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Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

August / September 1998



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in fulfilling your mandate to serve and protect.**



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BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine August/September 1998



The skyline of the city of Edmonton makes for a nice backdrop for both the Edmonton police car and the front cover of Blue Line Magazine. This month's cover is a reminder that the Edmonton Police Service will be the host to the 93rd annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The attached Trade Show will feature the goods and services of over 160 companies. This show is open for all emergency services personnel and you can plan your visit by turning to page 32 in this month's edition. We have also included some background material about the Edmonton police Service and its history.

In this edition we present features about changes in the status of Military Police investigations, Elder Abuse and Community Policing. You will find commentaries presented on the subjects of legalizing drugs and gun control as well.

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Identify yourself!

by Morley Lymburner

In the June 1995 edition of Blue Line Magazine I presented commentary regarding larger police agencies identifying themselves with their community. Since that time I have noted that some locations across the country are actually taking up this challenge. I feel that editorial is worth repeating and its commentary more timely than ever.

A large number of municipal police agencies across Canada have been amalgamated with larger organizations over the past five years and the Province of Ontario in particular is severely challenged by this situation.

No matter how acquainted the community feels it is with the local constabulary they still do not feel completely comfortable with them. They are the law enforcers and the community always feels the police are the power brokers not the power sharers.

I find it hard to believe this discomfort level would improve when there are officers wearing a uniform that is radically different than the one with which they were more acquainted. This discomfort level can only be increased when the citizen, rightly or wrongly, considers the authority vested in the local police is controlled by a far away headquarters and bureaucracy.



This discomfort factor was actually analyzed by a 1995 study conducted by Dr. Jayne Seagrave of Simon Fraser University. This study revealed that only 19 per cent of RCMP officers were familiar with their own community policing mission statement. The same study also found the RCMP detachments surveyed to be more distant and less flexible than municipal police.

Seagrave's study was at least partially confirmed that same year when Stats Canada identified a small Manitoba Police Service (Morden) as being selected as that province's most efficient police service.

One method to at least alleviate this perceived alienation would be for the officers to



wear some form of insignia that identifies them with their community or at least a nearby community. This could be accomplished by placing the name of the detachment or station under the shoulder flash or as a metal bar on the shoulder epaulette. Another method is to place the name of the community patrolled by a particular car on the doors or quarter panels. There would be no shortage of service clubs who would help pay for these items if the budget is too tight.

Loyalty to the community must be placed as high on the accomplishments list as loyalty to the Police Service. Loyalty to the people of the community must be shown as well as demonstrated daily.

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The future of community policing

by John Lindsay

Many policing professionals view the term "Crime Prevention" with capital letters, a noun rather than a verb. Through their eyes Crime Prevention is an office that delivers programs to people who are free to take it or leave it. Either way, the reactive model of policing will be there to answer the crime calls and will, almost without exception, invest much greater resources in crisis response than prevention.

In my view crime prevention, in its elemental sense, is about stopping bad things from happening. That is the core function of policing. Community policing accommodates this understanding and therefore represents our best approach with which to accomplish the objective of crime prevention.

Our vision of community policing consists of two distinct elements of equal importance. First, we seek to achieve the integration of our service delivery into the community at as close a level to the customer as is appropriate for the required service. Second, we commit to involving the community stakeholders in our decision making process to an extent that is sufficiently empowering to give meaning and motivation to effective and sustained partnerships.

Across Canada this first phase of community policing was often characterized by efforts at decentralization. Store front offices sprung up across the nation and foot patrols reappeared on the streets. Greater participation by officers in local projects and neighbourhood committees further advanced our efforts at community integration. This phase alone was very successful and police agencies frequently plateau with these activities.

Those that went on faced new challenges towards the attainment of the second phase, that of shared decision making. Informal, grass roots' participation is best seen in the popularity of problem solving models at the investigative stage. The typical problem solving approach allows for limited public input in designing and implementing a solution to a specific issue. The alliances between police and public usually dissolve with the resolution of the problem.

While police organizations may be comfortable with the limited participation occasioned through problem solving initiatives, many have difficulty finding an application for community input into strategic planning. Where efforts at consultation have been un-



dertaken, the influence of community is often diminished by assigning them an advisory status, or by seeding citizen councils with people of like disposition who reflect more the police culture than the community's.

This situation is, at least in part, a reflection of the professional belief in the need to safeguard the application of justice from the vagaries of public opinion. It is within this mindset that the greatest barriers to achieving community policing exist: barriers to achieving a meaningful level of participation that encourages the type of community development necessary to implement effective crime prevention strategies.

Are We Policing For Results?

Unfortunately, the crime prevention strategies of the past two decades have not worked. Despite a fourth consecutive year of marginally decreasing crime rates (down 1% in 1995), the overall crime rate in Canada is still 8% greater than ten years ago. Violent crime has increased fourfold since the 1960's and violent youth crime is growing at twice the rate of adults, having more than doubled since 1986.

Within this growth scenario is the realization that large amounts of crime also go unreported. One survey of Canadian women found that only 11% of sexual assaults were reported.

Similarly police were only advised of 26% of spousal violence cases. In the 1993 General Social Survey an astounding 72% of violent victimization went unreported. The only general message which might therefore be drawn from these disturbing findings is that traditional crime prevention is in disarray, and that this may be affecting the general public credibility of the police. If so, this has enormous unintended consequences for policing.

Meanwhile the cost of crime control is increasing. While official spending on policing, the courts, legal aid and corrections reached \$9.7 billion in Canada during 1993/94, it is estimated that the real cost is closer to \$46 billion annually. This amount is more than that spent on public pensions, child care, child tax benefits and the federal social assistance plan, combined. This reality confirms the necessity of changing existing crime prevention activities, if only to staunch the flow of opportunity capital away from more productive or positive work that builds lasting solutions to the shared problems of all citizens. The rationale is therefore not just social, but financial as well.

The Need For Change

Urban centres across North America are experiencing an increasing imbalance between local/regional immigration and migration. Upwardly mobile professionals are choosing to live in outlying communities while continuing to work within, and consume the services and resources of, the metropolitan entity. At the same time, the poor and disadvantaged are moving into cities to access the ever more limited social services available in these times of unemployment and deficit reduction. The "donut effect" that previously afflicted the inner core of our cities is now being repeated farther afield. The result is that the tax base in most major urban centres is being eroded through the flight of the middle class to the suburbs, while at the same time demand for social services within those same urban centres is increasing.

As one entity within a city organization, police departments are generally in fierce competition for scarce public dollars and are being challenged by ever more burdened taxpayers to provide greater value for money and accountability. These pressures are not new, but they are more intense, demanding, and threatening than ever before. The "old way" of doing business, or providing service, is therefore under enormous pressure to be transformed.

If quality of life drove people away from the city, then urban governments must enhance the quality of life to attract them back or, at the very least, stem the tide. Community policing answers that challenge on many levels. Its problem-solving approach can provide custom designed solutions at the individual, neighbourhood or city level. The increased contact with citizens and residents enhances community access to the police and public safety, and indirectly police accountability. Through shared decision-making with those most affected by crime problems, community-building and empowerment are achieved.

Policing is at the crossroads of a dilemma. Police leaders and practitioners must decide whether to accept social division and the fear-producing symptoms of traditional crime prevention programs, or to act as a bridge between these strategies of community policing and crime prevention and work towards truly safer and healthier communities.

Crime Prevention Continuum

Using the style of community policing, the tools of crime prevention can be applied by police agencies in progressive order towards developing a community's ability to protect itself from unhealthy elements, whether criminal or social.

Expressed as a continuum, the tools of crime prevention available to police agencies are

- 1) crime suppression, progressing to
- 2) prevention programming, developing into
- 3) community building.

These three strategies share the crime prevention continuum, and the effectiveness of their application can be expressed as short, medium and long-term respectively. Whether on a micro or macro scale, the police response to all crime and disorder problems can be positioned somewhere on this continuum. Understanding and implementing the progressive stages of the continuum is key to achieving true crime prevention.

Crime suppression can be defined as the application of physical and legal resources of sufficient quantity and duration to apprehend, displace or discourage the visible representations of crime and disorder. As the first stage of prevention, crime suppression seeks to reassert the exercise of legitimate authority and return control of public spaces to the community. This strategy may be required whenever the state of disorder has reached such a level of acceptance or acquiescence that the capacity for community action is not present.

Prevention programming represents more traditional crime prevention activity. In this stage, service providers, including the police, deliver prevention programs to individuals and communities who are thereby motivated to implement the programs through self-interest. These programs generally focus on the reduction of property and personal crimes through changing the behaviours and/or the environment of potential victims. This is a developmental stage which demonstrates to communities that they can act together to influence crime.

Community building can be equated with social development in the sociological milieu,

but for policing purposes it is the ultimate stage of prevention where communities have recognized that the root causes of crime must be addressed. Drawing on their learning from the previous two stages of crime suppression and prevention programming, communities develop insights on societal causes of crime and act with a long term view to diminish them. There is no better community situation than this.

Policing In The Crime Prevention Continuum

The police role in the crime prevention continuum is unique and, had I not seen the collective results of efforts to deliver community policing, I would not have thought it possible. I am continuously amazed that police officers are daily asked to join community prevention initiatives large and small. In many cases, it is the police officer who is the recognized expert on community building, who guides the planning towards long-term sustainable solutions, and who is asked to represent the conscience of the community. Police agencies therefore need to accept the role of implementing the crime prevention continuum, but only with the view of passing on their knowledge and sharing the responsibility for crime prevention.

Police can help determine where on the continuum a particular issue belongs based on the extent of the problem, and an assessment of the community's ability to respond. Through a community policing style and a problem-oriented approach, police agencies can implement strategies within each stage of the continuum, either with suppressive means in the early stages or through education, partnerships and community empowerment in the latter stages.

In addition to implementing the appropriate response, police agencies must assume an evaluative role to guide their efforts and ensure there is progression along the continuum. The objective when applying suppression tactics should be to lessen the impact of the problem, and therefore the resources required, to the point where the less intensive approach of prevention programming can be applied. Likewise, prevention programming seeks to achieve greater cooperation and understanding among the people affected by crime so they may begin to act in their own interests to lessen crime and disorder opportunities. Finally, with greater breathing space and understanding achieved through the earlier stages of preven-

tion, the underlying causes of problems can be identified and targeted by communities, police and other stakeholder agencies.

Clearly, when the self-sufficiency of a prevention initiative has been demonstrated, police practitioners must leave behind a maintenance mechanism to alert when, not if, further attention is required. Sustainability is always as important as creation.

Are there circumstances when a community or a problem cannot progress beyond suppression or prevention programming? Certainly - areas with very low social cohesion present special challenges in this regard. For this reason it is always important to evaluate the degree to which the needed social structure is being developed. Social cohesion can exist for good or bad. Gang activity represents social structure just as much as a school Parent Teacher Association and, where one exists, so can the other. Our challenge, and the objective of community building, is to encourage a legitimate alternative to destructive versions of social organization.

The Challenge

The level of intervention required is vastly different as one moves through the continuum. Social and police agencies today are hampered by a lack of resources, professionals are often ineffective through over-specialization, and governmental agencies are frequently ruled by administrative restrictions. If police leaders prefer to remain heavily invested in suppression, with minimal attention to prevention and general neglect of community building, who will be left to advocate for the holistic approach to crime prevention? The choice of the writer is clear - our imperative is to develop policing fully along the continuum!

Through community policing citizens are learning that together with the police they can build healthy communities. By our application of the crime prevention continuum, we will truly be policing for results!

This article is adapted from Edmonton Police Chief John Lindsay's essays titled, *Back To The Future and The Crime Prevention Continuum*. Copies are available by request to John.Lindsay@edmonton.ab.ca.

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A Brief History of the Edmonton Police Service



Edmonton at the turn of the last century was a frontier town. Drinking and disorderly conduct, prostitution, petty theft and crime filled the record books of the Edmonton Police Service.

Ten years after the Service began in 1892, the amount of criminal activity flourished. In response to this growth, which was due to the rapid influx of settlers and immigrants, the City of Edmonton hired its first police chief.

The next twenty years was the most influential period in the history of the Edmonton

Police Service. In 1911 it hired Canada's first native police officer, Alex Decoteau and the following year, appointed its first police woman, Annie May Jackson. One year later, the Service purchased its first patrol wagon.

While World War One took its toll on the membership of the Service, with the loss of a number of officers on the battlefields of Europe, it affected the Service in a positive way by providing, at the war's end, a field of experienced para-military officers to draw on to boost staffing levels.

The Edmonton Police Service was not immune to the corruption that was taking place in police forces all across North America. Between 1914 and 1930, the Service was the subject of a number of inquiries and investigations conducted by the city administration. The most notable was the Griesbach Inquiry of 1929, which resulted in a number of visionary recommendations being initiated, including formal training, radio-equipped cars and a pension scheme for retiring officers.

The Service continued to develop through the depression years and World War Two. In 1952, it recruited the first of three groups of English, Scottish and Irish police officers.

The Service made a massive jump in professionalism when, in 1954, M.F.E. Anthony assumed the command of the department. It was during his command that the Service initiated a canine unit, began formalised training, and completely reorganised the department, and increased the number of police women in the Service.

Over the past sixty-seven years the Service has grown from a one man operation, keeping the peace in a small frontier town, to a professional, respected and internationally known police force with over 1,600 members who continue to respond to the changing needs of the community they serve.

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Policing For Results



A message from Chief John Lindsay

These are very exciting times for the Edmonton Police Service as preparations are well underway for the 93rd Annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference which will be held in Edmonton from August 23 - 26, 1998.

The theme for the 1998 CACP Conference is "Policing for Results." We feel this is a very timely theme given the financial pressures that police agencies are facing. Nowadays, police organizations everywhere are being required to maximize their results and to achieve greater efficiency. Ensuring that proper evaluation mechanisms are in place is an essential part of this process. To that end the 1998 CACP Conference will examine a number of questions which are critical to the future of policing:

- How can the assessment process be made more objective, accurate and valuable?
- Why is the measurement of results and the evaluation of programs so important?
- How can police agencies best identify desired outcomes?
- Who should be involved in evaluating police programs?
- What new measures of effectiveness have been developed?

As police organizations shift from a traditional policing model to a more problem-oriented approach, evaluation of police programs is becoming all the more important. The 1998 Conference will play a significant role in enabling police organizations to effectively evaluate the things that they do.

The CACP Conference will be held in the Shaw Conference Centre which is ideally located in downtown Edmonton. The Conference Centre overlooks the splendour of the North Saskatchewan River Valley and it is conveniently located close to the major downtown hotels.

There are many other interesting activities which can be planned in conjunction with the Conference including a visit to Fort Edmonton Park (Canada's largest historical park), the Edmonton Space and Sciences Centre, the Muttart Conservatory, the Provincial Museum of Alberta, and the world famous West Edmonton Mall, to name but a few. Whatever your interest, August is an ideal time to visit Edmonton and to enjoy all the western hospitality that we have to offer.



It has been a long haul for the Organizing Committee of the 93rd Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. Early planning for the event commenced in 1995 and shifted into high gear over 18-months ago. Their efforts reflect the positive nature of their chosen theme "Policing for results".

The organizing committee shown above (from left to right) consists of; Ruth Montgomery - Co-ordinator, Blake MacEachern - Technical Services, John Lindsay - Host Chief, Gail Jack - Registration, Teresa Boyko - Finance, Phil Bailey - Exhibits, Karen McDowall - Special Events, Mike Derbyshire - Professional Development Program, Al Pitts - Information Services, Dave Korol - Operations, Gary Homer - Transportation, Trudy Murray - Companion Programs.

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Keeping a head up on fraud

by Blair McQuillan

The Edmonton Police Service's Economic Crime Section, like most fraud units in Canada, is over-worked.

The staff is currently 14 months behind in their investigations and they field as many calls about new frauds in a day as they do complaints from past victims who say it's taking too long for them to investigate their cases.

But the 18 members of the Economic Crime Section aren't the kind of people who get discouraged. Instead, they've taken a pro-active approach with a new program that brings the police, community and local businesses together in an effort to prevent fraud.

The Heads Up Fraud Prevention Association, officially launched in August 1997, is an innovative project that uses a number of mediums to teach citizens about fraud and how to avoid becoming the victim of a scam artist.

"Primarily, it's educational," said Staff/Sgt. Bob Montgomery, the head of Edmonton's fraud section. "Our only goal here is to educate the people to reduce the number of frauds that are taking place."

Of course, educating a city with a population of well over 500,000 is not an easy task. Heads Up organizers realized this during the program's two year planning and implementation process, so they came up with as many ways of dispersing information as possible.

"It's gotten a lot bigger than we expected it to," Montgomery said. "Initially, all we wanted to do was develop a series of brochures



and get them out to the public."

The non-profit association, which is chaired by Montgomery and run by a civilian board of directors, has already accomplished that goal. Heads Up members currently distribute 13 pamphlets that give fraud prevention tips on crimes ranging from counterfeit credit card scams to home renovation fraud.

The cost of printing the colour brochures is covered by sponsors who have an interest in getting crime prevention information out to the public. For example, the Royal Bank Financial Group sponsors the counterfeit credit card brochure, while National Home Warranty Programs picks up the tab for the pamphlet on home renovation fraud.

Montgomery said the brochures, which are printed with the sponsor's logo on the cover beside the crest of the Edmonton police, are a great public relations tool for the companies involved.

"We haven't had any trouble finding spon-

sors for (the brochures)," he said. "It's good community service for the sponsors. It shows they're interested and that they're helping."

But like Montgomery said, the initiative does more than pass out pamphlets. In their ongoing quest to better educate the public, police and Heads Up members have also set up a fraud hotline and fax broadcast system.

The Heads Up Hotline is a talking yellow page directory that allows citizens to dial in and receive prevention information on a number of different frauds. The fax broadcast system transmits press releases called Hot Tip Sheets, to 81 seniors organizations, 35 media outlets and all 24 units within the Edmonton Police Service.

"One of the problems we had in the past is that we would make a press release where we could control the content, but not the intent," said Montgomery, a 21-year police veteran. "It might go to a newspaper but because of other things happening that day they might not run it. So the message wasn't always getting out to the people affected by the crime."

"Now, if it's a fraud affecting seniors I can write a blurb, put it in a fax, hit a button and it gets to them directly."

Reaching people directly is what the Heads Up program is all about. In order to ensure that those most affected by fraud are protected, the police have identified two target groups they want to reach before the fraud artists can - seniors and merchants.

In an effort to better address the needs of these two groups Heads Up launched two other programs, Mind Your Own Business and the Wise Owls.

"The Wise Owls program is starting to expand," Montgomery said. "We realized that credibility wise it's much easier for seniors to educate other seniors, so we identified key seniors in the community and trained them in fraud prevention."

"We send them back to their organization, whether it's a residential complex, recreation centre, or bingo hall and they put on displays, lectures and presentations to members of their own group."

The Wise Owls have launched a number of initiatives in an effort to educate the city's seniors. One of the most effective ventures is a joint project with the Bank of Nova Scotia. The Wise Owls set up fraud prevention displays in three of the bank's local branches at the end of each month when seniors come in to cash their pension cheques.

"There's a seniors fraud prevention table right in the bank when the seniors come in," Montgomery said. "The goal is to educate seniors in the areas of home renovation fraud, telemarketing fraud and bank inspector fraud."

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Bank inspector fraud originated in eastern Canada in the early 1950s. The scam begins when a con artist calls a victim claiming to be a bank inspector or police officer who is trying to catch a dishonest bank employee. The con artist then asks the victim to withdraw a large sum of cash from their account to be used in a sting operation. Once the victim has turned the money over, the con artist says the cash will be returned to the account after an arrest is made. Naturally, the victim never sees the phoney inspector again.

The anti-fraud displays that warn seniors about these types of crimes have become so popular that the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal have inquired about having Wise Owls set up booths at their branches as well.

Meals on Wheels, the charitable organization that delivers meals to the elderly, shut-ins and the physically disabled, is also interested in placing Wise Owls in their program.

"That opens up a door for us to get into those private homes where people don't get out," Montgomery said. "This is an opportunity for us to educate them about what to do when a telemarketer calls."

The Wise Owls program has grown in popularity over the past year and Heads Up members are always looking to expand it into another seniors home or recreational complex, said Montgomery.

"We've recognized that seniors are being picked on because they're susceptible to these types of crimes. We're trying to get as many trained as possible. We want to have a program anywhere seniors live, play, or work."

While the Mind Your Own Business program hasn't taken off as quickly as the Wise Owls, Heads Up has launched an initiative to help local merchants protect themselves against fraud.

In June, the Edmonton Police, Canadian Bankers Association, International Association of Financial Crime Investigators, and Insurance Crime Prevention Bureau started what Heads Up members hope will become a series of lectures on how to detect and avoid crimes such as credit card fraud, internal theft and counterfeit money laundering.

Of course, if all of these fraud prevention initiatives fail to reach their specific audiences or the public at large, Heads Up organizers still have one last medium at their disposal - the Internet. Any websurfer can obtain anti-fraud information from either the Edmonton Police Service or the Heads Up Fraud Prevention Association web sites.

With all of the effort that has been put into preventing fraud, the association is now trying to find out if people are getting the message.

"We have our organizational study people here doing an evaluation," Montgomery said. "They're keeping track of how many people attend presentations, how many brochures we

use and how many people contact our website and talking yellow pages.

"They expect it will take six months before we'll know if we're having an effect. As far as we're concerned if we can prevent one fraud from taking place, then it's effective."

If that's the case the association shouldn't worry about the final tally because they know they've already reached at least one person.

In April, an Edmonton senior received a telephone call from a local radio station that informed her she had won \$1,000. The woman,

know the message is getting out there."

But the program isn't just gaining popularity in Edmonton. Montgomery says other law enforcement agencies have started to show interest in the Heads Up initiative.

"We're receiving national interest from the Justice Minister," he said. "We're also receiving interest from Calgary which wants to set up a similar program."

The Alberta and British Columbia crime prevention associations have also been checking up on the program.

"So we know we're on the right track,"

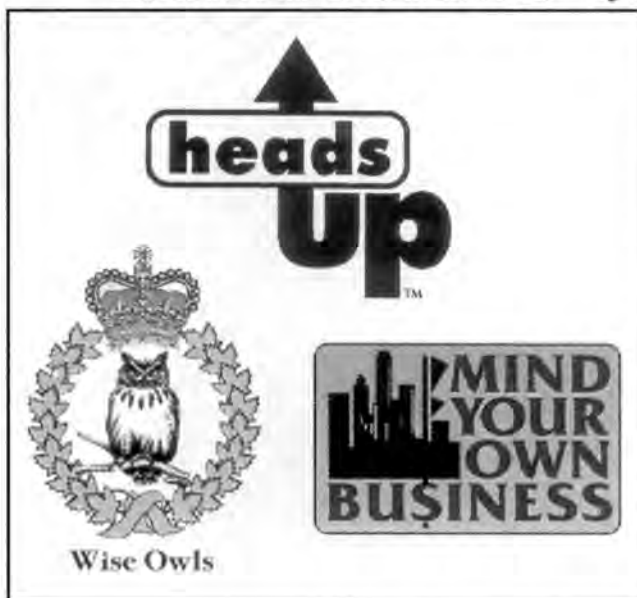
As for the future, the Heads Up Fraud Prevention Association wants to branch out and educate citizens on other criminal offences. The association is developing four new brochures that will look at internal theft, computer crime, robbery and auto theft prevention. Other similar initiatives are sure to follow as the program expands.

But what the association would most like to do over time is gain recognition from the citizens of Edmonton.

"We want to make this program a household word," Montgomery said. "We would like people to see the logo or see the name and know some fraud prevention information is coming their way."

With all of the work that has gone into the program so far, it will only be a matter of time before every citizen in Edmonton has their head up and mind focused on crime prevention.

For more information on the Heads Up program contact Staff/Sgt. Bob Montgomery at (403) 421-3401.



who was live on the air, told the disc jockey she wouldn't accept the money until she had spoken with her Wise Owl representative.

"One of our board of directors was driving into work and he heard this," Montgomery explained. "He said he just about fell off his seat laughing."

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Getting tough on crime guns

by Robert F. Lunney

At Oka, Quebec, on July 11th, 1990, a bullet fired from cover felled a police officer of the Surete du Quebec. The officer was a member of a police tactical squad advancing upon barricades during a tense confrontation between provincial authorities and persons claiming to defend the rights of aboriginal people. Those opposing the police were well equipped with firearms of all descriptions, aggressively brandished in public. The confrontation lasted for two and one half months. Events at Ipperwash in Ontario and Gustafsen Lake, British Columbia were other confrontations where firearms were involved. At Gustafsen Lake, seized firearms were traced and found to have entered Canada illegally.

The political, social and tactical elements of those events remain controversial, but one issue is not in question: They were seriously aggravated by the threat or possession of illegal firearms.

Weapons Cache

Almost any day Canadian newspapers and television stations carry reports of large seizures of weapons, from palm sized pistols through .50 calibre machine guns. The seminar arsenals are found in the possession of alleged collectors, illegal dealers or individuals who have not complied with the law on possession and registration. Commonly, some of these firearms are reported stolen. Even more sinister are the photographs displaying weaponry found during searches of the lairs of Outlaw Motorcycle gangs.

International trafficking in illegal guns is at epidemic proportions. It is known that huge caches of militarily obsolete weapons exist in various parts of the world, in the possession of shady operators intent upon sales without scruple and in defiance of national laws. Canada is an attractive target.

Danger to the Public and Police

Out on the front lines of law enforcement undercover police agents and their support teams are on the trail of persons dealing in illegal guns. They target the smugglers and the illicit dealers who sell, trade and even rent firearms to criminals. On highways, streets and border points, Police Officers and Customs Agents are constantly alert for illegal firearms stashed in vehicles or carried by occupants. Officers have lost their lives in encounters with armed criminals. Firearms were used in 21% of all robberies in 1996. Once a rare occurrence in Canadian towns and cities, the illegal gun seizure has become a depressingly common occurrence.

A Joint Forces operation conducted in Ontario established that the firearm of choice by criminals is a .25 or .32 calibre semiautomatic handgun, easily concealed and deadly at close quarters. While many large calibre illegal handguns remain on the street it is the cheap but lethal junk guns that are now popularly sold, used and traded. The United States is the source of most of these guns.

Traffickers make purchases from illegal dealers or from persons who purchase them lawfully with intent to supply to the illegal market. Once in Canada, they are sold singly or in small lots to middlemen for distribution to the criminally inclined. The illegal trafficker ranges from back alley "trunk sellers" to highly sophisticated organized crime operations. Another source is the unscrupulous dealer, who diverts legally imported guns to the illegal market by forging or misrepresenting records.

The Police effort to interdict these operations is dangerous work. Not long ago, an undercover police officer, attempting to make a buy, was seriously assaulted in a robbery attempt. It's an even bet that in every contact with smuggling, whether it is drugs, alcohol or cigarettes, there are concealed guns present or in easy reach. Operations for growing cannabis in Canada, for example, are often protected by weapons - but in order to fend off other criminals - not the police.

While confrontation is sometimes unavoidable, preventive tactics are the preferred option. Effective prevention requires painstaking investigation, timely information from sources, the support of accurate and comprehensive data banks, and analytical specialists using the latest methods and techniques.

Firearms Tracing

Firearm tracing is not a new technique in Canada. For years, particularly in the case of major crimes, investigators have used the indices of Canada Customs, the RCMP Firearms Registry, and the records of helpful legitimate importers, dealers and manufacturers to trace the source of a weapon used in crime. When records were manually maintained tracing was an arduous and sometimes futile task. Today, with vastly more accurate and complete computerized records available, firearm tracing is coming into its own as an investigative aid, and just in time. Criminal investigation today is a precise and demanding combination of human and forensic skills. Increasingly, the Courts are demanding hard, factual evidence established through applied science and technology as opposed to human sources. The successful investigator must make use every possible avenue of inquiry.

Tracing the source of a firearm used in crime back through its history is often a revelation beyond the immediate identification of the weapon as evidence. As one experienced investigator put it "You can make the gun talk." Investigators using tracing techniques have linked persons and criminal syndicates together, established grounds for suspicion of

ongoing criminal conspiracies, and provided important evidence for additional charges. In Ontario, the Provincial Government is funding a special squad to interdict illegal weapons and coordinate tracing. It is expected that others will follow. One caution though. Experience has taught us that tracing is a specialized craft. The tracing service needs to be centralized to avoid duplication and ensure high standards of expertise.

The Firearms Act

One area of distinct improvement on the horizon is the creation of a new Canadian Firearms Registry that will make the tracing process more effective. The Registry, established by the Firearms Act, includes long guns as well as handguns, extending the capability of the Registry to support criminal investigations. In one study, 52% of the firearms recovered by police in relation to criminal incidents were non-restricted rifles and shotguns. The Act also specifies new conditions for the import and export of firearms. These provisions will clarify and simplify legitimate transactions, while creating a tighter screen for illegal movements.

The Federal Government is working closely with the international community to stem arms trafficking. There is also a National Core Group on the Illegal Movement of Firearms. The Core Group includes representatives from Revenue Canada (Customs), the RCMP, the Department of Justice, and the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. The role of the Core Group is to ensure the recording of all protected firearms, the tracing of crime guns, and the proper analysis of the information from these sources. This process, which will help link cases based on firearms information, will provide a feedback mechanism for investigators, allowing them to get all the facts and make proper contacts with other investigators. Cooperation and information sharing is part of the Core Group's mandate.

Cracking Down on Illegal Guns

The Federal Government launched the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention in 1994. Firearm legislation and a tough enforcement approach towards illegal guns were among key elements. With new tools now at hand, and the resources to put them to work, there is a real opportunity for police to crack down on illegal guns, and bring about a reduction to crime and violence in Canada.

For further information call The Firearms Registry at 1-800-731-4000.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



I read with a smile your article on the Windsor Justice Facility in the June edition of *Blue Line Magazine* in which it was described as a "state-of-the-art, progressive justice facility." I really wanted to add a paragraph that said... "and then the Justice System continues... whereby we take you to the Windsor Jail, built in 1925," etc. etc.

Geeez... do you think it's too late for them to build on a few more floors containing about two-hundred (200) inmate cells???

Donna Cornwall - Superintendent
Windsor Jail, Windsor, Ontario

Editor's Comment

Good point! It is one thing to make a new court house that will be more efficient at sending bad guys to jail but what is happening down the trail to facilitate the greater number of inmates? Sometimes there isn't a lot of grey matter put into projects when government officials are at the helm. It would be interesting to hear if anyone thought this one out any further.

The Toronto Police Service, Homicide Squad, would like to take this opportunity to extend our appreciation for the support of *Blue Line Magazine* in making the 16th Advanced Homicide Investigator's Seminar a success.

Our continual goal is to offer a forum which will benefit Homicide Investigators from around the globe. Through our affiliation with *Blue Line Magazine*, our Seminar has evolved as a world class event. Again, thank you for your support.

John Line & Rolf Prisor
Toronto Police Service
Homicide Seminar Committee



As a firearms instructor and armourer with a medium size police agency, I read with interest the article regarding the magazine release button problem. In the fourth paragraph you state that "*Blue Line* received word that the Sig Sauer model P226 comes with a left-hand magazine release option." The fact is that most Sig Sauer pistols (including the P229 which is issued to the Ontario Provincial Police and the Kingston Police) come with a magazine release which can be changed from the left side to the right side to accommodate a left handed shooter. There is absolutely no need to have any extra weapons in the inventory as the change takes about five minutes to complete. With the release moved to the right side of the pistol, the weapon and magazine is just as secure in a left handed Safariland Level III holster as it would be in a right handed.

And in closing, let's not forget about the lefties who usually end up having to put up with statements like "We simply train the left handed officers that they have to get used to it" (obviously a right handed person).

Rick Hough
Kingston, Ontario



Many thanks for the insertion of my photo essay about the baking competition and the police hats in the May edition of *Blue Line Magazine* (Award winning edible art! - May 1998). A credit to the attention Canadian cops pay to your magazine was noted while we were on our honeymoon. We spoke with an RCMP officer from Lake Louise Alberta detachment who asked for Darlene's autograph after seeing the story.

James D. Becksted
Aurora, Ontario



Since you don't have a guest book or comment book for feedback, I'm sending you this e-mail to let you know that I just checked out

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your web site tonight. It's nicely set up, easy to use and I appreciate that it doesn't have so many complicated motion graphics and advertising frames that take forever to download, especially for someone like myself who has an older computer and a 28.8 modem.

L. Stewart
Vancouver, British Columbia

Editor's Comment

Thanks for your kind words of encouragement. The simplicity of the home page was by design and not accident. Our web designers wanted to do a lot of razzle dazzle but we advised them that we wanted simple not silly. I think they did a fine job.

This month we have changed that e-mail button to "Letters to the Editor" so people will know it is the same as a guest book or signing in. From time to time we will be running some of the comments from this "Letters to the Editor."

However we need to know our writers in human terms and many computers are not programmed to do this. We would appreciate writers supplying a minimum of their name, city or town and province to include with their comments. If names are to be withheld then we will need a return phone number. Another point of interest is that we do not give out (or sell) any addresses either from our magazine list or the internet database. Never have... never will!



Congratulations on your web site, great resource for the every day police officer.

Mike MacDonald
Kitimat, British Columbia



Thank you for sending me 40 copies of the May 1998 edition of *Blue Line Magazine*.

I will be using them as a class set in the Police Foundations Communications classes during the teaching of the components of Reading, Summarizing, Researching, Persuasive Writing, and Analytical Thinking. Your contribution has been and will be appreciated by the first "Police Foundations" class at Durham College.

Carol Doughty
Durham College
Oshawa, Ontario

Editor's Note

We have a limited supply of back issues of *Blue Line* and they are available to law enforcement learning institutions (public or private) free of charge. Simply give us a call and we will be happy to discuss it further.

The Great Mac Attack!
by Tony MacKinnon



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Legalize Drugs? - It's time for a reality check

by J. Dennis Farrell



After devoting a good number of my 38 years of service with the RCMP fighting "the drug war" I do not disagree with the contention that there has been limited success or that potent illicit drugs are available in every part of Canada and other western democracies. I disagree completely, however, with the notion of legalizing any form of drug for other than medical use.

I am unaware of any Western democracy, including the Netherlands, which has legalized the consumption and sale of street drugs. The most recent information dealing with the use and enforcement of drug laws is contained in a paper entitled "Drugs Policy in the Netherlands - Continuity and Change." Briefly, this paper states that the use of drugs in itself is not an offence. Users of hard drugs are regarded as patients rather than criminals. The purchase, however, of hard drugs is illegal and the detection of criminal organizations involved in the trafficking in any drugs, hard or soft, is the top priority of the Dutch criminal investigative services.

The Dutch Experience

In monetary terms, 270 million Guilders (about \$390 million Canadian) a year is spent on investigating drug trafficking in the Netherlands. Another 370 million Guilders is spent investigating the crimes committed by drug addicts - mostly property offences. In the past ten years, the capacity of the Dutch prison system has been increased from 5,000 to 12,000 cells to accommodate convicted drug felons. While the Netherlands Government considers the use of soft drugs as risky, the possession of a small quantity of soft drugs (30 grams) for personal use has been decriminalized; that is to say that it is classified as a summary offence rather than an indictable one.

This policy eventually led to the toleration of so-called "coffee shops" where soft drugs are sold commercially to people who have reached the age of majority. Dutch citizens living in the vicinity of these premises are not at all enthralled with their presence. Great pressure is being brought to bear on Dutch authorities to close them because they attract large numbers of people who indulge in anti-social behaviour. Some offences encountered in the coffee shops include trafficking in hard drugs, arms dealing and dealing in stolen goods - but a particular concern is the rise of criminal organizations operating from these premises.

There are interest groups within the Netherlands who press for the complete legalization of drugs. The conclusion reached by Dutch authorities, however, is that legalization, irrespective of how it is carried out, would increase drug use and signal to young people that drugs are not so harmful after all. This would then carry a risk of more hard drug use among the young.

In addition it was cited that after any form of legalization, it is probable that prices on legal and remaining illegal hard drugs would be considerably lower than in neighbouring countries, resulting in an unacceptable increase in drug tourism. The Dutch Government arrested over 800 drug tourists in 1994 for trafficking and related activity. The currently tolerated 30 gram limit is to be reduced to five.

A spin-off of the Dutch soft drug policy has been the proliferation of hard drug addicts who are illegally resident. A Dutch report called the "Continuity and Change paper" pointed out that "Drug tourists from neighbour-

ing countries who commit criminal offences, and as a result cause breaches of the peace, must take into account the likelihood that they will be deported immediately under the terms of the Aliens Act. Under no circumstances may they take it for granted that the Netherlands is prepared to become the main care centre for European heroin addicts. A stop will be put to the export to the Netherlands of other countries' drug problems."

The Global Perspective

Another consequence of the Netherlands' drug policy is the formation of "European Cities Against Drugs." Not surprisingly, most of the member cities are located in countries bordering the Netherlands.

Canada is traditionally a strong supporter of the United Nations and of the principles that form its *raison d'être*. As such, we are signatories to two international conventions sponsored by the UN calling on member countries to do all within their power to suppress the cultivation, sale and use of illegal drugs and other psychotropic substances within their territories and further, to cooperate with other jurisdictions for the same purpose. Any change in our position on this issue would result in worldwide condemnation. This is currently the situation in which the Dutch Government finds itself. More practically, the problems encountered in the Netherlands would manifest themselves in Canada.

Health And Safety Issues

Another point which has received short shrift by drug proponents are the medical consequences of legalization. Most people are cognizant of the terrible consequences of addiction to the so-called hard drugs. The truth is that cannabis (marijuana and hashish) is far from innocuous, is highly toxic and poses a major threat to the general health of the public.

The average concentration of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in marijuana is 1-3 per cent, in hashish it is 4-8 per cent, and in hashish oil (now popular among young users) it rises to 30-90 per cent. Only 5-10 milligrams of THC can induce cannabis intoxication. The average marijuana cigarette contains 10-30 milligrams.

A popular myth about cannabis is that it is less harmful than alcohol. This is not so. Alcohol is an extremely simple molecule which is water soluble. It is metabolized quickly by the body into harmless end-products. Alcohol, in the doses associated with normal social use, has no cellular toxicity. Cellular damage only occurs with a truly abusive intake over several years. THC, unlike alcohol, is fat soluble. Molecules of THC hook on to hydrocarbon molecules in cell-walls and discharge psychoactive and biologically active by-products.

One critical point - repeated use leads to a gradual buildup of THC in the brain and the gonads because of the concentrated fat in these areas. Some 40 per cent of the THC and/or its



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metabolites from just one marijuana cigarette can be found in the body eight days later. With long term use, it is entirely possible for the user to have THC in his/her body for several months after use has stopped, and to continue to experience some form of intoxication - or flashback.

Cannabis markedly diminishes psycho-motor skills. Legalization could result in the pilot of an aircraft, a doctor treating a patient or the driver of an oncoming vehicle (all of whom might become regular users) suffering a flashback, with tragic consequences. Indeed, a recent study in Boston demonstrated that 16 per cent of drivers involved in fatal crashes were high on cannabis at the time of the accident.

The Social Stigma Of Prosecution

One frequently advanced argument for legalizing or decriminalizing cannabis and other drugs is that the stigmatization of the user through the imposition of legal sanctions is a worse evil than the drug itself. This position rests on an incomplete knowledge of the deleterious effects of the drug. In reality, police in Canada and most other western democratic nations have, de facto, decriminalized simple possession of drugs. Rarely is a bona fide user or addict charged, as it is simply too expensive and time-consuming and many addicts are viewed as victims in need of medical treatment.

It would, however, be wrong to remove the ability to lay a simple possession charge as many addicts are important traffickers. Such people, along with non-addicted traffickers, do not carry more than simple possession amounts of drugs on their persons. They rely on someone close by to hold the bulk of their stocks while they deal simple possession amounts to the purchaser. Once a transaction is completed, they receive another small dose and continue to do business. Indeed, in a recent case in British Columbia, the person holding the bulk of the stock was the five year old child of a heroin trafficker.

Clearly the legalization of the drugs cannot solve the drug problem. Legalization would almost certainly lead to a significant and costly increase in drug abuse. Legalization's main benefit, to put an end to violent black market practices and reduce overall crime rates, can only be attained if we are prepared to sell any type of drug to any person at a low price. Moreover, every other country where drug abuse is prevalent would have to adopt the same policy, otherwise we would be inundated with their addicts. The promise of significant revenues raised by taxing drugs would be offset by market forces. Furthermore, the rise in health and social costs would certainly surpass these new revenues.

Confronting Real Life Concerns

The implementation of any legalization policy would be rendered impossible by a series of still-unanswered questions:

- Will we allow all presently illegal drugs to be legally sold and used, or will we select the most abused regardless of their potencies and dangers?
- If some drugs are not legalized, how will this effect the black market and its related violence?
- Who will be permitted to buy and use these drugs? Everyone, or will we have to deny access to nuclear power plant workers, airline pilots, ambulance drivers, the medical professions, educators, etc.

- Will we have to carry out occupational drug tests on these people? Marijuana and other substances remain in a person's system for weeks, even if they indulge during off-duty hours.
- Will those who are permitted to do so be allowed to buy as much as they want, even if their demand becomes insatiable and addiction deepens?
- Shall we operate "drug stores" on a 24 hour basis to meet the demands of heavy users who cannot wait?
- Will private industry be allowed to participate, or will the state establish tax supported facilities to sell drugs?
- How will access to our more remote communities and native reserves be achieved?
- Will we obtain supplies from the same countries that presently supply the black market, or establish our own sources?
- Heavy users of drugs are rarely employable, will we expand our welfare rolls to accommodate all the new addicts? If we don't do so, they will resort to crime to finance their habits.

It is paradoxical that illicit drugs are banned while the sale of alcohol and tobacco is permitted. These substances are responsible for even more deaths than drugs. But do we wish to give drugs a chance to catch up?

Societal Commitments To The Problem

Everyone recognizes the difficulties in addressing the challenge of illicit drug use in our society, but legalization is not the answer. The only effective answer is to reduce the demand for drugs through the adoption of a societal commitment to healthy lifestyles and dedication to a drug free society.

This will require a massive, multi-faceted educational effort structured to affect behaviour in a meaningful manner. Drug abuse cuts across all social, racial and economic boundaries. Reshaping attitudes towards drugs should be a major national initiative, with extensive commitment of resources, detailed planning and skilful implementation.

Such an initiative, coupled with effective law enforcement directed against the supply side of the drug network, is our only hope for a significant reduction in drug abuse. The recent settlement of class action suits by some American States against the tobacco industry and the success of drinking and driving initiatives prove that a massive demand reduction programme is viable.

Legalization is akin to throwing our hands in the air as an admission of defeat - and Canadians have no tradition of tolerating defeat. Our participation in two World Wars, Korea and all of the other difficulties we have had to face prove this. We must continue in the same vein with respect to this war on drugs.



J. Dennis Farrell has has over 38 years police experience and is a retired Deputy Commissioner with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

This article first appeared in the Mackenzie Newsletter. You may write them at ; PO Box 338, Adelaide Station, Toronto, ON M5C 2J4 or Phone 416 214-1388. E-Mail - 104203.2351@Compuserve.com

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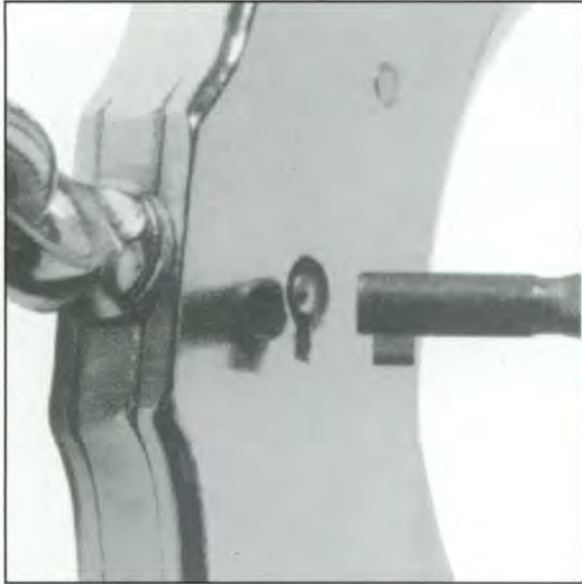
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You Asked . . .



Need an extra set of handcuffs or keys?



Could you please tell me who the Canadian distributor is for Peerless handcuffs? I am the NCO in Charge of a Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment, and I'd like to contact the distributor to order extra sets of cuffs. We only stock Smith & Wesson cuffs now.

Also I need some extra keys for my own cuffs - I broke one key off in my set and had to pry them off the suspect's wrists with two screwdrivers.

We really appreciate receiving the Blue Line Mags at work and saw your invitation to call in for information. Perhaps you could help me with this little question. It would be great if you have this info...

Brian Cottell
RCMP - Oyen, Alberta

We found out . . .



There are only three Canadian distributors of Peerless products:

Winnipeg - C.C. Craig Company
(Ph. 204 633-9192)

This is a locksmith sales company and they advise they fill only quantity purchase orders. Their Calgary office number is 403 291-1573. Nova Scotia - Nowar Distribution
(Ph. 902 582-7920)

would be another good place to check and they are in the Annapolis Valley area. Canada-wide Distribution Contact R.Nicholls Distributor's Alberta Distribution Centre at 800 561-3246 - FAX 403 973-3291.

This company also has branch offices in every other province and you can check them out in their advertisement in this edition.

A Key Solution

The solution to your handcuff key is certainly easy enough to solve with a multitude of alternatives.

To begin with you could contact Smith & Wesson handcuff sales distributors at:

- M.D. Charltons - B.C. 250-652-5266. They also have distributors in the Prairies and in Ontario as well who can supply you with a replacement key. (See ad in this issue)
- R.Nicholls Distributors at the numbers previously listed.

If you are looking for an alternative to your handcuff key you may wish to try two suggestions. The first is a key made by ZAK Tool. This one comes with a durable key ring loop and the barrel swivels so your wrist doesn't have to. It is a slick little device and comes with a lifetime warranty.

Call M.D. Charlton or R.Nicholls Distributors at numbers previously mentioned or...

- Regina, SK - Northern Plains 306 545-1028
- Laval, PQ - Police Pro 514 664-0221
- Calgary, AB - Key Lock 403 252-1989
- Calgary, AB - 911 Supply & Adventure Gear 403 287-1911
- Edmonton, AB - Milarm 403 424-5281.

The second solution is one which M.D. Charlton advised us about. This key is an exclusive for Charlton and it consists of an ASP key with the RCMP logo engraved on the top of it. It sells for \$16.50 and might even be a nice gift idea. Call Charltons at 250-652-5266 for further details.

Do you have a problem that needs some research? Are you looking for a certain product or service solution? Are you struggling to understand why something is the way it is? Simply contact Blue Line Magazine at Fax 905 640-7547 or Email at blueline@blueline.ca and we'll look into it for you.

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Trauma Management Group

Creating a path for the future

by Chris McCurley



A motor vehicle collision can be the most horrific experience of one's life, whether the crash results are catastrophic or not. Trauma is sudden and unexpected, impacting differently on each person involved. The impact of

a collision may touch any one of us, from friends and family, to the bystanders and witnesses of the crash. The secret of trauma recovery is early detection and intervention!

Sgt. Dave Springer of the Ottawa O.P.P. Traffic Unit introduced Fiona Gilligan, Executive Director of the Trauma Management Group, to an enthusiastic group of Traffic and Marine officers May 20th 1998. Sgt. Springer and the officers of the Ottawa Traffic Unit have been working with the group since its inception.

The Trauma Management Group is an incredible resource assisting police officers and the victims of motor vehicle trauma. The Trauma Management Group provides fully funded, 24 hour bilingual trauma counselling services to persons and their families in the aftermath of a motor vehicle collision for a period of up to two years.

These services are funded through various health benefit programs. Persons accessing the service do not pay for the service. Referrals to the group are made through a wide range of community partners including, but not limited to police, fire and ambulance, victim crisis workers, clergy, and employers. Police officers may refer directly to the team by contacting the crisis/support line at 1-800-644-4373.

One of the many services provided, which is of particular interest to police officers, is death notification and follow-up reporting to the investigating officers.

All Trauma Consultants working with the Trauma Management Group have a minimum level of training at the Masters level of Social Work and are registered with the appropriate provincial college. Consultants have extensive experience in the field of crisis intervention and trauma counselling with persons in the aftermath of motor vehicle collisions. The Trauma Management Group are members of the Canadian Traumatic Stress Network. There are two fundamental differences with this group's operation: service is provided on a community model (responding to field locations) and the group does no work for insurance companies: their only clients are victims of trauma.

Counsellors work with victims using the education model "From Crisis Comes Growth." Early intervention is necessary to assist victims through their grief and trauma. Early intervention promotes a healthy outcome for victims and families. The absence of such



intervention may lead to increased levels of family breakdown, family violence, and the use of drugs and alcohol. This long term involvement with victims helps overcome post trauma questions: does anyone care, do they blame me and why him/her and not me?

At this time the group mainly provides service within Eastern Ontario with long term goals of slowly expanding across Ontario. Slow expansion is important if the group is to maintain the high standard of professionalism and victim services. This valuable resource is available to assist throughout the Eastern Region, extending from Quinte to Lancaster and from Deep River to Hawkesbury, with their base of operation located in Ottawa.

Officers may call upon T.M.G. day or night

for both catastrophic (sudden death, severe injury) and non-catastrophic (physical injury, fear of loss of life and psychological trauma) collisions.

The Trauma Management Group is an incredible resource available to officers investigating collisions in Eastern Ontario. The Trauma Management Group is also available to provide police services with in-service workshops to provide officers with additional information on how to effectively utilize the services provided by this program.

For further information contact: Trauma Management Group at 613-724-3221
Fax 613-724-3662.



aftermath of a motor vehicle collision

• Providing police officers with information and community resource support to assist them in their work with victims and families

Services provided by the Trauma Management Counsellors include:

• 24-hour bilingual trauma counselling to persons and their families in the

- No cost to the victim, counselling services for a period of up to two years
- Providing police officers with follow-up information on the status of the referral
- Assisting with death notification and responding in person as required
- The group does no work for insurance companies
- Victim advocate service, with two lawyers on staff

Chris McCurley is a Sergeant with the Ontario Provincial Police Eastern Region and the former Chief of Police with the Kempenville, Ontario, Police Service.



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NOTEBOOK



Book Review

Another great book for the Mountieofile

Title: *The Mountie from Dime Novel to Disney*

Author: Michael Dawson

Publisher: *Between the Lines*

Reviewer: Morley Lyburner

As I browsed through a dimly lit Stratford Ontario book store recently a book cover caught my eye. My first impression of *The Mountie from Dime Novel to Disney* was to pass it over. The cover looked a little too child like and a little too glitzy. I at first thought it would be a coffee table book with pictures of movie stars and... horror of horrors... any pictures of "Due South" would turn me bilious. But the old adage of "you can't judge a book..." came back to me. I opened it up and after about five minutes I found myself forking over the \$24.95 (that's about \$12.50 U.S. I understand). I have not regretted the investment.

This book was written as a Master's Thesis by Michael Dawson as he attended his course of study at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario. As such it is very thoroughly researched and everything is well indexed and footnoted. As such readers like myself (a grade 12 grad the teachers showed pity on just to get rid of me) will be challenged by some words and phrases.

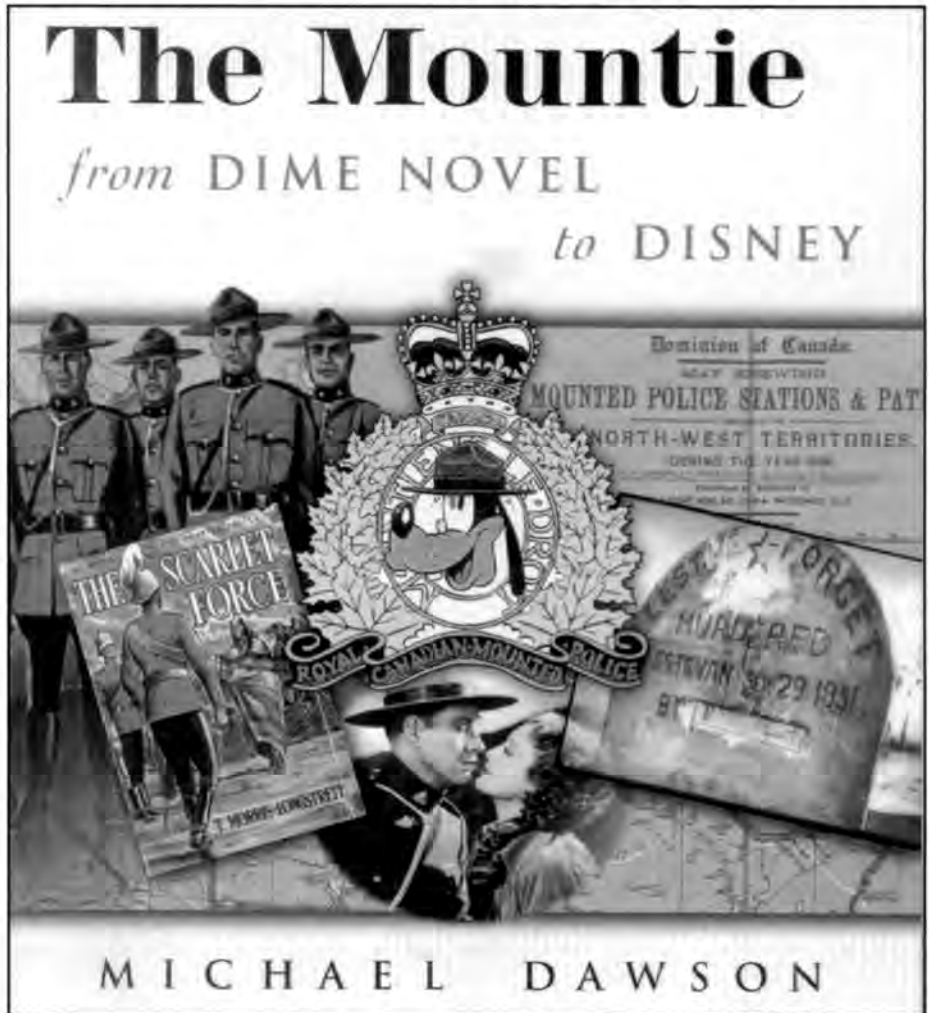
This book takes the reader on an odyssey of discovery of the real world of image and how the drive for the maintenance of image can surpass the necessity of service. Its main focus is on the Mountie image and how it has been nurtured and bruised over the past 125 years. It also places a lot of heavy duty guilt on many political leaders of the past and many back-room boys in the media, movies and even the force itself.

It certainly has some very interesting points. Even more legend than the Mounties is the American's love for them. Between 1880 and 1923 there were over 400 fiction novels written about the North West Mounted Police. The vast majority were written by American authors selling to an American audience.

With the coming of the climatic age came a hunger for those books to be made into movies. Dawson describes one such plot in the movie *The Eternal Struggle*. Constable O'Hara and Sergeant Tempest (I think I knew that guy) fall in love with the same girl. Near the end of the movie Tempest tells O'Hara that their situation looks grim and that he will give up his pursuit of the girl and give her to O'Hara. In true Mountie chivalry O'Hara states; "She is not mine and she is not yours... She belongs to the Crown and she's going back!"

The author found so many Mountie movies had been made during the 1930's that it lended itself nicely to analysis. In studying the plot of 30 such movies Dawson came up with the following statistics;

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Mountie is ordered to bring in his - | |
| • sweetheart's brother | 9 movies |
| • sweetheart's father | 6 movies |



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| • sweetheart | 5 movies |
| • the man his sweetheart really loves | 4 movies |
| • own brother (apart from twin) | 3 movies |
| • best friend | 3 movies |
| • twin brother | 2 movies |
| • sweetheart's sister's boyfriend | 1 movies |

As pointed out by Dawson in this book, "Fictional stories about the Mounties were a clear case of art imitating life so that life could imitate art. Whereas real Mounted Police officers in the 1870's relied upon their own activities and behaviour to set an example for others to follow, the authors of Mountie fiction created a mythic hero to provide a similar example. This Mountie literature contributed powerfully to Canada as an "imagined community."

However real problems arise when maintaining the image becomes so central to an organization that it must go into a state of denial towards its history. In this book the author studies the changes in the "History" of the RCMP as it evolved through changing times. RCMP historical references to First Nations peoples have changed from being looked upon as victims of American atrocities to enemies of the state to children in need of care to the modern

day strong allies. Each stage met the needs of the times.

None of this is missed by Dawson in his relentless study of official historical references in the key years of 1967 and 1973. In one RCMP promotional piece released since 1973 the first wave of Mounties to cross the prairies was said to have consisted of a multicultural mix of Scots, English, Indians and a Czechoslovakian... "This country did not even exist for another 50 years," Dawson points out.

This book is nothing short of terrific and should be made a part of the RCMP training course. It would be a recognition of how the present generation of police officers do not have to be spoon fed doctrine and propaganda. Even raw recruits these days are sufficiently mature enough to handle and understand that from whence we have come. It is far more important to have a clear understanding of the past so we can move into the future with the confidence that past mistakes will not be repeated.

Blue Line has added this book to its Reading Library. Details on how to order are available on page 63 in this edition.

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Versadex 1998 Conference

Responsive Policing Through Technology!

by Eldon D. Amoroso
 Director, Information and Technology
 London Police

There is an exciting police-related event planned for this Fall! The Versadex 1998 Conference will be in London, Ontario from Wednesday, September 23 to Friday, September 25 and the theme is *Responsive Policing Through Technology*.

The Versadex police information system, created by the Versaterm company in Ottawa, is used for all aspects of Police Records Management, Major Criminal Case Management, Computer Aided Dispatching, mobile workstations for remote query / report entry and so on.

The London Police, who are hosting the event, expect in excess of 100 delegates at the conference from Police agencies across North America. The sixth annual Versadex Users Conference is being run entirely by the London Police for the benefit of other police agencies, and is therefore a non-profit conference.

It is anticipated that current Versadex users and those agencies interested in the system will have delegates in attendance creating a forum for an interesting exchange of information. Any interested police agency is welcome to attend. The conference will take place at the downtown Westin Hotel and reservation information is available along with special conference room rates. A busy conference is planned but it is hoped that delegates will find time to take advantage of the facilities of the City and area.

Registration and an "Ice Breaker" session will take place on Wednesday evening followed by information sessions and meetings throughout Thursday and Friday concluding a Conference Banquet on Friday evening.

Among the presentations at the conference are:

- **A New Approach to Desktop PC Management:** The industry now recognizes the substantial costs associated with supporting a large fleet of desktop PC's. There are approaches to cut support costs, and the Saskatoon Police will do a presentation on this.
- **Crime Analysis:** A panel of Crime Analysts from the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police, the London Police, and the Salt Lake City Police will discuss the focus and objectives of their Crime Analysis efforts.
- **Year 2000:** A representative from Versaterm will discuss Year 2000 issues, as they relate to the Versadex System, and police agencies.
- **Public Safety Consolidated Dispatch Centers:** Cities are implementing combined dispatch centers for Police, Fire, and Emergency Ambulance (EMS) response. Benefits, constraints, and cautions will be dis-



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- **Community Policing and Its Impact on Police Systems:** Most police agencies are at various stages of the transition from a primarily response oriented mode of dispatch to a tiered response that depends on the nature of the call and enables neighbourhood continuity of response for many complaints. The experience of the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police will be discussed.
- **Evening Tutorials:** Various 'birds of a feather' detailed demonstrations will be held on Thursday evening featuring hands-on involvement and in-depth discussion of new techniques, new products, and new features. Third party products directly associated to the Versadex system will also be featured, such as the inCHARGE system from Praeda Management Systems Inc., the RICI Mug-Shot system from Comnetix Computer Systems Inc., geographic Crime Analysis products from Geomatics International Inc., and others.
- **Mobile Workstation Volume Metrics:** The impact of mobile workstations on a radio communications network will be discussed by the London Police, who are making use of an Ericsson EDACS radio system to support voice and extensive data communications.
- **ViCLAS Update:** There will be an update on the ViCLAS (Violent Crime Linkage Analysis) system. The RCMP will discuss

the history and current acceptance of the ViCLAS system, relate some success stories, and outline future directions for this important facility.

- **Web-Based Inter-Agency Police Information Sharing:** There are increasing demands for police agencies to share information with each other. The Versaterm company will discuss the technologies that allow inter-agency sharing of the formation without compromising security or disclosure regulations. A demo of how such a facility might work is planned.

There are many other subjects planned that relate directly to police agencies and the technologies that they use to capture, retrieve, and evaluate information.

If any police agency would appreciate a registration package, please write or email the following addresses. The conference information package contains a full conference agenda and information regarding hotel reservations and additional activities for delegates and their companions.

Address all Correspondence to the Coordinator, VERSADEx 1998 CONFERENCE
601 Dundas Street, P.O. Box 3415 London, Ontario, Canada N6A 4K9

Contact by E-Mail:
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Exposed Risk

The transition to external carriers for soft body armour

by Brad Fawcett

Since its introduction in the early 1970's, soft body has saved the lives of 2,150 officers and might have saved another 389. Soft Body Armour is probably the only piece of equipment issued to officers that they can rely on to perform flawlessly when worn in the prescribed manner. As it has been said before - radios and cars have broken down, guns have malfunctioned but soft body armour has a perfect track record.

While conducting related research on soft body armour, a number of issues were brought to light. I was surprised and frustrated to learn that there is no national data base regarding assaults on Canadian police officers. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics can provide data regarding the total number of officers killed and the total number of reported assaults on Canadian police officers but can provide no specific data regarding the nature of the assaults or deaths. This lack of specificity makes it impossible to identify trends and specific threats to officer safety.

Still more surprising is the fact that the issuance of external carriers for soft body armour for patrol officers is purely a Canadian invention. Bill Brierley, a retired chief of police and consultant with Dupont's Survivors' Club who studies fatality incidents, is unaware of any police department in the United States that issues external carriers for patrol officers. Mr. Brierley indicated that external carriers are worn exclusively by tactical teams. In conversations with representatives of several major manufacturers, none are aware of any departments other than those in Canada purchasing external carriers for patrol officers. A sales representative for a major U.S. manufacturer, whose concealable body armour has been credited with over 700 saves, and who has a number of contracts with Canadian police departments explained, "We try to talk them out of it (external carriers) but how do you tell a client, 'you're nuts'. If we don't supply them, somebody else will."

One is left to wonder why Canadian police departments issue external carriers for patrol officers while United States departments do not.

A number of reasons have been put forward to rationalize the wearing of soft body armour in an external carrier. The one most often heard is comfort. It is alleged that wearing the carrier externally allows for increased airflow and ventilation. Officers also assert that they can move more freely. The belief is that



Body armour worn under a shirt helps to hide the fact that an officer is wearing life saving protection. External carriers can act as a visual stimulus that will help remind offenders that an officer's torso is protected.

if wearing soft body armour is made more comfortable then more officers will wear it.

On the surface this argument appears quite sound. The rebuttal, however, is quite simple - it is better to sweat than bleed. Canada enjoys one of the most temperate climates in the world. The idea that wearing concealable soft body armour is too hot has little credibility when officers are wearing concealable body armour in states such as Florida, Arizona, Texas and in countries like Jamaica.

Another issue relating to concealable body armour being too hot is the myth that soft body armour will fail if it gets wet, whether by perspiration or some other means. To date there have been no incidents of armour failure due to moisture degradation.

The major concern regarding the wearing of external carriers is they invite shot placement by the assailant. The vast majority of firearms assaults on police officers remain one shot events where the primary goal of the assailant is to escape. There are numerous examples of officers who were ambushed in such a manner and left for dead by their assailant. Many of these officers are alive today because the shot fired by their attacker was captured by the officer's concealed soft body armour. Had the officer been wearing an external carrier this would have provided the assailant with a visual cue to adjust his point of aim or fire multiple shots in order to accomplish his goal.

There are those who state that 'everyone'

knows police wear body armour therefore there is nothing to be gained by concealing it. It should be remembered that the assailant undergoes the same autonomic processes that the officer does. The subject may also experience the loss of fine and complex motor skills, perceptual narrowing, auditory exclusion and tachypsychia. The assailant may very well be aware, on a subconscious level, that the officer he has engaged may be wearing body armour but in a rapidly evolving, stress filled life and death encounter the assailant is not likely to act upon this knowledge. If the officer provides a visual stimulus that reminds the subject of the presence of body armour then shot placement may become a priority for the assailant.

External carriers worn by patrol officers provide a constant reminder to those engaged in criminal activities that police officers wear body armour over their upper torso. It becomes a factor for them to consider when formulating strategies to deal with police. We want the criminals, the public and the media to forget that we wear concealable body armour.

Some officers have pointed out that a significant number of police agencies in Europe wear external carriers. Of course many of these European officers are also equipped with submachine guns. One soft body armour sales representative advised the author that the equipment worn by some European police is not designed to protect the officer from a firearm assault but from bomb threats. It should be pointed out that many of these police agencies, until very recently, were in fact part of the military and to a large degree still equip themselves as such.

One other issue to be considered with the emergence of external carriers in Canada is that of public perception. Officers wearing external carriers bring to mind images of soldiers in flack jackets that may create anxiety in the general public by constantly implying that things must be worse than they thought. There is the additional concern that wearing an external carrier may in fact provoke an altercation because of its perceived confrontational appearance.

An external body armour carrier may also be a barrier to effective communication. The subject may be paying more attention to what officers are wearing rather than to what they are saying.

One advantage proposed by some is the notion that external carriers may provide more cover than concealable soft body armour. The potential problem lies in the fact that your body moves inside the external carrier. This may cause areas

intended to be covered by the soft body armour to now become exposed. Concealable body armour, worn in the prescribed manner, moves with the body and therefore maintains cover of the areas it was intended to protect.

Certainly police managers and unions should do everything reasonable to encourage full-time wear of body armour. If a police department and/or union truly has officer safety at heart they merely have to make the wearing of soft body armour mandatory. It is somewhat paradoxical that police managers discipline officers for not wearing a tie but take no action when officers work patrol without wearing their department issue vest. This is particularly perplexing when one considers the liability position that police departments are in. Police departments which supply their officers with body armour do so, presumably, for the same reason officers are supplied with sidearms; there is a belief that they might need it. Supervisors would not let an officer go on patrol without their sidearm but will allow them to do so without wearing concealable body armour. This practice would seem to open a department up to a tremendous vicarious liability.

One is left to wonder why Canadian police departments issue external carriers for patrol officers while United States departments do not.

This point is clearly illustrated by two recent lawsuits in California where the widows of two slain officers successfully argued, "You gave my husband a gun, a badge and vest. You would have never allowed him to go on duty without his gun or his badge. Why did you let him go out without his vest?" As Mr. Brierley stated, "You can't defend that."

Body armour wearability has always been a compromise between comfort and cover. Increasing cover of the torso area is a comforting concept but the trade off is too great. Greater cover is of little use when the manner in which it is provided merely directs the assailant around it and allows him to defeat it!

Fawcett is the Control Tactics Trainer for the Vancouver Police Department. He is a graduate of Simon Fraser University and past contributor to Blue Line Magazine. He is the provincial director for the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers and International Defensive Tactics and Research Foundation.



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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



Known Abductor



Date Last Seen
93-12-25

Name of Child: Chance Lee WACKERHAGEN		Sex: Male	
Date of Birth: 84-09-02	Race: White		
Height: Unknown	Weight: Unknown	Hair/Eyes: Blond	Blue

MISSING FROM Texas. Child is in the company of his father. Child has a dimple on right cheek. He has a thin build.

Lee Herman WACKERHAGEN (father) is presently 45 years old (53-09-19). He is male, white, 183 cm (6'0"), 105 Kg (230 lbs.) with blue eyes and blond hair. **Suspect is armed and dangerous**, and wanted for the murder of his live-in girlfriend. He is stocky build, wears glasses and may be wearing a mustache. Suspect is a cocaine user. He is known to dress in western style clothing. Known occupations: Trucker.

Home is where the hurt is

Some straight talk about abuse of the elderly

Home to an elderly person may be a house or apartment, a place shared with friends relatives, or a room or bed in an institution. All of these can be safe, happy places for a senior. But for many old people, home is also where the hurt is.

Thousands of elderly Canadians may be abused. The exact number of abused is difficult to determine. Many people do not recognize the signs of abuse and many professionals do not keep records on abuse cases. Fear or shame keeps many of the elderly from seeking or accepting help.

What is elder abuse?

Elder abuse is any action by a person in a position of trust - a friend, family member, neighbour or paid caregiver - which causes harm to a senior.

It can be physical violence. Pushing, shaking, hitting, sexually molesting or rough handling are examples of abuse. It can also involve the overmedication of a senior.

It can be psychological harm. Treating elderly people like children, bullying them, or calling them names are all forms of abuse.

It can be financial. A person in a position of legal trust may withhold money, force a senior to sell property or possessions or demand changes in a senior's will. The theft of money or possessions by an institutional worker is also abuse.

It can also result from neglect. Seniors who are denied adequate nutrition, medical attention, or who are left in unsafe or isolated places also suffer from abuse.

Who is abused?

Seniors who depend on others for physical and emotional support are at higher risk. Seniors on whom others depend for financial, physical and emotional support are also at risk.

Many mentally and physically competent elders are mistreated. Elder abuse occurs in all economic, social and cultural groups.

Who are the abusers?

For seniors living in a house, boarding home or apartment, abusers may be spouses, children, family members, friends, hired home-



makers, landlords or tenants.

People who abuse elderly persons may be:

- dependent on drugs or alcohol or have psychological problems
- dependent on the income or assistance of the abused
- middle aged or elderly themselves.

For seniors in nursing homes, homes for the aged or other institutions, abusers may be family members, visitors, other residents, nurses, doctors, orderlies or other staff.

What causes elder abuse?

There is no single cause of elder abuse. Many factors may lead to inadequate care and abuse of the elderly. Theories about elder abuse are changing as more research is done.

The following factors, in combination, may lead to abuse.

- There is a previous history of abuse in a family.

- The elderly or their caregivers have financial problems, inadequate housing or chronic health problems.
- The caregiver is unable to cope with caring for an older person in addition to working and raising children.
- The staff in an institution are overworked and underpaid.
- The staff in an institution are not trained to understand the special needs of the elderly.

How can you recognize abuse?

Elder abuse is a hidden problem and few people feel comfortable talking about it. In fact, abused seniors often refuse to report abuse, and when they do, they may be called demanding, confused or senile. You may not recognize the signs of physical or psychological abuse because they are also signs of other medical conditions.

Cuts, bruises, bites, burns, untreated bed sores or poor hygiene may be signs that abuse is occurring.

Psychological abuse is harder to detect. Symptoms may include withdrawal, depression, anxiety, fear of family members, friends or caregivers.

There may be financial abuse if seniors are denied food, clothing or other necessities which they can afford. Other signs are missing personal belongings; sudden changes in a senior's will or unusual withdrawals from a senior's bank account; documents drawn up for the elder's signature which the elder may not understand.

What can you do?

Elder abuse is a complex problem. An older person may require the assistance of a number of different people and agencies before deciding on what to do. You can help by phoning or visiting agencies to find out what services are available and then tell the senior about them.


Seniors have the right to refuse help when it is offered. They may be unwilling or unable to speak out against those who abuse them. In these situations, keep in touch with the senior. They may want help later on.

A friend, neighbour or caregiver may suspect that a senior is being abused but be reluctant to act without proof. It is not necessary to have proof of mistreatment before seeking help. Counsellors can try to resolve an abusive situation without laying blame.


Assault, sexual assault, theft, fraud, forgery, forcible confinement and refusing to provide necessities are crimes that should be reported to police.

In Ontario persons who suspect that a resident of a nursing home is being mistreated by a staff member, visitor or other resident, are required by law to report it to the Ministry of Health. All such reports remain confidential.

Where can you turn for help? Anyone involved in an abusive situation may obtain information, counselling or support from a doctor, member of the clergy, social worker, public health nurse, police officer or lawyer.



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Protocol for reporting suspected or bona fide cases of elder abuse

by *The Seniors Advisory Council for York Region*

The Police may be called at anytime by anyone. This includes caregivers, persons in a position of trust, family members, persons authorized, medical professionals and clergy, whenever they suspect or believe someone has been a victim of Elder Abuse.

Police will investigate suspected or actual Elder Abuse. Persons concerned may contact the Police Department nearest them and ask for information. They may speak to an Officer on duty or a Detective or Sergeant. A request can be made through a dispatcher to have an Officer attend an institution or residence.

A Person should report any of the following:

Physical Abuse: slaps, punches, hits, bites, kicks beatings, poisoning, choking and any other type of behaviour that could injure an elder.

Sexual Abuse: includes any unwanted sexual act, by threats, touches, etc.

Neglect: includes failing to provide the necessities of life, abandonment, withholding food, forcible confinement (i.e. to a bed, chair, closet,)

Financial Abuse: Fraud, extortion, forgery (i.e. family member forges signature on a pension cheque) theft (money, cheques, possessions)

Mental Abuse: Threatening, humiliating, insulting, frightening, counselling a person to commit suicide, intimidation and harassment.

Wrongful Use of Power of Attorney: Forcing a



person to sell, misuse of funds etc. includes the dishonest use of an elderly person's resources.

The Police May Assist in Many Ways:

- by laying charges and investigating
- by assisting in getting a victim medical assistance
- assisting with legal options and advice
- assisting in filing a peace bond
- assist with victims program and referrals in keeping the peace

by making police officers aware of elder abuse through in-service training and developing initiatives.

- by keeping statistics
- assisting in community awareness programs

Upon receiving a complaint of Elder Abuse an officer will investigate. If the officer believes that the elderly person is at risk, or has been abused he will gather evidence, assist the elderly person (comforting, advising protecting,) make an arrest where grounds exist, follow-up investigations, report, prepare legal documents for court, gather witnesses and statements, make referrals and perform numerous other tasks. Each case is unique and requires its own investigation.

The booklet "Elder Abuse The Hidden Crime" are available from the Ontario Advocacy Centre for the Elderly, Ph: 416 598-2656 Fax: 416 598-7924.

NEXT MONTH: Suggested Investigative Techniques.

Resource List for Edler Abuse Incidents

The following is a brief list of organizations that officers can use as a resource for further information on the subject of Elder Abuse. This is not an exhaustive list and interested officers are encouraged seek out local facilities. If there is no local facility for this type of service it would be a good initiative for the local police to start one. This list was supplied through the kind assistance of Judith Wahl L.L.B., of the Advocacy Centre for the Elderly in Toronto.

The Committee on Abuse and Neglect
St. John's, Newfoundland

Tel: 709 753-3095 Fax: 709 753-6718

Seniors Resource Centre

Gander, Newfoundland

Tel: 800 463-7878 Fax: 709 651-3556

PEI Association of Social Workers

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Tel: 902 368-5293

New Brunswick Medical Society

Fredericton, New Brunswick

Tel: 506 458-8860 Fax: 506 458-9853

Coalition on Domestic Violence

Moncton, New Brunswick

Tel: 506 857-5452 Fax: 506 857-5628

Advocacy Centre for the Elderly

Toronto, Ontario

Tel: 416 598-2656 Fax: 416 598-7924

Psychogeriatric Assessment Team

Portage La Prairie, Manitoba

Tel: 204 239-3133 Fax: 204 239-3148

Health Action Centre

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Tel: 204 947-1626

Elder Abuse Resource Centre

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Tel: 204 942-6235 Fax: 204 947-5178

Senior Women Against Abuse Collective

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Tel: 204 943-0381 Fax: 204 947-0787

Kerby Family Violence Initiative

Calgary, Alberta

Tel: 403 265-0661

B.C. Coalition to Eliminate Elder Abuse

New Westminster, British Columbia

Tel: 604 521-1235 Fax: 604 515-0201

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Study suggests ways to reduce nursing home aggression



A three-year study of aggression in B.C.'s long-term care facilities has found that an increase in Worker's Compensation Board injury claims over the past decade stems from an increasingly frail and confused population in these facilities, and the fact that staff are less willing to tolerate workplace aggression.

Prof. Neil Boyd of Simon Fraser University's school of criminology, who conducted the study with a research grant from the WCB, concludes that many care facilities were not designed to cope with elderly residents with serious physical and mental ailments, causing both residents and staff added frustrations and injuries.

Boyd and his research team worked with six long-term care facilities spread throughout B.C. Two years of incident reports were reviewed, while staff members were interviewed and completed questionnaires. Researchers also observed and recorded 120 hours worth of daily interactions between staff and residents. In addition, Boyd was given access to WCB claim data for 10 years, beginning in 1987.

Boyd found that care aides, among all levels of staff working in long-term care facilities, were the most common victims of violence such as grabbing, twisting, punching - or kicking. Care aides suffered 10 times the amount of aggression experienced by nurses or administrators and Boyd believes they should be the "focus" of any attempts to improve the problem.

The research also revealed that few cases of

violence are random. About 80 per cent of incidents occur when care aides or nurses are attempting to help residents get dressed, use the toilet, get in or out of bed or bathe. Acts of aggression are normally restricted to less than 10 per cent of residents, with males three times more likely than females to be aggressive. Even with advanced dementias, men are much more likely than women to aggress, Boyd notes.

Pat Wolczuk, WCB's acting vice-president of prevention, notes that the findings of the study illustrate the important role research can play in helping to identify workplace hazards. "Preventing occupational injuries and disease and effective rehabilitation for injured workers are the WCB's top priorities," says Wolczuk.

"The knowledge gained through WCB-funded research, such as this study, is vital to our understanding of the causes and factors contributing to occupational injury and disease. By working together with researchers, industry and academic institutes to identify workplace hazards, solutions can be found to minimize or control those risks."

Boyd's recommendations include:

- a number of pilot projects to determine what mix of increased staffing levels, improved and standardized education programs for care aides and increased social interaction for residents can reduce the incidence of violence.
- standardized education program for all care aides in B.C.
- gradual improvements to the design of long-

term care facilities through renovation or new construction to better meet the needs of both staff and elderly residents suffering from physical and often mental impairment.

- systems to ensure that staff speak the language of residents, that the quality and availability of records about incoming elderly residents be improved and that individual facilities develop better procedures to cope with aggressive residents.

"The next step is to implement change and to simultaneously evaluate the impact of change: long term care facilities could be much more pleasant environments for staff and for residents - more like a home than an institution. The challenge of the next decade will be to accomplish this transformation," Boyd concludes.

For more information contact: Prof. Neil Boyd, 604 291-3324 Karen Zukas, manager, public affairs, prevention division, WCB, (604) 276-5159.

Don't forget to look for medical ID



It's late. You have the cruiser parked in the darkness when you notice a car that has just gone by is weaving on the road.

You flip on your lights and pull the motorist over. When the suspect rolls down the window you notice he seems to be acting rather odd. Is he drunk? Perhaps high?

A quick look at the suspect's wrists and neck may eliminate both possibilities and give you insight into the problem.

Most people with medical problems wear ID emblems on their wrists or on pendants worn on the neck. These metal ID tags reveal at a glance, the possibility that a suspect's behaviour may be influenced by a wide variety of medical conditions.

A diabetic, for example, may appear to be drunk but could really be suffering from hypoglycemia, a drop in blood sugar that causes victims to become disoriented.

For the past 42 years, Medic Alert, a non-profit membership organization, has been providing people with emergency medical identification tags backed by a 24-hour hotline. During the same period, they've also provided law enforcement agencies with training materials that illustrate the utility of the Medic Alert emblem and how it can be used to identify medical problems before they're mistaken for something dangerous or illegal.

To receive a free Medic Alert training kit for your department or agency, contact Heana Ciurea at 1-800-668-1507 ext. 237.

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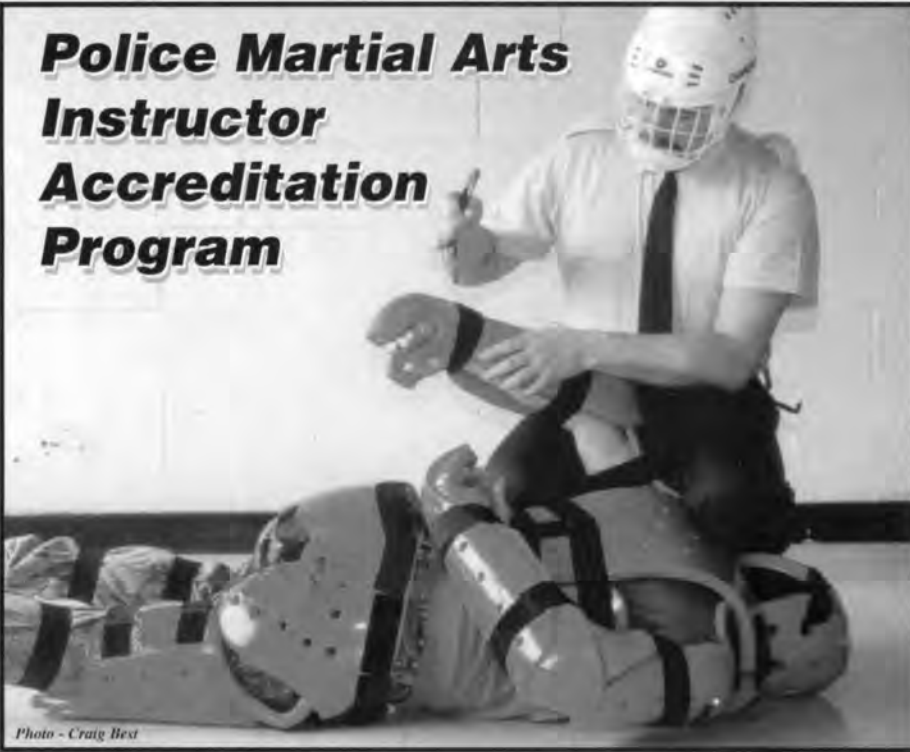


Photo - Craig Best

What is a Police Martial Art?

A "Police Martial Art" is a system of martial arts based methods intended to be used by: A person with lawful authority and justification to use force to arrest and restrain another person; a person who has a lawful obligation to "cause the peace to be kept".

Police Martial Arts Association International

The Police Martial Arts Association International was founded in 1993. It is the first and largest international police martial arts organization. The association serves as a resource network for law enforcement and martial arts participants from 34 nations.

The Goal "One Purpose - One Standard"

The goal of the Police Martial Arts Instructor Accreditation Program is to introduce:

- 1) International Code of Conduct Ethics
- 2) International Rules of Protocol
- 3) International Application Safety Boundaries
- 4) International Accreditation System

Program Development

The Police Martial Arts Instructor Accreditation program was developed following a five year study involving; instructional practices, training material, use-of-force policies, instructor qualification standards, academic resources, public and private training centres and case studies.

"ORDO-JUSTE"

The Latin phrase "Ordo-Juste" is the ethical code of conduct for all Accredited Police Martial Arts Instructors. The phrase stands for "ORDER-JUSTLY". "Ordo-Juste" is the guiding philosophy of the Police Martial Arts

Instructor Accreditation Program.

Who should judge what meets the standard of "ORDO-JUSTE"? Who should judge what best meets the standard of Order-Justly? We feel that the community should decide. There should be no arrest method which could not be witnessed by the community.

The Accreditation Process

- 1) All participants begin at the same point regardless of previous qualifications or experience.
- 2) Presentation review by a three member local community panel.
- 3) Presentation review, video tape or photographic documentation.
- 4) Review by a three member alternating panel of international experts.
- 5) Process integrity review by independent evaluators.
- 6) Commission of appeals (in the event of inconsistency).
- 7) Participant advised of completion results.
- 8) Accreditation registered and granted to qualifying participants.
- 9) Renewal of accreditation required every five years.

Further information may be obtained from the Police Martial Arts Association International or by visiting the website at www.policemartialarts.com.

Contact Information: Doug Devlin & Foster MacLeod, Presidency Council Police Martial Arts Association International P.O. Box 7303, Riverview, New Brunswick, Canada. E1B 4T9.

Email: accreditation@policemartialarts.com
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Law Enforcement Torch Run Special Olympics
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SURVEILLANCE



Techniques of foot surveillance

by Hal Cunningham
Surveillance Consultants
(Associate Member Of The Council Of Private
Investigators - Ontario)

When foot surveillance is properly executed it tends to separate the average from the exceptional operative.

With foot surveillance, lost is the false sense of security that a motor vehicle tends to give. It takes the competent operative to show the confidence to maintain observations without detection under these unusual conditions. The techniques of foot surveillance are more important than vehicle surveillance and are essential and must be mastered.

Primarily, eye contact must never be made with the target. I've passed the target perhaps five or six times during a day and because I've acted and dressed properly and avoided eye contact, detection was never made. With the proper confidence in your ability, you would be surprised how many times during a shift that you can get close to your target.

Teams are suggested over single person foot surveillance as the number of times you can get close to the target depends on your manpower. Judge the occasions that you follow the target into restaurant, offices or buildings. If you feel that observations inside do not meet your objective and you can ensure his/her exit will be covered securely, do not over expose yourself unnecessarily. If nothing is to be gained, then cover the exit(s) and his vehicle.

An old rule, if you have the personnel, is to also cover the vehicle when the target is still in its immediate area. This is a nice insurance policy if he exits another door and goes directly to the vehicle.

Observations of the target on foot should always be made from the opposite side of the street. This will allow a wider angle to view his movements and better ability to observe which door he has entered. This angle view will permit an unobstructed view from pedestrian traffic. If the target makes a U-turn or looks over his shoulder, he will observe everyone else but you.

Ensure that you watch from a reasonable distance behind the target, depending on the area he is walking in. You must be able to follow into an office building and elevator but not too close should he decide to cross the street. As soon as he enters a building, if it can be executed safely, you will have to run quickly to close the distance. Never let the target see you running. All unusual movements, either on foot or driving, must never be done in the view of the target.

While you are making observations from the opposite side of the street, other team members will be positioned back of your location, usually out of the target's view. They will only act as your relief if you have been with him too long or require a change. If he goes into a building you can request the next closest operative to follow him inside. You then will fall back or return to your vehicle for vehicle support.

Should the target decide to cross the street, you should also cross the street shortly after his movement and resume observations from the opposite side of the street. Excellent observations can be made by entering a store across from the target and standing at least six to ten feet back from the window. Using the same principal as the tinted windows on your vehicle, detection is usually improbable, due to the re-

flexion of light on the exterior of the glass. Consider photographs or video from this location. The store employees might require some explanation for your actions if you are taping or taking photos. If this is a sensitive area that might be close to the target's home or business, then discreet observations should be made.

Any trained operative should be able to fake browsing in a store and making observations at the same time without drawing attention to him or herself. Observations in shopping malls and businesses usually are similar. Pretend to be just another shopper, also there to view the items in stock. Don't be shy about it, you are playing a part if it requires you to load your arms or a shopping cart with stock items then do so to ensure you are blending in with others. These items can always be discarded quickly, prior to the cashier, as the target leaves the store. Try to imitate the actions of an experienced store security investigator and make observations while acting like one of the customers.

One of my colleagues followed a wallet thief into a grocery store where the suspect was about to steal ladies' wallets from their carts. The operative entered the store, assessed the action required and identified himself to a young stock boy. I was pushing a half loaded cart trying to blend in when I saw my partner wearing the white jacket from the stock boy and was totally re-arranging the shelf stock. He was able to follow the target anywhere he went. I left the observations to my partner as he blended in totally anywhere in the store.

If the target makes a sudden U-turn towards you, do not jump for cover. Most often the best action is to look at something off to the side and continue on by him unnoticed. Any other action can seem too sudden and attract attention to yourself. A lot of shoppers tend to make sudden unexpected turns. The primary thing for a foot surveillance to do is relax! Over-hyper agents on foot tend to attract attention to themselves while no one can pick out the target because he is behaving in a sane manner. Take a deep breath and do not commit to too much movement. Park yourself and observe everything rather than look like the little duck in the shooting gallery.

A formal training program of these techniques will ensure the agent is prepared for this mission. Practice proper foot techniques and with the confidence afforded by the practice you will enjoy the experience.

Next article: Techniques Of Vehicle Surveillance

Hal Cunningham has been declared an expert in surveillance by the courts and has started an instructional techniques course on the subject. For further information contact him at 416 716-3107.

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The police leadership forum

by Jon Schmidt



Members of The Police Leadership Forum believe that leaders are found throughout police organizations. In policing, not all leaders hold the position of Chief. Some hold positions of lower rank while others have never been promoted. In policing, leadership is often not a choice, it is a requirement of the job. Police officers and members of police organizations need to share their ideas and experiences so we can learn from each other. That is where the Police Leadership Forum comes in. The Forum has a national focus and is dedicated to the promotion of police leadership and professionalism.

The Police Leadership Forum has already been federally incorporated as a charitable, not-for-profit, organization, complete with a strategic plan, an operational plan, a provisional board of directors, and a full set of bylaws.

What does the Forum have to offer?

The Forum has identified many different activities.

Conferences - A National conference was held in Toronto in October 1996, a second was held in Sydney, Nova Scotia, in November 1997, and another was organized in Vancouver, British Columbia in April of 1998. The 1999 conference is currently being planned and will be held in Windsor, Ontario. Regional and local events are also being sponsored by the Forum. **The Mezzanine** - The Forum, in partnership with the Canadian Police College, publishes a newsletter about ten times a year and mails it to members across the country. Articles are police related but there is an emphasis on leadership issues. Several issues have already been published and authors range from the rank of constable to the rank of chief. Copies of *The Mezzanine* can be found on the Canadian Police College Web-Site.

Articles - The Forum also publishes articles or *Occasional Papers*, written on topics that affect leadership in policing. One such article was on ethics and was written by Edwin J. Delattre. Delattre is dean and professor of philosophy in the College of Arts and Sciences at Boston University. He is the author of *Education and the Public Trust: The Imperative for Common Purposes and Character and Cops: Ethics in Policing*. He is a frequent lecturer on ethics at the FBI Academy in Quantico. Occasional papers are sent to all members of the Forum when they are published.

Additional activities - Additional activities that are planned for future release include an independent presence on the internet, a Police Leadership Award, a Travelling Fellowship Grant for members researching police related activities, and the availability of research articles.

As a new organization, the Forum does not intend to duplicate the efforts of other organizations but rather to work in co-operation with them in pursuit of excellence in leadership and in sharing information. Existing local, regional, and national associations will be significant

partners in the promotion and development of leadership initiatives in policing.

How did this start?

The idea for the Forum evolved from an identified need. Of all the challenges facing police today, one of the biggest is the need for good leaders; that is the need for good leaders that represent all ranks and all aspects of policing, including uniform and civilian positions.

With this need in mind, representatives of five police organizations formed a partnership in early 1996 and decided to organize a meeting where police of all ranks and positions could learn more about leadership. This turned into *Leadership '96*, Canada's first national police leadership conference. It was held in Toronto in October 1996. The theme of the conference was "*Leadership: An Activity, Not a Position*". Delegates and presenters represented constables, civilian members, supervisors, senior officers and command officers in police organizations.

Approximately 400 registered for *Leadership '96*. It was a huge success and participants said they wanted the momentum to continue. Many indicated an eagerness to contribute further, in some way, towards advancing police professionalism. This eagerness has led to *Leadership '97*, *Leadership '98*, and the planning of *Leadership '99*. Encouraged by this feedback and recognizing the need, members of the *Leadership '96* Organizing Committee decided to establish *The Police Leadership Forum*.

The Police Leadership Forum invites in-

dividuals and organizations interested in promoting police leadership and professionalism to share in its future. The cost of an individual membership is only \$50 a year. We believe our strength will be in the quality of our members. Our motto remains: "*Leadership: An Activity, Not a Position*".

Five principles:

The Police Leadership Forum welcomes members who will defend the following five principles:

1. To live by the highest ethical standards.
2. To safeguard democratic rights and freedoms, while acknowledging the responsibilities of all members of society.
3. To create and maintain learning environments in police organizations.
4. To enhance career development and the performance of police leaders through superior management practices and continuous learning opportunities.
5. To promote cross-training and benchmarking with other professionals and organizations who also demonstrate a strong focus on service.

These are the values that members of the Forum stand for and they guide the organization in all its activities.

For a membership application, please mail or fax:
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Cellular phones move to PCS!

by Tom Rataj

Many of us probably remember the classic marketing battle between Sony and JVC, with their BETA and VHS videocassette tape formats respectively. Essentially they were the same products although each had several advantages over the other. Sony chose the high-ground and set rigid licensing standards for other electronics companies wishing to use BETA technology, while JVC chose market penetration as their target, eventually winning the world-wide battle for the video tape standard.

Much the same battle is shaping up in the transition from analogue cellular telephone technology to the newer, technically superior all-digital Personal Communications Services (PCS) cellular phones. Sorting through all the technical issues and deciding on the right service with the right company, can be a major chore.

While all PCS technology provides superior voice quality and privacy, the three competing technologies provide varying degrees of quality, and a wide range of features and services bundled in a selection of competitively priced packages.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

The primary difference between existing cellular telephone service and the new PCS technology is the fact that PCS is all-digital. Digital technology provides far superior voice quality, significant improvements in privacy, and the ability to support numerous new features.

Existing cellular service introduced in Canada in the early 1980's uses analogue radio technology to transmit and receive telephone conversations. In essence, analogue technology consists of sending and receiving a live representation of a caller's voice using radio waves. PCS on the other hand, converts a caller's voice to a digital image consisting of the same binary code (ones and zeros) as computers use. So instead of relying on the quality of the radio signal to provide sound quality, PCS technology requires only that the radio signal is good enough to successfully transmit all the digital information in each direction.

In analogue cellular service, poor radio signal strength rapidly deteriorates the sound quality at both ends, often resulting in dropped calls. PCS phones used under the exact same conditions suffer some degradation in overall quality, although the nature of digital technol-

ogy, coupled with error correction software generally ensures an uninterrupted connection.

This analogue/digital difference is essentially the same concept as the difference between records and compact discs. While records provide decent sound reproduction, they are sensitive to a wide variety of variables, including overall cleanliness and condition of the record, condition of the needle and static electricity. Compact discs on the other hand are far superior because there is no direct contact with the pickup device (a laser) and the disc itself. The condition of the disc plays a much smaller role in the overall output quality because the pickup laser need only successfully read the digital information off the disc to provide quality sound reproduction.

In addition to the sound and transmission quality issues between analogue and digital comes the privacy issue. Anyone using a basic radio scanner capable of scanning cellular frequencies can eavesdrop on what would ordinarily be a private conversation. Digital on the other hand, while not totally immune to eavesdropping, provides by its very nature significant increases in privacy. Mobility Canada advertises that their system uses a digital encoding system that has 4.4 trillion codes that are changed repeatedly during a transmission. Very expensive digital radio scanning equipment would be required to listen in on any conversation over a PCS phone.

The overwhelming advantages of digital over cellular essential makes the buying decision easy. If you don't have a portable phone today, PCS is the only direction to head. If you have existing analogue cellular service and want to replace an ageing oversized phone, again PCS is the only way to go. Not only are the PCS phones generally smaller and lighter, digital technology requires less power, resulting in increased standby and talk times. There are also a number of incentives offered to encourage customers to make the switch.

CHOICES, CHOICES

The two traditional cellular telephone companies in Canada, Mobility Canada (formerly known as Bell Mobility) and Cantel AT&T, are among four vendors licensed by Industry Canada to provide PCS phone services across the country. The two new kids on the block are Microcell of Montreal with their cleverly marketed FIDO service, and Clearnet Communications of Scarborough, with their flower power inspired Clearnet-PCS service.

Before getting into the Beta/VHS technology issue, the primary differences separating the four vendors is coverage range. Cantel AT&T appears to have the upper hand in this area, having greater cross-country coverage than any of the competition. Mobility Canada is a close second, while FIDO and Clearnet-PCS are currently limited to major centres across the country.

Overall investment in equipment and coverage areas runs into the billions of dollars, with all four competitors investing heavily in adding new cells, and advertising heavily to woo potential new customers and migrating existing customers from away from analogue cellular to PCS.

Before buying into PCS service you have to decide where and when you are going to use your phone, and which of the four vendors provides the best coverage for your needs. If for example you travel frequently, you must first determine which vendor provides service in the areas where you frequently go, and what kind of roaming arrangements are in place if you leave your home coverage area.

Fortunately most PCS phones currently on the market are dual-mode phones, meaning that they normally work on the digital PCS frequencies, but are also able to fall-back to analogue cellular if digital service is not available. Since analogue cellular service is widely available in Canada, dual mode phones eliminate part of this coverage decision. Dropping back to



analogue service though, means that most of the advanced features of PCS phones (like paging and text messaging) will not be available. Clearly if you rely on these features, then coverage becomes more of an issue.

Added into this whole mix are also the differences in PCS technology. There are essentially three different PCS technologies in use in Canada. The same three are also widely in use in the United States, while much of the rest of the world pretty well uses only one of these three technologies. Choosing the right vendor then may also become an issue if you will be relying on the advanced PCS features when travelling in the USA or Europe.

TECHNOLOGY

Choosing between the four vendors becomes more complicated when you get into the BETA/VHS technology comparison issue. Mobility Canada and Clearnet both use Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) technology, while Cantel AT&T uses Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) technology, and FIDO uses Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) technology.

Each of these technologies has advantages and disadvantages when you start comparing them. CDMA is the newest technology and appears to have the upper hand in overall voice quality. TDMA is the most-mature PCS technology in North America, while GSM is the standard for PCS phones in over 100 countries, covering most of Europe and Asia.

Each of these technologies essentially uses a different implementation of the same basic technology. Much of it has to do with how many more users can be active on the network at any given time. CDMA is the leader, with six times more users active on the network than a similar analogue cellular network, while GSM and TDMA allow three and five times more users respectively.

Like the BETA/VHS battle, each vendor of course has a vested interest in promoting their system and the merits of their technology over the others. Despite this, PCS technology, regardless of the particular iteration, will always be superior to analogue cellular. Which iteration of PCS to choose also influences the choice of portable phones you can use. Value added features and services, as well as pricing will further complicate the whole issue.

THE PHONES

The choice of phones is overwhelming. Each vendor has a choice of phones, although not all phone manufacturers make phones for each version of PCS. In the analogue cellular world, Mobility Canada and Cantel AT&T both offered a variety of phones from Motorola, Nokia and a variety of other manufacturers.

For the North American market, Motorola and Ericsson manufacture TDMA phones, Nokia manufactures GSM phones, while newcomer Qualcomm manufactures CDMA phones available at Mobility Canada and Clearnet-PCS.

There are a wide variety of phones, with an almost endless selection of features and a range of prices. Keeping up with the onslaught

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on new phones being brought to market is difficult at best. Despite the variety of phones and the choices of features on each, they essentially all provide the same basic types of features with individual variations. Some phones have more "cool" and "got-to-have-it" appeal than others do, which dependant on the buyer will influence the choice of service vendors.

Stand-by time and total talk-time are probably the most important features to look for. Battery technology has some influence on this, although most of the PCS phones use lithium-ion batteries, which are far superior to older NiCad technology. The lower power requirements of PCS phones also help solve some of the battery-life problems.

ADDED SERVICES

All the usual telephone services are also available on PCS phones. Call waiting, forwarding and display, as well as conference calling and detailed billing are available, as are new features such as paging and text messaging. Dependent on the phone model chosen and the PCS vendor, Internet e-mail and WWW browsing are also available for those in need of these features.

Various bonuses and incentives are also offered, such as Air Miles points, free local incoming phone to phone calling, per-second billing, no activation fees, and free local calling on your birthday.

Aggressive pricing packages also make PCS cheaper to use than analogue cellular service in a variety of situations.

Free 9-1-1 emergency calling, as well as a number of toll free service numbers are also provided. In Toronto, dialling *(Star)MTP gives direct toll-free access to the main Toronto Police Service switchboard, through which calls can be routed at the touch of a button.

IMPRESSIONS

Having been nothing more than an occasional analogue cellular phone user over the past 10 years or so, I was always disappointed with the frequently poor quality of the transmissions, the cross-talk from other callers, dropped calls, and various other maladies.

Mobility Canada in Toronto was kind enough to provide a Qualcomm 2700 dual mode phone for an extensive field test. Not only is the phone itself a pleasure to look at and use, but also the phone service was near landline in quality. The occasional radio frequency gremlin crept into conversations every now and then, but at a far lower rate than anything I had ever experienced with the variety of analogue cellular phones I had used over the years.

The Qualcomm phone is an extensively customisable phone with a feature-rich menu-driven programming screen. Using an interestingly designed wheel on the left side of the phone, the phone's features are accessed by combinations of turning the wheel and/or pressing in on the wheel to activate features or change settings.

Bouncing around the inside of a police car for several weeks showed the value of this technology in the police environment. Calling the

station "off-the-air" to access information not available on the old MDT proved to be a valuable investigative tool. Ready access to the phone also helped provide live feedback to complainants while en-route to calls, during investigations on the street, and to call home to say good-night to my kids while working the evening shift.

As a community relations tool I found it great. On almost every occasion where I called complainants prior to attending calls, or after attending to calls where they wished to remain unseen by the suspects, I got comments thanking me for calling, responding so quickly, or to provide more information than originally obtained by the call-taker.

On several occasions the phone also provided some tactical advantage while en-route to calls where extra safety precautions became necessary. In those cases, the preliminary investigation could be conducted quickly and safely from around the corner or down the street, without the need for a third party (the dispatcher) to act as a go-between. This is of course not meant to diminish in any way the fine work done by our dispatchers, but like the old game of password, the more often information is passed between people the more it gets changed.

COSTS

As mentioned earlier, PCS phone service is aggressively priced to attract new customers. Dependant on the vendor, PCS service starts at about \$20.00 per month, and includes many standard features like voice mail. This price point generally provides 100 minutes of included talk time, with additional minutes ranging from 10 cents per minute on evenings and weekends and 15 to 25 cents at other times. Enhanced features like text and fax messaging, paging, 3-way calling, and others are available for a variety of fees dependant on vendor and type of initial service agreement.

Some service plans include the phone in the price while various enhanced phones cost extra. Contracts vary from "pay-as-you-go", to monthly and annually, with several vendors offering 30-day money back guarantees.

Annual licensing fees (usually \$48 to the Canadian government), system access charges and connections charges also vary between vendors, resulting in a variety of complicated decisions for the buyer. The old "buyer-beware" adage certainly holds true.

Hopefully this article has provided some useful information for anyone considering the move to the world of mobile telephony.

For more information about specific products and services contact your local vendor. The PCS market is too dynamic to provide specific pricing and equipment information.

For additional information contact:
 Mobility Canada - www.mobility.com or 1-800-667-0123
 Cantel AT&T - www.cantel.com
 Clearnet PCS - www.clearnet.com or 1-888-253-2763
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New training videos focus on multi-agency abuse investigations

A Multi-Disciplinary Approach to Identifying and Reporting Physical and Sexual Abuse is the subject of two new videos available from Canada Law Book.

The videos, entitled *Physical Abuse* and *Sexual Abuse*, are specifically targeted as a professional development resource for, child care workers, police officers, probation officers, social workers, school principals, teachers, emergency shelter staff, and hospital staff.

The videos feature Dr. Marcellina Mian, the Director of Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect program (SCAN), at the Toronto Hospital For Sick Children.

The two video presentations are narrated by Ann Medina, a respected Canadian broadcast journalist and producer. Created specifically for professionals involved with the welfare of children and produced by professional film makers, the videos are brought to you by Canada Law Book.

Featuring child abuse experts and experienced professionals, the viewer will acquire invaluable insight into the complexities of identifying and reporting child abuse. In this production the viewer will also find out how working together, through a multi-disciplinary approach, they can help protect children against child abuse.



In addition to Dr. Mian the videos include the experience of some of Canada's foremost professionals in the areas of physical and sexual abuse. Allison Burnet is a Family Advocate for the Ministry of the Attorney General in British Columbia. Dr. James Cairns is the Deputy Chief Coroner for Ontario and has gained extensive knowledge in the subject of sexual and physical abuse in numerous homicide situations. Anna Maleszyk is an Assistant Crown Attorney for Ontario who has prosecuted abuse cases for many years. The police perspective of these videos is presented by Detective Cindy Favreau. She is the VICLAS Coordinator for the Sexual Assault/Child Abuse

Division of the Peel Regional Police.

These compelling new videos reveal the secrets to a cooperative cross-discipline approach to identifying and reporting child abuse. The Multi-Disciplinary Approach allows different disciplines to play a part in the investigation and subsequent protection proceedings by combining each profession's unique role and expertise in an easy to apply and results oriented fashion.

By adopting the multi-disciplinary approach presented by these videos and its proven strategy of working towards the best interests of children, professionals from various fields will learn how to best represent their role. With the best interests of children as each discipline's ultimate objective, consultation and cooperation within a multi-disciplinary framework ensures that abuse is identified and reported quickly. As a result of avoiding unnecessary duplication of intervention and protection proceedings, a child's exposure to systemic abuse is limited.

In these videos the viewer will learn what constitutes child abuse.

The *Sexual Abuse* video includes:

- What factors constitute "Sexual Interference"
- What situations determine "invitation to sexual touching"
- How to determine "sexual exploitation"

The *Physical Abuse* video includes:

- Knowing when striking a child is considered "excessive force"
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- Fractures
- Lashing
- Burning
- Smothering

SEXUAL ABUSE including:

- Internal and External Genital Trauma
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Aggressive or withdrawn behaviour
- Sexually explicit behaviour
- Non-specific genital injury

Even the most competent investigator will benefit from these videos.

Both videos sell for \$195 (taxes and shipping are extra of course) and Canada Law Book has a 5-Day Free Trial program that will certainly be of interest to many. There is also a discount for volume purchases. For further information call 1-800-731-4000.



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The new face of military policing

By Blair McQuillan



Imagine you're a police officer with Military Police Investigations Services wrapping up a case on a suspect.

Your entire investigation has been conducted by the book. You have all the evidence you need, plus witnesses and you're ready to lay charges under the National Defence Act.

You take your neatly packaged file to the commanding officer, place it on his or her desk and explain that your case is air-tight. Your superior flips through a few of the pages in your tidy portfolio, thanks you for your service and proceeds to toss the file into the trash as you make your way out the door.

But such case scenarios may soon be a thing of the past thanks to a report by a special advisory group on military justice and police investigation services. The report, commissioned by the federal government and filed in March 1997, cited "a developing sense of malaise with regard to Canada's military establishment" as a reason for much needed changes in areas such as military justice, police training, accountability and enforcement of the law.

"The basic recommendation was that the investigation capability be separated from the chain of command," explained Capt. Alain Bissonnette, a military spokesman. "The original structure hasn't changed that much."

This is true. Military Police (MP's) are still free to carry out regular policing duties, like conducting patrols, investigating cases, apprehending law breakers and bringing them to justice. However, there have been some Major changes in the military over the past year.

The reason for the changes stem from MP's duty to follow the chain of command. MP's usually had no trouble busting officers of a lower rank, whether it be for Criminal Code or military violations, but difficulties sometimes cropped up when the case involved a senior officer (major and above).

MPs couldn't be expected to bring senior officers to justice because they were investigating cases where the suspects had direct authority over them. Just imagine the problems that would arise if an officer on a civilian police force investigated a superintendent staff sergeant in his own department for impaired driving, fraud or murder.

And as if conducting a criminal investigation involving a senior officer wasn't enough, MPs then had to faced their base commander.

"If an MP at a base decided to charge an individual they'd have to go to a commander and say, 'Here's the report, lay charges,'" Bissonnette said. "The commander could say no."

The reasons for such a refusal are obvious. Even if the case didn't involve a senior officer, the base commander may be inclined to keep a lid on a sensational case like a fraud, theft or professional misconduct. Why would someone want to draw publicity to a crime that occurred on a base they were supposed to be in charge of?

However, those days are over. If an MP



comes across a major case, or one that involves a senior officer, it can be forwarded to the National Investigation Service (NIS).

The NIS, launched in September 1997, is an independent unit that is free of the chain of command and tasked with the responsibility of investigating the military's most serious and sensitive cases.

"Now, serious and sensitive cases are under the umbrella of the National Investigation Service," Bissonnette said. "When we talk about serious (cases) it could be a fraud over a certain amount of money, sexual assault, aggravated assault or suicide. The sensitive aspect is when either the complainant, victim or subject is of a senior rank."

Because the NIS doesn't have to answer to the regular chain of command, Bissonnette says its officers are free to lay charges whenever they deem it's necessary to do so.

"If we find that we have enough evidence we consult with a lawyer and lay charges," he said. "It forces the (commanding officers) to take action by either cancelling the charges, calling a summary trial, or court martial. They don't have a choice."

Legislation awaiting approval from the senate has a provision that would take away a commanding officer's power to quash charges before they are brought before the judicial system.

There are currently 110 people assigned to the NIS across Canada, Bissonnette said. Of those about 100 are investigators who work in teams. Their caseloads can vary from two to 10 investigations at a time.

NIS officers answer to the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal, another position created as a result of the advisory group's report, which also made recommendations into areas such as military justice, police training and accountability.

Prior to the establishment of the National Investigation Service, the military police were managed by the Director General of Security and Military Police. While the DG SAMP didn't have any authority over Canadian MPs, he or she directed them on how to carry out police activities through policies and directives.

Once the NIS was formed, the DG SAMP became known as the Canadian Forces Prov-



ost Marshal and was given added responsibility. Col. Patricia Samson now also commands the NIS.

"All of the NIS detachments report to her," Bissonnette said. "She is the one tasking them to do investigations. She doesn't consult with anybody."

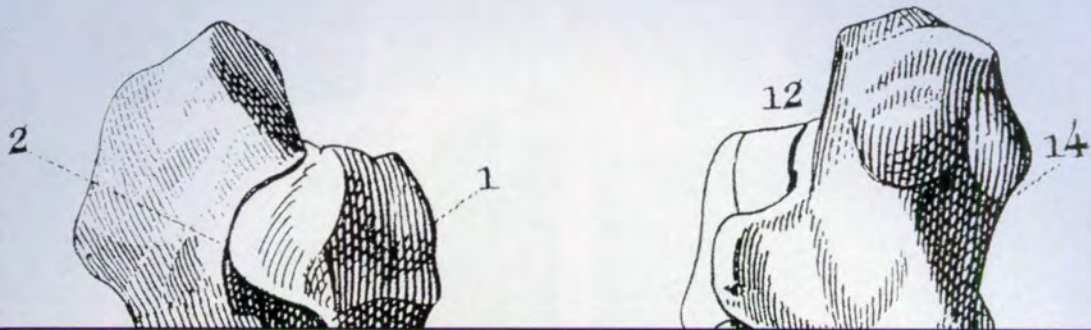
But nobody is out of reach under the military's new system, not even those who uphold the law. Any military personnel can now file complaints with a newly formed commission against MPs and NIS investigators who fail to perform their duties and the MP can complain to the commission if they believe someone has interfered with their investigation.

The complaints commission, like many of the changes made as a result of the report, are in effect but still must be officially introduced into legislation under the National Defence Act. The new legislation, also known as Bill C-25, has been put on hold while the senate breaks for the summer.

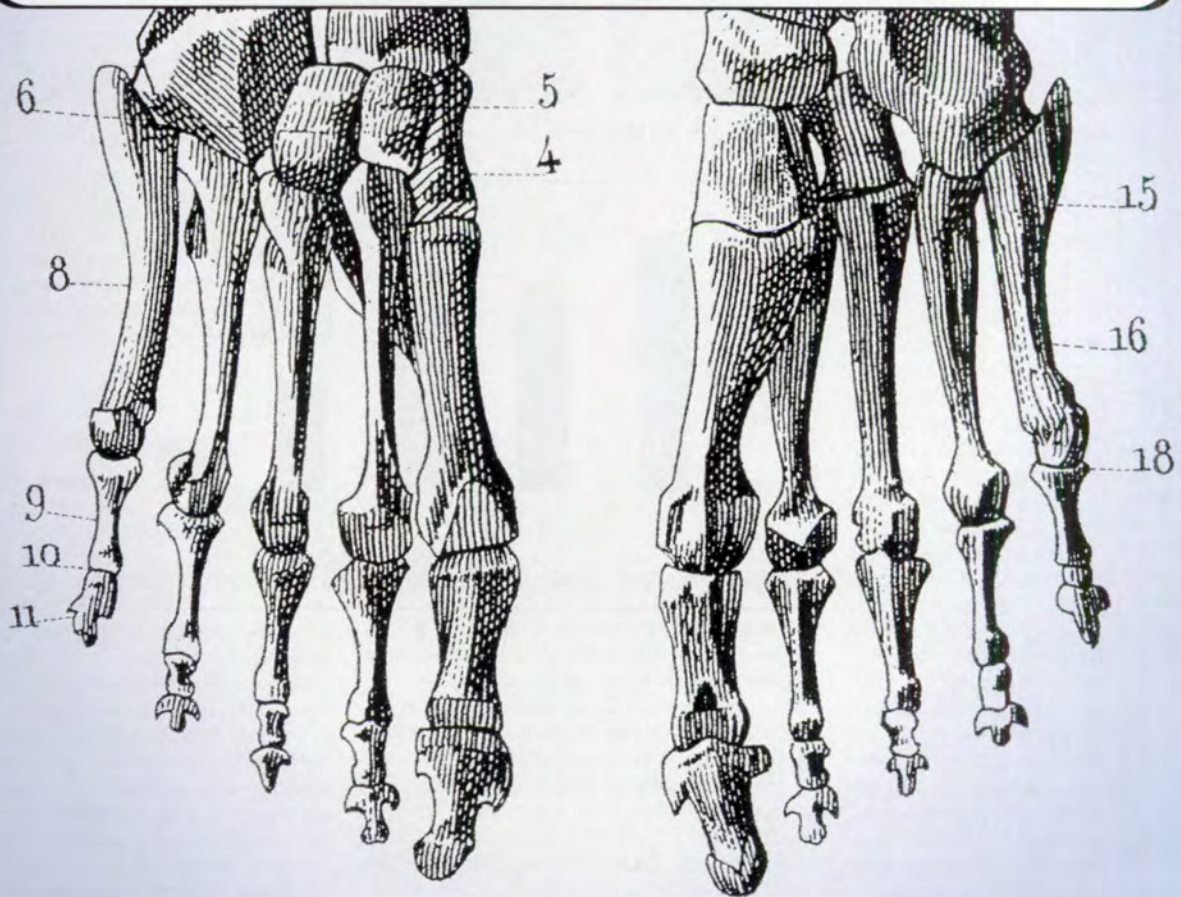
In the meantime, the military has established an interim complaint policy until the act is passed, Bissonnette said. Once Bill C-25 receives consent, complaints will be handled by the Military Police Complaints Commission.

While all of the changes have come quickly and even through some aren't yet etched into Canadian law, Bissonnette says they all have one common factor that will help improve the military's image and re-establish faith in their policing practices.

"Obviously, it's the independence," he said.



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Red Light Camera reduces violations dramatically



A Red Light Crash at an intersection in Fairfax, Virginia (Note: the Red Light has been on for 35.7 seconds and the car was travelling at 70 mph).



Traffic sign in Strathcona County notifying motorists that red light violations are photo enforced.



Red Light Camera

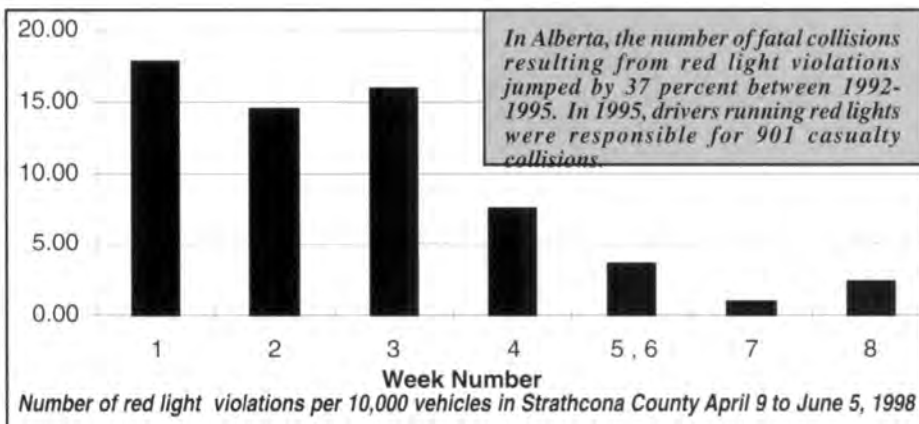
Since a Red Light Camera was installed at a busy intersection in Sherwood Park, Alberta, fewer drivers are running red lights.

On April 5th, 1998 Strathcona County, east of Edmonton, installed the first Red Light Camera in Alberta. The camera photographs westbound vehicles that run red lights at the intersection of Ordze and Wye Road in Sherwood Park.

A red light camera system consists of two parts. There is the portable enforcement unit that can be used at multiple intersections, which contains a computer, camera, flash and digital loop signal processor. The stationary part of the system includes a pole upon which a housing units sits, and wiring and detection loops that are permanently embedded in the roadway.

The system continuously monitors traffic signals and after the light turns red, the camera is triggered by any vehicle passing over the sensors after a specified time period while exceeding a predetermined threshold speed.

In early April, traffic was monitored electronically at the Ordze and Wye intersection to provide baseline information. The findings confirmed there was a problem. During the first 48 hours of testing, the camera detected 113 red light infractions. During the first hour monitored on a weekday morning, the camera recorded 25 infractions. This rate - almost one red light runner every two minutes - is six times the rate recorded in American cities where red light cameras are currently in use.



In Alberta, the number of fatal collisions resulting from red light violations jumped by 37 percent between 1992-1995. In 1995, drivers running red lights were responsible for 901 casualty collisions.

After only three months in operation, the deterrent effect of Strathcona's red light camera is already apparent. When the camera was first installed, there were 0.780 violations per hour at the intersection. After one month, the violation rate dropped to 0.192 violations per hour.

Statistics gathered from Wye and Ordze intersection also show that the number of red light violations per 10,000 vehicles has dropped from 17.78 when the camera was installed to 2.31 in early June.

It should also be noted that 69% of the drivers in Strathcona County who were issued red light violations were speeding through the intersection at the time.

According to Terry Shuttleworth, RCMP Staff Sergeant responsible for Traffic Services in Sherwood Park, "These figures clearly indicate the camera is working. As a result of extensive publicity, motorists in Strathcona County know the camera is there and they think twice about running a red light through this intersection."

"This technology will allow us to effectively address and reduce our collision rate within Strathcona County," says Inspector Don Harrison of the Sherwood Park RCMP. "Collisions at in-

tersections account for a high percentage of reported incidents and are of a high severity. These occurrences have been increasing yearly and are our greatest traffic safety concern," he adds.

Signal light infractions constitute a serious traffic safety problem because they predominantly lead to right-angle collisions that frequently result in deaths. Drivers also tend to reach higher speeds while running red lights which increases collision severity.

Presently, registered owners of vehicles running red lights in Alberta receive warning notices in the mail. Legislation is expected to pass in the fall sitting of the Legislature that will permit tickets to be issued to red light violators. The cost of a ticket for a red light violation in Alberta will be \$57.00.

Strathcona County is considering installing another red light camera at a major intersection in Sherwood Park later this summer.

In Alberta, the number of fatal collisions resulting from red light violations jumped by 37 per cent between 1992-1995. In 1995, drivers running red lights were responsible for 901 casualty collisions.

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Mega-city torch run



Bill Johnson Photography



Gary Carr, the M.P.P. for Oakville South, lights the torch for the first "Mega-city" torch run. Deputy Chief Steve Reesor of the Toronto Police Service received the torch and continued on to lead four hundred representatives from various law enforcement agencies through Toronto streets to raise money for the Special Olympics. Since its inception, the Law Enforcement Torch run has raised over \$11,000,000 for The Special Olympics.

Today, mentally handicapped kids, as a rule, are educated alongside their non-handicapped peers. As adults they hold down jobs and are a source of pride to their friends and families and with the help of such organizations as the Law Enforcement Torch Runs, they compete in sports that help keep them healthy and fit.

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Partnership For Kids And Baseball



Bill Johnson is a freelance photographer from Don Mills, Ontario. *Blue Line* will be sending a two year subscription to Bill for his submissions in this edition. If you have a picture with a story to tell about the law enforcement profession simply send it along to *Blue Line Magazine*. If your Photo essay is published we will send you a two year subscription to *Blue Line Magazine* and five copies of the issue. If the photo is used on the cover a cheque for \$100.00 will be sent as well. All material submitted becomes the property of *Blue Line Magazine*. Send your submissions to Blue Line Magazine, 12A-4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste.254, Markham ON L3R 1N1.

Constable Al Paige, of Toronto Police Service's 23 Division, gives a few batting tips to 9 year-old Isaac Boateng at the 1998 Rookie Ball kick-off, held on July 2, 1998 at Riverdale Park. Rookie Ball is a baseball program for children in housing communities sponsored by Toronto Police Service, Toronto Blue Jays, and Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority. A pitching machine is used, and all kids get a hit. Rookie League provides an opportunity for the players to learn the fundamentals of baseball and teamwork. Many officers from the Toronto Police Service volunteer their own time to support this worthwhile community and corporate-based initiative.

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Forensic Centre can meet 21st century policing

By Kofi Akumanyi,
LPS Staff Correspondent

As criminals adopt more sophisticated ways to avoid detection, continuous development of new crime-fighting techniques require crime-scene and fingerprinting examiners to possess greater skills and abilities than before.

The Scientific Support College (SCC) was officially opened in November at the National Police Training College in Hendon, north London. The United Kingdom centre is equipped with the latest equipment and facilities and best-designed training courses to meet the demands of crime detection.

The SSC, which has relocated in Rowan House in the Peel Centre grounds, will train officers of the London Metropolitan Police, officers from the UK's southern counties and those from overseas countries. It is said to have everything required - from lecture rooms, scene-of-crime examination sets, photographic studios, the most modern forensic equipment



and highly experienced instructors.

Other facilities include a dedicated area for students to learn the intricacies of vehicle examination, a building for examining fire scenes and a mock-up room featuring a "dead body"

complete with blood, bottles, clothes and ransacked drawers - a closely authenticated scene for the students to practise their skills.

The centre's technical courses are all validated by King's College, London, enabling participating officers to gain a diploma in Fingerprinting Expertise and Scene of Crime Examination. There are plans to introduce National Vocation Qualifications in two other subjects: Fingerprints and Scene of Incident.

The assistant director of the SCC, David Ince, explained the college's main objective: "We aim to provide a comprehensive package of fingerprint and forensic training to identification officers, fingerprinting officers, scene of crime officers and specialist photographic training to police officers. The college will also train officers of other UK forces in the new National Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

"We have to ensure we are aware of all changes in techniques and advances in technology if we are to satisfy the needs of our students," he added.

For more information contact:
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Helmet-mounted camera captures criminals on film



Video cameras worn by mounted policemen have been successfully used to gather evidence for criminal prosecutions by Cleveland police force in north-east England. It is believed to be the first time such technology has been used by a police force anywhere in the world.

The system, which was put through months of trials, was so successful that it is now in routine use. Testing of computer terminals to extend its operational capabilities is in progress.

Officers will be issued with notebook-sized, touch screen personal computers linked directly to local police station databases which hold information on criminal records, car registration particulars and stolen property. Officers can also access Police National Computers at Hendon, north London and make officer-to-officer contact via their terminals.

The small battery-powered video camera is attached to the side of a police helmet and records images on equipment stored in two saddle bags. From a vantage point of about 2.7 metres (nine feet) above the ground video images recorded at football match disturbances and public order control situations, for instance, can then be used in evidence.

Inspector Ross Selby of Cleveland Police said, "So far the results have been excellent. The helmet-mounted cameras are an invaluable tool in the detection and prevention of crime."

Since Arry, the pioneering police dog, boldly went into the deep recesses of criminals' hideouts to transmit live video pictures that led to their arrest, more ingenious applications in crime prevention and surveillance have been found for miniature video camera equipment.

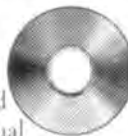
Last year London Metropolitan Police (Met) tested a remote capture system based on the MetVIEW tool set which it plans to introduce throughout London. The system, comprising a compact digital camera, a standard size laptop computer and a mobile telephone, enables officers to take covert videos or still photographs of suspects and immediately transmit the images down a modem for posting on the Met's Bulletin Board. (ITILAW).

Contact: Cleveland Constabulary Headquarters, Ladgate Lane, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, United Kingdom, TS1 1AA. Telephone: +44 1642 326326. Fax: +44 1642 301200.

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Digital camera touches technology frontier

When the multinational company BT (formerly British Telecom) decided to tackle a recurring problem at its vehicle depots throughout Britain, it deployed the "Witness" system to keep a 24-hour watch. It helped save thousands of pounds sterling by preventing car theft.

Large British organisations including Barclays Bank and the Ministry of Defence also depend on the system to safeguard property. So what is the Witness system? Developed by Neurodynamics of the United Kingdom, Witness is a new generation closed-circuit television (CCTV) system.

In high-risk security situations one person is normally employed to watch a bank of screens so they can report any suspicious behaviour. CCTV is also used to provide taped evidence to prosecute offenders.

Neurodynamics' advanced network-based surveillance system is a portable device linked to a small camera in an exchange and connected over a standard telephone line to a television screen at a central location. At the heart of the product is intelligent software which enables it to recognise suspect behaviour.

One person sitting in the operation centre many miles away can keep watch over several locations where the device is installed. Sophisticated data and image compression allow very short transmission times and easy storage of sharp digital pictures. The system



The new CCTV system from Neurodynamics can assist a sole operator to watch several locations from miles away and simultaneously. An alarm alerts the watcher of suspicious movements.

will set off an alarm if it detects any suspicious movements in its area of vision.

Britain's Home Office promotes the use of CCTV in strategic places in the community. In 1997 there were 373 bids at the cost of 15 million pounds sterling from district authorities, schools, industrial estates and community groups all over the UK for government funding.

Some 365 successful partnerships have already been awarded more than 22 million pounds sterling. More than 50 million pounds sterling will be soon be invested in the scheme.

Without any doubt, CCTV has proved to

be an effective deterrent in the anti-crime campaign and helped to reduce offences in inner city areas. But a new battle line will be drawn when civil liberty groups, which campaign against perceived intrusive use of the system, consider the implications of a recently announced advanced surveillance system.

This super-surveillance system will enable its users, when they are away, to monitor what is going on in their homes, offices, factories and even their own security staff. The Telecoms Users' Association says the equipment marks the start of effective global surveillance.

The new digital iMAGeNet camera is designed as an alternative to the regular CCTV by British company Telecon Sciences Corporation. It can send up to four live images via digital telephone lines across the globe to a computer. The camera, which can be turned on by a remote telephone key pad, records images to the hard disk of the computer which can be in the same room or thousands of miles away.

Scientists' continuous improvement on existing digital technology has produced life-like three-dimensional (3D) human images. The Turing Institute of Glasgow, one of the world leaders in digital imaging, took a significant step forward last November.

It demonstrated a digital camera that can photograph a human face and construct almost instantly a 3D image that can be programmed to behave just as the original would.

The head of the development team, Dr Paul Siebert, explained that our eyes scan information for the brain to construct an image in 3D. A pair of digital cameras can now do the same. A scanner now under development is expected to take a few milliseconds to capture a complete human body. Existing laser scanners take some 17 seconds to do that.

The technology is already being used to make exhibits in virtual-reality museums, for police reconstructions, and to enhance faces in old photographs. The most exciting use for the new technology is in the possibility of reducing costs during post-production film editing.

Instead of re-shooting scenes on location, the actor could be recreated on the computer using the technology and dubbed into the reconstructed scene. Most special effects and scenes with actors are already digitally manipulated in the studio.

New software available to study how people are injured in car crashes

Now there is a computer software program that will assist in identifying and simulating how people are injured in motor vehicle collisions.

Mesa, Arizona, based Collision Engineering Associates, Inc. has introduced the GATB (Graphical Articulated Total Body) program, a powerful software tool used to study how people are injured in car crashes. The company states that GATB's combination of power and ease of use is a major advantage over previous methods used in these studies.

GATB is an HVE-compatible version of the widely used ATB computer program. HVE (Human-Vehicle-Environment) is a 3-D computer environment for executing dynamic simulation programs. GATB uses the HVE environment to simulate and visualize the complex motion of a human body during a crash. GATB provides a detailed computer model of the human body. The model represents the human body with 15 body segments (for example the chest, head, right-lower leg, etc.). GATB uses 14 joints to connect the body together (for example the right hip joint connects the right-upper leg to the pelvis).

Using GATB, a human model can be placed inside a car during a crash to predict how the human would move and what they would hit inside the car. GATB can also be used to simulate a human body being struck by a vehicle's exterior (for example the bumper, hood, etc.), to study pedestrian impacts. Adults and children can be modelled using actual heights and weights so that specific crashes can be studied to determine how injuries occurred. Test dummies can also be modelled using GATB.

GATB helps determine the speeds and forces that people experience during a crash. This can help police and researchers to understand how injuries occur. Police can use this information to determine how environmental design of roadways etc. have impacted on the collision.

GATB is a trademark of Collision Engineering Associates, Inc. HVE is a trademark of Engineering Dynamics Corporation.

For more information contact: Collision Engineering Associates, Inc. Phone: (602) 655-0399 FAX: (602) 655-0693 e-mail: wgrimes@cea-az.com

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PRODUCT NEWS

Microdots offer invisible protection



An advanced technological device that has joined a plethora of Systems in the battle against theft of consumer products offers an invisible but secure protection.

The aim is to deter theft in the first place, but if an item is stolen the security marking developed by two British firms Cambridge Consultants (CCL) and Alpha Scientific ensures that it will eventually be reunited with its owner when it is recovered by the police.

The Alpha Dot Security Marking System can be used to protect almost anything. It uses hundreds of one millimetre diameter microdots about the same size as the spots on a ladybird each carrying the same code. The code can be a vehicle identification number, a home post-code or a serial number.

Many microdots are then applied to valuable items such as cars and its accessories, heavy machinery, home video cassette recorders and computers with a powerful glue.

Because the transparent microdots are incredibly hard to detect, a thief can never be certain that he has removed all of them from a stolen item - making them a powerful deterrent to theft.

The CCL currently operates the Alpha Dot manufacturing process at its Cambridge site in eastern England, to protect all Aston Martin cars, Volvo and Foden lorries, Suzuki outboard engines, Kubota construction machinery and most new Jaguar cars. The microdots are also sold through Britain's anti-crime Neighbourhood Watch schemes and police Crime Prevention panels for use in households.

The CCL is one of Europe's leading innovation companies in the design and development of all kinds of consumer and industrial products, ranging from consumer goods and domestic appliances and telecommunications equipment to industrial tools and instruments. It also builds complex electronic and software systems in a range of technology consulting services, serving clients worldwide.

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THE CLIPBOARD

Unveiled: The Halifax regional police unveiled their new logo at the launch of National Police Week in May.



The new logo, created by Const. Mike Willet, was selected after staff voted on a number of designs submitted by the force's officers over a four month process.

"Many ideas of our members were taken into consideration when developing this logo," former police chief Vincent MacDonald said. "We take pride that our officers were the driving force behind this visual identity program."

The logo depicts a lighthouse, a symbol of the Maritimes and safety, anchored to a banner with the word police. A maple leaf and Nova Scotia flag depict pride in both province and country. Waves in the background represent the region's historic ties to the sea.

Appointed: Guy Coulombe was selected as the head of the Quebec provincial police in May.



Coulombe, the force's first civilian director in 30 years, was the former chair of Hydro-Quebec. He was selected to head the police force on an interim basis in November 1996, when a provincial inquiry was launched to examine the service's working methods.

Originally, the 61-year-old was supposed to hold the position for about a year, the expected length of the inquiry. However, the inquiry is still ongoing.

Former director, Serge Barbeau, has accepted a position as vice-president of the Quebec parole board.

Appointed: Barbara Hall, the former mayor of Toronto, was appointed in May to chair a national crime prevention committee.



Hall's job as the head of the National Strategy on Community

Safety and Crime Prevention began immediately after her appointment.

As chair Hall will promote crime prevention across Canada and around the world. She will also advise the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General on issues.

Hall was Toronto's mayor from 1994 to 1997.

Appointed: Bob Barrs took over as deputy chief of the Halifax Regional Police Service in August.

Prior to his appointment Barrs, who has served as a police officer for over 31 years, was the executive director of Police and Public Safety with the Nova Scotia Department of Justice.

He was selected to fill the vacant deputy position after his predecessor, David McKinnon, was named chief of the Halifax force.

Denied: In a unanimous decision



Calgary city hall rejected an appeal to stop plans for the demolition of a Hells Angels bunker.

The owner of the structure, Harold Hanson, requested to finish the half-built home rumoured to be a future clubhouse for the motorcycle gang.

Randy York, a development control planner, said the building would have to be redesigned or torn down. If the Hells Angels refuse to follow the city's orders, the city says it will destroy the structure and make the club pay for it.

Appointed: A new deputy chief joined the Owen Sound, Ont., police force in June.



Dennis Player, a former auditor with the Solicitor General, was selected to be second in-command.

Rick Beaney, chairman of the Owen Sound Police Services Board, said Player was chosen because of his specialized experience.

Player, 51, conducted an audit last year that blasted the police administration and police services board for not providing direction, a lack of written policies and for allowing low morale within the service.

Cleared: A group of Ottawa-Carleton police officers who mistakenly shot at two women in a vehicle they thought was stolen will not be professionally reprimanded.



Instead, a review of training issues and policies regarding equipment needs and undercover methods will be conducted, police Chief Brian Ford said in June.

A four-page summary of the original 50-page report was submitted to the police services board by the chief in June. The force is already taking action in five areas, including evaluating the equipment used and existing training.

The officers involved in the incident are currently undergoing additional training.

Seized: An Ontario court judge ordered in June that a property containing a Hamilton, Ont., clubhouse be forfeited and the Public Works



ministry dispose of it in accordance with the law.

In its application, the Crown named Gary Noble as the registered owner of the clubhouse, along with Ion Croitoru, who is also known as Johnny K-9. Police have identified Croitoru as the president of the Hamilton chapter of the Satan's Choice and Noble as a former secretary-treasurer.

Neither man opposed the forfeiture application or gave formal consent.

Lawyer Dennis Morris, who represented both men, told court the building is worth about \$40,000 and that there is a mortgage on it in the same amount.

The clubhouse is believed to be the first biker gang headquarters confiscated under the federal proceeds of crime legislation.

Reached: A tentative three-year labour deal was made between Canadian National and the union representing its police officers.

The agreement with the 74-member Canadian National Rail-

way Police Association includes pension plan improvements, better benefits and a two per cent annual wage increase retroactive to January 1998. The deal is subjected to ratification by union members.

A total of four CN unions representing 61 per cent of the company's unionized workforce, had ratified the agreement by early July.

Cleared: London police were cleared of wrongdoing in July in a case where a man was injured after falling out of bed and landing on a jail cell toilet.



The Special Investigations Unit, which examined the case, concluded that Joseph Cloud's injuries didn't result from any criminal act on the part of police.

Cloud, 22, was arrested on April 30 for public intoxication.

SIU investigators watched a videotape that showed Cloud falling out of bed and striking his side against a metal toilet.

A couple of hours later, he appeared sick but refused assistance when an officer asked if he was feeling ill.

Four hours after the fall, Cloud told officers he was having stomach pains. He was taken to hospital where he was diagnosed with severe kidney damage. The organ was removed, but Cloud later developed complications which resulted in the removal of his colon and part of his small bowel.

Promoted: RCMP Insp. Andy Murray, commander of the force's Port Alberni, B.C., detachment, was promoted in July and will take over as head of the Kamloops detachment.



Murray said he expects the transfer to take place in September.

As head of the Kamloops City Detachment, he will command a staff of 160 officers, civilian members and support staff.

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Up-Coming Events

September 21 - 24, 1998 5th Annual Organized Crime Conference

Niagara Falls - Ontario
The Canadian American Law Enforcement Organization is hosting this conference. Contact Tom Algoe at (716) 439-6256 for details.

September 23 - 27, 1998 Versadex Users Conference London - Ontario

This conference is for the benefit of the police services using the Versadex Records Management System. For more information contact D/Sgt. Rick Gillespie at (519) 438-7230.

Sept. 28 - Oct. 2, 1998 Annual Toronto Police Service Forensic Identification Seminar

Toronto - Ontario
The Toronto police will be holding this year's seminar in conjunction with the International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts. For more information call (416) 808-7699.

October 6 - 9, 1998 11th Annual Toronto Police Service's Hold-up Squad, Robbery Investigations Seminar

Toronto - Ontario
Those interested in attending this year's seminar are asked to contact Det. Greig Foord, or Det. Steve Proulx at (416) 808-7350.

October 12 - 15, 1998 Coordinated Law Enforcement Unit Training Conference Vancouver - British Columbia

This international conference will focus on child pornography and the Internet and will involve training for investigators dealing with this type of criminal activity. Contact Det. Noreen Waters at (604) 660-6487 for more information.

October 18 - 23, 1998 12th Annual Western Canadian Technical Conference (CISA)

Edmonton - Alberta
The Edmonton Police Service Technical Support Section is hosting this conference designed for those who provide technical assistance for various police and security agencies. For conference further information contact Kevin Harrison at (403) 421-2243.

October 25 - 27, 1998 4th Annual Crisis Negotiation Training Seminar

Calgary - Alberta
This seminar will primarily consist of case studies of recent hostage/barricade situations in Canada and the United States, along with presentations on recent developments in the field. There will also be presentations on command/negotiation issues, negotiation strategies and tactics. For more details call Det. Jeff Massicotte at (403) 268-4555.

October 26 - 28, 1998 Canadian Use of Force Trainers Conference '98 King City - Ontario

Seneca College School of Law Enforcement and the Ontario Provincial Police are hosting this five day conference, which will provide professional development in current and future trends and practices by over 30 guest presenters. For more information on the conference contact Jeff Argo at (905) 833-3333, ext. 5094.

October 26 - 30, 1998 36th Annual IAWP Training Conference

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TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Judge finds Toronto police negligent

A rape victim known as Jane Doe was awarded more than \$220,000 after a judge found Toronto police were negligent for failing to warn women about a serial rapist in their neighbourhood 12 years ago.

Justice Jean McFarland also ruled that police violated the victim's constitutional rights by taking a sexist approach to the investigation.

Doe was attacked in her Toronto apartment in July 1986 by Paul Callow, dubbed the balcony rapist. He later pleaded guilty to five sexual assaults, including the one involving Doe and was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Even after the Doe incident, officers refused requests to put up posters about the rapes because they feared it would destroy their plan to catch the rapist in a stakeout.



"The (police) had a legal duty to warn her of the danger she faced," McFarland said in a 92-page written ruling.

"They adopted the policy not to warn her because of a stereotypical discriminatory belief that as a woman she and others like her would become hysterical and panic and scare off an attacker."

The judge said that evidence suggests a man would have been warned and given the opportunity to defend himself.

McFarland also said the two police sergeants heading up the investigation made a "grossly irresponsible" decision by not taking action to protect women they knew were at risk from an almost certain attack.

"Women were being used without their

knowledge or consent to attract a predator," she said.

McFarland's ruling, which was made in July, will be used to review the Toronto force's practices, spokeswoman Marilyn McCann said.

She said the service has already changed the way it handles rape cases. She released a statement outlining about 20 changes that range from the launch of a sexual assault squad in 1989 to starting a client satisfaction survey for sexual assault complainants last year.

Doe's lawyers said that while the ruling is not the first to find police at fault for not warning people of danger, it shows police services that they must take rape seriously.

"A police service in Canada today would be foolhardy and would be exposing the taxpayer to potentially severe consequences and liability if they did not stop to examine their policies and practices," lawyer Sean Dewart was quoted as saying.

Deal reached in PEI academy squabble



Prince Edward Island has reached a tentative agreement with Nova Scotia in the dispute over the Atlantic Police Academy, PEI Premier Pat Binns said in June.

For nearly 20 years, all police recruits in the Maritimes have attended the academy in Summerside, PEI. But Nova Scotia recently began to go ahead with plans to offer a law enforcement program at community colleges, which would compete with the Island academy.

Binns said justice officials agreed that the academy would submit a proposal aimed at better addressing Nova Scotia's training needs.

While the deal isn't final, it has helped to settle the ongoing stand-off between the two provinces.

Binns said Halifax will cancel the fall training session for police cadets and Island officials will put their legal action against the province on hold.

In May, the academy announced plans to sue the province of Nova Scotia and the Halifax Regional Municipality over plans to open a rival police training program.

Later the same month, Nova Scotia police chiefs spoke out in favor of the PEI academy.

SWHAT

by Steffon Sepsa

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Money needed to help fight crime, commissioner says



Murray

Police have such limited resources and funding that they are unable to launch an all out assault on organized crime groups operating in Canada, says RCMP Commissioner Philip Murray.

"While we're focusing all of our limited resources on the bikers, what's happening with the Mafia?"

What's happening with Asian-based organized crime and so on?"

"They're on a roll. We're not resourced to really have a serious, concerted attack on organized crime. If we're putting all of our focus on one group, the rest of them have a free run."

Murray expressed his views on the consequences that stem from not launching a full counter-attack during a wide-ranging talk about the challenges the RCMP face as they celebrate their 125th anniversary.

"I think this is fundamentally, an extremely, extremely important issue," he was quoted as saying. "From my perspective, it's our absolute top priority."

A total of 18 international crime groups are estimated to be operating in Canada. They're involved in offences such as fraud, smuggling, drug trafficking, money laundering, prostitution and other illegal activities.

In recent years, the federal government has aided the police effort by passing laws to prevent criminals from retaining proceeds of crime and limit gang activities.

But Murray, the head of the 21,000-member mounted force for the past four years, says that's not enough. The police have to make organized crime bosses realize that Canada isn't the place for them to do business.

"That's going to take people, highly trained and skilled, (and) different kinds of resources," Murray was quoted as saying. "And it's going to take a lot of money."

Constables Convicted

Two Nanaimo RCMP officers were convicted of beating a man two years ago while on duty.

Constables Raj Sandhu and Shawn Bourdeau remain on the job and haven't been reprimanded professionally.

The same facts that led an internal review to exonerate them, also led a provincial court judge to convict them of assaulting Dennis Burdick.

Sandhu and Bourdeau stopped Burdick in Nanaimo on April 9, 1996 because they suspected he was driving under the influence.

What happened after has been disputed at separate trials for Burdick and the officers. Burdick said he was assaulted for no reason, while the officers say they only used enough force to subdue him.

Mounties smash counterfeiting ring

A \$1.4-million counterfeiting ring that made bogus Canadian bills with the apparent goal of buying drugs was smashed by the RCMP in June.

The bills, printed in \$100 and \$1,000 denominations, were made with high-tech equipment. Some of the fake cash was circulated north of Montreal or used to purchase narcotics on the foreign market, the RCMP said.



Police specialists conducted searches in a number of municipalities north of Montreal on June 17. They discovered almost all of the counterfeiting equipment in the city of Montreal North and made five arrests.

The bogus money was identified by key markings that were missing, but police said the bills were of high quality and difficult to spot.

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London's former top cop makes move to York force

It's official.

After months of speculation and rumours, Julian Fantino was sworn in on Aug. 4 as chief of the York Regional Police.

Fantino, the former head of the London, Ont., police force, has a tough job ahead of him. The regional police service has been plagued with low morale and poor resources due to bad publicity and fiscal restraints.

The York Regional Police Services Board is expecting big things from the force's new leader, who is known for his outspoken manner and no-nonsense approach to law enforcement.

"The board looks forward to ... the experience and leadership that he will provide to the uniformed and civilian members of the police service," board chair Eldred King said in a press release.

Fantino replaced Peter Scott who accepted an interim position with the regional



Fantino

force in March 1997, after former police chief Brian Cousineau took a leave of absence while being investigated for criminal wrongdoing.

Cousineau retired from the force on Feb. 5, the same day he was charged with five counts of breach of trust.

The charges are still before the court.

Fantino, who is married and has two children, began his law enforcement career with the former Metropolitan Toronto Police Force in 1964. During his time with the force he worked in homicide, criminal intelligence and drug enforcement. Fantino rose to the rank of acting staff superintendent in Toronto before being appointed chief of the London force in 1991.

Fantino was rumoured to be one of the leading candidates for the York Region chief's job for months prior to the police services board's official announcement in June.

McKinnon takes over as Halifax chief



McKinnon

Canada Day was more than just another summer holiday for David McKinnon who marked July 1, by taking command of the Halifax Regional Police Service.

McKinnon, the force's former deputy chief, says his police service will face many challenges in the months ahead.

The four most urgent issues on his agenda include budgeting, re-evaluating the force's community policing model, examining job functions to help streamline services and creating a leadership program that would allow younger officers to gain job experience and learn from veterans.

"There are certainly a lot of challenges and it's going to be interesting to watch it unfold," McKinnon said. "(But) I do have the advantage of inheriting a police service that has exceptional talent in terms of capabilities."

McKinnon, 49, served as a member of the former Halifax Police Department for 27 years. During that time he moved up through the ranks from constable to deputy chief, a role which he maintained after the force amalgamated to become a regional police service in 1996.

McKinnon succeeds Vince MacDonald who retired after more than 31 years of service.

Boat laws to take effect next year



New laws aimed at making boating safer will be brought into force starting next year, Fisheries Minister David Anderson said in June.

As of April, boaters under the age of 16 will have to take a training course before they can operate a boat and in 10 years everyone will need a licence to travel on Canadian lakes, rivers and oceans.

The new legislation requires those under 12 to be accompanied by an adult when operating a boat with an engine over 10 horsepower. Those between 12 and 16 will need to be supervised on boats with a motor more powerful than 40 hp. The regulations also ban anyone under the age of 16 from using a personal watercraft such as a Jet Ski.

Anderson said the ban was necessary because inexperienced boaters can often create hazards while operating such vessels.

The proposed measures will also require all boaters to obtain a boating licence by the year 2009. While anyone over 55 will be exempt, everyone else will be required to pass a test to get their licence, Anderson said.

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Aboriginal forces underfunded: chiefs

Unified funding formula needed to help police services meet responsibilities

Aboriginal policing in Canada has been unable to grow due to a lack of funding from the government, the First Nations Chiefs of Police Association said during its annual meeting in late May.

Dan Kirby, secretary of the association and chief of Alberta's Hobbema Police Service, said First Nations policing has made great progress in the past decade.

"Unfortunately, it all comes down to dollars and cents," Kirby was quoted as saying. "We aren't funded adequately, but we're expected to do the same job, if not better, with less."

The police chief said the federal government spends about \$115,000 per RCMP officer in Alberta. The money goes towards things like salaries, support staff, dog teams, helicopters and crime labs.

However, funding for the Hobbema force

works out to be about \$79,000 for each of its eight members.

"We're not looking for more than anyone else," the media quoted Kirby, a Mohawk originally from Kahnawake, Ont., as saying. "What we're looking for is being afforded the same resources as anybody else."

"We have to keep doing more with less and we're not in positions where we can go into deficits."

Additional money is sometimes made available for unforeseen events but the government gets to decide which events are unforeseen.

"In my case it was a band office occupation, which ate up a lot of time. The preliminary inquiry is overtime and the trial is overtime," Kirby, a former RCMP officer, was quoted as saying. "I've been told to eat (the cost), which is about \$10,000 from my budget of \$632,000."

Association president Glen Bannon said the chiefs will press the federal and provincial

governments for changes in the way aboriginal police forces are funded.

"There's a consensus we need a unified formula for funding and resources for all (First Nations) stand-alone police services in Canada," Bannon was quoted as saying. "The difference in funding levels makes it quite difficult for us to meet our responsibilities."

The federal government has been shying away from its involvement in aboriginal policing, said Bannon, the chief of the Anishinabek Police Service at Garden River, Ont., near Sault Ste. Marie.

"It's the provinces who are driving the negotiations for the delivery of services and that's a concern that we have to raise," he was quoted as saying.

Bannon predicts there will be an increase in the number of reserves that establish their own police forces over the next few years.

In Saskatchewan, 27 such agreements are in the works, he said.

"We have to keep doing more with less and we're not in positions where we can go into deficits."

- Chief Dan Kirby

Band reaches policing deal



A new aboriginal police force will be operating in Quebec under a tripartite policing agreement between the Listuguj Mi'gmaq First Nation Council, the province and the federal government.

"This agreement reflects as primary within the operational protocol, the policing mandate of an autonomously managed Listuguj Police Department," Listuguj Mi'gmaq First Nation Chief Ronald Jacques was quoted as saying after the June announcement.

Public Security Minister Pierre Belanger said the deal will allow the community to handle law enforcement matters on its own terms.

"It will permit the Listuguj community to assume responsibility for its policing services on its own territory and will respond to the community's security needs while respecting its traditional culture," he was quoted as saying.

"In this sense, it demonstrates the kind of collaboration that Quebec wishes to establish with all aboriginal communities in the province."

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Constable receives Medal of Bravery

by Mike Lagace

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The Spotlight

Summer at the beach. Enjoying the family outing at Lake of the Woods, George Murray was plunged into a fight for his life and the lives of his son and niece.

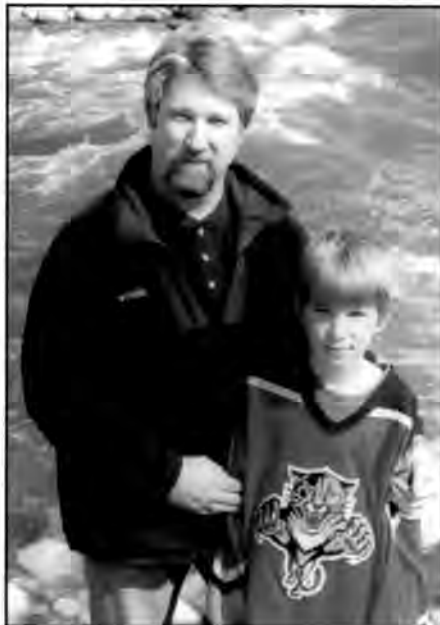
"The water was higher than usual that year but we had gone there for years and thought nothing of it..." recalled George.

Hot, sunny days are treasured at the lake. July 28th 1996 was one of those days. George was basking at the edge of the water while his 9-year-old boy, Jay, and niece, Alicia Newman, 11, played in the lake waters nearby. The water was running quicker this year because of the high water levels. The level was higher this year than most years they could remember.

His brother-in-law Bob Schinkel, of Steinbach, has rented the property every year and was nearby as the children played in the water. Nothing was out of the ordinary... until George saw the kids were bobbing up and down... in their lifejackets.

"I looked and saw this. At first I wondered... but then knew, boy, there's something really wrong."

George yelled for his brother-in-law and then saw that the children were caught in a whirlpool. The water was churning, like a washing machine and trying to drag the children to the bottom. With no regard to his own life he jumped in. George's jumping into the water pushed his boy out of the whirlpool and into calmer waters. His niece held onto Uncle George as best that an eleven-year-old could. Wrapping her arms around him, George yelled



George Murray stands beside the water that nearly claimed the life of his son Jay and niece Alicia Newman. Murray received the Medal of Bravery for saving their lives.

at her never to let go. The undercurrent was ferocious and George admitted that he was not a strong swimmer.

By this time Bob Schinkel jumped into the water to help. He now was fighting for his own life.

George emotionally remembered, "Bob made over to us and I had grabbed onto a piece of concrete. I couldn't get out... I was being

dragged by the water and for all my strength I couldn't get out."

Bob was now also holding onto George. George's strength was weakening fast. He remembered thinking that if Bob didn't let go they would all die. George didn't have to tell Bob. The water took hold of Bob and dragged him into the whirlpool. Bob let go of George. George thought Bob was dead.

George recalled, "I saw Bob about six feet under the water... the water looked like a washing machine and Bob was being turned over and over. He was dead... for sure."

Moments later, whether fluke or divine intervention, Bob was spit out. He shouldn't have been but it happened. Bob survived.

George was still hanging on with his niece. He felt all his strength leaving. He kept telling his niece, "Hold on for everything you got."

A ski rope found its way to George. He tied his niece to it and told the rescuers to pull her out. George was running out of time. The second throw found George and he was dragged out.

The Ontario Provincial Police were informed and interviewed everyone who had been present during the life-saving battle. They recognized the heroism and forwarded the information to federal authorities in Ottawa.

This past March Patrol Sergeant George Murray was informed by the Canadian Decorations Advisory Committee that he would be receiving one of Canada's highest decorations, the Medal of Bravery.

Patrol Sergeant Murray and his wife, Louella, were invited to Ottawa in May where he was presented his medal by His Excellency the Right Honourable Romeo LeBlanc, Governor General of Canada.

Winnipeg constable honoured by MADD



A 26-year veteran of the Winnipeg Police Service was named the 1998 Mothers Against Drunk Driving officer of the year.

Const. Rod Sudbury received the award in May at the group's annual leadership conference in Toronto.

Sudbury was honoured because of his outstanding work as the force's alcohol countermeasures co-ordinator.

Since 1995, when first assigned to Winnipeg's traffic division, he has achieved outstanding success and maintained a "rookie-like enthusiasm" towards his job.

Sudbury has tried to reduce drunk driving through tougher enforcement, legislation reforms and public awareness. He also created a policy to reduce the amount of time officers spend dealing with offenders and introduced a re-certification process for breathalyzer technicians.

Officer saves woman from blaze

A Port Hope, Ont., police officer was credited with saving a woman from a burning apartment building in May.

Const. David McDonald, 46, was on patrol in the evening when he noticed flames coming from the roof of the three-story building. When McDonald approached the scene a citizen informed him that a woman was trapped on the second floor.

As the fire spread throughout the building, McDonald entered the apartment, climbed a flight of stairs to the second floor and confronted the distraught woman.

"She was stranded up there," Insp. Gary Woods said. "He had to help her down."

As the fire spread throughout the building McDonald, a veteran police officer with over 20 years of experience, brought the 58-year-old woman downstairs and out the backdoor where an ambulance later arrived.



Const. David McDonald

Neither McDonald or the woman were injured.

The blaze originated on the upper floor, which was gutted by the flames, Woods said. The main floor suffered serious water damage.

Sidearms out of the trunk, on the hips of RNC officers

For the first time in its 127-year history members of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary are wearing firearms on their duty belts.

On June 14, patrol officers and members of the Criminal Investigation Division placed their .38s on their hips instead of in the trunks of their cruisers.

The move follows an April cabinet decision that allows the constabulary's 313 officers to carry a sidearm. However, there are restrictions on where officers can carry their weapons.

Members are not authorized to wear their sidearms in court or while on educational visits in schools. They are also restricted from taking their weapons home.

The committee's findings reflected a change in attitude by many Newfoundlanders who fought to keep their police force unarmed when the government examined the issue two years ago.

"We're really doing everything we can to make sure the training is provided and our members are fully aware of their responsibilities and the accountability."

- Chief Len Powers

However, officers have carried their weapons in their vehicles since 1991 and those stationed in Labrador wore them in the winter because the temperatures could have damaged the weapons if they were kept in the trunk.

The RNC Association, which represents

officers in Corner Brook, southwestern Labrador and in the St. John's area, has tried to have the sidearm policy changed for almost 30 years.

Since the cabinet decision was made, general firearms training has been broadened with more emphasis on classroom instruction.

"We're really doing everything we can to make sure the training is provided and our members are fully aware of their responsibilities and the accountability," Chief Len Power was quoted as saying. "I keep telling the members, 'The bottom line is you have to be individually accountable and responsible in the handling of firearms.' And I really have confidence they will be."

Reserve switches to RCMP policing

The Long Plain reserve in Manitoba will get a permanent RCMP patrol after band members ousted an aboriginal police service following a fatal shooting last year.

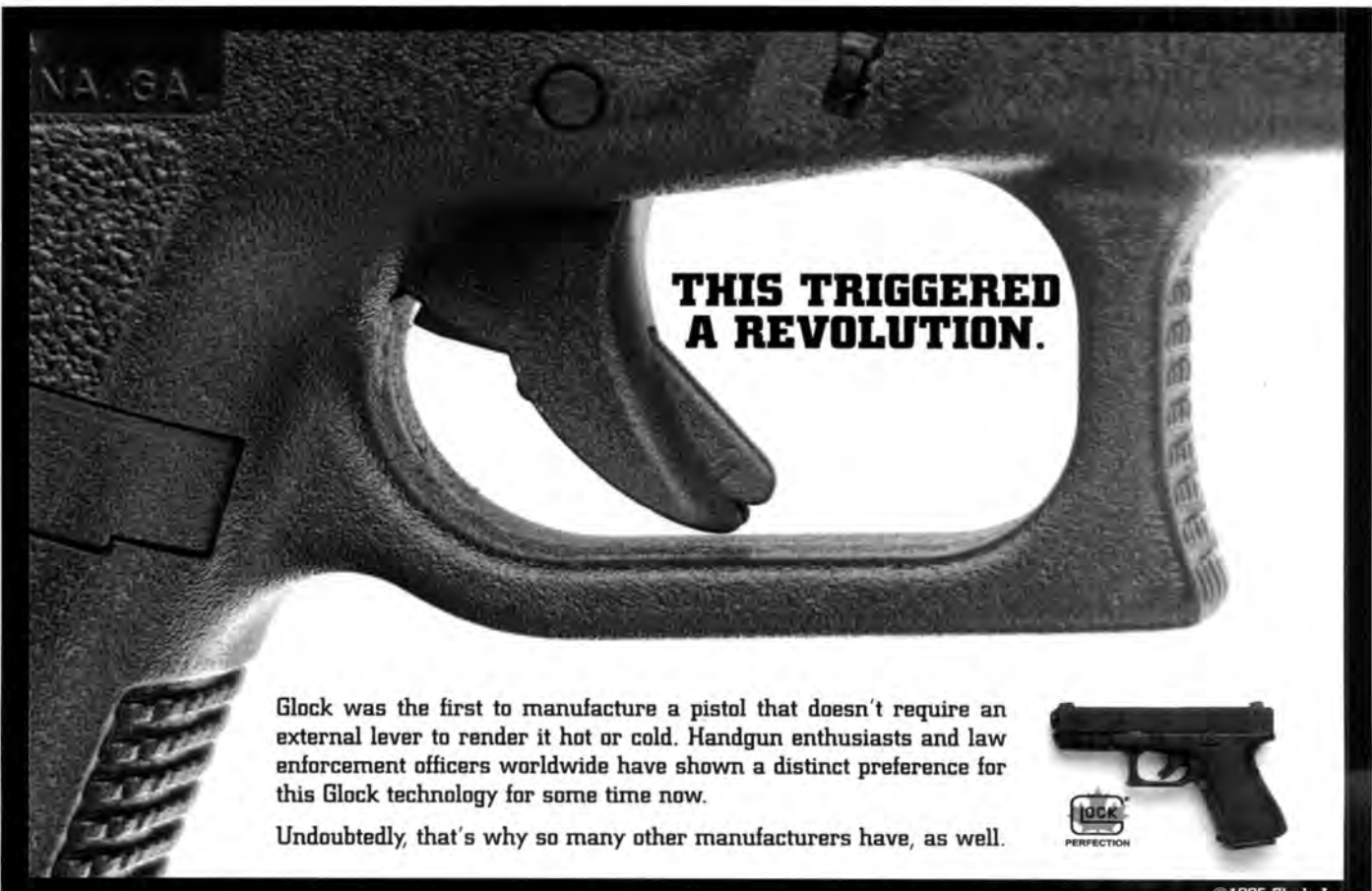
Four new members will be added to the Portage la Prairie RCMP detachment to take over reserve policing from the Dakota Ojibway Police Service.

Members of the RCMP highway patrol have been filling in since last August when the band decided to remove the aboriginal force from the reserve.

Glenn Royce Daniels, 33, of Long Plain, was shot and killed last July when three Dakota Ojibway officers were conducting a search at a residence.

Daniels chased the officers from the house with a knife, police said. When he continued to pursue one of the officers, the officer fired his gun and fatally wounded Daniels.


The Manitoba Justice Department decided there wasn't enough evidence to lay charges against the officer.



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CRIMINALLY FUNNY



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

Convict pleads for prison term because jail 'sucks'

An Ontario man who led police on a high-speed chase in a stolen car pleaded with a judge in May to increase his jail sentence to a prison term.

"I can't do time in the provincial system anymore," said George English, who has 65 criminal convictions.

"I'd rather take three years in the pen.

"The provincial system sucks. There's nothing there for me to gain. Don't send me to provincial time. Please."

But Justice Edward Then wasn't swayed by English's pleas.

"I've tried to do the best I can for Mr. English," Then said before adding one year of probation to his sentence.

Again English, 41, pleaded with the judge. "Don't give me probation because I'll break

"I can't do time in the provincial system anymore. I'd rather take three years in the pen."

- George English

it immediately. Just look at my record," he said.

According to the justice system, anyone sentenced to less than two years is sent to a provincial jail, while those over two years spend their time in a penitentiary.

English was convicted of possessing a stolen vehicle, driving while disqualified, dangerous driving and possession of a dangerous weapon.

Police spotted him driving a stolen car on Dec. 26, 1997.

He led them on a high-speed chase which ended when he drove the wrong way up a highway access ramp.

The prosecutor had argued in favour of a three- to five-year prison term, noting that English has seven prior convictions for driving while disqualified.

Criminal Briefs

Drunk drives half a car



A Winnipeg man was charged with impaired driving in March after he was seen driving half a car.

The man's 1985 Ford Escort was cut in half when he struck a tree. The uninjured driver didn't stop, he just kept driving the better half until it ran out of gas.

A motorist alerted police after he spotted the car driving on the wrong side of the road, Sgt. Carl Shier said.

Officers apprehended the man after he had abandoned the car and was trying to hail a taxi.

The free fall to freedom

Police in Hamilton witnessed one of the worst escape plans ever devised in late October.

When the authorities covered all of the exits in a city apartment, a suspected thief decided to make his get away by attempting a three-storey jump.

The man, who shattered his ankle as a result of the fall, was apprehended after what police described as a very short foot chase.

The suspect was charged with fraud, impersonation and possession of stolen items under \$5,000.

Pot video leads to arrest



Three men were arrested by the RCMP in March after police found a video tape of a secret marijuana farm.

The grow operation was hidden under a barn in an underground bunker in Harrington, Que., north of Montreal.

The video tape was discovered during a raid conducted by Mounties in Winnipeg, Cpl. Pierre Giguere said.

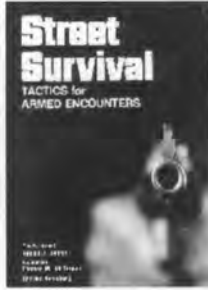
The home video had been sent to other marijuana growers to show off the operation and even gave instructions on how to build a similar facility, Giguere said.



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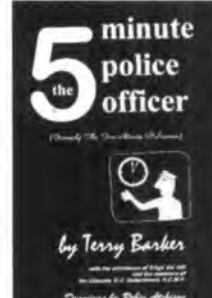
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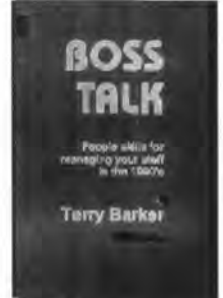
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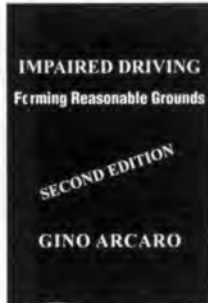
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Blue Line News Week

Volume 4 Number 11

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Wednesday March 4, 1998

More break-ins in 1996 than in 1995

OTTAWA (CP) - About one in every 50 homes was broken into in 1996, giving Canada one of the worst break-in rates in the industrialized world. Statistics Canada has found.

British Columbia has the highest break-in rate in the country, with 1.5 per cent of homes broken into last year. The rate was lower in the Atlantic provinces, with Newfoundland having the lowest rate at less than half that of British Columbia.

However, overall rates in 1996 were higher than they were in 1995.

"Breaking and entering is one of the most common and most serious property crimes," Statistics Canada said in a release Tuesday. "Not only can this crime result in the loss or destruction of property, but it is also an invasion of a person's space that can leave victims fearful of recurrence or personal harm."

Police-reported data suggest break-and-enteries involving violence are rare, the

get together and have new sexual experiences.

Jacqueline Lortie, 55, and Jean Paul Labaye, 33, defended their Montreal Bar L'Orage (The Storm) after police raided the club on Sunday, arresting 43 people.

During the sweep, police found a group of about 20 people having sex on mattresses on the bar's third floor - including eight people on one mattress.

The partnership between the two women was not disclosed with sweeping a

All parties have pleaded not guilty.

The owners said the \$200,000 bar and screening of the bar owners to a new drink, and then they left.

Labaye, Lortie and their two lawyers met with reporters Wednesday afternoon. The two women were writing to tell the press they were not a bar, but a club.

The bar was closed for a few days in its operation, but it is now open.

The bar was closed for a few days in its operation, but it is now open.

Labaye also mentioned a \$30 per couple each visit and could have a drink in the bar on the first floor of the bar and four couples to get to know each other better afterwards, they could go up to the third floor to have sex.

Coroner hopes to reopen old death

PENNINGTON, B.C. (CP) - A Pennington coroner hopes to reopen the investigation into the death of a girl that has haunted her for years.

RCMP Cpl. Gary Davidson found the young girl whose identity was found June 24, 1974, north of Vancouver.

The girl was never identified and her identity never found.

No longer a police officer, Davidson believes someone in the area still has information about the death.

He has contacted some of the original forensic investigators.

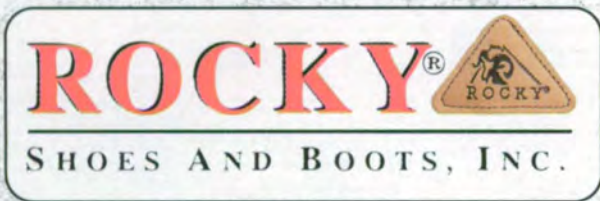
He believes a girl who was found near an area that someone mentioned was from a

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