting modes, the Lytespeed 400 is able to disregard feedback from selected secondary targets and provide an accurate measurement of the primary target's distance.

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# The RCMP and the Canadian Public

## *Fallout from the Mulroney affair*

by John W. Ekstedt



The recent furor over admitted indiscretions on the part of the Department of Justice and the RCMP relative to the Airbus investigation have, once again, resulted in public comment and debate on the role and reputation of Canada's national police force.

Several factors have been highlighted in this affair including the release of a letter from the Department of Justice apparently written to exact the most favorable response from Swiss authorities but found not to be justified from the perspective of Canadian law and policy. The contents of this letter became public, allegedly as a result of a leak from within the ranks of the RCMP. One of the persistent responses to questions about how such a letter could have been authorized for release has been to suggest that this is not an uncommon practice and that the contents of the letter were never meant to be made public.

The response of the average Canadian to all this must be, at the very least, wonderment and dismay. Since the story broke, this writer has been asked many times to offer an opinion about the real or potential effect of an event like this on the attitude of the Canadian public toward the RCMP. Surely, there must be reason for concern given what appears to be lack of discipline if not outright incompetence.

We have been at this place before. Perhaps the most memorable occasion for the expression of public concern over the state of affairs within the operation of the RCMP was at the time of the release of the McDonald Commis-

sion report in 1980. It is probably fair to say that this report and the commentary on it stimulated more public debate on the RCMP and its role in Canada than any other single document. The McDonald Commission was basically an inquiry into practices of the RCMP with regard to domestic investigations including the use of wiretaps and various forms of entry into both public and private places for purposes of evidence gathering. The report was very critical of some methods employed by the RCMP and a number of policy reviews resulted.

It is also worth remembering that this report was preceded by the Marin Report in 1976 which inquired specifically into the means by which citizens could make complaints with regard to RCMP practices as well as a look at the procedures for internal discipline.

It is, of course, not irrelevant that all of this was occurring in the aftermath of the FLQ crisis and the implementation of the War Measures Act in 1970. The role of the RCMP in this crisis raised many questions about the mandate of the RCMP as a domestic police force charged with the enforcement of public policy under such circumstances.

It is interesting that, in the early 80's, following a decade of crisis and review, the Canadian public appeared to rally around the RCMP. Editorials proclaimed the importance of citizen support for the RCMP and polls suggested a strong commitment by Canadians to their national police force and all that it had traditionally symbolized not only in Canada but around

the world.

Canadians have long held pride in the RCMP as a national symbol and as a focus for international recognition. Indeed, this writer has often heard words of praise and admiration for the RCMP when working on projects in other countries. The public work of the RCMP has become increasingly internationalized at least in part as a result of this reputation. The RCMP's recent work in Haiti is but one example of this.

However, on reflection, it may be that the long honeymoon between the RCMP and the Canadian public is over. It is not likely that this recent event will result in a strong public expression of support. The evidence is that the RCMP is no longer an agency which automatically evokes confidence and feelings of security as a benevolent domestic peace keeper. This may be, in part, due to the rapid and substantial changes which Canadian society as a whole is experiencing. Contemporary Canada may be finding it more difficult to identify with the reputation of the RCMP and its "image" from the past. Its very reputation may be contributing to its eventual demise as both a practical reflection of Canadian unity and a trusted law enforcement agency.

While we may have continuing appreciation for the work of the local RCMP officer in our community, there is evidence that the organization of the RCMP and its relationship with its political masters may be developing in ways which are not in the best interest of Canadians in the modern world.

How to maintain social order and relative peace in these times is a complex and difficult problem. All the agencies of social control, founded on the ideals of another time and other circumstances, are subject to review. We need only look at the Canadian military and the administration of affairs between First Nations people and the Canadian government to understand the need for restructuring at a fundamental level. Central to a functioning society is the relationship between the people and those who have the ability to exercise coercive power over them. It is important that our national police force remain a trusted symbol and effective presence. However, the relationship between the RCMP and the executive of government needs clarification. In order to accomplish such an end, a real and honest dialogue between the police and the Canadian public is in order.

*John W. Ekstedt, Ph.D., is Professor of Criminology and Director, Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C.*

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I have enjoyed the past years of Blue Line Magazine very much. I have found them to be very interesting and educational in many ways.

What I would like to see Blue Line attempt to do is to have some feature articles and related articles toward the communications centres within the police agencies. The communications centres are a very important aspect to policing with respect to the police officers on the road and the general public. It is usually the communications centres that the general public contacts first if they need an officer or the officer contacts the communications centres for whatever they require out on patrol.

The communications centres are on equal basis with the uniforms when it comes to the front line and a feature surrounding this topic would be both informative and helpful.

*Charlie Stewart  
Fenlon Falls, Ontario*

### **Editor's Notes**

*We have run articles in the past on this subject but I am sure the topic should be revisited on a regular basis. If anyone has a feature and photos feel free to send them into us. In the mean time we will keep our eyes peeled for material on this subject.*

I am an avid reader and a subscriber to your fine magazine. I would like to congratulate you on an excellent magazine. It is very well written and extremely informative. I look forward to it coming every month. Any chance you guys can put it out 12 times a year instead of just 10? (Just checking!)

My main reason for contacting you is for information. I'm getting back into collecting police memorabilia such as patches, pins and badges. I am, however, finding it difficult to find sellers and traders of this type of collectible. I know that about two years ago you guys printed an advertisement in your classified section regarding a trade show for just such a hobby. Any chance you could provide me with any help or information on this?

Thanks again for a great magazine and keep up the good work.

*James Hope  
Brampton, Ontario*

### **Editor's Notes**

*I can't believe your timing Jim! As a matter of fact Blue Line's new Trade Show to be held on April 22-23 in Markham will feature just such an event. Your letter arrived just when we were formulating the show and we contacted the*

*local chapter of the International Police Association (IPA) and they advised they would like to host such an event if we gave them the space. Well space we gave and all you have to do is pre-register (so you won't have to pay \$10.00 at the door).*

*For further information about this contact Region 2 IPA President Ernie Derry at 416 282-0395 or Paul Dean at 416 423-5198.*

\*\*\*

I am looking to see if any of your readers have had any experience in personally entering into a financial contract with a film production or publishing company regarding his/her involvement surrounding a major or public case.

If any of your readers know any such officer or have any contact suggestions I would really appreciate it. I am also looking for any officer who has done consulting for television or book productions.

I am sure this sort of thing has happened somewhere, I just don't know where to start to make contact. Hope your readers can help.

*Name Withheld by editor*

### **Editor's Notes**

*If you can help this reader simply send information to me and I will pass it along.*

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### Up-Coming Events

**April 13 - 16, 1997**

#### **3rd Annual Homicide Investigators Seminar**

**St. John - New Brunswick**

The St. John Police Force, Major Crime Unit is presenting this seminar which will profile two significant homicides along with investigative techniques. For further information call Pam Parlee, Darell Scribner or Charles Wilcox at 506 648-3211.

**April 15 - 18, 1997**

#### **First Nations Police Association Annual Conference**

**Geneva Park - Ontario**

This meeting is open to all First Nation Association Members as well as any non-members who may have an interest in becoming a member. If you are a non-member and wish to become a member you may do so by contacting Acting President Doug Sewell by Fax at 705 759-9171, or mail to 236 Frontenac St., Sault St. Marie, ON P6A 5K9.

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#### **Blue Line Magazine Response 97**

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**April 27 - 30, 1997**

#### **1997 Canadian Society for Industrial Security Conference & Exhibits**

**Toronto - Ontario**

The Canadian Society of Industrial Security will be holding their 1997 annual conference at the Toronto Hilton Hotel. The theme of the conference is "Securing the Global Village." For registration information call 613 738-1744, 800 461-7748, or Fax 613 738-1920.

**May 6, 1997**

#### **3rd Annual "Drive Straight" Golf Tournament**

**Brampton - Ontario**

Organized on behalf of the Ontario Community Council on Impaired Driving (OCCID) the tournament is being held again at the famous Lionhead Golf & Country Club. Proceeds will assist OCCID in their "Arrive Alive - Drive Sober" summer time drinking driving awareness projects across Ontario. For golfing registration call 416 284-7344.

**May 25 - 28, 1997**

#### **24th Annual Canadian Association of Police Educators Conference & Workshop**

**Oshawa - Ontario**

The Durham Regional Police and Durham College will be hosts of this year's conference and work-

shops situated on the campus of Durham College in Oshawa. Subjects include methods of improved learning, program design and delivery. For further information contact Alan Mack 905 579-1520 ext. 4440, or Heather Dwyer 905 721-3111 ext. 2242.

**June 2 - 6, 1997**

#### **National Organized Crime Workshop**

**Ottawa - Ontario**

The Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada will be hosting the 1997 National Organized Crime Workshop. This year's theme is "Making a Difference." For more information contact Richard Phillippe or Randy Crisp at 613 993-9061.

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**June 17 - 22, 1997**

#### **20th Annual Canadian Law Enforcement Games**

**Guelph - Ontario**

This year's event is co-sponsored by the Ontario Law Enforcement Athletic Association, University of Guelph, City of Guelph and the Guelph Police Service. All members of Ontario Police Forces are welcome to participate. For further information call / fax 613 226-2815.

**June 23 - 25, 1997**

#### **Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Conference & Trade Show**

**London - Ontario**

The London Police will be hosting this year's annual conference and Trade Show of the OACP. For further details call 519 661-5670, or Fax 519 645-1908.

**August 10 - 15, 1997**

#### **65th Annual Conference of the Police Association of Ontario**

**Hamilton - Ontario**

The Hamilton Wentworth Police Assn. will host this event jointly at the Sheraton Hamilton Hotel and the Royal Connaught Howard Johnson Plaza-Hotel. For details call Don Clark 905 574-6044.

**August 23 - 27 1997**

#### **92 Annual CACP Conference and Exhibition**

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## New legislation designed to prevent "criminal stalking"



In 1993, new legislation was enacted to attempt to reduce stalking and criminal harassment of all people — and women in particular. The number of victims was significantly reduced, but remains too

high to this day. Women seem to be more often the victim of criminal harassment, and chances are that their stalker is someone who they have had a previous relationship with. This information comes after a review of stalking and criminal harassment cases by The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. (JURISTAT).

The statistics are lower in general from last year, but they continue to follow the trend of women as the victims. Statistics show that 80% of all reported stalkings last year were against women, and a shocking 88% of all accused stalkers were male.

### Who are the stalkers?

The stalkers are generally a person who has either been in, or is in a relationship with the victim. For women, 39% of accused stalkings were from ex-husbands, 2% were from current husbands, and 17% of all cases were supposedly stalked by a former or current boyfriend. One in four female stalking victims were stalked by a casual acquaintance, the majority of whom were male.

There seems to be no specific age for stalkers or stalking victims in today's society. Police reported data show that the median age for those accused of criminal harassment is 34 years, as opposed to the median age of 31 for stalking victims. These figures are proven, but there are plenty of stalkers in the 12-19 group, along with the 50 and up category. The victims of the criminal harassments are also as varied as their stalkers.

Male victims, although rare (only 20% of total stalking victims) were generally stalked by a casual acquaintance rather than an ex-spouse, comprising of only 9%, or an ex-girlfriend, with only 4%.

Although the number of people being harassed and the number of accused stalkers is veritably low compared to other countries, some trends are constant. It appears that stalkers either prompt more than one police report, or that stalkers have more than one victim, as for the 7,462 reported cases of criminal harassment in 1994 and 1995, there were only 5,382 accused stalkers.

### Stalking in the workplace

Work related harassment has become a growing problem in our society. Victims may be harassed by a co-worker, perhaps because of jealousy, racist or sexist feelings and attitudes. Victims may also be harassed by unsatisfied clients, former employees, or by persons protesting their type of work. For example, abortion clinic workers and loggers have seen their harassment rates climb steadily over the last couple of years.

The most common places for criminal harassment to take place is at the victim's home or at the victim's place of work. Statistics show that over two thirds of all criminal harassment incidents take place at a residence.

The majority of these cases (55%) take place right at the victim's home. Although workplace incidents cannot be isolated through police-related data, statistics show that people being harassed by a working connection were likely stalked at the commercial/corporate place of work, whether public or private.

### Associated Criminal Activity

Although being the victim of a stalker can be terrifying, even worse is that one-quarter of all stalking cases involved other crimes against the victim. Some of the most common offences were uttering death threats (24% of related offences), assault levels 1,2,3 (22%), harassing phone calls (10%), mischief (8%), breach of probation (6%), bail violations (6%) and breaking and entering (6%). Overall less than 1% of other related offences against the victim involved a homicide or attempted murder. Although this is an encouraging fact, police stress that if incidents go unreported, they have a slim chance of preventing a possible murder attempt.

On the bright side of the grim numbers, police report that only 5% of stalking victims experience physical pain inflicted by their stalkers. The most serious damage that stalkers generally inflict on their carefully selected victims is psychological. The victim may begin to experience paranoia and may become afraid of going out in public. As you can imagine, this would have a devastating effect on any social or work life that the victim may have. This is the result, and often the intention of a stalker.

### The Law and Prosecutions

Although this crime of stalking and harassing an individual is punishable under the law, 39% of all criminal harassment charges in 1994 were dropped. Even more

disturbing is that just over one third of all the criminal harassment charges resulted in a conviction. Of all the charges ending in convictions, 60% of offenders received probation, and one third of the charges resulted in imprisonment, usually for a term of less than six months.

In April of 1993, a Bill was read to the House of Commons, in an attempt to address family violence and violence against women. The Bill was entitled 'An Act To Amend The Criminal Code and the Young Offenders Act'. This bill contains important advances for the Code in response to a number of highly publicized cases involving women being murdered by their spouses or estranged partners. The Bill was also introduced in part to counter with the anti-stalking laws enacted in 1990 in California. Since then, over 40 other states have drafted or passed similar legislation.

Previously, stalkers could be charged with either uttering death threats, intimidation, trespassing, indecent or harassing phone calls, or assault by threatening. Persons fearing injury to themselves or their families could get a peace bond against the accused, through a justice of the peace. Also, 'no contact' orders could be issued for matrimonial disputes for the protection and privacy of the spouse.

This dated legislation was criticized for failing to protect victims to the fullest extent, as no action could be taken until a threat was uttered or some physical contact took place. In addition, nonviolent harassment, such as sending gifts, writing letters or following and watching another person was not punishable.

With the new changes, Section 264 of the Criminal Code specifically addresses these issues, and allows for more serious punishment to be inflicted.

This new legislation was introduced to attempt to counter the growing number of criminal harassment cases in general and against women in particular. The Bill has reduced the number of harassment cases, but harassment in society is still an ever looming threat. The new laws will make life much more comfortable for many people, and will help to warn police agencies of potential problems through criminal harassment.

The public in general should be pleased with the new anti stalking legislation. Local police are looking forward to hearing your comments regarding this new law. It is this type of feedback that assists the police in keeping your community safe.

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# TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

## RCMP fighting to stay in the province



A campaign to keep the RCMP in Newfoundland began in late January.

Police officers across the province took part in the public awareness blitz to rally support against possible changes to the force's jurisdiction. They've even started a national fund raising drive to cover expenses.

"From our perspective, our very existence in this province is in jeopardy," the local press quoted Staff Sgt. Roy Hill as saying.

The provincial government is in the final stages of an extensive review of every department and program in preparation for the next budget, due to be unveiled later this winter.

As part of the process, both the RCMP and Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, or RNC, have submitted reports which include cost estimates for patrolling the other force's jurisdiction.

The RNC, which is provincially funded, currently patrols small areas of Newfoundland

including Corner Brook, Churchill Falls, Labrador City and St. John's. The remainder of the province is policed by the Mounties.

For over a month, the province's 645 members and civilian staff have heard rumours that range from the RCMP losing the heavily populated Avalon Peninsula to being dismissed entirely, said Hill, a staff relations spokesman.

Justice Minister Chris Decker has said publicly that RCMP salaries are higher than those of RNC officers, although the RCMP's budget is paid by the federal and provincial governments.

"It's time for people to awaken," Hill was quoted as saying. "A lot of members feel a sense of betrayal so we're saying to the public, 'if you think we've done a good job for you, lend us your voice.'"

The RCMP is urging citizens to send written postcards to Premier Brian Tobin expressing their support for the current policing system.

The RCMP has received a lot of support from the public since the rumours began to circulate. Letters to editors, callers to open-line radio shows and a former justice minister have sided with the force's position.

Rural communities are worried the government may use budget restructuring as an excuse to further reduce service, said Roberta Stanford, chairwoman of the Crime Prevention Association in Clareville.

Stanford said rural communities won't get the same service if the RNC moves in because the province will place fewer officers in the affected areas.

For their part, RNC officers have taken a hands-off approach to the issue, said Const. Tim Buckle, a union spokesman.

Buckle said there is no fear or uncertainty among officers. The force knows it has no control over decisions the government makes.

Buckle said that if the RNC is given additional responsibilities the force can handle them. The RNC was the only police force in Newfoundland until the province joined confederation in 1949.

As for the RCMP's venture into political activism, Hill said it's not a comfortable position to be in, but time is running out.

"If we sat and did nothing, at the end of the day we could be gone," Hill told the press.

## Province mulls rescue fee

Provincial police want the Ontario government to charge anglers and hunters a surcharge to recoup the millions of dollars rescuing lost and stranded people annually.

They join the Canadian Forces and Northern politicians in suggesting that outdoor enthusiasts who put themselves in danger should pay for their own rescue.

Solicitor General Bob Runciman was quoted as saying: "The taxpayers are funding those rescue efforts and search efforts. They (police) feel they could recover a substantial portion of the cost they incur every year. I think the figure ... is something like \$3 million a year."

But Chris Hodgson, Ontario's Natural Resource Minister doesn't like the idea of charging provincial hunters and anglers a \$1 search-and-rescue charge and \$2 for outsiders.

The local press quoted Hodgson as asking: "The hiker who gets lost in the woods and needs rescuing, is it right that an angler hundreds of miles away should pay for that?"

Legislators in the Northwest Territories recently proposed that adventure travellers post \$100,000 bonds to cover any rescue effort that may have to be undertaken as a result of their activity.

In Halifax, a military-run search and rescue organization has recommended that transatlan-



Mike Reyno Photo

tic yacht racers and other adventurers also be required to post bonds.

Ontario's Conservative government has encouraged a user-pay philosophy for some government services.

But Hodgson, whose riding is in the middle of prime cottage and resort country, said he doesn't want to see a surcharge for anglers and hunters.

"The citizens of Ontario and the citizens of Canada have these emergency response teams for situations that arise for no fault of their own."

## Two officers cleared in jail house death

Two Ontario provincial police officers were cleared of wrongdoing in late January in relation to a break-and-enter suspect who died from a cocaine overdose while in police custody.

Andre Marin, director of Ontario's Special Investigations Unit, announced the two unidentified officers with the Brockville detachment of the provincial force will not face criminal charges.

The SIU's decision was based on an autopsy report that determined John Wills, a self-employed carpenter, died after ingesting a lethal amount of cocaine.

The police had arrested the 42-year-old man on Sept. 29 while he was trying to break into a private observatory in Rideau Ferry near Smith Falls.

The two officers drove Wills to the Brockville Jail and handed him over to corrections officers. The jail guards confirmed that Wills appeared normal and healthy upon arriving at the facility.

However, less than an hour later, during a regular check of the cells, officials found Wills shaking and rocking on the floor.

Wills, unconscious and still breathing, was bundled into an ambulance and rushed to Brockville General Hospital, where he died an hour later.

## Beating violated ethics code, committee rules

Four Montreal officers found guilty of assaulting a cab driver plead no contest in late January to charges that they broke the police code of ethics.

Quebec's Police Ethics Committee said Louis Samson, Pierre Bergeron, Michel Vadeboncoeur and Andre Lapointe used greater force than was necessary during the arrest and detention of Richard Barnabe.

The committee also ruled that they violated the code of ethics with an abusive search and by ignoring Barnabe's condition when they took the injured man to police cells instead of a hospital.

Samson was also at fault for writing a report he knew to be false or inexact, the committee said.

Barnabe was arrested on Dec. 14, 1993 after a high-speed chase from Montreal to nearby Laval. Police believed he had broken a church



window. He was later diagnosed as having suffered severe brain damage, head fractures, broken ribs and a heart attack.

Barnabe died last May after spending 29 months in a vegetative state. He never recovered from the coma he lapsed into during his detention.

The ethics committee is studying a recommendation that the officers be suspended between 150 and 200 days without pay. Their lawyers have agreed to the punishment.

The four officers were convicted in June 1995 of assault causing bodily harm. They are currently appealing the verdict. A fifth officer was acquitted.

The officers were given relatively light sentences that were criticized by the public.

Two were given 90 days in prison, one was sentenced to a 60-day term and the last was given 180 hours of community service work.

## Quebec complaints handled too slowly

Formal complaints against police in Quebec are handled too slowly and cost tax payers too much money, a government commissioned study said.

The commission said on average, there is a two year delay between laying a complaint against an officer and getting a ruling from the police ethics body. The average stretches to four years if there's an appeal filed on the ruling.

The study, conducted by Claude Corbo, was submitted to Robert Perreault, Quebec's public security minister, in late January.

Perreault is expected to use the study as a basis for reform legislation to be put forward in the spring.

Corbo recommended reorganizing the police ethics authority to give the panel the power to impose fines and to order community work.

He also suggested more officers use a little more conciliation. He noted 70 per cent of complaints against police concern rudeness or abuse of authority.

Corbo said close to half of the \$4.5 million spent annually on handling ethics issues could be saved by implementing the suggested changes.

Corbo, who was handed the assignment on Aug. 16, held meetings with nearly two dozen community, police and other agencies.

## Ruling protects tipsters' identity



The identity of people who supply tips to CrimeStoppers was protected by a ruling made by the Supreme Court of Canada in early February.

In a unanimous decision the high court ruled that police are not required to disclose information they receive from CrimeStoppers.

In a written decision, Justice Beverly McLachlin said protecting information has always been a priority in law.

"The role of informer privilege is of such fundamental importance to the workings of a criminal justice system it cannot be balanced against other interests relating to the administration of justice," the decision stated.

"Once the privilege has been established, neither the police nor the court possesses discretion to abridge it."

Lawyer Adrian Hewitt, a former president of Ottawa CrimeStoppers, said the decision was an important one and could have created problems if it had gone the other way.

The press quoted Hewitt as saying: "We might have been required to give information received from the tipsters which might enable someone to identify who the tipster was. Now we can give our tipsters an assurance their information and their anonymity can be preserved."

The Supreme Court ruling upheld a lower court's decision and ordered a new trial for a Vancouver man who was acquitted in a drug case. Richard Leipter's lawyer had successfully challenged a search warrant that was issued after a tipster called CrimeStoppers.

During the trial his lawyer used the Charter of Rights to argue prosecutors should disclose details of how police obtained the warrant.

Leipter was acquitted on charges of unlawfully trafficking marijuana after the Crown tried to protect the tipster by not calling evidence at the trial.

The Crown appealed to the Greater Vancouver CrimeStoppers Association to intervene. The B.C. Court of Appeal upheld the ruling and ordered a new trial.

## CrimeStopper Facts

CrimeStoppers started in Canada in 1982 and operates in 21 countries around the world.

In Canada, between 1982 and 1995 CrimeStopper has helped solve 96,733 cases, resulted in 58,630 arrests and recovered \$128.2 million worth of stolen property.

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## Chief says officer involved in shooting acted properly



Chief Cousineau

The chief of Ontario's York Region police force said an officer charged with manslaughter in early February was acting lawfully and within his authority when he shot and killed suspected carjacker last June.

Acting Det. Robert Wiche was charged after an investigation into the death of Faraz Suleman, 16, was conducted by the province's Special Investigations Unit.

Suleman, a resident of nearby Markham, was shot while driving a stolen Jeep. His family claims he was in the process of turning himself in.

Witnesses said Wiche shot Suleman after he was hit by the Jeep. Suleman was suspected of committing a number of armed carjackings in the area.

"We take the position that our officer was acting lawfully and within his authority when he used his firearm," Chief Brian Cousineau said in a statement released after the charges were brought against Wiche.

"We stand by and support Acting Det. Wiche and are confident that the justice system will ultimately find he acted appropriately."

Sgt. John Sheldon of the York Region force said Wiche will not be suspended and will continue to act as an investigator.

Suleman's mother, Shaheen Kamadia, said she was overwhelmed by the news that charges had been laid in the case.

Kamadia said she had been talking to police prior to the shooting in an effort to arrange her son's surrender in connection with the carjackings.

Kamadia and the families of six other dark-skinned youths killed by police in the Toronto area since 1991 have publicly alleged that police are biased against minorities.

Clayton Ruby, the lawyer for the Suleman family, complained about the length of time the SIU took to investigate the case.

The SIU is a watch dog agency that investigates all shootings and deaths involving Ontario police officers.

Ruby said most manslaughter charges are laid within 24 hours of a slaying.

The Suleman family filed a formal complaint against the York Region police services board and its chief last October for failing to discipline Wiche.

A civil action claiming wrongful death has also been launched, but will likely be placed on hold until the criminal trial is over, Ruby said.

## Code changes come into force

Bill C-45, which made significant changes to the faint hope clause in the Criminal Code came into affect on Jan. 9.

Section 745.6 of the code allows offenders who have been convicted of murder and have served 15 years of their sentence to have their parole eligibility reviewed.

Bill C-45, which was introduced by Justice Minister Allan Rock and Solicitor General Herb Gray, makes three important changes to section 745.6.

Under the new bill multiple murderers will no longer be allowed to apply for a parole assessment.

In addition, applicants no longer have an automatic right to a jury hearing under the section of the code. All applications will be screened by a superior court judge and



will only proceed to a hearing if the applicants prove that they will have a successful transition from detention to freedom.

The new legislation also demands that juries handling faint hope cases must reach a unanimous decision before an offender's parole eligibility can be shortened.

Under the old legislation, the jury was required to have a two-third majority.

"We are eliminating the provision for the worst offenders," Rock said. "At the same time, we are ensuring that the section 745.6 process is applied sensibly and in a way that reflects public concern, to those who should have access to it.

"These amendments are the result of extensive public discussions. They ensure that section 745.6 will operate in only the most deserving of cases."

## Reserve to be policed by Mounties

The Wagmatcook reserve in Nova Scotia is now officially being policed by the RCMP after the community decided to get rid of a band police force.

The Wagmatcook band council hosted a ceremony in late January marking the opening of a new community police office to be manned by nearby Baddeck RCMP instead of the Unama'ki Tribal Police, based in Eskasoni, Nova Scotia.

"We ... see the community policing office as a way to increase the profile of services in our community," Chief Mary Louise Bernard was quoted as saying.

The chief went on to explain that the Unama'ki force wasn't effective because of a 45-minute drive between reserves.

"We geographically suffered," Bernard was quoted as saying. "And we always had a good relationship with the RCMP."

The deal between the Mounties and Micmac reserve still must be approved by the federal and provincial governments.

The band will operate and maintain the officer while the RCMP will provide the equipment.

The Indian Affairs department has contributed \$25,000.

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## Agencies could report MDs to cops under new law

Doctors, nurses and other health professionals in Ontario suspected of breaking the law might not be protected from police scrutiny any longer.

Privacy rules that prevent governing agencies from reporting practitioners for suspected criminal activity would be scrapped under new legislation introduced by the province in late January.

The bill, introduced by Health Minister Dave Johnson, would let governing bodies like the College of Physicians and Surgeons hand information over to police regarding suspected wrongdoing on the part of care givers. The agencies would be able to report suspected

crimes ranging from billing fraud to patient abuse.

Under current legislation these agencies can only go to police once they have the professional's permission.

Anne Marie Spratt, a Health Ministry spokeswoman was quoted by the press as saying: "There may be a repeat pattern (of criminal behaviour) which the college is concerned about but can't do anything about. We are removing an encumbrance which makes it difficult for them to comply with their obligation to protect public safety."

The bill would cover 23 professions including doctors, opticians, physiotherapists and au-

diologists.

Spratt said the legislation makes it clear that colleges use extreme discretion before releasing any information about a physician.

Police may use search warrants to uncover information, but can only do so if they first know there's a problem, Spratt said.

The bill would also give professional colleges the right to set internal administrative rules with their own bylaws, eliminating 400 government regulations that cover the organization's affairs.

The bill was one of nine released by the provincial government in its effort to reduce red tape.

## Woman charged with possessing child porn

A former employee at a hi-tech firm in Ontario was charged with collecting child pornography from the Internet in late January.

Heidi Wischniwsky, 32, of Gloucester, was charged with possessing and making child pornography.

It's believed to be the first time police in the Ottawa region have charged a woman with this kind of alleged crime, Sgt. Keith Daniels said.

Daniels said the case is rare and police aren't used to dealing with women in this type of crime.

Wischniwsky's lawyer, Ross Stewart, said his client vehemently denies the charges and is look-

ing forward to clearing her name when the case goes to court.

Ottawa-Carleton police went to Gandalf Canada in late January and used a search warrant to seize a computer, 10 boxes filled with roughly 100 floppy disks and 1,000 graphic images.

The company first contacted police in September after an employee discovered the material while cleaning a computer's hard drive, company spokeswoman Wendy Burgess said.

Wischniwsky, a technical writer, has been fired by the company, but Burgess would not comment on the reasons behind her dismissal.

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## Skating-cop on patrol Team makes officers their mentor



Most cops wear shoes or boots while on foot-patrol, but Const. Ron Bell is a little more innovative.

The community foot-patrol officer has decided to strap on his skates and glide along Winnipeg's Red River.

Bell, who began walking along the city's ice trail in mid-January, said he was confronted with people concerned about crime in the area. The citizen's complaints ranged from panhandling drunks to children playing with matches.

Bell thought the best way to stop the small problems from escalating, was to skate the beat on a regular basis.

"When I got down there for the first time I couldn't walk far before people were coming up to me with all kinds of concerns," Bell was quoted as saying.

Taking to the ice on skates and traveling down the river may be an unusual way for an officer to patrol, but police Chief David Cassels said community policing is all about making rules that work for the area.

"If a foot-patrol officer wants to ride a horse, or a skateboard, or be on skates, it's fine by me if it's what he thinks is required to help solve the problems in his community," the local press quoted Cassels as saying.

In the wake of the highly publicized conviction of coach Graham James, the major junior hockey team in Owen Sound, Ont., has appointed a police officer to act as a mentor for its players.

Al Hay a community officer with the Owen Sound police force has agreed to be a surrogate uncle for members of the Owen Sound Platers, Ray McKelvie, the team's director of hockey operations, said in late January.

Any player who feels he's suffered physical, sexual, or psychological abuse can contact Hay, McKelvie said.

Hay will be there to listen whether the abuse is instigated by a team official or an individual

outside of the sport.

Hay said he will act as an advisor, not an investigator. He will be someone the boys can turn to and express any concerns or doubts that they may have.

Graham James was sentenced to a 3-year prison term in early January, after pleading guilty to sexually assaulting two former members of the Western Hockey League's Swift Current Broncos.

Hay said he knows the Platers want to avoid a situation like the one in Swift Current.

"I just want to make sure that the players know that there is somebody there for them," the local press quoted Hay as saying.

## Harassment report made public

The lawyer representing eight women working at the Moncton Police Force voiced her outrage over the release of a confidential report into sexual harassment complaints made by her clients.

Kathleen Wingate said her clients have been further victimized by the publication of the report.

Details of the report were carried in a New Brunswick newspaper in late January.

Wingate said she has already contacted the city's solicitor and demanded that a full investigation be launched.

The New Brunswick Human Rights Com-

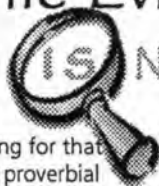
mission had investigated complaints against two male officers.

The report was completed by the commission, but a ruling had not been made when the contents were published.

The 136-page report outlines each of the interviews conducted during the investigation and includes written statements from people who decided to submit them.

Wingate said her clients are worried about repercussions, especially for the people who were not involved in the case but supplied statements in support of the women.

## When The Evidence . . . IS Not Evident



Sometimes, searching for that vital piece of evidence can be like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack.

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# CRIMINALLY FUNNY

Humourous tales of laughable oddities from both sides of the thin blue line



## Officer dogs footsteps of burglars

Reprinted with permission from: Patrick Capps of The Brandon Sun

Two pairs of frosty footprints helped a persistent police officer track down burglars after they broke into a First Street service station on Saturday morning.

Police responded to the burglary complaint called in by a Shell Circle K employee just before 7 a.m. Someone had broken into the business through a window and stolen a small quantity of tobacco products.

The investigating officer noticed footprints leading from the store and followed them down First Street to a scrap iron business on Pacific Avenue where police allege the two got a metal pipe.

The officer again followed the same set of footprints back to the store, then downtown and finally to a residence on the 1300 block of Eighth Street.

Two men were arrested at the home and 10 pouches of stolen tobacco were seized.

"He followed the footprints right to the doorstep," Brandon Police Service Sgt. Blair Cairns said.

The investigation lasted four hours, during most of which the officer spent tracking footprints the suspects left behind on a light layer of frost on the streets.

"It was quite an investigation. (The officer) said if they hadn't been walking on the street all the way we never would have caught them."

Carins said the officer has applied to become a police dog handler, and that was the source of a few jokes around the station afterwards.

"We told him he doesn't need a dog."

He followed the footprints right to the doorstep... It was quite an investigation. (The officer) said if they hadn't been walking on the street all the way we would never have caught them."

- Sgt. Blair Cairns

## Drive-through offered Happy Meal high

Marijuana was one item being sold - but left off the menu - at a MacDonald's restaurant in Monroe, Conn., police said.

According to authorities, Mence Powell, an employee at the restaurant, sold the drug through the drive-through window in Happy Meals.

Police said Powell, 19, sold a burger, french fries, a pop and side order of pot to undercover officers on five occasions.

Powell was arrested at his home in late January.

Capt. Daniel Wall said he doesn't know how the man could believe he wouldn't get caught selling the drugs in such a manner.

Powell would arrange the deal before going to work, then have the customer come and pick up their special order from the window, police said.

## Out of the vent, into the slammer

A Kitchener, Ont., man accused of trying to steal the collection box from a church was apprehended by police after he became stuck in a roof vent.

The stranded suspect, who was trapped out in the cold for about an hour, was most likely praying for help when officers discovered him, police said.

Staff Sgt. Randy Close said the man could have frozen to death if he had not been found.

Officers arrested a 25-year-old man outside the church before they spotted the second man.

Police first noticed his feet sticking out of the cane-shaped vent.

It took an hour to free him. The money was discovered inside the vent.

## In loo of a courtroom

On occasion a change of venue is a necessary and practical aspect of our legal system - but at other times it's even out of the court's control.

Such was the case at the Chilliwack courthouse recently where overcrowding forced a B.C. Supreme Court judge to hear submissions in the men's washroom at a local community centre.

Due to a shortage of available space, jury selection was moved from the court house to a nearby community centre.

But when the judge needed to hear submissions privately, the only available room was a small change area in the men's washroom.

When required, the judge, lawyers and court staff crowded into the room while lawyers presented their arguments.

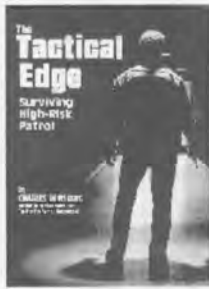
"I've prosecuted in some pretty adverse conditions, but I've never prosecuted in a bathroom before," Crown counsel Henry Waldock was quoted as saying.

## Murph's World

By Steffon Sepa



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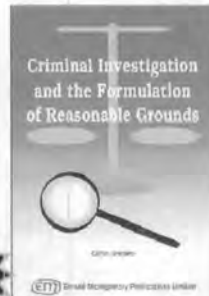
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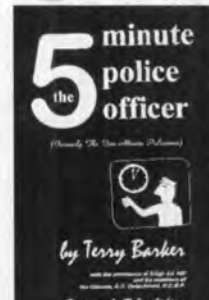
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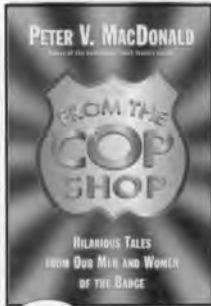


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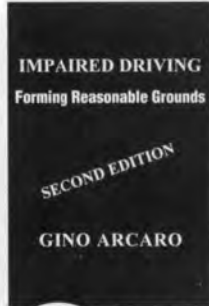


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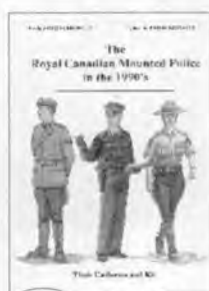


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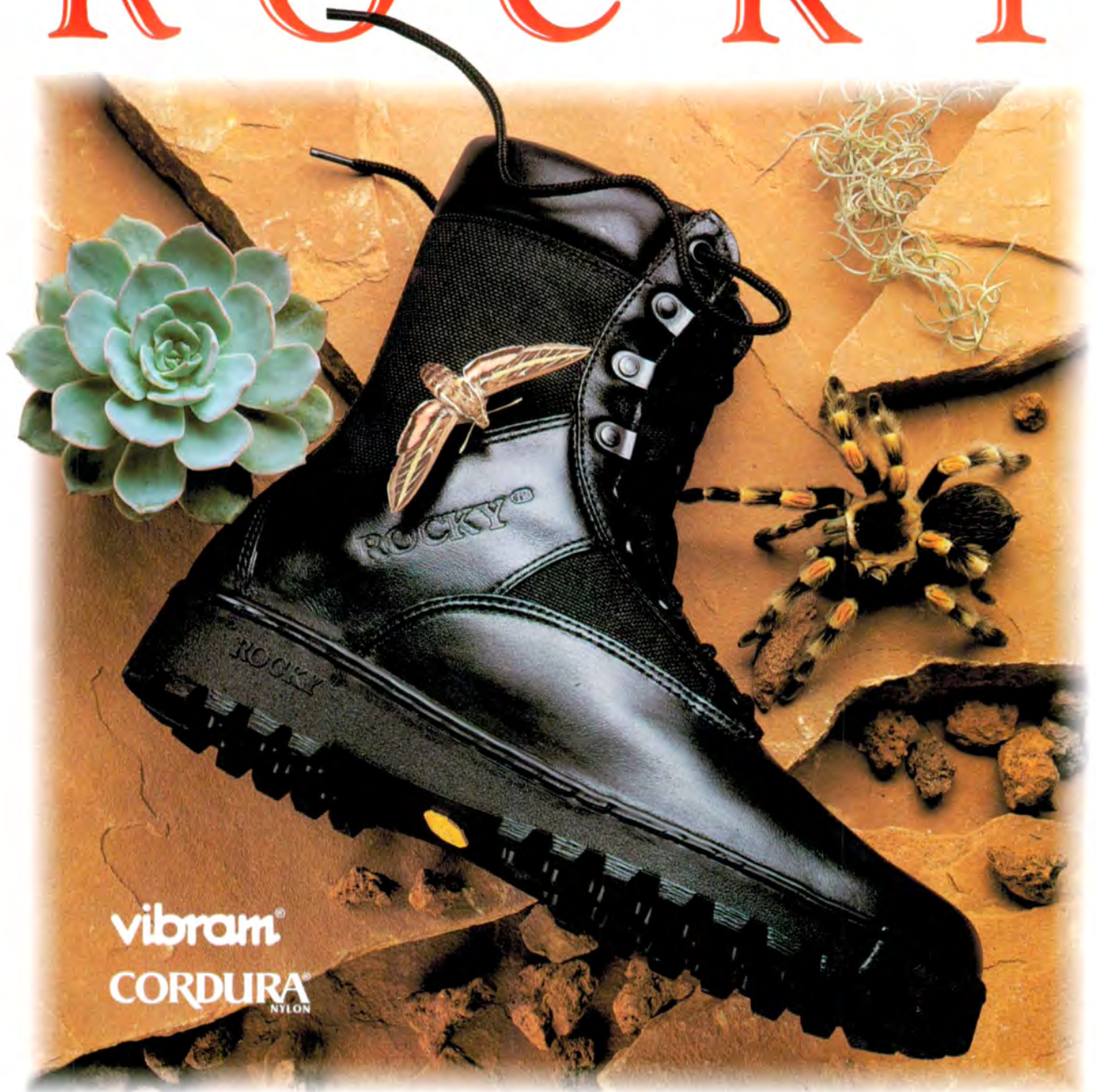
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