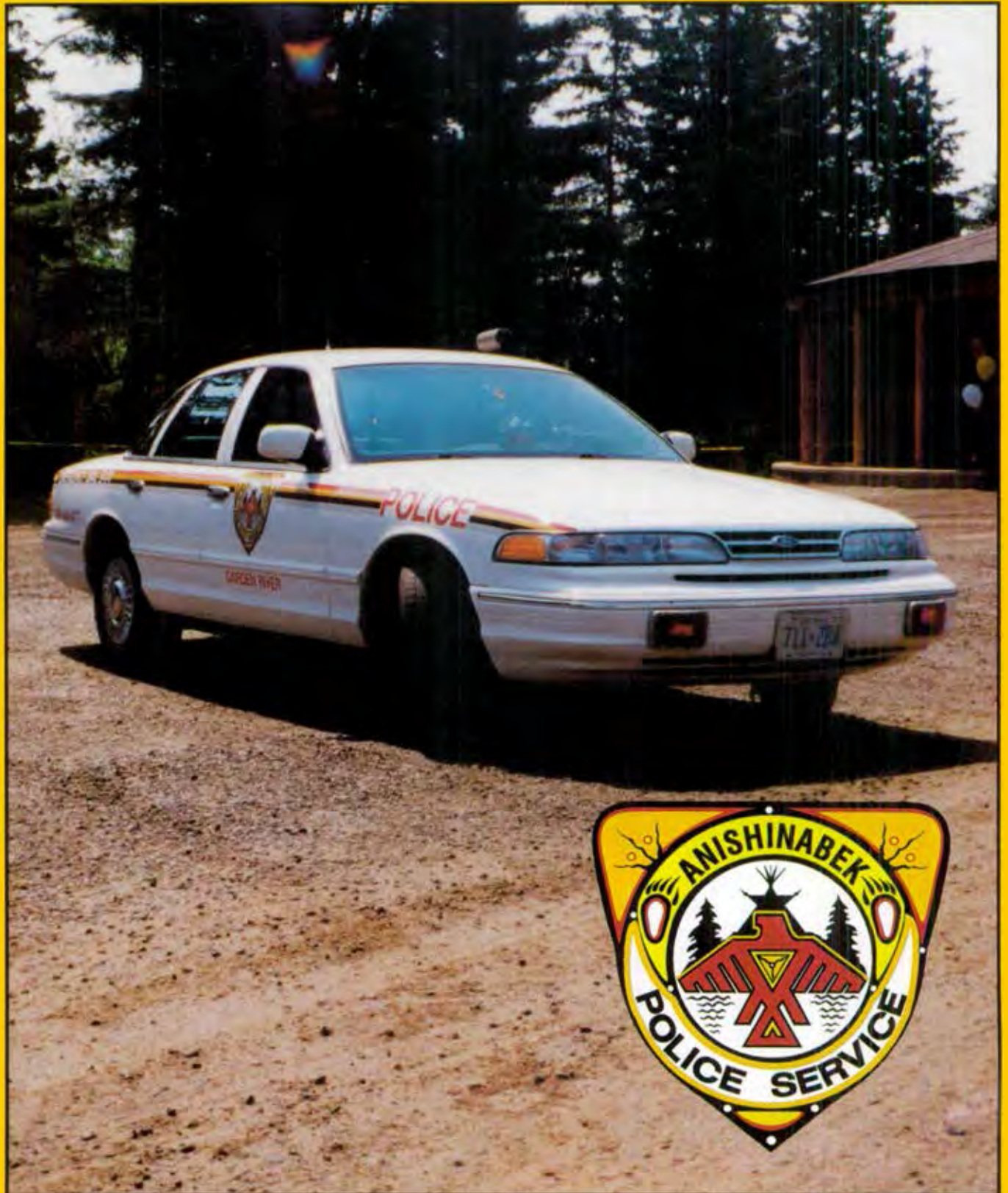


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Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

October 1997





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Volume 9 Number 8
October 1997

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Blue Line Magazine is published monthly, September to June, by Blue Line Magazine Incorporated with a mailing address of:

12A - 4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste. 254,
Markham, Ontario, L3R 1N1.

Individual magazines are \$3.50 each. Subscriptions are \$25.00 per year or \$40.00 for 2 years. (U.S. & Foreign - \$50.00)

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Established in 1988, Blue Line Magazine is an independent publication designed to inform, entertain, educate and upgrade the skills of those involved in the law enforcement profession. It has no direct control from a law enforcement agency and its opinions and articles do not necessarily reflect the opinions of any government, police, or law enforcement agency. Blue Line Magazine is a private venture and as such is not funded by any level of government agency, union or association.

Blue Line Magazine is printed in Canada

- Affiliations -

International Association of Law Enforcement Planners
Canadian Police Information Network (CPINET.ORG)
Canadian Advertising Rates & Data
International Police Association
The Canadian Press Newswire
Periodical Publishers Exchange



ISSN #0847 8538

Canada Post Canadian Publications Mail
Product Sales Agreement No. 176796

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BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

October 1997



In October 1994, Blue Line Magazine presented an article about a fresh young police service that was taking the opportunity to build itself from the ground up. The Anishinabek Police Service was the first in Canada to attempt a bold new concept of supplying contract police services for First Nations Territories. They began with great enthusiasm and innovation and Blue Line felt it was time to revisit this story to update its readers.

We are happy to report that not only has the agency kept its vigour and enthusiasm but it has gained a considerable amount of maturity along with amazing growth. Read more about the Anishinabek beginning on page 9 this month.

Blue Line is proud to present a new columnist this month. Chief (Ret.) Robert Lunney has agreed to present a series of commentary pieces regarding many facets of police service delivery and upper level management. This month he presents a broad series of thoughts to whet your appetite beginning on page 6 with his column entitled *Bandwagons*. "It seems that whenever I came up with an idea for a project the people in my office always described them as Lunney's Bandwagons," Bob advises. "They thought it was appropriate then and it seems like I will be doing the same with this column so I might as well keep the title." In November Bob will present a brief outline of some of the topics to be touched on over the next several months. It is a fact of life that he does not necessarily have the last word. Your comments and responses to his column are expected and welcome.

This month we also present you with the results of a cross Canada survey and investigative piece researched and written by Blair McQuillan on what police agencies are doing about false alarms. It would appear that many police forces are doing a lot of different things to reduce this problem. Turn to page 12 and read more.

There is much more between the covers of this October edition and we know you will enjoy it.

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Drugs, gambling and the lady Diana

by Morley Lyburner

Everyone was shocked by the news last month of the death of Princess Diana. The event was made even more horrific by the manner in which she met her fate. Every police officer is familiar with this kind of death and every officer knows that no one who dies in a motor vehicle collision dies with dignity.

One thing that is human nature is to look for blame in such tragedies and Princess Diana's death was no exception. Immediately the "paparazzi" (sewer rat) photographers were targeted for blame. In defending themselves the media countered that they are only presenting a service to the public that is shown to be in demand by high volume of sales of the product. The argument being that just because the public has an addiction to gossip in the form of stories about Princess Diana the media should not be pinioned for satisfying that addiction.

All this brought me back to my two previous editorials on yellow journalism. I began to do a little expansive thinking on this argument and came up with the same excuse given by proponents of legalized drugs and gambling. The otherwise more generally worded argument is "just because many people are addicted then the people who make big profits on the addiction should not be liable for its abuse." This hogwash upside down thinking is becoming

all too common as today's instant gratification society seeks to blame and at the same time absolve itself of responsibility. In the long and short run it is much easier to blame the person addicted then to seek controls on those who would let profit and greed rule their lives.

It is commonly known that if we choose to live in close proximity with others of our own species we simply must have rules of how this is to be done. The rules are not made to keep absolutely everyone happy and in the Canadian context it has been decided that the common

good will take precedence over the few. It is clear that we need controls on drug dealers. We must have controls on gambling and other forms of vice as well. But exactly how does one control the vice of gossip when, as is clearly demonstrated in Princess Diana's case, it is all too prevalent and all too profitable.

It very well could be that the industry will be forced, by overwhelming public reaction, to better police themselves. It is too bad that it has taken the death of Diana to awaken us about the abuses of dirt level yellow journalism.

Now that's the way to handle a labour dispute!

Had it occurred in another time, or dare I say location, the outcome could have been gruesome. I am speaking about the PC World confrontation which occurred in Scarborough last month.

After some 10 months of frustration local members of the Canadian Auto Workers took over the factory and defied all authority to remove them. The confrontation came to a head when a court order was issued for their removal. Metro Toronto Police turned out in strength to back the Sheriff's actions with a riot squad, mounted unit and probably a lot more muscle that wasn't seen.

To the credit of the police in charge the only muscles that had to be used were the brain and

mouth. Without backing down the police managed to negotiate the voluntary leaving of the occupiers by firstly ensuring they keep their dignity and the respect of their peers. But it was clear that laws had been broken and the proper actions were taken to ensure identities of suspects were known. Actual prosecutions and paper work could be accomplished later.

Discretion is indeed the better part of valour and the understanding of this by police can only improve relations with a community. Broken heads and flaming headlines do no justice to anyone. It is encouraging to know that there is some enlightenment at the top of both police and union organizations in Canada.



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The Clipboard

Resigned: Charles Parlee, chief of the Amherst N.S., police force resigned in mid-August.



Parlee

Parlee has switched careers and taken a position with the police and safety services division of the Nova Scotia Justice Department, Amherst Mayor Joyce Gouchie said.

Prior to leaving his policing job, Parlee expressed his excitement over his new position in Halifax.

Parlee started his new job on Sept. 8. Deputy Chief Charles Rushton has taken over as the force's acting chief.

Defended: Mayor Jean-Paul L'Allier defended Quebec city police against accusations of brutality in August and said there is no need for a public inquiry until there is proof.

Quebec police currently face at least four allegations of excessive force.

L'Allier said he is willing to do whatever is necessary to correct any problems, but added that nothing will be done without some evidence of wrongdoing.

A lawyer representing two teens who claim officers used excessive force on them has asked the province to hold a public inquiry into the matter.

L'Allier said it's too soon to hold an inquiry, but said he would not oppose one if higher authorities felt it was needed.

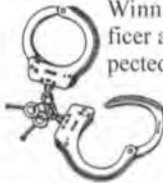
Guilty: A Peterborough, Ont., police officer was found guilty of neglect of duty and discreditable conduct in August.



Const. Dan Gemetti was charged after a 17-year-old youth claimed she was slapped while in custody at a police station in November 1996.

A Police Services Act hearing decided to withhold eight hours pay as punishment. A third charged of using excessive force was dropped.

Aided: A senior citizen helped a Winnipeg police officer arrest a man suspected of committing a number of break-and-enters that targeted elderly people.



Bill Gibb, 77, held the suspects legs while a lone officer tried to handcuff the man outside of an apartment complex in mid-August.

Staff Sgt. Frank Minaker thanked Gibb, who was knocked over and received bruises to his hands and legs, for his assistance in the arrest.

Two other people joined in the struggle to subdue the suspect.

Discovered: A Canada Customs dog was responsible for the discovery of an estimated \$3 million in hashish oil hidden in six baggage containers which arrived in Toronto on a flight from



Montego Bay.

Customs spokesman Duncan Smith said the seizure occurred two weeks before details of the incident were released in mid-August. The information was withheld from the public due to an RCMP and Canada Customs probe.

The oil, which weighed in at 75 kilograms, was wrapped in plastic and stashed in the bottoms of the containers which had been sliced open and then welded back together.

Smith told the Toronto Sun that, although no charges have been laid, authorities believed the crime was an inside job and that groundhandlers on both ends are suspected to be involved.

Appointed: The Durham Regional Police Services Board appointed a new deputy chief in mid-August.



Adams

Former Superintendent James Adams took over as Deputy Chief Designate of Operation on Oct. 3,

replacing Bob Jarvest, who retired from the force.

Adams, 52, was born and raised in Oshawa, Ont. He began his policing career with the Oshawa police service in 1973 and became part of the Durham force when it amalgamated in 1974.

Quashed: Court clerks dismissed 50 of the more than 200 traffic charges laid against motorcycle gang members who were in Red Deer, Alta., in July for a Hell's Angels patchover.



Crown prosecutor Michael Scrase said the 50 tickets, which were issued at a number of RCMP road blocks in the town and surrounding central Alberta area, were quashed for technical reasons.

Of the remaining tickets, 30 began to work their way through the courts in late August and another 120 were to be dealt with a few weeks later.

Over 200 RCMP officers and city police from several Alberta communities were called to Red Deer to deal with the estimated 300 bikers who traveled to the town for the patchover.

Gun Battle: Toronto Mayor Barbara Hall expressed her shock in late August over the Ontario government's decision to boycott the federal gun registry.



Hall said the boycott, announced by Solicitor General Bob Runciman, is a move against widespread support for the registry.

Runciman said the \$85 million registry won't get guns out of the hands of criminals, but Hall noted the legislation is backed by the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

In a unanimous decision, Toronto city council recently voted to give \$50,000 to help the Coalition for Gun Control defend the law in an upcoming legal suit.

The Northwest Territories, the Yukon, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are also fighting the gun registry in court.

Charged: RCMP officers Byron Loucks, 31, and Robert Couture, 29, were charged with conspiracy to traffic anabolic steroids in late August.



The two officers were charged in connection with activities in Regina, Calgary, Fort McMurray, Alta., and Canmore, Alta., between 1992 and this year, police said.

Both men have been suspended from the force and the RCMP has launched an internal investigation into the matter.

Hired: RCMP Sgt. Brian MacLean was hired as the chief of Nova Scotia's Kentville Police Service in late August.



MacLean

MacLean, a 30-year veteran with the mounted force, was the head of the RCMP detachment in nearby Windsor for the past four years.

He began his new job in September.

Honoured: An Ontario provincial police officer was named Canada's top traffic cop in late August.



Marshall

Const. Daniel Marshall, an officer with the South Frontenac detachment near Kingston, was recognized for a safety program he developed for in-line skaters.

Marshall received the award at the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police conference in Fredericton.

Selected: Toronto was selected to host the International Association of Chiefs of Police conference in 2003, officials announced in late August.



The association chose the city as the site for its annual conference and trade show because of its remarkable hotels, safe streets and excellent meeting facilities.

A crusade for Distance Education



"I would like to know if you know of any colleges that have law enforcement courses taught by correspondence."

It was a single hand-written note from a Saskatchewan police officer on a return mail card torn from an edition of Blue Line Magazine.

"At the time we had been publishing the magazine for eleven months," states Morley Lymburner, Publisher and managing editor. "When we read the question out loud in the office, it sort of hung in the air for a while. 'Okay,' I said out loud. 'There has to be one out there somewhere. All we have to do is find it and write it up in our next edition!'"

Officers in smaller, more remote communities needed correspondence courses because colleges and universities weren't always accessible to them. And even if they were accessible, police officers often had difficulty attending classroom courses because of the crazy hours they worked. Officers would recognize such courses as being the ticket to self improvement and possibly a promotion that would be otherwise outside their grasp.

After a lot of calling around, much to the publisher's dismay, it was found there simply was no such course in Canada. After surveying some 20 Canadian institutions, Blue Line could only advise its readers that nothing was out there for them. "The final paragraph was left as a challenge to the readers to give us some feedback," Lymburner stated, "but immediately I realized this issue would have to be monitored and nurtured."

The Publisher recognized that police officers in the far flung reaches of this expanse we call Canada did not have equal opportunity to enhance their careers through educational upgrading. This was an issue far more important to the readers than some new gadget they could put on their gun belt.

The Publisher kept up the communication with community colleges across the country over the next two years and constantly prodded some to consider the possibilities. In spite of this, most colleges maintained that it would be too expensive and they would have little or no return for many years. It was easier to simply continue attracting their walk-in trade in the urban areas of the country.

After two years the Publisher heard about a college at Halifax-based Dalhousie University,

which had a Distance Education course in "Public Management" which could be useful for police officers wishing to improve their civil service management skills. Conversation with Roger MacMillan of Henson College revealed a person who had earlier shared the same concerns and recognized the need and the potential of offering such a program.

After sharing ideas and suggestions on how to alter their existing course of study, MacMillan began to organize and mobilize the college to take on the task. Blue Line's publisher gave him encouragement in the form of assurances of editorial coverage of their efforts.

On the third anniversary of the original question being published, Dalhousie University announced it was taking on the challenge raised by the magazine by presenting a course entitled an "Introduction to Police Management." As promised, Blue Line ran a three-page article on the course, giving all details and expectations of the participants. Police and security personnel could now take a course of study to improve their skills and opportunities for promotion regardless of the constraints of their location or shift schedules.

Two months after the story's release, registrations soared from 35 to its maximum of 120. It was necessary to place a further 30 applicants on hold for the next semester as there was no time to get material together or process the applications.

Several update stories later and the Certificate in Police Leadership program is firmly entrenched in Dalhousie's curriculum with seven courses. The course titles sell themselves: Communication Skills for Police Personnel; Police Leadership and Management Development; Community-Based Policing; Legal Issues in Policing; Budgeting and Financial Management for Police Services.

Two of the most recent courses are being presented this fall and are entitled "Policing and the Law of Human Rights" and "Problem Ori-



ented Policing."

Henson College went even further in listening to Blue Line's advice and enhanced their courses with Canadian talent such as Terry Barker, author of "Boss Talk" and "The Five Minute Police Officer." These texts are now standard reading in their course of study. This has the collateral effect of enhancing a Canadian textbook author's profile as well as exposing the students to a true Canadian perspective on their profession.

Blue Line Magazine's support of Henson College's Certificate in Police Leadership Program has continued over the years. It is encouraging to see the college has increased its curriculum to seven courses with a registration of over 300 students per semester. Since its origin, the college has graduated over 500 police officers of all ranks from across the country. It is a credit to the Canadian law enforcement community that so many officers have a hunger to improve their skills above and beyond what is available through in-house training. But credit is also due to Henson College and their dedicated staff for providing the opportunity for so many people to prove and display their abilities.

The staff at Henson College shared the vision of Blue Line Magazine and sought to answer a simple question posed by a reader so long ago. They too saw the same need that required addressing and did something about it.

For further details contact Cara Lynn Garvock at 902 494-6930. If you have a question that needs more research try *Blue Line Magazine* at 905 640-3048 — Fax 905 640-7547.



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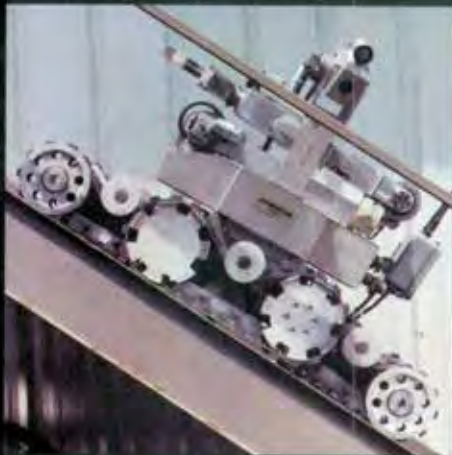
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"This is the mission statement of the Anishinabek Police Service which was developed jointly by the employees and the Police Governing Authority. It is reflective of the police service that I work for."

— Lyle Sayers, Chairman, Police Governing Authority



by Morley Lymburner

The primary goal of the Anishinabek Police Service is to provide an effective and efficient policing service that is culturally sensitive and appropriate for First Nations communities. An effective policing service includes keeping the peace, providing protection to both persons and property through prevention, community education and enforcement of Federal, Provincial and First Nations laws and rendering assistance to the public in emergency and non-emergency situations. The objective is to provide a level and standard of police service at least equivalent to that provided in non aboriginal communities with the equivalent police workload, population and location. A further objective is to eventually provide 24 hour police coverage to each First Nation Territory under the Anishinabek Police Service's jurisdiction.

On March 30, 1992, a five year Ontario First Nations Policing Agreement was signed by Grand Council Treaty #3, Nishnawbe-Aski Nation, A.I.A.I., Anishinabek Nation, Six Nations and the Provincial and Federal Government.

In 1994, a separate two year agreement under the umbrella of the Ontario First Nations Policing Agreement, called the Anishinabek Police Service, was endorsed by the Chiefs of Curve Lake, Garden River,

Sagamok and Saugeen First Nation. A new three year agreement was endorsed in October 1996 to include twelve more First Nations. These are Christian Island, Dokis, Fort William, Long Lake #58, Magnetawan, Nipissing, Pic River, Pic Mobert, Rocky Bay, Shawanaga, Wasauksing, and Wahnapiatae. In April 1997, Long Lake #77 joined as well.

Last month negotiations commenced on behalf of five more First Nations who wish to join the Anishinabek Police Service and upon the successful conclusion of these negotiations there should be a further appointment of 18 officers by next April.

The Anishinabek Police Service is a non-profit incorporated body which is currently comprised of eight Board of Directors. Two Directors are appointed by each of the four First Nations and a Community Elder. With the expansion of the Anishinabek Police Service, the Police Governing Authority will be restructured to incorporate the additional thirteen First Nations who more recently came on board. The Police Governing Authority meets at least quarterly. The Police Council which is comprised of the First Nation Chiefs or their representative meet annually.

On April 5, 1994, the Anishinabek Police Service began its official operations in Garden River, Ontario, which has been designated as the Administrative Headquarters. Shortly after the completion of the first build-

ing it was recognized that it would be too small to handle such a rapidly growing police agency. The Garden River Band offices were utilized while a new Headquarters building was constructed near the site of the former facilities.

In March 1997, the old Headquarters building officially became the Garden River Detachment as the new Headquarters building was opened. The opening ceremonies were held on June 12th with the attendance of many representatives from First Nations, Municipal, Provincial and Federal agencies and departments. The ceremonies were highlighted by speeches from Ontario Solicitor General Robert Runciman. Congratulatory plaques of appreciation were presented by OPP Supt. Maurice Pilon and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce who helped with the financial challenges of construction.

Chief Glen Bannon was singled out by all speakers for his tireless work and genuine concern for his police service and the communities they protect. He was further recognized for his willingness to assist other police agencies in need and the strong direction and example given to his members.

It was pointed out that in the three years of the police service's existence it has grown by over 100 percent and in each community policed by the Anishinabek Police the crime rate has dropped significantly. One supervi-

sor reported to Blue Line that Chief Bannon commands the respect and loyalty of each member of the service. He pointed out that since the establishment of the Anishinabek Police Service his job has been alleviated considerably as complaints of partisanship has been almost eliminated. Complaints of this nature can now be handled more objectively and the credibility of the officers within the communities has been greatly enhanced.

The Headquarters staff is comprised of the Chief of Police, a Northern and Southern Staff Sergeant, an Administrator, a Financial and Administrative Assistant, Payroll & Benefits Clerk, and an Office Assistant who carries out the operational, financial and administrative responsibilities of the Anishinabek Police Service.

There are seventeen detachments with nine Sergeants who head up a detachment in one of the following areas - Curve Lake, Garden River, Sagamok, Saugeen, Nipissing (includes Dokis), Christian Island, Shawanaga (includes Wasauksing, Magnetawan & Henvey Inlet) and, Fort William (includes Rocky Bay, Long Lake #58 & #77) and Pic River (includes Pic Mobert). Each Sergeant reports to a Northern or Southern Staff Sergeant as designated and is responsible for managing and coordinating the detachment's operational activities and complement.

There is a total complement of fifty one police officers and fifteen full time/part time civilians employed by the Anishinabek Police Service. Some police officer and civilian positions are currently vacant but the recruitment process began in July. Each officer receives training from the Ontario Police College as well as various Federal agencies. In addition the Anishinabek Police Service presents several training sessions in First Nations culture and tradition as well as a variety of specialized sessions presented by a number of consultancy firms.

Each First Nation Territory under the Anishinabek Police Service has established or is in the process of establishing a Local Policing Committee which will be comprised of one councilor and not less than two community representatives selected by the First Nation Governments. It is the responsibility of the Local Policing Committee to identify the local policing needs, develop community based strategies, make recommendations to and cooperate with the Police Governing Authority on peace keeping matters.

During the past years the Anishinabek Police Service has assisted other police services in emergent situations and provided other specialized services as the needs arose. At the Ipperwash incident in September 1995 officer assistance was requested to keep the



Information and communication are two vital components of policing long recognized by the Chief of the Anishinabek Police Service. Since inception one of the major goals has been to utilize technology to maintain records and open up the free flow of information between the detachments. The Enterpol system has been of great assistance in this area and currently 10 of the detachments are fully networked with each other and a further four are presently working on stand-alone computer architecture until the system can be expanded in an orderly fashion. The next challenge is a fully functional central dispatching system.

peace after the fatal shooting of Dudley George. Once again assistance was requested in April 1997 for the trial of the police officer accused of the shooting. The Anishinabek officers assisted in many ways in keeping the peace and diffusing potentially dangerous confrontations.

Batchewana First Nation also had a crisis situation in 1995 and the Anishinabek Police Service was instrumental in bringing the take-over of the Band Office to a quiet and peaceful end. Anishinabek officers have provided investigative services for internal policing matters for several police organizations across Ontario. Their equipment, such as police cruisers, in-car cameras, snow machines and All-Terrain Vehicles, have been loaned to neighboring police agencies for their operational use.

In their own territories, extra officers were deployed to diffuse a group takeover of the Saugeen band office. Officers successfully concluded an investigation at Nipissing regarding the Band elections, and the Anishinabek Police Service was conveniently available at Fort William during the fish prices crisis in 1996.

The appropriate and successful handling of many incidents in First Nations Territories not under contract with the Anishinabek Police have encouraged many communities to commence negotiations with them to ac-

quire their services on a permanent basis. In almost all cases officer competence and dedication are cited as the reasons for wanting their services.

On November 7th the Anishinabek Police Service will be hosting a three-day First Nations Police Governing Authority conference in Sault Ste. Marie. The event is expected to draw over 150 delegates from 38 police agencies.

"Communication and community sensitivity is the key to our success," says Chief Bannon. "We are in an age when our people are both looking back at their past but reaching for the future. As a police service we must be keenly aware of the feelings of our communities and be prepared to treat each person, regardless of their race or background, with respect and dignity. It has long been my belief that we all are partners in policing our communities and collectively we can become stronger."

One Anishinabek officer described to Blue Line Magazine the importance of the bear in their native culture. He pointed out that the symbol of the bear's paw is an integral part of their crest. "The bear is admired for his size, strength and loyalty. The bear is also known for its tenacity in the protection of those under its care. We all know that with Glen our communities have the protection of the bear."

Anishinabek Police Detachments



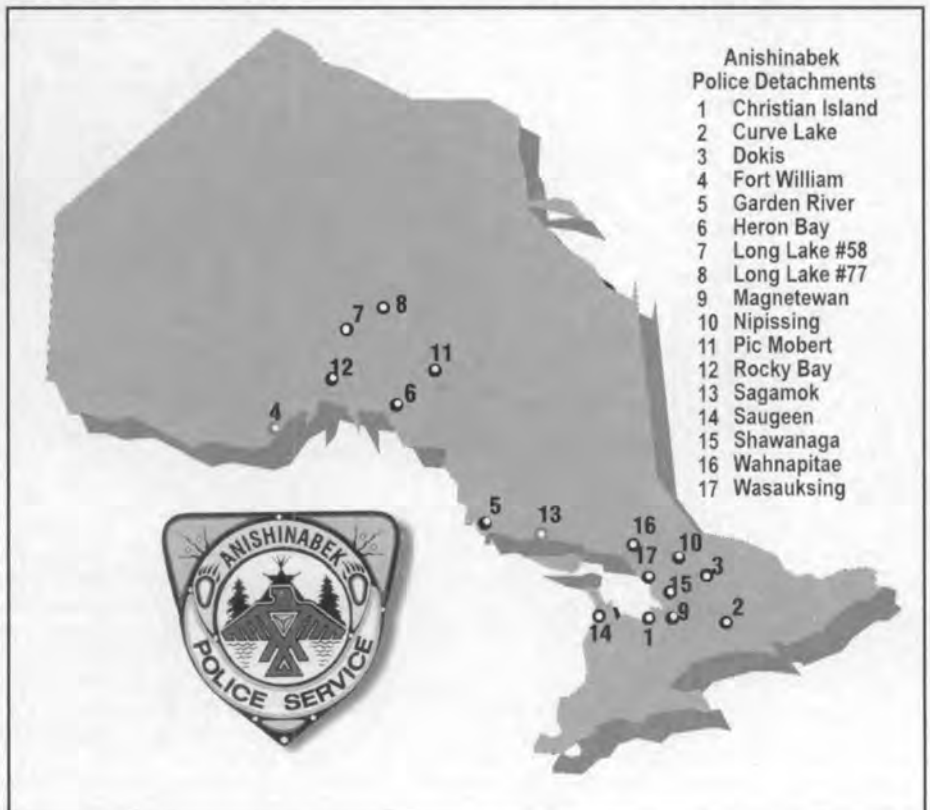
Chief of Police Glen Bannon (centre) and D. Chief Butch Sayers (front right) stand with the senior staff on the occasion of the opening of the new Police Headquarters building in Garden River, Ontario, last June. When Blue Line asked Deputy Chief Sayers if their officers would soon be wearing similar wide brimmed hats as the Ontario Provincial Police his immediate, sparkling response was direct and to the point. "Well we can't wear those hats... we're not cowboys... we're Indians... it would be just too confusing you know!" It was obvious his training in media relations at Ottawa was considerably more than adequate.

The Headquarters staff is comprised of the Chief of Police, two Regional Commanders, an Administrator, a Financial and Administrative Assistant, a Payroll and Benefits Clerk, a CPIC/ENTERPOL Systems Manager, a Court Case Manager, and an Officer Assistant.

Not too hard to fill these boots!



Jim Corey of Hartt Boot and Shoe (right) presents a pair of custom crafted police boots to Chief Glen Bannon of the Anishinabek Police Service after a special tour of the Fredericton based factory last August. The boot was customized with the police service crest imprinted on the sides. The Hartt boot factory has been manufacturing shoes and boots in Fredericton since 1898. They presently produce a large variety of leather dress boots and shoes for law enforcement agencies across North America as well as civilian footwear through their chain of Dack's Shoe Store outlets across Canada.



- Anishinabek Police Detachments
- 1 Christian Island
 - 2 Curve Lake
 - 3 Dokis
 - 4 Fort William
 - 5 Garden River
 - 6 Heron Bay
 - 7 Long Lake #58
 - 8 Long Lake #77
 - 9 Magnetewan
 - 10 Nipissing
 - 11 Pic Mobert
 - 12 Rocky Bay
 - 13 Sagamok
 - 14 Saugeen
 - 15 Shawanaga
 - 16 Wahnapiitae
 - 17 Wasauksing

Headquarters Chief Glen Bannon
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Curve Lake Sergeant Kim Coppaway
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Dokis Sergeant George Couchie
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Kettle Point A/Sergeant Murray Bresette
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Legislation... a response to an alarming problem

by Blair McQuillan

One factor makes the Metropolitan Toronto Police Service the world leader in false alarm reduction, according to Sgt. Len Conium.

"It's our policy," explains the force's alarm co-ordinator.

On September 26, 1996, the Toronto force introduced a cost recovery program to help reduce the number of false alarm calls its members attend each day.

Every time officers respond to a false alarm, the police send a bill to the central monitoring station for \$73.50, plus GST.

"We're actually making the central monitoring station pay for police response to false alarms, so they are now being more diligent in their verification process before they call the police and request us to respond to their alarms," Conium said.

While the cost recovery program is new, the Toronto force has had a false alarm policy in effect since January 1990. Like other forces in the country, Toronto designated the policy to reduce the number of false alarm calls officers had to attend.

In fact, police services in most major cities in Canada have alarm policies and by-laws in effect. Those that don't are currently creating legislation because the amount of time and resources involved in attending false alarm calls has become too great.

Of the ten major cities surveyed for this article, St. John's, Fredericton and Halifax didn't



have legislation governing police response to alarm calls.

In St. John's, police answer all alarm calls, while Fredericton has an unwritten policy which allows for six false alarms in a year before they bill alarm abusers for each additional false call.

Halifax is currently in the process of creating a policy.

The remaining cities that do have written by-laws and policies, approach the problem in a variety of ways.

In some cities alarm consumers and, in some cases, those involved in the alarm industry, must obtain a permit before they can sell, install, or operate alarms.

In Vancouver, alarm permits are given out to small and large businesses, in addition to home owners. Permits cost \$25 a year for small businesses, \$30 for large and \$15 for home owners.

Regina residents are issued a site code by the police, while those in Winnipeg are given a permit number by the local force. Both permits are free.

The by-law in Calgary is slightly different. While police give out permit numbers to customers for free, those in the alarm industry must pay a licensing fee. According to the by-law, alarm agencies and security consulting agencies must pay an annual fee of \$120, while alarm agents and security consultants shell out \$65 each year.

Once all the licenses are paid, owners and industry representatives can operate and monitor their systems. However, when police respond to an alarm call that turns out to be false, owners begin to accumulate strikes against them.

In most cities, legislation allows owners to record a certain number of false alarm calls before action is taken.

In Vancouver and Regina, alarm owners are allowed four false alarm calls over the span of 12 months before action is taken against them.

The Calgary police allow for three false calls in a year, while Winnipeg and Charlottetown impose penalties after three false alarm calls in six months.

Toronto's by-law mandates that a confiden-

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tial caution notice be faxed to the monitoring station "so that they can inform the appropriate alarm company who in turn will contact their customer", after two false calls. However, serious sanctions are not imposed until the fourth false alarm.

Montreal has the toughest by-law. The city allows alarm users just one false call in a 12 month period if they are responding to a "burglar-type alarm". When called to a false "hold-up-type alarm" the alarm owner is charged \$250 for the first false call. After that, alarm owners are hit with larger monetary penalties.

When Montreal police respond to a second false hold-up-type alarm they charge \$350. The cost of each additional call is \$500.

For the second false burglar-type alarm residents must pay a \$55 fine, while businesses are hit for \$110. On the third false call residents are given a bill for \$85 and businesses receive a \$165 fine. For the fourth and subsequent alarms it costs residents \$110 and businesses \$220.

However, the Montreal by-law is not unique. There are other cities that impose monetary fines as punishment for excessive false alarms.

In Charlottetown, anyone who owns an alarm that generates excessive false calls faces a fine ranging from \$100 to \$500.

Vancouver also places monetary fines on alarm owners, but in a different manner. After the fourth false call in a single year, an alarm owner's permit can be suspended.

The owner may then pay \$75 to have it reinstated if it is a residential alarm, \$125 if the alarm is used in a small business and \$250 for larger businesses. The second and additional reinstatement fees are \$150 for residents, \$250 for small businesses and \$500 for large businesses.

While charging alarm owners is one method of reduction, most cities have opted to suspend service in cases where excessive false calls occur.

Calgary's by-law allows police to suspend alarm service for 30 days after an owner has reached the break point.

In Winnipeg police have the power to stop answering alarm calls for six months and in Regina alarm calls may go unanswered for an entire year after alarm users exhaust their false alarm allowance.

An alarm owner in Toronto may have police service suspended for one year if they generate excessive false calls. The owner may appeal the decision after 30 days.

A Toronto alarm owner will usually be reinstated if they have not previously appealed. However, they do not return to zero false alarms. Instead the number is reduced to two false alarms. If they generate two more, for a total of four in one year, they are suspended for 365 days with no appeal.

With the exception of Montreal and Charlottetown, all cities with alarm by-laws allow for an appeal before suspending police response to alarm calls.

In order to win an appeal an alarm owner may have to have the alarm system serviced or upgraded on their own accord, or at the request of the police chief, or acting agent. They may also attempt to prove that one or more of the false calls was an act of God or caused by someone other than those normally allowed on the premises.

Of course, once all of the by-laws and policies are broken down and examined one question still remains, "Are the measures effective?"

Naturally, the answer varies.

Before Regina began to enforce its alarm policy in 1993, 98 per cent of all the city's alarm calls were false. By the end of the first year of enforcement the percentage of false alarm calls dropped to 91.4 per cent.

In Winnipeg, the results haven't been as positive. The total number of alarm calls has increased from 22,506 in 1994 to 28,531 in 1996. Police have also found themselves responding to more false alarm calls. In 1996, police were dispatched to 25,041 false alarm calls, 5,601 more calls than in 1994.

Winnipeg is currently reviewing its by-law to see if any changes can be made to improve the situation.

Like Regina, Toronto has enjoyed great success since the introduction of their alarm policy in 1990. The addition of their new billing system has also proved to be an effective deterrent.

In 1995, members of the Toronto service attended 72,518 alarm calls, of which 69,014 were false. In 1996, the total number dropped to 60,754, with 57,875 false alarm calls.

At one time over 10 per cent of Metro's police resources were being used to respond to false alarms. That number has declined greatly over the past year and part of the decrease can be attributed to the cost recovery approach.

"There was a dramatic decline when we initially started our cost recovery program and there has been a very slight decline since then," Conium explains.

As for the future, the alarm co-ordinator is confident that the new cost recovery program will continue to reduce strains on the force's resources and finances.

"A little less than three per cent of our police resources are used to respond to these false alarms and we are receiving some money to offset the cost," Conium said. "We're pretty content with our program and policies in relation to alarm response."

Next Month The CANASA solution



The rapidly growing field of private policing has taken a large leap forward with the first security patrol helicopter in Canada. The Halton Alarm Response & Protection company (H.A.R.P.) created a new Air Division which was launched on September 20th in Oakville, Ontario.

Established to meet the growing demands for professionalism in the Air Support industry, H.A.R.P. has taken a unique approach to providing helicopter services. Staffed by former police officers and security professionals this company supplies an air patrol capability for reducing alarm calls to police by visually checking the site of intrusion or fire alarm activation.

H.A.R.P. is currently patrolling with its three-seater Entrol 280 Shark and a Robinson R44 four-seater helicopter. The patrol area includes the cities of Oakville, Burlington, Hamilton, and portions of Mississauga.

H.A.R.P. has a compliment of 65 officers and 5 pilots who supply 24 hour contract response for alarm companies. The patrol helicopters are

also available for public policing needs on a rent as needed basis at an established hourly fee.

Each patrol helicopter is manned by two officers, one pilot and an observer. The pilot is responsible for flying the helicopter and maintaining associated radio communications with appropriate air control while the observer is responsible for surveillance and ground unit control by radio. The observer is also fully trained in all aspects of the helicopter including radio systems, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), searchlight operations and other on-board systems.

H.A.R.P. has placed its helicopter at the disposal of local police agencies who would be simply required to supply a spotter officer if so required. "Our mandate is to be airborne with a maximum 15 minute response time," says flight operations manager Rod Frost. "This type of rapid response ensures that there is a helicopter available 24 hours a day for either public or private policing needs."

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Testing for timidity

by W. Brad Fawcett



the force used by the other officer was unnecessary and therefore excessive. The flip side, of course, is such a person may over react and cause unnecessary harm to a subject fearing retaliation for their attempts at control.

Timidity may also result in an officer depending on gadgets to facilitate control. There are a number of intermediate weapons that may allow an officer to affect resistive behaviour from a distance. The problem lies in the fact that, even if the gadget completely incapacitates the subject, the officer still must take physical control of the person. Officers who depend on gadgets are in jeopardy when the gadget fails. Often they have not allowed for the possibility

I recently attended two international use of force conferences where I had the pleasure of meeting trainers from several countries. As usual, some of the most stimulating ideas were generated in conversations outside the classroom. Trainers from several departments and countries expressed the same concern. This concern had nothing to do with a technique, tactic or even recent court decisions. We were concerned about the timid nature of some of the officers we have been training lately.

In these conversations we were describing officers who appear afraid of physical confrontation to the point that it may impede their ability to do their job. Concern was expressed that a timid officer might avoid conducting vehicle stops or checking suspicious persons because they fear physical confrontation. Part of our job, however, is to check suspicious

persons and vehicles as well as dealing with law breakers, some of whom will be aggressive and/or assaultive. I am not advocating reckless or dangerous tactics nor foolhardy bravery. Officers must use proper strategies and tactics such as contact and cover when dealing with subjects. It must also be made clear that none of the trainers I spoke with were concerned with the size or sex of the officer in question. Timidity is a personality trait, not a physical attribute.

Of primary concern is that a timid officer may under react or fail to act resulting in injury to himself or others. Worse, a failure to act on the part of the timid officer may cause another officer to take action. The timid officer must now rationalize why she or he failed to act. Their explanation may be, "I didn't think that it was necessary." The implication is that

and may not be physically and mentally prepared to deal with the failure. Such dependency may lead to misuse or abuse of the gadget in question. These officers may resort to gadgets when it is unnecessary or not justified to facilitate control, simply because they have no confidence in their ability to gain control using other methods such as presence, tactical communications or empty hand control tactics.

These are simply a few of the concerns regarding timid officers. Perhaps it would be better to screen these individuals out before they are sworn in. We are not doing them a favour by hiring such people. It is not fair to them or the public. Who is ultimately responsible when they or someone else is injured due to their action or inaction? The officer involved may sue claiming that the agency should have known that she or he was not suited for such employment. Any other party suffering injury may also sue claiming that the agency hired an unqualified person, the end result of which was their injury. The test questions would be, "was the hiring reasonable and could the agency or person doing the hiring have known of the applicant's timidity?" and, "Does a valid test for timidity exist?"

People might believe that it would be better to hire a timid person rather than an aggressive one, timidity being the lesser of the two evils. Neither candidate should be acceptable. Some believe that a timid person can be taught the skills she or he needs at the police academy. It may be possible for the timid officer to learn the techniques and perform them well enough to meet a minimum standard how-

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ever, the willingness to use them against a violent subject is another matter. A timid person may never come to grips with the notion that sometimes good people have to hurt bad people in order to prevent more good people from being hurt.

The timid person may learn a number of techniques but she or he will never perform enough repetitions for these skills to become reactive. Context is very important. Anyone can walk across a ladder lying on the floor. Few are willing to attempt this when the ladder is suspended thirty feet in the air. This is an issue that has been well documented in sport. Some refer to it as the 'choke' factor. Readers can undoubtedly recall someone who was a champion in practice but unable to perform at that level in competition.

The question then becomes, how do we test for timidity?

To be valid, such a test must be contextual. It must reflect situations and circumstances that the candidates will likely face. Many departments use some form of Assessment Centre to test applicants. This may be the suitable stage at which to test for timidity. Assessment centres often involve some sort of role playing where applicants must deal with confrontational subjects. This may be a valuable means of testing their assertiveness, mediation skills, etc. The drawback of this scenario is that the applicant knows that the role play will not involve any sort of physical contact. Incorporating a scenario into the assessment process where a physical confrontation is strongly implied may help to identify timid candidates along with those who are too aggressive.

Candidates could be met outside of a scenario room and supplied with appropriate safety equipment such as a helmet and elbow/knee pads. The monitor would brief the candidate by explaining the call (i.e. suspicious per-

son/prowler) and dealing with safety issues. The monitor then admits the candidate into the scenario room. Once inside, the candidate would be confronted by an instructor wearing full protective equipment. The implication now is that some sort of physical encounter is going to take place. The suspect in the scenario can be as obnoxious and scary as she or he likes. The suspect may get in the face of the candidate and demonstrate a number of pre-assault cues. There should be no physical contact, unless the candidate initiates it, at which the point the monitor would intervene. A qualified use of force instructor would play the role of the suspect for reasons of safety and to ensure validity of the test. It would also be understood that the candidate had no training in Force Options Theory prior to testing.

The scenario must remain consistent for each candidate. The suspect must stick to the script and avoid improvising. This necessitates that the scenario be pre-planned and thoroughly documented. Any deviation from the script would have to be noted and explained to ensure validity.

The purpose of the test is not to determine the physical skills of the candidate. The purpose is to examine reactions where a candidate perceives that a physical encounter is imminent. Each scenario should last less than two minutes. Upon the conclusion of the scenario the monitor would debrief the candidate regarding his or her perceptions of the event and the action or inaction taken by the candidate. Monitors may require training in order to prop-

erly interpret the body language exhibited by the candidate during the scenario. The monitor would be looking for body language that is not consistent with the candidates stated perception of the event. Any discrepancy could then be examined thoroughly.

Monitors would be looking specifically for candidates who demonstrate an inappropriate reaction, that being too timid or too aggressive, having due regard for the candidates lack of training. The monitor also wants to look for signs of panic in the candidate. The monitor would also attempt to determine the candidate's level of confidence by observing his or her actions and body language during the scenario.

Candidates who appear to fall into either extreme could be further examined or recommended for appropriate training prior to employment. It may be determined that a candidate is not suitable due to aggressiveness or timidity.

It is not known if timidity is a valid concern or if testing is justifiable. It is an issue that deserves discussion and consideration by those who are tasked with hiring for their department as well as those who provide training.

About the Author

Brad Fawcett is the Control Tactics Trainer for the Vancouver Police Department and provides instruction in all aspects of use of force. He is a provincial director for the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers and International Defensive Tactics and Research Foundation and a certified Simulation Instructor.

Chief walks in gay parade



Newly appointed Chief of the Vancouver Police Department, Bruce Chambers, accompanied Vancouver Mayor Phillip Owen and four city councillors, as they marched at the front of the city's 10th annual Gay Pride parade held on Sunday August 3, 1996.

Chambers today is to show that we'll continue to work in a positive manner to build trust with all members of society," Chambers said to local media as the parade began.

"I am committed to providing fair, equitable police service to all the people in the City of Vancouver," he continued. "Regardless of race, country of origin, colour, religion and sexual orientation."

"As an employer I also want to send a strong message to our employees that they'll be treated fairly and equitably by the same standards."

Chambers advised local media that he backs his words with action and that is why he was walking in the parade.

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Cellular telephone technology

A law enforcement perspective

by Scott McGregor

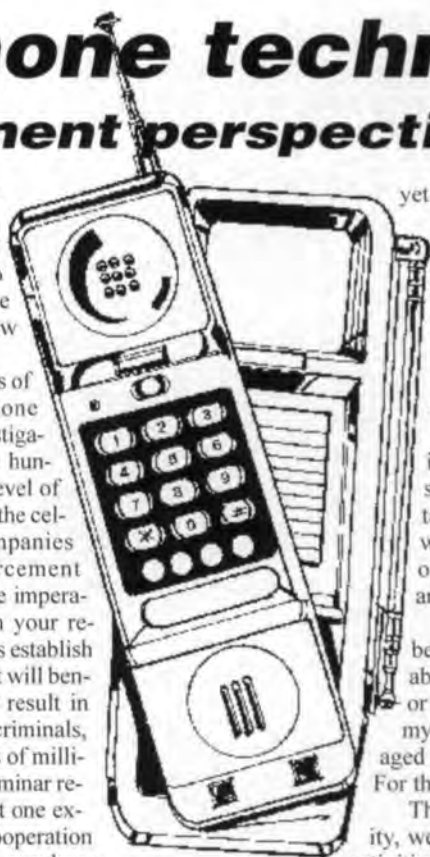


Back in November of 1996, I had the opportunity to attend a seminar hosted by the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA), Rogers Cantel AT&T Incorporated, and British Columbia Mobility Cellular. While working as a member of the Victoria Police Department Street Crime Unit, I had become familiar with the technique of "cellular telephone cloning", and the enormous role it played in the world of drug traffickers and organized crime. The "cloning" technique had been explained to me several times, but I must admit that I really did not fully grasp the technology or possibilities available today. It was for these reasons that when I found out about the seminar being hosted by the big cellular telephone corporations, I jumped at the opportunity to attend. (With a little diplomacy, we were able to have our entire section attend the seminar.)

What I learned at the seminar was amazing. One does not realize the extent of lost revenue to which these large cellular telephone companies are subjected to each year with respect to cellular telephone cloning and fraud; it is an amount estimated somewhere in the very high millions. Once the experts explained the techniques to me, I found the concept of cloning not too intimidating after all. Our Street Crime Unit had previously run across a cloned cellular telephone through the arrest of an organized group of Asian drug traffickers. We really did not know what we had at the time, nor what we could have done with that evi-

dence. This is not the case now. We are now armed with the tools to go back to work and pursue these criminals from a new angle.

The entire success of any cellular telephone cloning or fraud investigation will depend one hundred percent on the level of cooperation between the cellular telephone companies and the law enforcement agency. It is therefore imperative that members in your respective organizations establish good solid contacts. It will benefit both parties and result in the apprehension of criminals, as well as the savings of millions of dollars. The seminar referred to above is just one example of how this cooperation is working. Using my newly acquired knowledge, I recently had the opportunity to conduct a very lengthy and complex organized cellular telephone fraud investigation. Although this investigation did not relate to cloning, it included another facet of cellular fraud. I had been investigating a group of drug traffickers who were involved in several facets of crime and are known to be extremely violent. One of the main targets was already out on a recognizance for Conspiracy to Traffic [twenty (20) kilos of] Cocaine. We knew the target was continuing his criminal activity,



yet we could not manage to convince the courts that he should remain in custody. If anyone had said to me two years ago that I should go after him from the cellular telephone angle, I probably would have looked at them and laughed. Not any more.

At the conclusion of our investigation we had arrested six persons including the main target, identified 18 victims, were aware of 34 fraudulently obtained cellular telephones, and over \$40,000.00 in fraud.

Because this file is presently before the courts, I will not be able to name any of the accused or get into too much detail with my explanation of how we managed to conclude our investigation. For this, I apologize in advance.

The main target (for practicality, we can call him John) used his activities through the drug underworld to establish several contacts to conduct his business. From a drug dealer's perspective, a cellular telephone and pager are basic tools of the trade in the same way that a police officer needs a portable radio. The difficulty arises for the drug dealer due to the fact that with the amount of business conducted on the cellular telephone, the bills are in the thousands of dollars. This is fine if the bill is paid, but if it isn't, the cellular phone gets cut off by the service provider. Hence, any opportunity to obtain cellular service for free is constantly being sought by the drug dealer. This investigation revealed one of those many ingenious scams out there.

John established his first contact at one of the local cellular telephone retail and service providers in Victoria. This person, hereinafter referred to as Jack, was an employee of the cellular telephone store with a bit of a coke habit. Jack agreed to help John out. John then established his second contact; an employee at one of the British Columbia Provincial Government Ministries. This employee, hereinafter referred to as Jane, worked in a branch of the Ministry where she could access personnel information of other Ministry employees. In fact, Jane had been provided with a computer at her residence with Internet and dial-up service into the Provincial Government local area network (LAN). The LAN contained information such as names, dates of birth, and social insurance numbers of all Ministry employees. John would simply visit Jane at her residence, pick up some unsuspecting Ministry employee's personal information, and then take that information to Jack (the cellular telephone store employee). Jack would utilize the

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name, date of birth, and social insurance number, provided by John, to perform the normal credit checks and then contact the service provider, in this case Rogers Cantel AT&T Incorporated, then have the two cellular telephones activated. Both cellular telephones would be activated under the one person's name, which is an actual legitimate service offered by the cellular service providers. John would subsequently walk out with two new cellular telephones.

John was aware that he would have unlimited use of those newly activated cellular telephones until Cantel discovered that payment was not being received and would eventually cut off the service; this usually takes about three months. John would distribute or sell the newly activated cellular phones to his associates, who in turn would use them to conduct criminal activity. Eventually Cantel, not knowing any different, would assume that the subscriber is legitimate but delinquent, and therefore refer the subscriber to its collection agencies.

Eventually through Jack, the cellular telephone store employee, John established two more contacts who are also cellular telephone store employees at two different store locations. By the end of our investigation, my partner, Ken Fetherston and I, had identified 17 Ministry employees who had each had two cellular telephones activated under their names, numbering 34 in total.

The entire investigation lasted five months and resulted in seven search warrants, including the main target's residence, both cellular telephone stores, and the Government Ministry offices. Up until now we had been unable to obtain search warrants for the main targets residence using the "narcotic" angle, but through the "cellular telephone" angle we were successful. All warrants were very fruitful.

All 34 cellular telephones experienced a mass deactivation, which slowed the drug dealers down for almost a week. Several of the main target's associates were arrested with these cellular telephones and will all be charged.

The main target was arrested and held in custody for almost two months before finally convincing the courts to once again let him out. Needless to say, he is not in a very good position considering that he now faces 34 counts of Forgery; 34 counts of Obtaining Cellular Communication Devices, Facilities and Service; and Fraud Over \$5000.00; all strictly indictable offences, and all on top of his Conspiracy to Traffic Cocaine charges. The Government Ministry employee was arrested, charged with the same offences and suspended from work without pay, as were all of the cellular telephone store employees.

The success of this investigation can be attributed in a large part to the cooperation of Alan Mah, who is an employee of the security department of Rogers Cantel AT&T Incorporated. My partner and I worked very closely with Alan, which enabled us to effectively shut down this extensive fraud ring. According to Alan's estimates, this investigation effectively saved Cantel in excess of \$100,000.00.

This investigation was a long, complex and detailed matter but very worthwhile in the end. The criminals out there are constantly obtaining and utilizing these technologies to conduct criminal activity, and law enforcement cannot afford to lag behind. I strongly encourage any law enforcement persons who may read this article to familiarize yourself with Section 327 of the Criminal Code, and learn that there are such technologies available in the cellular telephone world. The cellular telephone service providers in your areas will gladly assist in educating your members and will assist in any way they can.

Believe me when I tell you that with the technology they have today, they can do things you wouldn't possibly imagine. For example,

the user of a cloned or fraudulently obtained cellular telephone will have no expectation of privacy, leaving only your imagination to establish what benefits this may have for law enforcement. Think of a cellular telephone as a computer used for telecommunication rather than a simple telephone, and then you will be able to imagine the amount of information available. Your members need only to find out how to obtain and utilize that information.

For further information contact Cst. Scott McGregor, Victoria Police Department, Street Crime Unit at (250) 995-7654.

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Applications should be forwarded, by **October 31, 1997**, to: **Attention: Competition #97/53, Human Resource Consultant, Georgian College of Applied Arts and Technology, One Georgian Drive, Barrie, Ontario L4M 3X9 Fax: (705) 722-5131.** For more information from our electronic job posting board, please call (705) 728-1968 ext. 1640.

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Policing in Niagara is part of community history

by Robert L. Clupa

Daily events weave the fabric of history; milestones provide its colour and cut. The 25th anniversary of the Niagara Regional Police Service in 1996 is a clear illustration.

Founded on January 1, 1971, the Niagara Regional Police Service made history at its inception as Ontario's first regional policing agency. It foreshadowed the birth of such major police services as Peel, York, Durham, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Waterloo, Sudbury, and most recently, Ottawa-Carleton.

The years that followed were not without growing pains, but this first experiment in regional policing helped prove to the Ontario public that the concept of region-wide policing services offered substantial benefits in the way policing service was delivered.

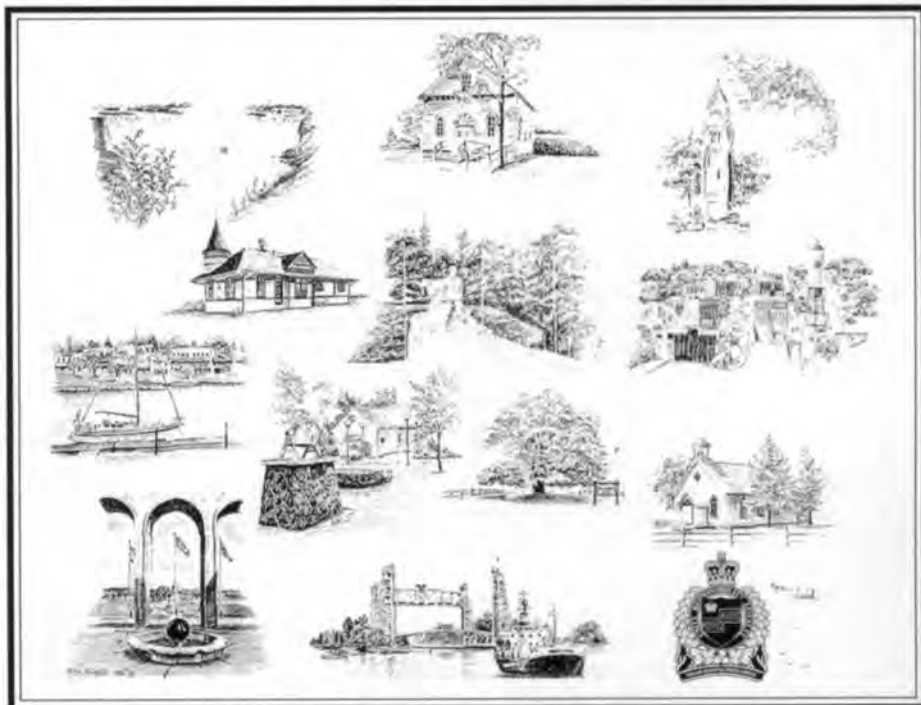
When the Regional Municipality of Niagara celebrated its 25th Anniversary in 1995, they approached the Chief Herald of Canada to be issued with a distinctive Coat of Arms that represented the history and peoples of one of Canada's most distinctive areas.

The Canadian Heraldic Authority was established by the Governor General on June 4th, 1988, under powers granted by Royal Letters Patent received from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II as Queen of Canada. His Excellency, the Right Honourable Romeo LeBlanc is Head of the Authority. Canada is the first country in the Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom to exercise this ancient Royal prerogative in its own domain.

Coats of Arms, which are grants of honour from the Crown, are symbols of authority, ownership and identity. Through these symbols, Canadian corporations and individuals have a beautiful and permanent method for celebrating their history, geography and aspirations.

As part of its own 25th anniversary celebrations, to celebrate its history, and to recognize the rich heritage of the Niagara Region, the Niagara Regional Police Service sought permission from the Regional Municipality of Niagara to use the shield from its Coat of Arms as the basis to have new colours issued to the Service.

The colours, presented on October 6th, 1996, by the Honourable Henry N. R. Jackman, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, include the version of the national badge for municipal police services in the form particular to the Niagara Regional Police Service. The national badge was created in 1991 by Her Majesty the



Retired Crest

Queen on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor General. It may be granted to any municipal police service which is part of a municipal corporation that possess a Coat of Arms by lawful grant from the Crown.

An element shared by all such badges is a frame of gold maple leaves rising up from a representation of the provincial flower from the Province in which the service is sited, all ensigned by the Royal Crown. Also shared is the shield of arms of the particular community, encircled by a scroll containing the motto of the Police Service to whom the badge is granted.

The central element of the new Niagara Regional Police Service badge is its shield, drawn from the Coat of Arms of the Regional Municipality of Niagara. It is a pictorial representation of Niagara's past and present. It's green background represents the rich agricultural lands and abundant parks of the Region. The blue and white band in the centre represents both the Niagara Escarpment and Niagara Falls, as well as the Welland Canal, with its locks represented in the chevrons. These 12 blue chevrons also represent the 12 area municipalities linked together in the Region.

The gold lines represent the wealth which flows from the attributes of Regional Niagara. The Royal Crown, in gold, symbolizes the first Parliament in Ontario in Newark (Niagara on

the Lake) and the strong Loyalist tradition. Her Majesty gave royal approval at Windsor Castle during the week of April 16th, 1996 for the Niagara Regional Police Service to use this crown in its badge.

Our Regional motto, "Unity Loyalty Responsibility" recognizes the important foundations of Niagara's history and imparts a vision of the future upon which generations may focus.

This Badge becomes the third in the history of the Niagara Regional Police Service, but for the first time, it is a symbol created specifically for the Niagara Regional Police; one that represents our community, our peoples and our heritage.

Adopting this badge is no small undertaking. A group of Niagara citizens, headed by Ted Salci, Malcolm Paine, Rod Hollick, Ed Maloney, and David Ringler felt strongly enough about the new badge, about our Police Service and our Police Officers that they commissioned renowned Niagara Falls artist, Maria Klokou, to prepare a limited edition print, "Bringing the Colours Home" as a token of appreciation for those who support this historic change.

This numbered signed print, containing scenes from around the Niagara Region together with the new police badge, is the only piece of commercially available artwork in the world authorized to bear a representation of the signature of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

This historic limited edition is available through Heartland Publishing Inc., 1-800-560-3324. A \$75.00 portion of the purchase price, made payable to the Regional Municipality of Niagara, is receiptable for income tax purposes.

Substantial recognition in law

by Morley Lyburner



Blue Line Magazine spoke with Mr. Robert D. Watt, the Chief Herald of Canada, regarding reasons why a police service would wish to obtain and register their insignia. The bottom line answer was "to afford the badge an enduring and substantial recognition in law."

Mr. Watt advised that these badges are sought after and effective because they are grants of honour from the Canadian Crown recognizing the importance of the individual police services to the community. In addition they ensure that the emblems are unique and developed to international technical standards.

One of the more important reasons, at least to the police agency, is the fact that each grant is publicly recognized via a notice in the Canada Gazette and it can be protected against commercial misuse by registering it under a special section of the Canadian Trademarks Act.

"While each badge is unique," Watt advised, "they form a family of symbols all flowing from the same source, which recognizes the strong links between the profession across Canada."

A badge can be granted upon application of the Chief of the service supported by the governing authority of any police service in Canada which provides services to a municipality which bears a coat of arms by Crown grant.

These police badges, which are designed by the staff of the Heraldic Authority, feature the shield of the coat of arms of the municipality, the motto of the particular police service, the wreath of gold maple leaves, the provincial flower of the province in which the municipality is situated and the Royal Crown. The Crown is present to refer to the historic and ongoing role of the police services in the administration of justice and the presence of the Crown is approved in each case personally by the Queen on the recommendation of the Governor General.

Heraldry and Canada's First Nations

Canada is uniquely fortunate in the world in possessing two great heraldic traditions: those of its native peoples and those brought by immigrants from all over the world.

The precise origin of the ancient clan crests and emblems of Canada's native peoples will probably never be known; it is clear, however, that they have been in use for thousands of years. They represent, very distinctively, important elements in the social structure and beliefs of their owners. It is therefore possible to register many of the First Nations Police badges and thereby protect them from misuse and gain the same world-wide recognition.

Processes

Requests for new arms or registrations of arms already borne take the form of a "petition" addressed to the Chief Herald of Canada. They should set out the background of the petitioner and, in the case of registrations of existing symbols, information on the original grant and a description of the legal relationship, by statute or descent of the petitioner, to the original recipient.



All petitions are reviewed by the Chief Herald, who seeks a warrant from the Herald Chancellor (or the Deputy Herald Chancellor) to grant the arms. Because arms are defined in law as a grant of honour from the Crown, the eligibility of individuals seeking arms is assessed in relation to their contribution to the country.

The petitioner is responsible for the costs related to processing the petition, including artwork and research costs incurred in producing the granting documents. Costs could be around \$1300 when complete and processing time can be as long as 14 months.

Copies of all new grants are made for the archives and the notice of the grant is published in the Canada Gazette. Armorial grants and registrations are recorded, in pictures and text, in the Public Register of Arms, Flags and Badges of Canada, an historically significant body of documentation, which is accessible to the public.

Petitions, proposals and questions should be sent to the Chief Herald of Canada, Canadian Heraldic Authority, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A1, Telephone: 1-800-465-6890, FAX: (613)991-1681.



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Thunderbird Challenge '97

Canada's Military Police take on this gruelling annual challenge

By Brenda Jasper

Teamwork, competitiveness and the desire to push physical capabilities to the limit, marked the 1997 Thunderbird Challenge, one of the air force's premier Security and Military Police events.

The Thunderbird Challenge is an annual multi-event competition that was established in 1993 to help prepare the Air Force's Security and Military Police (MP) personnel for deployment to the world's trouble spots, where they may be required to provide airfield security and policing for Canadian Forces aircraft and crews.

Hosted by 17 Wing Winnipeg from 3-5 June, the competition was an avenue for MP competitors to reinforce and develop basic skills such as physical fitness, weapons proficiency and leadership that they need to be combat-ready and mission capable.

"It has been said that people expect MPs to have the finesse of a ballerina and the tenacity of a junk yard dog" said Maj. Don Duncan, Command Security and Military Police Officer, at the Challenge's opening ceremony. "Over the next two days we intend to find out how much junk yard dog you have in you."

Forty-seven competitors representing 10 Air Force Wings across Canada, as well as CFSIS Borden and CFSU Ottawa, left no doubt as to their level of tenacity and determination as they completed the gruelling obstacle course and the combat rifle handgun competitions.

The physical fitness competition was held on 3 June and consisted of a 2.4-km course during which the participants had to negotiate 21 obstacles and then complete a 1.4-km run. The objective of the obstacle course fitness challenge was to measure upper and lower body strength, agility, balance, and running endurance of team members in order to negotiate obstacles that could be encountered in a hostile or wartime environment.

For every participant, the obstacle course was a true test of physical limitations.

"It is the hardest thing you've ever tried," said MCpl Darren Murphy from 17 Wing Winnipeg. "The obstacle course brings your heart rate up, and then the run tries to wipe you out."

The "0-course" begins with a 10m (30 ft.) vertical rope net to the top of the obstacle, over the top and down a ladder to open spaced poles, across the poles, over the side, and then to the ground on one of three ropes. And this is only the beginning!

Other obstacles throughout the course include crawling under barbed wire, through tunnels, rolling over logs, and climbing a ten-foot vertical wall.



Military Police Cpl. Tony Hogendorp from 17 Wing Winnipeg participated as part of a four-man fire team in the combat rifle competition; a phase that stressed teamwork, map reading, marksmanship, fitness and leadership skills.

"You've got nothing left when you come over the wall at 21 (21st obstacle) and you still have the mile run," said Capt. Rob Delaney from 15 Wing Moose Jaw, a fourth-year participant in the Thunderbird Challenge. "It's hell. It's the hardest physical thing I've ever done."

The obstacle course competition is evaluated on both an individual and team basis, whereas the team is only as fast as its slowest man.

"Teamwork is integral. You have to push each other to the limit," said MCpl Murphy, individual obstacle course winner for the fifth consecutive year.

Often, just finishing the course appears to be beyond the personal limit, and winning is no longer the main goal. Participants come to Thunderbird with the goal of completing the course and gain a sense of personal satisfaction and accomplishment.

"We had no allusions," said Sgt Rice from 4 Wing Cold Lake. "We came with the goal of completing the obstacle course, to do it safely and to the best of our ability, and to conquer some personal fears. Three of the guys who came here were afraid of heights."

"It takes an absolute, complete and distinct lack of fear (to be able to do the 0-course)," said Cpl. John Renaud from CFSU Ottawa (Canadian Forces Support Unit). "It also takes

speed, agility and strong cardiovascular endurance."

The second event in the '97 Thunderbird Challenge was the pistol competition, designed to test competitors' skills on a subconscious level.

"Shooting is a mentally-driven activity," said Dave Brown, Chief Firearms Instructor at the Firing Line. "The technical aspect is relatively simple, but the mental aspects take a lot longer. With what the MPs do for a living, the technical skills must be automatic. You can test their skills on a subconscious level by adding stress so that they will have to focus on something else."

The handgun competition encompassed three different phases that tested the marksmanship and individual judgement of the participants.

Phase one tested basic skills, using two racks of eight-inch diameter falling plates - one at 10m and the other at 20m - with a bonus target at 20m as well. To complete this phase participants were given three eight-round magazines and were allowed 45 seconds.

Phase two was "the fun one," according to Brown. It was a "kick in the back door, save the hostages scenario," encompassing eight targets that were designed to fall when they were hit in a centre, vital area. There

were hostages and bystanders located in strategic positions and it was, in essence, the recreation of a building entry scenario in which the officer knows or has a really good idea of what they are getting into.

Phase three was the recreation of a nighttime ASF (airfield security force) scenario in which the participants were given no indication as to what they would encounter once they entered the shooting range. The scenario: four armed terrorists had broken through perimeter defences and were moving toward an aircraft; the mission was to neutralize the threat with consideration to bystanders, hostages and a fallen comrade.

"The participants have to consider the pressures of competition, the unique pressures of street scenarios, as well as the rules of engagement," said Brown. "It is so critical, because if a cop and a bad guy are on the street, totally equal, the cop always loses. The criminal will act and the cop will react. The bad guy doesn't need to worry about the rules of engagement, bystanders, etc. We have to make sure that the MPs are never equal, always better."

The third and final event in the Challenge was the combat rifle competition, the purpose of which was to simulate a scenario in which SAMP personnel would have to respond in order to protect airfield security from intruders.

In this event, the participants used land

navigation, map and compass exercises and four-man fire team movement and tactics in order to utilize and improve essential skills. The main emphasis is placed on teamwork, map reading, compass direction, marksmanship, fitness, weapons handling and maintenance, as well as leadership.

The 1997 Thunderbird Challenge concluded on 5 June with the awards ceremony. The individual and team winners are as follows:

Team Esprit de Corps 15 Wing Moose Jaw Leadership Cpl Dwyre, 22 Wing North Bay
Top Gun Cpl Munro, 8 Wing Trenton

Fitness Competition (Individual)

First MCpl Murphy, 17 Wing Winnipeg
Second Cpl Flowers, 17 Wing Winnipeg
Third Cpl Piprell, 15 Wing Moose Jaw

Third Capt Delaney, 15 Wing Moose Jaw

Fitness Competition (Team results)

First 17 Wing Winnipeg
Second 15 Wing Moose Jaw
Third 22 Wing North Bay

Handgun Competition

First 8 Wing Trenton
Second 19 Wing Comox
Third 17 Wing Winnipeg

Combat Rifle Competition

First 17 Wing Winnipeg
Second 19 Wing Comox
Third 22 Wing North Bay

At the conclusion of Thunderbird Challenge, 18 of the top competitors were invited to attend a training/selection camp in order to represent Canada at the 1997 Peacekeeper Challenge, to be held at Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, New Mexico, in late September. Of these 18, a team of eight men and one alter-



The first of 21 obstacles that Thunderbird competitors must negotiate in the 2.4-km course.

nate will be chosen.

"Key to the selection camp is picking people who come together as a team," said Maj. Duncan. "You need to get the perfect blend of skill, attitude and teamwork."

The Peacekeeper Challenge is an international competition with teams representing the USAF, RAF, RAAF and the Canadian contingent.

"It's as Olympic as you're going to get in the military," said Maj. Duncan.

There will be seven very demanding competitions during the week in the desert, including a team obstacle course; combat rifle, 9-mm

pistol, M-60 machine gun, M-203 grenade launcher competitions; the defender challenge (three-four hour simulated tactical exercise); and the Chief's Challenge, an individual obstacle course with one competitor representing each team.

Upon training and selection in Winnipeg in August, the team will spend approximately five weeks preparing at the USAF Desert Warfare Training Centre, Nellis AFB, Las Vegas. Training at Nellis includes altitude indoctrination, small unit tactics, weapons training and honing shooting and physical fitness skills to bring the nine-man group together.

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The enduring concept of service

by Robert F. Lunny



This composition has two purposes. The first is to introduce you to this new column in Blue Line Magazine. The second responds to a challenge to sum up some personal convictions developed through twenty-three years of experience at the executive level as a Chief of Police and Commissioner.

My career at the top involved three jurisdictions, each consisting of over a half million population and a sworn police strength approximating one thousand officers plus support staff. I succeeded at some things, failed at others. "Experience," in the words of Oscar Wilde, "is the name everyone gives to their mistakes." First, I will give some observations and beliefs based on experience, then some thoughts for the future.

The central purpose of my stewardship in office was threefold: to establish a foundation of sound management; to develop and execute plans focusing the organization on providing the highest possible standard of service; and, complementary to both, to promote a harmonious, high quality working environment encouraging personal growth and fulfillment for all members of the organization.

The key to successful public administration is a commitment to quality performance and continuous improvement doing the right things, doing them right, then doing them better, with meticulous attention to detail. A statement of organizational mission and values is an essential foundation to good management, implemented through a documented process of strategic planning and ensured by an assessment and audit cycle, based upon valid performance standards and measurements. The administrative systems of the organization should be so smooth and reliable in their operation as to be unremarkable. When administration is transparent, people are free to focus creatively on the primary operational mission. I have always believed that the first responsibility of the chief towards the public and the members of the department is the provision of good management.

The role of the municipal police is to maintain peace and good order; protect life and property, prevent and investigate crime, and respond to community needs. The role is not limiting and may be expanded depending on economic support and the desires of the community. Community-oriented policing is now the accepted style of operation, supplanting the purely reactive, incident-driven model of the past. There are four components to a comprehensive program of community-oriented

policing: partnership; problem solving; empowerment; and ownership.

Partnership conveys the principle that the police should not provide services in isolation, but form effective mutual agreements and cooperative-operative understandings with business, government, institutions, the helping social agencies and all individuals working for the improvement of society. The concept and introduction of the problem-solving approach over the past decade has transformed front line police decision-making into an intelligent and effective instrument for reducing crime and threats to public order. The concept is deceptively simple, but in operation the chief executive will find that rigorous insistence on use of a consistent and proven methodology assures best performance. In our zeal for instant results, officers are tempted to bypass elements in the problem-solving process. Empowerment means enabling the front line officer to make commitments within a sphere of influence and responsibility, and supporting the officer's decisions. Ownership implies ownership over turf: a beat area or zone, on a continuous basis, and accepting the freedom, responsibility and accountability that goes with it. Empowerment and ownership are powerful motivational tools, restructuring the work place for the street officer, and providing opportunities for creativity and personal fulfilment.

The successful police leader first conceives a personal sense of mission, with matching values and beliefs. The driving force in my career has been the pursuit of excellence in all things; and, in my lifetime, to accomplish something of significant good through service in policing. It is my belief that the best people entering law enforcement are motivated by idealism and a desire to make a difference. The role of the leader is to ensure that they are enabled to accomplish this good purpose. The chief must create the environment in which the right things happen with regularity, for the right reasons, at the right time. The shaping of organizational culture, or character, is his/her key responsibility.

At the outset, I tended to place reliance on structural change and the influences of technol-

ogy. I still believe in the use of these tools to build rational management systems, but learned that influencing people to change their ways of thinking about the job and issues was far more productive in terms of good results. Investing in people and promoting their self-worth and their skills is superior to retooling the workplace. Well-motivated, empowered people will find the right tools for the job and commit themselves to succeeding.

The actions of the chief executive must always be consistent and congruent; in alignment with the mission and goals; expressing leadership by example; morally and physically. This is a critical asset in times of profound global change. The demonstration of a powerful work ethic is also an important trait. You may not see results in the short term, but ultimately the best people will be influenced and emulate behaviour.

Earlier in my career, I practised a "no surprise" style of management. Belatedly I realized that true trust and empowerment means giving permission, then sitting back to be pleasantly surprised! No-surprise management stifles initiative and is far too slow for the pace of contemporary business.

Nothing is more disconcerting to street police officers than the belief that the executives of the departments are out of touch with the work. Nothing is more confounding to the chief than to earnestly try to maintain direct contact with the front line, when the time-consuming responsibilities of management bind him to the office and desk. It takes an enormous amount of energy to carry out both tasks well, and the chief can never satisfy the demand for more visible and immediate presence. Regardless, ensuring quality time with front line staff is necessary to gaining their confidence and maintaining close psychological contact with the work.

Now for a look at the future

All the comments about leadership, knowledge, and personal attributes covered in the earlier paragraphs are applicable in the approaching era. The attributes of personal integrity and good character will be fundamental to gaining and maintaining the role of chief executive, as defined by the sum of mental and moral qualities of the individual. People will continue to respond to demonstrations of leadership and the inspiration of idealism. The pursuit of excellence in all things, however daunting that challenge, remains the ultimate frontier of law enforcement as it is for leaders in health care, education, engineering and the other driving forces for the advancement of society. But if I were to predict what new capabilities will be essential for success in the new millennium, I would propose the list following, and recommend their inclusion in the curriculum of every law enforcement executive training course:

- *The cultivation of wisdom and its application as common sense.* Wisdom is the combination of knowledge and experience, together with the ability to apply them rightly. It is cultivated through study, observation, experimentation and reflective thought. Common sense is the

application of practical thought. While complexity will proliferate in the future and the deluge of new knowledge will be almost overwhelming, ordinary people will continue to operate on only a fraction of available information; all that they can or are willing to assimilate. The leader who demonstrates the quality of wisdom exercised as common sense will be heralded as a dependable bulwark against confusion and a rallying point for action.

- *Keen, contemporary political skills.* The direction of government and the new business economy have focused all progress on goals of efficiency and economy. For the present, effectiveness (doing the right things) is in eclipse. The products of good policing are probity, equity, and doing the right thing. Until the pendulum swings back towards effectiveness, police executives must be the champions of quality in law enforcement. I propose that police executive training sessions engage political advisers to promote understanding of the changing values of government and business, and assist us in developing plans and lobbying strategies to restructure and market the public safety function. The marketplace for our "business" is changing very quickly, and there are huge challenges on the horizon: the influences of globalization; the burgeoning growth of private security; centralizing influences driven by information technology, the economy and politics; new forms of crime and disorder.
- *The rapid development of information technology has overshadowed another demanding need of modern society: the challenge of training the human mind, with its vast untapped capacity, to achieve higher levels of individual performance through creative thinking.* My suggestion for police executives of the future is that they study the capabilities and processes of the mind and consider how that knowledge may be employed to improve personal performance. Threshold opportunities include superior memory retention, the use of subconscious powers to develop intuition as a reliable personal resource, and learning how the combination of

personal mental powers and the logical, precise, and connecting properties of computers can achieve superior results. Leadership is founded on intellect, emotion, and energy. Each of us is born with a certain intellectual capacity. Those who aspire to leadership must develop that capacity to its highest potential.

- *Executive thinking is the ability to think strategically over a long span of time — in today's environment up to fifteen years in advance.* For the leader seeking to transcend the functions of administration, forward thinking is fundamental to conception of an organizational vision and to assessing the threats and opportunities looming in the future. The capacity to think and plan years in advance is another essential executive skill. This is particularly important as the executive achieves strategic goals through the performance and contribution of staff at all levels, as well as community partners.
- *The police leader of the future has a messianic opportunity.* In an increasingly technical and impersonal world, there is a yearning on the part of all peoples to impute meaning into an increasingly systematized and valueless environment. Spirituality is probably the most underestimated and deprecated quality in the current work place. The leader who can convey the appearance of representing and defending deeply desired ethical and spiritual qualities will have an outstanding opportunity for positive influence, both within the organization and in the community. Historical and biographical readings are the best source of instruction on this style of leadership. Study the field, select your role model, adapt and emulate.
- *The police executive should have an understanding of the art of Organizational Development; essentially the methods and techniques for integrating and guiding the evolution of the police service, and the knowledge and skill to influence the character of the organization in positive directions; guiding and adapting the current hierarchical structures towards a more flexible, open process model. It will require sophisticated management skills to construct this model, avoid the*

pitfalls, and oversee its functioning. The character, or culture, of police organizations is very strong and resistant to change, even positive change.

There are other candidates for the list: managing for creativity; conflict resolution; motivational strategy; technical and scientific knowledge; and others. Continuous learning is a lifelong process for the chief executive. These are daunting challenges. You ask, "To what end?" In this process of striving for improvement, we need not wait for the society we serve to award to law enforcement the recognition it merits. A free society must be vigilant in defence of its liberty, and maintain a suspicious watch against the abuse of police authority or overzealous regulation. For police officers, this is an accepted condition, to which we are inured. The greatest contentment for the police executive, as with those who strive at all roles in law enforcement, comes from knowing to your own satisfaction that you have worked for high ideals in a worthy cause; from receiving the recognition and encouragement of peers and occasionally from those we serve, with assurances that one has accomplished things which were truly appreciated and valued. The stewardship role for the chief executive is hugely rewarding in opportunities for learning, character development, the gaining of new insights and recognizing possibilities for a personal and professional future. To accept this as a sufficient in return, and look for no more, demonstrates the enduring concept of service.

**Robert Lunney is available by
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Motorcycle precision ride team back in the saddle again



After six years of absence the Ontario Provincial Police have announced the reformation of the Golden Helmets Motorcycle Precision Ride Team. Ontario Solicitor General Robert Runciman joined Ontario Provincial Police Commissioner Thomas B. O'Grady at Queen's Park last month to make the announcement.

The 16 riders will not only perform at fall fairs and special events but will add to the presence of uniformed police on the highways, as they travel to their destinations from their home detachments.

In 1963, the Ontario Provincial Police created a motorcycle precision ride team to perform at community events. The original team was formed after the OPP officers had completed a rigorous motorcycle handling course offered by military personnel at CFB Borden.

Since their first appearance the Golden Helmets have participated in hundreds of community functions throughout Ontario during four decades. On two occasions, in 1967 and 1982, the Golden Helmets accompanied Canadian dignitaries to special celebrations in New York City.

The team last appeared on Sunday July 21, 1991 at the 175th anniversary ceremonies of the Town of Perth with Commissioner Thomas B. O'Grady officiating.

Commissioner O'Grady said he is pleased that the OPP can support community events and showcase the officers.

"All of our officers on motorcycle patrol are valued for the contributions they make to education, enforcement, and traffic management on our highways," said the Commissioner. "And those in the Golden Helmets serve as ambassadors to the communities they visit, promoting motorcycle safety and answering questions on such matters as careers in policing," he said.

The Golden Helmets will be directed by Sgt. John Mason of Burlington, the Ridemaster.

Most of the riders are patrol officers who regularly operate OPP motorcycles in southern Ontario. Members of the Golden Helmets are volunteering many hours of their time in order to present the precision ride to the citizens of Ontario. It is anticipated that private corporate sponsorship will substantially defray travel costs.

"I am very pleased that the OPP has taken this initiative," Mr. Runciman said. "OPP motorcycle officers have a proud tradition of service to the people of Ontario and the new Golden Helmets will showcase their important role in highway safety. I am honoured the Commissioner has asked me to present Sgt. Mason with the unit's new pennant," he said.

All OPP motorcycle officers are required to take intensive training at a police or military facility. There are currently more than 100 trained riders and 73 motorcycles available for patrol duties within the OPP.

OPP motorcycles are used primarily in the Greater Toronto Region (GTR) and in the Central Region, to the north and east of the GTR. Patrol activities in Eastern and Western Regions are also supported by motorcycle patrol.

Duties of a motorcycle patrol officer include manoeuvring through high volume traffic on multi-lane highways to monitor aggressive driving, enforce speed limits, direct traffic, and investigate collisions.

The motorcycles used by the OPP weigh 320 kg and are equipped with radar, strobe lights and emergency equipment. The motorcycles appearing in the Golden Helmets ride are driven, not trailered, from point to point. In this fashion the high visibility of the officers on patrol can act as a deterrent to aggressive driving in the areas in which they perform.

The team consists of one husband and wife team, Bob and Lise Elinesky, and one member from the Mnjikaning (Rama) First Nations Police Service.



The Golden Helmets team members

Chief Supt. Bill Hutton, Orillia
Sgt. John Mason (Ridemaster), Burlington
Sr. Cst. Cam Thackaberry (Lead Rider), Burlington
Sr. Cst. Al Mochner (Lead Rider), Burlington
Sgt. Brad Schlorff, GHQ, Orillia
Sgt. Bob Elinesky, Port Credit Detachment
Cst. Lise Elinesky, Cambridge Detachment
Cst. Gerry Lannigan, Aurora Detachment
Cst. Gary Wheeler, Quinte Detachment
Cst. Norm Penney, Mnjikaning First Nations Police
Sr. Cst. Brian Hackett, Port Credit Detachment
Cst. Taylor Hunt, Downsview Detachment
Sr. Cst. Peter Hayes, Orillia Detachment
Cst. Kevin Morgan, Downsview Detachment
Sr. Cst. Roger Neal, Guelph Detachment
Cst. Scott Lawson, Mount Forest Detachment
Cst. Pierre Gautier, Orillia Detachment
Cst. Bill McKnight, Burlington Detachment
Cst. Mike Madison, Burlington Detachment
Mechanic Greg Patriquin, GHQ, Orillia



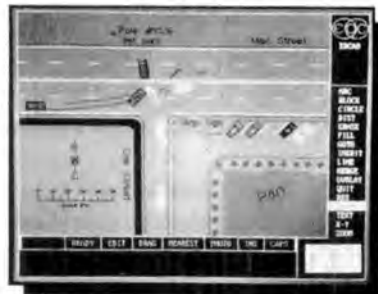
While Blue Line editors were searching through the photo files relating to stories for this edition they came across these two photographs showing Princess Diana along with Prince William and Harry admiring some police motorcycles. The photograph was taken by an unknown photographer in 1991 when the Royals last visited Toronto.

Royal family members have always shown their appreciation to their motorcycle escorts when visiting and it is therefore no surprise that these officers were graced with their special attention.

On the top photograph Princess Diana is shown admiring the Metro Toronto Police escort bike while Prince William speaks with an unknown Ontario Provincial Police rider. On the picture to the right Prince Harry tries out the business end of the Police bike while, a Metro Toronto Police Sergeant shows him the workings of the machine. The only known record of the source of these photographs is a note indicating they were presented to Blue Line by Toronto Star columnist (since retired) Dottie O'Neil. If anyone can identify the officers please send us a letter.



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Video system leaves trail behind intruders



A new and innovative video system not only monitors for trespassers but also displays a visual trail to show the path taken by the interloper.

ActionTracker recognizes and ignores repetitive movement in a camera scene such as changing weather conditions, moving trees and camera shake. It instantly recognizes genuine alarm situations (such as an intruder within the field of vision) and isolates and tracks the moving image in a series of boxes on the screen, enabling the viewer to instantly identify the source of an alarm.

When used as a recording trigger for video surveillance, ActionTracker can help eliminate many hours of unnecessary recording by only registering suspicious movement and potential alarm situations.

The ActionTracker is a compact unit that has a simple 'plug and play' installation procedure.



The manufacturer claims it is ready for use immediately with no need for specialist training and with no hidden costs.

The manufacturer states the unit can be programmed to any location and can be set to filter out background movement from such things as busy highways near the mounting perimeter.

For further details on this product contact ITS Canada, Inc. at 613 521-7899 or Fax 613 521-7990.

Computer black box

By Jim Kelsey



The first "black box" for computers which records every movement on screen over a two year period will make it easier to investigate fraud in big business, its creator claims.

Called the DSA25 Digital Screen Archiver, the recorder has been developed by dB Research of Liverpool in northwest England from similar systems used to chronicle radar screen displays in the aviation industry. The makers claim it to be the first to be used in court evidence.

The DSA25 works by recording the computer screen every half second. All key strokes and every file looked at are also recorded, irrespective of the type of computer or the software being used. Whatever is seen on the screen is saved and if a file is changed or removed, the information is stored in the black box.

The Archiver is able to squeeze two years worth of computer images on two high density discs similar to compact discs by using a compression algorithm. Each image is stamped with a time, date and watermark to prove its authenticity.

Previous compression systems have generally not been admissible in court because a small percentage of the original image - made up of millions of colours on today's computers - is lost when it is compressed. With the Archiver the image is condensed by a factor of up to 25 to one but because the compression algorithm is tailor-made for the purpose, it can decompress the image without loss of detail. The system is also claimed to be hacker-proof.

Security specialists say the DSA25 Archiver will prevent dishonest dealing in city finance houses and eliminate the possibility of insider trading. Seventy per cent of fraud cases involve a company's own employees and corporate swindles are estimated to cost UK business in excess of 9 billion pounds sterling annually. The Archiver costs around \$75,000 but a cheaper version, which can track information on up to eight screens simultaneously, will be marketed later this year.

Further information can be obtained by contacting Andrew Davies of dB Research Ltd., at phone 011 44 151 932 0090.



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PRODUCT NEWS

Banknote strip is new way to beat forgers

A new initiative from Great Britain is aimed at outwitting banknote forgers. Instead of focusing on inks, watermarks and special types of paper, a new development involves cramming a wealth of machine-readable features into a single security thread contained in a banknote.

The system was launched by UK banknote company De La Rue, which described it as an "international breakthrough in counterfeit detection".

With counterfeiting techniques growing ever more sophisticated, companies are having to find new and more clever ways to beat the forgers.

Launching the technology at an Interpol conference in Finland, De La Rue said its system - called Kryptal - involved "a unique combination of metallic, magnetic and luminescent materials."

The idea was that these could be recognised by machines which handle money - everything from car park ticket machines to high-speed banknote sorting equipment.

De La Rue, 6 Agar Street, London, United Kingdom. WC2N 4DE Tel. 011 44 171 836-8383.

IONSCAN drug detector nets 2 million US\$ order

Mississauga, Ont. based Barringer Technologies has announced that it received an order from the United States Coast Guard for an undisclosed number of IONSCAN narcotics detectors to assist with maritime drug interdiction activities. The award is valued at approximately US\$2million.

The US Coast Guard already has a sizable fleet of IONSCAN narcotics detectors, having begun using them in 1992. They have successfully utilized the company's trace detection technology, having seized many tons of illegal drugs through their law enforcement activities.

Stanley Binder, President and CEO of Barringer said, "We're very pleased to be a continuing part of the US Coast Guard interdiction and law enforcement activities. Over the years, the Coast Guard has demonstrated what can be accomplished in attacking the supply side of the drug trade with our state of the art IONSCAN detector. Their record of drug interdiction is very impressive, and this new procurement comes at a time when drug use is on the rise again in this country." The company can be contacted at (905) 238 8837 or fax (905) 238 3018.

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Seminar spotlights geographic profiling

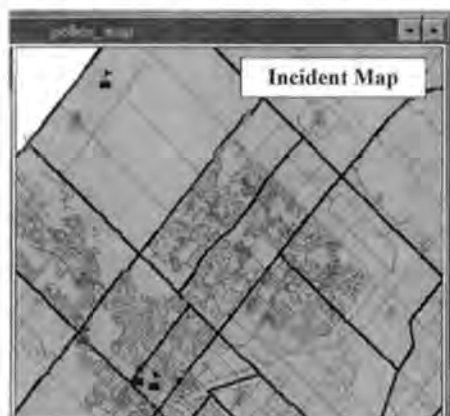
by Richard Norman

"This seminar is amazing. I have found valuable resources here that I never new existed... and it's right here in my own back yard." This was the opinion of one of the attendees at the Technology Workshop sponsored by Burlington, Ontario, based Geomatics International on August 18, 1997.

The Technology Workshop demonstrated and discussed cutting edge crime analysis applications that use Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology. Representatives from the RCMP, CSIS, OPP, Durham Regional Police, Metro Toronto Police, Hamilton - Wentworth Police, London Police, Vancouver Police, Canadian Forces Intelligence, Loomis Armoured Car Service and the Office of the Solicitor General attended this one day event.

The first application demonstrated was Geomatics International's "CrimeMAPPER. CrimeMAPPER is a GIS - based mapping tool, which is designed to assist police forces in visualizing and analyzing crime incident patterns. This version of CrimeMAPPER was developed and tested with Geomatics International projects partner, the London Police Service.

The next software application presented, was the *Analyst's Notebooks*, from Paisley Systems of Oakville Ontario. The *Analyst's Notebooks* software is already being used in North America by both U.S. and Canadian intelligence organizations, the Dept of Justice



Treasury, the RCMP and several municipal police services.

What was significant about this presentation, is *Analyst's Notebooks*' new ability to access and output data using geographical maps. Programmers from Geomatics International Inc. and Paisley Systems have combined the geographic power of CrimeMAPPER with the link analysis ability of the *Analyst's Notebooks*.

The representative from Paisley Systems, Matthew McAndrew, demonstrated the investigation of a fraud case involving fraudulent insurance claims. Auto accident locations were plotted on a map and viewed on a computer screen through CrimeMAPPER. Areas that

show a cluster of accidents at an intersection were captured and the corresponding data was pushed into the *Analyst's Notebooks* for relational or link analysis. The result was a handful of individuals were staging auto accidents to fraud the insurance company's for injury claims.

The final formal demonstration of the workshop was the "geographic profiling" software ORION, by Kim Rossmo, a Detective Inspector for the Vancouver Police Service. This application is the result of work completed for a Ph.D. thesis by Detective Inspector Rossmo.

Geographic profiling uses the locations of a connected series of crimes to determine the most probable area of offender residence. The analysis assigns a statistical probability to each region within the area where a series of crimes have occurred. The probabilities are based on a series of calculations that predict the most likely location of where the offender resides. Part of this presentation examined the potential for alternate applications of ORION on criminal activity such as terrorism or serial related situations faced by the military during low to mid level conflict.

For example, there is a strong correlation between the identification of the residence of a serial criminal and the "staging area" in a military context of an opposing force during a low to mid level conflict, (who may be conducting terrorist type or criminal activity), through the use of geographic profiling software. The analogy is, an opposing military force that would be faced during low to mid level conflict such as, in Africa, the middle east and possibly Bosnia Herzegovina, is ill trained and poorly disciplined at best. Opposing forces of this calibre act more out of habit than from training and in turn, develop patterns of activity, or habits. In brief terms, this type of action may be subjected to an analysis similar to that used for serial crime. This suggests the high probability that ORION could be modified and a set of algorithms developed for use in locating an opposing force such as a serial criminal. This tool would be of significant benefit to support intelligence activities, during both international and domestic operations.

Between software application presentations, members of the workshop had the opportunity to tour the Geomatics facility and observe the use of satellite imagery at a resolution of 0.3meters.

This application demonstrates a cost effective alternative to aerial surveillance and photography used in VIP route planning, illicit narcotic detection and for locating objects in remote areas. Geomatics maintains "we can't read license plates yet... but we're working on it!"

Geomatics is considering making this an annual event if there is the demand. "We as researchers and application developers learn quite a bit from forums such as this," said Richard Norman of Geomatics and host of the event. "It gives us an opportunity to find out what is needed out on the street, for the officer on the ground and what works and what doesn't. And we appreciate it."

For further information call Geomatics at 905 632-4259 or Fax 905 333-0798.



ABDUCTED

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

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Name of Child: Lindsey Jill Nicholls		Sex: Female	
Date of Birth: 78-09-12	Race: White		
Height: 163cm	Weight: 52 Kg	Hair: Blond	Eyes: Green

Date Last Seen - Missing From:
02 August 1993 from Courtenay, British Columbia, Canada. Lindsey has a space between her two front teeth. Her hair may be coloured with a red henna.

Lindsey disappeared from a Group Home where she has been residing. Initially, a large number of sightings were reported to police indicating that Lindsey had run away. It is felt that none of the sightings can be adequately confirmed and it is felt that her disappearance is suspicious. She is described as somewhat streetwise and capable of taking care of herself.

SURVEILLANCE

Part 2

Surveillance and utilizing props

by Hal Cunningham
Surveillance Consultants

In my previous articles I discussed the importance of the surveillance operative to be possessed with special attributes to pick a part and act it out. The operative must try and blend into his/her surroundings without being noticed by the target or from any other citizen clueing in to what you are actually doing. For success in this mission the use of items to help you act out the part your playing is essential. As in any stressful situation the large mass on the ends of our wrist seem to get in the way. I'm a believer that you should always be carrying some sort of prop each and every time you are engaged in foot surveillance.

My preferred prop to use is the larger size manila envelope with the short blue diagonal stripes around the edges. That device has allowed me entrance into homes offices restaurants, elevators and escorted me down many a street. It was that small item of my equipment that gave me the confidence to distract attention away from myself and allow the target to assume that I was carrying my mail home or

making a delivery or pickup. A prop will allow me to go from point A to B, with the accompanying body language, to ensure my act is thorough and complete.

Other items that serve as useful props are; a briefcase, gym bag, book, construction hat, work boots, motorcycle helmet, walking cane, shopping bags, etc. The list is open to your imagination and ingenuity.

The use of a folding lawn chair and Frisbee are excellent for that difficult eye from the park. A collapsible bicycle in your trunk allows you the opportunity to bicycle down the targets home street in a discreet manner. If used sparingly, a human prop will assist you on your mission. When I have worked alone and required that up close and personal contact near the target, I would solicit the services of a female citizen as an escort. A careful screening and approach of the right type can produce a temporary date to allow the opportunity to hear conversation in the bank or following in the mall. Set down the guidelines that the discus-

sion will not be about police work or following someone. Do not advise her who the target is, if possible. Casual conversations is encouraged and have her hold your arm so you can lead her in your desired direction. Human props are also used with the citizens you decide to walk beside and sit near on a bench. You're within their personal space for a short period but achieves the look that you are one group.

The use of stock from a store gives that shopping appearance and a full shopping cart sends a message that you have been inside the store for a long period of time, even though you just entered behind the target.

Carrying all of your luggage (camera case, brief case, gym bag...) into the airport will help you fit in as just another traveler.

Be creative and props will assist with the act that you have chosen and improve your appearance and confidence. Good luck and enjoy the experience.

Next article: VEHICLE CHOICE

A Beacon of Support



Halton Regional Police Chief Peter J. Campbell is joined by other dignitaries at the June 13th ribbon cutting ceremonies that saw the opening of 12 Division (Town of Milton) Police building. This state-of-the-art building was featured in Blue Line's June/July Edition. "The police station is one of the most important buildings in the community and it must be a beacon of support and accessibility," says Michael Moxam, of Dunlop Farrow Architects, designers of the facility. "Police facilities of today are more than warehouses of people and records. Its mere presence within a community gives a sense of reassurance to the citizens and a feeling of efficiency and strength for those who work within them."

New generation of police car prints



Since its inception in 1909, the Ontario Provincial Police has undergone a series of changes, from procedures to uniforms and even police vehicles.

Framed-Police Concepts has endeavoured to capture the changes on the OPP's cruiser colours from the traditional black and white to the new blue & gold. The striking image is reproduced by Canadian Artist Marc Lacourciere in full fall splendour. This print has the viewer wondering if the next call will send the officer into Ontario's rural wilderness or back to suburbia to face society's next challenge. An outline of the province's shape seems to be part of a tree's branch system, creating a familiarity known to all of Ontario's provincial police officers.

The current hat badge is also represented, creating a beautiful memento for anyone involved in the police service. A total run of 650 prints is available on a limited edition basis and range in price from \$100 to 175.00. Also available is the RCMP print entitled "Coast to Coast". For further details call 519 728-2502.

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Up-Coming Events

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 Con-

ference. The 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 20 - 23, 1997

10th Annual APCO Canadian Regional Conference

Victoria - British Columbia

The theme of this year's conference, hosted by the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials, is "From Chaos to Calm - A Communications Challenge". The event will emphasize critical incidents which bring chaos to public safety communications personnel, their fellow workers and their communities. The conference will have a variety of speakers and panels will discuss their own experiences, the successes and failures and plans to bring calm and start the healing process. For additional information call 888 CAN-APCO.

October 21 - 23, 1997

Security Canada Central '97

Toronto - Ontario

The Canadian Alarm and Security Association is hosting the annual event. This year's theme is "Securing and Automating the Home of Today". Exhibitors will represent every facet of the security and alarm industry. Attendees will get a glimpse of the future of the security industry and the new strat-

egies that are changing the way people do business. To register contact CANASA at 800-538-9919.

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 Schofield at 416 808-7673.

October 26 - 28, 1997

Crisis Negotiation Seminar

Calgary - Alberta

Primarily case studies of recent hostage/barricade situations in Canada and the United States along with presentations on recent developments in the field. This is an opportunity to learn from others successes and mistakes in real incidents, not training scenarios. Focus for 1997 is on Command - Negotiation issues. Open to commanders, tactical personnel and negotiation team members. Certificates are issued. Contact Det. Greg Harris at 403 268-8748.

November 8, 1997

5th Annual "In Harmony With The Community"

Newmarket - Ontario

The York Regional Police Male Chorus is hosting this musical extravaganza. Police choirs from Toronto, Waterloo, Halton Region and Ottawa Carleton will also per-

form. For information call Lowell McClenny 905 773-1222, ext. 7910.

November 8 - 13, 1997

International Association of Women Police 35th Annual Training Conference

Dallas - Texas

Officers from over 36 countries will convene for the conference to share information on technology, increase professionalism and develop ideas and methods for improving the quality of life for all our communities. For further details phone or fax 972 727-7239.

December 3 - 5, 1997

ICA Conference

Orlando - Florida

The Second Annual International CPTED Conference is being hosted by the Florida CPTED Network. This conference will bring the world's top CPTED specialists, criminologist and experts together to discuss strategies, techniques and initiatives that are being applied around the world. For more information call Stan Carter at 941 358-9888.

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October 21 - 23, 1997



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TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Commissioned report blasts internal police disciplinary system, recommends changes



Major changes in the Metropolitan Toronto Police's internal disciplinary system were suggested in a commissioned report released in late August.

"The major finding is that the internal discipline is ad hoc and unpredictable, and that members of the public and officers in the service who have become involved in the process have little confidence in the system," police services board chair Maureen Prinsloo was quoted as saying after she obtained the results of the review.

The report was commissioned by the police services board in an effort to restore public trust in the force's disciplinary system after concerns were voiced over the investigation of officers after the death of Const. Jennifer Barbeta.

The 27-year-old officer died in a car crash on October 28, 1993, after drinking on duty with two other officers. Her car struck a hydro pole while driving home after her shift.

The review stated that Constables David Moore and Gregg Upshaw, the two veterans who drank with Barbeta the night she died, agreed to tell the truth about how much alcohol they consumed that night after senior officers promised they wouldn't lose their job.

It appears there was a bargain of some sort in return for the truth," the report said, adding that "this is not an acceptable basis for a discipline system."

Moore pleaded guilty to eight charges of misconduct in April 1996. As a result he was demoted from first-class constable to second-class for six months. Upshaw retired before charges were laid against him.

The review, which was conducted by a private law firm, produced a total of 16 recommendations, they include:

- A change in the relationship between the police chief and the police services board.

- A clarification of the roles of the Toronto police service, police services board, the chief of police and the Professional Standards Review Committee during the course of the disciplinary process.

- The Professional Standards Review Committee should include a senior officer from outside the Toronto force to provide information on issues of discipline, and the committee membership should be rotated among officers within the force to provide a fresh view in regards to discipline and complaints.

- A discipline directive should outline the

amount of time a chief can wait before notifying the board of public complaints and disciplinary actions and how the process will be audited.

- A single document describing the discipline process and public-complaints process be distributed to all police officers, not spread among other documents as is the current practise.

- The term "serious misconduct" should be defined.

- Disciplinary action be pursued even after any criminal charges are dismissed.

- No deals should be made with officers under investigation in return for statements of truth.

- The use of victim-impact statements should be considered in all cases.

- Members of the police force should learn more about the functions of the police services board and the board should learn as much as they can about the force.

- The services board should be given more resources, either increased staff or money, to obtain outside help in order to fulfil its policy-making role.

- A commitment be made by the police

services board, the chief of police and senior officers to respect the new policy.

Barbeta's father, Sam, said he was pleased that the police board appeared to be full of good intentions, but added the changes come too late for his daughter.

Just days after the report was made public members of the board voted in favour of hiring a lawyer in an effort to find out if someone promised the two constables they would not be fired if they told the truth about sharing 18 bottles of high-alcohol beer on the night of Barbeta's death.

The board also voted to accept all 16 recommendations made in the report.

Chief David Boothby said the report was instructive and the recommendations provided a solid foundation for a disciplinary system.

Boothby also added it was unfair to suggest the existing system has failed to be effective.

"We take the issue of discipline and accountability to the public very seriously," Boothby was quoted as saying to the board.



Prinsloo



Boothby

Criminal lawyers association to keep record of questionable police testimony

An association of criminal defence lawyers are set to start tracking police officers cited in court for lying under oath or giving questionable testimony.

"It's the first time an organization has set up a system like this," Ontario Criminal Lawyers Association president Bruce Durno was quoted as saying.

Members of the association were expecting to get a letter requesting transcripts and other documents regarding testimony given by an expert witness or police officer that has been questioned in court.

Durno said all lawyers will have access to the information which can be used by defence lawyers when cross-examining experts and officers.

He added that the number of recent high-profile cases involving wrongful convictions

has indicated that there is a need for greater scrutiny of police conduct.

In a recent ruling the Ontario Court of Appeal decided a defence lawyer could cross-examine an officer about a prior record for conduct in a court case. The decision sets a precedent for courts across the province.

While the new information library is a new idea, Toronto defence lawyer Edward Sapiano is well-known in the legal community as a collector of numerous transcripts, press clippings, court judgements and other documents concerning questionable police conduct and testimony.

Defence lawyers frequently call upon Sapiano to check out the names of officers involved in their cases.

Most of the Sapiano's files concern the behaviour and testimony of Toronto officers.

Quebec provincial police service to undergo major changes, interim director announces

The much scrutinized Quebec provincial police service will be revamped in an effort to become an effective professional unit by the year 2000. Guy Coulombe the force's interim civilian director said in late August.

The 4000-member provincial force, which polices urban and rural communities across the province, will undergo a complete alteration.

The criminal investigation section, which has been widely criticized, will be subjected to "a sweeping reform."

In house lawyers will advise officers investigating criminal cases and detailed daily logs will be kept.

The changes were announced as a public inquiry continues to examine a botched drug case that uncovered a number of problems within the police service.

The drug case, which has become known as the Matticks affair, was tossed out of court after a judge determined police had planted false evidence. Internal investigators looking into the matter were later allegedly harassed by fellow officers.

The inquiry followed a report conducted by another commission last fall which examined the work practices of Quebec police services.



The Bellemarre commission concluded that Quebec detectives were often poorly trained and supervised, misunderstood or ignored the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, often conducted investigations hastily, sometimes misled judges to obtain warrants and refused to co-operate with prosecutors they didn't trust.

Coulombe said the current crisis should be viewed as a catalyst for change.

"No one on Earth can state that there won't be further controversies, but we want to reduce the margin within which they could happen," the media quoted him as saying.

Coulombe also said a major focus during

the reform process will be increasing the officers' level of education. Presently, less than seven per cent of the force's members have university degrees.

The interim director wants to increase that statistic to 30 per cent. He said the amount of white-collar crime in the province requires officers to have better knowledge of information technology and accounting.

Another initiative Coulombe wants to pursue is lateral hiring, which means bringing in university graduates as managers. He also wants to move or close up to one third of all rural detachments and reassign the officers affected.

Provincial police director Serge Barbeau, who has stepped aside while the inquiry is conducted, approved of most of Coulombe's proposals.

"This has been in preparation for two years," Barbeau was quoted as saying, explaining that he had already started to send officers back to school for more training.

He also said he had broached the topic of lateral hiring but the union had resisted the idea.

Coulombe said he was optimistic that some arrangement could be worked out.

Faulty recording system to blame for crime statistic errors: review

The city of Winnipeg appeared to have a lower crime than it actually does because of a faulty police recording system which failed to register over 7,000 offences last year.

"I'm a little disappointed to find out our numbers are out as much as they are," Police Chief David Cassels was quoted as saying in mid-August. "I was convinced that they were out just about three per cent."

Cassels said the final crime results are contained in a new internal review.

The review states the amount of reported crime in 1996 was at least nine per cent higher than the original numbers indicated because 7,059 incidents weren't accounted for.

The new statistics show reported crime declined by just one per cent in 1996 compared with 1995, not 10 per cent as previously believed. Officers involved in conducting the review said that when all the variables are taken into consideration, the actual reported crime rate probably increased slightly.

The statistics fiasco began in January, when police released a document that stated



Cassels

reported crime had dropped 10 per cent in the first 11 months of 1996 over the year before.

In March, after the recording system errors were discovered, the decline in crime was changed to 6.21 per cent. The need to re-calculate the statistics became apparent in the spring when a full review into the problem was launched.

The police review found the missing crimes weren't originally included because officers on the street were improperly clearing calls for service. A number of incidents were not recorded as crimes despite the fact that they had been investigated.

The incidents overlooked because of the error were all relatively minor.

The report states the problem began in 1992, and has grown in magnitude each year. Crime rates in 1995 and 1994 were also increased after the review was completed.

Cassels said steps were taken in June to correct the recording errors, but exact figures for 1994 to 1996 won't be compiled because it would be too costly and labour-intensive.

Guard shot to death, government agrees to issue of firearms



Rondeau

A Quebec prison guard who was shot and killed when two gunmen ambushed a prison van, was laid to rest in early September.

Pierre Rondeau, 49, was killed after the prison van that he and another colleague were in was attacked at a railway crossing. The second guard

was treated for shock at a nearby hospital.

The two guards were on their way to pick up prisoners at a detention centre. Montreal police chief Jacques Duchesneau said he believes biker gangs are behind the murders of Rondeau and Diane Lavigne, a guard who was gunned down while driving home from work in June.

The incident involving Rondeau prompted the province's 2,000 jail guards to walk off the job pending a government agreement that would allow them to carry firearms when transporting prisoners to and from courthouses.

The provincial government agreed to the request one day after the walkout.

Rejean Lagarde, head of the union representing the guards said members will now be armed and supplied with body armour.

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Special Investigations Unit blasted by presidents of police associations

The director of Ontario's independent civilian agency responsible for investigating police misconduct was criticised by police association representatives at a conference in Hamilton in mid-August.

Andre Marin, director of the Special Investigations Unit, "was told in no uncertain terms how we feel about the way the SIU is being run," Toronto Police Association president Paul Walters was quoted as saying.

"It was made clear that all 99 police associations in Ontario - not just (Toronto) - feel the SIU's conduct is not in the best interest of all stakeholders."

Marin was in Hamilton to take part in a panel discussion on the unit at a meeting held by the Police Association of Ontario. The discussion was closed to members of the press.

The police association, which represents

23,000 officers and 6,000 civilian police employees, had asked the province's attorney general to replace Marin.

Police are especially upset by the unit's performance in some recent high profile investigations into shootings involving police. Two association presidents left the meeting when Marin spoke.

"We've lost all confidence in the SIU's ability to investigate police matters," York Regional Police Association president Paul Bailey was quoted as saying.

Members of the regional police service are angry because an officer was charged for fatally wounding a youth he believed tried to run him over during an arrest attempt.

Bailey said York Region police will only co-operate with the Special Investigations Unit because they have to.

"It was made clear that all 99 police associations in Ontario - not just (Toronto) - feel the SIU's conduct is not in the best interest of all stakeholders."

- Paul Walters

Agency calls for limits on pepper spray use

Province-wide limitations on the use of pepper spray were recommended in early September by an Ontario civilian agency that oversees complaints against police.

"Pepper spray is a weapon and may increase the risk of death in some circumstances," Police Complaints Commissioner Gerald Lapkin was quoted as saying. "As such, it should have some reasonable limits placed on its use."

The commission recommended pepper

spray be used: to defend against specific violent acts and not as a tool in controlling or breaking up crowds; if alternatives could result in injury; in instances where there is a need to extricate an individual.

The commission also recommended the use of pepper spray should be stopped in incidents where its initial use isn't effective.

The recommendations were forwarded to the solicitor general and various police associations, who have 90 days to comment on them.

Study shows need for universal gun control, chief says

Most guns found at crime scenes are legal, unrestricted firearms, according to a study released at the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference in late August.

The federal Justice Department study, which provides a new perspective in the ongoing debate over firearms restriction and control, looked at the type of weapons recovered at crime scenes in five Canadian cities in 1995.

"The findings support the view that unrestricted rifles and shotguns pose a much greater risk to public safety than handguns and other prohibited weapons," Winnipeg Police Chief David Cassels was quoted as saying.

The study, released by Cassels, was conducted in Saint John, N.B., Windsor, Ont., Hull, Que., Regina and Thunder Bay, Ont.

In 1995, 831 firearms were recovered in those cities. A total of 52 per cent of the seized weapons used to commit crimes were rifles and shotguns, while just 21 per cent were handguns.

Cassels said the high number of rifles and shotguns recovered in both criminal and non-criminal incidents indicates there is a need for universal firearm registration.

In 1991, legislation classifying weapons in three categories, banned, restricted and unrestricted, was passed. The legislation also gave guidelines for owning the weapons.

There are no restrictions on ownership of shotguns and rifles. However, handguns are restricted to members of gun clubs, collectors and those who need a gun for personal protection.

According to legislation passed in 1995, all gun owners must register their weapons by 2003.

Both the government and police say surveys indicate most Canadians support gun restrictions, but there has been some resistance and several provinces are challenging the law in court.

Despite the arguments against it, Cassels said he believes registration will help to reduce criminal access to legal firearms.

"This is not a solution to all crime in Canada," Cassels was quoted as saying. "But it's a giant step forward when it comes to holding people accountable for their guns and improving public safety."

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Peterborough chief leaves force to take over as head of Durham police

The chief of the Peterborough police left the small town Ontario force in earlier October, to take a position as chief of the Durham Regional Police.

Kevin McAlpine took over as chief of the Durham force after Trevor McCagherty retired on Oct. 3.



McAlpine



McCagherty

"It's unfair to judge any police organization by one case," the media quoted McAlpine as saying. "Certainly we look forward to the recommendations of the inquiry and we will do everything in our power to try and implement changes."

"Certainly I think we must always learn, we must always strive for excellence."

McAlpine was selected from a list of nine possible candidates who applied for the position.

"The chemistry was there," Durham Police Services Board chair Jim Witty was quoted as saying. "We felt comfortable with Chief McAlpine. He seemed to be very committed and enthusiastic."

McAlpine will take over as head of the force as an inquiry into the wrongful conviction of Guy Paul Morin is reaching conclusion in Toronto.

Morin was arrested for the murder of nine-year-old Christine Jessop in 1985. He was acquitted of murder in 1986, then convicted in a 1992 retrial. In 1995, he was exonerated through DNA evidence.

In late July, McCagherty apologized to Morin for his force's role in Morin's conviction.

McAlpine said he will make an effort to improve the image of the Durham police.

McAlpine, who joined the Peterborough Community Police Service in 1972, served as chief for the past 11 years.

During his career he has worked in uniform, as well as on criminal investigation and planning and research duties.

He is the past president of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police.

McAlpine has been married to his wife Faye for the past 24 years. They have two sons Drew, 19, and Cam 17.

McCagherty began his policing career with the Metropolitan Toronto police in 1965. He joined the Oshawa Police Department in 1966. In 1992 was chosen as the Chief of the Durham Force.

McCagherty retires after 32 years of policing.

Peterborough's deputy chief, Terry McLaren, will act as chief until a replacement is officially appointed.

Heroic cop responsible for saving two small lives over two year span

Officer says up to date CPR training is crucial for everyone

by Pat Robinson

Durham Regional Police Constable Cheryl Carter just doesn't have quiet summers.

Last year, she responded to a call and rescued a two-year old baby from a pool. The infant was revived and later recovered fully.

This past July, while she was leaving a Pickering, Ontario, grocery store on a day off, she heard a woman calling for help from her car.

Upon running to the woman's aid she found a year-old baby in a car seat, who wasn't breathing. She told the woman she was a police officer, began CPR on the child, and sent the mother to call for an ambulance.

After a few minutes, the baby began responding, but Const. Carter was concerned that the child had an unusual amount of aspiration in her nose and throat. It turned out the baby was running a fever and had been eating cheesies and drinking a bottle of milk in the car seat.



Carter

Const. Carter was unsure whether the baby had choked or whether she had convulsed from the fever and lost consciousness. PC Carter revived the infant but noticed that she was not crying in a healthy way, and kept drifting into sleep.

She kept the baby awake until the ambulance crew, fire and police arrived. The baby was taken to hospital and treated.

PC Carter visited the baby and her family the next day to ensure that she was recovering well.

A mother of two herself, Const. Carter says that the importance of up to date CPR training can't be stressed enough, not only for police officers, but for everyone.

Many cars drove by Constable Carter in the parking lot, without stopping, although she was trying to signal them for help. You never know when you will be alone in a situation like that.

Congratulations to Const. Cheryl Carter for her life saving efforts.

New generation of police car prints



Since its inception in 1909, the Ontario Provincial Police has undergone a series of changes, from procedures to uniforms and even police vehicles.

Framed-Police Concepts has endeavoured to capture the changes on the OPP's cruiser colours from the traditional black and white to the new blue & gold. The striking image is reproduced by Canadian Artist Marc Lacourciere in full fall splendour. This print has the viewer wondering if the next call will send the officer into Ontario's rural wilderness or back to suburbia to face society's next challenge. An outline of the province's shape seems to be part of a tree's branch system, creating a familiarity known to all of Ontario's provincial police officers.

The current hat badge is also represented, creating a beautiful memento for anyone involved in the police service. A total run of 650 prints is available on a limited edition basis and range in price from \$100 to 175.00. Also available is the RCMP print entitled "Coast to Coast". For further details call 519 728-2502.

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Police officers' outstanding action recognized by bankers association

Three police officers from Ontario were recognized for their outstanding work by a financial association in late August.

The Canadian Bankers Association presented Det. Const. Colin Darmon, Det. Const. Kimberly Kouri and Const. Wayne Hummel with the Canadian Bank's Law Enforcement Award. The ceremony was held in Fredericton, N.B., on Aug. 26, at the Canadian Association of Chief of Police Annual Conference.

The three officers received the award in recognition for closing the case on a string of automated bank machine thefts that cost the banking industry over \$1-million.

Darmon and Kouri, who are both members of the Ontario Provincial Police, believed that the 11 southern Ontario Royal Bank robberies were connected to organized crime.



Darmon



Kouri



Hummel

Hummel, an officer with the Guelph police force, joined the two officers in the investigation after an automated banking machine in Guelph was hit.

The investigation concluded after the officers arrested four people and laid over 20 charges.

The CBLEA recognizes outstanding police action in combating crimes against banks. To date, 170 officers have been honoured since the award was created in 1972.

Det. Const. Darmon has been stationed at the Mount Forest detachment of the provincial force for the past 13 years. He rose to the rank of detective four years ago.

Det. Const. Kouri, who has been posted at the OPP's Shelbourne detachment for five years, has a business degree from Trent University.

Const. Hummel has served as a member of the Guelph Police for 18 years. He originally hails from nearby Kitchener, Ont.

Former chief gets 20-month jail term

The former chief of the Kentville, N.S. police force was sentenced to 20 months in prison in late August and ordered to pay back over \$64,000 he stole from various organizations.

Del Crowell, 43, plead guilty to stealing over \$28,000 from the town of Kentville, more than \$17,000 from the Atlantic Association of Chiefs of Police, close to \$11,700 from the Nova Scotia Safe Graduation Fund, over \$5,000 from the Annapolis Valley Chiefs of Police and almost \$1,300 from a fund setup for the 1991 Nova Scotia Chiefs of Police Conference which was held in Kentville.

Crowell used the stolen money, which he deposited into his own bank accounts, to purchase a new car, clothes and to pay off credit card debts and utility bills.

Crowell became chief of the 12-member police force in 1988, after working for nearly 20 years as an officer with other forces. He was fired by the Town of Kentville in November 1995 after charges were laid.

Kentville hired Brian MacLean to head the local force in September.

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Con talks his way into life sentence

If you don't have anything nice to say keep your mouth shut or you may wind up spending the rest of your life in jail.

Such was the case with a Dothan, Ala., man who had been sentenced to 20 years in prison for cocaine possession in late June.

It seems that Jerrick Snell was so upset at Judge Lawson Little for handing him the 20-year sentence, that he couldn't resist instructing his honour to perform oral sex on him when he passed the convict's cell.

Little ordered Snell, 23, to be gagged and brought back to the courtroom. The

judge then increased Snell's sentence to life in prison.

Attorney David Hogg, who was quickly appointed as Snell's attorney since his first lawyer had already left, said he had no opportunity to speak with his client because he had duct tape wrapped around his mouth.

Both Judge Little and Prosecutor Butch Binford declined comment.

Snell has a record which includes criminal mischief, burglary and drug charges. He also had three felony drug-related cases pending when he received his life sentence.

Man calls police after taking cruiser home



A Timmins, Ont., resident was handed a 90 day jail term in late May for swiping a police cruiser.

The 27-year-old man was heading home after a night of revelry at a downtown establishment last March, when he happened to come across an empty police cruiser. The door of the unattended car had been left open and the keys were in the ignition.

Despite the protest of a friend who had accompanied him on the journey to this point, the man climbed into the cruiser and drove it to his home, just three blocks from where he had spotted it.

The man parked the car in his driveway and then proceeded to call the police in order to inform them of the location of the missing car.

Police arrived at the man's home, then gave him another ride in a cruiser - all the way to the police station.

The man was charged with theft over, \$5,000, ability impaired, refuse sample and operating a vehicle while disqualified. It seems his licence had been revoked a month prior to the incident.

Police arrest wanted fugitives on 'film set'



Lights! Camera! Arrest!

More than 50 criminals were arrested in Boston in early June after they were hired by police to act as extras in a fake movie.

The police sent letters to 3,800 people wanted on charges ranging from drug dealing to shop lifting. The crooks were informed they could make over \$200 a day as extras.

All the wanted fugitives had to do was show up at Boston's South Station bus terminal for the filming of "The Rocky Marciano Story."

Of the 97 people who responded to the letter 54 reported for work at the designated time, officer Jim Browning said.

They were greeted by officers posing as employees of the fictitious Crown Productions. The "extras" were escorted on buses which took them directly to police headquarters.

Police were pleased with the operation's success.

"The criminals come to us now," Browning was quoted as saying.

Suspected thief hails taxi after bank robbery

A suspect in two hold-ups at a doughnut shop and a bank made his escape in a taxi he hailed outside of the bank, police said in late August.

The cab was stopped about 50 kilometres east of London, Ont., by provincial police officers after they were tipped off by a second cab driver who witnessed part of the bank heist.

Police said a lone assailant walked into the

bank and gave a teller a note before fleeing with an undisclosed amount of cash.

About four hours prior to the bank robbery, a man entered a doughnut shop, told a clerk he had a gun and left with cash.

Police said cab companies were contacted after the robbery and a suspect fitting the robber's description was seen making arrangements to have a cabbie take him to Toronto.

Murph's World

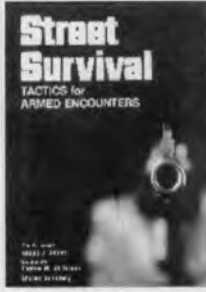
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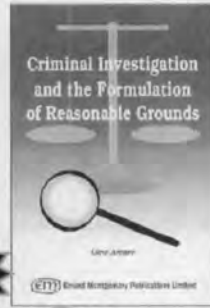
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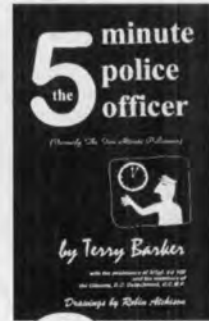
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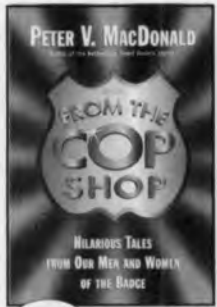
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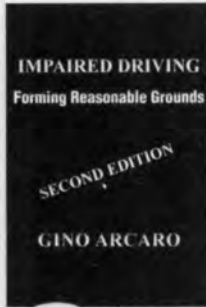
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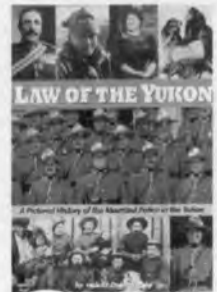
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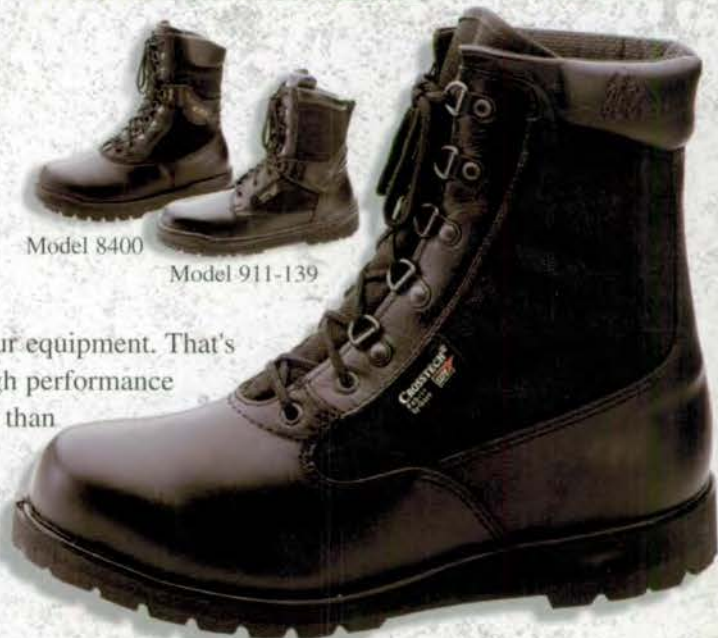
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