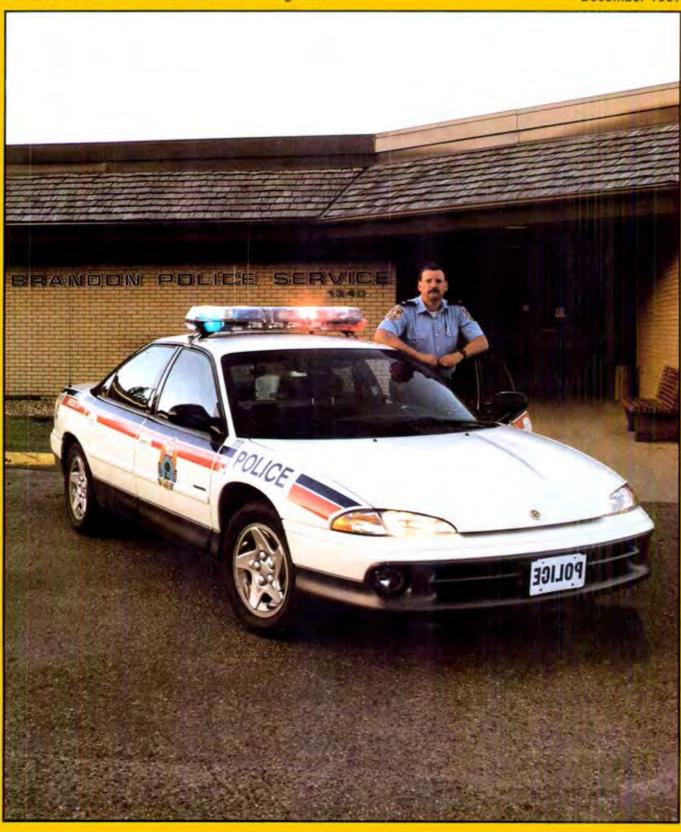
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Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

December 1997



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BLUE LINE MAGAZINE

- Editor / Publisher-Morley S. Lymburner

Phone (905) 640-3048 - Fax (905) 640-7547 E-MAIL: BlueLine_Magazine@CompuServe.Com

> - News Editor -Blair McQuillan

- Contributing Editors -

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

- Advertising -

Mary Lymburner (Director) Phone (905) 640-3048 Fax (905) 640-7547

Don Disher Phone (416) 604-8793 Fax (416) 604-8497

- Illustration -

Tony MacKinnon Steffon Sepa

- Production -

Del Wall Blair McQuillan

General Manager

Mary K. Lymburner, M.Ed.

- Contributing Writers -

Robert Lunney Raffi
Sue Pritzker George Davis
Scott Spicer Dee Kramer
K. Grant Watkins Owen Percy

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BLUE-LINE

r's National Law Enforcement Magazine December 1997



Cover photo and stury by Dave Brown

Constable Stew Brown proudly shows off Brandon Police Service's newest Chrysler Intrepid. When asked about the one feature he liked the most about the new patrol car, his comment was, "The air bags work!" Just months before this shot was taken, Brown got a unique opportunity to test the crash protection in an accident that saw him hit a vehicle speeding through a stop sign with enough impact that it took rescue workers over an hour to extricate him from the wreck. The combination of seat belts and the airbag meant he walked away with no injuries (and a tough time explaining to the Chief what happened to their brand new cruiser!)

Brandon Police Service has found the Chryslers to be quick and reliable. They are also popular with the public as exemplified by one highly intoxicated lady being transported to a detention facility. In between a slew of expletives, she commented, "You jerks got no right to arrest me! You're all jerks! But...," as she looked around, "...you sure got really nice cars!"

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Merry Christmas & Kappy New Year

As we close out our ninth year of publication we look back on a very successful year for Blue Line Magazine. We have appreciated all the support given to us by both our readers and advertisers.

On behalf of all the staff of Blue Line Magazine 1 wish you all a Merry Christmas and a happy, prosperous and safe New Year.

M. Lofe

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A light at the end of the... vacuum tube???

by Morley Lymburner

While putting together this month's articles about emergency lights I began to think how far we have come. I remember a day when the rule of the day was to keep the rabble ignorant of what is out there so they won't demand something better... and possibly more expensive. Such was the case (should

I add - not too long ago?) with regard to emergency warning systems on police cars. Step back with me in time... I can still hear the rationale from the old chief constable in this fanciful vignette.

"Safer... Safer... Who said that...? Get him out of here before he poisons the minds of the rank and file with this 'safer' nonsense!

Yes the good old days! They certainly don't make 'em like that any more. Back in the old days, when men were men and women stayed home, we drove the good old two door Plymouths with slant six engines and no roof lights at all. They were good old sturdy steeds. The department even gave us the good 'ol sturdy Motorola radios that were so tough they were still working after 35 years of use. Oh sure once in a while we had to give the vacuum tubes a little tap but they kept on working none-the-less.

Only whimps needed to make a lot of noise with a siren. We were a resourceful breed back then. In the city we knew that every other car le ignorant of hing better... (should

had a two tone horn so we simply disconnected one of the horns so our police cars would sound a little different than the rest. Boy when we honked that horn we sure got noticed! And those useless jerks who would be laughing at us weren't to be paid attention to.

I remember getting a call for a man who cut his hand off in an industrial accident. I got to the scene and two men piled him into the back seat of my scout car (after I pulled the back of the seat forward to let them in) and we were off to the hospital. Hey, I was in a marked car and flashing my headlights and honking the horn and those jerks in front of me just looked back in their rearview mirror

as if they were just curious as to what I was doin. They just stopped in front of me and I had to drive right up on the sidewalks and over yards to get around most of them. I can't believe citizens can get so stupid. I even yelled

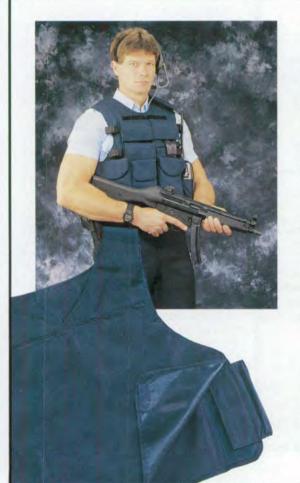
> out the window to get them to move over and they just stared at me. They must have known I was a cop... I had my hat on!

A roof light was a rarity in this department all right. Although I remember the few cars that did have them. They were those wimpy traffic cars.

They never did work right. I remember the

first time I used one of them. I put on the red light — well it was sort of dark, cloudy amber— and hit the siren. The headlights went dim and the 'ol Motorola went dead. I stopped the cruiser and leaned under the dash and tapped the

vacuum tubes in the radio. Then proceeded to the call on the sidewalks and over the yards without the lights and siren. Emergency lights are just a pain."



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Impaired driving acquittal overturned

The British Columbia Supreme Court has reversed an acquittal decision concerning a minor driving accident involving an impaired driver.

Police were called to a minor rear en d collision at about noon. An officer arrived on the scene roughly 10 minutes after receiving the call and proceeded to interview the witness and those involved. When he interviewed the driver of the offending vehicle he noted the scent of an alcoholic beverage on the driver's breath, and asked him to take a test into an approved screening device. This breath test registered a fail, and so the officer demanded a formal breathalyser test to be conducted.

The trial judge had acquitted the defendant because the breathalyser test was conducted when the arresting officer did not have reasonable grounds for the test at the roadside.

Upon appeal Mr. Justice Boyle noted that "The trial judge found as a fact that the officer arrived about one hour after the collision and made the demand about one half hour later. He found the officer unaware of the passage of time, but found that passage was an unreasonable delay between the driving and the demand. He found the demand, therefore, did not come within s. 254(2) of the Criminal Code."

Mr. Justice Boyle stated during the trial that it was the "care and control" of the car which was being introduced, not the driving ability. There was no evidence that the accused had left the care and control of his vehicle before

being arrested.

As Mr. Justice Boyle stated in his conclusion, "Perhaps care and control was taken from the respondent for 10 or 15 minutes before the demand, but to say that broke the chain would be unreasonable. The officer was carrying out a reasonable, general investigation of a collision."

Mr. Justice Boyle ordered a new trial.

Childhood sexual abuse charges can be laid after limitation period expires

In British Columbia it is now easier to bring about sexual abuse claims. In two recent British Columbia Court of Appeal decisions validated the modifications B.C. proposed to its Limitations Act. In effect, they have removed the limitation period which was imposed upon victims wishing to seek retribution.

In A.R. v. The Children's Foundation, the plaintiff claimed he was sexually abused by a counsellor between the ages of ten and eleven. The counsellor was employed by the Foundation. The abuse allegedly happened in 1975 and 1976.

Previously there was a two year limitation period where once a child turned 19, they had until the age of 21 to report the incidence of abuse. The only exception would have been if the plaintiff could prove that they had no way of defending themselves in a court of law, no evidence that will prove the abuse existed until after the period had begun.

In 1990, their were considerable modifications made to the act, which included the provision that stated a person was no longer restricted by this time period on any action based on the misconduct of a sexual nature.

This ruling is so important because the abuse may not be recognized as such until well after the age of majority, or the victim may not feel able to deal with the issue at their present state of maturity.

Previously, if a victim was considering charges, and they were near the end of their limitation period they would be encouraged not to press charges for the fact that they had taken too long. A victim will no longer be placed in a situation where they are still recovering psychologically from the abuse, and yet have to continue with a trial.

In a prior case the B.C. court of appeal decided that an employer could vicariously be charged for the sexual abuse perpetrated by an employee. The case involved a boy who was abused between the ages of 10 to 12 by another counsellor at the Foundation. Leave is currently being sought by the Foundation to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The greatest impact of these decisions will be felt by victims of abuse at foster homes, schools, hospitals, institutions and similar facilities because there is no longer a limit on the period of time in which you have to report any misconduct, but the victim can expect a larger monetary amount in retribution from these facilities.

Conditional sentence overturned in Impaired driving conviction

Mr. Justice Marc Rosenburg of the Ontario Court of Appeal sentenced Mr. Nicola Biancofiore to a 15 month period of incarceration, overturning the previous decision of an 18 month conditional sentence.

In April 1995 Biancofiore, who was on probation, took his brother's Corvette without permission and sped through Etobicoke. He lost control of the vehicle and crashed into a guardrail and a concrete pole. He had with him two passenger. Both were ejected from the car and fell onto another highway below. The male passenger sustained serious injuries, but the more serious consequences were those of the female passenger who can no longer work and will need constant care for the rest of her life.

Mr. Biancofiore pleaded guilty to dangerous driving causing bodily harm, driving over "80" and taking an automobile without consent. The trial judge gave a sentence of 18 months imprisonment, to be served in the community, and 240 hours of community service.

When overturning the decision Mr. Justice Rosenburg stated that "The trial judge must still consider whether or not imposition of the conditional sentence would be consistent with the purpose and relevant principles and objectives of sentencing".

In his summary he concluded that "general deterence is the paramount objective in sentencing for offences of drinking and driving, especially where serious consequences result".

Mr. Justice Rosenburg conceded that drinking and driving offences "occupy a unique postion in criminal law".



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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Readers who feel they know the whereabouts of this child are asked to call:

(613) 993-1525 or Fax (613) 993-5430 National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

1-800-843-5678



Name of Child: Alexandria Camille CYPRIAN				Sex: Female		
Date of Birth: 89-07-14	Race: Black	Height 4 feet	Weight.	Hair Blk	Eyes Brown	
Date Last Seen - Missing From: This young girld was last seen on the 9th of May 1997 at Fort						

Worth, Texas. She is believed to be in the company of her mother. The child has a slight over bite and a scar under her right eye.

Known Abductor

Chere Lyn TOMAYKO is the child's birth mother. She is female, white, 30 years of age (23 FEB 68) 5 foot 2 inches tall and a slight build. She has blonde hair and blue eyes. A picture was not available. There is no known occupation for Tomayko but she is known to be very wealthy and may circulate among persons of her own economic level. It is unknown if they are in Canada but it is a possibility.



The Clipboard

Awarded: Blue Line Magazine's



News Editor, Blair McQuillan, received a Southern Ontario Newspaper Guild Award in October.

McQuillan, who is studying

journalism at Durham College, was recognized by the Newspaper Guild for academic achievement.

"The award came as a surprise to me," McQuillan said. "It's an honour to be recognized by your peers."

Blair has been working for Blue Line Magazine for over four years. He first came to the magazine in a journalism co-op program from secondary school. His talent was immediately recognized and his first assignment turned into the cover story for the November 1993 edition.

Blair was later offered a permanent position with Blue Line. He is presently the News Editor for Blue Line Magazine as well as the main editor for Blue Line News Week, a publication that sends out Canadian law enforcement news on a weekly basis by mail and fax Broadcast.

"We are extremely proud of Blair's achievements," said Morley Lymburner, Publisher of Blue Line Magazine. "Many years ago we recognized the need to nurture a writer from the ground up so that he would get a firm understanding of the police experience in addition to journalism from Blue Line's terms of reference. Blair's abilities and attitude fit our criteria just right."

Blair is continuing his studies in journalism at Durham College in Oshawa, Ontario. The award was presented to Blair on November 12th at a presentation ceremony.

Retired: Terry Barker, author and



seminar leader, has retired from teaching after 23 years.

"I retired from stand-up teaching last year," Barker said. "I turned 70

in September and decided that, much as I loved teaching police officers, I could do without those early morning starts."

While his in class teaching days are over, Barker keeps busy working with Henson College's police distance education course.

"I'm starting my fourth year with Henson College now," Barker says. "My classroom is my mailbox now."

Raised: Ontario Provincial Po-



Of the eight northwest OPP detachments the top three money makers included Atikokan, which pulled in \$22,000, Red Lake, which raised \$42,000 and Kenora, which led all detachments with \$53,000.

A total of \$550,000 was contributed nationwide.

Members of the detachments had their heads shaved as part of the fundraising effort.

Appeal: The Supreme Court of



Canada has agreed to hear an appeal of a lower court decision that denied Mounties of the

right to form a union.

The Quebec Court of Appeal ruled the RCMP's right to collective bargaining is not covered under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

While the court said the 15,000 officers can form an association, it added that didn't included being accredited as a union

Hearing: Four suspended Mon-



treal police constables are currently facing a second police-ethics commission hearing.

The new commission was created after a Quebec Superior Court judge ruled the first one failed to give the officers a fair hearing.

In June 1995, constables Pierre Bergeron, Louis Samson, Michel Vadeboncoeur and Andre Lapointe, were convicted of assault causing bodily harm to Richard Barnabe during an arrest on Dec. 14, 1993. The officers have appealed the conviction.

Barnabe suffered injuries while in police custody after leading police on a highspeed chase.

He lapsed into a coma and died 29 months later in May 1996.

Guilty: A sergeant with Ontario's

Niagara Regional po-



to seven Police
Act charges in
October after a
stolen knife
and improperly
stored weapons
were discov-

ered at his home.

Ronald Delano plead guilty to charges of discreditable conduct, corrupt practices and deceit at a hearing.

The inquiry was told the incident began when a man wanted to turn in a 12-gauge shotgun and some knives for destruction.

Delano, a 27-year veteran, took the weapons back to the office, but put them in his locker instead of turning them over to the property room, Insp. Ian Fiddes testified.

Police later found a cache of weapons at his home.

Cleared: An internal investigation conducted by the Thunder Bay Police Service cleared two officers of misconduct in late October.

The officers had been accused of racially insulting a local native woman in an incident that took place during the summer.

A police report found there was no clear evidence "that the officers committed a misconduct by making racial conducts."

The report also dismissed two other complaints filed by the woman after a July 31 incident with two male police officers.

Charged: Allen MacDonald, a



former police services board chair charged with firstdegree murder in the death of an Ontario Provincial Police officer, will face additional charges.

MacDonald, 49, has been charged with two counts of point-

ing a firearm, attempted murder, possession of a restricted weapon and threatening death in relation to the murder.

OPP Const. Thomas Coffin, 32, was gunned down while off duty last May.

Coffin was sitting in a Penetanguishene bar when a man walked in, put a gun to the back of Coffin's head and fired a single shot, police said.

MacDonald's preliminary hearing has been scheduled for March.

Arrest: A man arrested in Ontario in early November is believed to be the first U.S. fugitive caught in Canada for

offences, the RCMP announced. New York resident Eugene Kashpureff, 33, was arrested by an RCMP immigration task force in

Internet fraud

Brampton and charged with being in Canada illegally.

The FB1 alleges Kashpureff twice interrupted service to thousands of users worldwide in July.

damage.

The authorities allege the suspect hijacked calls made to a U.S. government location and sent them to his own site.

causing significant economic

Guilty: Les Graham, the former

head of a Halton police crime unit, was convicted of trying to cover up an assault on a murder suspect.

Graham, 52,

was handed a one-year conditional sentence and ordered to complete 100 hours of community service.

Graham, a retired police inspector, received the sentence for planning to suppress or destroy a video tape that showed an officer slapping a murder suspect twice on the face and for planning to deny the assault ever happened.

Det. Doug Ford assaulted the suspect in an interview room at the major crime office in Oakville, Ont., in April 1995.

Ford plead guilty to assault in the summer,

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I've just returned home dazzled by an extraordinary event, a Canadian 'peace story' akin to the dismantling of the Berlin Wall, and I want to fully understand what I have witnessed.

Did this really happen, or was I imagining things? Did I really see the huge painted canoes in the water, did they really travel a thousand miles in one month? Could it really be that Canada's national police force has joined with aboriginal peoples to carve out a new leaf in the history of this land?

It was like a really good dream... actually, more like a vision quest come to life.

When the idea was born in the heart and mind of artist Roy Henry Vickers (a Tsimsian from Kitkatla, near Prince Rupert, BC) and shared by his good friend Ed Hill (a staff-sergeant in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police). it was a unique seed that could not know its destiny. This seed was conceived in faith between two friends from previously conflicting cultures, with a vision to heal wounds from over a hundred years back. Each had his own knowledge of pain and dysfunction. Roy in his sixth year in recovery from alcoholism and aware of the scourge of addictions in aboriginal communities; Ed, as a law officer, encountering first-hand the misery that afflicts addicts of any colour.

When I met Roy two years ago, he was firmly rooted in the gifts of recovery-of self, of culture, of integrity. The quiet strength of his voice spoke heartfelt words of his own healing journey and of his wish for others to find themselves and know their connection to the bounty of Creation. Roy's words, like his evocative visual images that are known far and wide, made sound pictures of a man with a mission.

That mission turned into Journeys 1997 for VisionQuest, a healing journey of a thousand miles made with three canoes and 70 pullers (including 50 Mounties), to mend relations between RCMP and First Nations and help raise \$5,000,000 for an Addiction Recovery Center to be built in British Columbia, a center unique for having the RCMP's active involvement and support.

A demanding voyage, physically and emo-

tionally, this sea saga along Canada's west coast vielded gifts to all those who signed up to pull together. "We found out very early (that this wasn't about paddling," one Mountie told me. It was about a sharing of stories, cultures, and the determination and teamwork that kept the canoes going through rains, gusty winds and occasional swells. Along the way, the waves of emotion overflowed, bringing tears

to every face.

In over 20 villages and towns where the weary paddlers looked to rest, there were scenes of historical significance. The travellers were greeted by the excited members of indigenous communities, where some elders can still recall a time when the tradition of ocean-going cedar vessels was still alive. Paddles held upright and canoes huddled together, various pullers asked the assembled chiefs and elders permission to disembark. "We come in peace and respectfully ask permission to come ashore."

VISIONQUEST

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police had come to apologize.

The offer of reconciliation was a new sight and sound in these lands where, for decades, the RCMP's arrival brought pain and suffering to aboriginals. In this summer of 1997, Inspector John Grant, in full 'red serge' uniform, was apologizing for the misdeeds of the past. It was a sincere attempt to tend to the festering wound of a terrible blight, the brutal intolerance of native culture: the theft of land, the assignment of English names to the people, the outlawing of languages and customs, the abduction of children from their families.

This apology, made at each stop, was met with forgiveness every time. Natives now walked with Mounties in a rare atmosphere of mutual trust, and children watched with wonder. It is more than an apology. I see it as a gift to all of us, whatever our origins. It models something precious and not seen enough, what every parent tries to teach every child, to say you're sorry for something you should not have done, for something you regret. And it sets an

example of taking responsibility and of understanding the importance of apology in the healing process of reconciliation.

jour-The nev's end was in Victoria where I was invited to perform during an all-day musical celebration and benefit for VisionQuest on the grounds of Royal Roads Uni-

versity by Esquimalt lagoon. After I was done singing, with a throng of well-wishers I walked down to the water to greet the great painted canoes. We saw the three vessels approach in unison, now sitting still, paddles upright. We heard the request to come ashore. The Esquimalt chief said, "No, first you must sing us a song of peace." We waited. Roy Vickers, standing tall, led the paddlers in song. Many voices became one in the afternoon sun. Permission was granted. The men and women disembarked and were embraced by the jubilant gathering. Roy and I hugged like old friends, and I thanked him for his vision and his courage.

I talked to a number of aboriginals and officers, all sharing stories of transformation and of how much this voyage had meant to them. A gentle breeze on this perfect August day, with hope - hope for new beginnings, a realization that we can only put the past behind us if we have the courage to look at our part in it honestly. It is hard to underestimate the healing impact of a police apology to communities whose culture was shattered by systematic institutional abuse, whose people long to transform patterns of addiction, suicide and despair. The RCMP apology, while not yet expressed by everyone in the force, has the wholehearted blessing of Commissioner Phil Murray. At a celebration dinner following the pullers' arrival, cited for his part in supporting VisionQuest, Commissioner Murray spoke from the heart about the importance of this journey and the change that he feels is now at hand.

In a world that often seems short on good news, something big is afoot here.

If you don't see this process as historic, you have only to think of the state security forces of countries around the world and ask which of those agents of colonial powers have ever apologized to the indigenous peoples they harmed.

Unusual accommodations in a post-modern world. The 'sacred hoop' mending in all manner of unpredictable ways, no cure too wild to hope for, no miracle too great to come, no reality too fixed. These days, there is a strange magic that mocks even our reasonable despair. impairs cynics, dares us to keep to the high road, challenging the quality of every vibration we give thought and form to.

Daydreaming now, "British Columbia", I say to myself, what a strange name. How odd to carry on colonialism's dual yoke in the name for this territory. In Victoria, over lunch at the home of a friend, gazing out at the idyllic driftwood beach of Gonzales Bay my eyes court the horizon and the mountains beyond. The water shimmers golden pearls, seagulls skim the photonic brew, humans walk the low tide. Mind wanders, time does its standing still trick again. Yesterday, Roy Vickers told me his canoe was Tsimsian design, but made of fibreglass; at 400 pounds, it proved much faster than the traditional, heavier cedar canoes.

An alchemy of technology and ancestral dust is at play, old and new merge in unprecedented alloys. These times are full of complementary inventions, fusion, synergy, defying neat distinctions. All bets are off. Possibility reigns supreme, here in Canada, from the Huron, Kanata, meeting place.



Raffi is a singer, songwriter, internationally acclaimed family entertainer, and writer. His ecology advocacy is a blend of his love for children and for the Earth, and speaks of love and tolerance as the foundation of a sustainable society.

Over the last few years, Raffi has worked in support of a number of aboriginal peoples.

The Vision Quest Recovery Facility

The establishment of such a facility will provide people from all walks of life the opportunity to face, and hopefully overcome, addictions. Programs will be offered for all types of addictions: alcohol, drugs, sex, as well as power and control addictions. Funding for VisionQuest is provided through private donations, the financial assistance of caring corporations, and the promotion of events organized and supported by the RCMP, VisionQuest Recovery Society is incorporated under the Societies Act of British Columbia. Donations can be sent payable to: VisionQuest Recovery Society, 657 West 37 Ave., Vancouver, BC, V5Z 1K6.

The Teslin Lake Story

Following is the sequence of events of this true story. Curiously, they do not form a straight line as is so often the case. Rather, they form a circle. The story begins, ends and begins again with the RCMP ...

The first event occured in 1985. The setting was the exquisite and uncomplicated beauty of the rugged northwest corner of British Columbia that borders the Yukon. On that March 19th morning, along the shores of Teslin Lake, the air was crisp and cold. A deranged individual was moving with amazing speed through the bushes, yet he was barely making a sound.

The objective of the special RCMP Emergency

Response Team camouflaged in position on the ground was to capture and arrest Michael Oros an American draft-

dodger, turned-bushman who had earned a reputation for alarming and bizarre behavior. For 13 years, the suspicions surrounding him were plentiful and included murder.

The RCMP members did not expect Oros to be arrested quietly. And no one was kidding themselves by expecting it to be easy! Oros's survival skills were astonishing and legendary. Skilled with a gun, he was also known to never miss a shot. And he had openly expressed an intent to kill policemen!

Oros had spent the previous night on Big Island. This was disquieting to the Tlingit people in the area because by doing so, Oros had trespassed on sacred ground. The island was in fact the gravesite of a Tlingit shaman. They knew this was sure to disturb the spirit of the Shaman buried on the island and there would be consequences for Oros. Serious consequences.

Sadly. Oros was able to completely circle around the Mounties and attack from the rear - a feat believed to be physically impossible for any human, given the bush and snow conditions. Oros instantly killed Constable Mike Buday with his first shot. In the same motion, he turned and aimed at Constable Garry Rodgers and pulled the trigger.

> Simultaneously, Constable Rodgers caught movement in the bushes and saw what he described as "a face strangely glowing." He raised his rifle and fired at the almost imperceptible glimpse of Oros's face

through the tangled tree branches. The bullet struck its mark precisely. Oros was dead.

Constable Rodgers should have been, too. Oros had fired first! What happened to prevent the second RCMP Officer's death? Subsequent investigation proved the gun was fired and worked perfectly. Miraculously, the bullet didn't. The percussion cap had an indentation where it had been struck, yet something had prevented it from firing.

And how was the bullet that Constable Rodgers fired able to find its mark? The odds are astronomically against it! The .223 caliber bullet that Constable Rodgers fired could have easily been deflected by a twig or even a raindrop. Expert marksmen shook their heads in amazement when they viewed the path the bullet travelled.

"It is impossible," they said.

S/Sgt. Ed Hill, Artist, Perhaps the Insp. John Grant RCMP Tlingit People were

right all along. They believe that divine spiritual intervention was at work that day on Teslin Lake ...

Pictured top to bottom

Roy Henry Vickers, Artist,

The story picks up ten years later to the day back on the shoreline of Teslin Lake. A Tlingit Elder has given his traditional blessing to a group of men gathered there with a vision and a quest. In a unique blend of circumstances, a plan to turn tragedy into triumph was unfolding to the group - most were RCMP members, all were strong friends.

Accomplished West Coast artist and RCMP S/Sgt. Ed Hill, had dreamed of completing a painting to commemorate Constable Mike Buday. His friend and noted international artist - Roy Henry Vickers also had a dream. His was to see the opening of a facility for the treatment and healing of addictive personalities, so he suggested they collaborate on the painting. With the support of the RCMP behind them, the sale of limited edition prints would begin the funding.

They looked for an image to paint, and found it on March 19, 1995 standing on the shore of Teslin Lake looking towards Shaman Island. It was framed by a group of mountains called "Sheep Standing By Himself," locally referred to as the Aces. Uncannily, the scene they chose ... (they found out later from Mounties who were there that fateful day 10 years ago) was precisely the one that Constable Mike Buday was looking at the moment he died

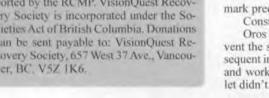
The sale of the limited edition prints of the painting they created, aptly named "Sheep Standing By Himself," was instantly successful and raised the first \$100,000.

In June 1996, Commissioner Phillip Murray, on behalf of the RCMP committed to turning the concept of a recovery facility into a reality with the official launching of the project now called VisionQuest. The Officer in Charge of this history-making initiative is Insp. John Grant, who was stationed in Teslin during the Oros incident and was instrumental in the evolution of the VisionQuest concept. The circle begins again...



with his dog Trooper, Michael Oros, the fugitive,

Mathew Thom, Tlingit Elder







Sheep Standing By Himself

The Artists -S/Sgt. Ed Hill, RCMP —

I have been a Mountie for 29 years and I see the establishment of a recovery centre as playing a significant role in crime prevention and community policing. I have felt the effects of addiction in my personal life and I know that real, meaningful change can not occur without recovery and healing. It is important to me that I do what I can to see that everyone has the opportunity to "turn their life around" and reach their own full potential.

I look forward to the day the ribbon is cut to officially open the first VisionQuest Recovery Centre. You can help make it happen, and I hope you do. Together, this dream will become reality.

-Roy Henry Vickers-

During the winter and spring of 1992 I began my journey of healing and recovery. It is a path on which I regained my self esteem, sense of belonging, and unconditional love; it is the path of the teacher, healer, warrior and visionary. My vision is to share this journey by encouraging and assisting others to heal from the effects of abuse by establishing a national recovery centre. This will begin a process of moving families from dysfunctional systems to functional groups.

The canoe has a prominent place in the lives of the Northwest Coast people and it holds a special place in mine. Much of my work as an artist incorporates the lines of the traditional Northwest Coast canoe. As a joint project with BC's Western Canoeing and Kayaking Inc., I was recently involved in the design and production of a model called Northern Dancer under the Clipper name. The result is a 31 foot ocean going craft with traditional lines and handling made from fiberglass and kevlar. It weighs under 500 pounds, seats 11 and is affordable and available to anyone. Northern Dancer is large enough to make long trips yet small enough to be easily trailered. My canoe and a sister model which belongs to the RCMP, will take part in Journeys 1997-the historic voyage from Hazelton to Victoria.

I have been blessed with many career highlights which include my work being presented to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, American President Bill Clinton, Russian President Boris Yeltsin, as well as the heads of all the Commonwealth countries in 1987. I have completed works for the Vancouver International Airport, Saanich Commonwealth Centre in Victoria, as well as numerous commissions for corporations and private collectors. But I consider my greatest accomplishment to be the pride and honor I bring to my family, my people, and all those whose lives I can touch in a positive way.



The VisionQuest Music CD is now hitting the airwayes! The title song - River of Love co-written by David Foster, really captures the essence of what the VisionQuest Initiative is all about.

Copies of the CD went out to many HMV stores in British Columbia. They are available for \$9.99 plus taxes. You can show your support for VisionQuest, and receive a high quality CD with some beautiful songs sung by the likes of - Amy Sky, Dan Hill, David Steele, Douglas Pashley, Fara, Roch Voisine, Saffron Henderson, Tanya Hancheroff, Roy Henry Vickers, Stephen Ranney, Raffi, Shari Ulrich and Michael Creber.

If you would like to hear the music in its entirety, call your local radio station and request "The River of Love." Short clips of some of the songs are provided on The webpage at www.TheVQnet.org.



Ordering Instructions

To order VisionQuest CD, send cheque/money order for \$9.99 per CD (plus \$3.88 GST, PST, S&H) To: The VQNet Network Inc. 304 - 15047 Marine Drive White Rock, B.C. Canada V4B 1C5

Please allow 2 weeks for delivery.

VisionQuest CD Songs

River of Love - (Lyrics) Audio Clip - Mac (AIFF) - PC (WAV) Prayer - Narration by Roy Henry Vickers Green Hills of Earth - Douglas Pashley Thank You Song - Roy Henry Vicker & Stephen Ranney Paddling Song - William Wasden - Audio Clip - Mac (AIFF) - PC (WAV) Beginnings - Douglas Pashley & Edward Henderson First Peoples - Raffi, M. Creber



Dalhousie University

Certificate in Police Leadership

Spaces are still available in the following new courses:

Policing and the Law of Human Rights This course will discuss such topics as hiring practices and discrimination on the basis of gender, age, race and handicap; accommodation of pregnant police officers; mandatory retirement; alteration of police uniforms to accommodate religious beliefs; operational policing; issues related to internal police discipline; human rights commissions, boards of inquiry and tribunals.

Problem-Oriented Policing Rather than focusing exclusively on offenders as the source of police problems or on arrest and prosecution as the only solution, problem-solving expands the focus of police efforts to address the full range of causes or conditions that created these problems. You will learn numerous strategies to help you act in a problem-solving capacity, including who to talk to, what questions to ask, which agencies to consider in your solution, and how to support and assess the process.

These are just two of the seven courses available to you. To obtain a brochure or Registration Form, call our Information By Fax line at **1-800-932-0338** or locally at **481-2408** and request Document # **0211**. For further information, call Cara Lynn Garvock, Program Information Officer at **(902) 494-6930** or write to Cara Lynn via E-mail at **CPL@Dal.Ca** or to the address below:

Henson College, Dalhousie University 6100 University Avenue Halifax, NS B3H 3J5

Web site: http://www.dal.ca/~henson/cert-pl.html

HENSON

Learning Solutions for a Changing World

INDUSTRY PLATFORM



In this column Blue Line Magazine provides private industry an opportunity to speak about their products or services in their own words. Readers should be aware that although Blue Line supplied these companies with an editorial outline the following articles are written by the marketers of the subject material and Blue Line does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of claims made.





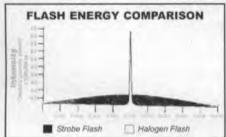
Code 3, a subsidiary of Public Safety Equipment entered the Canadian marketplace effectively in 1981. Since that time Code 3 products have become the benchmark in the emergency lighting and sound industry. In 1985, after extensive testing and evaluation, the RCMP chose Code 3 light bars. Code 3 lighting products at that time, and since, have passed all tests performed by the RCMP Telecom Section in Ottawa.

The prime directive of Public Safety Equipment, is to form a partnership with our customers, to offer them effective lighting products, cost effective pricing, combined with "real" after sales service. We are in this business for the long haul, and want to maintain a positive ongoing relationship with our clients.

In order to evaluate the various types of lighting systems available today, requires an understanding of some of the basics of lighting science. Lighting engineers use the term "conspicuity", to describe the ability of a flashing warning light to capture the attention of a viewer. There are three primary factors that account for the ability of a warning light to command a viewer's attention. (1) The light output of the device (2) The color of the light emitted, and (3) The flash duration, or what is known as the "activity level".

Although it may be an accurate measurement of light intensity, candlepower or "candela" is not an effective way of comparing the visual performance of a light source. The correct way to measure the total amount of light energy present is a method called "flash energy". Perhaps the best way to explain "flash energy" would be to explain how a light meter would measure flash energy.

The chart represents how the light output signals from a strobe and halogen warning light



source, would look on a graph. Notice that the strobe light produces a very tall, but narrow burst of energy on the graph, showing a very high peak

of intensity for about 250 microseconds (a microsecond is .00001 of a second). Compare that with a halogen light flash. Although the peak intensity of the halogen is only 1/20th that of the strobe light source, the duration the light is on (eye time dwell) is 100 times that of the strobe. On

the graph, its easy to see that the area under the halogen curve meets or exceeds the total flash area of the strobe signal.

When comparing halogen and strobe lighting systems, that draw the same amount of current, the halogen light system will provide equal or greater light output while offering the highest flash energy of any light source currently on the market. Take into consideration also, that the power output of a strobe power supply, and the light output of a strobe tube continually diminish over time.

Rotating signals provide a strong primary signal and strong secondary signals off mirrors and other devices that lengthen the eye dwell time of the flash. And since the rotating light source has a continual output, the light bounces off buildings, cars and other obstructions. Therefore it is easy to continually mark the location of the emergency vehicle.

In addition, rotating light systems emit a continual glow of light from their lenses, even when the light signal is not pointed directly at the viewer. This would suggest, that if you are using directional strobes (as is most commonly used), you need to combine the strobes with rotating light signal to provide a constant marking light, locating the vehicle.

The "MX Light Bar System"

Although Public Safety manufactures and markets strobe products for specific markets, we are best known for our halogen technology. Because of the high initial purchase price of strobe equipped light bars, plus, the high cost of replacing strobe power supplies and strobe tubes, Public Safety Equipment developed the "MX Light Bar System".

Public Safety's objective in designing the "MX Light Bar System", was to provide the end user, with a "base unit" light bar, that could be fitted with a wide variety of options, to satisfy all the requirements of police, fire, EMS and public works customers. The "MX Light Bar System" has accomplished this objective, in all markets.

Available in lengths of, 18", 29", 36", 47" 52", 58", and 69" the "MX Light Bar System" with its "dual" decks, gives end users the power, and feature flexibility, to get everything they want from a single light bar.

Less than 6" in height, the "dual" deck MX Bar, gives you primary 360 degree unobstructed

signal protection from upper deck rotators/mirrors and/or strobes, while the lower deck is dedicated to providing a platform for a wide variety of special-purpose lights, including, 2, 4, or 6 takedown, alley lights, corner sweeping intersection lights, strobes, or a full length directional arrowstik in the rear position.

In total, there are seven lengths available, in 58 different basic MX Bar configurations, plus 38 available options, to modify those 58 basic configurations.

The MX Light Bar System is available in halogen, strobe or a combination of strobe/halo-

The "MX Light Bar System" model 7317A "I" has become one of the most popular light bar configurations, presently in use, by major Canadian police departments.

The 7317A "I" specifications

Length:47.125" Width: 12.75" Height: 6.0" Weight:35lbs (with arrowstik) Motors: Multiple pole, with RF suppression network Rot. Outboard: (2) 50w, 60,000 CP, 100 FPM Rot. Inboard: (2) 50w, 60,000 CP, 200 FPM Takedowns:(4) 50w, 60,000 CP, flood Alley lights: (2) 50w, 60,000 CP, flood Arrowstik: 8 lamp - 27w Halogens Intersection lights: (2) 50w, 60,000 CP 120' sweep, 220 FPM Amperage draw: 3.2 amps per 50w. Upper Lenses: clear polycarbonate Lower Lenses: clear, polycarbonate Aerodynamics: 97.9% of clean roof performance

Note: in place of an Arrowstik, 4-50w rear stationaries can be installed with a model 710 Muti Mode flasher.

Price: \$880 to \$1280 depending on options. Warranty: A standard one year warranty applies

to parts and workmanship and multi-year warranties are available on request.

Parts and Maintenance: Public safety has warranty repair stations in every major province in Canada. Normal turn around time is 48 hours.

Customers using public safety lighting products

Public Safety is proud to be the number one choice of well over 250 major police & fire departments in Canada. Some of the agencies presently using the MX Light Bar System include:

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Quebec Provincial Police, Montreal Police Department, Toronto Metro Police, Thunder Bay, Ont, Ministry Of Transport, Toronto Airport Authority Sudbury, Hamilton Wentworth Regional, Anishinabek Police Service, Winnipeg Police Department, Regina Police Department, Brandon Police Department, Leftbridge Police Department, Edmonton Airport Authority, Vancouver Airport Authority, Victoria Police Department.

FEDERAL SIGNAL



Vista Strobe Lightbar



Vista Halogen Lightbar

Expertise and Science Join in Lightbar Design Advice from Real Users Combined With National Standards and Engineering Studies Create New Lightbar Choice

Emergency vehicle warning equipment has come a long way since the days of the revolving "gumball" light atop a Dodge cruiser. Today's law enforcement agencies demand that emergency lighting systems be both effective and helpful by offering a variety of lighting functions that support public and officer safety.

Whether or not a lighting system is effective depends on how the manufacturer applies its technology in support of fundamental scientific principles. Making it helpful comes about only by compiling the expertise of real users, asking what they want in a lighting system, and then making sure their needs are met.

A Focus Group of Experts

About two years ago, Federal Signal Corporation convened a focus group made up of public safety experts from around the world to learn what they wanted in a new lightbar. Engineers would combine focus group input with their own expertise earned since inventing the lightbar in the 1960's to create the new VISTA lightbar.

The results of the user survey fell into two categories: general preferences and desired features. General preference for lightbar type split 50:50 between strobe and halogen. Stronger preferences showed up on issues of configuration and shape. Two thirds of the group liked the idea of two-level lighting, separating primary warning from secondary or "helpful" lighting. A similar fraction favored non-linear lightbar shape.

Focus group members also identified desirable features by type, and ranked each according to importance. First place ranking went to the need to "meet or exceed what's currently on the market." Other important features included "must be within range we are spending now," (second place) and "maintenance/service must be quick and easy" (third place). Coming in fourth and fifth were desires that the lightbar "meet/exceed officer/public safety needs" and that "the lightbar be aesthetically pleasing."

Making Safety a Science

As important as user input is to new product design, engineers must also consider company knowledge gained over time as well as studies conducted by industry standards organizations. For example, independent research over the years has uncovered these important facts:

- 32% of all accidents involving emergency vehicles occur at or near intersections
- for every ten mile an hour increase in speed a driver's peripheral vision decreases 30'

- · a light's Effective Intensity is more important than Peak Intensity, since desirable human response to the warning signal is determined by brightness and duration
- · liability exposure can be lessened by complying with industry standards (e.g., Society of Automotive Engineers, (SAE); Automotive Manufacturer's Equipment Compli-

Agency, (AMECA); California ance Admistrative Code, (Title 13); etc.

Although lightbar design is driven by prior research and rigorous industry standards, Federal Signal performs additional, exhaustive studies of emergency warning products of their own in state-of-the-art optical, audio and environmental labs. This way, practical engineering issues are resolved by thoroughly understanding how variables like optics, temperature, vibration, moisture, dust and corrosives are counterbalanced by the most suitable choice of materials for the job. New products under development are routinely tested to SAE Recommended Practice J575, Tests for Motor Vehicle Lighting Devices and Components. Final production samples are submitted to AMECA, an independent agency, for evaluation and certification.

Creation of the VISTA Lightbar

This exercise of bringing together user expertise, experience and the principles of emergency lighting safety to create a new lightbar took Federal two years and over a million dollars worth of tooling. Judging by the remarkable market acceptance of VISTA lightbars, Federal Signal can claim success in meeting officer and public safety needs.

Specifically, the following characteristics are incorporated into the VISTA product line.

More Choice Than Any Other Lightbar.

Since focus group preferences for lighting type split evenly, Federal engineers made VISTA lightbars available in strobe, halogen or a mix of the two. A two level design, pioneered by Federal's StreetHawk lightbar, is also used. Choice of lighting type and location is up to the user.

Light Output

Lamp reflectors are computer designed and highly polished for remarkable optics. Primary rotators, alleys and takedowns are all 50 watt lamps. SignalMaster traffic advisor lamps are 27 watt each. Strobe models employ 15 joule, 72 quad or double flash strobe heads featuring an "Action Pattern" eliminating dark time.

Independent tests of a standard production model rotator light measured 56800 candlepower maximum, through the dome. This is more than three times the specified minimum (SAE Photmetric Test - Class 1).

Light Projection

A major advantage of the two level design is separation between upper level primary warning lights and lower level secondary lighting. This helps ensure full 360' coverage (reference SAE J845). Additionally, to address dangerous intersections, the primary lighting is offset so light is projected equally to critical 45' angles. Optional lower level intersection clearing lights (VistaRay halogen or VistaBeam strobe) add increased urgency when operating through high traffic areas.

Power Draw

Amp draw is a function of lightbar model type, size and the number and kind of functions desired. Low amp draw strobe models draw as little as 19 amps. The average amp draw of a typical four rotator halogen model is 26.4 amps with a peak draw of 42 amps. With so many choices available, models can be configured to meet particular power limitations.

Environmental Testing Results

Independent tests confirm VISTA halogen lightbars comply with all SAE J595 standards for photometrics, colour, lens warpage, corrosion, vibration, moisture, dust, extreme temperatures and durability (AMECA certification of test results pending). Besides complying with both SAE high and low temperature flash rate tests (-30°C to +50°C), it's important to note VISTA lightbars in service in Alaska since earlier this year report no temperature related concerns.

Expected Component Life Expectancy/Maintenance

As stated above, VISTA lightbars comply with SAE J595 for vibration and durability. Additionally, Federal Signal's own tests for these major parameters are more stringent then SAE's. Components are run until they fail, which generally occurs after thousands of hours of cycled use. Actual component life expectancy is dependent on usage and environmental exposure, among others. Common serviceable parts are easy to reach and replace without special tools. Warranty

Federal Signal warrants new products for two years on parts and one year on labour. Lamps, flash tubes or batteries are not covered.

Availability of Parts

Federal Signal Corporation has a network of stocking distributors throughout Canada. Lightbar manufacturing is performed in University Park, Illinois.

Units Sold

The first VISTA strobe models were introduced in November of 1996, with the halogen version coming out in February of 1997. Over 3500 lightbars have shipped since introduction. One hundred into Canada alone. Customer acceptance to the wide choice of configurations has been remarkable - almost 900 different models have been set up thus far to meet an extremely broad user base around the world.

Suggested Retail Pricing

Lightbar pricing varies among the many choices available. The simplest 36" halogen model has a list price of US\$335.00. The list price of the most expensive 53" strobe model is US\$2663.00. But as a guideline, a 44" VISTA 5-rotator halogen lightbar with front and rear flashers, takedowns, alleys and a built in SignalMaster traffic advisor lists at US\$1038.75. An 8-head strobe equivalent is US\$1468.75. Pricing may vary with large bids and reseller costs.

Federal Signal will continue to listen to real users when developing emergency warning equipment. The company understands that to protect and serve, you must be seen and heard.

Federal Stenal Corporation 2645 Fedural Signal Drive, University Park, IL 60466-3195 (708) 534-3400 or Fex: (708) 534 4853

Star Warning Systems



departments selecting a light bar for their new vehicle is a daunting task. Every year there are more and more light bars on the market and everyone is claiming theirs is the best. We at Star Headlight, would like to give you some basic knowledge to help you select the best light to fill your needs and budget.

Size: If the light bar is going on a car, 48 inches is the common size to accommodate all the most popular options. For any other vehicle, motorcycle, truck, etc. you can ask the light bar manufacturer what they offer for your application or, check with other police departments.

Components: You need to choose between strobes or rotating halogen lights. Remember the number one objective is for the light to be visible 360 degrees. Generally strobe lights require less maintenance and are highly visible at night or during adverse weather conditions. Strobe tubes will last anywhere, depending on use, from a year to five years. Costs for strobes are higher up front but repair, maintenance cost and the down time more than offset the initial cost.

Rotating halogen lights provide excellent visibility in bright daytime conditions. In daytime rotating lights also reflect off background objects better. One of the requirements with rotators is maintenance. The gears of the rotators must be kept free of dirt and grit and be lubricated regularly for optimum performance. In cold climates condensation in the light bar may freeze rotators, causing motor burn out. When handling halogen bulbs, oils from the hands can contaminate the surface of the bulb causing premature failure. After maintenance, always remember to reseal the bar light correctly with a new gasket. This will prevent contaminants from entering the

bar. Nothing destroys a bar light quicker than salt water.

Take Down Lights: These lights are used to give the officer a good view of the stopped vehicle

and its occupants. This is your safety net, make sure these lights are bright. Two 50-watt halogen bulbs with good reflectors are needed.

Alternating Rear Flashers: Amber or rear flashing lights are to warn traffic behind your vehicle to slow down and proceed with caution. Do not have these lights so bright they prove to be a hazard to approaching vehicles.

Alley Lights: An alley light must be able to provide good illumination to the sides of the vehicle. Make sure you get a wide-angle lens. In some situations, you may find two lights will give better coverage.

Siren and SpeakerR: The siren/PA should have a power output of 100- watts. The speaker should be mounted in the front of the vehicle, either the grill or bumper. This will reduce the chances of hearing damage for the officer and will help prevent the siren drowning out the radio.

Sequential Traffic Director: The traffic director, like its name implies, is used to convey information to approaching vehicles. In situations when there are not enough officers on the scene the traffic director lends a hand in keeping traffic flowing around the accident.

Warranties and Services: Make sure that any company you deal with has been in business long enough to have a good reputation, in the long run they are the ones you need to deal with. Most manufacturers will have a minimum of a one-year warranty on everything except the bulbs. Generally if you have a problem, it will show up in this length of time. When obtaining parts or service you want the least amount of aggravation possible. Manufactured in Canada with a large distribution network is a bonus.

Do not let yourself be convinced that brighter is better, the objective is to Enunciate the police vehicle, not blind everyone around it!

Star-Bar Light Features

1. Star's heavy extruded aluminum base will not bend, warp, or sag, providing a superior weather tight seal.

2. All lenses are tough polycarbonate and aerodynamically designed to slice through the air for exceptional vehicle efficiency.

- 3. Halogen rotators, take down lights and alternating flashing lights are made of hightemperature, space age thermoplastic that will withstand the rigors of police use under all environmental conditions. If anything should happen to the unit, all parts are individually replaceable. Reflectors are powerfocused for maximum light output and effi-
- 4. Our strobe "Star-Paks", are available in double or quad flash. Power levels can be as high as 30 joules per head, providing a brilliant sequence while only consuming 6 amps-peak current draw.

5. All bar lights are tailor-made to meet each department's requirements. We will work with you to custom manufacture any special product you like,

Manufactured in Canada.

Sequential Traffic Director

The "Star Stik" Traffic Director is designed to give you mobile on-site traffic-directing capabilities. Use it on locations for roadside repairs, to steer traffic away from dangerous situations and to keep traffic flowing. Each "Star Stik" gives you four distinctive signal patterns with the turn of a dial. Left arrow, right arrow, center-out and wigwag. Custom programming is also available.

Our super bright incandescent bulbs give you extra light intensity without the higher cost and current drain of halogen bulbs. Maximum current draw is 7 amps. With the optional Lbracket the "Star Stik" will mount directly to our bar light. This product is also designed and manufactured in Canada.

Tomar Electronics

930 Front View

Rear View

Tomar 930N-4805 Heliobe Lightbar (High Visibility Enhanced Strobe Lightbar)

"Conspicuity - the ability of a flashing emergency light to capture the attention of a motorist." The highest possible flash energy is needed to allow the warning signal to be seen from the greatest distance. The highest activity level, or attention-getting flashes or flickers, is needed so the signal can be rapidly picked up by the motorists'

movement sensitive peripheral vision."

Tomar Electronics has accomplished this with its patented Neobe technology built into each power supply.

Neobe technology produces more candela-seconds per joule of electrical energy than any other strobe or Halogen

lighting system. It has the highest efficiency in the conversion of electrical power to light. More

Conventional strobe lights have a high percentage of dark time between strobe impulses. This results in a poor point of reference. In other words, this makes the vehicle difficult to track, i.e., its velocity and distance.

Recently, most manufacturers have improved this situation by providing multiple secondary flashes to their strobe lightbars. Tomar, however, has taken this improvement a step further. Each strobe lamp in their lightbars produces six flashes per strobe burst. This is the highest in the industry.

Neobe technology extends the dwell or "on time" of a single strobe lamp to a full 50 percent. Six neobe strobe-flashes separated by 83 milliseconds form a single half-second strobe burst. Each lamp cycles 60 times per minute for a flash rate of 60 multiple flashes per minute (mfpm). In a Neobe two-lamp system, the lights are on a full 100 percent of the time.

By comparison, a two-lamp double-flash strobe system with a 70 mfpm rate has only a 30 percent on-time. A quad-flash strobe system at the same 70 mfpm rate has only a 60 percent on-time.

The Neobe six-flash burst produces a light signal that appears to burn or glow continuously. Neobe lights have a slight flicker rather than six visually separate multiple flashes. Hence, the appearance of a continuous glow.

The Neobe power supply is so reliable that Tomar offers a 10-year replacement warranty. In addition, Tomar has found that the Neobe technology significantly increases the service life of a strobe lamp. Neobe technology does not fire the strobe lamp like a conventional strobe power source. Its unique firing system puts less stress on the lamp. Average life expectancy of a strobe lamp is now approximately 3,000 hours (e.g., using the lightbar continuously for 3 hours a day every day, life expectancy would be approximately 3 years).

In comparison tests conducted by various police departments in Canada, the Tomar 930N-4805 lightbar has been rated No. 1 in brightness, warranty, maintenance and service. In broad daylight, the Tomar lightbar can be seen from 7 kilometers away. The Neobe technology prevents "washout" in bright conditions. One police force stated that the Tomar lightbar is visible over 8 kilometers from the air as opposed to less than one kilometre for a conventional lightbar. This is attributed to two factors: intensity and unique "flickering" flash pattern.

Features:

- Potted power supplies, waterproof connectors and hermetically sealed lamps make this lightbar totally waterproof and dustproof. This prevents any moisture and grime buildup - an all-too common and uufavorable condition prevalent among conventional lightbars. To relamp the lightbar, simply remove four stainless screws. There are no dome lenses that crack or discolour, no moving parts to replace. This reduces the frequency of equipment failure which translates to lower maintenance cost and shorter vehicle downtime.
- Traffic director flash pattern built into rear lamps.

The entire lightbar becomes a directional indicator for approaching motorists with a choice of left arrow, right arrow or center-out.

- Low current draw. Firing twelve neobe lamps in high intensity requires 14 amperes average at 12.8 volts. Firing twelve neobe lamps in low intensity requires 4 amperes average at 12.8 volts.
- Special cold weather capability. Neobe works where others do not and features an instant on full light output at temperatures ranging from -50 degrees to +50 degrees Celsius. Halogen rotator bars freeze at low temperatures, and strobe bars have much reduced brightness in such weather conditions.
- Meets or exceeds all SAE, CCR Title 13, AAMVA, and AMECA requirements for a Class 1 warning light.
- Twelve Xenon Neobe lamps 360 degree coverage with emphasis on front corners.
- · Front corner-intersection lamps.
- Never dark bar Tomar's patterned 6-flash sequence timed so the bar is always lit for maximum orientation and tracking.

The Tomar 930N-4805 lightbar was tested by a Canadian police agency against six other lightbars currently in use by other departments. Here are some of the officers' actual comments:

Question: How effective was this lightbar

when stopping vehicles?

"Lightbar was very effective and the drivers were much quicker to stop when the Neobe was used. Most drivers commented that it was much more visible."

"Impressive seeing the reflection of the lights bouncing off the street signs in daylight!"

"Extremely effective... instantaneous results even in bright sunshine." "Very. What else can I say'? From on officer's safety view point, I think this light bar was a great improvement."

Question: In a general statement, what is your opinion of this equipment?

"This bar is extremely effective because of its unique strobing effect - different than any strobe bar I've seen prior to this."

"Very effective. Very visible. Very much an improvement in the area of officer safety and the safety of the public as a whole."

"Fantastic! I was enroute to an MVA with injuries during daylight hours. Conditions were rain and wet. I had motorists pulling over a block ahead of me. This has never happened before in my 20 years of operational experience. This significantly decreases an officer's stress while enroute to a call. It also decreases the possibility of collisions."

Based on the above comments, one can see a pattern emerging regarding the Tomar 930N-4805 lightbar. Officers unanimously agree that its long range warning capability and high visibility combine to help them perform their jobs with a higher degree of safety and effectiveness.

Currently, there are more than 300 Tomar 930N-4805 lightbars in use across Canada. Blue Max Lighting and Emergency Equipment Ltd is the exclusive Canadian distributor for Tomar Electronics Inc. The Company is located in Vancouver, B.C.

Blue Max Lighting & Emergency Equipment #5-17675-66th Ave., Surrey, BC V38 7X1 Ph.(604) 574-4062-Fax 604-574-4085 Web pager, www.bluemaxeanada.com.



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ALTA, SASK, MAN.	TEL: 1	(800)	561-3246	FAX: (403)	973-3291
BRITISH COLUMBIA	TEL:	(604)	669-5170	FAX: (604)	669-5179
NEWFOUNDLAND	TEL.;	(709)	368-0999	FAX: (709)	368-0991
NOVA SCOTIA, PEI	TEL.:	(902)	455-4858	FAX: (902)	455-4859
NEW BRUNSWICK	TEL.:	(506)	832-0675	FAX: (506)	832-0681

Whelen Engineering



light assemblies; they are comprised entirely of directional strobe and halogen light modules. In addition to the para-

Edge Series Light Bars

by Howard Berke

The Edge light bar was introduced in 1983 at the IACP Conference in Detroit, Michigan. Featuring a low profile design, directional strobe and halogen light modules, the Edge was an immediate success, and quickly gained prominence as a top choice for law enforcement and other emergency services.

Let's review Edge light bars in terms of the selection criteria that most law enforcement agencies apply when developing purchase specifications. These criteria include visibility, functionality, reliability, physical/electrical characteristics and warranty/customer support.

Mark West Support

Visibility

In the interest of protecting their liability, most jurisdictions prefer to utilize a recognized lighting standard in lieu of developing their own. Edge Series light bars are AMECA Certified to SAE J1318 Standard for Class I Emergency Vehicles. This specification establishes minimum intensity values throughout 360 degrees. Edge light bars meet and exceed the SAE specifications.

Optic design is critical to the Edge's success. Solid state Edge light bars do not utilize rotating bolic reflectors used for helix strobe tubes and halogen lamps, Whelen introduced the linear strobe tube and linear parabolic reflector, which features an ultra wide-angle (approaching 180') light pattern. Our linear design delivers the same light intensity at 45 degree angles as it does in a straight-on measurement. This provides excellent visibility at critical intersection angles. Edge light bar lenses feature spreader optics to increase light pattern height and width.

With the Edge, we offer four selectable flash patterns: CometFlash, Double Flash, Rapid Random Flash and Action Flash. These high-impact flash patterns all produce attention getting signals that demand motorist response and are readily tracked. Different flash patterns may be selected according to traffic conditions. Our Action Flash pattern offers the greatest variation in flash intensity and flash rate, combining a mix of our CometFlash and Rapid Random flash patterns. Functionality

We offer 120 models of Edge light bars and almost as many options, so that you may equip your Edge light bar according to your local requirements and budget needs. Edge light bars are available with four to twelve strobe modules. Lens sections and interior filters for certain modules are available in all five safety colors. Options include many variations of takedown and alley lights, front and rear flashers, specialized intersection lighting modules and Traffic Advisor (sequential arrow) selections. For advanced traffic control and communication, we introduced our Smart Arrow Messenger for the Edge this spring. The Smart Arrow Messenger is an LED Matrix display capable of scrolling up to 128 text and symbolic messages on its display.

The Edge light bar is highly controllable, allowing you to turn on the entire light bar, forward or rear lighting according to your immediate requirement. Our 90 watt (output power) strobe power supplies let you selectively turn paired groups of strobe light modules on or off at the touch of a switch.

Reliability

In fourteen years, the Edge has proven itself in performance and reliability for all types of emergency vehicles and apparatus. Designed for a tenyear service life, the Edge starts with a rugged, extruded aluminum I-Beam chassis, which holds all electronics and lighting modules. Lenses fit to the I-Beam, sliding in using a tongue and groove configuration. Specialized gaskets are used between lens sections to prevent the entrance of moisture.

Our power supplies and flasher modules are fully encapsulated for weather and moisture resistance, vibration damping and heat dissipation, which extends their service life. All components for Edge light bars are tested in our environmental chambers at temperatures from -40°C to +65°C, and humidity levels from 0-99%.

All components in the Edge light bar are modular, permitting quick and efficient service, minimizing downtime

Physical/Electrical

The Edge features a low profile design. At 3-3/4" (93.25mm) it offers low wind resistance and minimal detectability in the evening hours when not turned-on, free of motors and high-current incandescent lamps, the Edge places a low to moderate current demand on a vehicle's electrical supply. A typical Edge light bar with eight strobe modules and halogen flashers will utilize approximately 20 amps - typically one-half the current drain of rotating light bars. Actual current drain is dependent upon the model selected.

Warranty I Customer Support

Edge light bars are hacked by a two or five year factory direct warranty, depending on the model selected. Power supplies and other modules may be returned to our factory at Chester, Connecticut or Warranty Facility at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia for service without prior authorization. Once received, modules are typically processed within two business days and return shipped by surface transportation. Expedited, one-day turnaround and shipping are offered at additional cost.

We maintain a large staff for service and customer support at Chester, Connecticut and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Technicians are available during normal business hours to provide on-line, telephone support. Support is also available by facsimile and e-mall via our Internet Web Site www.whelen.com.

Howard Berke is the Senior Vice President in charge of Sales and Marketing of Whelen Engineering Company, Inc.

Megatech 16370 65 Ave. Edmonton AB ToH 119 Pic 403 (3859330 Fax, 403 435-7606 Internet (yww.whelen.com



Animated message is clear, readable and portable





D&R Electronics Co. Ltd. of Concord, Ontario, has announced a new rear deck hiintensity L.E.D. message bar called the ROAD ALERT, that displays a series of customized messages and symbols to warn approaching motorists of conditions ahead.

This innovative design is encased in a water resistant aluminum extruded chassis that is approximately 42 inches wide by 4 inches high. The ROAD ALERT is comprised of numerous high intensity L.E.D. light sources, combined with a microprocessor, which controls the display movement in a smooth flowing animation. When activated, the sign is clearly visible, even in bright sunlight conditions.





"We were really taken by surprise on the popularity of this item," says Massimo Tari, VP and sales manager of D&R Electronics. "We originally developed it for the Ontario Ministry of Transport for their highway enforcement patrol vehicles, and have since found police services all over North America are interested in it."

The ROAD ALERT utilizes a small remote control panel which stores up to 120 preprogrammed messages, plus, left, right and center out arrow symbols. The control unit also features a dimmer switch to be used during night time operation to reduce motorist's glare.

For further details or literature contact D&R at 905 660-0620, fax 905 660-8034.

RCMP Car Banks just in time for Christmas



Innovative Police Products of Barrie, Ontario has teamed up with First Choice Collectibles of Mississauga to present a new collectible die cast metal RCMP car that doubles as a presentation bank.

The 1/24 scale coin banks feature superb styling and authentic RCMP detailing. Markings are available in both the new white paint design and the older blue and white style.

Those ordering the first models in the series will be among the first to be offered another planned addition to the fleet early next year. This will include a limited edition Ford Crown Victoria commemorating the 125th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The cars sell for around \$19.99 each plus shipping and taxes. Further information can be obtained by calling Mike Poulin at 800-306-7076 or Mike Dunning at 705 734-1802 or Fax at 705 734-0396.



The MX 7000 has everything you need in a vehicle lighting system. Lower deck options include takedowns, alley lights, flashing stationary lights, intersection lights, pursuit lights, strobe lights and a built-in ArrowStik.

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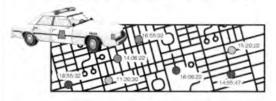
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RCMP Pre-Engineered Detachments A hybrid of standardized designs

by George Davis

In 1993, the RCMP initiated a building design program aimed at producing a series of smaller detachments that reduced contracting and administrative costs, were aesthetically suited to the surrounding Community and could easily be constructed throughout Canada using local labour and readily available materials.

A major portion of the approximately 750 RCMP detachments now operated by the RCMP, are located in small or rural communities across Canada. Typically, total establishments in these buildings vary from 2 to 8 employees. Past practices for detachment building construction in these areas predominantly took the form of custom building design using a commercial / institutional style of construction, with architectural and engineering consultant services provided by Public Works & Government Services Canada. While these buildings provided excellent policing accommodation, they were

expensive to design, usually offered limited flexibility in material use and performance specifications, incorporated complex and difficult to service IWAC building systems, and frequently did not suit the aesthetic environment of the community. The result was usually high costs for design and construction to the Government and our Policing Contract partners in the communities.

This is the accommodation sector that the RCMP targeted for review and assessment. The RCMP in partnership with Operational and Security Policy centers and RCMP Divisions, set out to re-engineer a detachment that would address RCMP program and policing client future needs on a force-wide basis.

Over a period of two years, the RCMP constructed building prototypes for evaluation and incorporated the best recommendations and changes in a final design version. These designs were distributed to all RCMP Divisions who subsequently adapted their specific needs to create a personalized model that would be constructed on a repetitive basis. Approxi-

mately 10 detachments have now been constructed in various areas of Canada and several more are being planned for the future.

RECEPTION

Design Features

- Design models to serve establishments of 2 to 8 employees and may be expanded to 15 employees.
- Expansion capabilities for all building core areas, (cell-administrative-vehicle)
- Space is reduced/shared. Lower building levels are utilized for operational use.
- · Consulting design fee cost reductions
- Simplification of construction practices, materials and building mechanical systems.
- Balanced to suit community aesthetics/environment and reflect probity of public expenditures
- · Can be built locally
- · Designed for local repair/maintenance
- · Reduced construction time frame simpli-

fied project delivery process that facilitates in-house contract management.

Building Features

RCMP

Pre-Engineered Detachment

Area = 262 M2

COMMUNITY POLICING ISM

- · Single storey with full basement
- Wood frame construction using locally available materials and built in a residential style
- Space ranges from a minimum of 200m² to 443 m² for an establishment of 15 employees.
- Secure area contains three jail cells, guard room, breathtest room, secure interview, shower, and weapon storage.
- Secure vehicle bay adjoining cell area for direct and controlled escort.
- Open office plan easily expanded for future need.
- Modular systems furniture which allows for installation of all electrical/communication needs not initially installed or required in the fixture. Promotes space reduction and reduced building maintenance costs.
- Standard RCMP requirements for exhibit storage, community policing interview room, private office, exercise room with locker shower facilities, general storage and small kitchenette.

Results to Building Program and Operations

- Construction costs range between \$450,000 and \$800,000 depending on size of building and site specific engineering landscaping. Cost reductions are estimated at an average of 30% over custom building design.
 - Use of repetitive building design reduces consultant costs on average by 50%.
 - Permits reduction of policing costs to the RCMP, Provinces and Municipalities.
- Positive response from Communities on environmental impact • Positive economic ben-

efits to local communities

 Reduced lead time to respond to new Community Policing needs.

On The Road To Change

Custom building designs that reflect functional preferences and rigid levels of material performance have been the method of construction for the past twenty years. In an Organization of our size, a move to seek common agreement on questions involving standardized pre-engineered designs and standards of performance would necessitate a change from building practices as we knew them. While the concept of having a downsized and cost reduced generic building design that could be repetitively used in any part of the country was widely acclaimed as a means to address budgetary restrictions. The road to finding a building design acceptable to all RCMP Divisions was not without its difficulties.

Our initial efforts focused on finding a common design solution that would serve all purposes, both for our Field Property Management Sections and the operational police members. Recommendations from all Divisions



across the country were applied to a single working design and three prototypes were constructed for evaluation. A second and improved generation of standardized buildings followed. At this point, it was assumed that we had a final product that would satisfy our functional and financial objectives force-wide.

Initial reaction from Property Management Sections and operational members across the force of the new detachment varied in its praise or condemnation. For some, the building embodied real property policing changes that were undesirable and difficult to adjust to, such as the sharing and reduction of space or locating functions on the lower level of the building.

The fact that we had moved away from a style of construction that utilized higher cost and longer life span materials, gave rise to concerns that we may be creating operational maintenance problems for the future. For others faced with limited budgets and a diminishing ability to renew or replace capital building inventories, this type of change was welcomed and timely. Police members in the field have both praised the building for its space and amenities and others have criticized it for lack of same; undoubtedly a reflection of past experiences either good or bad. Communities have largely recognized its design character as friendly and suitable to their local environment. In one instance however, where the building was situated in a predominantly commercial environment, its residential style apparently earned it the nickname "Little House on the Prairie". Notwithstanding varied reactions to the new detachment design, our property managers in each Division across the country continued to support the initiative, but maintained the need for flexibility with respect to specifications and in some instances, the provision of space.

At this point, it was clear to us that we were close to establishing new guidelines for detachment style accommodation consistent with our program objectives but that the wheels could come off the cart if we couldn't obtain full agreement of our property management sections across the country to use it. We had premised our success in meeting new program objectives on the principle of design standardization for all users, a tool that had been used in the past and now was again being attempted. It had not been fully successful then and it was beginning to appear that in spite of our efforts to address problem areas, history would repeat itself.

We reaffirmed that our program objectives of cost and size reduction were correct and supported by field personnel and concluded that our delivery was wrong. Our response to this

was to recognize that full design standardization was neither practical nor warranted and that design specification flexibility could be provided to divisions without jeopardizing functional and financial goals. Conversely, if RCMP divisions did not exercise control on the scope and frequency of design changes, we would inevitably revert to past practices of custom building design and higher costs. With this in mind, divisions proceeded to add their own personal touches to the building design and in effect, create a standard design model

that could be repetitively used for their own division operations.

One of the first RCMP divisions to quickly adopt and capitalize on pre-engineered building designs was "J" Division New Brunswick, with its property management operation located in Fredericton. They quickly moved to adapt and expand the original basic building design for 8 employees, to suit detachment operations for 15 employees in size. These reworked designs were intended to meet urgent policing demands under the recently developed District Policing operations adopted for New Brunswick.

In a space of 3 years, "J" Division has constructed three pre-engineered detachment buildings at locations in Grand Harbour, Blackville and Nackawic. This innovation on the part of "J" Division allowed them to meet policing commitments to communities within a time-frame that could otherwise not have been possible. The net financial savings to the "J" Division Capital Construction Program for

each building is estimated at \$300,000. Reduced building size and operating costs have allowed the RCMP to pass on police service cost reductions to both the Province and the communities. Since these buildings have been constructed, the division has conducted post-construction evaluations with members at each location and has liaised with community leaders to assess the impact of the new building on the community. In all locations, both the members and the community have responded positively.

All this is to say, the lessons of making real property changes in an organization the size of the RCMP, in a world with restricted budgets, where time is limited and availability is a word of the past, can be difficult and hard won. In retrospect, the exercise we took on to bring about change to so large a segment of our real property portfolio, now seems daunting in scope. Had we understood the full implications of what was involved, we may very well have concluded at the beginning that it was not feasible. While the results of our efforts produced a new style of detachment that is a hybrid of standardized designs of the past and the more recent custom designed buildings, the real lesson of this project is that change is inevitable and can be welcomed for the new opportunities it brings. We know that new operational requirements and fiscal restraints are right around the corner to challenge police facilities into the future.

George Davis works for the Property Management Branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For further information phone: 613 993-3191 or Fax 613 993-9003.





Computer Shopper's Guide just in time for Christmas

a layman's guide to buying a new camputer —

by Tom Rataj

In the computer world of techno-babble, and uncontrolled use of acronyms, it is a daunting task indeed, to buy a new computer. Not only this, but then to spend thousands of dollars on a system without knowing what to look for and what to

avoid.

The following layman's guide to buying a new computer is designed to guide you through the process and to help you buy the right machine for your needs, at the best possible price. Buy no means exhaustive, I think it covers all the major issues.

MAC or PC

Wading headlong into this hotly debated topic first-off and at great risk of offending the passionately devoted Macintosh users, perhaps the easiest way to address this argument is from the price issue. Apple Computers, the company that develops and manufactures the Macintosh, or Mac computers, has long held a reputation as building easy to use computers. While in its early days the Mac was by far easier to use than a personal computer (PC), the overwhelming success of Microsoft Windows, has narrowed the usability gap to the point that the choice between the 2 more or less boils down to personal preferences. That having been said, the massive market share held by the PC end of the computer market, leaves the Mac in the 10% range, with resultant higher pricing not only for the computers but for accessories and software as well.

To buy a Mac system similarly equipped and comparably performing to a name brand PC, will set you back an extra 15-25%. And when you should already expect to pay around \$2000 for a decent basic system, the extra cost of a Mac becomes a substantial factor. The final problem of course is that Mac's and PC's speak a different language, so they don't easily coexist with one another. Compatibility problems are far less serious these days, but they still exist, starting with something as simple as how a diskette is formatted.

No-Name Vs. Name-Brand

The rule of thumb here is "you get what you pay for". If for example, you were to buy an IBM, you will get a PC that is "engineered" by a multi-billion dollar company that will almost certainly be around in 2 or 3 years. Additionally, everything on the machine will likely work together extremely well, and the overall quality of the components will also generally be high.

On the other hand, if you buy a no-name "clone" you get a machine that is "assembled" from components built by various companies, with the overall quality of the machine boiling down to the quality of the components used, and the expertise of the assembler. Warranty claims on no-name machines are also highly dependent on the store still being in business for the life of the warranty, and with the volatility of

computer market there are plenty of has-beens.

Your new machine won't be able to do much without software, which is where name brand machines have an advantage. They generally come loaded with a dozen or more programs from leading software companies like Microsoft, Corel, and Lotus. These software bundles have all the essential programs you will need for word processing, number crunching, surfing the Internet, organizing yourself and a decent selection of games to entertain you. All the software will also generally be properly licensed full-featured versions.

No-name machines generally come only with Windows 95, and a collection of "lite" versions and shareware programs. While you will still be able to do many of the same things as on the name brand machines, this type of software is far from full featured. While no longer as prevalent as before, many no-name machines come loaded with "bootlegged" copies of software, which is like buying a car with a stolen stereo in the dash.

All these issues aside, and comparing feature for feature, on the hardware side at least, a major name brand machine will exact a 25-40% price premium, over a no-name clone. By "major" name brand I mean the big guys in computing, such as IBM, Compaq, Hewlett-Packard, NEC, AST, Acer, Packard-Bell, etc.

Slightly lower on the price scale and competitively featured are second tier name brand machines assembled by smaller companies and mail-order houses such as Dell Computers. IPC/ Bondwell and Seanix are two of the larger Canadian companies that build decent machines that compete head to head with the major name brands, while offering a substantial price advantage.

One other source for PC's at discount prices are factory refurbished machines offering many name brand machines for 50-60% of their original retail price. Most of these machines have had a failure of some kind during the first few months of their warranty period, and have been replaced outright by a new machine. The manufacturer fixes the problems, sets the machine up like brand-new, warranties it the same and puts it on the shelf as a refurbished unit, with a very attractive price.

Hardware

The best rule of thumb in this area is to stick with well known brand names, and buy the biggest and fastest hardware you can afford, because

> advances are coming at break-neck speed, and the hardware will be outpaced substantially within 6 months.

> The following is a listing of minimum standards that I would recommend you insist on when you start shopping. They include some of the better name brand manufacturers that consistently score the top industry awards:

Central Processing Unit (CPU)
 Intel Pentium 200Mhz with MMX technology.

- Random Access Memory (kAM) 32 Mb, (EDO or SDRAM are better and best),
- Hard Drive 2.3 GB or bigger, (Western Digital, Seagate, Maxtor, Quantum)
- FAX Modem 36 K with voice mail capability, (US Robotics, Motorola, or Hayes)
- Sound Card 16 bit, with speakers and microphone, (SoundBlaster), * CD-ROM 16 speed or better (Plextor, Teac, Sony, Panasonic, or any other similar name brand.)
- Monitor 13" with .28mm dot pitch or smaller, (Sony, NEC, Mitsubishi, Viewsonic.)
- Printers Inkjet (with colour) or laser (black only), the choice is yours, and forget about dot matrix.

There are some pretty enticing alternatives to Intel brand CPU's on the market these days. Intel compatible processors from AMD, Cyrix and IBM offer a major price break on systems, while providing equivalent performance figures and acceptable levels of "compatibility" with Intel processors. IBM and Compaq both market machines with non-Intel processors that are several hundred dollars cheaper than similarly equipped Intel equipped machines.

Memories

Memory is one of those things that you can never have enough of. While you may get by reasonably well with only 16 MB of memory, 32 MB is the most practical minimum standard here. It is cheaper and simpler to get 32 MB right from the start than to add another 16 MB in the future. Computer memory is a complex issue that isn't as simple as just adding more. EDO memory is faster than standard, and SDRAM is faster still. EDO is probably adequate (and more or less standard these days).

Spinning Storage

Hard-drive space never seems to be enough, and with the cost per megabyte constantly dropping, 2.3 GB is a reasonable minimum, with many machines being shipped with 4 GB or bigger hard-drives. Major name brands like those above, consistently score top marks in consumer tests.

Communication

The new international standard for 56,000 BPS modern speeds is expected to be set near the end of this year, or early next year. Here again, the name brands mentioned earlier are the ones

to stick to. While US Robotics uses "52K x2" technology and Motorola uses "K56Flex" technology, they have both been offering to upgrade their equipment to the new international standard for free, once it is set. The fax side of the modems is limited to 14,400 BPS because of various factors so every modem will have that speed on the fax side. Voice capability is a coming standard that you should insist on. Look for "full duplex speaker-phone" on the feature list, and you can't go too far wrong.

Sounding Off

The industry standard sound card is the "SoundBlaster" brand, with everyone else building cards to be compatible. And since compatible doesn't always mean equal when it comes to sound cards, it's well worth the few extra dollars to buy the industry standard. This of course doesn't mean that other cards don't work well, it's just that most software is written for the SoundBlaster standards.

Shiny Discs

CD-ROM, or Compact Disc-Read Only Memory, a fancy term for compact discs for the computer, has become an industry standard on virtually every machine in the last two years. During that time, they have increased in speed from 4-speed (4X) to 24X and beyond, although much of that speed isn't usable because the CD's aren't optimised for much more than 4X. The next generation of CD technology, DVD (which doesn't actually stand for anything, but is often referred to as Digital Versatile Disc) is arriving in high-end machines, and isn't worth investing in quite yet.

Picture That

Last but not least, and one of the most important decisions, comes the monitor. Not to diminish the importance of all the other components of a PC, the monitor is perhaps the most important. If you want to save a few dollars on your system, this is not the place to do it. The monitor is the component that you interact with the most, and a poor quality monitor will detract from the overall pleasure of your new PC, and will need to be replaced sooner. Watch out when buying a package deal name brand machine; stores often substitute a smaller and cheaper unknown "name brand" monitor to trim the package price.

Fourteen-inch monitors are the outgoing standard, being supplanted by 15" monitors. At around \$500, a top quality 15" monitor is only about \$100 more than a 14", yet in practice you get 30% more screen space than with the smaller

monitor.

Look for monitors with 28mm dot pitch or less (26mm). Dot pitch refers to the space between the fine dots that make up the screen. The closer together they get, the clearer the picture gets. Avoid anything larger than 28mm dot pitch, especially in larger monitors, such as 17" models.

If you stick to name brands anywhere in your PC this is the place to do it. NEC and Sony are more or less the benchmark brands for computer monitors, although they do exact a bit of a price premium. Alternately look for a brand that features a "Trinitron" (made by Sony) picture tube. Some of the better monitors down market from the NEC and Sony, include the ViewSonic, Phillips Magnavox, and GoldStar. For around \$350 more you can even move up to a 17" monitor, but remember to follow the above rules.

Put It To Paper

Buying a fancy machine and not being able to put anything on paper makes the machine somewhat useless. Printing technology has progressed by leaps and bounds, with inkjet printers dominating the home market, because most of them can print in colour. Three or four hundred dollars will buy an excellent printer from HP, Epson, Cannon, or Lexmark. Just be forewarned that inkjet printers are the most expensive home printing solution; with refill cartridges often reaching the \$40 mark.

The most important things to look for here are that the printer has a separate cartridge for the coloured inks. Some models have one cartridge with black and the 3 primary colours together. If you use up all the red, you need to replace the whole cartridge to get more red, regardless of how much black ink is left.

The other solution is to buy a laser printer. While limited to black ink, they are fast, cheap to operate, and capable of printing at very fine resolutions. HP, Brother, and NEC all make excellent laser printers for around \$500, with a few Brother models in the \$300 range. Be wary of LED laser printers, which can be costly when you run out of toner.

Look for printers capable of 600 x 600 dpi (dots-per-inch), which represents the number of ink dots it can put to paper, per inch both horizontally and vertically. Many cheaper printers print at 300 x 300 dpi (90,000 dots), which in actual fact is a lot less than 600 x 600 dpi (360,000) and results in coarser text, graphics, and shading.

Dot-matrix printers are pass&, beyond the fact that they are noisy, and generally have lousy

resolution. Unless you need one, don't bother.

Warranties

Beware the extended warranty! Most name brand systems come with 1 or 2 year warranties, with some of the smaller name brands offering 3 and 5-year warranties. Many large retailers will graciously offer to provide an extended warranty for a price. Generally these extended warranties consist of nothing more than increased profits for the stores. Unless you buy a laptop, in which case it's probably a good idea, extended warranties are a waste of money. Safety & Security

I'm sure I don't need to tell anyone in this publication that computers are a major target of theft. Look for a good after market locking system, and spend the \$30-50 to buy one and lock up your new machine to deter casual thievery.

Theft isn't the only threat to your machine. The quality of the power coming out of the wall is often poor, not to mention the affects of just one small lighting bolt. At the very least, get a decent surge suppressing power bar, or better yet buy an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) for about \$200. This will protect your system, and all your important information, from virtually any harm that will come your way.

A Final Word

Since you could very easily spend \$4000 or more on a decent system, shop very wisely, use this article as a general reference, and talk to lots of people that have bought computers recently. Everyone will have a different opinion, and every sales person I have ever met will want to sell you that \$4,000 system, when the one at half the price will probably be quite adequate.



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The Duty to Cooperate

by Robert F. Lunney

No issue bedevils policing in Ontario more than the duty to cooperate. The Director of the Special Investigation Unit (SIU), the Chiefs and Associations are deadlocked over compliance with this provision of the Police Act. In the eyes of a sizable portion of a normally sympathetic public, the police appear to be evading accountability and operating beyond scrutiny of the law. This is a poor reflection on the character of policing, and a perception that cannot be ignored by government. In a democratic society, the rule of law is a fundamental principle with no exceptions. There is a brief history to Ontario's dilemma.

A Task Force on Race Relations and Policing was appointed by the Ontario Government in 1988 in response to complaints that police were biased in their treatment of racial minorities. The recommendations of the Task Force were influential in bringing about sweeping changes to policing in the Province, including the recommendation that led to formation of the SIU. Part VII of the Police Services Act of 1990 directs the SIU to investigate the circumstances of serious injuries and deaths of members of the public that may have resulted from criminal offences committed by police officers. The SIU Director is required to lay criminal charges on findings of reasonable grounds. Section 113(9) of the Act states, "Members of police forces shall co-operate fully with the members of the unit in the conduct of investigations.'

The Police Chiefs and Police Associations requested the first Director of SIU to establish terms and conditions under which Part VII would be administered. The Director issued Standard Operating Procedures, still used today. Consistent with the duty to cooperate the Chief of Police must supply to the SIU copies of all relevant statements and duty reports made by police officers, except those of subject officers who have withheld consent, A "subject officer" is one whose conduct appears to have caused the death or injury being investigated, and who may be charged with a criminal offence as a result. The protocol goes on to state that the Unit will respect the Charter and Common Law rights of all police officers, including the right of a designated subject officer to remain silent. It also says that the Unit will expect and require officers who are in a position to provide information about an occurrence being investigated, other than subject officers, to make themselves available at reasonable times for interview by Unit investigators.

Although the police are uneasy about the mandate and credentials of SIU, statistically the consequence of intervention has not been extreme. The Unit was created in September 1990. Up to December 1996, 1,029 investigations were completed, and charges laid in 27, or 2.6% of cases. Yet the anxiety persists, Some officers maintain that certain decisions to charge have been based on factors other than

objective evidence to appease vocal critics. SKY may change the designation of a witness officer to subject officer status as the investigation proceeds, another source of misgiving. In the latest move by the Province's Attorney General, a retired judge who is an experienced mediator was appointed to resolve differences. It was suggested that the mediator's work might not be complete until December.

In my view the problem revolves around the wording of Section 113(5), the provision that limits the SIU to investigate instances that may have resulted from criminal offences committed by police officers. When an officer involved in a shooting or some other serious incident sees an SIU investigator walk into the room, that officer knows without doubt that he or she is in jeopardy of criminal prosecution. Little wonder that most officers request counsel and remain silent until advice is at hand. It quickly becomes a guarded and emotionally charged situation for all, including witness officers. Police officers who normally would be eager to describe what happened to justify their actions are isolated, sequestered, and forced to think and act like a suspect. This is quite bewildering for an officer who has responded to a life-threatening situation and often has performed bravely. What happens next depends on the circumstances and the flavour of legal and association advice. There are many instances when subject and witness officers have cooperated promptly. In other instances the subject officer has refused to provide a statement relying on Charter Rights to remain silent. Even witness officers have delaved for weeks before agreeing to meet the SIU investigator.

The responsibility to account for acts committed in the line of duty is an expectation in every democratic society. Until the recent flare up in Ontario, there were few serious challenges to the process. The authority to apply force legitimately and deadly force in particular is the condition that sets the police apart from other citizens. Having placed their trust in police to use this power sparingly and judiciously, the public has every right to know the full particulars of incidents that result in serious injury or death. The fundamental values and beliefs of policing commit every officer to acting responsibly, ethically, competently, and without deception.

The purpose must be served, but the 1990 Act is irretrievably flawed in the attempt to ensure accountability. Any mediated settlement not reflected in legislation will be short lived. The situation is too highly charged, and much rhetoric has been expended in adopting positions. Despite the forthcoming attitudes of some officers and the Director's willingness to negotiate and accept statements not taken under caution, inevitably there will be a legal challenge and endless bickering over any practice or protocol not substantiated in law. By contrast carefully crafted legislation can bal-

ance the constitutional rights of officers without compromising the public interest in allowing the SIU to complete its fact-finding mission. A new mandate for SIU could break the stalemate by specifically recognizing the public's interest in investigating the particulars rather than make reference to criminal offences having been committed. The distinction between subject and witness officers could be eliminated, and all involved officers could be subject to the duty to cooperate. The legislation could be amended to statutorily protect officers against the statement being used in subsequent court proceeding to incriminate an officer. The right to consult counsel would be unaffected.

Officers could be required to assist SIU with their investigation in the immediate aftermath of the incident except for circumstances when injuries or extraordinary circumstances exist. This is the practice of police investigators in the case of any important investigation of members of the public, an observation that has not escaped the public. In those predictably few instances where the Director finds reasonable and probable grounds to believe that a criminal offence has been committed, it could remain the Director's responsibility to lay the charge. Taking the next step, it could be a condition of employment that officers cooperate with an SIU investigation. Any officer refusing to cooperate within a reasonable interval could be dealt with under the Code of Conduct. The new mandate could also allow the Director to make recommendations with a view to improving current police practices or policies, which may have been a contributing cause to the resulting death or serious injury. The objective is to learn from our mistakes, not wear them. Coroner's inquiries have served the same purpose for years.

The public is patient and understanding. They deserve accountability, and assurance that authorities are working together to improve police operations whenever possible. They appreciate that the real problem is not individual frailty or incompetence of police officers, but this system of inquisition and how we end up protecting criminals more than victims and police officers. With full accountability to the rule of law and the public trust, these new amendments could protect and support those officers who have acted in good faith under exceedingly difficult and stressful conditions. The police are doing a difficult and sometimes dangerous task for society. They venture where it is perilous to go, and stand in the way of violent assaults. When they have performed their duty in good faith and to the best of their ability, they should not be compelled to stand in the shadow of criminal suspicion until exonerated by investigation.

Robert Lunney is available by Fax at 416 597-8211 or by E-mail at rf.lunney@sympatico.ca

Canadian Police Motorcycle Championships better than ever

by Scott Spicer.

Police officers left their hometowns from all across Canada to compete in the 7th annual Canadian Police Officers Motorcycle Championships held on Labour Day weekend at Shannonville Motorsport Park. As

usual, it was a fantastic weekend of racing and with so many changes (for the better), many of the 27 participants were already getting excited about next year's event.

New for this 1997 season was a 4-member team of police officers who had been racing across Canada promoting road safety and alcohol awareness known as Team COPS (Canadian Officers Promoting Safety). Scott Spicer and Rick Brunato from the Toronto Police Service, Derek Vammus from Peel Regional Police Service, and Benoit Amyot from SPCUM were chosen by their respective placings in the 1996 Police Championships to race identical Honda CBR 600's with Dunlop Tires at six different race tracks from British Columbia to Nova Scotia.

Race day Saturday was sunny and hot and offered up yet another new and exciting show for the Championships. Scott Spicer, the event co-ordinator and President of the Canadian Police Officers Motorcycle Association, belongs to a very elite police team called the "Metropolitan Toronto Police, Winged Wheel Precision Motorcyle Team". These officers performed their show during the lunch break in front of the crowded grandstands right on the front straight!

The rest of the afternoon was spent anxiously awaiting the three o'clock start for the Canadian Police Officers/facers Motorcycle Championship Race. As the police officers/racers made their way around the track for the warm up lap of the eight-lap race, Scott Spicer had the pole position because of his top qualifying time with Derek Vammus in the 2nd spot. To no ones surprise but his own, Ed Pearsell, the correctional officer from Parry Sound, won the 3rd best time for his spot while Benoit Amyot rounded out the front grid with the fourth best qualifying time.

The green light signalled the start of the race and all of them were off to a clean start. Upon exiting corner one the riders were still close together, but as they headed toward corner two the story began to unfold. Scott and Ed were neck and neck before Ed Pearsell took the lead by out breaking Spicer and securing the race line into corner two. Pearsell hung on to the lead through corners 3, 4 and 5 but with Spicer and Vammus right on his tail, he went a little too hot into corner 6 and cartwheeled the bike. Fortunately he was not hurt.

Meanwhile, a terrific battle was taking place behind the leaders. Mark Tonner from the Vancouver P.D., was slicing and dicing with Toronto copper Peter Benney for the fourth and final spot on next years COPS racing team and the chance to represent Team Canada in Monza, Italy. Right behind that duel, was a close race between Mike Jenkins, Wes Kudrenski, (affectionately known as one of the fat boy racers), and Rick Brunato all from the Toronto Police Service. Unfortunately for Rick, he had made a costly judgement error on the back straight causing him to lose precious seconds and position. Following closely behind that battle were the other members, Andy Jasiak from the Ontario Provincial Police, Mike Domony from Metro Toronto and Glen McDonald from the OPP duelling with the new-



comers, Fred Desgagnes from Surete du Quebec, and Larry Butler from Vancouver, who were showing off their new found racing skills in pure raw form.

The final standings for the 1997 Police Championships showed Scott Spicer taking the checkered flag followed by 2nd place winner Derek Vammus and Benoit Amyot taking the third podium spot. Peter Benney snagged the fourth spot away from Mark Toner, followed very closely by 6th place Wes Kudrenski and 7th place Mike Jenkins. Rick Brunato, managed to capture the 8th spot after earlier difficulties while Fred Desgagnes finished an impressive 9th with Mike Domony rounding out the top ten finish. Andy Jasiak and Larry Butler finished up with the 11th & 12th spots while Glenn MacDonald, who crashed earlier in the practice session, decided to play it cool and brought up the rear.



The consolation race, which was under way by five o'clock, proved to be just as exciting as the premier race, because the race leader was none other than Kathia Leroux from the Montreal Urban Community Police (SPCUM). However, things got a little shaky for the 23 year old when she looked behind her and saw Les Dannell from Peel Regional Police coming up fast behind her through Allen's Corners. Not about to give up the lead so close to the finish line, Kathia gave it all she had and hung for the win; a first ever for a female contender. Les Dannell of course grabbed 2nd place & rounding out the podium finishers was Rob Smith from Peel Regional Police Services. Jim McManus, the enthusiastic Scotsman from Calgary City Police came in a close 4th just in front of OPP constable Greg McNab and Steve Moore from Toronto. The 7th place finish went to the only other female officer racing this year, Laura Kerluke from the Vancouver Police Dept. Fred Tomie, another SPCUM officer, had an outstanding race (it was his first time at Shannonville) finishing in the 8th spot just in front of Sean Picavet.

Wafik Avakian, an officer from Ste. Eustache, (due to unforeseen circumstances) only arrived just in time to put on some race leathers happily finished up the top ten racers. The 11th place finisher was veteran rider but first time racer Jeff Jones, a sergeant from the London Police Service. Last

but not least were two newcomers, Rob Rowland from Peel and 24-year-old OPP constable Mark Loucas who had received his motorcycle licence when he joined the job only ten months earlier.

Another hugely successful Championships Race is finished for another year. A lot of credit goes out to the participants from across Canada for their efforts and congratulations to the winners and runner-ups. Until next year's event - stay cool and keep the rubber side down.

Anyone interested in more details regarding the Canadian Police Officers Roadracing Championships may contact Scott at 905 837-5493, e-mail: cops@interlog.com



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Editor's Note:-This column is based on two precepts. The first is that Ontario is undergoing radical changes in policing over the next six months and this will require considerable attention. The second, and perhaps most important, is the addage "how Ontario goes so may go the rest of the country." Due to these factors Blue Line Magazine has taken on the services of a professional investigative reporter to keep on top of things and report back to you each month. If the column is not asking the questions you would like answered simply let us know by mail, phone, fax or email. Information found at the front of this book.

Rumors, distrust and unease: the Solicitor General answers questions posed on behalf of Ontario Chiefs

by Dee Kramer



There is good news and there is bad. There is money that will be available to help Ontario municipalities with their restructuring and amalgamations. But the not-so-good news is that it is not

specifically earmarked for the police.

The January 1, 1998, deadline of the new Police Services Act, Bill 105, is rapidly approaching, and for the next six months I will be following the rapid changes that are happening in Ontario policing.

Leading up to an interview with the Honourable Robert (Bob) W. Runciman, Solicitor General and Minister of Correctional Services that occured in late October, Blue Line did a quick survey of Chiefs of Police asking them what questions they would like the Solicitor General to answer. Some of the questions reflect the high level of distrust developing between municipal police services and the Solicitor General's office, as well as with the OPP "backroom" managers.

The minister is a soft-spoken man whose commitment to policing goes back at least eight years from his days in Opposition. One uncle was an OPP sergeant and another was the Deputy Chief of Police in Brockville.

The first question posed to the minister was about the changing face of policing. Bill 105 will restructure and amalgamate police services with the ultimate goal of having fewer police services.

As an overview, the minister says that the new legislation will result in larger municipal police services, an OPP with an increasing sphere of influence, and an all-but absent RCMP. (The RCMP are now out of airports, will soon be out of shipping, and their only activity in Ontario will be for joint-force operations and drug investigations). But there will be no huge change from December 31st, 1997 to January 1st, 1998. Most of the 576 municipalities most affected by the new legislation will continue being policed by the OPP - the only difference being that they will receive a bill for the service.

Municipal restructuring will be an ongoing process for the next few years. Yet deciding what kind of policing to go for is not the easiest of decisions especially if a municipality has never had to make this kind of choice before. But money has been set aside to help them. There are two funds that will soon be available, but there is one problem - the money is earmarked for the general restructuring of the municipalities, not just for policing. The Community Reinvestment Fund is slated for \$570 million, and the Restructuring Fund is slated for \$800 million. The criteria for both these funds will only be released in December - "certainly by the end of the year".

"These funds will not go specifically to police restructuring," warns the Minister. "They will flow

to the municipalities. We have got out of the percapita grant process for policing so I think they will be more general in nature. I don't want to speculate what they will be tied to.'

During this transition, the Minister concedes that the OPP will, by default, cover most of the policing in the province. This is especially true for the more remote municipalities that are too small to consider creating their own force, or not close enough to another municipality to consider amalgamation.

There is some concern that the OPP have purposefully put in low bids to the small communities which will mean a reduced service down the road. But the minister has looked into this issue and is reassuring. "The OPP underbidding does not hold up to scrutiny. It is not accurate, but we are concerned about what is being said. We are reviewing the protocol for these so-called competitions to ensure that it is a level playing field."

On the question of staff cut-backs, the minister doesn't see any reductions in terms of front-line officers, but there will be changes in administration. "And how that all shakes down" is yet to be seen, he says. "I think it's a very exciting time for policing," says the minister. "It's a time of significant change and challenges. People coming up through the ranks get the bit between their teeth and run with the new ideas with great enthusiasm and interest. Some of the fellows that have been around policing for 20 or 30 years are less enthusiastic about the changes. Police leaders are having to adapt. They are having to be more in line with working within cost-effective operations, being aware of the needs of the people they are serving, and even more accountable from the top to the bottom. Those who can't adapt, are moving onto other professions."

Trying to tackle some of the sources of tension between municipal forces and the OPP, the minister had this to say: "We have received some complaints that some OPP have said things that have upset municipal forces and we are reviewing this to make sure that only the appropriate people are speaking on behalf of the OPP."

It seems that an OPP officer has been saving that if someone dumps a body in a municipality, and there's a homicide investigation, the municipality will be stuck with the responsibility. This is not necessarily true, says the minister. Each case will be dealt with individually. On the issue of who will be paying for what, what is more important to the minister, is that the OPP do not get stuck with services that are presently provided by already-established municipal services.

Another rumor the minister is trying to dispel is that when internal audits are performed on municipal police services, and irregularities are found, information is leaked to local media; similar information on OPP audits is not released to the public, "I have received a couple of complaints at the municipal level and my deputy is pursuing these vigorously to ensure that there is a level playing field, says the minister.

"If someone has a concern, they should have no fear of contacting me. We want everyone to be treated fairly in this process. This is my commitment. I am not here to play favorites for the municipal forces or the OPP. I am not here to favour the OPP in terms of decisions that I make. I am here to ensure that the people of Ontario get the best police service at the fairest price.'

On this strong note, the interview ended with a promise that there could be the opportunity for Blue Line to meet with the minister again to ask more questions. If you have a question you would like to ask the minister, please use Blue Line's 24 hour fax

hotline: 905 640 7547.

The minister gave Blue Line some other interesting little tid-bits of information:

- * The Leeds/Grenville community, the minister's area, is subcontracting to the OPP for the next five years, but is using this time to form a county- wide police service to take over.
- The neighboring police community to Smiths Falls came up against the OPP in a bid for supplying police services to Smiths Falls, and won.
- * At the moment the OPP has 37 municipal contracts and there are a few more coming up.
- * Kemptville has opted to move to OPP policing. from a small municipal force.
- * A year and a half ago, Orillia went from a municipal service to OPP policing.
- * The new city of Kingston (formed by these munici-

pal elections) has requested a costing from the OPP.

- * The Minister is planning a police management symposium in the new year that will bring in experts from around the world to talk to police about management methods.
- * An announcement will be made this month (December) about the three Proceeds of Crime funds - two funds are for police programs and equipment and one is for community programs. Nonprofit organizations that fight against crime and drugs could make applications under the municipal fund.
- * OPP Commissioner O'Grady is retiring next year and a search firm has been retained to look for applicants, and to make recommendations to a government committee for consideration. They will in turn make recommendations to the Premier.

Minister of Justice tables response to Feeney case



Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, today tabled legislation in the

House of Commons responding to the May 1997 Supreme Court of Canada decision in R. v. Feeney. A key objective of these amendments is to provide police across the country with the power

to enter a home to arrest someone.

The proposed legislation contains amendments to the Criminal Code that would enable police to obtain a warrant from a judge to enter a private dwelling to arrest or apprehend a person. In addition, the legislation would clarify that authorization from a judge is not needed in urgent circumstances where it is not practical to obtain a warrant.

In R. v. Feeney, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that, in order to protect the privacy rights of Canadians under the Charter, police must obtain a warrant before they enter a private dwelling to arrest or apprehend someone The ruling caused concern among police and victims' organizations that public safety might be put at risk in certain circumstances as a consequence of the delay required to obtain a warrant to enter

The proposed legislation gives police clear procedures they must follow before entering a private dwelling to arrest or apprehend an individual.

In keeping with the constitutional requirements identified by the Supreme Court of Canada, the Criminal Code will be amended to require that, as a general rule, peace officers obtain a warrant authorizing entry before they enter a private home to arrest or apprehend someone. The legislation provides clear and simple procedures to obtain such a warrant. It also allows police to obtain a warrant by telephone or by any other means of telecommunication. This will help police obtain warrants more easily and will be particularly useful for those working in remote locations, or when it would not be possible to both monitor a suspect and appear before a judge to apply for a warrant to enter.

The legislation will also allow police to enter a private dwelling without a warrant to arrest or apprehend in certain exigent or pressing circumstances. This would include situations where entry is necessary to prevent bodily harm or death or to prevent the loss or destruction of evidence.

The proposals have no effect on any existing federal or provincial statute that allows peace officers to enter private dwellings for other purposes than arrest or apprehension of a person. In addition it has no effect on the common law which permits police or other peace officers to enter a private dwelling to arrest a suspect when they are in "hot pursuit" of the suspect.

"Public safety must always be our top priority and police must continue to have the ability, within the law, to effectively respond to crime," Minister McLellan said. "This legislation strikes a reasonable balance between the powers available to police to protect our safety and the privacy rights of Canadians."

In developing the legislation, the Department of Justice consulted extensively with other federal departments and agencies as well as the police community, legal organizations and the provinces and territories. Minister McClellan has also instructed her officials to continue their consultations with provincial and territorial officials in order to assist the police in taking full advantage of the new tools available to them in this bill.

Background

On May 22, 1997, the Supreme Court of Canada delivered its decision on R, v. Feeney. The Court ruled that, as a general rule, police required a warrant to enter a private dwelling to arrest someone. The decision overturned existing case law that did not require the police to obtain a warrant to enter if the arresting officer had reasonable grounds to arrest someone and, prior to entering, indicated his or her presence, authority and reason for entry. The Supreme Court of Canada found that, in this situation, the privacy rights of Canadians under the Charter were not adequately protected.

The Attorney General of British Columbia, later joined by other provinces and the federal government, successfully applied to the Supreme Court of Canada to suspend its judgement for six months so Parliament could address the effects of the ruling. The government is doing so through the legislative proposals introduced today.

Clear procedures for applying for warrants

The proposals reflect the Supreme Court of Canada decision by requiring police officers to obtain an authorization or a warrant before entering a private dwelling unless exigent circumstances exist that would make it impractical to do so. Proposed amendments to the Criminal Code would allow a peace officer to apply in person or by any means of telecommunication to a judge or justice for a warrant authorizing:

 the peace officer to enter a private dwelling to arrest a person if the judge or justice is satisfied that a warrant of arrest for that person exists and there are reasonable grounds to believe that person is in the dwelling; or

 the peace officer to enter a private dwelling to arrest a person whose identity is known or who can be identified if the judge or justice is satisfied there are reasonable grounds to arrest that person and to believe that person is in the dwelling.

The proposed legislation would also allow a judge, when issuing an arrest warrant, to also authorize entry of a specific dwelling if the judge is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person subject to the arrest warrant is or will be inside.

Entering a private home without a warrant

The bill would allow peace officers to enter a private dwelling without a warrant in "exigent" or pressing circumstances where it is not feasible to obtain one. These include, but are not limited to, situations where:

- there is a reasonable suspicion that entry is necessary to prevent imminent bodily harm or death to anyone; or
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that entry is necessary to prevent imminent loss or destruction of evidence.

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The strategic use of silence in investigative interviewing

by K. Grant Watkins, M.A.

Synopsis

Those involved in investigative interviewing are used to being in control. Silence in an interview setting is often perceived by investigators as a loss of control. Silence however, when used strategically, is a positive and powerful technique for eliciting information. The strategic use of silence in an interview will result in a greater quantity and quality of information being obtained from the subject.

Introduction

"There is wisdom in timely silence which is better than all speech" Plutarch (A.D. 95)

Most investigators fail to take advantage of an extremely powerful interviewing technique, silence. The purpose of this article is: to examine why the technique of strategic silence is not used to its fullest potential in victim/witness interviews, to determine what makes silence such an effective tool for eliciting information, and to demonstrate how interviewers can use silence in their own investigations to improve both the quantity and the quality of information they are able to obtain from interviewees.

Discussion

Most individuals who conduct investigative interviews are used to being in control. Whether the interviewer is a police officer, private investigator or social worker, s/he is trained to take control of the investigative process. This propensity for assuming control carries over into the social interaction that we know of as the investigative interview. Unfortunately, control in the context of the interview, is most often interpreted narrowly as meaning that the interviewer has to dominate the interaction. The interviewer feels responsible for the pace and direction of the interview. S/he feels the need to continually enter the interaction in order to "keep things moving"; to maintain some discipline so that the interview heads in the "right direction". Silence, in this context is seen as a negative development, something to be avoided.

her expectations. Social norms and the internal stress they generate, predispose interview subjects to want to say more and to do so in more detail, when they are presented with periods of silence.

The accomplished interviewer takes advantage of these forces by asking a question and then letting the subject answer, fully. Research has shown however, that the typical police interviewer for example, tends to interrupt his/her subject after only 7.5 seconds. This is a significant problem, because the uninterrupted narrative portions of sub-

ject statements have been shown to contain some of the most accurate and detailed information that the subject has to offer. Even when police interviewers allowed their subjects to answer without interruption, the average amount of time between the end of the subject's response and the beginning of the next question was one second. Once this sort of tempo is established in the interview it is unlikely that the subject will be encouraged to elaborate on his/her answer, and thus the potential to gain additional information is lost. The deliberate use of silence will slow the pace and help to remedy this problem.

When the subject completes his/her answer and has stopped talking, the interviewer should maintain a purposeful silence lasting at least 3-5 seconds (force yourself to actually count it out in your head). This will prompt the subject to respond with more talk and more complex thought. The initial question, when posed to the subject, will result in the "easy stuff" coming forth. Silence will draw out much more significant information. The strategic use of silence will always be most effective when it follows an open ended question, because there is always more detail that can be provided by the subject.

Silence sustains the interviewer's question. increasing its power. It often prompts the subject to exhibit important verbal and nonverbal behaviours which should serve as clues to the astute interviewer that there is more information lying beneath the surface, and that the present line of inquiry has not yet been fully explored. The subject will typically respond to silence with such phrases as, "let me say it again", "let me clarify that last point", "what I mean is", "what else can I say", "is something wrong", "do you want me to go on". Or through a combination of shoulder shrugs and open palm hand gestures, the subject will indicate to the interviewer that s/he is seeking guidance on how and where to proceed next.

The wise interviewer will respond to such behaviour by employing a combination of pauses and prompts to wring additional information from his/her subject, while minimizing the potential for contaminating the subject's "story" by introducing information of his own. Such prompts consist of head nods and hand gestures; phrases such as, "continue", "go



tentional silence denotes a lack of practice and preparation, the strategic use of silence in an interview is a positive and powerful strategy for eliciting information from a subject. The strategic use of silence takes advantage of deeply ingrained social norms and sound psychological principles to encourage interviewees to produce more and better information than they might do otherwise. In order for this to occur in practice, the interviewer has to realize that deliberately introducing a pause into the interview does not mean that s/he has relinquished control of the interaction. On the contrary, the interviewer is doing something. S/he is intentionally being silent and listening, and in so doing s/he is exerting a powerful influence over the interac-

Silence is an intense form of interaction. The power of silence as an information gathering strategy flows from people's need to break periods of silence. Most individuals have been socialized to end long periods of silence in social settings by making a relevant comment. Maintaining silence during social interaction requires continuous effort. This effort causes stress, and for this reason people are inclined to end the silence by speaking.

Silence is also an ambiguous form of interaction, and ambiguity causes stress. People attempt to reduce this ambiguity by providing additional details and/or clarification to the interviewer. They may also request confirmation from the interviewer that they are meeting his/



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on", "what else", "I see", "okay"; expressions such as "uh-hmm" and "uh-huh", all of which are designed to indicate to the subject that the interviewer is listening attentively and expects to hear more. These prompts are tactical responses by the interviewer which take advantage of the structure of conversation; the subject is forced to continue the "conversation" because it is his/her turn and the prompt requires a reply.

Strategic silence results in more and better information being obtained from the subject because it helps him/her to express themselves. It allows the subject the time to search their memory for pertinent information and to formulate their thoughts so that the information is conveyed clearly to the interviewer. People do not express themselves in a clear seamless narrative, but in a series of thoughts marked by hesitation, stumbles, false starts and pauses. It is precisely at these points that the naive interviewer jumps in to ask another question. As a result of such interruptions the subject's thought and communication processes are hindered. S/he also receives the strong, and often unintentional message from the interviewer, that whatever else s/he was about to say is not of interest.

Conclusion

The strategic use of silence is a powerful, yet little used interviewing technique. It is a simple and effective alternative to the direct question, but one that interviewers have considerable difficulty applying in practice. A concerted effort to use deliberate silence in investigative interviews will yield significant results in both the amount and quality of information an investigator is able to gather. Strategic silence is so effective that it is used routinely in psychotherapy and counselling as an active strategy instead of questions. Those involved in conducting investigative interviews owe it to themselves and to the people they serve, to develop their information gathering skills to the highest degree possible. This means that investigators must overcome their personal and professional tendency to see silence as a negative thing, and recognize it as a positive and powerful strategy for gathering information. The interviewer who chooses to incorporate the strategic use of silence into their repertoire of skills, will experience the power of the philosopher's affirmation that there is indeed, "...wisdom in timely silence that is better than all speech".

Kerry G. Watkins is a Detective Constable with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Service, and is currently assigned to the Traffic Services Detective Office. During the past ten years he has had the opportunity to work in: uniform patrol, fraud investigation, at-scene accident investigation, Coroner's Task Force probing the TTC subway crash of 1995, and traffic criminal investigation. His professional interest is the area of investigative interviewing. His academic qualifications include a Bachelor's Degree in Criminology and Political Science, University of Toronto; and a Master's Degree in Criminology, University of Toronto.

Second set of firearms regulations tabled

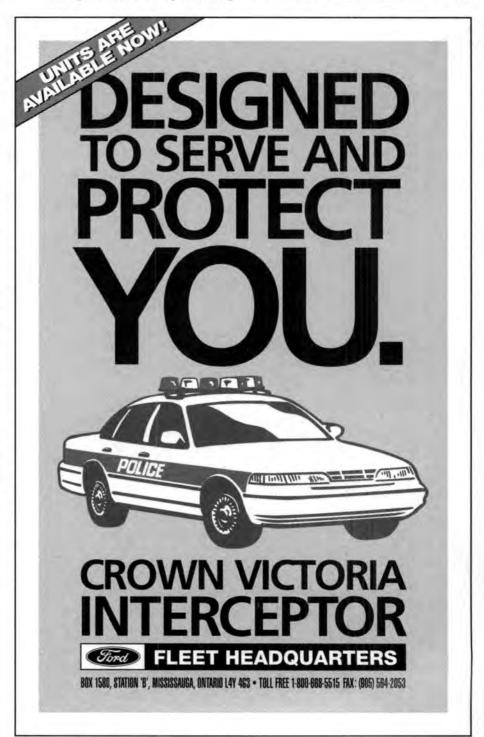
On October 30th Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, tabled before Parliament a new set of proposed regulations to support the Firearms Act. This set of regulations also includes amendments to regulations that were tabled in November 1996.

"The goal of these regulations is to foster a culture of safety across Canada, as well as to ensure the effective and efficient administration of the new firearms legislation," said Minister McLellan. "We have tried to accommodate as much as possible the concerns of firearm owners and users, while ensuring that firearms are used safely at all times."

The regulations were developed following

extensive consultations with firearm users and industry groups, including the User Group on Firearms - an advisory group to the Government established in 1995 - victims of violence, police, Chief Firearms Officers from across Canada, shooting organizations, women's organizations, health professionals, and businesses.

After review by Parliament, the Firearms Act and regulations will be brought into effect on October 1, 1998. Anyone with questions on the new firearms legislation or the proposed regulations, or requiring the plain language guide to the proposed regulations, is invited to call the toll-free Canadian Firearms Centre enquiries line at 1-800-731-4000.



Cover blown off Undercover project



by Owen Percy

Some select officers of the law in Winnipeg have had a lot to do after their shifts for the last few months. These officers have shown their dedication and passion by being Undercover with a few friends. These officers lead double lives and it may shock you to discover that they also hold down solid positions as... musicians.

The band Undercover, comprised of three Winnipeg police constables and three self-proclaimed 'rockers' has released its first self-titled album, complete with 10 tracks. The rock band plays eight of their original songs, and the disc includes a Bruce Springsteen cover and a track written by a friend of the band.

The band's music can be described as classic rock and roll with a hint of pop, country and alternative. The one thing the band creates with their music is energy.

Undercover is made up of four brothers and two friends, joined together in their passion for rock and roll and police work. Band members include Kevin Lee Gibson (lead vocals, rhythm guitar, percussion), Ray Hope (keyboards, backup vocals), Michael J. Taylor (rhythm guitar, backup vocals), Robert Taylor (bass guitar, backup vocals), Jerry Taylor (drums, backup vocals), and Dave Taylor (lead guitar, backup vocals). The band members are all in their 20's, 30's and 40's, and are a far cry

from the stereotypical police band.

Undercover doesn't seem to want people to know about their relation to law enforcement, although it doesn't change anything. Many shows that they play are completed without anyone knowing that they are officers of the law. When the crowd does find out, they are often shocked to discover that cops have lives too. Robert Taylor explains. "One of the places we played, some kids came up and one said, "So you're policemen? I didn't think policemen did stuff like this."

Many people don't think that cops 'do that kind of stuff'. People don't realise that officers have human qualities as well. The love of music and comraderie is one that these officers have not ignored. They have such a desire to play, that they find time to coordinate their work schedules in order to practice.

The focus of the band is on music, not law enforcement, but with half of the band members being officers, it is difficult to ignore the theme. The band claims that they try to avoid any controversial lyrics, but the theme of some of their songs deal with suicide, calling 900 phone numbers and "Would It Be Alright", the second track on the album has an obvious theme of intimacy. This is a matter of opinion as to whether the content is appropriate, because the officers are not involved in policing when they are playing music. The Police and the band have not received any complaints as of yet.

When you listen to the album, you're not listening to police officers playing instruments, you are listening to musicians. All stigmatisms are dropped when the music begins, because the whole concept isn't about who's who, it's about what's what and the 'what' is the music. No matter who plays it, it still has the same impact and the same message. If you enjoyed a song, would you change your opinion of it if you knew something about the artist? Undercover hopes not. They want people to enjoy their music for what it is, not who plays it.

This band has many plans to play for charity and other causes, and they hope to stick together and continue to have fun playing their music. With the help of many supporters and promoters like Earl Skundberg and Top Dawg Promotions, Undercover can do just that.

This band is a shining example of our Canadian police officers doing good for the community and themselves in their free time. The band is all about some guys who have a love for music who are acting on it, they just happen to be some of the country's finest.

For a copy of this CD contact your local music store or call Top Dawg Promotions at 204 944-1033 or fax 204 949-0821.



The Arcaro Files by Gino Arcaro

Can Police enter to save potential victims?

the police taken no for an answer only to have it reported later that a

homicide had taken place."

The accused appealed t

The issue of police entry into a house without a warrant to search for and arrest a person was featured in last month's article, in the Feeney case. In this article, police entry into a house will be discussed again regarding a different issue - to protect life and prevent death or injury.

In emergency cases where a person requires immediate assistance in a dwelling house, police officers are reliant upon the content of a radio broadcast to form reasonable grounds and make decisions about entering houses to protect potential victims inside the house. Sufficient information reported by a complainant to the dispatcher facilitates the responding officer's decision. However, in some situations a complainant may only be able to dial 911 without verbally conveying information. Consequently, the responding officer may only have a disconnected 911 telephone call to make a decision about entering a house. No authority is found in statutory law. No case law decisions directly related to this issue. Officers relied on a combination of the common law authority to protect life to enter a house and the principles established by the Supreme Court of Canada in R. v. Landry.

Although this issue appears to be a simple common sense topic, the Ontario Court of Appeal in R. v. Godoy (1997), made a significant ruling relating the police authority to enter a house to investigate the nature of an unknown problem following a disconnected 911 call.

In this matter officers received a radio call of an "unknown problem" at an apartment, originating from a 911 call where the phone was disconnected before the caller spoke. This type of call represents the second highest priority to the police, second only to a call of an "officer down".

Four officers responded to the apartment. They listened at the door before knocking and heard nothing. After knocking on the door it was partially opened by a person later identified as the accused person who asked, "What do you want?" An officer asked," Something has occurred here. Is everything all right?"

The accused responded, "Sure, there is no problem." An officer stated he would like to find out for himself if there is a problem inside the apartment.

The accused tried to close the door but an officer prevented the closing and entered, followed by the other officers. A woman was found in a bedroom with a swollen black eye and she advised the accused had hit her. The accused was arrested but resisted the arrest and a struggle ensued. The accused was charged with assaulting the woman and an officer.

The trial judge acquitted the accused of both charges. Thereasons were: i) the accused testified that the accused had slipped and fallen against some furniture, and ii) the officers' entry into the apartment was unauthorized which rendered all subsequent police action illegal. The trial judge ruled that a mere 911 call and a denial of entry did not constitute reasonable grounds to enter without a warrant, as required by case law.

The Crown appealed this decision to a Summary Conviction Appeal Court.

The appeal was allowed. The 911 call and denial to enter did constitute reasonable grounds to enter. The appeal judge stated, "One can only speculate as to what the response would have been had

The accused appealed to the Ontario Court of Appeal. The court unanimously dismissed the accused's appeal for the following reasons: - the police had no intention of arresting anyone when they entered the apartment. - the reason they entered was to determine the origin and reason for an interupted distress call, and they considered it their duty to respond. - section 42(1) of the Police Services Act of Ontario explains the duties of a police officer to be: (a) preserving the peace, (b) preventing crimes and other offences and providing assistance and encouragement to other persons in their prevention, (c) assisting crime victims. Section 42(3) states that a police officer has the powers and duties ascribed to a constable at common law. - the Supreme Court of Canada, in R. v. Dedman (1981), stated that "at common law, the principal duties of police officers are the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and the protection of life and property." based on the Supreme Court of Canada's statement, the Ontario Court of Appeal emphasized that a police officer's duty to protect life is a "general duty." - a disconnected 911 call does not constitute reasonable grounds that an indictable offence has been committed. However, it does constitute reasonable grounds to believe that an emergency existed in the apartment and that the caller was in distress. Although the reason for the call was unknown, the police were clearly obliged to investigate further. no time existed to obtain a warrant to enter, and no warrant exists that may be obtained to enter under these circumstances. - by making a 911 call, an occupant has asked for help and is asking for direct intervention. A compelling public interest exists in prompt and effective police response to a 911 call. The common law is flexible to recognize modern circumstances. Where human life and safety is at stake it is in the public interest that the police enter the dwelling house rather than leave and find out later that an avoidable death had occurred.

In summary, the court concluded that the forced

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entry in response to a disconnected 911 call was a justifiable use of police powers. The officers had authority to enter the apartment without a warrant and without consent, and they were acting in the lawful execution of there duties when the officer was assaulted.



9624-74th Street, Edmonton, Alberta Phone/Fax: (403) 490-0144 Dale Kliparchuk - Director / Instructor



PRODUCT NEWS

Mobile phone camera and sound transmitter

Spymaster specialises in providing custom-builtsystems to meet the specific needs of all types of customers ranging from governments to individuals in the UK and overseas. Its spokesman said: "We live in an increasingly hazardous world, where personal assault and international terrorism are often a reality for an ever-burgeoning number of high-profile people on a global scale, and everyday travel creates added vulnerability."

Big advances in miniaturisation in computer technology have helped to create a growing industry in cameras, transmitters and smart cards that are increasingly being used for effective covert surveillance.

One of the Spymaster items on offer, which is a boon to investigative television journalists, is a camera and sound transmitter housed in a fake mobile phone that transmits to a video cassette recorder hidden in a briefcase. A similar system will send pictures through a microwave link to a location up to 80 kilometres away. The list of cunningly disguised "bugging" devices, which until recently only existed in James Bond-type films, ranges from Coca-Cola cans, watches, pens and calculators to ordinary household electrical plugs.

One major reason cited for the increasing interest in these devices is the intense competition within the business sector that is forcing companies to resort to covert operations to protect new research ideas, goods in transit and against theft. Arising out of this is a justifiable apprehension that the privacy of people could be abused and therefore stringent laws are required to stop the illegal use of these devices.

Mindful of this situation, Spymaster director Michael Marks says his business has built its reputation on being a referral point in the surveillance market and stresses the company "does not install surveillance equipment any-



This innocent-looking briefcase hides a powerful transmitter that captures images via a dummy mobile phone and relays them to a video cassette recorder hidden inside. The pictures can also be transmitted through a microwave link to a location as far as 80 kilometres.

where or for anyone but can put a team together to carry out sweeps (detection of 'bugs')".

Even more exciting developments in the surveillance sector are on the horizon. Covert security tagging, for instance, has assumed more urgency as thieves devise cleverer ways to beat existing systems. British retailers lost 700 million pounds sterling in 1995-6 through store thefts.

Anti-theft systems are usually put on goods by staff in the shop but a new generation of electronic tags applied as part of the package from the factory will save costs. The centre of attention are the new electronic article surveillance (EAS) security tags with a wide-ranging potential for retailers. The tags are radio frequency transponders carrying silicon chips that, when implanted on any item, will enable a retailer to keep track of its movement anywhere in the world through a computer linked to a satellite. Through a series of radio links down to the smallest item on the store shelf, the retailer can determine the exact location and precisely what goods are in stock.

Unlike present barcodes on goods, which are really only proximity detectors transmitting low-frequency signals that trigger alarms near doors, the new smart-cards can be read while still in boxes and therefore the location of stolen items can be traced at any time.

While the advantages are enormous, high cost and competing technologies are problematic areas waiting to be resolved. Meanwhile, some large UK shops such as the home-goods retailer, Habitat, supermarket chain Tesco and most large music retailers are already experimenting with EAS tags.

The Article Number Association, the British body that allocates barcoding codes and makes sure computers in retailing and distribution understand the same electronic language, has thrown its weight behind the smart-tag development. But it says that barcodes and smarttags would probable co-exist for some time.

But one fact remains: a decade into the 21st century, surveillance technology for personal protection and of manufactured goods would be much cheaper and far better than they are today. And those who persist in using the technology with evil intent would have to work harder than before to defeat the sophisticated new system.

For more information contact Spymaster, 38 Park Lane, London, United Kingdom, W1Y 4DH. Telephone: +44 171 493 6633, Email: spymaster@compuserve.com

Security Camera that can recognize a disguised face

By Kofi Akumanyi

A UK computer company has launched a surveillance system that can recognize a face from a crowd captured on a security camera, even if the person is disguised. Known as Mandrake, the system was developed by Software & Systems International (SSI), of southern England, headed by Philip Bowe and Patricia Oldcorn.

The technique is based on advances in neural intelligence, or neural network technology, in which an ordinary computer is programmed and trained to behave as if it were a network of simple human brain cells.

The technology at the system's heart is biometrics: the process of collecting, processing and storing details of a person's physical characteristics on computer. Then, like the brain, the computer can be taught to perform tasks by being shown hundreds of thousands of facial images stored in an image library. In the process, it learns from examples as well as from its mistakes just as humans do.

To pick out a person among a crowd captured on a closed-circuit television screen, Mandrake is



capable of searching 250 images a second in an existing database of facial images of known persons, from which it compares and identifies the targeted person by matching key facial features.

One of the most vital elements of this system is its human-like ability to cope with different views of the face by taking into account variations of head orientation, lighting conditions, skin colour, spectacles, make-up and earrings, facial expressions, facial hair and ageing to pick out the right person.

This is possible because, according to Mr Bowe, the computer has been programmed to concentrate on the part of the face between the top of the eyebrows and the bottom of the chin, and from one temple to the other. "It ignores hairstyles, facial hair, glasses and jewellery.

Another useful application of Mandrake is access control system in conjunction with a wallmounted panel concealing two cameras. When a person types in a personal identification number or inserts a card, the access control system compares the person on camera with the image for that person in the database.

Biometric identification systems are being introduced all over the world and the commonest form, finger-printing, has been used by law-enforcement agencies, banking, defence, welfare and immigration control for years. Other popular forms that are in use are retina-scans, hand geometry, thumb scans and voice recognition.

For more information contact Software & Systems International Ltd. 3 Bristol Way, Slough, Berkshire, United Kingdom, SLI 3QF, Telephone: #44 1753 528725, Fax: #44 1753 694747.

E-mail: ssi@dial.pipex.com

New infrared hand held camera



A new infrared camera that fits into the palm of your hand. The PalmIR 250, Texas Instruments' new portable hand-held thermal imaging camera, offers all the capabilities of military-strength thermal imaging in a convenient, affordable and compact unit.

With a viewing range of 2400 feet and a weight of just 2.6 pounds, the PalmIR opens a new realm of possibilities for marine, surveillance, and law enforcement applications.

Police officers can now use infrared

imaging for growth detection, when pursuing suspects into buildings, dark alleys or across unlit field. PalmIR 250 lets officers bring NightSight along on stake-outs or into dangerous situations where seeing a suspect without being seen is a life-or-death advantage.

Firefighters can now see through smoke and detect hot spots to determine the source of a fire. For marine users, quickly scanning a coastline or the horizon for missing boaters will never be easier. The portable unit can also speed rescue operations as well as help navigate unsafe waters or unfamiliar harbours.

Search and rescue teams can safely move inside buildings to find people trapped in rubble, determine potential hazards such as gas or oil leaks, and even detect weak spots in dams holding back flood waters.

"Our customers have been asking for an economical, easy-to-use hand held NightSight unit for sometime," said Stuart Klapper, director, NightSight marketing and sales. "The PalmIR 250 puts the same advanced FLIR technology found in the 200 series into a compact that can be used for any street or in-the-field application where people need to see in dark or hazardous conditions."

For further information contact Maritime Services Ltd., 3440 Bridgeway St., Vancouver, BC V5K 1B6, 604 294-4444 fax 604 294-5879.

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RESCOM 2 provides voice commu-

nication for more than 15,000 feet among all members of a rescue team and also sends a video picture. That lets the supervisor monitor the procedure and act quickly in an emergency. RESCOM 2 is the first product of its kind anywhere in the world to marry voice with video. This product was developed at the Special Electronics & Designs plant In Kincardine, Ontario, Canada.

RESCOM 2 is used in waste water applications, fire and rescue, bomb disposal, mining applications and anywhere a hands free operation is required that voice and video communications will enhance.

RESCOM 2 was officially premiered at the National Safety Council, in Chicago, October 27th to 29th.

For more information please contact Daniel M MacDonald, 800 665-2740.

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Up-Coming Events

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;

March 2 - 3, 1998 **Police Labour Relations** Conference Toronto - Ontario

Once again the Police Association of Ontario will be holding its twoday conference on police labour relations. In the past, over 225 police personnel representing rank and file, senior officers, chiefs of police, police services board members, government officials and lawyers have attended this conference. For more details call (905) 670-9770.

March 2 - 6, 1998 Sexual Assault Investigators seminar Toronto - Ontario

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Sexual Assault Squad is hosting the 1998 Sexual Assault Investigators Seminar at the Colony Hotel in Toronto. The five day

seminar will deal with many aspects of sexual assault investigation and give the sexual assault investigation specialist invaluable knowledge which will enhance their investigative skills. Seminar and panel speakers will include professionals from many different areas of expertise, all of whom will bring a wealth of knowledge to the attendees. Registration is \$200 per person and a special room rate is offered at the hotel. For more information contact Det. Ruth Schueller or Det. Marie Drummond at (416) 808-7474.

April 15 - 18, 1998 Leadership '98 Conference Vancouver - British Columbia

Brochures for the conference were mailed out to all police agencies in September. If you have not received a brochure, or would like more information about the conference contact Chief Constable Peter Young at (604) 525-5411.

April 21 - 22, 1998 BLUE LINE MAGAZINE Response '98 Markham - Ontario

Canada's first independent trade show directed specifically at those involved in law enforcement. This is an opportunity to check out the latest products and services available in an atmosphere designed to encourage both understanding and acquisition of the goods and services law enforcement practitioners require. For further informa-

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May 2 - 6, 1998 **Canadian Traumatic Stress** Network 1998 Forum Toronto - Ontario

The theme for the second forum for CTSN is "Traumatic Stress: Let's Get Practical". Conference session topics will include accountability in the trauma industry, burnout in CISM teams, cross cultural issues in trauma, family services, legal issues, line of duty death, suicide, victims of violence and workplace trauma programs. For more information contact the Canadian Training Institute by phone at (416) 665-

May 4 - 8, 1998 Sudden Death Investigation for Police and Medical Investigators Edmonton - Alberta

The Edmonton Police Service Homicide Section and the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner for the province of Alberta are hosting this seminar specifically designed for those who are on the front line of sudden death investigations. A variety of topics will be presented in one hour lectures. with plenty of time allotted for discussion and questions. For further information regarding the conference contact Det. Doug Fisher or Det. Keith Kilshaw at (403) 424-7248.

May 14 - 19, 1998 13th Annual Peace Officers Memorial Celebration Cleveland - Ohio

Held each May, this celebration allows officers from across the United States and Canada to honour all fallen law enforcement and corrections officers, in addition to sharing in camaraderie and fellowship. For further information contact the Greater Cleveland Peace Officers Memorial Society at (216) 621-3830.

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TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

O'Grady announces plans to retire from provincial force

Commissioner to leave service after 10 years as top cop

O'Grady

Thomas B. O'Grady announced that he will retire as Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police on or before May 31,1998, after

more than 10 years in that post and more than 40 in policing.

Commissioner O'Grady, 60, has provided seven months notice to allow time for officials at the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Correctional Services to develop and implement a process to select a successor, and for that individual to take up the position.

He has also indicated that the time frame would accommodate any transition period that may be deemed appropriate.

In announcing his retirement, Commissioner O'Grady said that although difficult at times, it has been a very rewarding experience.

"I am proud to have led the move of the OPP from Toronto to its new stateof-the-art headquarters in Orillia in 1995, and to have presided over the most significant reorganization of the force since the 1960s - the purpose of which was to derive effectiveness and efficiencies."

The Cobourg-born officer began his policing career with the RCMP on May 15, 1956 and served in Ontario and Newfoundland before leaving in 1959 to become a member of the Ajax Police Force,

In September, 1951, he joined the OPP and spent the next 11 years in Field Operations at Bradford, Stayner and Huntsville detachments.

In 1972, he transferred to the Investigations area of the force and for 15 years was involved in the investigation, supervision and management of cases involving fraud, counterfeiting, homicide and organized crime activities.

During this time, he advanced through the ranks and concluded his involvement in investigations as a Chief Superintendent, Commander of Investigation Support Division.

In 1987, he returned to Field Operations as Division Commander for Southeastern Ontario. He was promoted to Deputy Commissioner in December 1987, while on a year-long course at the National Defence College.

He was appointed Commissioner on Feb. 15, 1988.

Commissioner O'Grady has been involved in continuous learning with respect to policing and administrative matters, as a student and

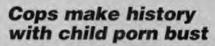
an instructor throughout his career

He spent a year as an instructor at the Ontario Police College. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy operated in conjunction with the University of Virginia, the FBI National Executive Institute and the National Defence College.

Commissioner O'Grady is an officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the holder of the Police Exemplary Service Medal with Bar, and the Canada 125 Medal.

He is a member of the Royal Canadian Military Institute, Harvard Associates in Police

Science, FBI National Executive Institute, the Ontario and International Associations of Chiefs of Police and is a past President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.



Ontario provincial police made the largest seizure of child pornography in the province's history in mid-October.

The material was seized during two separate raids.

The confiscated pictures show children, mainly boys, engaged in sex with adults, other kids and animals, said Det. S/Sgt. Bob Matthews, who heads an Ontario provincial police task force on child pornography.

Matthews also said some pictures involved bondage and urination and that some of the children appear to be as young as two.

A raid on a cottage west of Bracebridge, Ont., on Sept. 30, netted over 32,000 image files discovered on a computer hard drive. Police also confiscated 985 floppy disks, 51 computer CDs, twelve 100-megabyte disks and 10 backup tapes.

An earlier raid on an Oshawa home resulted in the seizure of 10,000 computer files, 500 videotapes and a camera.

The Sept. 4, raid followed a three-year investigation.

Matthews said there is no connection between the two men arrested.



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Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Mounties alter fitness test for women, report says

Before the force made the current changes most females had to take the test three times

Fitness requirements mandated by the RCMP have been altered in an attempt to allow more women to join the force.

A federal review has shown recruiting officers were alarmed last year by the number of females who failed the police service's new Physical Abilities Requirement Evaluation (PARE).

"The main reason was lack of upper-body strength," an RCMP employment equity report said.

Even though some took the fitness test more than once, up to half of the females still failed, said Jean Bonneau, a senior civilian administrator with the RCMP.

As for the men, about 80 per cent passed, usually on the first attempt.

"Maybe it's a reflection of society," Bonneau was quoted as saying. "Females, in general, don't seem to be as fit as males. They fail the fitness test, even though the norms are made for females."

Before the force implemented the current changes most females had to take the test three times before passing. Bonneau said there are now fewer failures, but he was unable to provide up-to-date figures.

"If you're a bigger person, the test is easier, no doubt," Bonneau was quoted as

saying. "But it's doing us a favour. It's getting people to the academy who are motivated and have the best possible qualities to be a police officer."

Prior to going to Regina for basic training RCMP hopefuls must run about 350 metres, perform an upper-body weight exercise requiring pushing and pulling, complete a standing broad jump approximately two metres long and carry a heavy bag for 15 metres.

Part of the test must be completed in four minutes, 45 seconds.

The portion of the test requiring pushing and pulling seems to trouble females the most.

Last fall, RCMP recruiters began to give women a series of exercises to improve their fitness before test time. Recruiters also shortened the board jump requirement by about 10 centimetres earlier this year. Those have been the only changes made to date, although the upper-body test is under review. Trainers aren't sure how it can be made

easier without compromising RCMP requirements.

The entire fitness test is currently the subject of a complaint before the Canadian Human Rights Commission. A Montreal woman, who was rejected by the RCMP, claims the test is discriminatory.

A ruling has not yet been made in the case. Bonneau said the changes did not result from

the complaint.

"If there is a problem we have a moral obligation to look at it," Bonneau was quoted as saying, adding that there is more to policing than chasing thieves on foot.

"A fitness test in general does not measure the physical abilities required to be a police officer."

The employment equity report lists women, natives and visible minorities as the top recruiting priorities for the RCMP.

Investigations unit rules in favour of Toronto cops

Two Toronto officers were cleared by the province's Special Investigations Unit in the death of a bank robbery suspect

shot in the back while attempting to elude police.

Both Det.-Const. Phil Gerrits and Det. Martin Woodhouse were cleared of any wrongdoing in the shooting death of 22-year-old Manish Odhavji because the officers thought their lives were in danger, SIU director Andre Marin said in mid-October.

Blinding rays from the sun and Woodhouse's mistaken belief that he'd been shot were two main factors in the decision to use deadly force, Marin said.

"I am satisfied that the evidence of the subject officers shows that they honestly, but mistakenly, believed in the existence of a threat," Marin was quoted as saying in clearing the officers.

Odhavji was killed on Sept. 26, after he and a gang of robbers hit a bank north of Toronto.

When the bandits fled the scene they were pursued by more

than 30 police officers in over 12 police vehicles and an airplane.

A number of rounds fired from pistols and shotguns struck area homes. The suspects split up into three cars at a school parking lot near the bank during a botched get-away attempt.

Two suspects were apprehended after their jeep crashed into a ditch. A third suspect was arrested after being pulled from a separate vehicle.

Odhavji was struck by two shots after he jumped from a car and attempted to flee on foot. He died in hospital two hours later.

Though he was unarmed when shot, the Toronto Sun newspaper reported police discovered weapons in the car he rode in.

Police said the bandits were part of a gang known as the "Cherokee Bandits", who had been hitting banks and jewellery stores in the area for about nine months. The robbers, who got their name because they used stolen Jeep Cherokees, made off with an estimated \$1 million during their crime spree.

Charges have been laid against five men.

Courts seize marijuana growers' property under new federal law

Two Ontario men lost their property in two separate cases involving marijuana crops in October.

"If there is a

to look at it."

problem we have a

moral obligation

- Jean Bonneau

A Brockville man convicted of growing marijuana became the first person to have his land seized under Canada's new law which allows courts to take property where the narcotic has been grown.

Larry Scott, 43, was handed an 18-month conditional sentence when he pleaded guilty to marijuana production.

The court also ruled to confiscate Scott's 220-acre property.

New legislation under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, which came into effect in May, allow courts to seize offence-related properties.

Judge Rommel Masse confiscated tools, a generator and an all-terrain vehicle in addition to Scott's land, which is estimated to be worth \$100,000.

The marijuana crop grown on the property had an estimated value of \$1.2 million.

The land will be sold by the Seized Property Management Directorate. A portion of the money will go to provincial law enforcement.

In a second ruling which took place later the same week, 42-year-old Michael Jakes also had his land taken from him.

Jakes was given five weeks to vacate his 115-acre premises near Chantry. He also lost a new two-storey home which sits on the property.

The house and land are worth an estimated \$75,000.

Just days after the OPP arrived at his home, Jakes plead guilty to marijuana growth and production and being in possession of property bought with the proceeds of crime.

He was also given an 18month conditional sentence.

"The message is if you're going to grow (marijuana), or you're going to allow it, you're going to lose your property." Crown prosecutor Harry Clarke was quoted as saying.

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Officer involved in Airbus affair quits, charges dropped

Wher Fiege fac to

When S/Sgt. Fraser Fiegenwald, the Mountie facing a hearing relating to the Airbus affair, quit the force in late October the charges against him were dropped.

Fiegenwald, who was to go before an internal hearing over allegations he leaked information to a journalist, announced he accepted a job with a consulting company specializing in personnel security.

"I intend to take some time off to enjoy my retirement and wind down from the ordeal I have endured over the last 10 months before starting my new career," Fiegenwald was quoted as saying.

RCMP Sgt. Andre Guertin confirmed that the charges against the former officer relating to breaking a secrecy oath and disgraceful conduct have been withdrawn.

Guertin said Fiegenwald's decision to retire from the force and the RCMP's decision to drop the charges were separate matters.

Fiegenwald was the head of the Airbus investigation, which probed allegations that former prime minister Brian Mulroney took kick-backs in the sale of Airbus jets to Air Canada.

Fiegenwald has denied allegations that he leaked details of the investigation.

In a statement Fiegenwald said; "While I deplore the way I was dealt with by the executive of the RCMP, I have the utmost respect for the men and women who make up the heart and soul of the force."

On Oct, 8 Fiegenwald appeared before fellow officers at a barbecue to help raise funds to pay legal bills, which the RCMP refused to cover.

He estimated the legal fees to be \$30,000.

Fiegenwald was offered the personnel security position during the fundraiser.

"When my future associate heard of my goal, an offer was made that I couldn't refuse," he was quoted as saying

In his speech to fellow officers, Fiegenwald said his former colleagues in the commercial crime unit would make arrangements to return all donations to his legal defence fund.

Two Durham officers off on peace mission

Two staff sergeants will become the first Durham Regional Police officers to take part in an overseas peacekeeping mission.

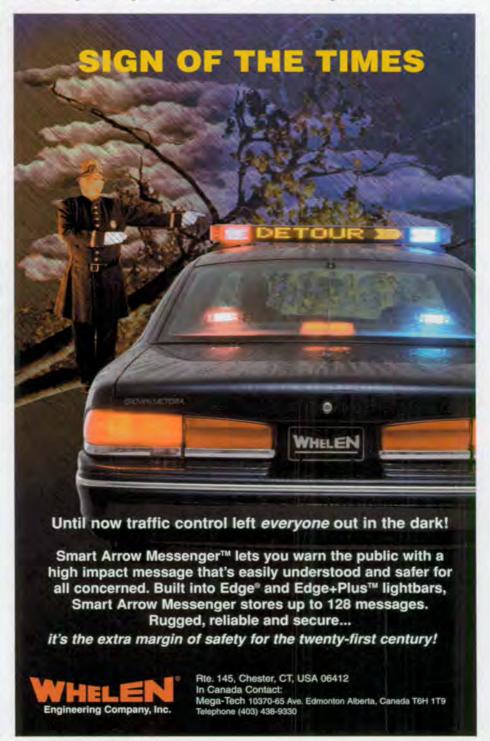
S/Sgt. Don Arscott and S/Sgt. Tom Cameron are the first of 11 officers who will take part in a joint peacekeeping mission in Bosnia - Herzegovina with the RCMP.

Half of the officers going will be working on human rights investigations and the other half will work in the traditional role as monitors.

The two officers, who will be on tour for six months, left Canada to begin their mission on Nov.21.

The Durham police will provide two new officers for the United Nations Civilian Police mission every six months.

It is expected that the initiative will be an ongoing partnership between the RCMP and the Durham Regional Police Service.



Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Officers off to Bosnia for six-month tour

By Nigel Moore



It was an honour to have the opportunity to say farewell to our

four officers from the Waterloo Regional Police Service participating in the International Police Task Force, United Nations Mission in

Bosnia-Herzegovina (UNMIBH).

On Aug. 1, the RCMP invited 20 municipal police forces from across the country to participate in the Bosnia Mission. The Waterloo police immediately issued an invitation for volunteers and within a week, 22 officers had applied for consideration. Six officers were selected, four as primary candidates and two as alternates.

The four primary officers are Sgt. Dan Anderson, Sgt. Robert Gould, Sgt. John Shabatura and Const. David Bishop.

The two secondary officers are Const. Mel Snyder and Const. Jack Juricich.

Their main role in this mission will be the investigation of human-rights violations. In addition, they may assist in peacekeeping and training of local police officers.

An official signing ceremony was held at Waterloo's headquarters on Sept. 25. Contracts were signed among the six participants, Chief



hoto: Rainer Leinsche

SIGNING ON - (L-R) Sgt. Robert Gould, Const. David Bishop, Const. Jack Juricich, Sgt. Dan Anderson, Const. Mel Snyder, Sgt. John Shabatura, Chief Larry Gravill and Supt. Joe Healy.

Larry R. Gravill and RCMP Superintendent Joe Healy, Officer in Charge of International Training and Peacekeeping Branch.

"We are very pleased and honoured to have people contribute their time on behalf of this service and on behalf of the community to ensuring and preserving a democratic approach in another county," Gravill said. "This is a tremendous mission."

The ceremony represented the first time that a municipal police service has participated with the RCMP during the Bosnia Mission.

Superintendent Joe Healy thanked the police service. "This helps us out at a time when our resources are strained," he said.

On Oct. 9, Sgt. Anderson, Sgt. Shabatura and Const. Bishop packed their two allotted "barrack boxes." The boxes were filled with equipment and personal belongings.

They left on a lengthy trip, flying from Ottawa to Toronto. Later that evening they boarded a flight to Frankfurt, Germany. A connecting flight took the contingent to the City of Zagreb located in northern Croatia where they stayed over night. The next day the officers boarded a bus for a seven-hour trip to Sarajevo.

Following six more days of training, the officers were given their assignments.

Sgt. Shabatura was sent to Pale, just outside of Sarajevo.

Sgt. Anderson is posted in Velika Kladusa in the Northwest corner of Bosnia. It is a relatively quiet area on the Croatian border.

Const. Bishop is also on the Croatian border. He was sent to Brcko in the Northeastern section of the country. This is an area which was heavily damaged during the war and tensions are still high.

Both Sgt. Anderson and Const. Bishop are involved in general policing duties at this point, but their duties could change at any time.

Sgt. Gould, the fourth primary officer, left Canada to begin his mission on Nov. 21.

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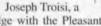
CRIMINALLY FUNNY

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



Judge pleads no contest to biting defendant after hearing

A judge in West Virginia plead no contest to battery and resigned from his position in November after allegedly biting a defendant's nose at the end of a court case.



judge with the Pleasants County Circuit Court, faces up to a year in prison and a \$500 fine for allegedly attacking 29-year-old Bill Witten on June 26.

Troisi, 47, also faces federal civil rights charges that carry a maximum 10-year sentence.

The incident allegedly occurred after Troisi refused to reduce Witten's \$40,000 bail while he appealed his sentence for illegally entering a business and grand larceny. Troisi was accused of stepping down from the bench, discard-



ing his robe and confronting Witten after he cursed at the judge while being led out of court.

About six people in the courtroom witnessed the incident. They said the judge returned to the

bench after the confrontation and carried on as if nothing had happened.

Troisi claimed he didn't intend to bite Witten, who suffered a bruise on the tip of his nose.

A report prepared for the state Supreme Court said Troisi, who became a judge in 1992, has been known to lose his temper while on the bench.

The report stated that Troisi has lost control of his temper a total of 19 times over the past two years.

Carjacker becomes the victim of April fool's day

An Orlando, Fl., carjacker played the fool on April 1, when he decided to steal one of only a handful of cars in the city protected by an in-car tracking system.

The car was part of a fleet owned by a company which produces a tracking system. As part of its expansion program, the company had just established operations in the area and had installed the tracking system in several employee cars to demonstrate the system.

On April 1, one of the company's employees was parked outside of a shopping mall and speaking on his cellular phone when a man approached the vehicle and asked for a quarter.

After the employee gave the man a quarter, he produced a gun, took the car and drove off.

As luck would have it, the employee's car was one of the demonstration vehicles equipped with the tracking system.

The employee immediately contacted local police and explained that the car could be found if he contacted his new office.

The vehicle was traced to a location 20 miles away from the site where it was stolen.

When police arrived on the scene they found the car. Unfortunately, the carjacker had just left.

The Great Mac Attack!

Life viewed from behind the badge and imagination of Tony MacKinnon



Bandit robs bank, gives cash to public

A bank in Seattle, Wash., was the target of a modern-day Robin Hood in late June.

An unarmed man walked into the Washington Federal Savings Bank and handed a bank teller a note demanding cash, authorities said. After the teller complied with his request, he walked outside with an undisclosed amount of money which he calmly distributed to passers-by.

When officers arrived on the scene they discovered a crowd of over 100 people had gathered around the man, FBI spokeswoman Roberta Burroughs said. The man was throwing the money into the air and the people were grabbing it.

"People had no idea where this money was coming from," Burroughs was quoted as saying. "Some were asking him, 'Did you win the lottery?' He said, 'No, I'm rich.'"

Most of the loot was recovered, and the FBI asked anyone who received stolen bills to return them to the bank.

David Deyoe, 39, was charged with suspicion of bank robbery.

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Both of the above 18 X 24 inch prints are from original colour acrylic paintings by Police Atlist David Hart. The painting on the right depicts a police dog while the painting on the left depicts the Metropolitan Toronto Police Marine Unit with a "Then and Now" theme.

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