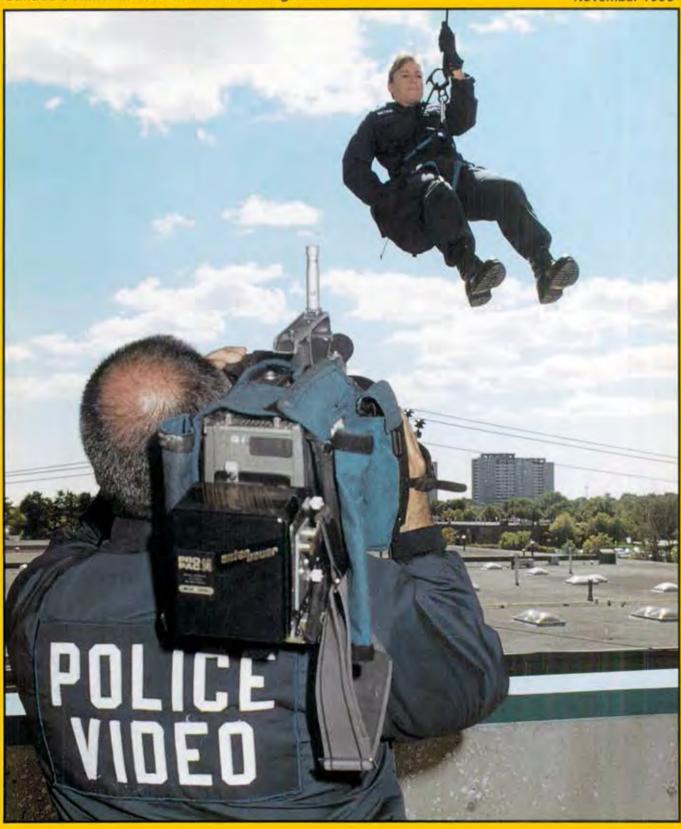
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Volume 10 Number 9 November 1998

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BLUE-LINE

POLICE VIDEO

This month's cover is dedicated to the hard working staff at the Toronto Police Video Training Unit. For over 15 years this unit has been producing police training and informational videos at an astonishing rate. They are now in the process of sharing their talents and abilities with any other agency in Canada using some hi-tech linkages and innovative cooperative efforts. Read more about this in this month's edition on page 6.

This issue also includes some very revealing concepts from two talented writers. The first article explains the use of strategic silence in getting more information out of interrogations. The second article provides some background on how to analyse the statements you do get. Check out pages 14 and 24 to find out more.

This month we also present another "Industry Platform" where various companies supply you with articles describing their own products in their own words. This month we present three companies who produce electronic mug shots and records management systems. We are certain this will provide our readers with a better appreciation and clearer understanding of this exciting technology.

There is almost something for everyone in this month's edition and we are working hard on future articles that should keep you up-to-date in the new year.

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Some police agencies suffer from an identity crisis

by Morley Lymburner

Two Ontario Provincial Police officers are alive today due to chance rather than design. The "chance" was a landowner's poor aim with a rifle while the "design" was what he may have thought he saw creeping through his property.

When this landowner shot at the two officers last September they were searching his property for a run-a-way car thief. The newspaper reports quote the landowner saying he thought he was firing at a couple of crooks

trespassing on his property.

Crooks! Cops! How could this guy figure what he saw was crooks instead of cops?
Good common sense should have told him that even taking pot-shots at crooks on his property was not the proper way to do things.

He should simply call the police.

But what would come to the door if he did call the cops. You would most likely get a bare headed cop (they don't like to wear hats you know!) and then your next guess would be to look at the uniform. Nope! Nothing there that says "police" in any way, shape or form either. In fact the only thing on an OPP officers uniform that uses the word is on the hat badge he left back at the detachment. And if you look at the badge you better be up real close to read it.

Now this is not a real problem for people who study and write about cops all the





time. It would probably not be a problem for the vast majority of Ontario citizens who see these officers every day and have come to associate the word "Police" on the sides of the scout cars with that blue uniformed person sitting in it. But what about the minority that know nothing about uniforms or acronyms such as "OPP". We have certainly had our share of fun over the years using a little creative thinking as to what else those letters stand for. My own personal favourite is the "Other People's Police."

Even the RCMP, that world renowned police agency that has become a "Canadian Icon", thought better of leaving an acronym on the shoulder patch to tell people what authority they had. If you are an American, for instance, coming to Canada to find a Mountie, to provide protection for the people of Chicago (ugh!), you would be looking for the Red Serge. They would end up looking at a sort-of-brown with yellow trimmed uniformed person with a shoulder flash that says "Police". Their guess would

be that at least they were close. If they come to Ontario, however, they might ask a passing security guard with the patch belonging to the... ah... ah... "Other Peoples Protection" force where they might find a police officer.

Several years back a tragic incident occurred in Saskatchewan that was made far more tragic by the ruling of the court. A member of the RCMP was investigating a simple hit and run accident and went up to the front door of the man's farm house. He knocked on the door and was met by two blasts from a shot gun that propelled the officer off the porch onto the ground. The drunken suspect took another shot at the wounded officer as he lay on the ground. The officer survived the incident but had to endure listening to a successful defence argue that the man thought the officer was a beaver. Although this incident is extreme it brings home the message of how far defence attorneys will go to get their clients off. And they do quite well with some very bizarre statements today. If someone takes a shot at a cop I want no doubts that he knew it was a cop

In Britain even the Bobby on the beat wears a uniform that has the word "Police" clearly emblazoned. Even their sweaters have the name on them. So what's so different about the Ontario Provincial Police?

I think it's time to get it together and quit risking an identity crisis.



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The LiveLink Television Network

Toronto Police television training network is now being made available to all agencies

by Morley Lymburner

How do you educate 200, or 500 or 5,000 police officers in a week's time? Is it possible to bring in 1000 officers off the road? Can we train the trainers in the intricacies of new legislation in a week's time? These

are the questions continually facing police

services throughout Canada.

Change is not new to policing. As a matter of fact it seems that there are new policies, procedures and legislation every week. Not only are governments passing new policy and legislation, but the Supreme Court of Canada is continually reviewing case law.

These changes on top of tightening of the fiscal belts of services throughout Canada are making policing definitely challenging.

The Toronto Police Service noticed these trends several years ago and re-engineered the way in which in-service training is delivered. As instructors throughout the service were re-deployed there was a very important educational void to be filled. Mandatory provincial courses would continue but front-line police training would be delivered through distance education.

Working in partnership with Bell Canada, Toronto Police Video Services Unit designed a cost effective distribution and delivery method utilising fibre optics and microwave signals that broadcasts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to 37 sites and 120 locations. The scrambled encrypted broadcast is operated by the Video Services Unit (VSU) and is called the LiveLink Television Network (LTN). This is strictly a police television network delivering training, officer safety bulletins, wanted pictures, and joint teleconferences with the F.B.I. and the

R.C.M.P. 'The LiveLink Television Network allows us to bring experts from any field into the classrooms of all police units throughout Toronto," says S/Sgt. Doug Mottram of the Toronto Police Service Training and Education Unit. "Officers get to interact with experts - sometimes even with the authors of some of the changes. It's Distance Education at its finest delivering a consistent message to everyone at the same time."

The in-service distance education program is produced every week and its goal is to give the front-line officer the information they need condensed into a 45 minute program which is highly polished and produced by video professionals of the Toronto Police Service VSU. "Most police services are time starved," says John Sandeman, VSU manager. "They are in need of quick accurate information that can be delivered consistently in a timely manner. LiveLink allows the delivery of 'high risk, low frequency'



training and new legislation information as soon as it becomes available.'

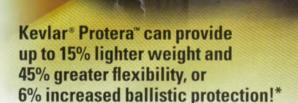
Surveys indicated that officers just want the facts - facts that will affect the way they do business. Although the VSU still produces high quality videos that are played back during the program, much of the program is supported by a 'live' panel discussion that allows for the officers to interact directly with the experts.

The VSU has joined hundreds of top 500 corporations in delivering education and information through Distance Learning. For close to 15 years Toronto Police delivered programs on video with plenty of support material, however it was very reliant on trainers knowing all aspects of the training that had to be delivered. Consistency of information disseminated was a real concern, especially when questioned by the courts. The weekly distance learning program 'Frontline' has received praise from its own service and is now being delivered to other services via satellite. Other police services who do not have the luxury of having their own video unit are utilising the programs and incorporating them into their in-service training. Those services that do have video units are customising and inserting their own instructors into the program.

Field lesson plans, quizzes and evalua-

(Continued page 8)





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tions are supplied with every program and are available to be downloaded from the internet. A special "members only" section has been designed to allow those agencies and officers an opportunity to download this

support material.

Currently, the broadcasts are available on regular satellite that reaches from Halifax to Victoria. However in the near future there are some exciting plans on the drawing board to make them available on payper-view satellite and negotiations will soon begin with other agencies outside Ontario to deliver programming from other Canadian cities that have video units. Placing the programs on pay-per-view satellite will allow officers to watch the programs directly from their home. Perfect for promotional exam time!

"We must continue to improve the way we deliver education and information, Sandeman says. "No longer is non-interac-tive linear training acceptable. All North American vehicle manufactures and most Canadian major banks have their own distance education network. All of them have experimented with video training, computer and internet based training. All of them realise they are in a customer service based industry, interacting with people and as such feel that employees should have an opportunity to interact with the people who author the training.

As we continue to hear about the global economy there is no reason why Canadian services cannot interact with our neighbours to the south. This is why Toronto Police have

developed a partnership with the F.B.I. and re-broadcasts their monthly teleconferences for the benefit of its member agencies. Sandeman calls it the "urban virtual classroom" that allows any agency to sit in on a class and take any information they can use.

The Toronto Police Service is committed to delivering high quality police training to its officers and always welcome other agencies to garner any or all of the information that they wish. S/Sgt. Mottram and his staff develop and research all the training programs and encourage partnerships with other agencies. "Bad guys do not respect municipal or provincial borders so why should our training and information sharing be restricted inside geographic borders, Mottram concluded.

The sharing of knowledge and information amongst agencies enhances officer education and safety. It eliminates the research redundancy that may be carried out by services throughout Canada. Police Services that are currently accessing and utilising the Toronto Police LiveLink Television Network can now concentrate on customising these programs to their organisational needs rather than having to spend precious time researching the background of each topic.

The LiveLink Television Network is delivering police education in a timely and cost effective manner and at the same time meeting the needs of adult education models.

If you would like more information on how you can become a member contact S/ Sgt. Doug Mottram of the Toronto Police Service Training and Education Unit at 416-808-4801 or John Sandeman, Manager Toronto Police Video Services Unit at 416-808-

The logistics of video training

Currently the Toronto Police Service utilises the regular phone system for officers to call in questions live. The officers then fill in a Scantron card with the appropriate answers to the questions asked on the broadcast. These cards are then sent to the Toronto Police College for marking and

It is anticipated in the near future Police Services on the network will upgrade and utilise a keypad that will immediately allow the program host facilitator to see if the message is being understood as the broadcast is in progress. Much like the television polling results during an election the host facilitator will be able to view these results and tailor the program live according to comprehension. Furthermore these results are automatically tabulated and can be sent immediately to individual training databases. Results will include who attended the class, the average score and each individual student

The Toronto Police Service is offering the LiveLink Television Network to Police Services throughout Canada on a cost recovery basis. Revenue generated from this network are used to upgrade and invest in new technologies that will further increase and research the interactive component and increase programming. It is very conceivable that it can deliver programming that will encompass programs of other Canadian





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Learning Solutions for a Changing World

German Military Police host their 5th annual shoot



by Dave Brown

Well, their clever plan almost worked. In a transparent effort to pare down some of the competition for the 5th International Police

Shooting Competition held at CFB Shilo on September 17, representatives from the Brandon Police Service invited your faithful correspondent to a fun shoot and bonfire the



me up all night and lead me astray with their boisterous companionship. You will be pleased to note that I acted with all the restraint and judgement befitting my position as contributor to this magazine.

I awoke the next day with a clear conscience, ready to tackle the world. (Actually, I fell out of bed at some "oh-damn-early" hour and it took about a gallon of coffee to bring my sleep-challenged eyesight back to what I laughingly refer to as normal before I could even tackle shaving. Now, if I could just do something about those caffeine shakes . . .)

A less-than auspicious beginning to my very first International Police Shooting Com-

petition.

CFB Shilo

The German Military Police unit stationed at Canadian Forces Base Shilo have sponsored this fun match every fall for the last five years. Officers from departments across Manitoba, Saskatchewan and North Dakota are invited for a day of competition and an awards dinner that showcases the best of German food and beer.

The premise of the match is simple. Every competitor of a four-person team fires 10 rounds from each of four weapons provided by various departments. Bullseye-style targets are placed at 25 meters and competitors are allowed 3 sighting shots to develop a feel for the handguns. For 1998, weapons were the Glock 17 as issued to the Brandon Police Service, the Sig-Sauer as issued to units of the Canadian Military Police, the German MP's Heckler & Koch P7, and the issue RCMP Smith & Wesson 5946; all in 9mm.

CFB Shilo is a massive military training complex in the middle of Manitoba's only sand desert. Miles of rolling hills and light scrub bush allow the heavy vehicular traffic and large weapons firing required of NATO tank and artillery training with minimal environmental impact. It also closely resembles the terrain of eastern Europe, which is precisely why the German Army first came here to train in 1974.

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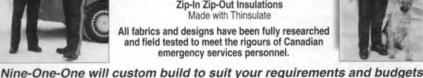
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closing, the Germans are certainly welcome in the area and they in turn make every effort to work closely with Canadians.

The competition

The International Police Shooting Competition is one method used by the German Military Police to get to know their Canadian counterparts. A side benefit of this is that it provides an equal opportunity for the Canadian officers to get to know each other.

The day of the competition was sunny and warm, so I had no opportunity for an excuse about my marksmanship. I tried to claim a disability ("My disability? Uh . . . I can't shoot straight.") but it didn't work. Although, I noticed the line officers seemed to give me a wider berth than the others. Perhaps they have seen me shoot before.

I did manage to complete the course of fire with all four weapons without shooting myself, or anyone else for that matter, for which everyone seemed eternally grateful. I was even quite pleased with my shotgun-like patterns until I saw some of the other competitors' scores.

The Glock pistol seemed to dominate the top scores but the Military Police's Sig-Sauer turned in some respectable scores, especially considering the shortness of the sight radius. I was pleasantly surprised by the RCMP's Smith & Wesson semi-automatic with its good sight picture and smooth trigger pull. I have shot some of these guns in the past with triggers that the entire Musical Ride could not drag back, but this one was silky smooth. I even managed to hit the backstop with it once in a while.

I had some difficulty with the German Military Police's Heckler & Koch P7 pistol, as the squeeze-cock design is almost mutually exclusive to a proper relaxed grip. It does have a light trigger pull when cocked, however, and it takes discipline to avoid a premature shot.

Match results

A total of 13 teams and 52 competitors took part in 1998. Individual winner was Sgt. Rick Hiebert of Winkler Police Department. He continued his yearly domination of the event with a performance that rarely saw a round outside the 4-inch diameter 10-ring. In fact, on his last stage, incredulity greeted the shocked announcement that he hit an "8". In contrast, when I somehow managed to accidentally strike as high as the 8-ring during my personal strategy of random suppressive fire, my teammates danced and hugged each other. (Well, maybe they didn't hug that much . . . okay?)

The Regina Police Service - Team One, took home the top honours for team placement. At only 39 points behind Regina, the Brandon RCMP Team garnered the prize for second. At third place, the German Military Police Team showed that their personnel can shoot (and organize a match at the same time). Brandon Police Service - Team One and Team Two rounded out the top five teams with performances so close that a total of only five points separating the third to fifth place finishers.

The Cinderella story of the event, however, had to be the solid mid-pack finish of the two Canadian Military Police teams from CFB Shilo. Another traditional bottom end finish was



avoided by the clever strategy of nominating their own Unit Tactical Handgun Trainer (your faithful correspondent) to the team as a "ringer." Little did they know that instructors are not necessarily good shooters. ("Like, in the middle of a gun battle, who do you want to be the best shot? You... or your instructor?" Yeah, yeah, we've heard it before.)

Local representatives of the German beer company that supplies the German Club at CFB Shilo with their beverages donated some handsome souvenir T-shirts and beer steins as door prizes. Not surprising, considering the International Police Shooting Competition at CFB Shilo is looked on by the beer company with the same affection that Christmas is seen by Eatons.

Blue Line Magazine even generously donated a subscription to the German Military Police Unit in exchange for their donation of a souvenir jacket to your faithful correspondent. (By the way, Morley, did I happen to mention to you about that? Oh well, I guess you can just deduct it from my salary... Again!) (Ed's Notes: Dave - If your salary were worth deducting we would!)

Representatives of the Brandon detachment of a major national police agency who I shall not name for fear of reprisals (but their initials are RCMP.) spiritedly joined in with the camaraderie and souvenir-swapping spirit at the awards dinner. One corporal was so taken with the T-shirt, that your faithful correspondent managed to snag off the prize table for a lucky third place finish, that he decided to swap prizes with me on the spot... Unfortunately, he didn't actually ask me first! Perhaps the corporal thought I wasn't looking. He also may have thought I was joking when I promised to get his name mentioned in *Blue Line* for stealing my prize. (Ed's Notes: Nice try with the name thing Dave!)

But seriously; take away the fun and the opportunity to affiliate with other law enforcement professionals, and there is still a very good lesson to be learned here.

Actually . . . I can't think what that lesson might be. Take away the fun and the affiliation and nobody will go. That's what competition is all about.

Certainly, shooting practice of any kind helps to keep those potential life-saving skills sharp. Events such as the International Police Shooting Competition are a great way to test those skills under pressure. While there may be some effort involved in setting up a shooting match, such an event does not have to be elaborate. A fun shoot does not require the organization and sanctioning of a major competitive event. A department could conceivably design a simple course-of-fire, send invitations to area police agencies and solicit some inexpensive prizes. The reward for the competitors is really in the fun of the shoot and the opportunity to interact with others. Nobody cares if the prizes are modest, as they only serve as simple mementos to bring home.

Besides, the RCMP are going to steal your prize anyway.

Dave Brown is Blue Line Magazine's Tactical Firearms Training Editor. When not writing with searing insight into training issues, he invents clever ruses to somehow manage to avoid actually shooting.

(Ed's Notes: He also tests the abilities of



Talking with dinosaurs

by Blair McQuillan

One of the most effective ways for law enforcement agencies to tackle the threat of outlaw motorcycle gangs is to examine the past, according to a former Ontario Provincial Police officer.

"The best way to deal with a current and future problem is to look at the history of it and the evolution of it," said Jim Simmons, a retired OPP superintendent and former head of the force's anti-biker unit. "That tells you a lot about how you should be dealing with it."

Simmons, a 27-year police veteran, was the man responsible for establishing the OPP's Special Squad, which became part of the new Provincial Special Squad in June.

"I started working on outlaw motorcycle gangs in 1969 as a result of a report that I submitted," Simmons said of the document he presented to senior officers at OPP headquarters, which outlined biker gang activities in the province and predicted their future growth. "My report justified the establishing of the OPP Special Squad.'

The Special Squad, originally comprised of four officers, was launched in 1970. Its mandate was to identify outlaw motorcycle gang members, monitor their activities and

anticipate their next move.

"When we first started out intelligence was the name of the game," said Simmons, who headed the Special Squad until 1975. "We concentrated on gathering membership information simply by identifying a member in colours on a motorcycle and taking that motorcycle's licence number.

'We also, where we could, encouraged police officers when they stopped a member to properly identify him as a gang mem-

ber as opposed to a follower.'

When the Special Squad initially began gathering information on the bikers they estimated there were between 500 and 600 active members. However, once they began their crackdown that number was reduced to 300.

The most dominant biker gang in Ontario in the '70s was Satan's Choice, Simmons said. Other clubs in the province at that time included the Vagabonds, Para Dice Riders, Chosen Few and Lobos. Their main illegal activities included drugs, bootlegging, intimidation, extortion and dealing in stolen motorcycles.

But the Special Squad helped to curb the outlaw biker uprising through intelligence gathering and by prompting law enforcement agencies to take a hard stance against them,

said Simmons.



"I think if anything we exerted control over them," he said. "The Special Squad stayed in intelligence but we encouraged all police forces to crackdown. We called it strict enforcement, which meant every time you had a chance to make contact with a biker you did just that."

Police made contact with the outlaws by pulling them over for any offence they could

find, Simmons said.

"That 'something' might be a bad muffler on his bike. That 'something' might be carrying booze, or it might be for carrying illegal weapons. If they were doing some-thing wrong - enforce it. No warnings."

Police soon found that the strict enforcement approach was very effective. They were able to identify bike gang members, reduce illegal activity and even force some bikers out of their clubs altogether.

"Our activity drove some members away," Simmons said. "They knew they were under surveillance. They knew that enforcement was going to be strict. It curtailed their activity and we flatlined their

growth at that time.

Terry Hall, who spent 11 years in the Special Squad, said the strict enforcement approach helped police to find informants, create partnerships with other anti-outlaw motorcycle units and gather information on gang members.

"It's not just a traffic ticket," said Hall, who retired in 1997 after 34 years of service. "It's how you record that information and use it.

"If a police officer's out there doing his job, you're going to find out a lot of other

things.'

However, the results of the strict enforcement measures were two-fold. While the crackdown slowed the biker movement, it also led some police officers to believe that they had solved the problem all together.

"The bikers had quit wearing their colours when they were travelling," Simmons said. "They tried to have a lower profile. Every once in a while people would start to say, 'Oh, they're not as much of a problem as they

used to be.' But the former superintendent would always tell disbelievers that just because the gangs were staying out of the spotlight it didn't mean they had given up completely. This message was reaffirmed when American bikers started to enter Canada in 1971.

'This was something my group really went after," Simmons said. "The minute an American biker came into Canada, particularly if he

was flying American colours, we would really tighten down on enforcement."

Simmons said American bikers usually had criminal records, which they never mentioned when crossing the boarder. This gave police the leverage they needed to send them back to the U.S. The Special Squad knew American bikers were even more dangerous than the ones in Canada and any relations that were formed could only create problems for the police and public.

But according to Simmons, not everyone agreed with this philosophy. In 1973, he travelled to Montreal in an effort to encourage police there to concentrate on the growing biker problem. He told them it was important to stop the bikers before they es-

tablished a criminal presence.

"Unfortunately, that prediction came true," he said.

For more than three years, Quebec has been plagued by a biker gang war over the province's lucrative drug trade. More than 80 people have been killed in gang-related bombings and shootings in the province.

Since leaving the force in 1985, Simmons has tried to stay updated on biker gangs and police initiatives against them. Although new technology and fresh ideas are always helpful, the former intelligence officer feels that the key to curbing outlaw motorcycle gangs hasn't really changed.

"I don't think the approach has to be much different," he said. "You still enforce all of the laws on the books as far as the bikers are concerned. The highway traffic, the liquor, the Criminal Code - everything.

"Uniformed officers have to be involved in this. One squad can't do it. You have to have the co-operation of the law enforcement community.

OPP Detective Sgt. Bob Lines, an NCO with the Provincial Special Squad, said they



still deal with the outlaws in the manner Simmons suggests.

"We still encourage and educate the front-line officers about the problem," he said. "It hasn't changed a lot."

It's also important for street officers to relay information to intelligence personnel, Simmons said. If a biker has been arrested, intelligence officers have to know about it in order to plan future initiatives.

"Some investigators, for instance, felt that they had cured the problem when they conducted a raid and charged somebody for drugs," he said. "However, to be of any real value that information had to be fed back into the intelligence community because if it was not we were only fighting with one arm."

Another effective crime fighting tool is history. Even though he left the Special Squad in 1984, Hall said he still receives phone calls from police officers looking for details on outlaw biker gangs and their members.

"I get called several times a year," he said. "About two weeks ago the RCMP called me for biker information. It doesn't go away."

Simmons said this exchange of information is important because younger officers battling biker crime can learn a lot from those who preceded them.

"I don't think that you can properly deal with current and future situations without looking at history," he said. "And if you've got to go to a dinosaur to learn something, then do it."

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The wisdom of timely silence The strategic use of silence in investigative interviewing

by K. Grant Watkins, M.A.

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

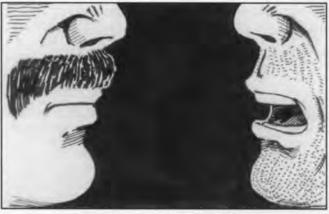
Those involved in investigative interviewing are used to being in control. Silence in an interview setting is often perceived by investigators as a loss of control. Silence however, when used strategically, is a positive and powerful technique for eliciting information. The strategic use of silence in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

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

Discussion

Most individuals who conduct investigative interviews are used to being in control. Whether the interviewer is a police officer, private investigator or social worker, s/he is trained to take control of the investigative process. This propensity for assuming control carries over into the social interaction that we know of as the investigative interview.

Unfortunately, control in the context of the interview, is most often interpreted narrowly as meaning that the interviewer has to dominate the interaction. The interviewer feels responsible for the pace and direction of the interview. S/he feels the need to continually enter the interaction in order to "keep things moving"; to maintain some discipline so that the interview heads in the "right direction". Silence, in this context is seen as a negative development, something to be avoided.



While it is true that unintentional silence denotes a lack of practice and preparation; the strategic use of silence in an interview is a positive and powerful strategy for eliciting information from a subject.

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

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

Silence is also an ambiguous form of interaction, and ambiguity causes stress. People attempt to reduce this ambiguity by providing additional details and/or clarifi-

cation to the interviewer. They may also request confirmation from the interviewer that they are meeting his/her expectations. Social norms and the internal stress they generate, predispose interview subjects to want to say more and to do so in more detail, when they are presented with periods of silence.

The accomplished interviewer takes advantage of these forces by asking a question and then letting the subject answer, fully.

Research has shown however, that the typical police interviewer for example, tends to interrupt his/ her subject after only 7.5 seconds.

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

When the subject completes his/her answer and has stopped talking, the interviewer should maintain a purposeful silence lasting at least 3-5 seconds (force yourself to actually count it out in your head). This will prompt the subject to respond with more talk and more complex thought. The initial question, when posed to the subject, will result in the 'easy stuff' coming forth. Silence will draw out much more significant information.

The strategic use of silence will always be most effective when it follows an open ended question, because there is always more detail that can be provided by the subject.

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

The wise interviewer will respond to such behaviour by employing a combination of pauses and prompts to wring additional information from his/her subject, while mini-

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mizing the potential for contaminating the subject's "story" by introducing information of his own.

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

Strategic silence results in more and better information being obtained from the subject because it helps him/her to express themselves. It allows the subject the time to search their memory for pertinent information and to formulate their thoughts so that the information is conveyed clearly to the interviewer.

People do not express themselves in a clear seamless narrative, but in a series of thoughts marked by hesitation, stumbles, false starts and pauses. It is precisely at these points that the naive interviewer jumps in to ask another question. As a result of such interruptions the subject's thought and communication processes are hindered. S/he also receives the strong, and often unintentional message from the interviewer, that whatever else s/he was about to say is not of interest.

Conclusion

The strategic use of silence is a powerful, yet little used interviewing technique. It is a simple and effective alternative to the direct question, but one that interviewers have considerable difficulty applying in practice. A concerted effort to use deliberate silence in investigative interviews will yield significant results in both the amount and quality of information an investigator is able to gather. Strategic silence is so effective that it is used routinely in psychotherapy and counselling as an active strategy instead of questions.

Those involved in conducting investiga-

tive interviews owe it to themselves, and to the people they serve, to develop their information gathering skills to the highest degree possible. This means that investigators must overcome their personal and professional tendency to see silence as a negative thing, and recognize it as a positive and powerful strategy for gathering information. The interviewer who chooses to incorporate the strategic use of silence into their repertoire of skills, will experience the power of the philosopher's affirmation that there is indeed, "...wisdom in timely silence that is better than all speech".

Kerry G. Watkins is a Detective Constable with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Service, and is currently assigned to the Traffic Services Detective Office. Kerry has a Bachelor's Degree in Criminology and Political Science from the University of Toronto; and a Master's Degree in Criminology, University of Toronto.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I am writing in response to your "Publishers Commentary" in the March 1998, edition of *Blue Line* magazine, in which you have expressed an opinion about the Toronto Police Service, "they are completely wrong about their approach to traffic enforcement strategies". (Road Rage? Blame Poor Enforcement!)

The Toronto Police Service prides itself in being a world leader in policing, and equally so in its traffic enforcement initiatives, many of which were developed in partnership with very dedicated and concerned members of the community. A few examples of these initiatives are "Buckle your Kids with Care", "Community RIDE", and the latest "Your Roadways", a safe driving educational program which has received wide spread support from the business community.

The restructuring of traffic and the reassignment of some traffic officers to the Services 17 Divisions, was a strategy with both reactive and pro-active implications. Solving problems at the local level, for the long term, was the prime objective of this strategy, be it either through educational programmes or strict enforcement initiatives.

I do not agree with the use of the term "Road Rage". In my opinion, approval of this term simply provides motorists with an excuse to over-react and in some cases to exacerbate a situation. All motorists must take responsibility for their own actions. I take great issue with your comment it (road rage) is caused by a "lack of officers who understand the basic concepts of traffic enforcement". This once again is an unfair commentary and does nothing, but provide the basis of an excuse for inappropriate driver behaviour.

The Toronto Police Services' civilians and uniform members remain committed to road safety and will continue, along with our community partners, to develop new strategies and to improve upon and to enhance personal safety on our roadways. Let me assure you very strict enforcement programmes are in place in the City of Toronto, and our police officers are very pro-active in this regard.

Ron Relph Staff Inspector Traffic Services Toronto Police Service

The article in your April issue, "Wild Pigs Cops. Not outlaws" was very informative, well written and articulate. However, it does not get much credibility, in my view, when the author omits to supply his name.

There may well be considerable mud slinging going on with respect to the Wild Pigs organization and accusations that are being made may or may not be factual however, many police officers are concerned with the impression that is being generated by a group of police officers who call themselves "Wild Pigs"

The image that this group is projecting and the impression that is being left with members of the public is certainly not in keeping with the image that most officers want to project with respect to their profession or organization.

As noted in the article, Police Services in Canada are not free of individuals who tarnish and bring into disrepute, the image of their respective organizations. In my view, Wild Pigs members fit nicely into this category of police officers, who because of some sort of an identity problem want to identify with a group that is in complete opposition to the law enforcement profession.

I have seen Wild Pigs in full costume aud they certainly look and act like members of an outlaw motorcycle gang. If it looks like a duck, walks like a duck and talks like a duck, it must be a... Doug Rumley Peel Region

Editor's Note

Regarding the name being left out of the byline, this was a wish of the Ontario President of the Chapter because he advised the article was not just written by himself. He advises that the article was an accumulation of articles in which the same concerns were responded to by other members of the club across the U.S. All names, addresses and phones were included at the end of the piece mentioned above. Contact names have always been a requirement of Blue Line Magazine. We will respect anonymity if requested but it was not the case here.



by Tony MacKinnon



"... And here comes our bike squad!... We're hoping the chief frees up some money to buy at least one more bicycle this year!..."

BOOKS

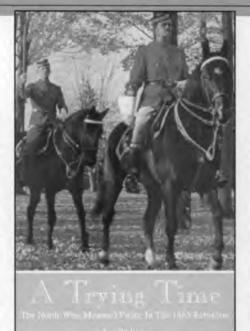
Title: A Trying Time Author: Jim Wallace

Publisher: Bunker to Bunker Books Reviewed by Morley Lymburner

A Trying Time is part II of the on-going sagas by military historian Jim Wallace and follows on the hard hitting realism of his first book Double Duty. Unlike the first book, which covered the first ten years of the North West Mounted Police, A Trying Time deals with the events leading up to, during and after the 1885 Rebellion.

It is with out a doubt the bloodiest period for the NWMP and/or RCMP (however you recognize the distinction). Jim Wallace has certainly immersed himself in this incident with a great deal of enthusiasm. He has dug up a wealth of information and woven it into both a stimulating read and a revealing and enlightening educational experience.

As I read the pages I was struck by the similarities between the way we were and the way we are. Certainly the politicians do not appear to have changed much. The officers patrolling the west were tasked with the job of making bad rules work and completely mystified as to how the government thought up the hare-brained ideas in the first



place. As usual there was the official government spin on the "Riel Rebellion" and then there was the real story of how well intentioned people got hung up in their own plans, schemes and circumstances.

The release of this book, and its timely title, coincides with the "Trying Times" the RCMP are undergoing at present. It has been said before that the bigger the pedestal the further the fall. Prior to the 1885 Rebellion the NWMP were proud of their ability to simply ride into large groups of hostile people (Whites or Indians) and simply lay down the "Queen's law" and peacefully ride out. With the coming of Louis Riel the NWMP were now expected to flex some muscle but were neither prepared nor equipped to do so.

This book gives detailed accounts of the involvement of the police in the battles of Duck Lake, Cut Knife Hill, Frenchman's Butte, and Loon Lake. It also has a detailed list of all the officers who served in these battles and those who lost their lives trying to bring order from chaos to a growing land. I eagerly await Wallace's next book because the two titles he has written so far are simply marvellous.

This book has been placed on the Blue Line Preferred Reading List and details on obtaining your own copy are available on page 39 of this edition. You may also phone 905 640-3048 or fax your order with your credit card and expiry date to 1-800-563-1792.

Title: Beyond The Badge Author: Bob Venus Publisher: Self Published

Cst Bob Venus, recently retired from the Edmonton Police Service after 25 years of policing, has published a unique coffee-table book of his collection of poetry.

It is a look Beyond the Badge into the real world of a police officer and helps you understand the change from a rookie to a seasoned veteran, not necessarily bad, but different and even difficult to perceive. Through Bob's poetry you can peer into the dark side of a peace officer's life; you see the angst of police work, the frustration of police work, but also the tremendous gratification of helping someone.

Sandra Wolfe, Ph.D. says Bob's poetry

"is a very personal and first hand glimpse into the complex and sometime confusing world of policing. There is considerable evidence that the negative repercussions of policing for both the officer and the family can be minimized by advance knowledge. Bob's poetry is a powerful means to prepare recruits and their families for the emotional aspects of a career in policing.

Chris Braiden, who was a fellow copper of Bob's with the Edmonton Police Service, writes: "Hollywood has entrenched a bastardised and misleading image of policing in the minds of many and in the process done great damage to our society. Bob Venus' uncluttered, accurate work helps undo that damage and I have great confidence in recommending his work to you. Bob has a way of saying intimate things that is uncommonly clear and personal.'

The following poem entitled 1990 June 26, is an example of Bob's perceptive poetry.

1990 June 26

The midnight sky is pierced by dawn As the darkness fades away And soon the morning shadows creep From the warmth of this new day

In the quiet moment of this morn At the birth of this new day The car is parked on a desolate lot And my mind is torn away

Locked on a grizzly image Where a young man's body lay In a different place, at a different time Could it be just yesterday

The crimson stripe, the crimson stain Where his life just flowed away Spilled by the hand of a savage man Who stands in court today

A mother's once proud breast now heaves Grappling the loss of her son Who paid the terrible toll of the oath That comes with the badge and gun

Freshening the fear in every heart That holds a policeman dear And what we ask of these young men Is so suddenly, so frighteningly clear

This book can be ordered from the author for \$29.95 plus \$5.00 shipping and GST. Send your orders to: Beyond the Badge

Box 13 Site 1 RR2 Leduc, AB, T9E 2X2 or phone 403-986-3866.

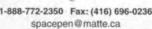
The author advises that orders received prior to December 1st will have a Christmas delivery date.

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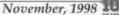




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The Police Artists Association of Canada



The (creative) Police Artists Association of Canada is a group of artists who are employed by the police across Canada who believe in reaching out further to the community with the use of art work. The Association was formed by artists David Hart and S/Sgt Ed Hill of the RCMP.

Although S/Sgt Ed Hill is on the west coast of Canada and Dave Hart is in Ontario they found themselves doing the same thing with their art; putting it to use in the community. S/Sgt Hill has been using his art under the direction of world famous artist Roy Vickers to raise funds for the Vision Quest project to create a rehabilitation centre in British Columbia. David Hart's police related art prints have been donated to many charities to be used as fund raising tools, with the majority of the prints to date being donated to Crime Stoppers.

Recently close to \$175,000 worth of prints were donated to the Crime Stoppers program and more will be donated in the future. There are more artists in the Association and the Association will welcome any police employee who may be creative to get involved with the good concept Ed

and Dave represent.

The Association has created specific artwork for the last four Ontario Chiefs of Police conferences of which the most recent was created for the Windsor Police and produced as a limited edition. It will be used for community and police programs in the Windsor area.

The Windsor painting was created with the approval of Chief Kousik and was directed by Staff Inspector Bill Stephens for whom is owed gratitude and thanks for his composition idea which brought the whole work together. "We hope that PAAC will be invited to the next OACP conference and many more in the years to come," Dave Hart said.

The Police Artists Association should not be confused with forensic police art as its members are creative artists who work as police employees and have chosen to put their talent and hobbies to a good use. "It has long been noted that creativity is a great stress reliever and also that police personnel hang out with police personnel merely because of the nature of their work," says Ed Hill. "The Police Artists Association gives us a chance to enjoy common ground and do more good."



by David Hart - Director (Creative)Police Artists Association of Canada

This very aggressive and complicated art composition is designed the way it is for a number of very specific reasons. The main intent is to show respect for all of the police officers who have given the ultimate sacrifice to the people of Canada, that being, laying down their life in the line of "Police Duty". The subject matter also spans the 50 year celebration of the Canadian Police Association with vehicles etc.

If the painting is studied closely it will be noted that you will find more and more subjects in the composition. There is a good reason for this method of design as it relates to how life itself overlaps from one thing to another. The style of painting is not a regular one for artist David Hart as most of the police related art produced by the artist binges on realism. This work has taken realistic subject matter and juxtaposed it with aggressive abstract brush strokes and Canadian maple leaf over lapping design.

To be honest, like all other good people in Canada, I find it hard to accept that anyone would have to lay down their life to do something good. As I was producing the painting I found I was more and more emotionally moved by the concept I had the challenge to create, and the work happened spontaneously as you see it. This was created while I was off with a work related injury.

The subject matter and the colours used, and the fashion in which they are related are to convey also the sorrow for those who have fallen by the good things which our officers do every waking minute of every day. The maple leaves are evident throughout and are to represent those who have fallen, but you will note that the leaves are everywhere and over everything in the work. Hence Fallen Leaves Remembered.

This work is a stretched canvas with a size of 54" x 66". The subject matter which can be found in the work is as follows: Canada's parliament buildings, Police Memorial Building, two RCM Police officers running, three tactical officers, police diver, male and female officers with child, mother and child as per Christ and mother Mary, female dispatcher, horse and mounted officer, old rumrunner Metro Toronto Police boat with two officers and Toronto's Sky Dome, fox, native Indian totem pole, eagle (to represent and include our sorrow for our fallen officers of our American neighbours), Canada goose, beaver, lynx, three wolves circling, 1930's police vehicles, 60's police vehicles, 80's and 90's police vehicles, weasel, male deer, east coast Peggy's cove scene, west coast Canada lakes and trees, moose, police motorcycle, drum major, cougar (because all officers in the job I do as stores manager tell me they have a cougar like frame), marine officer, blue maple leaves in the sky and red maple leaves on the ground.

Our fallen officers are represented as the leaves, with the blue sorrow in the sky and leaves overlapping the subject matter below because they will never be forgotten. Our fallen leaves will be remembered for their courage and brave acts in the line of duty.

For further details on becoming a member of PAAC or obtaining a copy of these prints call 905 898-7471 or email paac@home.com

History of the international association of women police

The International Association of Women Police was first organized as the International Policewomen's Association in 1915. Their charter was adopted in 1916 in Washington, DC. The IPA became a "depression casualty" in 1932. The programs and ideals set into motion by the organization had not been fully implemented.

Women have been involved with police work since 1845 in the United States. They were assigned as matrons in New York City. It was not until 1893 that a woman was given the rank of "policeman" with powers of arrest. Mrs.

Marie Owens, the widow of a policeman, was appointed to the force of the Chicago Police Department by the Mayor of that city.

In 1910, Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells of Los Angeles, California, was the first woman to be classified as a "policewoman". Mrs. Wells, a graduate theological student and social worker, circulated a petition with nu-



merous prominent signatures for presentation to the mayor.

Following Mrs. Wells' appointment, she pioneered preventative protecting principals related to the youth. Her duties were extended to include enforcing laws which concerned dance halls, skating rinks, penny arcades, movies, and other places of recreation at-

tended by women and children. Her participation in promoting women into police activities for the protection of youth and the prevention of crime took root. Our present day juvenile bureaus and crime prevention units can be directly traced back to the foundations laid by Mrs. Wells.

In 1956, at a meeting of the Women Peace Officers of California held in San Diego, the association was reorganized as the International Association of Police Women and the dormant ideas and ideals formed years earlier were again implemented. Mrs. Wells lived to see the new organi-

zation formed. Several years later, the charter was changed to reflect the new name: International Association of Women Police.

The first bi-annual meeting of the IAWP was held at Purdue University in 1957. While membership in the IAWP remained small through the 1960's, the organization began holding three day seminars in 1963.

Under the tutelage of Doctor Lois Higgins, the newly elected President, the IAWP began to grow and change. Dr. Higgins was a thirty year member of the Chicago Police Department and held the title of President of the IAWP for eight years. She also served as the Executive Director for another twelve years.

The International Association of Women Police, through their constitution and activities, promoted separate women's bureaus. Many women felt this was their only opportunity for advancement. Before 1969, these women were never on patrol and many did not even own a uniform. Their duties were still restricted to those performed by Mrs. Wells.

In 1966, IAWP's first official publication, The IAWP Bulletin, was edited and printed by Mary Rita Ostrander until 1970.

In more recent years, as the membership has grown, IAWP's annual training conferences have become forums for research conducted by universities and professional organizations. The seminars have also expanded with experts in all criminal justice fields sharing their views and disseminating important information to the uninformed. Meeting for five days, women and men from all over the world assemble to broaden their knowledge through workshops and lectures in a formal classroom setting. The friendships made and informal exchange of ideas and information is as enlightening as the formal sessions.

The recent upsurge in female law enforcement officers from around the world has enhanced the IAWP organization. The International Association now has fourteen re-

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gions around the globe. Someday, hopefully, the organization will have a region in every country in the world. Country, state, cities and counties have formed affiliate chapters to provide support and training to those officers who cannot attend the IAWP Training Conferences.

While the International Association of Women Police was established primarily for women, it was recognized that cohesiveness, professionalism and communication must exist between men and women in all aspects of the criminal justice system. Therefore, since 1976, male officers have also joined the ranks as IAWP members.

For the first time, in 1996, the International Association of Women Police held their annual training conference away from North America. It was held in Birmingham, England. The next annual training conference will be held in Anchorage, Alaska, October 26 through the 30, 1998. The IAWP can provide a strong network of support and training for every woman and man in the criminal justice system.

If you, as a law enforcement professional, would like to learn more about this organization, write to: International Association of Women Police Carolen F. Bailey, Executive Director 11 Eagle Ridge Rd., North Oaks, MN., 55127 or email: LANSELL@WORLDCHAT.COM

A celebration of success

Ontario Women in Law Enforcement will be holding the 1st Annual Awards Banquet to recognize the contribution of women in law enforcement in Ontario. To pay tribute to the award nominees and award recipients the OWLE Awards Banquet will be held on Friday November 27th at the Capital Banquet Centre in Mississauga. The guest speaker for the evening will Gwen Commissioner Ontario Boniface, Provincial Police. The award winners will be selected from six catagories

including: Medal of Valor, Excellence in Performance, Leadership, Mentoring, Community Service and Officer of the Year. In recognition of the contribution of numerous women across the province the Advisory Council of the OWLE have the arduous task of selecting the award winners.

Ontario Women in Law Enforcement was established in May 1997. It is a growing organization that is dedicated to the promotion, networking, professional and personal development of the members through training opportunities which might not normally

be available to them within their respective individual agencies. This organization encompasses both sworn officers and civilian members from every existing law enforcement agency in Ontario.

Do you know someone that has been nominated? Are you interested in sharing in the celebration of the contributions women in law enforcement in Ontario? For tickets for this

special event contact:

Brenda Glass, Professional Development Coordinator, Ontario Women in Law Enforcement Halton Regional Police Service 905-825-4747 Ext. 5106 or

Amy Ramsay, Ontario Provincial Police, Port Credit - 905 -278- 6131



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Medicine Hat Police Service Recruitment of Trained Police Officers

The Medicine Hat Police Service is now accepting resumes from trained police officers. Officers must have graduated from a formal recognized basic training program in Canada. Resumes will be accepted up to and including December 11th, 1998, Resumes are to be

complete, with transcripts, and copies of all appropriate documentation attached. Resumes will be short listed and an MHPS application package will be mailed to those selected. Persons interested in completing and returning the package are required to pay a non refundable fee of \$50.00 in the form of cheque or money order.

Successful candidates will start at a 5th Class Constable rate. The present first class salary is \$51,806.00 per year and is supplemented by a comprehensive benefit package.

Medicine Hat is a city of approximately 50,000 located in south eastern Alberta. The city boasts a very stable economy and high standard of living. In 1998 the Globe and Mail describe Medicine Hat as the hottest job market in the country. The police service seeks qualified candidates of high professional standards.

CANDIDATES WILL:

- have Canadian Citizenship
- · not have a criminal record
- minimum of grade 12 (preferably completed post secondary education in the sciences, criminology, business, or computers)
- · correctable vision to 20/20
- · excellent physical condition
- · valid driver's licence
- candidates will be subjected to an extensive background screening process, fitness
 evaluation, psychological evaluation, written communications test, integrity and
 lifestyle assessment, and polygraph examination.

For more information please visit our web site at www.city.medicine-hat.ub.ca/police

Send resumes to:

Recruitment Team\Medicine Hat Police Service 884 2 Street S.E. Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 8H2



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INDUSTRY PLATFORM

Digital Mugshot Systems

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

EPIC SOLUTIONS

By Hayung Choi

Introduction

Managing a detention facility, whether it is a small lock-up in a police station, a large provincial jail or a maximum security federal penitentiary, is a complex undertaking. The complexity is compounded if the facility extends from a single site to multiple sites. It requires the right personnel with the right training, management policies, procedures, infrastructure and support systems to do it effectively.

One of the most important components of a detention facility's support system is a computer-based database application that keeps track of arrestees and inmates, books them in, collects their personal information, and records their status to ensure that they are properly treated and handled. This functionality is critical to the effective management of a detention facility, since handling arrestees and inmates is what a detention facility is for. In addition, the functionality can extend to other areas, such as personnel management.

EPIC Solutions, Inc. (EPIC), of San Diego, California, has developed two easy-to-use, Year 2000-compliant software solutions to help law enforcement personnel better manage the vast amounts of information they need. BOOK'em2 is an advanced Digital Mugshot System, and HOLD'em2 is a next generation Corrections Management System.

BOOK'em2 - Digital Mugshots

BOOK'em2 is an easy-to-use, Year 2000-compliant, integrated and flexible Digital Mugshot System targeted at police agencies, jails and investigation bureaus and agencies. It has the features and functionality necessary to:

Record arrestee and inmate mugshots digitally, linking them with personal information, physical description, charges, modus operandi and other data.

Link an unlimited number of digital images to records, such as scars, marks, tattoos, injuries and scanned documents.

BOOK'em2 can use the digital images to create investigative tools such as lineups and mugbooks in minutes, not hours, as is common with manual methods.

The software consists of a "Standard" set of modules, and a series of "Optional" modules can be added at any time to enhance functionality. The BOOK'em2 Standard product includes all the functionality necessary to capture mugshots digitally, as well

as other images, such as scars, marks, and tattoos and link those images to data on the arrestee. Users can then use those images to easily create lineups, mugbooks and wanted posters. BOOK'em2 "Optional" modules allow you to perform additional functions, including tracking crime scene information, evidence, gangs or registering special offenders.

BOOK'em2 shares the same data model, business rules and user interface as HOLD'em2, EPIC's next generation

Corrections Management System. Therefore, the two products can be seamlessly integrated.

HOLD'em2 - Corrections Management System

HOLD'em2 is a Year 2000-compliant solution for effective jail and prison management that is targeted toward police agency lock-up facilities, juvenile detention facilities, and federal and provincial prison systems.

HOLD'em2 is a feature-rich, imagebased system that enables law enforcement personnel to accomplish the following:

- Intake, book and identify arrestees; linking mugshots and other images to their records.
- Track inmates throughout their custody, assign cells and keep their calendar.
- Facilitate and automate the management of various jail workflow processes.
- Enhance inmate, facilities and personnel management through optional modules depending on the facility's needs or scope of operations.

HOLD'em2 is a standardized, yet tailorable system. It is much easier and more cost-effective to maintain and upgrade compared to customized applications on the market, making it far more valuable to the customer. HOLD'em2 can be implemented and deployed faster than a custom product. At the same time, HOLD'em2 uses non-proprietary hardware and software, which protects a client's initial investment.

HOLD'em2 is built on a flexible, modular architecture, which is easily tailored to meet the operational needs and workflow processes of a law enforcement agency or facility. The system's three-tier architecture



allows for increased system performance and reliability and improved speed of delivery. In addition, the system's open data interface allows for easier exchange of data with other Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) databases, while HOLD'em2's support for CJIS standards, such as NCIC and NIST, enables faster sharing of data and images.

Yet, perhaps the most important feature of HOLD'em2 is its complete ease of use. With the premier Windows graphical user interface, HOLD'em2 enables law enforcement personnel to facilitate and manage their corrections management workflow activities quickly and with fewer errors. And, because HOLD'em2 is an intuitive system, the amount of training required is minimal. With its unique workflow design and point-and-click simplicity, HOLD'em2 intelligently mirrors a facility's present jail or prison workflows and maximizes productivity.

Designed with a team of development partners, HOLD'em2 can be configured as a standalone product, within a network of client PCs and a central server, or within a network of individual local-area networks (LAN) connected over a wide-area network (WAN).

The software is built around a core set of modules called "HOLD'em2 Standard." HOLD'em2 Standard includes the basic functionality necessary to intake, book and identify arrestees, link digital mugshots and other images to their records and record their disposition after transfer or release from the facility. Additional HOLD'em2 "Optional" modules can be added to the core to expand functionality and include features that might not be universal to every jail or prison. Optional modules can cover the management

functions for custody, facility, personnel and administrative management, and for investigations, juvenile facilities and federal or provincial prison systems.

Summary

Managing the ever-increasing amounts of data and image information in a detention facility can be an overwhelming task. But make no mistake, there is no room for error. Easy-to-use, integrated, and full-featured Digital Mugshot and Corrections Management Systems, such as BOOK'em2 and HOLD'em2, enable law enforcement personnel to achieve the increased levels of productivity and efficiency they require while allowing for system growth and future functionality.

About the Company

EPIC Solutions is the leading provider of image-based booking and jail and prison information management systems for criminal justice and public safety agencies worldwide. Using state-of-the-art technologies, EPIC provides easy-to-use, comprehensive and reliable systems, such as HOLD'em2 and BOOK'em2. EPIC currently has domestic and international installations at more than 500 locations, with clients ranging from counties, police departments, U.S. federal and other international agencies.

For more information, please call 1-800-675-EPIC or visit its Web site at www.epicsolutions.com.

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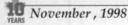
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INDUSTRY PLATFORM

CABS ™ The proven law enforcement solution

Police forces have traditionally been burdened with paper. Law enforcement officers are often required to handle information many times and deal with a variety of systems to accomplish what appears to be a single task.

To achieve a fully integrated police information system, arrest and booking functions can now be merged into one common database system, the Computerized Arrest and Booking System (CABS TM).

CABS is an integrated information and

video-imaging system developed specifically for law enforcement agencies by Imagis Cascade. CABS streamlines administration, provides cost savings in photographic development, reproduction and increases efficiencies in crime solvency and offender identification and processing. CABS provides digital image capture of the offenders' faces and other physical features such as marks, scars and tattoos. CABS allows the police professional to create electronic photo lineups which include mugshots, tattoos or other distinguishing features. CABS enhances the investigative process by easily searching for similarities between offenders, such as gang affiliations, aliases, and

From any location, whether in the cell block area, identification area, substation or remote detachment, CABS can access local and remote databases to provide simple, fast and complete transactions to aid in arrest and booking and crime solvency. Most importantly, this is all accomplished from one application...data is entered once and only once. External database queries are accomplished on textual and facial clues and all printed forms and reports are generated automatically by CABS.

other textual descriptors.

CABS can operate stand-alone, networked or can be further integrated with other core systems to yield a fully integrated police information and communication system. Pictures



and data from CABS are made available to such specialized applications as Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems and Mobile Data Terminals (MDT). CABS has also been successfully integrated with electronic livescan fingerprinting capture, fingerprint archiving and video composite technology.

CABS is the number one arrest and booking technology employed by the RCMP across Canada. For years, the system has proven itself time and again in the real world of policing. CABS provides easy to use functionality that allows an officer to get out on the street faster. The service to the public, the ability to find that person is enhanced by being able to have an image of that person right there, said Cpl. Ian Sanderson of Fort McMurray RCMP.

In the past, officers scoured alphabetical file cabinets for up to four hours to find enough pictures of people who matched the offender description. To do a photo lineup would take a physical search through tens of thousands of photos to find a dozen that looked close to the subject, now it takes a matter of a few key strokes and mouse clicks and presto a lineup is created.

An officer may also create lineups of marks, scars, and tattoos if no other description is provided by a victim or witness during an investigation. The officer can scour the database in minutes and create a worthwhile and efficient catalog of tattoo pictures that will assist in correctly and quickly identifying the suspect. CABS is much more than an administrative tool (although it creates time and realizes financial savings), CABS is a powerful investigative tool and has solved many crimes since its inception.

CABS is a modular software system that offers many optional features including our newest addition to the CABS family of products, POSITIVE IDTM Facial Recognition software. POSITIVE ID is

a state-of-the-art facial recognition system that uses sophisticated mathematical encoding to provide searching capability based on facial clues. The benefit to the user, is faster more efficient matches on mugshots or composite images resulting in positive identification.

What once took hours to produce can now be accomplished in minutes, IDENT-A-KID TM is another module that integrates with livescan fingerprint technology and includes integrated database and video imaging components that allows parents to voluntarily obtain a current photograph and fingerprints of their children. If that child goes missing the parent has the information readily available to provide to the police for further electronic distribution to surrounding police agencies, public media, and borders more quickly and efficiently than in the past. IDENT-A-KID is just one more product that Imagis Cascade has developed as part of our commitment to our clients and the communities we live and work in.

Where CABS leaves other systems behind, says Pat Morris the Manager of Computer Services for Surrey RCMP, is in two main areas. Imagis, the company who developed CABS has shown an extremely high level of interest in client satisfaction and in evolving a product that is genuinely useful to the user, not something that the company perceives the user should have. Secondly, CABS stands out from any competition, because of its integration with other key components of police information systems. This was the whole reason for our first interest in the product. Imagis' willingness to work with others to make CABS an integral part of a global system, based on shared data.

CABS is the proven solution for law enforcement professionals.

For more information please call, 250 383-4201 or visit the website at www.imagis-cascade.com.





Integrated Mugshot and Fingerprinting Systems from ComnetiX

Automated Mugshot and Fingerprinting Systems offer Police Forces and other law enforcement agencies everywhere the opportunity to perform all booking operations, including complete textual information, at one time using a single computer workstation. This approach can significantly reduce the time and effort required to complete the booking process by ensuring that only a single entry of all information is required.

By tying such systems into the Records Management System, additional time savings can be achieved by either using information already in the system for the booking process or by feeding those other systems which require some of the information generated by the booking process.

Such systems integrate booking stations, investigator workstations, a centralized computer server and all software to form a unified approach. Each booking station consists of a camera (video or digital), a fingerprint capture device (either a Live Scan Unit or a Card Scan unit), an Intel based workstation and the booking station software. The investigator workstations consist of an Intel based workstation and the investigator software. The computers operate the system as one of several applications on the workstation so that the workstations can be used for other purposes such as word processing or similar applications when not needed for booking or investigation purposes.

The Boston Police Department implemented such a system in 1994 and moved from a centralized booking approach to one where suspects could be booked in any one of twelve locations around the city. By their own estimates, they have saved at least \$1 million per year by virtue of the number of man hours saved by not having to transport prisoners to a centralized booking location. This figure does not place any value on improved officer safety and efficiencies achieved by a single entry of all necessary

information.

The additional advantage to computerizing such systems is the ability to electronically store all the information, including the mugshots and fingerprints, in a computer da-

In the U.S., this is a particularly useful feature as the FBI requires the submission of fingerprints for various crimes to be forwarded to them for retention in their data base of fingerprints. By the year 2000, the FBI expects to receive 30,000 sets of fingerprints per day from various agencies within the U.S. The only way that such a large volume of transmissions can be reasonably handled is by replacing the current hard copy submission format with an electronic format, which will reduce the turnaround time for identification from the current six to eight weeks to less than forty eight hours.

In fact, the FBI have mandated that they will accept electronic transmissions only from each of the fifty state agencies and a limited number of federal agencies in order to better organize the flow of information between

each of the parties. One major advantage of such an approach is to reduce the amount of time required to process each request, as each state will be required to compare the fingerprints against their own database so that only those unknown suspects will require the FBI to do a complete search of its own database. Since an average of 70% of arrestees are repeat offenders, then the majority of submissions to the FBI should simply be seeking a confirmation of identity rather than requiring a complete database search.

In today's environment, the automated fingerprint identification systems (AFIS) vendors cannot meet this need as they all scan the original fingerprints into their systems using proprietary algorithms and each supplier's algorithm is different than each of the other four AFIS vendors' algorithms. The images being scanned in do not meet the FBI standards for "Open Systems" as they narrow the image to one inch by one inch and then only concentrate on those portions of the image which they then use in matching fingerprints.

As a result, if the original hard copy fingerprints are scanned into an AFIS system, the images are by definition unacceptable to the FBI and if the police force or other law enforcement agency wishes to share its database with others, including the FBI, it must send an original hard copy image to that other agency. This defeats the entire purpose of creating an electronic copy of the fingerprints as the sharing of such images gives the real power to such systems.

The impact is even greater when one considers that an agency which uses its AFIS vendor as the only electronic image of its fingerprints must rescan its entire data base if it chooses to change AFIS vendors or even to avail itself of an upgraded version of its current AFIS vendor's product. This situation could result in an enormous extra cost

to the agency

ComnetiX Computer Systems Inc. offers an integrated mugshot and fingerprint system which offers a complete system which ties into records management systems and other administrative systems of a law enforcement agency. In addition, the company also offers a unique Store and Forward System which maintains a complete digital image of all fingerprints and interfaces with AFIS systems to protect the integrity of the original digital image, while still allowing the user to submit to and receive confirmation of identification from a variety of agencies.

The Boston Police Department was the first law enforcement agency in North America to electronically submit its fingerprints to the FBI when it began operations three years ago with the ComnetiX system. New York State will be the first state agency to submit all of its fingerprints to the FBI electronically when it implements its ComnetiX system at the end of this year.

For more information call, 905 274-4060



Language Crimes The truth and consequences of the way we speak

by Dr. Glen Irons

The connection between language and crime will come as no surprise to most police officers. Those involved in the 'front line' when dealing with the perpetrators of crime are well aware of the many roles language plays in the commission, apprehension and, yes defence of criminal acts. From the simple, scribbled note demanding a bank teller's cash to the veiled language of mobsters overheard on tapped phones, to the defence attorney's often powerful use of language to obscure the reality of his client's crimes, language frequently becomes the most important physical evidence that is heard in the courts.

However, since language evidence is often open to interpretation by attorneys, judges and, most

importantly, juries, it is in that act of interpretation that the language expert becomes one of the more important 'ingredients' to ensure that everyone — from the police officer to the jury — understands what the language used in a given crime actually means. It is my interest in this article to illustrate just how important an accurate interpretation can be in ensuring that justice is indeed done.

A personal anecdote will set the tone. I have spent much of my academic career in the study of language — my Ph.D. thesis examined the effect which the translation of the Bible into English had on readers and writers in 17th century England. But, aside from editing some academic books, or teaching courses on language pathology and clinical applications of language, I hadn't much of an opportunity to apply my knowledge of language in the real world... until I met a local detective about ten years ago.

That detective asked me to help with a 'poison pen' letter which strongly suggested numerous unsavoury 'facts' about a local police officer. This letter had been circulated in the police headquarters itself, and had been circulated in the community where the officer lived. Strangely, the officer himself was under suspicion of having circulated the letter to gain sympathy, a suspicion which seemed founded on the belief of fellow officers that the officer in question was guilty of certain unsavoury 'facts'.

As a result of my analysis of the letter in question, I was able to show that the officer had not written the letter — it had been written by a woman unknown to him — and to help in clearing him of the suspicions of fellow officers.

The Forensic Linguist

The work on that case suggested to me that there were numerous ways in which the interpretation of language can play an es-



sential role in crime and its punishment. As it turns out, I was right.

Without putting too fine a point on the concept of 'language' crime, we can see that there are numerous ways in which the skills of a 'forensic' linguist might come in handy during the search for justice.

Three examples will suffice here. First, linguists are good at interpreting what people actually mean when they are caught in such language related acts as that of bribery, offering bribes, agreeing, threatening, admitting, telling the truth vs. perjury, promising, and asking questions.

Forensic linguists can also compare writing samples of known documents and those suspected of having authored 'anonymous' documents. Thirdly, but certainly not finally, linguists who are skilled at forensic audio analysis are capable of audio and/or video sample analysis with respect to a wide range of comparable features of the human voice, thus helping law enforcement agencies track and track down criminals who are (often) arrogant enough to have their speech recorded in various ways, including but not limited to telephone calls.

Interpreting Meaning

The specialist in 'language crimes' from the first example above, a specialist working with crimes wherein language is the major, if not the only, evidence offers one very important service — the proven ability to determine exactly what a piece of language means.

In cases where the meaning of an utterance (a bribe, a threat, an admission, etc.) is unclear or challenged by one party or another, the linguist must begin by dealing with the many misconceptions about language held by jurors and even attorneys.

One misconception is the idea we all have that, since we speak the language, we therefore know what it means. In fact, just as physicians are trained to see things in an x-ray which the average person cannot see, linguists are trained to see and hear structures that are invisible to the lay person. While we all 'know' our language, we filter out the tools of phonology (sound), morphology (word construction), syntax (grammar), and discourse (conversational rules).

Another analogy works even better. Consider that the complex rules of physics which govern our ability to walk or ride a bicycle are never in our minds, but they operate nonetheless, and a specialist in physics can find them. A specialist in linguistics can uncover and describe the rules which control and govern our use of language. In other words, linguistic analysis offers the law some principled ways

of making accurate identification of how and why people use language to get things done.

Written Language

In my second example above, I suggested that even written language is very much open to interpretation and therefore analysis by the trained linguist.

Obviously, interpretation of language is an old concern of the legal profession (the first systematic discussion of statutory interpretation in Anglo-American jurisprudence having been penned in 1567). Such language was, obviously, in written form, and even though the common law in the UK and most of its former colonies is codified in certain (at one time Latin) canons of construction (maxims which are still cited by the courts today), there is often fierce debate over the political and linguistic propriety of various theories of interpretation.

In other words, even the language of the court itself is very frequently open to interpretation. We all know that attorneys (particularly defence attorneys) bank heavily on the potential of that interpretation to make their cases.

Outside of the courts, written language is also (of course) open to a wide range of interpretation.

In the case I worked on with the falsely accused police officer, a number of individuals involved with that particular set of circumstances were convinced, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the police officer himself had authored the 'anonymous' letter to gain sympathy from his colleagues (even though he was in fact gaining no sympathy whatsoever).

Without too much effort, I was able to show that the letter had most likely been written by a woman... because of certain phrasal constructions related to the description of children who supposedly had been molested by the policeman, and because a comparison with the officer's written samples showed some important differences between his style and that of the 'anonymous' letter. The point here is that many of us use elements of style which are idiosyncratic (specific to ourselves), and therefore help to identify us in cases where comparison is necessary.

Audio Analysis

The third example I noted above is probably the most well known use of linguistic knowledge in the police and/or military investigation into language related crimes the surreptitious recording of conversation.

We are now only at the infancy of the interpretation of recorded oral conversation, not least because the microphone, telephone, and dictograph were invented in the last half of the 19th century. In fact, the first recorded appellate opinion in the U.S., upholding the introduction into evidence of a phonograph, occurred in 1906; the next was 24 years later!

The first use of a surreptitious recording in an appellate opinion was in 1936; it wasn't until the 1970's that wiretapping and electronic surveillance investigations into organized crime became acceptable in the courts. Prosecutors began to argue that the crime family members' own voices on tape were the best evidence of their 'greed, power and corruption'. Juries regularly noted that the tapes were 'key' to their decisions.

The problem is, of course, that the average person (juror, even judge) is not always able to understand what s/he hears on tape. In the crime family cases, forensic linguistic (expert) testimony needed to be introduced in order that the jury could understand the specialized language and practices of a given form of criminal behaviour (which had been recorded).

In the beginning, prosecutors showed little awareness of the value of expert testimony by linguists, while defence council seeked often to use it. That has changed recently, since prosecutors have tired of being undermined by defence council when trying to make a case against a criminal who had been recorded on tape. The point is that, few who understand the complexities of meaning in spoken language would now argue that the general competency of the average juror is up to the job of interpreting human speech as it is heard on a recorded tape (not least because of the single-

mindedness of advocates for or against the individual recorded on that tape).

While oral communication may work well enough for practical purposes, recorded oral conversations are frozen in time, and subsequent clarification for trial purposes are too often coloured by the trial process itself. The help of a forensic linguist can be invaluable in determining that a taped conversation has not in any way been altered, that it indeed represents precisely what was said at the time it was said, and most importantly in determining what the words in that conversation actually means.

One linguist I know of (at Georgetown University) has been consulted in over 200 civil and criminal cases, and has been admitted as expert witness in 35 trials, almost always for the defence (and over the constant objection of prosecutors). The cases all involved spoken examples of bribery, offering bribes, agreeing, threatening, admitting, truth vs. perjury, promising, and asking questions. The basis for the admissibility of expert linguistic testimony is something in the U.S. called Rule 702 of the Federal Rules of Evidence which tests to determine whether;

a) the discipline of linguistics is grounded in sufficient scientific, technical or other specialized knowledge to warrant its use in the courtroom;

the proposed linguist-witness is a qualified expert in this discipline;

the application of linguistic analysis to the evidence in the case will assist the jury in understanding the evidence or in determining a fact in issue.

Even though the Georgetown linguist has worked most often for the defence, it is essential to understand that linguistic analysis is utterly unrelated to either the defence or the prosecution; linguists analyse language, not guilt or innocence.

Dr. Glenwood Irons is Associate Professor and Chair of Applied Language Studies, Brock University. Since 1988, he has worked on various cases with police and other agencies investigating 'language crimes'. In the preparation of this piece he consulted Roger Shuy's book, The Use and Abuse of Language Evidence in the Courtroom, and Harry Hollein's book, The Acoustics of Crime. For further information you may contact Dr. Irons at (905) 688-5550.





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25



New threats to safe computing

by Tom Rataj

Since last reviewing the computer virus threat (Blue Line - March 1996) quite a few things have changed. While your basic garden-variety computer virus continues to reek havoc with personal computers (PC's) world wide, the incredible momentum of the Internet has created a whole new threat level.

The degree of world wide connectivity has created never before seen ease of access to share-ware, bootlegged software and other software of unknown original. It seems like everyone has an e-mail address (or two), and anything can be sent from one computer to another with a few simple mouse clicks.

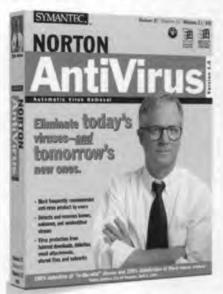
The even more recent movement towards electronic-commerce (e-commerce) on the Internet has further complicated the issue. Many large corporations now operate retail outlets where the entire transaction is conducted via the Internet. Customers visit the corporate web site, "shop" for the merchandise they want, and complete the transaction by sending their credit card information over the Internet and within several days the merchandise arrives via courier.

E-Mail Viruses

Since e-mail can be used to send straight text messages as well as any attached file, it is the perfect medium for viruses to be spread. Top selling anti-virus software from companies like Symantec and McAfee has for some time been able to scan e-mail messages and their attached files for viruses. But a newer more complex type of e-mail virus has been discovered that can out-smart these usually adequate products.

The "longfilename e-mail bug" recently discovered by Finnish researchers, takes advantage of security problems found in most popular e-mail programs, and manages to sneak virus infected file attachments through normal precautionary measures.

Taking the "prevention is the best medicine" position, the Electric Mail Company has introduced "E-mmunity", a new service that scans for infected e-mail attachments



and automatically destroys both the e-mail and the attachment. It then sends a message to the sender, the recipient, and the network administrator advising them of what action it has taken. Not only does it prevent infections from spreading into company networks, but it also acts as a good reminder about the threat that is always present.

The "longfilename" bug affects both Microsoft and Netscape e-mail software running under Windows 95/98, NT, Macintosh and Unix. It is triggered through the MIME protocol that controls the sending of attachments.

The other big e-mail vendor, Eudora, recently announced that it has fixed an e-mail bug that could be hidden in a hyperlink contained in an e-mail message. When the recipient clicks on the hyperlink within the message, it acts as the trigger to execute the malicious code of a virus or other program.

E-Commerce

While companies like Dell Computers conduct US\$5 million worth of business per day on their Internet site alone, a warning has gone out about some unscrupulous and careless Internet vendors are providing apparently innocent programs on their sites, which may contain what is called "malicious mobile code".

Some of this is the result of poorly written programs that unintentionally contain features that would allow an unscrupulous person or organisation to access almost anything on a customer's system and/or network.

An example used by Finjan Software Ltd. of San Jose, CA, is of a stock-ticker application sent to a customer. On the face of it, the program would appear to quite conveniently track the customer's stock portfolio, reporting changes every fifteen minutes or so. Unbeknownst to the customer, the nifty little stock-ticker application could contain some malicious mobile code that runs in the background, carefully and selectively searching for, copying and sending particular files or other data to any designated address on the Internet. The user would never become aware of what was going on, and the trail would be almost untraceable.

Malicious mobile code could be used by government agencies to spy on anyone or any group or organisation. Industrial espionage is another obvious target, where the advantages for acquiring proprietary information from the competition, with little or no risk of getting caught, make it a cheaper and safer alternative to B&E's or other direct criminal acts.

Sophisticated criminal organisations could also employ malicious mobile code to do counter intelligence work on the police and rival criminal organisations.

The scary part of malicious mobile code is that it can be easily disguised within any of the Internet mini-programs or applets. Java script, ActiveX, and Visual Basic (VB) scripts are the three most prominent of these mini-programs or applets that are used on the Internet.

To combat the problem, computer industry vendors have established the Java Security Alliance and the Malicious Mobile Code Consortium. They are establishing certain standards that will control the problem.

Hardware Virus

Another new development in the virus field is the potentially lethal BIOS virus. At the heart of every computer system is a computer chip called the Basic Input/Output System chip. This little silicon chip controls the basic functions of the computer.

The CIH virus, which was discovered in the spring of 1998, targets the BIOS chip, and is designed and intended to reprogram the BIOS by writing new data onto the section of the BIOS that runs when the computer starts-up or boots. And if this wasn't nasty enough, if it fails to accomplish this part of its routine, it can also randomly take data from the computer's memory and overwrite some of the crucial system data on the computer's hard-drive effectively rendering the



computer useless. Data recovery specialist would need to be called in to retrieve the original data on the hard drive.

The biggest problem with this virus is that once it has reprogrammed the BIOS, the computer's motherboard (to which the BIOS is usually soldered) needs to be replaced, because the computer cannot be restarted in order to reprogram the BIOS with the correct information.

The CIH virus is also camouflaged with useless computer code that appears to be intended to confuse anti-virus experts. None the less, Dr. Solomon's, Sophos, and Symantec have all posted information on their anti-virus web sites listing this new virus. Several companies have also released anti-virus code designed to recognise the CIH virus.

This virus is spread by the usual means (hidden within other software programs), and appears to be able to defeat some of the more advanced BIOS chips that contain anti-virus code right on the chip.

Implications

Paranoia seems to be the best advice when it comes to computer viruses. The simple viruses like the Stoned Virus, which does nothing more than display the phrase "I'm stoned...legalize marijuana!" were more of a joke than anything else. They rarely did any damage to the infected system and were easy to detect and remove.

This new breed of Internet spread viruses and malicious mobile code poses a whole new level of threat to all computer users. The espionage capability of mobile malicious code is certainly troublesome to the law enforcement community. Outlaw motorcycle gangs, who have been known to run counter surveillance teams, could very well already be heavily into the use of malicious mobile code, both against rival gangs and the law enforcement community.

Networked computer systems are extremely vulnerable to infection by this new breed of virus. A BIOS virus could very easily decimate an entire network within the matter of several days, leaving the owner with an expensive repair bill and several days, if not weeks, of downtime while the repairs are made.

Resources

All the major anti-virus vendors have a wide selection of information available about traditional viruses and these new viruses as well. In addition to information, several sites also provide recommendations and sample computer user policies designed to prevent and control the spread of computer viruses.

Try the following companies for information and evaluation copies of anti-virus software:

Network Associates (McAfee) www.mcafee.com, Symantec (Norton Anti-Virus) www.symantec.com, Dr. Solomon's Anti-Virus www.drsolomon.com, Sophos PLC -

www.sophos.com

Good luck, and remember to practice safe computing.



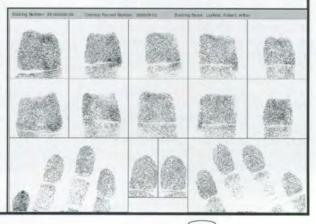
ComnetiX Computer Systems Inc.

Mississauga, Ontario. L5G 3H4 Phone: (905) 274-4060 Fax: (905) 271-7776

- "Automated Mugshot & Fingerprinting Systems"
- "Automated Store & Forward Systems for Fingerprints"
- "Automated Criminal Intelligence Information Systems"
- > "Computer Systems for the Law Enforcement Community"

"The imaging network gives investigators timely access to information and mugshot lineups and is saving the police department \$1 million in labor and transportation costs, freeing officers from prisoner transportation duties that keep them off the streets."

-Government Technology





Choosing Your clothing

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

If you are continually critiquing your performance, your clothing selections should be of primary concern. As with our previous articles regarding acting and studying people, you should look around and observe what the average man or woman is wearing during their daily routine.

Your vehicle will allow you to carry enough changes to allow you to alter your appearance a dozen times in a day. The most common mistakes I've observed with the clothing worn by surveillance operatives are; too identifiable and improper night clothing.

Most Major Crime Squads have an impressive collection of work, school and other clothing that has a distinct identity. University of Toronto, Toronto Blue Jays, Toronto Transit Commission, or team designer apparel has a specific identity that makes it unique. The probability of being seen TWICE and therefore recognized by the target is increased along with your probability of detection. This type of clothing is more for "stake out" situations where it blends into one location and it is accepted for a one time use for a shorter period of time.

I prefer plain clothing of neutral colours that will fit in almost anywhere and at any time of the day or night. Unfortunately that "bland" look is what you are trying to achieve. Select and wear your own wardrobe for your personal use but for this specific surveillance mission select clothing that might normally not be your first choice for your closet. Reversible jackets always assisted me with my extended footwork. I'd wear one side, reverse it later, and then carry it over my arm. I felt like I had a fresh shower and split into three different persons within a half hour. I could also exchange jackets with another operative to continue on further. Jackets with an inside pocket allow concealment of your portable radio to permit you to cross your arms and transmit from this location.

There is an over use of blue jeans and I

Article Correction

The Northern Ontario Police Academy for Advanced Training is proud of its educational partners. We would like to correct a printing error in the article— Launching a new training facility: the Northern Ontario Police Academy for Advanced Training— in the October issue.

The faulty sentence reads: "These courses, many of them brand new, have been developed without educational partners." It was intended to read: "These courses, many of them brand new, have been developed with our educational partners."

Call us at NOPAAT (705)983-5726 if you have any questions or require further information. not blend in at all locations where a dark brown, green, or black jeans might look more acceptable. One member of the team should be wearing dress slacks and shirt and have a tie and jacket ready for those upscale loca-

feel the faded type are noticeable. Jeans do

tions you may attend.

Shorts certainly are acceptable as long as track pants or a change is readily available.

One does not have to attain the stealth "Ninja" look to go undetected during the

evening hours.

Light colours and those that pick up all light sources should be avoided. Leave yourself the opportunity to stand between two buildings, sit on someone's porch or lay in long grass without any part of your apparel picking up the light. I recall during one late Saturday night laying in tall grass with another agent watching our targets breaking into a mall during the weekend. They were casing it for a major safe job. The other agent and I were in dark clothing from head to foot until we realized he had on white running

shoes. If he could bury his feet he would as the targets walked right over our location and only by luck were we not detected. I would have been extremely upset if we were detected and had to go to Con #34 (two guys laying in the bushes together) to get out of that tight spot.

Regarding clothing, ensure you wear your jacket while driving in the winter time to avoid your car looking like your office. Select the proper hats, glasses (not mirrored type), props, and night clothing for the trunk

of your vehicle.

Proper selection of the surveillance wardrobe will give you confidence and peace of mind to assist you to blend in. Confidence from frequent clothing changes will permit longer foot surveillance with the target. Continue to critique yourself and look into the mirror for your wardrobe approval.

Next article: Surveillance and Radio Communication Skills

You may call Hal Cunningham at 416 716-3107.

The French/Mahaffy Victims Integrity Fund

If you were to stop anyone on the street and ask them who Paul Bernardo or Karla Homolka are, chances are most would be able to tell you that they tortured, raped and murdered young girls. If you were to ask them if they could name any victims, chances are they couldn't. Nor would they be able to tell you about the injustices being faced by the families of the two most prominent victims, Kristen French and Leslie Mahaffy. Why would they not be able to? Mostly in part to an uninterested media, who when the trial was on, covered the progress and all the gruesome details like mustard on a hot dog

Now the families are fighting in court to have the sex/torture video tapes made by Bernardo/Homolka sealed from public and media access, and only to have them played

at parole hearings.

The French/Mahaffy families went before the Ontario Appeals court earlier this year because they naturally did not want people to have access to these tapes, they need to bring some closure to their lives and wanted to give their deceased daughters the privacy they deserve. The Ontario court came back saying that they agreed the tapes were the worst form of child pornography. However access could still be gained after the request was considered by an individual judge.

This decision is abosolutly ludicrous and what was even more insane was that it cost the familes close to \$350,000 to take it before the courts. The familes are average people like you and I, hardworking and proud and to date have never appealed to the public for help in this fight.

Friends of the family, after seeing the

burden placed on them began the French/ Mahaffy Victims Integrity Fund, to raise money to help offset the legal costs incurred as well as the future costs of taking the issue before the Supreme Court which has been estimated at close to \$500,000.

We kicked off a media campaign starting with a half-hour show on Winnipeg's CJOB Radio Action Line, and they also donated \$500.00 to the fund. There was also some minor coverage through the papers and Television. I am happy to say that through the members of the Winnipeg Police Service we raised \$2048.00 and through our limited media success generated an additional \$10,000 from Manitobans. To date the main fund is over the \$300,000 mark, most of the money raised has been through fund raising events in St. Catherines and surrounding areas.

Word of this tragedy needs to be spread across the country. I would like to challenge fellow officers to get involved and to get your police service to endorse this organization. Every donation makes a difference.

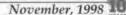
All donations can be made through any branch of the CIBC. Any excess funds generated will be donated to CAVEAT, a great organization fighting for the rights of crime victims

If you wish more information about the fund and copies of the petition please contact myself or Greg Kelly at the numbers listed below.

> Larry Stefanuik Winnipeg Police Service, Traffic Division 204 986 6282

Greg Kelly, Fund President St Catherines Ont 905 688-3999





PRODUCT NEWS

Rescue suit a good fit



When performing rescue operations in extremely cold water and ice conditions, it is not only essential to wear the right protective clothing but also to wear clothing that fits properly. An ill-fitting suit inhibits insulating qualities by allowing water leakage. The Ice Rescue Suit from Stearns Inc. provides optimum protection and is now available in a new small size to ensure the right fit.

Crafted from 100% closed-cell neoprene, this one-piece suit provides maximum buoyancy and insulation. Some of its features include a face seal flap for excellent face protection, attached gloves, waterproof zipper and sealed seams.

Safety features include an integral chest harness with non-corrosive, front and back stainless steel D-rings. Furthermore, front and back SOLAS-grade reflective panels allow high visibility.

Contact Stearns for the name and location of the nearest distributor.

From Stearns Inc., a division of K2 Inc., 1100 Stearns Dr., Sauk Rapids, MN 56379. Phone: 320-252-1642. Fax: 320-252-4425.

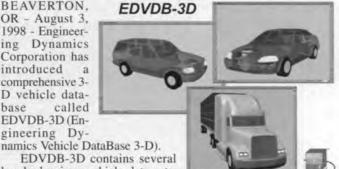
Data Sets Now Available For 3-D Vehicle Simulation

BEAVERTON. OR - August 3, 1998 - Engineering Dynamics Corporation has introduced comprehensive 3-D vehicle datacalled EDVDB-3D (Engineering Dy-

EDVDB-3D contains several hundred unique vehicle data sets; every vehicle in the database includes all the data necessary to per-

form complex 3-D simulations using the HVE (Human-Vehicle-Environment) vehicle dynamics simulation environment. HVE allows design engineers and safety researchers to setup and execute complex engineering models and visualize the response in real time. EDVDB-3D is a true, hierarchical database. As such, the user selects vehicles according to Type, Make, Model, Year and Body Style. Vehicles include passenger cars, pickups, vans, sport-utilities, commercial trucks, dollys and trailers. EDVDB-3D also includes a large database of tires selectable according to Type, Manufacturer, Model and Size.

Engineering methods are used on actual



vehicles to acquire measured parameters including interior and exterior dimensions, wheel loads, and suspension rates for each axle. A vehicle geometry file containing 3,000+ polygons (not including tires and wheels) is created using a 3-D digitizer. Stiffness coefficients are obtained from leading industry sources. Other

parameters, such as tire data, are derived from

flat bed tire tests.

Engineering Dynamics Corporation, based in Beaverton, Oregon, developed and marketed the first professional software engineering tools for motor vehicle safety researchers in the early 1980's and now has over 1500 customers in 27 countries.

For further information contact: Joe Canova Engineering Dynamics Corporation Phone (503) 644-4500 Fax (503) 526-0905 or internet joe@edccorp.com or www.edccorp.com

Canadian sales representative appointed



Tricia Rudy

Tricia Rudy Kettleby, Ontario, has been appointed Canada's sales representative for the Fechheimer Bros. Company's Flying Cross by Fechheimer line of public safety uniforms, it was announced by Senior Vice President Roger Heldman of the Cincinnati, Ohio

headquartered company.

"We are particularly pleased to obtain a person of Ms. Rudy's calibre to represent our product line in Canada," said Heldman. Ms. Rudy has been serving Canadian law enforcement since 1990 with body armour, carriers, uniforms, outerwear and motivational posters." Flying Cross by Fechheimer offers a full line of public safety uniforms including shirts, trousers, tunics, sweaters, and outerwear including many Gore-Tex waterproof, windproof and breathable

The company offers an extensive stock product line that is available for immediate delivery. The company also has the capability of manufacturing special garments to a department's unique specifications.

Ms. Rudy believes the Flying Cross by Fechheimer line of public safety clothing will revolutionize the level of quality, service, and delivery of uniforms in Canada. "I was particularly impressed by the care taken in the manufacturing process and the tremendous inventory carried to speed up delivery time," Rudy said. "Step into the 21st century with us as we enter the next millennium.

Fechheimer, based in Cincinnati, Ohio and Flying Cross (B. Lippman) of Springfield, New Jersey, last year joined forces to become a single source manufacturer of uniforms to better serve the public safety uniform market. The new company collectively has more than 220 years of experience serving uniform needs of the police and fire markets.

"While we've had a presence in Canada to some extent over the past several years, we are committed to growing and that includes serving the public safety community of Canada who recognize and appreciate the high quality kind of garments we manufac-

ture," said Heldman.

For more information on the Flying Cross by Fechheimer line of uniforms, contact Tricia Rudy at 905-726-4404 or to order a catalogue visit their website at

www.fechheimer.com The company may also be contacted directly at 1-800-543-1939.



BLUE LINE Magazine

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Up-Coming Events

November 2 - 5, 1998 Second Annual International Fugitive Investigators Conference

Toronto - Ontario

Hosted by the Toronto Police Service Fugitive Squad, this conference will deal with the technical and legal aspects needed to make the fugitive investigator successful at locating and apprehending their targets. For registration information call Greg Getty at (416) 808-4550.

November 23 - 27, 1998 Advanced Investigative Interviewing Techniques Levels 1 & 2 North Bay - Ontario

This five day workshop provides sworn participants with advanced techniques for successfully conducting interviews with uncooperative and deceptive subjects. The workshop will be hosted by the North Bay Police Service. To register contact Wm. Allan Gray at (416) 409-9142.

November 27, 1998 Annual Awards Dinner Mississauga - Ontario

Hosted by the International Association of Women in Policing and the Ontario Women in Law Enforcement, this year's awards event will feature Ontario Provincial Police Commissioner Gwen Boniface as a guest speaker. For tickets contact Const. Michele Paradis at (416) 952-4619 (voice mail).

February 11 - 12, 1999 Third Annual Conference on Child Abuse Issues Niagara Falls - Ontario The Niagara Regional Police Service's Child Abuse Unit hosts this informative conference geared to law enforcement agencies, child welfare services and any other persons involved in the field of child abuse. This year's conference will focus on the issue of young children being susceptible to the effects of suggestive interviewing techniques. For further details contact Lianne Daley at (905) 688-4111 ext. 5100.

April 20 - 21, 1999 RESPONSE 99 Markham - Ontario

Blue Line Magazine's third annual trade show is directed at those involved in law enforcement. This is an opportunity to check out the latest products and services available in an atmosphere designed to encourage both understanding and acquisition. A variety of seminars will also be available to those in attendance. For more information contact Blue Line Magazine at (905) 640-3048 or fax (905) 650-7547.

June 28 - July 1, 1999 Canadian Identification Society's 22nd Annual Conference and Training Seminar

Fredericton, New Brunswick
This conference is open to law enforcement officers as well as members of the armed forces, security,
hospital and government agencies.
The conference is being organized
by forensic identification techni-

e-mail: indust@henrys.com

cians from the Fredericton City Police Department and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. For more information call Bert Hudon at (506) 452-3495.

Services

Forensic Occultology

Unbiased identification and evaluation of occult-related situations, material, individuals, groups: B.H. Harris Consulting and Research, 140 King St. W., Gananoque, ON, K7G 2G4, (613) 382-3629.

Police Martial Arts Association Classes

Kempo Karate, Jujitsu and Women's Kickboxing. Also seeking volunteer assistant instructors. 1252 Speers Road., Unit 3, Oakville, Ontario. For further information please contact Doug W. Devlin (905) 616-1766.

Business Opportunity

Attention: Retired police, military or military police. Successful entrepreneur seeks business partner for new venture. Police and computer knowledge an asset. Work from home. Must be willing to invest time and enthusiasm. Serious inquiries only. Send CV/Resume in confidence to: Dept. 256 C/O Blue Line Magazine 12A-4981 Hwy. 7 East, Suite 254, Markham, ON L3R IN1.

Mostly Monotypes

November 14 - 21, 1998 Toronto - Ontario

Fred Fowler is a police officer with a life-long passion for painting. You and your friends are invited to a show and sale of recent monotypes and art work.



At Cedar Ridge Creative Centre Gallery and Studio 225 Confederation Dr., Toronto, Ont. Official Opening: Tuesday November 17, 1998 7:00 pm to 9:00 pm

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TEN-SEVEN

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Police bound by the Charter while abroad

Supreme Court ruling results in new trial for accused murderer

Canadian police must still adhere to the Charter when questioning suspects in other countries about crimes that have occurred in Canada, the Supreme Court ruled in September.

As a result of the high court's 7-2 decision, an American convicted in the shooting death of a Vancouver cab driver will receive a new trial.

Deltonia Cook had his rights violated when police failed to immediately inform him of his right to a lawyer when questioning him at a Louisiana jail in January 1993, the Supreme Court ruled.

He was arrested following an extradition request by Canadian authorities.

In 1994, Cook, 27, was handed a life sentence in the death of John McKechnie, who was found in his parked cab in May 1992, with gunshot wounds to his neck, chest and right shoulder.

At the time of the incident, Cook was a U.S. Marine based in Washington state who was visiting Vancouver, according to testimony at his trial.

The Supreme Court had to determine whether the Charter applies when Canadian police are taking statements in another coun-



try for a criminal case to be prosecuted in Canada, and if so, whether the Charter was breached in the Cook case.

Cook's statement to police should have been tossed out because officers interrogated him for 20 minutes before advising him of his right to a lawyer, the top court said. "The breach was very serious if not flagrant," the decision said. "It is reasonable both to expect the Canadian officers to comply with Charter standards and to permit the accused, who is being made to adhere to Canadian criminal law and procedure, to claim Canadian constitutional rights relating to the interrogation conducted by the Canadian officers abroad."

The decision struck down a 1996 B.C. Court of Appeal ruling, which said that at least part of Cook's statement was admissible.

In international law there is a general prohibition against police officers applying domestic law in foreign countries, the court noted.

But the Cook case dealt with a Canadianled investigation of a crime that took place in Canada with a Canadian victim.

"The application of the charter here will not ultimately confer charter rights on every person in the world who is in some respect implicated in the exercise of Canadian governmental authority abroad," the court said.

The two judges who disagreed, argued the charter doesn't apply on foreign soil in cases where there is co-operation between police forces.

Lengthy court battle ends with guilty plea

Seven-year-old shop-lifting case went all the way to the high court

After a seven-year legal battle that went all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada two women pleaded guilty in September to possession of stolen property.

Various lawyers in different courts argued as to whether Carol Lawrence and Alicia Belnavis, both of Toronto, had their privacy rights violated by police who discovered garbage bags containing \$6,000 worth of stolen clothes in a car in 1991.

Belnavis and Lawrence, who were 27 and 26 respectively at the time of the incident, were stopped for speeding near Cambridge, Ont. The police constable was going to give Belnavis a ticket, but became suspicious when she gave him a phoney date of birth.

The officer noticed three garbage bags filled with clothes that had price tags on them and arrested Belnavis when he learned she had outstanding, unpaid fines.

The constable called for backup and when a sergeant arrived, the two officers discovered an additional five bags of clothing in the trunk

After Belnavis was arrested, police found 12 pairs of underwear in her purse with price tags attached.

Police would later learn the clothing was stolen from 13 stores in two London, Ont., shopping malls. In 1993, the pair went to trial before a general division court justice. While the defence didn't argue that the clothes were stolen, they did claim the officers found them through an illegal search. The justice agreed and acquitted the women.

The Crown appealed and, after three years, the Ontario Court of Appeal overturned the ruling. The defence then appealed to the high court, which decided police didn't violate the women's Charter rights in the search and ordered a new trial.

Both women were sentenced to weekend jail terms of 60 days and placed on probation for a year.

The judge noted the women had other theft-related charges on their records, but they had all occurred since being charged seven years ago.

Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Provincial force a possibility for B.C.

Major RCMP budget cuts may lead the B.C. government to create a provincial police force, Attorney General Ujjal Dosanjh said in October.

"This isn't something I want to do," Ujjal Dosanjh was quoted as saying, adding that "continuing concern about undue interference by Ottawa" may leave the province with no other option.

The budget cuts were announced in an Oct. I, letter to all

RCMP members from Assistant Commissioner Murray Johnston. The letter said the cuts were needed to recover from an \$8.5 million short fall from 1997-98.

By law the Mounties aren't allowed to carry a deficit. The cuts are expected to remain in effect until April when a new budget will be announced.

"This is going to hurt, no question about it," RCMP spokesman Sgt. Russ Grabb was quoted as saying. "There are some tough months ahead."

But Grabb said public safety will be a top priority, which won't be compromised.

The cuts mean smaller communities won't be guaranteed that an officer will be available during the evening. It will also result in the force's boats and air fleet being suspended from action except in emergency situations.

> Staff relocations and training are also being put on hold.

> Some of the province's top RCMP officers have already begun to voice frustration over the force's current financial state. Local detachment heads have complained that murder suspects and drug traf-

fickers are free because their isn't enough money available to complete investigations.

"All kinds of investigations are tied up because federal agents can't be hired," Gulf Islands detachment head Cpl. Don Smawley was quoted as saying. "We're not policemen any more. We're accountants watching our budgets."

Dosanjh said that while he backs the idea of fiscal responsibility for all agencies, it doesn't make sense to force the RCMP into an arbitrarily set budget if it's inadequate to begin with.

The attorney general said his next step will be to have a meeting with the federal solicitor general by the end of October.

Co-ordinated enforcement unit disbanded



Dosanjh

The Co-ordinated Law Enforcement Unit, B.C.'s main tool in the battle against organized crime for the past 24 years, will be disbanded, Attorney General Ujjal Dosanjh announced in October.

The provincial government will create a new agency to fight or-

ganized crime with the latest technology, but not necessarily more funding, following a report by a three-member review panel.

The panel found the Co-ordinated Law Enforcement Unit, known as CLEU, lacked support from police services, was plagued by dissension and was no longer effective.

CLEU's mandate was to work with police services in an effort to gather information on organized criminal groups and launch initiatives against them. Created in 1974, the unit has a staff of about 150, over half of whom are drawn from the province's police forces.

Perhaps the most alarming criticism the three-member panel, made up of a former B.C. deputy attorney general, a former RCMP deputy commissioner and a former Vancouver police chief, put forward was that the unit doesn't know the extent of organized crime in the province.

'Either CLEU and the other law enforcement agencies do not possess detailed information or they were not prepared to share it

with the committee," the report said.

The new agency's first task will be to figure out how active the province's organized crime groups are.

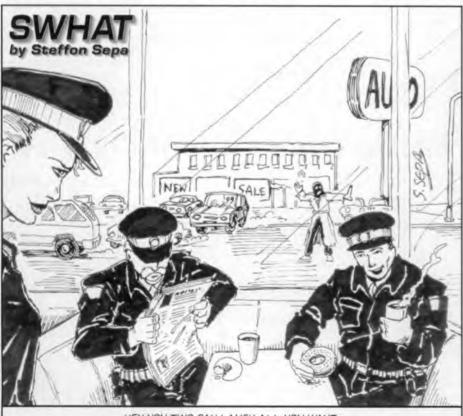
"Bluntly put, we simply do not know how big the problem is or what it will cost to combat organized crime," the report states.

The report suggested that the new agency be modeled after the existing Criminal Intelligence Service of B.C., which was established in 1971.

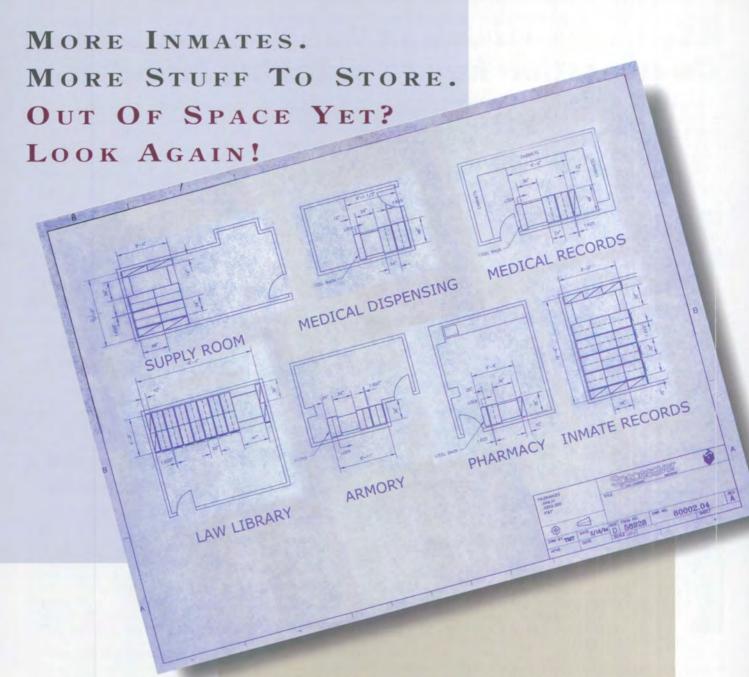
A senior police officer, to be hired after a national candidate search, would act as the chief executive officer and answer to a board of directors selected from police departments across B.C.

The agency would be the province's leader in organized crime intelligence gathering and take responsibility for maintaining that data. Individual police services should have their own intelligence capabilities and would develop proposals for joint operations with the new, unnamed agency.

CLEU has a budget of about \$14 million. If the new agency requires additional resources it will get them, Dosanjh said.



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Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Co-operation key to catching launderers

A lack of international co-operation on the part of police has helped criminals around the world to expand their money laundering activities.

This point was stressed several times during an international conference on the illegal practise held in Montreal in September.

"Most sophisticated money laundering schemes are international in scope," RCMP Insp. Peter German was quoted as saying, "They can cross borders with great rapidity."

Improved domestic legislation, financial intelligence, international co-operation and effective law enforcement are needed to combat the problem, he said.

The RCMP estimates that between \$20 billion and \$30 billion is laundered in Canada every year.

German said tactics must be improved or the country could turn into a hot spot for laundering proceeds of crime.

A financial intelligence agency should be established, financial institutions should be required to report suspicious transactions and



cross-border currency exchanges should be monitored, German said.

A number of changes to regulations against money laundering are being introduced by the federal government.

An estimated \$400 billion is laundered by criminal organizations every year, according to the United Nations.

Timothy Lemay, an adviser to the UN Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, said governments world-wide are treating money laundering as a serious problem.

Lemay's office helps countries draw up anti-laundering legislation and trains law enforcement agents to enforce them.

Michael Levi, a criminology professor at the University of Cardiff in Wales, said pressure is building against countries with minimal restrictions on banking and currency transactions who fail to fully co-operate with criminal investigations.

None of the 500 delegates at the conference were from "tax havens" such as the Canary Islands, Liechtenstein and Monaco.

Law enforcement officials face problems with some countries, especially in the developing world, where money launderers are regarded as contributors to the economy, said researcher Michel Koutouzis.

"In western countries, the money launderer keeps a low profile, he wants to make as few waves as possible," Koutouzis was quoted as saying. "But in southern countries, the money launderer is seen as someone who is bringing money into their financial system - a do-gooder in fact.

"The money confers a certain level of respectability and impunity on the money launderer, so the world is topsy-turvy."

Saskatoon cop new head of CPA



Obst

A 15-year police veteran was elected in September to lead the Canadian Police Association into the next millennium.

Grant Obst, a constable with the Saskatoon Police Service, was elected president of the 35,000-member police association during its annual general meeting.

Obst's first order of

business as CPA president will be to fight Bill C-3, the federal government's DNA Databank legislation. The association has been battling to have the bill amended to allow police to take DNA samples when they arrest a subject similar to taking fingerprints.

"The Canadian Police Association has always been the voice of reason in the justice reform arena, and that will not change," Obst said in a press release.

In addition to a new president, the association has three new vice-presidents: Bernie Eiswirth from Saskatchewan, Joe Peters from PEI and Robert St. Croix from Newfoundland

Obst succeeds Neal Jessop, a sergeant with the Windsor Police Service, who resigned as CPA head after six years at the helm.

Obst has been involved with police associations since 1984 and has served as president of the Saskatchewan Federation of Police officers since 1993.

Aboriginal police forces in need of increased funding, chiefs say

A lack of cash makes it difficult for some aboriginal police services to deal with crime and social issues, police chiefs said at an Edmonton conference in September.

The quality of life on reserves won't improve

unless additional funds for youth worker programs and crime prevention are made available, said Frank McKay, chief of Manitoba's Dakota Ojibway Police Service.

McKay, who was among First Nations police chiefs attending a national aboriginal policing conference, said the members of his service have had to deal with nine suicides in recent years.

"There is no money allocated to address the need to work with young people there, the alcoholism and the drugs," he was quoted as saying.

McKay said suicides have become such a problem on the Birdtail Sioux First Nation, one of four reserves his 16 officers police, that three of them are on sick leave.

Other aboriginal police services are dealing with similar difficulties. Some are finding it hard enough to handle routine calls without having to be concerned with money for crime prevention programs.

"If I could have a couple of extra officers just to do crime prevention programs in

"There is no money allocated to address the need to work with young people."

- Chief Frank McKay

the school system (then) we could cut the crime rates right down," the media quoted Bob Reid, the chief of the Siksika Police Service near Calgary, as saying. "We don't have the luxury because of the size of

the reserve and shortage of manpower. It comes down to dollars."

Both the federal and provincial governments should ensure that aboriginal police services receive the same amount of money as the RCMP, Reid said.

In Alberta, the federal government spends about \$115,000 for every RCMP officer. That figure includes the cost of equipment and support staff.

A number of the 50 bands that have contracts with the federal government to operate their own police services receive far less than the Mounties do.

Chief Glenn Lickers, of the Six Nations Police Service near Brantford, Ont., said he supports Ottawa's attempt to improve policing through conferences like the one held in Edmonton.

Lickers said what aboriginal forces really need are more officers, better equipment and community programs.

"It all comes down to money," he was quoted as saying. "You hate to put it that way but that really is the issue."

Jail employees welcome at new regional facilities

Employees at four Ontario regional jails scheduled to be closed will not lose their jobs, a provincial spokesman said in September.

"We expect people from all four jails to come and work at either of the new facilities," the media quoted Martin McInnally, assistant to Solicitor General Bob Runciman, as saying. "I don't expect there to be any net job losses."

Runciman has announced plans to shut down jails in Burritt's Rapids, Brockville, Cornwall and Pembroke, then open a 560-bed forensics and correctional facility on the Brockville Psychiatric Hospital site.

The plan also calls for a new building to be built at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, which would house 200 male convicts. The current facility would then be renovated to hold adult females and young offenders.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Correctional Services, Ross Virgo, said the 270 full-time correctional officers currently employed at the four facilities have certain rights and entitlements under their collective bargaining agreements that will help ensure they have a job somewhere in the province.

The government is also expecting a number of ministry workers to leave correctional services through early retirement and attrition over the next three years, Virgo said.

The new Brockville facility will have 396 beds for regular inmates and 100 for inmates with mental disorders, under the direction of the Ministry of Correctional Services. The Ministry of Health will have another 40 to 60 forensic beds.

The jail, which will have a \$23 million annual operating budget, will employ 257 workers, with an additional 95 in the forensics unit. A total of 133 jobs will be transferred to the Brockville General Hospital for regular mental health services.

The province has announced two dozen jail closures to date, Virgo said. More are likely to follow once assessments for other parts of the province are completed.

In addition to the eastern Ontario plan, 24 facilities will be replaced with new 1,200-bed jails in Lindsay and Penetanguishene, along with a 900-bed addition to a Toronto-area jail, Virgo said.

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Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Underwater scanning system donated to provincial force

The underwater search and recovery branch of the Ontario Provincial Police was presented in September with a new tool that will improve diver safety and save time spent on assignments.

The Sea Scan PC is a sophisticated sonar scanning system designed to pin-point the location of submerged objects.

"This precision imaging tool will greatly benefit our underwater search and recovery capabilities, saving time and improving the safety of our divers," OPP Supt. Chris Wyatt said in a press release.

"As an alternative means of searching for drowning victims and crime scene evidence underwater, this equipment will be of significant assistance."

The system was donated to the OPP's Underwater Search and Recovery Unit by the Stratford Rotary Club through donations made in memory of three men who died in a sailboat accident on Nottawasaga Bay in July.

The scanning system, which costs about \$60,000, can be used to methodically search large areas. When dropped into the water and towed from a boat, it sends out sound waves that bounce off submerged objects and produce three dimensional computerized images on a monitor attached to it.

The sonar was donated in memory of Gregory Cook and Ronald and Richard Rees of Stratford, who were sailing on Nottawasaga Bay when they died. Two of the deceased have yet to be recovered.

The victims' families decided to establish the memorial fund after they noticed the difficult conditions the divers often worked under while trying to locate the missing boat-

The USRU primarily specializes in the recovery of drowning victims and the search for crime scene evidence and missing objects. The unit works with police services and agencies throughout the province.

Officer wins Crime Stoppers award



Starr

An Ontario Provincial Police veteran has become the first Canadian police officer to win an international award from Crime Stoppers.

Det./Const. Steve Starr of the OPP's North Grev

detachment based in Owen Sound, was awarded the Crime Stoppers International Police Co-ordinator of the Year award at an October conference held in Gillett, Wyo.

"I'm pleased to receive the award and a little humbled by it," Starr was quoted as saying. "There's a lot of other coordinators doing a good job."

The 18-year veteran was nominated for the award by the board of the Grey Bruce Crime Stoppers program.

The Crime Stoppers program has operated in countries around the world for the past 19 years.

Police services board wants to recover defence costs from SIU

The Kenora Police Services Board is looking to recover some money from Ontario's Special Investigations Unit for expenses incurred while defending the town's police chief and a civilian custodian on charges of failing to provide the necessities of life.

The SIU conducted two investigations before charging Chief George Curtis, then the sergeant in charge of the detachment, and Rocky Hudson in the death of Joseph Pahpasay, a paraplegic who died after being detained for public drunkenness in July

The cause of death was found to be alcohol poisoning.

Police services board chairman Chuck

Tyrrell wants the SIU to repay some of the defence costs.

"The board will draft a letter that I can guarantee won't be nice," Tyrrell was quoted as saying. "And we'll be asking them for some of the costs we incurred."

The cost of defending Curtis and Hudson is in the range of \$100,000 and may be covered by the town's insurance policy after paying a \$10,000 deductible, a town source said.

Crown attorney Aimee Gauthier withdrew the charge against Hudson during the second day of the July trial. The judge later granted a request by Curtis's lawyer for a direct verdict acquitting the chief.

Province will hire radar technicians

Manitoba will hire certified technicians to make sure radar devices are in proper working order following a decision by the Court of Appeal.

A ministerial regulation was signed by Justice Minister Vic Toews in September which will allow the province to certify radar experts who will ensure that the units are giving officers precise readings.

The province's highest court dismissed a speeding case in June ruling that police officers aren't qualified radar experts and are therefore unable to make sure the units are functioning properly.

The Crown put speeding cases on hold while the decision was being reviewed.



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Law Enforcement News From Blue Line Magazine

Rookie officer killed in highspeed pursuit



A rookie Joliette. Que., police officer was killed in October when he was struck by a provincial police cruiser during a high-speed pursuit.

Dominic Courchesne, 23, had been a member of the Joliette force for three months when he was killed on the morning of Oct, 3, at a police

Courchesne received a call for help from provincial police, who were chasing a stolen vehicle. The rookie officer had just laid a spike belt down on the road when the cruiser struck

The Montreal Urban Community police, who investigate all suspicious deaths involving the provincial force, will look into the incident. They will determine whether provincial police followed chase guidelines, which vary from one force to another.

"We can't say exactly what happened," Montreal Urban Community police spokesman Const. Martin Ouellette was quoted as saying shortly after the incident. "An investigation will determine whether or not speed was involved, or whether one of the officers made a mistake.

"Maybe the (deceased officer) thought he had enough time to pass in front of the QPP cruiser and didn't have the time."

A supervisor must oversee all highspeed chases and call them off if they pose a risk to officers or the public, according to provincial police guidelines.

Const. Pierre Robichaud, a spokesman for the provincial force. said the OPP officers followed the rules during the pursuit.

"Our radios, our car involved in the chase and our car at the barricade were in communication with each other,' Robichaud was quoted as saying. "There were no problems. The investigation will determine why the young police officer found himself between the two vehicles."

A 17-year-old from Longueuil, Que., was arrested after a two-hour search.

Last Sunday of September will be peace officer memorial day: Scott

The last Sunday of September of each year will now be known as Police and Peace Officers' National Memorial Day, Solicitor General Andy Scott announced at a memorial service for fallen officers.

"A formal, national memorial day gives Canadians an opportunity each year to formally express appre-

ciation for the dedication of police and peace officers, who make the ultimate, tragic sacrifice to keep our communities safe," Scott said in a press release.

A special memorial service for Canadian police, correctional officers and other law enforcement members has been held on Parliament Hill on the last Sunday of September for more than 20 years.

This year's service included a number of special tributes by police and peace officer ceremonial units, and was attended by officers from across Canada and the United States.

An estimated 6,000 people, most of them law enforcement personnel, attended the 21st memorial service. Part of the event included the reading of an honour roll containing the



"A memorial day gives Canadians an opportunity each year to formally express appreciation.

- Andy Scott

names of all 543 fallen peace officers.

The list begins with Kingston Penitentiary Guard Henry Traill, who died on July 7, 1870.

Four new names were added to the honour roll this year. They included: Forest officer Gordon Brown, Alberta Environmental Protection Department; Forest officer Daniel Warren Brink, Alberta Environmental Protection Department; Det./Const. William Hancox, Toronto Police Service; Const. David Nicholson, Waterloo Regional Police Service.

RCMP Cpl. Graeme Cumming's name was not submitted to be included on the honour roll this year. Cumming was killed in a multi-vehicle collision and fire on Aug. 12. It is expected that his name will be added to the list next September.



BDUCTED

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Brandon Anthony CARSELLO

Male

Date of Birth: 4 April 1992 Height:

White

117 cm (3'10")

Weight: 18kg (40lbs) Hair: Eyes: Blond Brown

Date Last Seen: 10 June 1988

Alias: Michael LAWSON, Brandon WHITE

Missing From: Las Vegas, Nevada, USA. Child is in the company of his mother. Height and weight are at the time of disappearance. Child has silver on top and bottom eye teeth.

Melody Ann CARSELLO is a 51-year-old (18-06-47), white, female with blond hair and brown eyes. She is 157 cm (5'2") tall and weights 50 kg (110 lbs). The suspect is armed, dangerous and mentally unstable. Alias: Melody HARTLINE, Francine Michele SIEGEL, Melody Ann CORDAY, Melody Ann LEYS, Meldoy Ann AMBER, Amber CARSELLO, Meldoy MASSHAR, Melody SCHWARZBERG, Amber SCHWARZBERG. Amber MASSHAR, Amber SCHWARTABERG, Amber CORDAY, Amber UPTERGROVE, Melody UPTERGROVE, Melody Ann GARSH, Amber GARSH, Amber HANSON, Ann MELDOY, Meldoy Ann HARTLINE, Francis Michele SIEGEL.

CRIMINALLY FUNNY

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



Lawyer's defence fails to hold water

by Wayne Watson

The defendant was being charged with driving under the influence of alcohol. His lawyer was attempting to show the court that the police officer did not have sufficient grounds to bring his client in for a breath sample.

The defence attorney began his questioning of the arresting officer.

"What made you believe that my client had been drinking? Was his vehicle swerving on the highway, Constable?"

"No, your honour. He was not swerving but he was driving very slowly with the windows down. Since the temperature was minus 27 I thought it to be rather unusual. I felt that the driver was either very tired or under the influence so I pulled him over," answered the policeman.

"What did you do then?" continued the lawyer.

"I asked him for his driver's license and vehicle registration. Then I asked him to step out of the car. When he got out of the car he appeared to be unsteady on his feet. His speech



MY LORD, I AM A DIABETIC AND EVEN ON MY WORST DAYS I NEVER

was slurred and his eyes were red so I read him the breath sample request."

"Did you ask my client if he was a diabetic?" asked the lawyer, believing he had established reasonable doubt which could be grounds for acquittal. "No I didn't, your honour," stated the Constable.

"Did you check if my client had a Medic Alert bracelet?"

"No I didn't, your honour."

"Do you have a degree in medicine, Constable?" inquired the barrister.

"No I don't," the officer replied worrying that he may be losing his case.

"Then Constable, based on what you told us of my client's behaviour on the night that you arrested him it is possible that his sugar level was low and his reactions could be consistent with someone who is hypoglycaemic, is it not?"

"No, your honour. His reactions were not those of a diabetic in need of insulin."

The lawyer pressed on. "You stated earlier on that you were not an M.D. Who are you to say that this is not the behaviour of a diabetic but rather those of an individual who is intoxicated?"

The Constable slowly looked at the judge and replied slowly, "My lord, I am a diabetic and even on my worst days I never pulled down my zipper and urinated on the shoes of someone reading my drivers license and registration!"

Cook gun in oven until it goes boom

A Madison, Wis., police chief who forgot he had placed his gun in the oven decided to roast a turkey. "Shortly thereafter boom!" police spokeswoman Jeana Kerr was quoted as say-

ing after the May incident.

Chief Richard Williams said the oven is one of the unusual places he hides his gun while at home to reduce the chance of a burglar stealing it.

But the chief was duped by his own tactic. Forgetting that he had placed the weapon in the oven the day before, he tossed a turkey in along with it and then laid down while it cooked.

A short time later, the gun discharged a single round that burst through the stove and lodged into a hallway bannister.

No one was injured.

"I spent the next five or six hours thinking about all the things that could've happened," Williams was quoted as saying.

As a result of the incident, the chief was placed on a voluntary one day, unpaid suspension for violating his department's firearms policy.

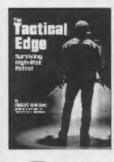


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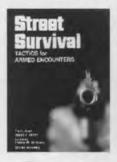
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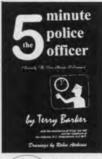
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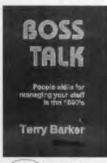
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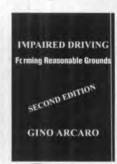
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◆ The sequel to A Double Duty, this book covers the 1885 North-West Rebellion, which was, in every sense, "a trying time" for the North-West Mounted Police. The role of the force has been down-played by historians, but this doesn't do justice to the members of the force who were involved in battles at Duke Lake, Loon Lake and more.

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28 \$24.95



24 \$24.95

This book covers the first decade in the history of the North West Mounted Police, 1873-1883, a decisive period in the history of Western Canada. The book examines the beginning of the force and the difficulties it faced.



Coming in December



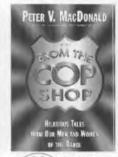
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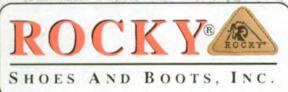
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