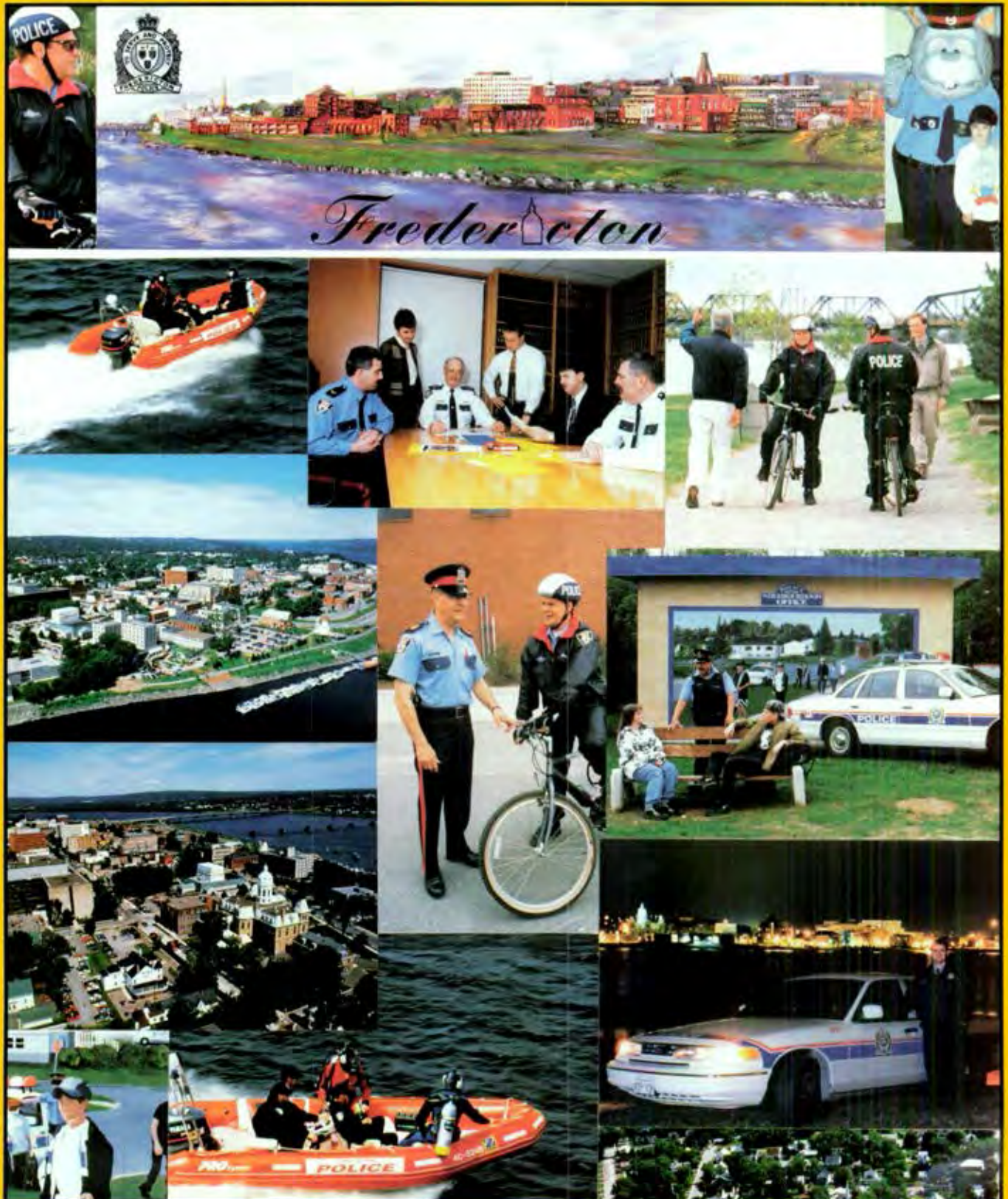



# BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

August-September 1997







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Volume 9 Number 7  
August/September 1997

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## Inside this edition

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Publisher's Commentary   | 4      |
| Letters to the editor  | 5      |
| The Clipboard  | 6      |
| <b>Policing in the City of Stately Elms</b>                                | 7      |
| <i>Fredericton Police Department adapts to changing community needs</i>    |        |
| <b>Fredericton, Growth from Loyalist roots</b>                             | 9      |
| <i>A brief history</i>   |        |
| <b>Setting the standards</b>   | 10     |
| <i>New Brunswick sets new guidelines for all facets of police work</i>     |        |
| <b>Kids, Cops, Business and Community</b>                                  | 12     |
| <i>Police and students form partnership to survey Canada's newest city</i> |        |
| <b>ViCLAS, Crimes Linkage Analysis</b>                                     | 14     |
| <b>Surveillance</b>  | 16     |
| <i>A few tactics and considerations agencies should employ</i>             |        |
| <b>Moving forward together</b>   | 18     |
| <i>Managing change in Saint John, New Brunswick</i>                        |        |
| <b>Justice Spending in Canada</b>  | 25     |
| <b>The 19th Shot Show-Las Vegas 1997</b>                                   | 26     |
| <i>Bill Sapiro reviews new products</i>                                    |        |
| <b>CACP Conference Trade Show</b>  | 28     |
| <b>How the Law Applies to Firearms</b>                                     | 30     |
| <i>Answers to questions about new firearms regulations</i>                 |        |
| <b>Industry Platform</b>   | 34, 43 |
| <b>Technology-Tom Rataj</b>  | 38     |
| <b>Product News</b>  | 42     |
| <b>Case Law</b>  | 44     |
| <b>Classified</b>  | 46     |
| <b>Ten Seven - Law Enforcement News</b>                                    | 47     |
| <b>Criminally Funny</b>  | 54     |

## List of Advertisers

|                              |    |                                      |       |
|------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Advanced Workplace Solutions | 45 | Hartt Boot & Shoe                    | 45    |
| All-Night Vision Systems     | 50 | Heli-North Aviation                  | 7     |
| Alloy Welding                | 25 | Helix Biotech                        | 46    |
| Artcal Graphics              | 10 | Highpoint Security Technologies Inc. | 27    |
| ATI Canada                   | 23 | ITS Canada                           | 34    |
| Atlantic Police & Security   | 35 | MD Charlton                          | 43    |
| Barrday Inc.                 | 4  | Nicholls Distributors Inc.           | 39    |
| Beretta                      | 33 | Nine One One Outerwear               | 44    |
| Best Glove Manufacturing     | 8  | Northern Plains Leather              | 15    |
| BIT Integration Technology   | 19 | Pacific Body Armour                  | 17,53 |
| Bushnell Sports Optics       | 15 | Pads Fitness Supplies                | 31    |
| Canada Law Book              | 11 | Pelican Products                     | 30    |
| Canadian Body Armour         | 21 | Pride in Service                     | 41    |
| Canadian Helicopters         | 2  | Priority I Emergency Products        | 45    |
| Centurion Police Supply      | 51 | Pro Carry Systems                    | 23,46 |
| City of Orillia              | 42 | Rocky Shoes & Boots                  | 56    |
| CALEA                        | 41 | Setina Manufacturing                 | 20    |
| Dalhousie University         | 27 | Smith & Wesson                       | 49    |
| DavTech                      | 31 | Southwest University                 | 46    |
| DKW Systems                  | 35 | Spectra Communications               | 19    |
| Engineering Dynamics         | 39 | Stratton Hats Inc.                   | 5     |
| Ericsson Canada              | 24 | Sturm Ruger                          | 40    |
| Eurocopter Canada Limited    | 13 | Tetragon Tasse                       | 26    |
| Flex-O-Lite                  | 13 | Tricia Rudy Enterprises              | 42    |
| Geomatics International      | 34 | Underwood Shoes                      | 18    |
| Glock                        | 52 | Winchester                           | 36    |

# BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine August / September 1997



"Policing in the city of stately elms!" This subtitle underscores the cover story and the featured article for our August/September edition about the Fredericton Police. As this year's host to the 92nd annual conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police the organizing committee has worked diligently to ensure the success of the event. It is fitting to recognize their efforts with this cover collage of the Fredericton police and their community.

Central to any effort of this nature is an organizing team. Some members of this team shown on the cover (center picture) are (L to R) Cpl. Danny Copp, Cst. Kathy Phillips, Chief G.M. Carlisle, Cst. Roger Shannon, Sgt. Tim Kelly and Insp. Eric Fiander.

Scott Radford, who was in charge of print, signage and translation, authored the article on page 7 which outlines the city of Fredericton and its police authority. We are certain that this article will encourage you to attend this beautiful city. Given the dedication and hard work of the people behind the scenes we are certain that this event will be successful and rewarding to all attendees.





## Sharing costs and responsibilities in fraud examinations

by Morley Lyburner

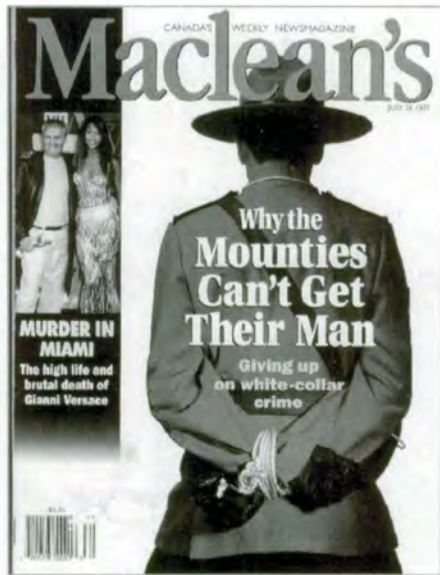
The July 28th edition of Maclean's magazine certainly got my attention. "Why the Mounties Can't Get Their Man" was the blazing headline which accompanied the subtitle, "Giving up on white collar crime."

Given my editorial on "Yellow Journalism" in the last edition of *Blue Line* I thought I had better investigate further. It is one thing for a bottom dwelling publication to resort to cop bashing but it is quite another for a "flagship" publication like Maclean's to delve into the same depths to stir up mud. When I finally read the entire piece I realized that this story was not the deep yellow I had expected. It was more in the line of a pastel colour bordering on beige.

The cover story, in a nut shell, was critical of the RCMP's apparent lack of interest in pursuing frauds committed against large corporations. However while doing so the author, Paul Palango, dragged out an army of skeletons which have certainly received enough publicity and not really to the point being made.

I once had "a cup of coffee" in a major fraud squad and with my brief insight I have to agree with the RCMP position.

The unfortunate part of building up an image such as the RCMP's is that eventually someone is going to be disappointed when po-



lice have to admit that there is a limit to what can be done to help them.

For many years Canadian high finance and big corporate entities have felt a false sense of security created by a police adoring public. In far too many instances corporations have not even taken the common sense approach to pro-

tecting themselves against being defrauded. Other companies around the world have instituted internal safety mechanisms as a matter of course while their Canadian counterparts simply have not.

I like the approach taken by the RCMP and many other police agencies. Simply put I do not believe the public purse should be rifled by large corporate entities who find they have been defrauded. In a large number of cases it is a simple matter of carelessness in self defence on the part of the organization. A major fraud investigation can cost the taxpayers many millions of dollars to investigate and prosecute. And the real "Catch-22" arises when the courts hand down a jail term, whether it be long or short, and the miscreant is given a room and three squares a day and once again on the public purse.

I see no problem with the incidents being registered with the police for future reference. But the companies should be advised to hire their own investigation specialists (see sidebar story) and then bring the finished investigation to the police for recording and review. At that point a decision should be made whether the case will be prosecuted publicly or privately, that means if the taxpayer should foot the bill for the company.



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It is important that the police be the repository of the records. It is in this manner they can fulfil their mandate to prevent crime by monitoring where and by what means it is being committed. But in the murky, grey world of fraud it is too easy for a corporation to simply use alternative means of clearing up a messy case. Forced resignations simply move a problem to another unsuspecting company and a person with criminal intent can go on for many years with no police record.

The old adage of being a "jack of all trades and a master of none" certainly fits the perception of the force today. There is no doubt that the RCMP is in need of stepping back and redefining many of the tasks it now performs. But the indicators presented by the Maclean's article suggests the RCMP are indeed re-evaluating their tasks and responsibilities and in fact makes the foundation of the story rather shaky and rather redundant.

This problem of self evaluation is a need that is not just required by the RCMP alone. There are many agencies across the country who simply do not have the resources to chase down every miscreant brought to its attention. The best that can be hoped for is that some semblance of order be maintained with the resources supplied.

The best advice for many agencies is to have a list of specialized fraud examining companies on hand. When a complaint is received it should be a simple matter of discussing with the company the realities of fiscal responsibilities and then negotiate a cost sharing approach to the investigation. Corporate assistance in financing the investigation and the police assistance at prosecution could produce some very rewarding results. In some cases it could be a simple matter of cost sharing to get cost recovery which results in crime prevention and crime reduction. Hey we can all win with that formula!



lost a valuable member. He will be missed.  
On behalf of Central Region I would like

On June 4, 1997 the Central Region of the Ontario Provincial Police buried one of our officer's after he was ruthlessly gunned down on May 31, 1997. Thomas Coffin was an excellent representative of the OPP and the policing profession and we have

to thank the many police officers and civilian personnel who were in attendance to say goodbye and pay their respect to Tom and his family, that day. The numbers spoke to the caring and loyal nature of our profession.

Thank you again from the Ontario Provincial Police.

**J.W. Hutton**  
Chief Superintendent  
Central Region  
Ontario Provincial Police

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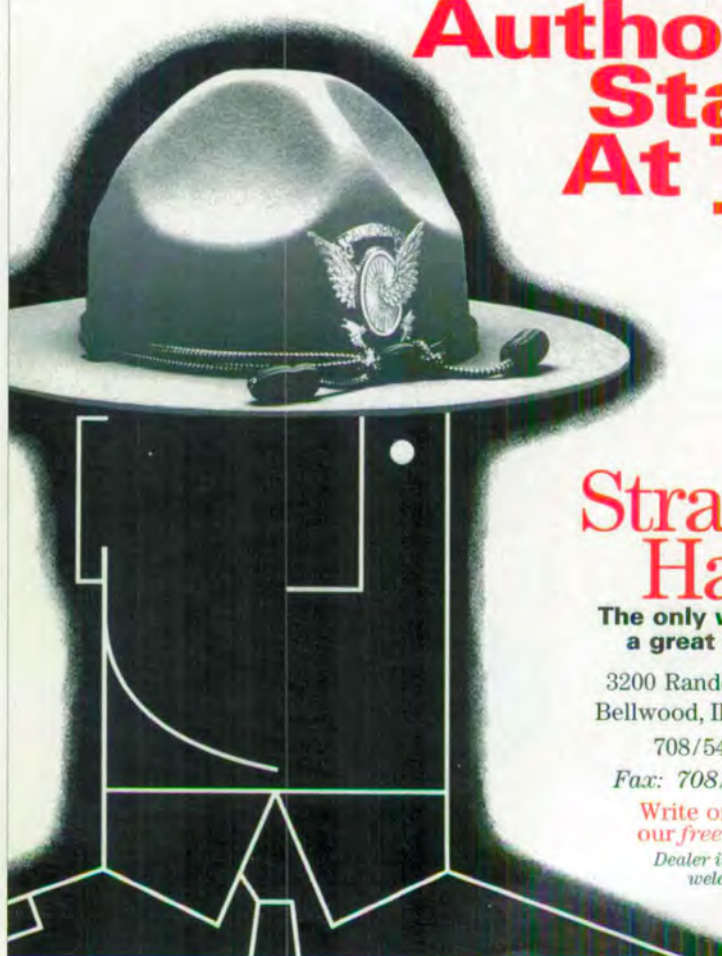
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**Leida Commercial Crime Consultants**  
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# The Clipboard

**New Look:** The Ontario Provincial Police introduced their new general service head gear on May 26.

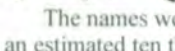


Members of the service will now wear a dark blue, all-around wide brim hat.

The move to the wide brim hat was made in an effort to better protect officers from the sun's harmful effects.

"The wide brim hat will provide better protection for our officers and will be a recognized symbol of authority and public safety," Commissioner Thomas O'Grady said.

**Foal's Named:** Pulsar, Patrol, Pichou and Pacer were the names chosen for the RCMP's newest four-legged recruits.

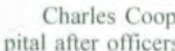


The names were chosen from an estimated ten thousand entries submitted by children from across Canada in the RCMP's Name the Foal Contest.

"I knew the Name the Foal Contest was popular, but the response we received this year was well beyond my expectations," Commissioner Phil Murray said in a written statement.

All names submitted had to start with the letter "P" and could be no longer than six letters.

**Cleared:** The Special Investigations Unit cleared the Ottawa-Carleton police of any wrong doing in the death of a man shot with a beanbag gun.



Charles Cooper died in hospital after officers shot him with the non-lethal device.

One of the two rounds fired at Cooper entered his body and punctured his lung.

Police operated the weapon in the same manner which they had been instructed to and there was no criminal intent on their part, Special Investigations Unit head Andre Marin said.

**Not Guilty:** Thomas Halladay, chief of the Perth, Ont., police service, was cleared of a number of sex-related charges in June.



Halladay's daughter claimed that she and another woman had been sexually assaulted by the chief over a 16-year period starting in 1963.

However, a jury cleared Halladay of charges of indecent assault, buggery, gross indecency and incest.

Halladay, who has been suspended since 1993, when the charges were laid, said he plans to resume his policing duties.

**New Deal:** Police in Moncton, N.B., have agreed to a five-year contract with the city.



However, despite the deal the province is planning to terminate the Moncton force along with the one in nearby Dieppe, before bringing in the RCMP.

Leopold Belliveau, mayor of Moncton, said he hopes the new deal with the local force will help convince the province to abandon plans to implement the RCMP.

**Free Phone:** Victims of stalking and other forms of abuse in Manitoba will be issued free cellular phones under a pilot project announced in late June.

The pre-programmed phones will allow victims to call police for assistance by pressing a single button.

The project is the result of a partnership between the Manitoba government and Manitoba Telecom Services.

**Charged:** A manslaughter charge was laid against a Toronto constable in late June.



Richard Shank was charged in relation to the shooting death of Hugh Dawson, 31.

Dawson was fatally wounded after seven drug squad officers

surrounded his car during a bust in March.

Harry Black, Shank's lawyer, issued a statement saying his client did nothing wrong.

**Cleared:** A Brantford, Ont., police officer was cleared of criminal wrongdoing in late June, in relation to a shooting.



Ontario's Special Investigation Unit said Const. Joseph Naigle was justified in shooting an armed suspect.

Naigle had confronted two men, armed with knives, who were fighting in a home.

One man allegedly held his knife to the throat of the other. Naigle said he shot the man after he refused to drop the weapon.

The man received a wound to the abdomen.

**Bring it Back:** Delegates attending the 46th annual Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police conference in London, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the reinstatement of photo radar.



Kevin McAlpine, chief of the Peterborough police, presented the resolution to the 200 delegates who attended the conference in late June.

Traffic collisions have killed over 179,000 people in Canada in the second half of the century, McAlpine said.

Ontario's Conservative government axed photo radar when it came into power two years ago and has also refused to allow municipalities to use cameras to catch drivers who run red lights at intersections.

**Received:** Thanks to a caring constable a 6,800-kilogram shipment of medical supplies, clothing and toys collected from RCMP detachments across Manitoba arrived in Haiti in early July.



The shipment was part of Toys for Haiti, a goodwill project created by RCMP Const. Francois Henri.

The payload was flown out of CFB Trenton and will be distrib-

uted by the Canadian branch of the United Nations in Haiti and Canadian CIVPOL members.

Henri estimated that 1,500 children would benefit from the project.

**Approved:** After a year of debate, the city of Winnipeg voted in favour of issuing pepper spray to its 14 parks police officers.

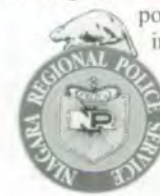


The pepper spray issue was sparked by an incident last year in which a park officer was attacked by a woman with a knife.

The officers told city hall they needed protection other than the baton they also carry.

"Ninety-nine per cent of the people in the park are fabulous people," the media quoted Gary Dempster, supervisor of parks police as saying. "We get hired for the other one per cent."

**Charged:** A Niagara Regional police officer is facing seven charges in connection with a series of bank robberies in the Toronto area.



Const. Richard Owens, 34, and three other men were arrested in early July, following an investigation.

They are facing two charges of robbery, four of attempted robbery and one of conspiracy to commit robbery.

Owens was released on \$200,000 bail.

**Terminated:** A Thunder Bay, Ont., police officer was dismissed from the local force in mid-July for professional misconduct.



In May, Const. Al Simmons, a 15-year veteran, was convicted of neglecting his duty and committing discreditable conduct.

Testimony at the trial showed Simmons left his beat and drove around the home of Jodi and David Olson 54 times in three days in 1996.

Simmons' lawyer called the dismissal severe.



# Policing in the City of Stately Elms

## The Fredericton Police Force hosts Canada's top cops

by Scott Radford



Although the Force consists of less than 100 officers, it boasts a wide range of expertise and is constantly adapting to meet the changing needs of the community which it serves.

The Force has been community oriented since its formation in 1851 and, aided by technology, continues to operate at the community level from storefront and neighbourhood offices situated in eight locations throughout the City. As well as this community approach to policing, it maintains a dedicated Force which deals with all situations that arise in the beautiful City of Stately Elms.

In 1985 the Fredericton Police Force took the first step in the move towards community policing when it opened the first of two storefront operations in low-rental housing areas. The City purchased a 32-foot motor home that served as a mobile community office. The vehicle has not only served in this capacity, it has also been used successfully as a command vehicle in major investigations. Four members were attached to this unit and their purpose was to serve each ward prior to the Neighbourhood Officer being deployed permanently.

The initial storefront operations were so successful that the department embarked upon another initiative which aimed to cover the entire City in a community policing approach. Presently, the Community Based Section consists of 22 officers located in 8 community offices and includes the Saint Mary's First Nations Reserve located within city limits, as well as the Fredericton High School, which is the largest high school in the British Commonwealth.

The goal of the mobile community office and the satellite community offices is to tackle police work from a problem-oriented approach. The police are more visible and, by their very presence, abet in breaking the cycle of crime.

As well as a highly visible mobile policing model, the Department has undertaken a return to foot and bicycle patrols. All of these initiatives are aimed at making the police more visible and more accessible. The paradigm shift to the community based policing model is now in the final stages for the entire Force.

There have been many initiatives undertaken by the Department, all of which have been received favourably by the community. These initiatives have been oriented towards the issue of improving safety and the relationship between the police and the residents of the City.

In 1994 the Department introduced its "A Life is on the Line" campaign to deal with the issue of pedestrian safety at marked crosswalks. The Force has been involved with Fredericton High School's *Safe Grad Program* since its in-



ception twelve years ago and recently received an award for this participation.

Recently the Fredericton Police has also been a major player in the Fredericton High School's *Teens Against Drunk Driving* (TADD) program for the last seven years. In 1994 the Police Force was a co-sponsor of a national conference for TADD; this was the first time the conference had been held east of Montreal. Each year the department sponsors a student from the Fredericton High School to attend the national conference.

Every holiday season there is a joint venture called the *Christmas Card Campaign* in which the police and high school students participate in a campaign of spot checks to raise awareness of the use of seatbelts as well as the hazards of drinking and driving. This was a local initiative which was quickly adopted as a province wide campaign.

The City of Fredericton is bisected by the Saint John River and encompasses many of the tributaries that feed this major river. In the summer months the river is a hub of activity and the marine unit, which was set up 15 years ago, is a vital part of the Force's patrolling activities. This unit is available 24 hours a day and undertakes enforcement in areas such as reckless boating and ensuring that proper equipment is being carried at all times.

Fredericton is also unique in that we are the only city in the Province with a municipal underwater recovery team. Paired with the marine patrol boat, which can act as a dive platform, the team is equipped with state-of-the-art equipment such as a scuba phone, air filled dive suits and an underwater camera. The five member team can be ready and on the water in thirty minutes and has been recognized throughout the Province for its professionalism and training.

The Department also has an accident reconstruction team. This two member team, both of whom have attended level 4 training courses, uses computer reconstruction software to rebuild any accident scene they encounter. Both members

have been declared as expert witnesses in court.

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) is one of two municipal teams in the Province of New Brunswick. This ten member team can be mobilized quickly into any high risk, hostage or barricade situation. The team maintains an array of up-to-date equipment and is regularly testing weaponry for the whole Police Force. This team trains at least once a month, occasionally in conjunction with the military at CFB Gagetown and the RCMP ERT team.

The Fredericton Criminal Investigation Division is a 30 member unit encompassing all major crime units including drug section, forensics, polygraph, victim witness, family services, and intelligence section. This unit has had a high success rate with all of its major cases. Members in this Division have undergone a high level of training with either the Atlantic Police Academy, Canadian Police College or institutions such as the Aylmer Police College in Ontario. As well as this training, the Division is constantly undergoing training with the RCMP "J" Division located in Fredericton, particularly in the fields of forensics and major crime scene management.

The three man drug enforcement unit has joined with both the RCMP and the Military Police to form a joint forces unit, which has resulted in several major drug seizures. Keeping abreast of technology, the Division has acquired state-of-the-art equipment such as an ID Illumilight system, computer linked polygraph and a fully equipped identification van.

### **The CACP Challenge**

The Fredericton Police Department is pleased to host the *92nd Annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference*. It is one of the smallest agencies ever to host a national conference of this nature.

The response from exhibitors for the conference has been overwhelming. There are a total of 132 exhibitor booths, all within easy reach of many of the conference functions, and at publication date the booth space is nearly full.



As well as filling the main exhibition area, there will be several outdoor exhibits including a helicopter and an air boat. These exhibits will be on the same grounds as the main exhibition space, allowing more delegates to have a chance to examine this equipment.

As well as an immediate display of the latest in technology, a World Wide Web site has been set up at which potential visitors and members of other Forces can browse through the program itinerary, see a list of exhibitors and the floor layout, and find out a little bit about the City of Fredericton. Visit our site at <http://www.brunswickMicro.nb.ca/~97caep/>. The communications accessibility and link up with the internet will be continued during the conference as each delegate will receive, prior to the conference, a mailbox address where they can receive messages from their Departments or their family. Each booth will also be supplied with an internet hook-up as requested.

#### Speakers and activities abound

Early in the year, 900 packages were sent to potential delegates across the country encouraging them to attend. The package included abstracts of the conference's keynote speakers and topics. One such speaker is Dr. Henry Lee, a crime scene specialist and a pioneer in the study of blood spatter who has also written a number of books on crime scene management. Also, Dr. Terrance Owen, the president of Helix Biotech in Richmond BC, will speak on the advantages to police forces in utilizing private DNA testing services.

Some of the other topics covered in the con-

ference are Criminal Profiling, Forensic Labs, DNA Data Banking, advances in Commercial Crime, the Role of the Psychiatrist in Managing Hostage Barricaded Person Incidents, Major Case Management and Advances in Police Identification including computer enhancement and video images. Also included in this package was a short video presentation on the City of Fredericton and the Conference.

As an added bonus we have put together an extra day activity itinerary that promises to be enjoyable for delegates, companions and youth alike. The HMCS Fredericton, one of the newest Canadian Frigates and also the City's namesake, will be in the port city of Saint John, a short drive away, and the crew of the vessel have invited delegates and their families on board for a cruise into the Bay of Fundy. On the trip, the RCMP Emergency Response Team will do a demonstration of their boarding techniques. Following the cruise the Saint John Police Force will be hosting delegates for a luncheon. And, due to the generosity of corporate sponsors and the Saint John Police Force this extra day of activities is free for delegates and their families!

The committee is working hard and anxiously awaiting the arrival of all delegates and exhibitors. The conference is shaping up to be a big success, with overwhelming participation.

Come to Fredericton, the *City of Stately Elms*, for a taste of Maritime hospitality and a succulent array of lobster, mussels, seafood chowder, and traditional fare for the less adventurous.

*We hope to see you at the Conference!*



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# Fredericton - Growth from Loyalist roots

**Fredericton, NB, City,** pop 43,723 (1981c), inc 1848, provincial capital, is located in central New Brunswick, just below the head of tide on the *Saint John R*, 135 km inland from the *Bay of Fundy*.

**Settlement** The founding of Frederick's Town between 1783 and 1785 was inextricably inter-woven with the attempts of the *Loyalists* and their sympathizers to create a new province and a "haven for the King's friends" in British North America. Carefully planned ahead of any permanent settlement, Fredericton (named after Prince Frederick of Osnaburg) was to be their capital and the centrepiece of their new society. Besides assuming the seat of government with the creation of *New Brunswick* in 1784, Fredericton was to become a British military headquarters, a centre of education and culture, and a stronghold for the Anglican Church. The capital was to take on an appropriately 'aristocratic flavour' in contrast to the fledgling commercial entry port of *Saint John*, already distastefully dominated by "men in trade."

Prior to the arrival of the Loyalists, both the advantages and disadvantages of the future site of Frederick's Town had been realized by Indians and Acadians. The *Maliseet* recognized the value of the scenic alluvial plain that had formed at this central, inland river junction. It marked the terminus of an important portage route from the *Miramichi River* and for several generations was the site of *Maliseet* camps and a burial ground. The strategic advantages of *St Anne's Point* (as it became known) were not fully recognized, however until 1691 when Gov. Joseph Robinau de Viliebon decided to establish the capital of *Acadia* at the mouth of the *Nashwaak River*, opposite the alluvial plain. The site afforded a fine deep water anchorage on the main artery into the region, and it could be defended more easily from the attacks of the British or New Englanders than a location closer to the *Bay of Fundy*. Yet by 1698 de Villebon abandoned *Fort Nachouac*. Eminently secure in wartime, in times of peace the site was too isolated from the main routes of trade, commerce and communication to do well economically. In the 1730s Acadian farmers established a settlement on the rich soils of the plain at *St Anne's*; but less than 20 years later they were described as exceeding poor and had become "half savage from neglect. The final remnants of the settlement were violently swept aside in 1759 as part of the British Conquest of Canada, clearing the way for the Loyalists and their design.

**Development** In the 200 years following 1783, Fredericton unfolded very much as its founders had hoped. In addition to its role as provincial capital, it became the shire town of *York County* (1785). Substantial pieces of land on the town plot were set aside for government, for a university, for the Anglican Church and for the military. The university was chartered as the Anglican King's College and began to grow 'Up the Hill,' especially after the construction of a fine stone building in 1828. Equally grand stone barracks and a military compound grew up in the centre of the town, and Bishop John Medley's selection of the community as the site for *Christ Church* in the newly created Anglican see of NB in 1845 was directly responsible for the elevation of Fredericton to city status in 1848, despite its meagre population of 4,400.

A magnificent cathedral was constructed



View of Fredericton from River(1830)

from 1846 to 1853, close to the government buildings and the university. In time, modifications were made to the Loyalist design. King's College was reorganized into the nondenominational *University of New Brunswick* in 1859, as Methodists and other nonconformists from *Saint John* and all corners of the province assailed Fredericton and its Anglican establishment. The British garrison left in 1869 with the coming of the Canadian Confederation, by which time Irish, Presbyterians and Catholics had altered the demographic and religious base. Lumbering, and to a lesser extent agriculture, plus Fredericton's role as a point of trans shipment between the lower and upper *Saint John River*, brought some prosperity throughout the century.

**Population** The city grew slowly to only 7,117 by 1901. In 1941 it still contained only 10,062 inhabitants. The immigrants brought diversity, divisions and community tensions; an Irish Catholic was killed in 'Orange-Green' riots in 1847, and there were less violent political conflicts between the poorer "Upper Towners" and the more affluent, established "Lower Towners" over townclock, marketplace and wharf sites.

Yet a 'gentlemanlike' atmosphere prevailed in the city. Fredericton's genteel society was responsible for producing such literary figures as *Bliss Carman* and *Sir Charles G.D. Roberts*. In the 20th century, *Max Aitken* donated a fine art gallery (*Beaverbrook Art Gallery*) and a playhouse was built, both in the Lower Town nexus adjacent to the cathedral and provincial assem-

bly.

**Cityscape** A different kind of society emerged on the North side of the river during the 19th century. In 1862 Alexander 'Boss' Gibson began the construction of his industrial empire at *Marysville* with a lumber mill on the *Nashwaak*. Before he was done he had constructed one of the largest cotton mills in Canada (1883-85) and an entire community to go with it. He built brick row houses for his workers, detached homes for management, a boarding house, a company store, a magnificent Methodist church and a railway to *Chatham*. Though Gibson was forced to sell out in 1908 under pressure from a central Canadian cotton consortium that he refused to join, the mill limped on until 1973, and *Marysville* added another very different, industrial working-class community to the Fredericton area.

Overall though, Fredericton continued to be dominated by its government and university functions, and has retained its air of gentility. Industry has come and gone, yet politics and education have expanded substantially since WWII, stimulating the city's largest-ever surge forward in physical and population growth. In the last 30 years it has expanded to an area of 130 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of over 43,000, annexing the north-side communities of *Marysville*, *Devon* and *Nashwaaksis* in the process.

As before, this growth has added further complexities to the city's society and created major tensions over such issues as a highway bridge across the *Saint John River*, largely for the benefit of the people on the North side, which threatened to level half of the gentility's south-side down-town in the process. Still, Fredericton remains much as its founders would have wished: small, intimate and personal, cultured, refined and with an air of prosperity and importance in the midst of a relatively poor province more influenced by "men in trade" and rugged, coarser woodsmen.

Courtesy: The 1997 Canadian Encyclopedia  
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# Setting the standards

by Blair McQuillan

New Brunswick is one province that literally sets the standards when it comes to policing.

In May, the Department of the Solicitor General released a document entitled "New Brunswick Policing Standards," which set guidelines for all facets of police work. The standards were formed in an effort to ensure that all forces across New Brunswick work effectively and provide the same level of service.



Barry

"They will serve as a measure of excellence for municipalities and communities across the province to ensure uniform, high quality, cost-effective policing," New Brunswick Solicitor General Jane Barry said in a written statement.

The need for provincial policing standards was first recognized by University of Toronto Professor Alan Grant, who was commissioned to conduct a policing study which was released in 1992. In his report, which included about 51 recommendations, Grant suggested that New Brunswick oversee the restructuring of its police services.

He also outlined specific areas in which police agencies should be required to reach a minimum level of service, said Mike Quigley, Manager of Municipal Policing for the Department of the Solicitor General.

"Grant made a number of recommendations in terms of specific policing functions," Quigley said. "But we decided to take it one step further" and create standards in as many areas as possible.

In an effort to form a comprehensive and detailed set of standards, a four-member project research and development team was created in April 1993. The members of the team included Quigley, a research and policy analyst with the Solicitor General's Department, an assistant deputy chief with the St. John police, and an inspector with the RCMP.

The four members were selected in an effort to gain input from various police agencies and because of their experience in the law enforcement field, said Quigley, who served as a police officer for 22 years.

By 1995, the team had completed its first draft of the standards and presented it to an advisory committee made up of provincial officials, members of the law enforcement community and branches of various municipal governments.

"An initial draft of the standards was delivered to an advisory committee in December 1995, with a mandate to review and refine the document for final government approval," Barry said.

By the time the standards were released in May 1997, the interested parties had created a 70-chapter document that covered practically every aspect of policing.

In general, the standards cover broad areas such as the responsibilities of the police, personnel administration and operations support. However, these areas are broken down and guidelines have been made for more detailed work including patrol functions, internal complaint resolution, court security and records management.

The document also addresses many of Grant's recommendations, including the development of a system which ranks service calls in terms of priority, the implementation of pro-active programs to deal with crime and the creation of a job classification system.

In addition, the standards provide benefits for officers on an individual basis. The province has outlined standards which require the development of a workplace harassment policy, the creation of career development programs and the establishment of a record system that keeps track of each



**"They will serve as a measure of excellence for municipalities and communities across the province to ensure uniform, high quality, cost-effective policing."**

- Jane Barry  
Solicitor General

member's skills.

The province even adopted Grant's recommendation that policies be created to encourage officers to live within the area their service is responsible for.

While all of New Brunswick's policing standards are mandatory, police services have until 2002 to implement them.

"The standards were officially proclaimed in May of this year," Quigley said. "There is a five year clock ticking during which time police forces will be expected to improve their service delivery to the meet the standards."

However, this doesn't mean that police services and municipalities have to go on a spending spree.

The standards are flexible and allow communities to enter into Mutual Aid Agreements with neighbouring jurisdictions to share specialized services, such as underwater recovery and bomb disposal. These agreements benefit municipalities because they are cost-effective and help to eliminate duplicate services.

Barry said her department will help municipalities throughout the implementation process.

"Money will be earmarked from the Municipal Police Assistance Fund to sponsor various support functions.

"Training on police governance will be provided and other initiatives will include training in community based policing and assistance to help local police agencies adopt the provincial PORS information system."

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The PORS, or Police Operational Reporting System, is a computerized system that is currently being used by 13 of the province's 22 municipal forces.

"Basically it's a full suite of police operational reporting packages," Quigley said. The system covers "incident reporting, shift scheduling, property and exhibits and has computer-aided dispatch as well."

A PORS network is expected to be implemented across the province within the next three years.

The policing services audit branch will also be busy over the next three years, as it will begin to audit police forces this January, in an effort to identify areas where improvements need to be made to meet the standards.

Post audit reviews will also be conducted to ensure that police forces are making progress towards implementing audit report recommendations.

"The policing services audit branch will audit all police forces to determine their current level of service in comparison to the standards," Quigley said. "Subsequently, we will audit them again in year five."

After the post-audits are completed in 2002, the audit branch will begin a process in which police services will be audited every three to five years.

In an effort to help police forces implement policies which satisfy the standards, the province has made plans to create an implementation committee in October.

The committee will be made up of about 20 representatives from the N.B. Association of Chiefs of Police, the RCMP, the N.B. Police Association and interested members of the province's municipal governments.

"They (will be) in place to act as overseers and to be consulted as policy development continues," said Quigley, the departmental chair of the Implementation Committee.

"The Implementation Committee will surface issues and concerns of its own," he added. "We will identify certain issues through our pre-audit and post-audit phases."

Quigley realizes that the standards are far from being finalized. As the government and police agencies work throughout the next five years, they will address new issues as they arise and create standards in areas that may have been overlooked.

"I suspect that this project is one of those living, breathing projects that will go on for a long period of time."

The solicitor general has recognized that a lot of work must be done to implement the standards, but is optimistic that the future of policing in the province will benefit from the initiative.

"Ongoing efforts are showing steady, positive results and New Brunswickers can rest assured that they will continue to enjoy a blend of policing services delivered by both municipal/regional police agencies and through the RCMP provincial contract," Barry said.

"Traditionally, this has provided a good balance which has served communities well. I am confident, with full implementation of the standards, that municipal police agencies will continue to play a vital role in providing high quality, efficient and cost-effective policing well into the next century."

## New legislation brought into force

Changes to the Criminal Code targeting high-risk offenders came into force as of August 1. The new legislation was created in order to keep repeat violent offenders in prison longer and to monitor them more closely once they've been released.

Newly appointed justice minister Anne McLellan praised former justice minister Allan Rock for his involvement in the creation of the new legislation.

"Bill C-55, by cracking down on high-risk offenders, was an important element of my predecessor's efforts to improve the safety of our homes and streets," McLellan was quoted as saying.

The changes include:

- Tougher rules for criminals deemed to be dangerous offenders. Judges can now sentence them to indefinite jail terms.
- Sex offenders can be monitored for up to 10 years after their release from prison.
- Non-violent, first-time offenders will be eligible for day parole sooner.

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# Kids, Cops, Business and Community

## Police and students form partnership to survey Canada's newest city

by Blair McQuillan



Implementing an effective community based policing program is impossible unless the police service knows what the community wants.

This was a fact that the Nova Scotia Department of Justice, the Dartmouth Police Commission and Dartmouth Police Service came to realize in December 1994.

"We were anxious to get rolling on it and we were just a little uncertain as to how to approach it," said Insp. Justin Murray, a former Dartmouth officer who now serves with the Halifax Regional police.

The agencies decided that the only way to provide adequate community based policing services was to find out what the community wanted. As a result of the need to know the community, a partnership between the three agencies, a local high school and a small computer software company was formed and the Kids, Cops, Business and Community program was created.

Kids, Cops, Business and Community, is a survey based program that provides police with an opportunity to gain information regarding the public's opinion on a variety of policing issues, interact positively with the community and increase their visibility in the area being served.

In addition, the program allows kids to apply knowledge gained in the classroom to a real-life situation and conduct work that benefits their academic careers.

The Kids, Cops, Business and Community program began on a small scale in Dartmouth three years ago when the law enforcement agencies approached Prince Andrew High School and asked for their assistance in surveying Dartmouth residents.

"They came to Prince Andrew because our students in urban geography had had a track record for doing some statistical and community related work," said Greg King, who heads the school's social studies department and acts as the research director for the Kids, Cops, Business and Community program.

Before taking on the entire city the partnership chose a test area. The project area, known as "Operation Neighbourhood," represented 17,000 people and 5,000 residences in the former city of Dartmouth.

However, the actual survey couldn't begin until the students completed hands-on work in the classroom, which became known as the "Operation Centre." The students' first task was to create maps of the neighbourhoods where the survey would be conducted. As this was a professional job, the maps had to be based on accepted Urban Geographical guidelines.

The students also had to visit the areas to be surveyed and provide a plan for the actual door-to-door approach. In addition, research into Census Canada statistics and crime statistics had to be completed.

Naturally, the police service was eager to help out in any way it could. Police provided vital information, computer hardware and their time.

"We were able to provide information in



Chief Vince McDonald addresses student management team for an "operation".

terms of crime statistics, the way the city was divided and Census Canada information for research," Murray said. "We also went to the school with the students and spent time with them on the project."

While the urban geography students worked to complete their portion of the project, law students worked with police, members of the public and government departments to create the survey tools. A survey tool consists of the actual survey questionnaire, the data sheets to be used, the computer software for data input and an outline as to how the information will be utilized.

Once the survey tools were selected the computer software company, NBD Communications Inc., incorporated them into a custom made computer program to simplify data entry and analysis.

By May 1995, the first survey project was ready to be conducted. However, before students could hit the streets, the public had to be notified that students would soon be knocking on their door.

Again, the police were prepared to help. "Through the media we provided notification for the people in the area that the students would be going door-to-door," said Murray, the inspector in-charge of support services for the Halifax force. "We did this through radio and the print media."

Police also outfitted students with civilian police service ID badges and transported them to survey areas in police vehicles.

For three nights and one day between May 9 and 11, 1995, students surveyed residents and returned information to the Operation Centre every hour so that it could be entered into the computers.

Every evening, when Operation Neighbourhood ended, police, parents and students took part in a reception at the school held by supporting sponsors.

Once the survey had been completed, stu-

dents spent a month entering data, doing map work, conducting safety audits and preparing analysis.

By mid-June the group submitted their final results, which came in the form of a three volume, 653-page report, to the Dartmouth City Council. The report, which was statistically accurate 19 times out of 20 with a five per cent margin of error, indicated that residents in the test area had more than policing on their minds.

The survey garnered over 125 recommendations in 13 categories for improvements to community safety, services and policing from area residents. Council decided to have the students meet with the heads of the city's government departments to look at individual areas of responsibility and make changes where necessary.

During the time the students presented their work to the Dartmouth council, a greater opportunity began to emerge. Plans to amalgamate Dartmouth, Bedford, Halifax and the surrounding county by April 1, 1996 were announced.

Both the students and police knew the Kids, Cops, Business and Community program could greatly benefit the new city.

"At the time of amalgamation a lot of our policies and programs were absorbed and (Kids, Cops, Business and Community) was one of the programs that the Halifax Regional Police absorbed through the former Dartmouth organization," Murray explains, adding that the program was a perfect fit for the new force.

"Prior to that time, the Halifax police were strongly involved in and one of the country's leaders in community based policing. This program provided up-to-date information in regards to the needs and desires of the people in the community."

So, with the impending amalgamation approaching, everyone went back to work.

Based on the success of one area of 17,000 people, the partnership planned to survey and document the new city of Halifax, which consisted of 350,000 people.



The amalgamated city of Halifax has been broken down into six policing sub-divisions, named A through F. As of late June, 70% of the overall project, or eight of the 11 proposed operations had been completed.

One of the operations to be completed will include a police survey of the members of the Halifax Regional police regarding their opinion on a variety of policing issues. The force also plans to survey new recruits entering the police service.

Murray says the regional police force has already benefitted greatly from the initiative. Police have learned from the surveys that have been completed and look forward to receiving more information from the public in the future.

The police service has gained insight into such matters as by-law enforcement, victim services, police visibility in the community and suggestions regarding the hours in which community police offices should operate.

"One of the main things we learned is that sometimes the priorities of the police weren't the priorities of the community," Murray said.

However, the force is not in a hurry to make any major changes. Police will wait until the project is completed and the information has been compiled before they make any adjustments to the services they provide.

"We're going to wait until we have the whole municipality done and then we'll be able to sit down and look at the big picture," Murray said. "We are going back and auditing our community based policing philosophy and practices once we get everything done."

Murray also stressed that the Kids, Cops, Business and Community program isn't just

about gaining information for police use.

A sound relationship has developed between the youth and police as a result of the program. In addition, police have been able to help the community with problems that aren't exactly police related.

For example, many communities brought concerns regarding the lack of lighting around bus shelters to the attention of the police service.

"It's not really a police problem, but it is a safety issue," Murray said. "So picking up the phone and calling metro transit or the power commission is not a difficult thing for a police officer to do."

The program has been so successful that it was recently recognized by the Conference Board of Canada.

"We were given a national award for partners in education," King said.

The award recognizes innovative partnerships between the private sector, government, the community and schools. The winners are chosen from entries submitted from across Canada.

"It's the only policing project to have ever been chosen," said King.

Both King and Murray expect all current operations to be completed by the end of 1999, if not sooner. However, that doesn't mean that the project is slowing down.

Survey results have been moved on to special high density disks as computer capacity increases and the final results are now available in full colour.

Many of the students have become so familiar with the program that they are able to travel to off-site locations and load computers for government and police agencies.

In January, J.L. Isley High School became the second school to join the project. Plans to bring a third high school on-line within the next year are currently underway, King said.

The program has become so popular that "How-to" kits have been developed to help other cities implement their own Kids, Cops, Business and Community program. Requests for the kits have come from a number of cities and police agencies across Canada and the United States, in addition to locations as far away as Africa.

As for future plans regarding the police service's involvement with the program, Murray remains optimistic and enthusiastic.

"This information should really help us in determining where we are going with community based policing now and in the future," Murray said, adding that the project should become a permanent fixture in the city.

"As time goes on we'll have to go back into the community and see what's changed."

The Kids, Cops, Business and Community program has not only helped the police service in determining future policing projects, but it has also become a community policing program itself, Murray said.

"I would certainly recommend this project not only for the involvement with the youth, but the involvement with the community and the information that will be brought forward as a result of the surveys."

For more information about this program contact Greg King 902-435-8491 & Insp. Justin Murray 902-490-5306.

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# ViCLAS Crimes Linkage Analysis System

By Pat Robinson



"Police officers, have always talked about 'the system' that would track offenders and incidents. That system now exists with ViCLAS. Imagine your case being compared against every other case in the system every time a query is made. It's like having this huge investigative body assigned to every violent crime committed in Canada. As an investigator, I can't imagine not submitting my case and losing the opportunity of this type of scrutiny. As a victim, I would find hope and peace knowing every day people were looking for my attacker. As police officers, can we afford not to utilize this technology?" These are the words of Ontario Provincial Police Detective Sergeant Rob Goodfellow, Manager of the Provincial ViCLAS Centre.

As a result of the report which was published by Justice Archie Campbell, subsequent to the Paul Bernardo case, it will be mandatory for all Police Services in Ontario to submit information to the Provincial ViCLAS Centre, at OPP Headquarters in Orillia beginning February 15, 1997.

ViCLAS was developed over a period of several years by the RCMP, and put into operation nation-wide in 1993 to track violent offences and offenders. The system was made up of the very best aspects of criminal database tracking software which were in use around the world. The Canadian ViCLAS system is so leading-edge, that police in Austria, Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands, and twelve of the U.S. States have adopted it. Unfortunately, in Canada, submission of cases was never made mandatory.

With the new ruling that makes ViCLAS submission of violent crime cases mandatory, the government of Ontario has taken a leap ahead of other provinces in ensuring that everything that can be done to track and solve crimes is being done.

Cases which must be submitted include solved and unsolved murders, attempt murders, manslaughter, unidentified human remains (if foul play is suspected), and all sexual assaults, non-parental abductions and attempts. If you investigate one of the above cases, it is incumbent on you, as the investigator, to make a report to ViCLAS. Investigators at police services face a rather daunting-looking ViCLAS reporting book, which contains two hundred and sixty-four questions in ten categories. The majority are check-box, in order to keep narratives and subjective interpretations of details of crime to a minimum. The book has been carefully designed to enable the analysis of known and established criminal patterns, traits and pathologies. It is of utmost importance that as much of the book is filled out as possible. Investigators at our Service who fill the book out are then required to turn them over to Detective Debbie White of the MCU who is now our ViCLAS liaison officer. The books are then reviewed by Det White, and forwarded to the Provincial ViCLAS Centre. A ViCLAS book must



*Det Debbie Heaton, OPP, Det Herbie Curwain, Durham Regional Police, and Sgt/Det Rob Goodfellow work on a ViCLAS query.*

be submitted within 30 days of the commencement of the investigation, and the ViCLAS Centre has committed to reply to the submitting agency with a report within 30 days of receipt of the book. If potential links are found with cases in other jurisdictions, the involved investigators from all services will be contacted and asked for permission to share facts with each other, then be given the names of their counterparts in other agencies to compare notes on cases. "If one agency has a suspect and another agency has DNA, and the system links the cases, it could form part of the basis for a warrant," explains Det/Sgt Goodfellow. "We are facilitating cooperation and information sharing between agencies to solve cases."

At the Orillia OPP Headquarters, the books are received and all details are data encoded and entered on the ViCLAS database, instantly becoming searchable information. The Province has been divided into four sectors with roughly equivalent violent crime statistics. Each sector has five Crime Analysts assigned. Seven of the Analysts have been seconded from police services around the province. Detective Herbie Curwain represents our service. All Crime Analysts have extensive major crime investigation backgrounds, and have now undergone rigorous training in Behavioural Sciences. The ViCLAS Centre itself, has been placed under the umbrella of the Behavioural Sciences Section of the OPP, under the direction of OPP Inspector Kate Lines, so that they have immediate access to profiling, threat assessment, polygraph and statement analysis.

ViCLAS searches, rather than being the narrow search one might imagine, instead begin as very broad searches. That is, rather than

the Analyst inputting specific details about a case, the search begins as a very general query. This is done so that no possible matches or cross-matches are eliminated in the early stages of the analysis. From a huge base of over 15,000 cases now entered, the search can then be narrowed to zero in on likely matches. There are two areas of results for the Analysts when performing a ViCLAS query. Results can be "no link found", meaning other similar cases have not been found, and "potential link found", meaning that there are aspects of similarity between two or more cases.

Det/Sgt Goodfellow speculates that in the past, ViCLAS submissions could have had an impact in linking cases, which previously would have been thought to be unrelated. Several potential links have already been made since the ViCLAS Centre began backloading cases. The percentage of cases linked compared to the total number of cases in the database is 16.6%. Until the Campbell Report made submission compulsory, the rate of compliance in Ontario was only seven per cent. Since June of 1996, when the OPP Centre began backloading cases, 52 potential links have been identified to date. The system is proving itself every day. The Analysts expect a huge influx of cases in February. There will be training in ViCLAS provided by the Analysts to any department in Ontario which requests it. The training will help investigators and the analysts themselves to identify problem areas within the book, and will also ensure consistency in the completion of the books by the investigators. Det/Sgt Goodfellow believes that if investigators who will be utilizing the books are aware of why it is structured the way it is and ap-





prised of why the information is needed, the understanding will lead to a higher calibre of reports being turned in, which in turn will feed the system with more valuable information. One example he gives is that postal codes are often left out of reports. The postal codes become an important issue when the services of a geographic profiler are being used for profiling locations of suspects. It is important that as many areas in the book are completed as are possible, because it increases the data in the system, which in turn increases the query value of that particular area.

Historically, analysts have found significant information within victim and offender statements due to the fact some of this information is not captured within the book itself. It is highly recommended that these statements be included in any ViCLAS case submissions. Another oft-submitted item that has proven

beneficial in analysis is an offender photo or generated likeness (i.e. composite). It is therefore recommended, that if available, these items be submitted as well.

Presently, half of the eighty people nationally who are working on ViCLAS are stationed in this unit in the OPP. Therefore, they are working closely with RCMP personnel, constantly re-engineering the program. The reporting books are being addressed as the Analysts try to make them more user-friendly for the investigators, and the system itself is always being re-evaluated to make it faster, and better.

ViCLAS is presently a tool to help police agencies focus their investigations. Det/Sgt Goodfellow stresses that there is no "solve" button on the computer that will instantly wrap up an investigation. The system will help to put everyone involved in an investigation "on the same page", let them link up with each other, and possibly help each other to clear up several crimes by having access to shared information, where historically this has not been the case.

Det/Sgt Goodfellow assures the police community that the ViCLAS Centre is committed to integrity and the security of the information, which is provided by officers. The system is built around that integrity.

Any member who would like to know more about ViCLAS should contact Det Herbie Curwain at the OPP ViCLAS Centre in Orillia at 705-329-6493.

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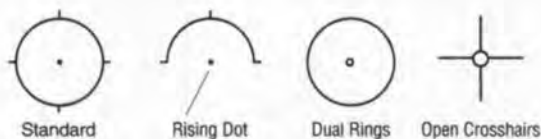


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# SURVEILLANCE

## Part 1

### Surveillance staff development training

by Hal Cunningham  
Surveillance Consultants

*Many times in an officer's career they find themselves in a situation where they must take up observation of someone in a covert manner. This can include something as simple as waiting for a suspect to return home from the scene of a hit & run or a teamed effort to gather evidence over a long period of time. In this series of articles Hal Cunningham will reveal a few tactics and considerations agencies should employ to best utilize such techniques.*

#### Considerations toward candidate selection

Surveillance is a well developed technique of definite do's and don'ts with strict guidelines that should be followed. Careful consideration should be made as to the "in house" training for your personnel in the field of surveillance. Numerous organizations offer no formal training for the new members and are subject to some difficult questions during a hearing of civil liability, should a motor vehicle accident occur during a project.

With over 24 years of police and private investigation experience I can appreciate the manpower and budget constraints imposed when agencies are involved in such projects. It is therefore imperative that your staff development program accommodate your one man, two man and full team surveillance situations.

I've always attempted to learn the most proficient method available and adapt to the situation. It is much easier to lower your expertise for an easy target that is well within your ability, rather than try to increase your ability higher than your trained expertise.

To meet the objective of avoiding detection and obtaining either observations, photographic or video evidence, one must ensure that the principals of surveillance are utilized. Anyone can follow another person but only a trained operative can do it without detection. The art of "shadowing" someone without attracting attention to yourself is seldom obtained without proper training. Too frequently, the untrained or sloppy operative attracts more attention to himself by his cloak and dagger methods of following the target.

The ability to blend in with the surroundings is essential to the operative. You must be able to enter and leave the target's area without anyone knowing you were there. "Shadowing" is exactly that. You are repeating a person's movements behind them in a discrete manner.

As a police or private investigator, your mission is to obtain the evidence you require and leave the scene totally undetected. Unfortunately, anything less can be very detrimental to your project. Due to the fact that surveil-

lance is extremely challenging, I am of the belief that it requires a special type of person and that all people may not be suitable. It demands the best of the best to respond in a team atmosphere. Even if one person surveillance is your intent, all the more reason to demand the operative have special skills. Disastrous results have occurred where average and below average personnel have attempted surveillance under difficult situations.

The ideal operative must possess special characteristics. The ability to be unobtrusive, patient, alert and adaptable is extremely essential. He/she must also be a team player. They must be able to blend into their surroundings in all areas at all times of the day. Their appearance, demeanor, dress, and actions will determine their success.

The ideal operative must appear as average as possible to the man on the street. Your goal is to be someone that no one will notice. A good operative will always assess their performance and look for a better way to perform. There is always a better "eye" to get or a better "con" to play, to get further away or closer, when the time is right.

Operatives should never get too complacent in their duties. There are a lot of people involved in police and private investigations that have learned surveillance either on their own or by someone who "thinks" he knows how it is done. Unless it has been a structured program by a qualified person, then unfortunately others could have learned bad habits by unqualified personnel. A properly structured training program for your staff will be rewarded by professionalism, accountability, and ability to develop your personnel to their maximum efficiency.

#### Surveillance and acting

To be a successful surveillance operator one must be able to blend into your surroundings at all times of the day and night. The ideal operative must appear average and someone that a target would not give a second glance. The most important method in either mobile or foot surveillance is the ability to be an "actor."

The best advice I can give is to study people, pick a part and then play it! The art of acting does not come easy and requires hours of studying the average person on the street, standing at the bus stop, sitting in the restaurant or driving home from work. The macho, bravado male image has to be sacrificed for that "average Wally" appearance. Female operatives must dress down and strive for that "plain Jane" appearance remembering that male targets may be visually attracted to extremely attractive looking women. You're trying to achieve that bland, non descriptive appearance that partially removes your real image and personality transmitted through your body language.

An example is, when I'm stopped beside the target at a traffic light, I ensure that I'm slouched slightly, grasping the steering wheel at 10 and 2, my coat is on during the cold weather outside and either tapping to the mu-

sic or inserting the index finger up to the second knuckle into my right nostril. WHY? Because that's what people do!

By studying people intensely, I've developed several parts and acted them out. If I was not playing the act I've chosen, my body language would telegraph a dangerous unwanted message. I do not want him to think that I am a wheel man with my right palm on top of the wheel, working in the car for the day with my coat off and starched when beside the player acting in an unusual manner. The act has allowed me to get comfortable in case his eyes are studying me and I want to look like the thousands of other average Joes driving home that day.

Do we stop and stare at the person waiting on the street for a bus? Only if they were acting in an unusual manner and drawing attention to themselves would we give it a second glance. I strive to copy their demeanor and play the same part while I'm standing on the street watching the target.

Even if it's only carrying my car keys while I follow him into an apartment building, I'm playing the part of the resident arriving home and that's the part I'm acting out for his and my benefit.

The self confidence in your act, mannerism and ability will give you the confidence to feel like the invisible man that can get close to the target on foot and mobile a dozen times a day. Act out the person at the airport awaiting the arrival of relatives from abroad. My favourite place to study people is the airport terminal. There are hundreds of average people malingering with a purpose and not drawing any attention to themselves. It has given me numerous parts to play on different stages.

Study citizens in restaurants, on subway trains, driving in cars, inside buildings and walking on the street and in malls. Future articles will discuss utilizing props to aid in your act.

Our chosen career allows us to be any citizen we choose, enjoy the opportunity and play an Oscar winning performance while performing our police duties. Create your script and improvise to enjoy the opportunity to act on any stage you choose. Start today to use the streets as your script for the parts to play and the lack of applause or a standing ovation will be your measurement of success. Good luck to all the plain Janes, Wallys and average Joes. With dedication to task, you will enjoy this unique opportunity and the experience will be rewarding.

Hal Cunningham is presently a serving police officer and has a surveillance consulting business which includes teaching his techniques to police officers and private investigators. He has been declared an expert in surveillance and countersurveillance by the courts. Further inquiries relating to surveillance are welcome and Hal can be reached at (905) 272-8502 or (416) 716-3107.



## A hundred years building boots and shoes



The large stone and brick factory on the corner of Fredericton's York and Argyle Streets is shaded by elm trees. It's the home of

Hartt Boot and Shoe Company which has not changed since 1898, nor has the firm's goal for producing its end product - high quality men's footwear.

It was started as a joint enterprise in 1898 by a group of business men "to supply shoes for the local need". The application for incorporation was signed by John Kilburn, Lumberman; Willard Kitchen, Merchant; John Palmer, Tanner; Odubur M. Hartt, Shoe Manufacturer; Edward Moore, Yeoman; Turney W. Whitehead, Land Agent; James S. Neill, Merchant; James W. McCready, Barrister; John Black, Barrister - all of Fredericton; and George Colter, of Keswick, Father of Ashley A. Colter. Each of the initial ten shareholders invested \$10,000. Associated with the firm in the early days was R. Savage, the Father of Lawrence Savage, President of Savage Shoes.

It was when John Reid of Fredericton took over the business with his son Winston Reid that the factory's emphasis swung to high-quality men's shoes.

The Reid family ownership of Hartt Shoe passed to a group of Toronto businessmen operating under the A.H. Marston Corporation name. Marston Corporation owned the Dack Corporation of Toronto, which had its own shoe manufacturing company, but with the purchase of the Hartt factory in 1957, Dack closed its Toronto plant and all Hartt and Dack shoes for all of Canada and export were made in Fredericton, New Brunswick.

"The 'marriage' of Hartt and Dack was a natural phenomenon since Dack maintained its own chain of retail stores coast to coast in Canada with their own history dating back to pre-Confederation days of 1834. In fact, Dack began its flourishing trade in the provinces among the officers of the various British regiments then domiciled in different parts of Canada.

This tradition of supplying military footwear continues to this day. Most noteworthy during the years is Dack's contribution to Canada's military during the two world wars and the fact that Dack, through its Hartt Boot and Shoes subsidiary has 'exclusively' built and supplied boots to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the past 25 years. The Strathcona uniform and riding boot worn by all members

of the R.C.M.P. are now being adopted by many other police forces both in Canada and the United States as well.

In 1964 Church and Company of England purchased control of both the Hartt and Dack corporations and created Church English Shoes Ltd., the holding company which continues to own and operate the Hartt Fredericton plant.

Hartt remains one of the last manufacturers of quality all-leather men's footwear in Canada and claims that their shoes "are probably better than any men's shoes in North America".

Not much has changed in the basic construction of the shoe or boot from the early 1900s and for Hartt Shoes, a company history of quality has given it pride in its products and a continuing commitment to producing the best quality all-leather men's footwear possible.

Of technical interest, the Hartt Boot & Shoe Company and their sister company Dack are one of the few companies in North America still capable of manufacturing boots and shoes with the Goodyear Welt Construction, the most durable and comfortable construction available today.

It's fair to say that many of the shoes and boots still manufactured in Fredericton by Hartt have become a legend among those who wear them because it's obvious that the Hartt products are many steps above the ordinary and more than justify the extra they cost to ensure comfort, durability, appearance and pure pride of ownership. In addition, their rebuild-ability gives them far above average length of service.

Today, many of the Dack family of fine footwear for all walks of life manufactured in the Hartt factory are sold coast to coast from Victoria, British Columbia to Halifax, Nova Scotia and through quality dealers.

It is rewarding to know that while time change, quality does not. It would have been impossible for Matthew Dack, back in muddy York in 1834, to envision his humble efforts resulting in the Dack brand, manufactured by the hundred year old Hartt factory, gaining the enviable reputation it enjoys today.

Of interest though, is that a small shoe company in New Brunswick can continue a tradition of craftsmanship and become famous for its boots and shoes still hand crafted by dedicated people who have pride in their workmanship and reputation... a tradition soon to be a hundred years old.

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# Moving forward together

Managing change in Saint John, New Brunswick, is a big challenge as they begin to rebuild from ashes

by Keith Taylor



On May 14, the Mayor of Saint John, New Brunswick hosted a party. Over one hundred police officers, their families, city officials and other guests gathered to celebrate the signing of the collective agreement by the employer, City of Saint John, and the Canadian Union of Public Employees, local 61, the union which represents the police officers.

The signing of a collective agreement in any other jurisdiction would certainly be welcomed but not celebrated in this way. In Saint John, it was the first time in fourteen years that a contract was settled through negotiation rather than arbitration.

For many years, labour - management relations have been marked by acrimony. Management and the union have rarely seen eye to eye. Approximately fifty grievances each year, little if any communication between ranks, suggested inadequacies in daily supervision and management and the threat of a strike several years ago typified the atmosphere within the Saint John Force.

The conflict soured labour relations and affected every aspect of the Force. Management claimed that the collective agreement restricted its ability to manage the Force. The union suggested that it was the limited skills of management which prevented the development of an effective department.

Whatever the root cause, rigid shift schedules and a lack of workload analysis meant that officers were not deployed to meet activity demands, people were selected for units or promotion based upon seniority and, despite an attempt to introduce a form of community policing several years ago, the Force was almost wholly reactive in its response to crime.

Even the Board of Police Commissioners was seen as impotent with limited involvement in the



Photography: Kevin Bennett/Can. Assoc. Press

governance of the agency. The Common Council was perceived, by some, as interfering in the management of the Force and, as the third level of grievance, were frequently called upon to arbitrate personnel disputes.

Saint John is a town of 75,000 people with a Force of approximately 200 including civilian personnel. The city has a very strong sense of community and its relatively small size means that most officers were born and raised in Saint John and were known to the residents. The actions and internal machinations of the Force were well known to the public because for many years various *causes célèbres* had been reported at length in the media.

The Saint John Police Force and its members became focused on the internal and external dissonance and lost the corporate focus on providing an effective policing service to the community.

## The Beginning of Change

In April 1996, the major stakeholders came to the realisation that the Force was suffering and that the citizens of Saint John were not being policed effectively. The Chair of the Police Board in Saint John led a search team of police managers, union executives and police board members to select a consulting firm to undertake a comprehensive review of the Force.

The consulting team brought together by

Perivale and Taylor Consulting, with operational and consulting experience in policing, government and private industry, began the review process in June 1996.

After a preliminary assessment, it was apparent that much more than an audit was needed. Besides the acrimony having a negative impact upon the quality of policing in the community, the sick rate was high, and officers and civilians were highly frustrated by the apparent inability of the Force to move from the slump which had beset the Force for several years.

The Force had begun to atrophy with little indication of the creativity, enthusiasm or organisational environment which was needed to foster an effective police service.

The consulting team began an open and inclusive process of review. Everyone within the agency had been affected by its dysfunction and, therefore, had a right to be heard and could probably offer constructive suggestions concerning a route to change. Almost one hundred one-on-one interviews were con-



ducted with police officers, civilian employees, members of city administration and city council, representatives of business and residents associations, citizens and the provincial government.

Surveys were conducted of all officers and a representative sample of the public in Saint John. Relevant documents and minutes of meetings were perused. A "hot-line" was opened which allowed anyone within the Force or the public to contact the Review Team to request an interview.

A series of focus groups with police officers and citizens addressed issues such as human resourcing within the agency, cost-effectiveness and community-police partnerships.

## Setting a Course for Change

The dynamics within the Force required more than an assessment of the day to day policing activities in the city, and more than a snapshot of management and operations within the Force. To prompt and guide the change process, the Review Team had to provide a road map for re-engineering the agency, its operations and management. The principal objective was to outline a course for strategic change within the Force.

An integral aspect of this change was the resolution of the issues which were at the root of the dysfunction within the Force. It was apparent to the Review Team that personnel in the Saint John Police Force had significant skills, abilities and experience. Most of those the Team met were conscientious and cared deeply about the quality of their work and the quality of their work relationships. These characteristics had to be orchestrated to focus upon effective policing and,

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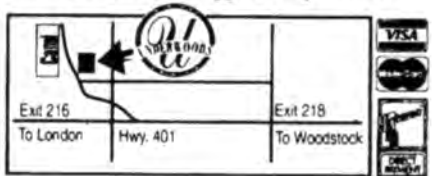


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more importantly, to provide a work environment which is fulfilling and supportive.

Chief David Sherwood commented, "We must change so that we are more responsive to the demands for service and so that members of the Force get more satisfaction from their work. It's a win-win. In essence we must work better."

The 300 page Report of the Review entitled *Moving Forward Together* made almost one hundred recommendations. The foundation for change was the adoption of an operating philosophy which emphasised a community oriented approach to the policing of Saint John.

The recommendations of the Report were based upon five principal issues:

- *Policing as a Service to the Public* - The theory and tradition of a police service to the Community
- *Governance* - Ensuring excellence in the police service through effective civilian oversight
- *Service Delivery* - Fulfilling the contract with the community
- *Human Resources* - Developing and managing people to meet the demand for service, and
- *Supporting Infrastructure* - the programs, policies, equipment and facilities and inter-agency co-operation which facilitate meeting the objectives.

#### **The Foundation for Change**

Following receipt of the Report, the Common Council took two significant actions. Council disbanded the Board of Police Commissioners and assumed the role of governance authority. This received some criticism in the local media and caused some concern with the Ministry of the Solicitor General of the provincial government. The second action was to engage the consulting firm which had undertaken the review to facilitate the

change process.

Prior to the arrival of the facilitator, a change management group was put in place comprised of the representatives of the union and management with the addition of the Commissioner of Human Resources for the City. Coincidentally, the collective agreement had expired several months earlier and bargaining was to run parallel with the change process. Those initially selected for the change process were the same group who would be sitting at the bargaining table.

Concern was expressed by many officers and citizens that both the bargaining process and the change process would simply be a repetition of previous failed negotiations. The dynamic had to be changed to lay a groundwork for the successful implementation of change.

Community representatives were added to broaden the membership and to clearly focus the change process on the corporate goal of service to the community. Volunteer community representatives were selected using formal criteria and they would participate as active members of the change management group. Applications were invited through the local media and over forty highly qualified citizens applied to participate. This response reminded everyone of the support within the community for the anticipated changes.

The Implementation Team now comprised three union executives, three police managers, the Commissioner of Human Resources and five community representatives from various backgrounds and interests. The change process was facilitated by the consultant.

#### **The Implementation of Change**

The successful implementation of change within the Saint John Force required a sense of joint purpose based upon the *raison d'être* of policing, the mission of the Force. The community,

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governance authority, city administration, managers, supervisors and constables needed a focus for the development, management and operational activities of the Force. A corporate view was provided by the recommendations in the Report. The development of the constituent programs, however, had to be inclusive and participatory with representation and involvement of the major stakeholders.

To facilitate this, each of the recommendations of the Report were developed as sub-projects and each was assigned to a combined team of management, union and citizen representatives. Besides ensuring that there was a broad representation of experience and skills devoted to each project, membership of each project team would ensure that union and management would be working together with a goal of completing each sub-project within a defined time.

Officers who possessed special skills or interests are engaged on a short term basis to participate in the development of projects.

Working with approximately forty sub-projects, the Team began the process of creating a Saint John Force which will be, **Redefined** in terms of operating philosophy, the method of service delivery, structure and administration

**Refined** where the current operations and management to some extent support a community approach

**Rebuilt** where it was necessary to change structures or processes to effect a community approach, and,

**Refitted** to equip the Force with the skills, abilities, programs and equipment necessary to meet the needs of policing in a new environment.

The anticipated changes will make the police service more responsive to the community and permit greater work satisfaction for employees through a broad program of reform which addresses issues such as,

- a reduction in the number of levels in the rank structure
- an alternative response process which allows more involvement by officers in pro-active tasks
- a competency based selection process for promotions and specialist units
- a reconstituted governance process with members of the governance authority selected and trained based upon objective criteria,
- the opening of community stations which offer a wide range of services provided by volunteers co-ordinated by community officers
- the increased use of civilian personnel including the employment of auxiliary officers

- changes in shift schedules which allow more training days and greater flexibility in deployment
- a work force adjustment program for early retirements and the recruitment of competency based replacements at constable level
- human resource processes which encourage the training and development of staff at all levels
- the development of strategic planning and budgeting process which support a participatory style of management with accountability devolved through the organisation.

Upon the suggestion of the union representatives, twenty of the recommendations were put on hold while they were addressed in the collective bargaining process.

Some of these projects were core issues such as the civilianization of selected police positions, forming an auxiliary unit, removing the rank of Inspector from the union bargaining unit, reducing the number of ranks from ten to five, changing deployment models and reducing shifts from twelve hours to eleven, ten or eight dependent upon operational needs.

#### **The Ingredients for Change**

Formal and informal activities work together within the Force to facilitate change.

The formal introduction of new programs and approaches, the provision of support programs such as training or police community information sessions and the informal everyday interaction which builds trust respect and morale must all work in an orchestrated fashion and be integrated with the day to day operations of the Force.

The role of the consultant was that of coach rather than player. The consultant's philosophy is to leave expertise behind rather than substitute his work for that of the people in the agency.

In addition to providing the framework and shepherding the change process, the consultant introduced programs, acted as a resource to the Team and tried to instil a mindset which supported



change and buttressed the future direction of the Force.

In structuring and developing the change process, the Implementation Team benefited from the work of the many police agencies which have trodden this road to community oriented policing practices.

The team was also fortunate the Ministry of the Solicitor General of New Brunswick was supportive of the changes. The *Police Act* was amended to reflect recommendations of the Review and lay the ground work for changes in practice. The development of provincial standards which emphasise community policing and the provision by the Ministry of training courses on Leadership and Community Policing have buttressed the changes.

What is apparent, however, is that no program can be adopted wholesale from another agency and simply applied in the Saint John (or any other) context. Just as there is no generally applicable template for a review of a police agency, so there can be no template solutions to

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the problems which must be addressed.

Given the history within the Saint John Force, the appropriate use of informal and support activities were as important as the development and introduction of formal programs.

As reviewers of the agency the consultants had noted the skills and abilities available at all levels of the agency. However, there was also an



absence of trust and respect. Now, as facilitators, the consultants had to ensure that the skills and abilities could be used to their fullest potential. Mutual trust and respect had to be rebuilt.

But first there had to be self respect. Officers had become quite isolated from the community and felt that with all the negative media coverage of internal grievances that they did not have the public's support. They were surprised to read the responses to the community survey. While respondents were critical of the historical problems, they were very willing to work as volunteers with the police and be part of the solution.

This vote of confidence encouraged the more active involvement of community development officers in organising community events. This has built a foundation for more formal joint participation of the community and neighbourhood officers in the identification and resolution of community problems.

The successful introduction of programs such as Differential Response and the soon to be introduced, Victim Services Unit has also boosted self-esteem. The joint union-management-citizen development teams have brought to fruition programs which benefit Force members and the community alike. This has fostered greater mutual trust and respect. The co-operative, constructive relationship has led to greater communication and a move away from the rigidity and acrimony which had permeated the Force.

This co-operative approach and the new focus on the corporate purpose has translated into success at the bargaining table - for all parties. The use of Interest Based Negotiation in the bargaining process became the vehicle for raising, discussing and agreeing upon the elements of a community based approach as the desired course for change.

The focus upon service to the community provided both a sense of purpose and a sense of hope for officers and civilians on the Force. The recommendations of the Report, based upon this philosophy, provided a basis for negotiations and a goal to which all members could aspire. Members applied pressure to their bargaining representatives to bring in a settlement but they need not have because their executives were at the fore-

front of the new approach to labour-management relations.

David Parks, President of Local 61, said "The combination of Interest Based Negotiation and the recommendations of the Review provided a framework for change within the Force. There will be some problems because it is a massive change that we are going through in Saint John but the important thing is that the avenues for communication are open. For example, if any officer experiences problems with the new shift schedules with our alternative response program we have a team, the Mutual Interest Committee, which can review the issues with a view to resolving the problems. We are collectively working towards a better system of policing for our officers and for the community."

Some initiatives do not require much analysis or planning because they are proven vehicles for building cohesion.

The consultant developed a periodic newsletter which maintains communication with all officers and informs city administration and the community of the progress of change and recognises members who are active in the development of the sub-projects. The recently appointed Public Information Officer ensures open communication with the media on reactive and proactive aspects of policing.

T-shirts, with logo's emphasising the team concept in Saint John, are given to those members of the agency who represent the Force in any community activity. Staff who use their skills and abilities to support the organisation should be appropriately recognised.

The motto, *Moving Forward Together*, has become a common theme - whether as the title of the newsletter or printed on T-shirts. It reminds those both within and outside the Force of their joint mission.

Officers involved in the change process are



realising the opportunity to exercise skills which have not been used or recognised. Slowly, these abilities are being recognised by others who are now more willing to give credit for achievements.

Members of the agency see that Community Based Policing provides an opportunity for staff to become actively engaged in the planning and operation of their agency. As they become integral players in their work environment, a sense of challenge, self-realisation and self worth replaces the feeling of impotence of the past.

Following the recent signing of the Collective Agreement, some twenty projects which depended on the fundamental changes made in the new agreement, and which had been set aside, could proceed. Simply changing the length of the shift freed up training hours, over time dollars and permits greater flexibility in deployment to meet peak demands. The reduction of ranks and movement of the rank of Inspector to a management level and other key changes will form the foundation for even more fundamental change within the Force.

What must be recognised about the Agreement is not merely that it has facilitated the adop-



tion of an approach to policing which will benefit the Force and the community but that all parties actively worked together, in a collaborative fashion, to forge this path. Following the signing of the Agreement, those who had participated in the bargaining all recognised publicly the positive contribution made by the representatives of the employer and the union.

### Conclusion

The change process in any organisation is complex but is more problematic in an agency which has a history of conflict. Key ingredients to the change process are: accurately identifying the issues which are the source of problems, defining a course of change which addresses the organisational needs, employing and recognising individuals for their skills and abilities and monitoring and facilitating the change process to balance countervailing interests and demands, and, while sometimes making compromises, maintaining a constant focus on the ultimate objective.

The practical implementation of a collective responsibility for community safety requires a clear definition of the respective roles of all the stakeholders.

The community commits itself to providing adequate funding and resources for the police to operate effectively and gives over to police extraordinary powers of arrest and use of force. In return, the police commit themselves to providing services in accordance with public needs and expectations and importantly, to account for their conduct, standards of service and effectiveness and efficiency in providing those services.

Within the police organization itself, the different parties have their respective expectations and obligations. The civilian agency which governs the police service is obliged to obtain or provide the required resources, develop a strategic plan, set standards of service and to hold the chief of police accountable for providing an effective and efficient police service in accordance with such plan and standards.

The chief and senior police management are obliged to operate within the mandate provided by the governing body, provide clear direction to the organization, ensure adequate training, facilities and resources for personnel and should be able to expect from their staff, professionalism and commitment to overall corporate goals.

Officers and civilian staff should be able to expect fair and equitable hiring and promotion practices, an appropriate balance between management direction and individual discretion and an open and impartial internal disciplinary process.

Partnerships depend on mutual trust and shared goals. Clear lines of responsibility and accountability internally and externally serve to maintain the delicate balance of interests.

To uphold the historic relationship between the public and the police, all the stakeholders both within the police service itself and other public agencies must undertake the common cause of excellence in the service of the public.

Periodically, this basis for the operation of a police agency must be reinforced.

The process of change in Saint John is ambi-

tious and in its early stages. The formal introduction of programs which buttress the operating philosophy of community policing are, in some respects, the easiest aspect of the change process. What has laid the foundation for the initial success in Saint John is the willingness of the stakeholders to suspend differences and animosity and to focus upon the common goal of an effective policing service for the City.

The change in attitude is becoming evident. The co-ordinated and professional joint presentations which are now provided to Common Council by union and management, the willingness to participate in decisions and to offer constructive ideas and improved morale are indications that there is a foundation for renewal in Saint John.

The celebration of the May signing showed a real confidence among officers and civilians on the Force that they could achieve real change through their own efforts. Despite feelings of frustration and acrimony a few short months earlier, the police and the community in Saint John were prepared to give change a chance.

Although it will not be a smooth road, the governance authority, city administration, management, union and the community are working together to ensure that the changes which are planned for the Force are brought to fruition. The goal is to fully introduce a community oriented police service by 1999, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Force.

Keith Taylor is President of Perivale and Taylor, Consultants. This firm was originally hired to perform an analysis on the St. John Police after allegations of serious dysfunction were made public. For further information call (416) 960-2028 or Fax: (416) 960-8609



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# Justice spending in Canada

by Owen Percy

Just like the price of everything else in the nineties, the price of keeping Canada's justice system running has gone up since the eighties. Canadians have recently taken a specified interest in judicial spending as a reaction to the tight fiscal restraints being placed on the entire country. This press release will review the judicial spending in the past, including the different sources of spending, and will review the plans and predictions on future judicial spending.

Taking into consideration the fact that social services take such a large chunk of total government spending (24% in 1994-95), escalating costs have taken their toll on the Canadian citizen. Theories of reducing spending by reforming Canada's social safety net are closely linked to the focus that social conditions affect crime prevention. Many of the services provided by non-justice agencies can be viewed as demand-reduction programs.

Police, courts and correctional services accounted for 3 cents of every dollar spent in 1994-95. This share is however low compared to the 12 cents for education, the 13 cents for health and the 24 cents per dollar spent on social services. This according to a JURISTAT pamphlet concerning judicial spending.

The government spending on police, courts, corrections, legal aid and criminal prosecutions was flirting with the \$10 billion mark in 1994-95. This number translates to \$340 per person in Canada. Over half of this amount paid for policing (58%), and about one fifth for adult corrections (19%). The remainder was spent on courts (7%), legal aid (7%), youth corrections (5%) and prosecutions (3%).

Since the year of 1988-89, total expenditures have increased 13% on an inflation-adjusted basis. Most of



the increase, however, occurred before 1990-91, as spending only grew by 4% between 1990-91 and 1994-95, reflecting the 1990-92 slowdown of the Canadian economy. With all these factors, the 1994-95 bill per person is actually slightly lower than the bill of 1990-91.

As for spending in different regions of the country, the costs remained fairly constant, except for slightly lower spending costs in Quebec, Alberta and the Yukon, and moderately higher costs in British Columbia, relative to the 1990-91 rates.

Once again, policing tops the list of judicial spending, with the government shelling out 5.8 billion dollars in 1994-95, which translates to \$198 per person. Municipal governments pay for the largest share of policing costs (55% or \$3.2 billion), followed by the provinces governments, contributing 24%, or \$1.4 billion, followed up by the federal government, who chipped in 21%, or \$1.2 billion for the year of 1994-95.

Policing contracts, in place since the 1930's, offer centralized services which help reduce administrative costs. Contract policing for the RCMP accounted for 16% of total spending on police services by pro-

vincial, municipal and territorial governments. An additional 20% was paid to provincial forces to cover mainly rural areas, and the remaining 64% was paid by the municipalities having their own police services in the segment of 1994-95.

Although in general the inmate count has been on the rise, the cost of detaining criminals has been on the decline. In 1994-95, the cost of keeping a criminal in a penal institution was \$121 per day, which is down 18% since 1991-92 on an inflation-adjusted basis. Over the same period of time, the inmate count has increased 24%. Part of this cost reduction at the federal level can be contributed to "double-bunking". Today, approximately one quarter of the cells originally built for one inmate are shared by two inmates. Provincial costs have been significantly reduced with the "double-bunking" as well.

A bright spot in the financial picture was the court spending statistics. On an inflation-adjusted basis, total spending was 9% higher during the 1988-89 survey, when national data was first collected. However, since the year of 1992-93, constant dollar spending dropped 5%. The average per person cost for the courts was \$29, but

ranged provincially from \$24 in Ontario to \$36 in British Columbia.

Regarding the federal financial responsibilities, the government was all over the map for consistency in spending, contributing from 16% for criminal prosecutions to 48% of the adult corrections bill. On an inflation-adjusted grid, the federal government contributed significantly more in 1994-95 than in 1990-91.

With the new youth offender plans being implemented around the country, the cost of youth corrections shot up since the last survey. \$526 million dollars was spent on youth corrections in 1994-95, that is roughly \$18 per person. Since the reported data from 1988-89, this is a 23% increase in the spending, on an inflation adjusted grid. This growth coincides with the 26% increase of the daily youth inmate count since 1988-89.

A number of efficiency initiatives have been implemented into the justice system recently, and many more will be introduced in the near future. For example, with the rising popularity of out of court settlements, many situations are being introduced to the civil mediation process and the alternate dispute resolution process (A.D.R.). The system has discovered that prevention is also an effective cost reduction method.

In general, judicial spending in Canada is somewhat constant, and has actually decreased in the past four years. Total spending has been relatively constant, but different areas of the system have greatly fluctuated. Youth spending, for one example has increased as youth crime has increased. Court costs and legal aid have been reduced, in turn balancing the spending somewhat. All sectors of the justice system continue to search for more cost effective responsible plans, while proceeding on with the matters at hand.

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# The 19th Shot Show - Las Vegas 1997

by William (Bill) Sopiro

"Shop 'til you drop..." Truer words were never spoken for those thousands of retailers who attended the 19th annual Shot Show sponsored by the National Shooting Sports Foundation, in Las Vegas, Nevada last January 30 to February 2nd.

The glitz and gaudiness of the downtown strip was matched by the decor of the interior of the Las Vegas Convention Centre as over twenty eight hundred world wide manufacturers, whose target market is the sport shooter, and over six hundred and fifty marketing agencies, vied for the attention of prospective buyers from all over North America and Europe.

The venue covered an area of about four football fields just for the hunting, shooting equipment and accessories; not to mention an additional area half that size just for outdoor clothing. While the National Shooting Sports Foundation frowns on the display of military, para-military and police type equipment, there are many cross over products that have an application in the police environment.

## New Products

While most gun locks are designed to render an unloaded weapon inoperable, they do nothing to secure that weapon, or prevent someone tampering with the mechanism. Most importantly in civilian hands it limits instant accessibility. One of the first products that caught my eye was a variation on the gunlock. Called **INSTA GUARD**, this unique product allows the weapon to be stored fully loaded and ready for instant access. This device would be ideal for applications where weapons must be kept ready



for instant deployment yet cannot be under immediate surveillance at all times. Made of heavy gauge stainless steel, this patented design is a box-like device which can be anchored to any solid fixture, in a building or vehicle. The access panel is secured with a Simplex Mechanical Push Button Lock that has over two thousand possible combinations. The lock requires no keys, batteries or electrical wiring.

Available from *Necessary Concepts Inc.*  
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The Bristlecone Corporation of 1474 North Point Village Center #314, Reston, Virginia 20194, Ph (703) 318-1343 has developed an interesting Firearms Training aid. The **Firearms Training Video System (FTVS)** has been demonstrated to help novice shooters by allowing the instructor to "see through the students eyes" and observe poor technique that would be imperceptible from any other perspective but the shooter's eye. The basic unit

consists of a miniature video camera mounted on a **heads up display (HUD)** worn by the shooter. Properly adjusted the shooter looks through the HUD and uses his weapon's sights. The picture signal is instantly transmitted to an observer's HUD and if required to a video recorder or any other device. The resulting image in the instructor's HUD allows him to observe and correct the sight picture. Auxiliary cameras may be used to monitor down range results or other desired points of observation. While this system currently uses a tethered connection between the two HUDs, remote wireless operation is being looked at. Should this feature become standard, this opens the possibility for use in interactive training, allowing instructors and evaluators to see and record what the student actually sees in the scenario. Currently available in limited production, the company is planning full production later this year.

Did you ever price a **Parker-Hale Bipod** for the new marksman's rifle? After the unit EMT has treated you for cardiac arrest, try looking at the Versa-Pod. This bipod system gives you comparable support and articulation as the Parker-Hale but with several advantages not present with the original. First, the mount is not dedicated to the unit. The universal adapter can be attached to any conventional forend sling swivel stud. Additional model dedicated adapters are available for weapons such as the AR15, M16, M-14, M1A, H&K91/93, Remington 870 and Ruger Mini 14.

There are three models of bipod, Model 1 height adjustable from 9 to 12 inches in six positive increments, and Model 2 from 15.5 to 23.75 inches in six increments. The third, Model 3 differs from Model 1 in having nonskid rubber feet instead of the special grooved metal feet.

The most useful accessory in the system is the **SOLO Shooting Stick**, a monopod that extends from 22 inches retracted to 66 inches extended. A unique feature is a trigger that permits fine adjustment to within a 6.5 inches range. This accessory in my opinion is an excellent aid for the marksman that finds himself needing support for a shot with no rests available.

Call **KFS, Inc.** for a dealer near you (404) 691-7611, or fax (404) 505-8445.

While the Shot Show has a strict policy of no military or police gear to be displayed, it doesn't prevent law enforcement suppliers from visiting the show to pick up on the latest widgets that would have a law enforcement application. One of these shoppers was Bill Strang of Tactical and Survival Specialties of Harrisonburg, Virginia. Tactical and Survival has over the last couple years worked closely with the field to meet specific needs of the operators out there. Their latest effort has resulted

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in two articles of clothing for tactical teams. The first item is the **CQB Assault Suit** designed to meet US Marine Corps requirements for Special Operations personnel. Unlike flight suit designs that were modified to meet operational requirements, this suit was designed with a clean sheet of paper at the start.

The result, a garment that is more generously cut with a Bi-swing from waist to shoulders to allow for more unrestricted movement and reach. Sewn from Nomex IIIA material, the suit is designed to provide the wearer with protection from high temperatures and flash fires which may be encountered during Ops. The collar is of a stand up wrap-around style. Full length two way zipper has a flash guard. The placement of pockets is well thought out. Pockets on arms have been located outward to prevent objects from being trapped when the arms are locked in a shooting stance. The pockets on the legs are placed rearward to prevent kneeling on stowed objects and allowing access when kneeling. Knee, elbows and drop seat are double reinforced. The most endearing feature on the one piece assault suit I found was a double zipper drop seat. No more having to drop your kit, take your vest off to answer that last minute call of nature.

The second suit the **DEA Assault Suit** is a two piece affair that meets the needs of the DEA's Clandestine Lab Teams. Made to standard MIL SPEC BDU sizes, the shirt and trousers are designed to be worn with the shirt tucked in the pants or left out for ventilation. Made of 7.5 oz Nomex IIIA, a flame retardant antistatic material that meets the NFPA Standards, for resistance to heat and flame. The suit can be ordered with optional Aramid/Ensolite reinforced elbow and knee pads.

Having spent an awful lot of time wearing protective face masks while doing FX Training, I've spent a lot of time cursing and moaning about protective lens fogging problems. Most thermal lenses don't provide the ANSI standard level of protection desired or if they do, short change protection to the face and head. I've tried waxes, sprays and other chemicals to help me live in a fog free environment but sooner or later they fail usually at a critical time (usually when you're being shot at).

Tactical and Survival have come across perhaps the best answer yet. **S.E.F.F.O "Special Enforcement Fog Free Optic"** are Anti - Fog Inserts for different types of NBC masks, goggles and respirators. The fog shield can be removed or replaced without damage to mask or goggles. How does this work? Well the technical description is quite involved, but simply put "the material sheets away moisture". Does it work.... you bet! I've used my inserts for over a year now, everywhere from the -30C. of a Quebec winter, to the humidity of a summer in a Louisiana bayou. Minimal care is required.

For more info give **Tactical & Survival Specialties** a call at (540) 434-8974, or Fax (540) 434-7796; 1832 S. Main St. Harrisonburg, VA 22801.

Good things come in small packages can best describe the **TACM III**. It is a small lithium battery powered flashlight, and measures less than five inches in length and about an inch at

the largest diameter. Brightness, according to manufacturers' specs, is about 30,000 candle power. I'm no expert but in a totally moonless night in the country, it was brighter and threw a beam further than my old 4 cell MagLite. As we continue to add weight around our belt lines...not that kind of weight! but equipment, it is nice to see something that will reduce the drag on our hips.

One of the new products that Tetragon will soon be carrying is a "**Hands-Free Hydration System**". OK, What's a hands-free whatever? In simplest terms the system is called Camelbak. It is a hi tech water canteen that has numerous unique features. First, it moves the canteen from your duty belt to your back, pack or other carrying device such as an assault vest. Secondly, it has a larger capacity reservoir. Third, it is insulated. Fourth it is not rigid. Fifth but not last, it has a demand type drinking tube that is controlled by a patented "Bite Valve".

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Secure-ID Ltd.  
Vancouver, BC  
Exhibit 640

Sigarms Inc.  
Exeter, NH  
Exhibit 456, 458

Second Chance Body Armour  
Central Lake, Michigan  
Exhibit 436

**Smith & Wesson**  
Lefroy, ON  
Exhibit 643 *See Ad Page 49*

Smart Water Canada Inc.  
Mississauga, ON  
Exhibit 629

Software Kinetix Ltd.  
Stittsville, ON  
Exhibit 409, 411

St. John Ambulance  
Ottawa, ON  
Exhibit 455

Star Headlight and Lantern Co.  
Niagara Falls, ON  
Exhibit 438

Stay Alert Stay Safe  
Toronto, ON  
Exhibit 414

Streamlight Inc.  
Norristown, PA  
Exhibit 460

**Sturm Ruger**  
Tuscan, AZ  
Exhibit 462 *See Ad Page 40*

Sun Microsystems of Canada Inc  
Ottawa, ON  
Exhibit 463, 465

Superior Propane  
Moncton, NB  
Exhibit 692, 694, 696

Survivalink Corporation  
Minneapolis, MN  
Exhibit 426

Techno Police Inc.  
Terrebonne, Quebec  
Exhibit 440

Teleglobe Inc.  
Richmond Hill, ON  
Exhibit 424

The Tracker Corp.  
Toronto, ON  
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Exhibit 602, 604, 606, 608

Wheeler Accessories Ltd.  
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Zodiac Inflatable Technologies  
Mississauga, ON  
Exhibit 615, 617



# How the law applies to me if... I own a firearm

## Answers to questions about the new firearms regulations



The new firearms legislation (The Firearms Act) will bring about some changes that will affect firearms owners. These changes will come into effect in early 1998. This fact

sheet is of interest to you if:

- you own long guns such as rifles or shotguns, and
- you are 18 years of age or older.

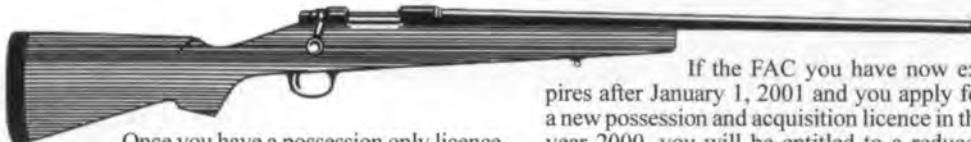
### FIREARMS LICENCES

Licensing of firearms users will begin in early 1998. Two types of licences will be available: a "possession only" licence and a "possession and acquisition" licence.

If you have firearms, you must have one of these licences by January 1, 2001.

**"Possession Only" Licence:** If you already have firearms and don't plan on getting any more, you will apply for a possession only licence. This licence recognizes possession of the firearms that you already own and will allow you to borrow similar firearms.

You must apply for this type of firearms licence before January 1, 2001. After that date, anyone getting their first firearms licence under the new legislation will get the "possession and acquisition" licence.



Once you have a possession only licence, you will be able to renew it every five years. Before your firearms licence expires, a notice will be sent reminding you to renew it.

There is no safety course requirement to get a possession only licence.

**"Possession and Acquisition" Licence:** Whether you now have firearms or not, if you plan to acquire them, you must obtain a possession and acquisition licence. This licence will allow you to buy firearms or receive them as gifts, inheritances or in trade.

A possession and acquisition licence must be renewed every five years. Again, a notice will be sent reminding you to renew your licence.

In most cases, you will have to pass the CFSC test to get a possession and acquisition licence. There are some exceptions.

**FAC's:** If you have a firearms acquisition certificate (FAC) now, you may continue to use it until it expires on the date set out on the FAC or until January 1, 2001, whichever occurs first. Either way, your FAC will be invalid as of January 1, 2001. You must replace it with a licence issued under the new law by that date.

If the FAC you have now expires after January 1, 2001 and you apply for a new possession and acquisition licence in the year 2000, you will be entitled to a reduced fee. The reduction will be \$10 if your FAC expires in 2001 and \$20 if it expires in 2002.

### CANADIAN FIREARMS SAFETY COURSE

You will not have to pass the CFSC test to get a possession only licence.

To get a possession and acquisition licence, you will have to pass the CFSC test, however:

1. If you have already passed the CFSC test, you will not have to take it again.
2. If you have successfully completed a firearms safety course or passed a test which has been specifically approved by the Attorney General of the province of Manitoba or Québec, you will not have to pass the CFSC test.
3. If you have been certified by the Chief Firearms Officer of your province or territory as meeting the required standards for the safe handling and use of firearms as well as the laws relating to firearms, you will not have to pass the CFSC test.

None of these exceptions apply if you have had a court order prohibiting you from possessing firearms. When you apply for a fire-



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arms licence after your prohibition order expires, you will have to take the Canadian Firearms Safety Course and pass the test.

#### REGISTRATION

The Firearms Act will require that you register all of your firearms. Registration of long guns will begin in early 1998. You will have until January 1, 2003 to register all the rifles and shotguns that you currently own or that you will own when the law comes into effect.

A registration certificate will be issued for each firearm that you own. This certificate will have to be carried with the firearm at all times, even when you lend the firearm to someone else.

A registration certificate is valid for as long as you own the weapon.

If you have firearms that are registered now (primarily handguns), you will be sent a notice that sets out your current firearms information. You will be asked to either confirm this information or update it. A certificate under the new registration system will then be issued for each of these firearms. There will be no fee for this.

When you transfer (sell, barter or give) a firearm to another person, the registration will be transferred to the new owner. At the point of transfer, an approval number will be issued, usually electronically. This approval number will serve the new owner until his or her registration certificate arrives in the mail.

#### FEES

There will be separate fees for licensing, registration and transfers.

**Licence Fees:** A five-year possession only licence will cost \$10 in 1998. This fee will rise on a sliding scale to a maximum of \$60 by 2001. A five-year possession and acquisition licence will cost \$60 for non-restricted fire-

arms and \$80 for restricted firearms.

If you have an FAC which will expire after January 1, 2001, your fee for a possession and acquisition licence will be reduced by \$10 (if your FAC expires in 2001) and \$20 (if it expires in 2002).

If you hunt to sustain yourself or your family, you will not have to pay a licence fee. You should contact a Firearms Officer to see if you meet the requirement(s) for 'sustenance hunter' in your province or territory.

**Registration Fees:** If you register your long guns in 1998, it will cost you a flat fee of \$10 for all of the firearms that you register at the same time. This fee will rise on a sliding scale to a maximum of \$18 on January 1, 2001. You will only have to pay once to register a firearm. There will be no renewal fees.

Sustenance hunters will not have to pay a registration fee.

**Transfer Fees:** It will cost \$25 per firearm to transfer the registration. There will be no transfer fee for sustenance hunters.

#### COMING INTO FORCE

The Firearms Act is not yet in force. The new legislation is expected to be implemented early in 1998. Information on how you may obtain a firearms licence and register your firearms will be made available to the general public through newspapers, brochures, the 1-800 enquiries centre, and the Canadian Firearms Centre internet site before the changes come into force.

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## International police leaders learn from Britain



Photography: Derek Cattani

This apparently violent scene of serious disorder involving specialist policing measures is a simulated exercise forming part of police training techniques in the United Kingdom. The scene was staged at the Metropolitan Police Order Control Centre at Hounslow, west London, during a visit of international police chiefs who had gone to Britain to learn about British policing theory and practice.

Police commanders from national police forces in many parts of the world examine baton gun riot-control weapons at Britain's Public Order Training Centre at Hounslow in west London. The international police chiefs were in Britain to learn about policing theory and practice.

The group (from left to right) are: Senior Superintendent Javed Patwary (Bangladesh), Senior Superintendent N.K. Illangakoon (Sri Lanka), Chief Superintendent Borbor-Sawyer (Sierra Leone), Police Constable John Williams (Public Order Training Instructor), Major Al-Maymani (Royal Oman Police), Assistant Commissioner Alice Kagunda (Kenya), Assistant Superintendent Sameen (Fiji), Colonel W. Kolailat (Lebanon) and Mrs Vadna Murrell-Abery (Academic Course Director, International Commanders' Programme).

For more information contact the Police Staff College, Bramshill House, Hook, Hampshire, United Kingdom, RG27 0JW. Tel: +44 1256 602000. Fax: +44 1256 602270.

The party represented the latest group of officers to go on the International Commanders' Programme (ICP) recently launched by the Police Staff College, Bramshill House, Hampshire, southern England, in conjunction with the Scarman Centre at Leicester University in the English midlands. Bramshill has attracted more than 1000 high-ranking police officers from 83 countries on overseas command

courses since 1970. The ICP is a further development of the study schedule to a 10-week full-time course, providing management and operational command skills leading to a Post-graduate Certificate in Criminal Justice and Police Management.

It includes lectures and seminars as well as demonstrations of police methods involving a week-long attachment to a UK police force.





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Beretta D Models are available in 9mm and .40 cal. in full size and Centurion configurations. Three dot sight system standard. Tritium self-illuminating night sights available. © Copyright 1993, Beretta U.S.A. Corp.



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## Before reaching that break-in forewarned is forearmed!

by Tony Maggay

In this day of modern burglars who are technologically adept, an increasing number of men in uniform are finding an ally in a new security technology that actually forewarns the responding police officers what to expect in a break-in site as it is happening. Just ask constables across North America that have responded to a security alarm call using Sonitrol audio technology.

The most dramatic Canadian call occurred not long ago when police were dispatched to a break-in at an electronics warehouse. As two marked police cruisers were approaching the building, the thieves were heard saying, "Oh, it's only two cars. Let's use the Uzzi." This life saving information enabled the responding officers to better assess the situation and therefore not go in the building until the Tactical Unit team arrived. The result - a successful apprehension without risk to the officers.

It comes as no surprise that this new security technology is police friendly. The company that developed the technology was actually founded by a police chief from Indiana. The company, Sonitrol Security Systems always works towards a police mind set keeping in mind the importance of providing intel-



Photo - Current Corp.

ligent information to the police officers responding to security alarms. Police safety has become a serious concern nowadays what with thieves becoming increasingly professional and well armed. The clumsy break and enter thieves common only five years ago are being replaced by felons familiar with high tech security access controls and glass break detectors and in some instances, equipped with heavy firepower to ward off police.

Recent break-ins in the electronic and computer industries, for example, have seen professional burglars bypassing normal modes of entry by doors and windows. Instead, they execute Topkapi maneuvers, crawling through

ventilation shafts or chopping holes in roofs. Once inside, they may set off motion detectors. Police responding to the alarm and checking the facility will find all secure. The danger is when the police discover the burglars and they happen to be armed. "The advantage of the Sonitrol system is that it gives police actual proof that a break-in is in fact in progress and provides them with intelligence so they are better prepared to handle the situation," says Joe Wilson, vice president of Sonitrol's Canadian operations.

The added benefit on top of police safety is that the technology is virtually false alarm free. This responds to police concern about the growing cost of responding to security false alarms. In Metro Toronto alone, the cost to Metro taxpayers is estimated at \$12 million annually. "Sonitrol is the only security company that fully supports the most recent Metro Toronto Police initiative of slapping a fee of \$73.50 for every false alarm they respond to," adds Wilson. Business and homeowners now also have with Sonitrol the solution to their recurring false alarm problem.

For more information contact Sonitrol Security Systems, 905 890-7727.

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# Police Officer Motorcycle Championships

Four winners will represent Canada at World Police Championships, Monza, Italy in 1998

**Police Officers Motorcycle Championships** is coming to Shannonville Motorsport Park near Belleville Ontario Saturday August 30 1997. This event is a fun-filled weekend of racing. Come out and see over 30 police officers, from British Columbia to Newfoundland compete against each other on 600 cc race motorcycles, who enjoy riding fast in the controlled environment of the race track.

The officers will spend Thursday familiarizing themselves with the race circuit and Friday will be spent obtaining the fastest qualifying time, to award the top 17 racers their grid position to the feature event for Saturday's Police Championships.

This years competition not only qualifies the top 4 officers to make the Canadian Representatives for the **World Police Championships** which will be held in Monza, Italy in 1998, but also to pick the 4 racers to compete on Team COPS Racing for the season of 1998, touring across Canada, competing and promoting alcohol awareness and road safety.

Team COPS (Canadian Officers Promoting Safety) is currently in its debut year. This team is a 4 member racing team which is comprised of officers potentially from any province who are going across Canada racing and promoting safety.

The corporations that are interested in the serious mission to combat drunk driving and to promote safe driving are, Dunlop Tires,



Labatt Breweries of Canada "Know When To Draw The Line", Honda Canada, Bardahl Lubricants, Brooklin Cycle, Yoshimura Northwest, Diamond Signs, Copy Right Copy, Technic Leathers, Shoei Helmets, Dunlop, and Hindle Exhaust Systems. This organization evolved around the promotion of road safety and alcohol awareness, going to various motorcycle, car and golf shows, motorcycle rallies, and last but not least this annual event, The Canadian Police Officers Motorcycle Championships.

Now more than ever we have a mission of promoting alcohol awareness. In October, 1996 a member of our organization, Matthew Parr was tragically killed in a motor vehicle collision,

in which the driver of the other vehicle was operating a dump truck while impaired and struck Matt's vehicle. Matt volunteered his own time with our organization promoting safety and alcohol awareness and he will be missed deeply by all his family and friends.

This year as in all years, the initiative is safety. Since 1990, many of our police officers have attended various motorcycle events to promote road safety and alcohol awareness. These officers have spoken with thousands of new and experienced riders in an effort to encourage them to keep speeders off the streets of our communities and encourage those who like to indulge in speed oriented activities to focus towards the race track. Just like speeding, we encourage all to be responsible with the use of alcohol and "know when to draw the line".

The weekend promises thrills for both participants and spectators alike. If you are interested in competing, spectating or enjoying the social activities in the August 30th Canadian Police Championships, contact C.P.O.M.A. by mail or by phone.

For more information, or to book your discounted accommodations call or write: Scott Spicer, 763 Cobblers Court, Pickering, Ontario L1V 3S2 Home phone (905) 837-5493 Fax: (905) 837-5493.

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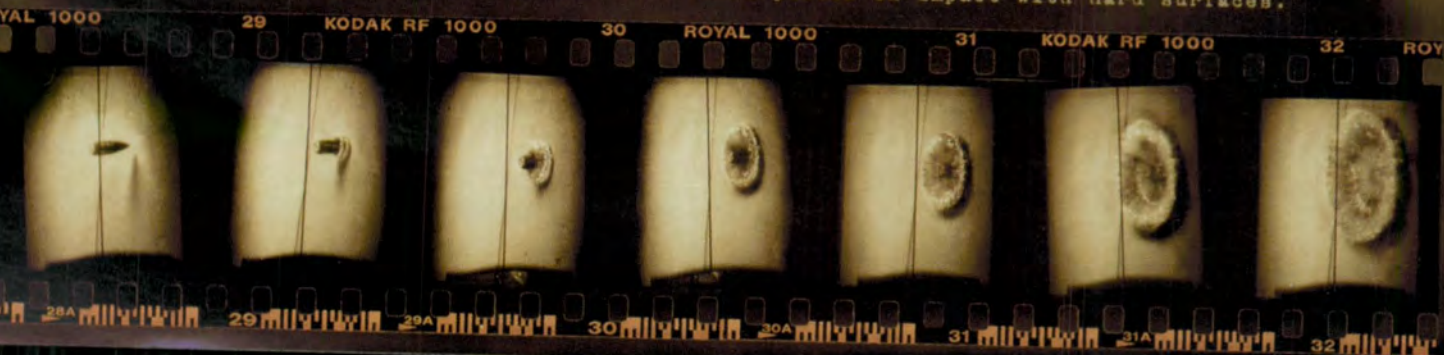
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# Police Architecture



The Police Service in Tillsonburg has never had their own "Police Station", they have always shared accommodations with others such as the Town Hall, the Fire Hall, and even a variety store. They now have moved

from the ridiculous to the sublime.

The first target of the first Police Services Board was the first police station. After one year of planning and most of the next year in construction, the police station was complete and moved into, October 1993.

Chief Henry E. Harley had been requesting new accommodations for over 17 years. At the time Town Council and the Police Committee of Council agreed that a new building was needed, the province legislated the introduction of Police Services Boards, and Tillsonburg formed their first Board.

Mr. Walter Burton, a retired local businessman, became the first Board chairman, and together with Chief Harley and other vital players, formed a committee to choose an architect and planners. The Town Council purchased land from the railroads which has now located the police next to the existing Fire Department, on a main street of the Town but out of the congestion of the "down-town". The Committee selected the Walter Fedy Partnership from Kitchener, Ontario, to design and direct the building of the new Police Headquarters.

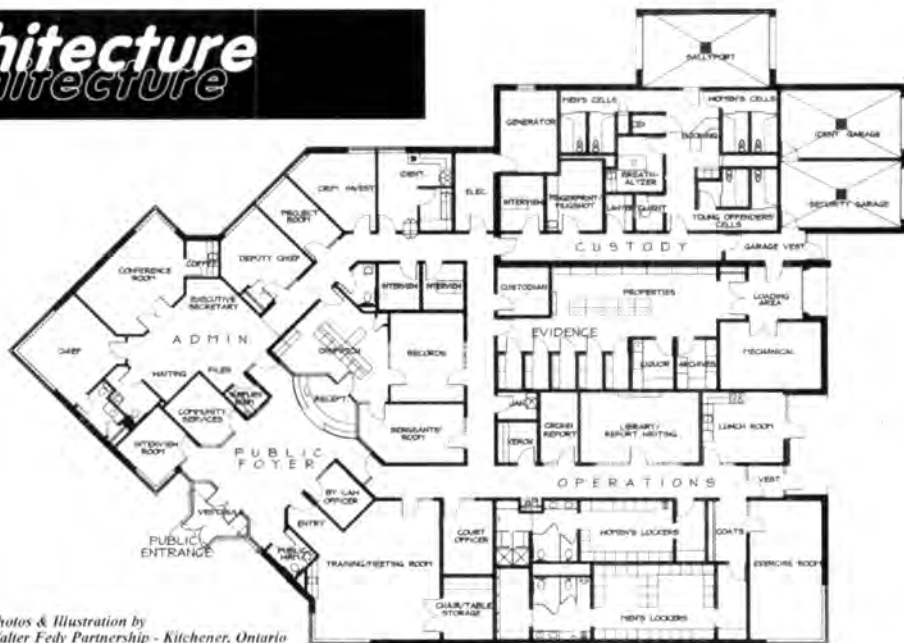
From the very beginning Chief Harley was insistent that the users of the building have direct input as to how the building was designed. His many years of police experience had lead him to see too many police buildings which were not "workable" for the police function. All of the 35 officer and civilian employees were interviewed and gave input as to what their individual function was, who they worked together with, who they seldom dealt with and from the "flow-chart" that was drawn as a result of this input, a building was designed. As can be seen from the floor plan, the building is a very functional layout, giving a minimum of travel experience to the daily functions necessary to carry on the job of policing.

Discussions between the Chief and the designer were based on the fact that the Tillsonburg Police were committed to a future based on community policing principles, and great care was taken to make sure the building did not appear to be a police fortress or to be an institutional box.

This modern design has incorporated the "cottage" appearance and the surrounding landscaped area was designed to be conducive with a residential setting with a "friendly" approach.

The foyer of the building, which is secured by a computerized security system, greets the public with the Community Services office, the Parking By-law office, and an interview room where complainants can report to the police without having to go to the "inner-sanctum", that puts so many citizens ill at ease.

The Community Room, is also accessed directly from the foyer and allows groups who are using this room, direct access without interrupt-



Photos & Illustration by Walter Fedy Partnership - Kitchener, Ontario



ing the policing function. The Community Room, doubles as the Parade Room and Classroom for the Police function.

Administration and Operations are divided at the foyer, so that each can function separately when required.

The heart of the building is the communications, records and the Platoon Sergeants offices, which reflects the 24-hour-a-day functions of the police service.

The patrol officer's room, combined with the library, consists of desks for officers submitting written reports, mail boxes for officers' correspondence, computers, phones, radios, and dictation machines. The Tillsonburg Police dictate their reports on micro tapes which are transcribed onto the "in-house" computer.

The lockers are "double lockers", each equipped with a locking drawer for weapon storage, a night stick cradle and shelves. The building includes an exercise room with a special rubberized gym floor and segregated temperature control. The Police Association furnished top grade exercise equipment to complete this room.

There is a large general storage room, and each platoon has their own evidence storage room, in which each officer has their individual locker, this maintains continuity of evidence as the size of the police service does not allow for an "evidence officer" to accept and store evidence. The building also contains state-of-the-art lock-up facilities. Six cells, which are separated so as to segregate males, females and young offenders, are strategically located and all are supervised by closed circuit television.

A sally-port and two garages complete the facility's operational function.

The Administration wing provides an office for the Chief, the Deputy and the administrative Assistant, plus a Board Room, which is designed and equipped to double as a "Post Disaster Command Center", if required.

For the smaller police services of this country, it is believed that this facility answers most needs and it is designed so that varied needs can be met with minor changes.

For further details contact Tillsonburg Police Chief Chris E. Coles at 519 842-5912.



# An introduction to Digital Photography

by Tom Rataj

While traditional 35mm colour print film still reigns supreme in the world of photography, its eventual successor is making rapid headway on all fronts.

Price seems to be dropping as quickly as resolutions continue to increase, making digital photography a practical and cost effective alternative in some sectors of the photography market. Starter cameras, aimed primarily at the home and small business user begin under \$300, while the professional series cameras easily top \$20,000. Several excellent cameras are now available in the \$1,000 range, providing a wealth of upper end point-and-shoot camera features.

Although professional quality digital cameras cannot quite match the image quality of regular 35mm print film, the difference in resolution is quickly disappearing. While overall image quality is important, the sheer versatility of digital technology may, dependant on the application, be more important.

## BY THE NUMBERS

Most digital cameras use solid-state Charge-Coupled Device (CCD) image sensors to capture pictures. A microprocessor converts the captured picture into binary code (zero's and one's) and stores the picture information on a memory chip inside the camera. This digitized image is then ready to be downloaded into a computer where it can be used and manipulated like any other computerized image file.

Many of the currently available cameras feature a small colour LCD screen on the back of the camera that allows the user to preview and review pictures much the same as many camcorders do. If the user does not like the picture, a simple push of a button allows the picture to be erased, eliminating the "I hope that turns out" problem.

Unlike traditional cameras, there is no waiting for processing and no expensive wasted film. As long as a computer and printer are easily accessible, the images can be the next best thing to instant. At least one printer manufacturer has even introduced a colour inkjet

printer that will print pictures directly from digital cameras without the need for a computer to process and format the picture.

## RESOLUTION

The single largest drawback to current digital photography is resolution. Typical 35mm colour print film produces exceptionally high-resolution pictures, with very good dynamic range. The amount of picture "information" contained in a colour print negative is staggering when converted to a digital format.

Since digital photography is essentially an offshoot of computer technology, picture resolution is referred to in terms of the number of picture elements, or pixels, that are required to display the image. Pixels are normally referred to in a standard ratio of computer monitors such as 640x480 (640 pixels horizontally by 480 pixels vertically). A digital photo, taken at this resolution, will yield a picture of decent visual quality similar to a 5x7 enlargement.

Until very recently 640x480 resolution was the benchmark to meet. Many cameras in the \$1,000 range now exceed this resolution, by using larger CCD pickups and software interpolation to produce digital images of 1280x960 pixels. While these numbers don't seem drastically larger, the higher pixel ratio actually produces an image that contains 4 times as many pixels, 307,200 versus 1,228,800 respectively.

Most cameras offer a choice of at least two resolutions. High resolution shots produce excellent picture quality, but consume substantially more memory (in excess of 5MB per picture, in some cases). Medium or lower resolution settings provide adequate picture quality, dependant on their final use, and allow for substantially more pictures to be taken per megabyte of memory.

Some of the better-equipped cameras allow the user to pick the desired resolution on the fly, changing the resolution setting for every picture if so desired. The picture counter on most digital cameras displays the number of shots remaining at the current resolution settings, allowing the user to make a better quality versus quantity decision.

One of the biggest advances that has made

digital photography possible, is the cost of computer memory. Just two years ago 16MB of computer memory retailed for more than \$800 while today, the market value has dropped to less than \$100. Most low-end digital cameras start with 2MB of memory and are thus capable of storing a dozen or more decent quality images. Medium and upper-end digital cameras usually provide removable flash-memory and PC Card (formerly PCMCIA) cartridges of varying storage capacities.

## TRUTH OR FICTION

As far back as the American civil war, photographers have altered original photos by adding or removing certain details. For instance during the American civil war, a creative individual added some dead soldiers to a photo, to create a more compelling picture for propaganda purposes.

More recently (1994), Time Magazine's art department apparently digitally altered an LAPD photograph of O.J. Simpson, for its cover photo. Simpson's facial features were darkened and the background was altered to draw more attention to his face, creating a more sinister image. Newsweek magazine on the other hand, ran the same photo on their cover completely unaltered (apparently), making Time's alterations even more evident.

Up until 5 or 6 years ago, skilled darkroom technicians, working with expensive equipment accomplished most photographic image editing. It was a painstaking multistage process that would often take an entire day or more. Today's image editing can be accomplished in several minutes using a \$500 scanner and the image editing software that comes with it, connected to an average consumer level computer. Digital camera equipment expedites this entire process by capturing the initial image in a digital format. This eliminates several steps and preserves original image quality.

Downloading the digital image from these cameras is a fairly simple procedure that is accomplished using standard parallel or SCSI port interface cables and image handling and editing software provided with the camera. A new model from Sony recently introduced infrared (IR) downloading that requires no physical connection between camera and computer.

Once in the computer the image can be edited in virtually any way desired. In addition to the usual darkroom adjustments to contrast, brightness, and colour balance, photo-editing software can be used to add, remove, re-colour, and modify any part of, or the whole photo. This poses a number of serious issues, especially when applied to the legal field. Canadian Press already has a strict policy in place that prohibits digital editing of photos. The policy does however allow their art department to correct quality problems such as scratches or hair that end up on negatives.

Because of the ease with which digitally stored photos can be "adjusted", their eviden-

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tiary value in court may be diminished without some strictly applied continuity policies and procedures being put into place. In the photo-editing software field, market leaders such as Adobe System's PhotoShop and Canada's own Corel PhotoPaint, provide enormous editing power. Light versions of these and other packages are usually included with the cameras, while basic photo-editing packages are included in office software suites such as Microsoft's Office 97 and Corel's WordPerfect Suite 7.

#### CAMERA EQUIPMENT

In addition to the usual crop of established camera manufacturers like Kodak, Olympus,



Nikon E2n

at the upper end of the scale are expensive cameras like the Nikon E2s, which looks like an expensive 35mm SLR camera. It accepts Nikon's regular lenses, and features virtually every standard SLR feature and then some. Priced at \$17,000 this camera is aimed precisely at the professional photographer.

Somewhat closer to commercial or law enforcement use comes a solid product from Polaroid. The somewhat pricey PDC-2000



Polaroid PDC 2000

is a fancy looking feature packed camera that is capable of taking super high resolution 1600x1200 pixel, 24 bit colour images with 16.7 million colours. Each such image consumes up to 5.6 MB of storage space. The camera features a built in flash for low light conditions, and is capable of taking pictures from 25cm (10 inches) to infinity. There are 3 models of this camera available, with the medium featured camera offering a 40MB hard-drive for image storage.



Kodak DC120 Zoom

The Kodak DC-120 is an even more moderately priced camera (\$1,399) that takes high resolution 1280X960 images, features a 3x zoom lens, flash, and interchangeable CompactFlash memory cards that allow for almost unlimited storage beyond the small built-in memory. This

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is the top of the line in Kodak's point-and-shoot line of digital cameras. It features a black plastic housing arranged in a horizontal fashion, with the viewfinder and LCD screen and most controls arranged along the back.



Minolta RD-175

The Minolta "Dimage V" is a somewhat unique model in that it has a detachable lens that is connected to the camera with a 3.3" cable. The detachable lens system allows users to take close-up shots in tight places that would ordinarily



Olympus D-300L

be inaccessible. It also features a 2.7x zoom range, macro focus, and a 1.8" LCD display. Picture quality is limited to 640x480, and storage is limited to 16 pictures. With a street price of around \$1,000 this camera has received favourable reviews.

Camera giant Olympus has also entered the fray with the impressive D-300L. It looks like and is feature-loaded like a better quality point-and-shoot camera. Picture quality is set at 1024x768 in high quality mode, and 512x384 in standard quality mode. A macro mode works from 20 to 50 cm allowing for close-up shots of smaller items of evidence. Priced at \$1,399 retail, this camera is easy to operate and small enough to stick in a briefcase.

#### OUTPUT

Once a photo has been digitized, whether through scanning or by digital photography, final output becomes an issue.

A processed roll of film results in pictures printed on paper, that are fairly damage resistant, and can be handed around between several people. But once digitized, viewing the photos relies on access to a computer. This in itself creates another series of issues that mainly revolve around standards for hardware and software.

Most courtrooms have little or no computer hardware and even then, viewing digitized crime scene photos would require that there be several computer monitors available to display the images so that everyone, including a jury

of 12 would have acceptable viewing capability.

Some of these issues were addressed during the O.J. Simpson criminal trial, where the entire courtroom was wired with technology to manage and deliver the large amounts of data and images in an efficient and accessible manner.

Colour print film enlargements, on the other hand, are fairly pricey. A regular 4x6 or 5x8 print is adequate for viewing under many situations, but enlargements become very useful in court.

Digitized photographs on the other hand could be viewed on a large-screen colour computer monitor for everyone to see. If hard copies were required, many of the colour ink-jet printers in the \$500 price range are now capable of producing top quality colour prints for between only \$1 and \$2 per page. With the rapid price drops in the colour laser printer market continuing at their present rate, they too will become feasible within a year or two.

#### DRAWBACKS

One of the biggest problems with the current state of digital camera technology is their voracious appetite for power.

Reviews of various cameras tested by computer and trade publications indicate that batteries are easily drained after taking only 25 pictures and downloading them to a computer. Colour LCD preview screens are a great feature, but they quickly drain batteries, despite various built-in power conservation systems.

While no film handling mechanisms are necessary, some of the cameras feature motorised zoom lenses, that if used extensively also drain the batteries quickly. It is usually recommended that downloading of pictures from digital cameras to computers be done with an included power cord.

Although all the cameras feature some fashion of data hook-up to PC's and Macs, individual proprietary downloading software seems to be a weak link, especially when connections don't automatically work.

#### CREDITS AND INFORMATION

The digital camera equipment used to research this article (a Kodak DC-120, and an Olympus D-300L) were graciously provided through Dave Nerenberg at VISTEK in Toronto, at (416) 365-1777. Vistek is a major

supplier of photographic and electronic imaging equipment that supplies to both the professional and amateur photographer.

Additional information about digital camera equipment can also be obtained by contacting the Government and Industrial sales divisions of various camera and film manufacturers, or through most professional photographic supply stores.

Most digital camera manufacturers also provide extensive information on the Internet. Try some of the following:

<http://www.kodak.com>

<http://www.minolta.com>

<http://www.polaroid.com>

<http://olympusamerica.com/digital>

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## Power in the wrong hands



Successful criminals, almost by definition, understand the world they operate in and, these days, have access to technical expertise to rival anything available to commercial businesses or the police.

They treat crime as a business and computers as a great enabling tool for fraud and other crimes, because they can be programmed to look for, and exploit, security loopholes; are hard to audit; and can spirit the proceeds away to the far side of the world at the speed of light.

Of course, criminals don't simply use technology themselves; they turn our technology against us. A classic example is plastic card counterfeiting - a multinational criminal business. A factory found by the Royal Malaysian Police was found to be producing cards that were being used all over the world. How do we know so much about this? Well, through exploitation of technology by the police - specifically, an analysis tool called Watson (from Harlequin Intelligence Systems) to correlate police reports across the world.

Criminals around the world are targeting the popular ATMs although security guru Ross Anderson of the University Computer laboratory in Cambridge, UK (in his paper "Why Cryptosystems Fail.") argues that most attacks aren't particularly high-tech, but rely on mistakes made when building the ATM systems, or failures in managing them. He reports a frightening array of attacks, ranging from the exploitation of inside knowledge (one ATM delivers 10 banknotes in response to a test sequence - which one bank printed in its branch manual) to the use of fake ATM terminals to collect card and PIN information (a particular problem in Italy, where as much as 0.5 per cent of ATM turnover is thought to be lost to fraud).

Faking ATMs is quite easy, as you can buy them second-hand. In 1993, thieves set up a mobile ATM in a shopping mall in Connecticut according to a report in the Boston Globe (12 May 1993). It even gave out money for a while, but it kept customers account numbers and PINs in return, for use in the preparation of fraudulent cards. Customers were forced to use the fake machine because real ones nearby were disabled with glue-covered cards.

Of course, an easier way to steal PIN numbers is to observe customers entering them and, according to a report in the Electronic Telegraph (April 1997), a self-trained electronics expert called Mindy Fairchild fitted a miniature closed-circuit TV camera and a transmitter in a fake sign alongside an ATM for just this purpose.

However, criminals are no less and no more capable of using (or abusing) modern technol-

ogy than the rest of us. Some banks don't derive your ATM PIN from your account number (which makes some attacks more difficult) but simply store it (encrypted) as an access password - and one bank even stored it on the magnetic stripe on the cash card. Not a very clever idea, but it apparently took 15 years for criminals to catch on to the idea that if you changed just the account number on the stripe on your card to someone else's, your PIN would now give you access to their account (the ATM simply checks that what you enter encrypts to give what's on the card).

### Countermeasures

We live in a high-tech world and law enforcement must have the technology to counter anything criminals can deploy. Keeping up with criminal technology is a continuing process. Training is as important a part of this as buying technology, because to control technology you must understand it.

Take cryptography, for instance. There is no such thing as 'unbreakable' encryption but there is encryption that takes so long to break that the information discovered is out-of-date in practice, or encryption that requires more investment in computing power than the information discovered is worth. These kinds of encryption are generally considered adequate.

However, since computers are doubling in power every 18 months for the same cost encryption which could be broken only with the resources of the government last year will be vulnerable to anyone with a home computer in a year or so and simply won't be accepted commercially.

Computers are also becoming smaller, more powerful and more durable and this has made them much more attractive as crime fighting tools for police in the field. Police cars equipped with mobile pentium work stations, linked wirelessly over an existing radio network into Central Dispatch can now provide vital and timely information to officers on the road. Better mobile computing tools to access information in the field translate into better decision making and improved officer safety.

There is no question that technology enables crimes that were hard to imagine only 10 years ago. Police forces will have to respond with their own high tech tools and training programs to ensure officers use the new tools with the same ease as they currently use a radio or a radar gun.

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# Videotape alone can prove identity

Supreme Court of Canada *R. v. Nikolovski* (1996) 111 C.C.C.(3d) p.403 (S.C.C.)

by Gino Arcaro

Videotapes of offenders have become prevalent evidence during robbery investigations. Some videotapes permit clear facial recognition of offenders and allow comparisons of other physical features. A videotape is physical evidence that has unquestioned relevance at a trial which permits its admissibility. If a witness, such as the victim, facially recognizes the accused person as being the offender seen in a videotape, identity is proven.

However, in some cases a videotape may show an accused committing an offence but no witness is capable of positively identifying an accused as being the offender. A controversy has existed about whether a trial judge or jury may compare a person depicted in a videotape with an accused person and identify the accused person without any witness identifying the accused or without any other corroboration.

The Supreme Court of Canada answered this controversy in *R. v. Nikolovski*, in December 1996, which provides a significant advantage during prosecutions involving videotape evidence.

**Issue:** Can a trial judge or jury identify an accused person on the basis of viewing a videotape alone, without any Crown witness identifying the accused or without any other corroboration?

**Offence:** Robbery

**Circumstances:** A robbery occurred at a convenience store at 2:00 a.m. One employee was working. A security video camera was operating and recorded the entire robbery. One offender, armed with a knife, entered the store and stole \$230. The employee gave the police a physical description of the suspect but was

unable to describe his clothing.

Two days later, the employee was shown a photo line-up consisting of twelve photos. He suspected three men shown in the line-up, one who was the accused. However, he suspected one man who was not the offender and stated that he was only "25 to 30 per cent" sure that he was the offender.

The officers who presented the line-up later testified that the employee looked at the accused's photo and said, "That's him" or "He looks just like him." However, the employee looked at another photo and said, "He looks a bit like him also."

A detective was present who was familiar with the offender, having known him for several years. As the result of investigation, the accused was arrested but denied committing the offence.

**Trial:** At the trial the Crown introduced the videotape as evidence. The employee reviewed the videotape during his testimony. Afterward, he was asked if the man who robbed the store was in the Court room. The employee stated that he did not think so and could not identify the accused.

A detective testified that he had been familiar with the offender for several years and was present at the time of the arrest. He testified that the accused had a sparse moustache which was absent on the day of the trial. However, the Crown did not ask this detective to identify the accused by means of videotape comparison. The detective testified that the accused denied committing the offence by informing the police that he had been at home with his mother and brother. The defence introduced no evidence.

The trial judge viewed the videotape and concluded that the accused committed the offence, stating, "I'm satisfied on looking at the tape that that's him and he's convicted. The accused appealed the conviction to the Ontario Court of Appeal on the grounds that the only evidence of identity was the trial judge's opinion without any Crown witness's identification or without any other corroboration.

**Ontario Court of Appeal:** The appeal was allowed and the conviction was quashed. The reason for the acquittal was that an identification made exclusively by a trial judge without corroboration by a witness is insufficient to convict.

The Crown appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.

**Supreme Court of Canada:** The Supreme Court of Canada, in a 7-2 decision, allowed the Crown's appeal and restored the conviction. The following reasons were given:

- a videotape becomes relevant and admissible evidence after it is proven that the tape has not been altered or changed, and that it depicts the scene of the crime;

- a videotape can and should be used by a trial judge to identify an accused. Identification may be based exclusively on a trial judge's opinion without any Crown witness supporting the identification. No other corroboration is required.

- courts have long recognized the weakness of identification made by honest witnesses because of various factors that contribute to unintentional human error. Witness credibility is dependent on whether the witness:

- i. was in a physical position to make the observation;
- ii. has sound vision, hearing, intelligence and ability to communicate the observation;
- iii. has a sound memory;
- iv. was adversely affected by fear to observe and recall;
- v. is biased.

- robberies are traumatic events causing stress that may affect the ability to accurately describe an offender. Bias may arise resulting from a victim's strong desire to convict. Videotape does not suffer stress.

- in some cases, videotape may be the only evidence available. For example, the witnesses may be murdered during the robbery. Common sense dictates that a trial judge should not be denied the ability to use videotape to identify an accused person.

- a conviction may be based on a single witness. Therefore, a single videotape may be the sole evidence capable of convicting an offender.

- if a jury tries an accused, the same rules apply. A jury may identify an accused by viewing a videotape and comparing the offender depicted in the video with the accused in the court room. No witness or corroboration is required to convict. However, the jury must be instructed to consider whether:

- i. the video has sufficient clarity, and
- ii. the duration of observation of the offender must be sufficient.

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## CASE LAW

### Forgetful accused may not be convicted

A Brampton, Ontario, man found guilty on two charges of "failing to appear" has had his conviction overturned by the Ontario Court (General Division), on the grounds that "forgetfulness" was a defence to the charges.

The accused, a Michael Blazevic, had been charged for failing to appear in court on Aug. 15, 1995. He was released after signing an undertaking to appear in court on Aug. 22, 1995 but once again failed to show up for court. A few days later he surrendered himself at a police station. He was charged again under s.145(2) of the Code for failing to appear in court and was held for a bail hearing, and was eventually released Aug 29.

At his trial the accused testified that he had gone to school on August 15 and had forgotten about his court date that morning. When a friend reminded him he stated he took a bus to the courthouse and arrived too late.

The judge at the first trial concluded that "forgetfulness" and "honest mistaken belief" was not an excuse for the offence. "Anybody can come into court and say 'I forgot,'" he stated, concluding that the accused had no lawful excuse for not attending court as required.

On appeal, Mr Blazevic's defence counsel said the case was clear cut because his cli-

ent had turned himself in after each missed court appearance, thereby showing that he had not intended to miss them. Mr. Justice Ronald Thomas agreed and threw out the conviction.

"The offence of failing to appear in court is a true criminal offence requiring proof of mens rea," Justice Thomas concluded. "The prosecution must establish a mental element, namely that the accused who committed the prohibited act did so intentionally or recklessly, with knowledge of the facts constituting the offence or with wilful blindness toward them."

Mr. Justice Thomas noted that "the words 'lawful excuse' in s.145(2)(a) and s.145(5) of the Code add an additional defence which might not otherwise be available." Justice Thomas concluded that these words did not relieve the duty upon the prosecution "to prove the essential elements of the offence, including mens rea, beyond a reasonable doubt."

Crown counsel Tyler Shuster told The Lawyers Weekly newspaper recently that they have conceded this case and will not be appealing it. "There were no new laws made; it was a recognition of the principles of law and they were applied to the facts... The appeal court judge properly applied the law," Shuster was reported as saying.

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### Up-Coming Events

September 15 - 18, 1997

**18th Annual MLEO Training Seminar**

**Barrie - Ontario**

The Municipal Law Enforcement Officers' Association is hosting this conference which includes many guest speakers and a trade show. For further details contact Brenda Russel at 705 739-4241.

September 18 - 21, 1997

**Silver Jubilee Conference of the FCPO**

**St. Catharines - Ontario**

The Fellowship of Christian Peace Officers is celebrating 25 years of Christian police ministry. The conference will feature guest speaker Robert Vernon, a retired LAPD chief. For more information call Hank Harley at 905 734-8057.

September 20 - 23, 1997

**26th Annual Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice**

**Ottawa - Ontario**  
Organizers are making an effort to ensure that all key sectors of the criminal justice system are represented to create a forum that allows the exchange of ideas and information. For further details call the Canadian Criminal Justice Association at 613 725-3715.

September 25, 1997

**9th Annual LEARN Seminar**

**Belleville - Ontario**

The keynote speaker at this year's

conference will be Hyainthe Josiah. The topic of discussion will be Human Resource Management. For more information call Sgt. Daryl Wagar at 613 966-0882.

September 27, 1997

**Law Enforcement Swap Meet**

**Ottawa - Ontario**

During the 20th Annual Canadian Peace Officers Memorial Weekend there will be a memorabilia swap meet. Contact Richard Murphy at 613 834-1881 for details.

October 2 - 4, 1997

**MOIA Conference**

**Barrie - Ontario**

The Michigan-Ontario Identification Association Fall Training Conference will have guest speakers and a trade show aimed at forensic ident. personnel. For details contact Harold Nash at 705 725-7025, ext. 135.

October 2 - 5, 1997

**The Internet - Your Community Policing Partner**

**Denver - Colorado**

Copnet.org is hosting this conference which will focus on how computer technology and specifically the Internet is being harnessed by police departments and law enforcement agencies to meet their needs and the needs of the communities they serve. For more information call 888 278-9283.

October 5, 1997

**3rd Annual OPP SunRun**

**Orillia - Ontario**

The 5km Francis Gaudaur Memorial FunRun and the 8km SunRun will be hosted by the OPP. For details call Jerry Cunningham at 705 329-6554.

October 19 - 21, 1997

**36th Annual Safety Education Workshop**

**Mississauga - Ontario**

The Safety Education committee is one of several standing committees of the Ontario Traffic Conference. Our annual workshop allows officers involved with youth in the schools or assigned to community service functions to acquire up-to-date information, share resources and network with officers from other police services. For registration information contact Judy Woodley at 416 598-4138.

October 21 - 23, 1997

**1997 Forensic Identification Seminar**

**Toronto - Ontario**

This seminar will provide an opportunity for various forensic law enforcement personnel to exchange ideas and strengthen contacts within the police community. Interested parties can contact Greg

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# TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

## Chambers leaves Thunder Bay service, takes up post as chief of Vancouver PD



**Chambers**

Thunder Bay's former chief of police left for Vancouver in late July to head the city's municipal force.

Bruce Chambers, 48, assumed his new position as chief of the Vancouver police service on July 28, one day after leaving the Thunder Bay force.

Chambers replaced Chief Ray Canuel, who retired from the Vancouver department.

Chambers was unanimously selected by the police board from a short list of six possible candidates, Vancouver Mayor Philip Owen, chair of the police board, said in late May.

"His vision, experience and the respect he commands at the national level gave him high marks in an impressive field of candidates," local media quoted the mayor as saying.

Chambers' 30 years of police experience, three university degrees, progressive attitudes and leadership abilities were the main reasons he was selected to head the force, Owen said.

At a press conference held in Thunder Bay on May 26, Dick Waddington, the city's police services board chairman, said he tried to convince Chambers to stay in their city as opposed to leaving for the west coast.

"We're very disappointed about losing Chief Chambers," the press quoted Waddington as saying. "We felt we selected a good chief and Vancouver seems to have agreed."

Chambers, who served on the Thunder Bay force for two years, said his tenure as chief was the highlight of his career, but the Vancouver job was too great an opportunity to ignore.

Chambers has left a force with 296 members and an annual budget of \$19 million, and moved to a 1,400-person service which operates on a budget of \$105 million per year.

"I feel proud to have been chief of the Thunder Bay police," Chambers told the press conference. "The Thunder Bay police is staffed by many talented and caring people, who in my opinion are not only a credit to this organization but to the community as a whole."

In the meantime, Thunder Bay's Deputy Chief, Leo Toneguzzi, will head the service until a replacement is hired. Waddington indi-

cated that a permanent chief will be selected sometime this fall.

"We're going to do a national candidate search ... and find the best chief available," the local media quoted Waddington as saying.

Chambers was Thunder Bay's fifth police chief. He came to the city from the Niagara Regional Police Service in October 1995.

After one year on the job, Chambers managed to produce a \$1.1 million operating budget surplus and cut property crimes by about 20 per cent.

Earlier this year, he wrote a revision plan for the force entitled Restructuring '97. He said he regrets leaving before the reorganization is complete.

Chambers made no definite comment regarding the changes he foresees in Vancouver's future.

"I plan to consult with the current chief, as well as other people inside and outside the force, before announcing my goals," the Vancouver press quoted him as saying in a telephone interview in late May.

Chambers has a wife and two daughters.

### Agency Fast Facts

- Vancouver was incorporated in 1886 and employed Const. John Stewart to police the city.
- In 1911 the force formed Canada's first Municipal Marine Squad.
- The first female constables in Canada were hired on to the force in 1912.

## Canuel retires after 31 years of policing with B.C. department

Vancouver has bid farewell to its top cop and one of its longest serving members.

Ray Canuel let his contract expire and retired from his position as chief of the Vancouver Police Department on July 27.

Canuel, 59, served as a member of the force for over 31 years.

Canuel joined the service on June 27, 1966. His first position was Custodial Guard of the department's jail.

In May 1968, Canuel was assigned to the police training academy. Once his training was complete the future chief was assigned to the Patrol Division. During that time he was also given a number of other assignments including a stint with the Investigation Section.

By 1985, Canuel was promoted to the rank of inspector and took charge of the Strike Force. While serving as an inspector Canuel was in charge of a patrol team, in addition to the department's information and major crime sections.

While in charge of the Information Section Canuel was responsible for the over-



**Canuel**

seeing of the installation of the department's computerized Records Management System and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

In July 1992, Canuel was promoted to Deputy Chief Constable in charge of the Bureau of Operations. One year later he had attained the rank of Acting Chief Constable.

In May 1994, Canuel rose to the rank of Chief Constable.

Canuel has served as president of the B.C. Association of Chiefs of Police. He has also been a member of the B.C. Municipal Chiefs, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the CLEU Policy Board.

During the course of his career Canuel has completed a number of courses at the Canadian Police College, including the executive development program and the senior police administrator program.

Canuel, a B.C. native, has four children and seven grandchildren. He has been married to his wife Marcia for 35 years.



## RCMP costal-watch program to net scavengers plundering ships

Nova Scotia RCMP initiated a program in late June aimed at stopping divers from plundering shipwrecks along the province's coast.

Police say the costal-watch and public-information program could be implemented on a national scale in an effort to enforce laws that have been ignored by both officers and treasure-hunters in the past.

"There's an escalation here and it's something that needs to be addressed," RCMP Sgt. Wendel Ackerson was quoted as saying.

Nova Scotia museum officials and the RCMP both realized the need for the program after a group called the Jersey Wreck Divers allegedly plundered a merchant vessel that had been torpedoed near the end of the Second World War.

Although the law states that such sites cannot be touched, the group is believed to have taken the ship's stern gun and portholes, along with other artifacts.

"There is no time limit on ownership of artifacts under the Canada Shipping Act," Pierre Laframboise, a coast guard policy superintendent, was quoted as saying. "Some provinces have time limits - usually 50 years."

Police will use several laws to keep would-be scavengers off wreck-sites, including a statute which requires salvors to turn their finds over to the receiver of wrecks, or face charges under the Criminal Code.

Provincial laws which require divers to obtain a permit before visiting historical wreck-sites will also be enforced.

"Many (wrecks) have archeological value because they went down a long time ago and we don't know too much about those time periods," Bob Ogilvie, the Nova Scotia museum's special-places curator, was quoted as saying. "There's information that comes off these wrecks that just isn't available in the history books."

Customs-and-excise officers are collecting maps that plot known wreck sites and will incorporate lookouts in programs which have been aimed solely at nabbing drug and other coastal smugglers in the past.

Police will also launch special patrols using fast-rescue craft.

However, authorities say their first priority is to educate the public. Police have been distributing leaflets and posters that warn against plundering.



## Mounties settle out of court

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police reached an out-of-court settlement in June with a woman who spent almost eight hours chained to the floor of a jail cell for public drunkenness.

Details of the settlement were not released. Prior to the agreement police had said the woman, Vera Clarke, had suffered an indignity and apologized to her.

Clarke was arrested while returning home from a bar in her home town of La Loche, in northern Saskatchewan in 1995.

Police said she struck an officer in the eye and was taken into custody. According to the authorities, she was restrained for her own safety, as well as for the safety of the police.

Clarke was charged with assaulting a police officer, but was found not guilty.

During the trial she testified that she was chained to the floor and unable to reach the toilet. As a result, she had to vomit into a floor vent and urinated and menstruated on herself.

The next morning she was told that she would have to clean the mess up.

The RCMP had said there were only four officers working the night Clarke was arrested. During the same evening they arrested 43 intoxicated people and responded to 23 other complaints ranging from assault to attempted murder.

The arresting officers were not disciplined in regards to the incident and the RCMP has stood behind its decision to shackle the woman.

However, the RCMP's policy relating to chaining prisoners to the floor has been changed.

Ron Piche, Clarke's lawyer, said he was pleased with the force's response.

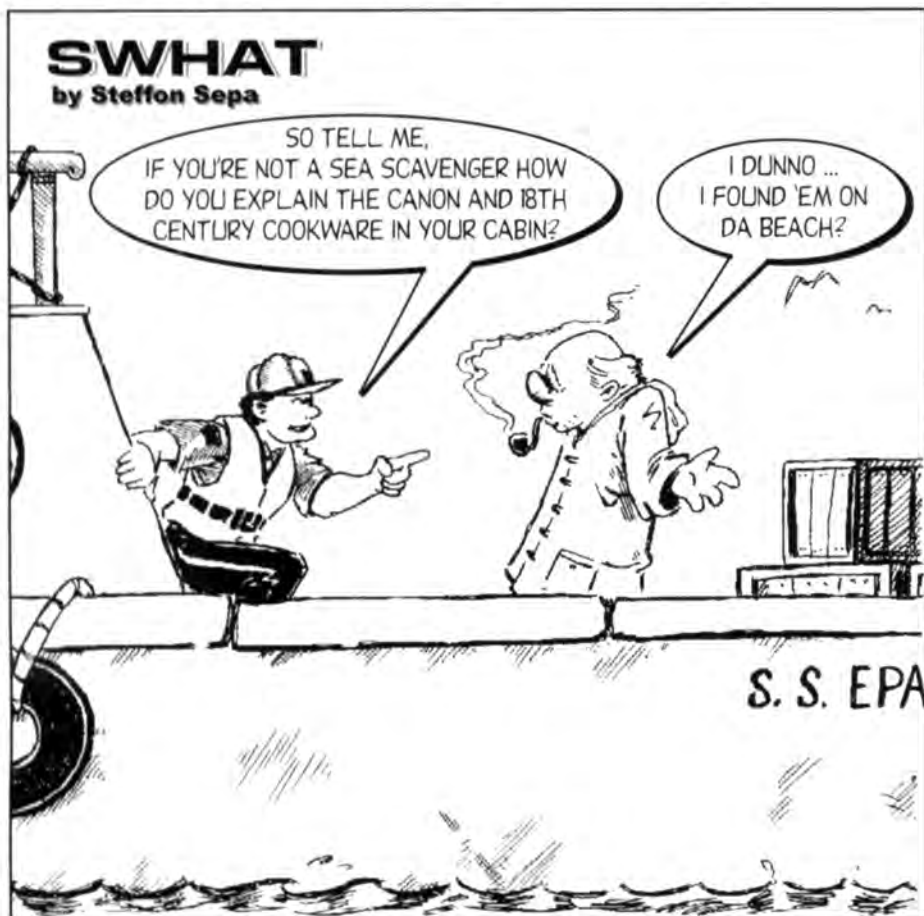
## Coroner's jury clears constable in shooting of knife-wielding man

A B.C. Mountie acted reasonably when he shot and fatally wounded a knife-wielding man who tried to attack him, a coroner's jury said in late June.

Const. Gary O'Brien and Cpl. Jim Porteous both testified that Wayne Hudson displayed martial arts knowledge before he lunged at O'Brien with a knife.

Hudson, 30, was fatally wounded by a single shot to the chest from O'Brien's handgun last December.

Dr. Rex Ferris, a forensic pathologist, attributed Hudson's mental instability to toxic levels of cocaine found in a blood sample taken after he was admitted to hospital.







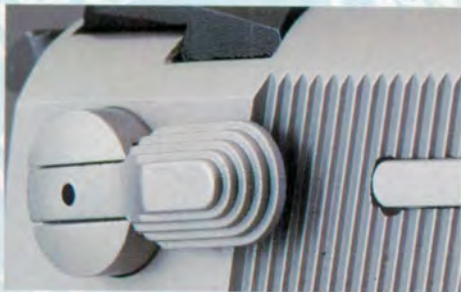
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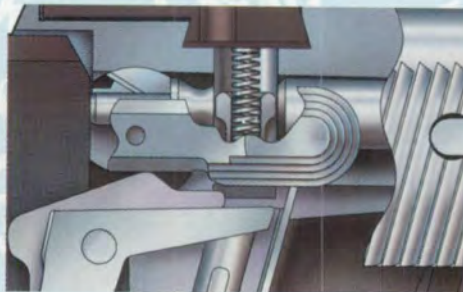
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## Provincial cop gets conditional sentence for death of protester



An Ontario Provincial Police officer convicted of criminal negligence causing death in the fatal wounding of an aboriginal protester was given a conditional sentence

in early July.

Acting Sgt. Kenneth Deane received a conditional sentence of two years less a day to be served in the community. He must perform 180 hours of community service and can't possess a weapon until his sentence is served.

In April, Deane was convicted in the shooting death of Anthony (Dudley) George.

George was one of about 40 protesters who occupied Ipperwash Provincial Park in September 1995. Aboriginals claim the park contains burial grounds.

George was killed after police tried to remove protesters who gathered outside of an entrance to the park.

After Judge Hugh Fraser delivered the sentence friends of George yelled: "It's a joke."

Deane is appealing the conviction and the prosecution may appeal the sentence.

Once the appeals have been dealt with, the OPP's Professional Standards Bureau will have to decide if Deane will be charged with discreditable conduct, Insp. Michael Shard said.

Shard said he was told it would be several weeks before the provincial force obtains the court transcripts and it would take an additional two weeks to read them.

If charged with discreditable conduct, the acting sergeant could face penalties ranging from a reprimand to dismissal.

Meanwhile, the family of Dudley George said that if the Ontario government is willing to hold a public inquiry into his death, they would be willing to stop pursuing civil legal action.

## Ontario passes new bill making changes to complaint system



Controversial legislation that alters the manner in which complaints against police are handled in Ontario was given approval in mid-June.

The Police Services Amendment Act, also known as Bill 105, passed its third reading in the legislature by a vote of 58-23.

Under the new act, the Ontario Civilian Commission on Police Services, the Police Complaints Commissioner and the province's Board of Inquiry will be amalgamated into a single agency.

Bill 105 also gives chiefs of police the power to investigate complaints against officers and launch investigations into their conduct.

Liberal Justice critic David Ramsay said police have good reason to oppose the new legislation.

Ramsay said the changes give police chiefs the power to discipline officers for unsatisfactory job performance, a term he says is not defined under the new law.

The fact that the existing Special Investigations Unit will remain in tact is another reason why officers may be opposed to the bill. The SIU, which is responsible for investigating serious injuries and deaths involving police, is unpopular with rank-and-file officers.

While the new legislation will save money, the provincial government is reducing the public's confidence in the police complaints process and leaving officers exposed to vexatious complaints, Ramsay said.

Solicitor General Bob Runciman, who introduced Bill 105 in January, said the act will save the province \$3 million annually and increase the rate at which complaints are processed.

## Top court holds ruling for six months

The Supreme Court of Canada granted the request of provincial governments and lawyers in late June by agreeing to suspend one of its rulings for six months.

Lawyers had asked Canada's top court to suspend a decision which restricts an officer's power when making an arrest in a home.

In May, the court ruled that police now need to obtain a warrant from a judge before entering a home to arrest a suspect unless they are in "hot pursuit."

Prior to the narrow 5-4 judgement, police didn't need a warrant if they had reasonable and probable grounds to make an arrest and properly identified themselves before entering a home.

Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario asked for the six-month suspension in order to give Parliament time to pass Criminal Code



amendments to deal with thousands of cases which may have be affected by the court's decision.

The high court made the decision after over-turning the second-degree murder conviction of Michael Feeney.

Feeney's constitutional rights were violated when RCMP officers entered his home in Likely, B.C., without a search warrant, the court ruled.

Once inside the home, the officers discovered blood on Feeney.

He eventually confessed to killing his neighbour, 86-year-old Frank Boyle, but the confession was later ruled to be inadmissible.

However, Feeney was still convicted of second-degree murder in May 1992, and sentenced to life in prison.

The Supreme Court ruling is retroactive to May 22.

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## First Nations force opens in Manitoba

Manitoba's only First Nations police service began operation in the second week of July.

The Dakota Ojibwa Police Service is responsible for policing six reserves including, Bird Tail, Long Plain, Roseau River, Dakota, Oak Lake and Sioux Valley. The reserves are home to 6,000 residents.

Dakota Ojibwa conditionally assumed control of the reserves from the Mounties in April.

The Dakota Ojibwa Police Service had been under the control of a federal-provincial policing agreement since the April takeover.

In July, Dakota policing was handed over to a police commission which consists of a representative from each of the six reserves.

## Service will only break picket line with court order



Winnipeg police have stated they will no longer break picket lines unless a court orders them to do so.

The change in policy, made one year after police clashed with striking Boeing workers, means that strikers can effectively block access to a business until the company management appears before a judge and obtains a court order.

David Cassels, Chief of the Winnipeg Police Service, said incidents like the Boeing strike draw officers into violent confrontations.

When officers force open picket lines it appears as though they are siding with the management, he said.

Cassels said a court order would ensure the police were viewed as an impartial party and would help avoid violence in the early stages of a walk-out when emotions are strained.

Police will still attend strikes to monitor the situation, even without a court order, but will only move in if there are any Criminal Code violations aside from blocking access to a facility, the chief said.

In the past, the Winnipeg force moved picketers out of the way if they blocked roads leading into and out of their employer's place of business.

On July 11, 1996, a violent clash broke out after Boeing tried to drive trucks through a picket line. Strikers threw rocks and bottles at police officers as they moved in to make 13 arrests.

The change in policy is part of a review the force is conducting to better deal with unions and management disputes in the future.

## Most violent crimes don't involve firearms, Statistics Canada says

Violent crimes involving firearms represent only a small percentage of Criminal Code offences, a study released in late June said.

A report released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, based on information gathered in 1995, found just two per cent of the year's 126,668 violent crime victims encountered firearms.

"The use of knives or blunt objects during an assault was more likely to result in injury to the victim than when a firearm was present," the report stated.

In 1995, roughly one-third (31 per cent) of assault victims who were threatened by an assailant armed with a knife sustained major injuries, compared to the 16 per cent who encountered an assailant brandishing a firearm.

Anne McLellan, Canada's justice minister, was quick to respond to critics like Alberta Justice Minister Jon Havelock who said the report proves that the \$85 million firearms registry is ineffective and some Reform MPs who called it a waste of money.

"I am a firm believer that there are many pieces in the puzzle to the objective of having a safe and secure society and gun control is one part of that," the media quoted the Liberal



MP for Edmonton West as saying. "Certainly I respect (Havelock's) opinion but in fact I don't know on what basis he's making that statement. Does he have any idea what the number would be without the registration?"

In 1995, there were approximately 1,100 firearm-related deaths the report states. Of that number, 81 per cent were suicides, 13 per cent were homicides and six per cent were undetermined or ruled to be accidental.

While approximately one-third of all homicides involved a firearm between 1991 and 1995, the type of weapon used has changed, the study states. During that five-year period, handgun use increased and accounted for one-half of all firearm homicides.

The reason for this trend may be because handguns are most commonly used in large urban areas.

Since 1991, handguns were used in three-quarters of all firearm homicides in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, the statistics centre says.

In 1995, violent crime accounted for 11 per cent of all Criminal Code offences. A total of 72 per cent of all violent crime victims were not threatened with any type of weapon.

## Cape Breton police vote for strike

Demands for equal pay and a five per cent raise led Cape Breton regional police to vote in favour of a strike in late June.

The force's 143 members gave the Police Association of Nova Scotia permission to call a strike if first-class constables aren't boosted to a \$40,700 salary by Nov. 1.

The annual salaries for officers doing the same work in the amalgamated force ranges between \$25,000 and \$38,000, union president Const. Warren MacEachern said.

The regional force was formed in 1995 after seven local detachments were amalgamated.

Negotiators for the regional government have offered to pay all first class constables the current top salary of \$38,766, however, the pay hike would be made in increments and completed by 2001, MacEachern said.

The union president said the government's method is not acceptable because it would lock officers already receiving that salary in a wage freeze for four more years.

A conciliator will attempt to reach an agreement before police determine if and when they will strike.

MacEachern wouldn't say how many members voted in favour of strike action.

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## Officer acquitted of manslaughter in death of suspected speeder

A Chatham, Ont., police officer was found not guilty of manslaughter in mid-June in the death of a suspected speeding motorist.

Constable Rob Tricker, a member of the local police force, was charged in the 1992 death of 37-year-old John Rioux.

Rioux died after a confrontation and subsequent struggle with Tricker which began when the constable followed him to his home to issue a speeding ticket.

During the trial Rioux's sons, Jamie and Pierre, both testified that Tricker used a choke hold to restrain their father. The Crown said that Tricker chased Rioux down over a petty speeding ticket and then used excessive force while arresting him.

Autopsy reports indicated that Rioux died of asphyxia due to damage to his larynx.

During the 12-day trial, Tricker told the court that Rioux had threatened him with a sledgehammer after a verbal exchange in which Rioux refused to identify himself.

Tricker testified that he never used any type of hold on Rioux's neck during the struggle which ensued.

He also said he did not take responsibility for the man's death.

This was the second time Tricker had to face the manslaughter charge.

**"I think it was the right verdict, I'm delighted for Constable Tricker. And I'm delighted that it happened on his birthday."**

**- Austin Cooper**

In 1993, he was convicted and sentenced to three years in prison.

He appealed the verdict and won on the grounds of improper instructions by the judge to the jury in 1995.

Tricker, who turned 29 on the day of his acquittal, had no comment regarding the

outcome of the trial, but his lawyer said he was pleased with the verdict.

"I think it was the right verdict, I'm delighted for Constable Tricker," the local press quoted Austin Cooper as saying.

"And I'm delighted that it happened on his birthday."

Chatham Police Chief Don Roskamp said Tricker was expected to return to his job with the force within a few weeks of the conclusion of the trial.

"There is no legal authority to disallow this officer from doing his professional job," Roskamp was quoted as saying.

## Telemarketing scams declining: task force



The number of phone scam victims seems to be on the decline, a national telemarketing fraud task force said in mid-July.

"The good news is the Canadian public is becoming more educated about telemarketing fraud - are becoming harder to dupe," Ontario Provincial Police Det-Sgt. Barry Elliot, the head of Project Phonebusters, was quoted as saying.

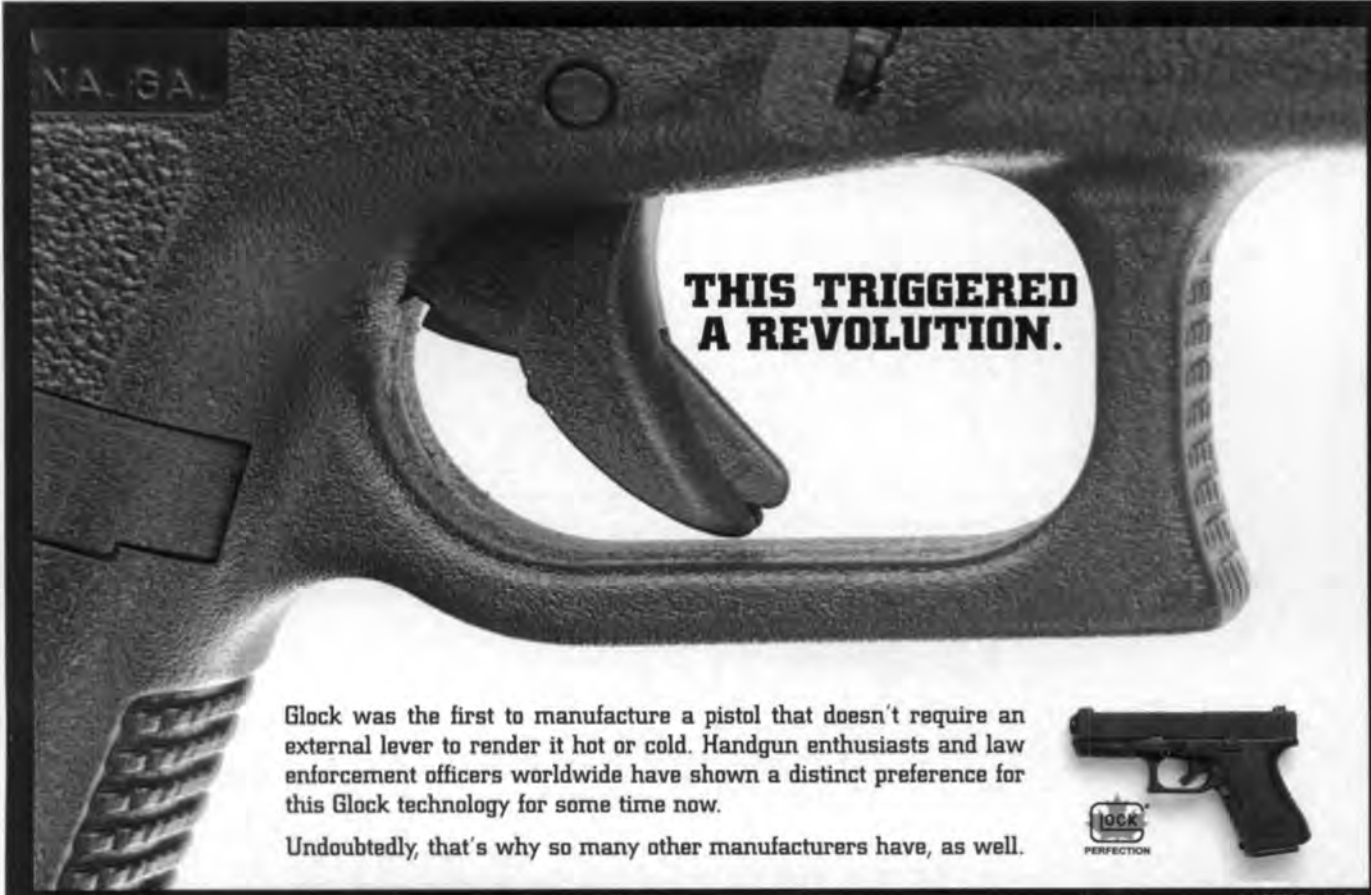
In 1995, phonebusters was approached by close to 4,000 victims who had lost \$8.4 million to phone scams. However, in the first half of this year that number has dropped to 564 people who were taken for \$1.5 million.

The majority of the victims are tricked by fraud artists who offer phoney prizes. The victims are often told that they must send money to cover taxes before their prize can be delivered.

It is estimated that only one in 10 victims report telemarketing crimes.

"It's still a major problem," Elliot was quoted as saying. "And the people that are being victimized are getting hit for a bigger number because (the crooks) are trying to make as much money as they can off the victims they can find."


One problem police face in deterring criminals from getting involved in such a crime is that those convicted generally receive light sentences. The longest jail term handed out was 18 months, Elliot said.



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## Funeral held for OPP officer



**Coffin**

Police officers from Canada and the United States were among several hundred mourners who attended the funeral of an Ontario Provincial Police officer who was gunned down in a tavern in early June.

Const. Thomas Coffin, 34, was off-duty when he was shot in the head and killed in a Penetanguishene bar on May 31.

A suspect, 49-year-old Allen MacDonald, has been charged with first-degree murder.

MacDonald is a fire captain in North York, a Toronto suburb, and a former chair of the Penetanguishene Police Commission.

Police said the killing may be related to an impaired driving charge Coffin laid against MacDonald last year. MacDonald was found guilty last Christmas and lost his driver's license.

At the time the charge was laid MacDonald and Coffin were at odds over the OPP's absorption of the local police force.

MacDonald was opposed to the takeover and fought officers' demands for severance pay when the local force disbanded.

Coffin was a member of the bargaining committee that unsuccessfully attempted to obtain a severance package for members of the local force.

A witness told a Toronto newspaper that Coffin was killed after a man walked into the Commodore Hotel, a local bar, put a gun to the back of the officer's head and pulled the trigger.

After shooting Coffin, the killer put the gun in his pocket and calmly walked out on to the street.

"He said, 'Excuse me' and walked out ... he just walked out of the door didn't even look back," witness Dale Menard told the Toronto Star newspaper. "We couldn't believe it."

The gunman fled to a house, located about 60 metres from the bar, where he was later arrested.

Larry Hembruff, former chief of the Midland police and father of Coffin's ex-wife, spoke highly of the young officer.

"He was a fine man, an outstanding young chap," Hembruff was quoted as saying. "He had good sense, good humour ... he was the sort of guy you'd like right away."

Coffin is survived by his second wife, Kim, daughters Laura 7, and Jordyn, 3, and son Matthew, 22 months.

## N.S. citizens to honour memory of Burkholder

Citizens in Bridgewater, N.S., have formed a committee responsible for honouring the memory of RCMP Sgt. Derek Burkholder.

Burkholder was shot and killed while attending a domestic dispute in June 1994.

The committee will erect a plaque or monument at the Bridgewater and Lunenburg detachments in his memory.

In addition, they will establish an annual bursary for grade 12 students in Lunenburg



**Burkholder**

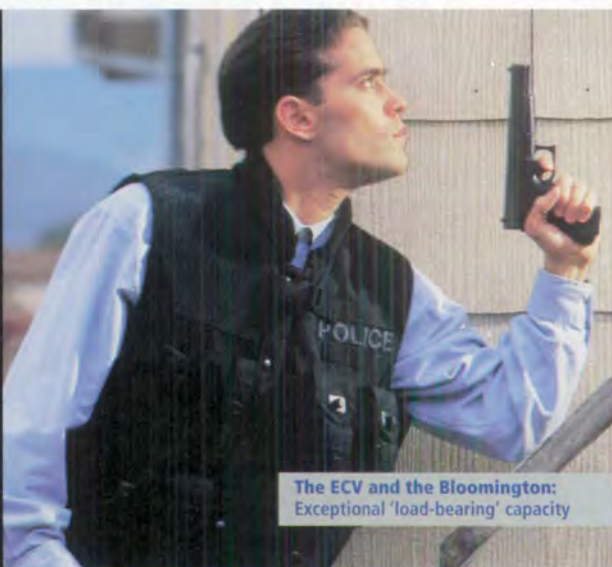
County pursuing a post-secondary education and a career in law enforcement.

An annual monetary award for junior high school students will also be established.

Donations payable to the "Sgt. Derek C. Burkholder Memorial Trust" may be sent to the NCO i/c Bridgewater RCMP Detachment, PO Box 4000, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia B4V 3V3.

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# CRIMINALLY FUNNY

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



## Man with high IQ screened out as possible candidate for policing job

If you apply for a job as a police officer in New London, Conn., you'd better not be too bright.

A hopeful applicant, who was refused a policing job because of his high score on an intelligence test, launched a lawsuit against the city which has a policy against hiring people with high IQs.

In a complaint filed in a U.S. District Court Robert Jordan stated the city of New London violated his constitutional rights and discriminated against him based on his intelligence.

Jordan, 46, wants an injunction against the city that would stop the alleged discrimination, in addition to compensatory and punitive damages.

Jordan claims that Keith Harrigan, who oversees hiring for New London, told him the city doesn't hire people with high IQs for policing positions.

Ralph Monaco, the city's attorney, and Deputy Police Chief William Gavitt, said that



applicants who score high on the intelligence test could grow bored of police work and leave soon after receiving costly training. The city spends about \$25,000 to train an officer.

The intelligence exam, developed by Wonderlic Personnel Test Inc., is used by some Fortune 500 companies and hundreds of police services. Wonderlic said New London is not the only employer that screens out potential employees who are deemed to be too intelligent. However, they refused to identify the other companies.

Jordan scored a 33 on his intelligence exam, described as a brief IQ test which measures a person's ability to learn and solve problems.

Following a policy which has been in place for about five years, New London police only interviewed candidates whose score ranged from 20 to 27. The national average for police officers is 21 to 22.

Two other applicants who scored higher than Jordan were also rejected.

## Patient robber waits his turn

Patience is a great characteristic to have if you're waiting in line at a bank, but it can prove to be disastrous if you're robbing it.

A robber entered a Fort Lauderdale, Fla. bank in mid-June and approached the teller. The assailant handed the woman a note which informed her that he was looking for cash and carrying a pipe bomb.

After the teller read the note she asked the bandit if he could wait for just a minute. Which he did.

Actually, the man waited for 20 minutes in total.

While the robber patiently waited in line for his cash, bank workers placed a call to the local authorities.

Once police had arrived on the scene, a teller gave the robber a bag of money.

The man, who was most likely happy to have finally received some service, fled the scene. However, he was quickly chased down by a police dog.

## Man arrested after misspelling address

An American thief was apprehended by Canadian authorities earlier this year because of his inability to spell a Toronto street name.



Two people robbed a money exchange counter at Newark International Airport last February, American officials said.

One of the suspects decided to courier five packages of stolen cash to a family member living in Toronto, authorities said.

But the suspected thief misspelled the street address and sent the packages to St. Clearance Street instead of St. Clarens Avenue.

When the courier couldn't deliver the packages, they were given to Canada Customs officers, who opened them and discovered \$51,000 worth of travellers cheques in British pounds, German marks and American currency.

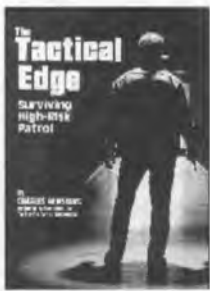
Police contacted the man at his Newark address and asked him to come in and reclaim his parcels.

He was arrested on March 13, after arriving at Pearson International Airport in Toronto.

Det. Ray Harris of the Port Authority said the man could have gotten away with the crime if he could spell.



# The Blue Line Reading Library



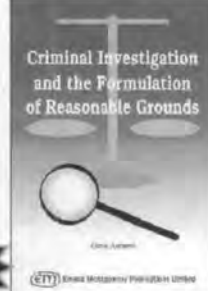
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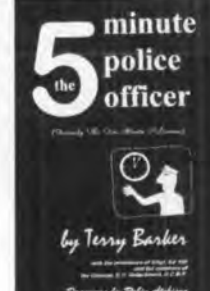
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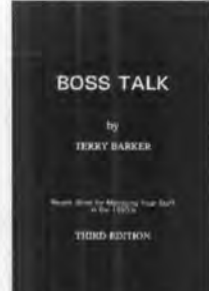
19 \$58.95



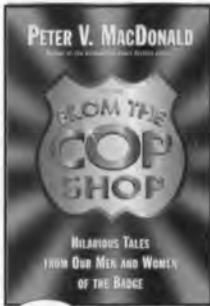
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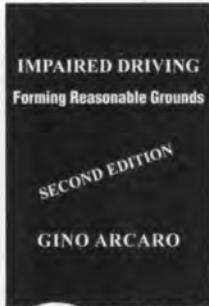
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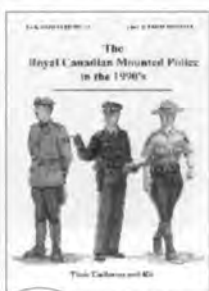
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