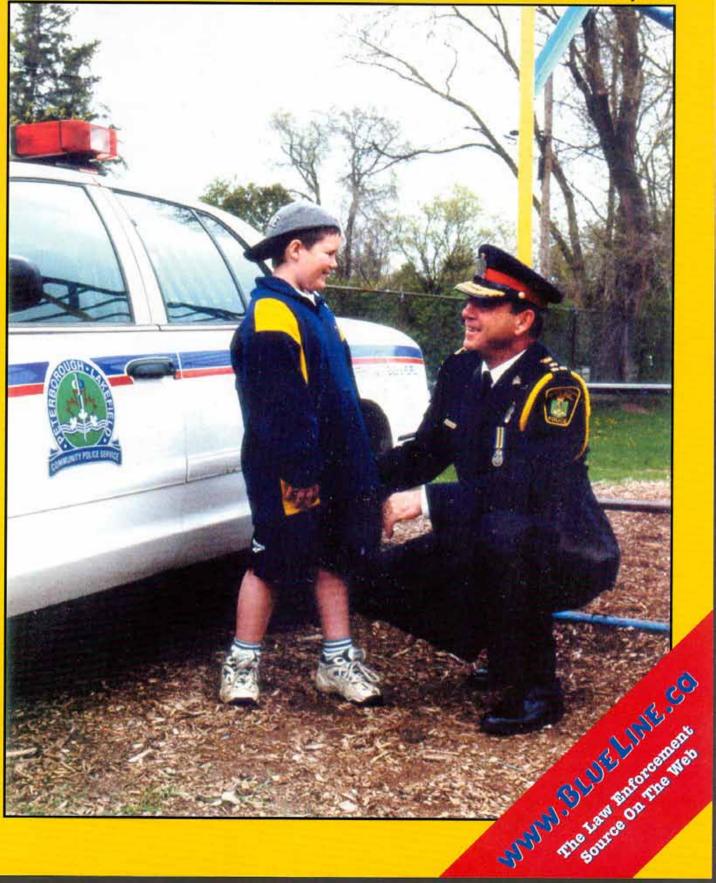
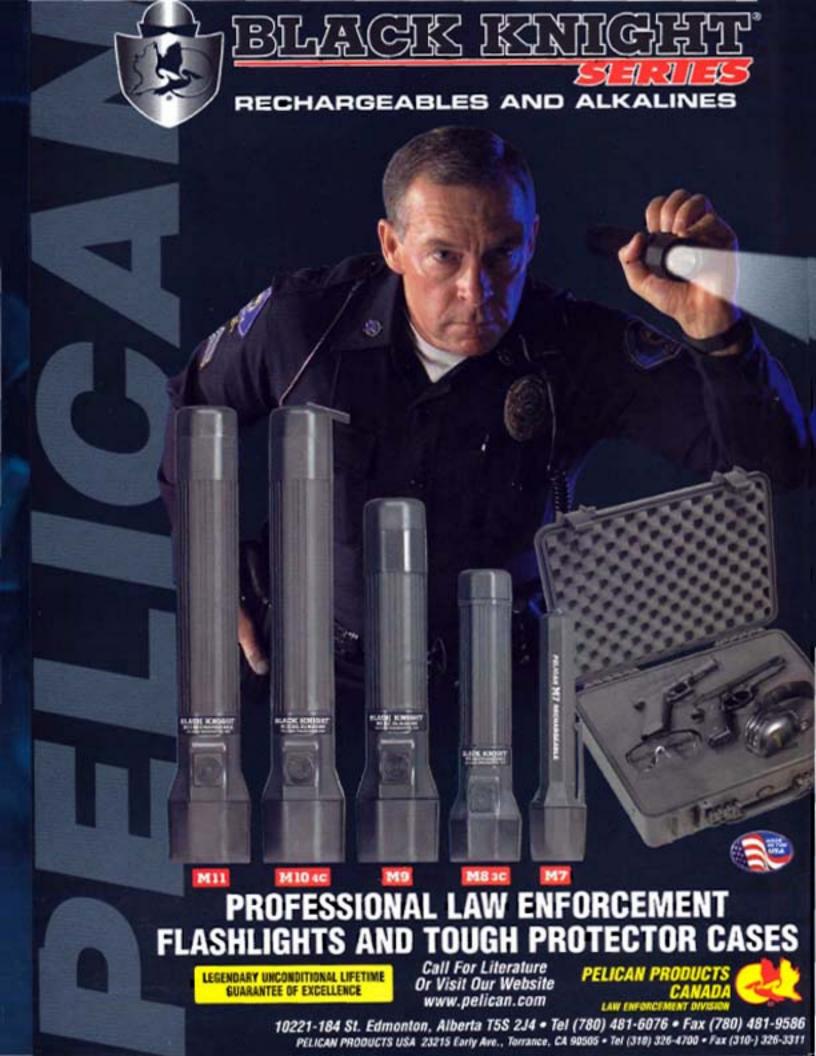
BLUE LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

June / July 2000





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The Back of the Book Is Canadian society going to pot BLUE LINE

The Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service, the hosts of the 49th Annual Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Conference, is featured in this issue. To learn more about the police service's innovative antibullying program turn to page 10.

For a breakdown of the exhibitors who will be attending this year's OACP Conference refer to page 11.

In Blue Line's continuing effort to enhance the lives of you, our loyal readers, we bring you a new column in partnership with the Police Fitness Personnel of Ontario. The column, dubbed "Vitality", will cover topics including physical education, stress management, nutrition and general health. You can find the first installment of this new series on page 28.

Naturally, there's also a wealth of other vital news and information for you to enjoy.

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Publisher's Commentary



Its time we had this little talk... again!

by Morley Lymburner

If there is one bad thing about the on-set of summer it is the fact that officers will not be able to cover up those horrible dark blue body armour carriers. They are dangerous and make every officer, I mean every officer, look pretty ridiculous.

I have a three point argument to make here that I would challenge others to respond to.

1. Target Zone Identification - Officers wearing the contrasting coloured carriers are sending out a strong message to an armed criminal that freedom is theirs if you hit the target outside the shiny dark zone. Let's use a little common sense here. Even if you are a "Rambo" cop vou must realize that even in the military the vests blend in colour and tone with the rest of the uniform. As the carriers are now designed the officers are carrying a big sign that says "don't aim here!" And if there are any officers out there who still think they can shoot better than the bad guys they are wrong. These nutzoids love their guns and practice with them far more than the average copper. (Average? NO... majority!)

2. Public Relations - The external body armour carriers, regardless of background coloured shirts, give the officer a soldier look that is contrary to closer community interaction. Rather than being approachable the officer has the appearance of a Vietnam era soldier posted just south of the DMZ. The flak suit appearance is intimidating. I could add that the same problem exists with some of the trousers and jump suites officers are wearing today that bring them closer to a more military and intimidating appearance. At one time police agencies were more interested in giving their officers a more dressed and authoritative appearance. There is a place in a specialized function for special apparel but certainly not in common usage. There are some good looking and functional trousers available... so why aren't they being worn?

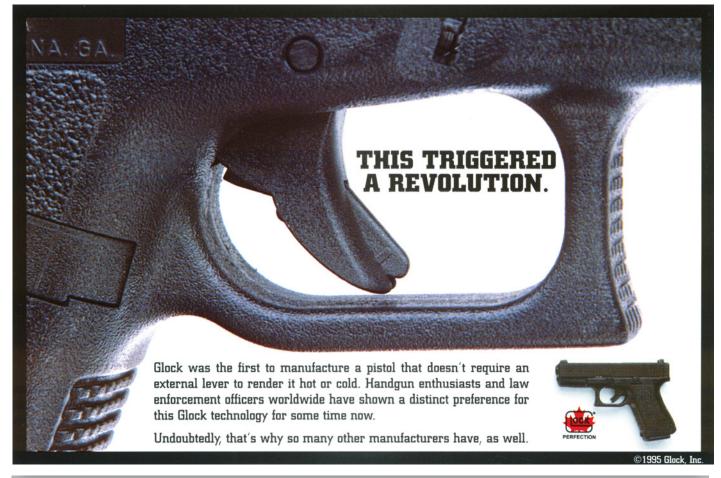
3. The ultimate defence - It hasn't happened yet but we have been patiently waiting. I have brought this point up before and I think it is time it was seriously but quietly discussed. Any officer wearing those vests could be inadvertently helping criminals get away with murder. The attitude of too many lawyers these days is to get their clients off the hook any way possible. Truth, justice and ethics has nothing to do

with it. Okay! Run that one around your head a while and think of all the defences that can come from various themes that could reduce a "murder one" to a "manslaughter". It would take little creativity to get a cop killer out after five years instead of life. Yes that is right. When you wear an external carrier you are wearing a cop killers defence.

The only solution at this late stage is to go back to concealing the armour. And don't give me this whining about it being too uncomfortable. Number one - you will never see a Georgia State Trooper wearing external carriers anytime of the year. They also wear properly designed ribbed undershirts to draw away the sweat. Number two - the armour today is a lot lighter and more comfortable than the stuff that generated the interest in external carriers to begin with.

And this last point of interest... don't make a public squabble about it. Do not make local headlines about the issue. We want to keep the criminal element stupid about the whole issue. Never let them know your weaknesses nor all your strengths. Do not broadcast them. Do not discuss them. And most of all don't walk around with them as part of your everyday attire.

Your comments are expected and anonymity respected.

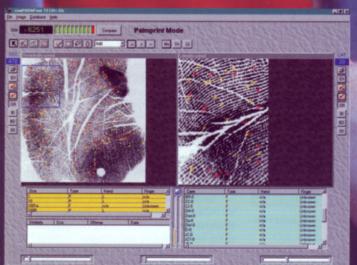


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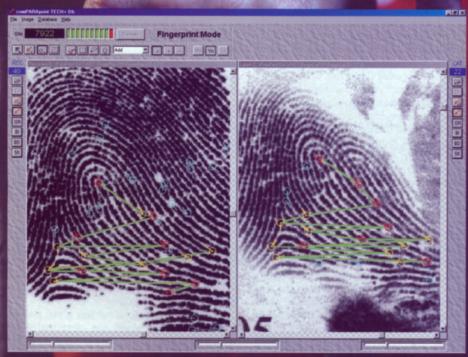
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A latent (right) is compared to all of the fingers on a ten-print card at once. The comparison engine locates an area of high similarity within the right index finger as indicated by the blue



A latent and a known print are shown here with their automatically extracted points of minutia displayed. The comparison engine rates these prints as having a high similarity, as indicated by the display in the upper left. Note that even though the latent was a double impression, the software had no trouble in verifying the high degree of similarity.

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BEE-ing part of the solution

Community works to eliminate bullying through new program

Children in the community of Peterborough Lakefield,

Ont., are learning how to resolve conflicts and over come intimidation at school thanks to a partnership between teachers and the local police service.

> The Bullies have an Effect on Every-

one, or Bee program as it is better known, is a pro-active crime prevention program which has formed a partnership between school personnel, parents, students and the Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service.

Launched in 1998, by Cst. Gary Takacs, Sgt. Chris Wilson and school principals Karen Procyk and Donna Southern, the BEE program was designed to:

- provide information on bullying behaviour and aggression to school personnel, students and parents using simple, clear and consistent language.
- increase problem solving and conflict resolution skills.
- increase empathy and peer recognition of the effects of bullying and the damage it causes.
- provide support and education to victims on

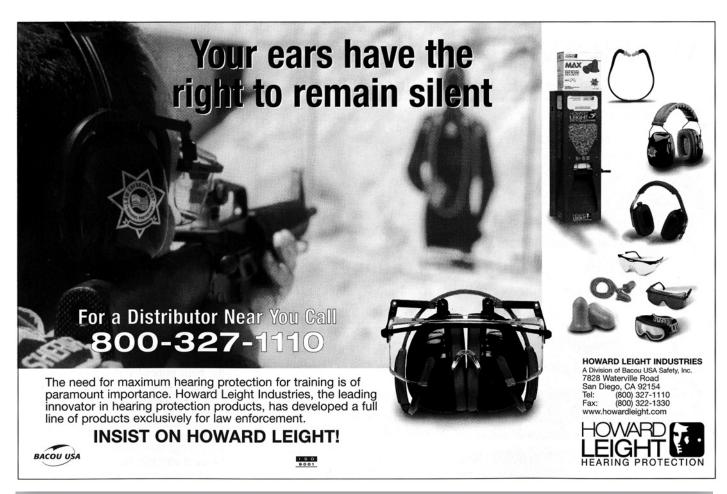


WORKING TOGETHER: (L-R) Cst. Gary Takacs, Angella Windrem, Chris Tomas, Donna Southern, Stephanie Harder and Chief Terry McLaren are dedicated to the BEE program.

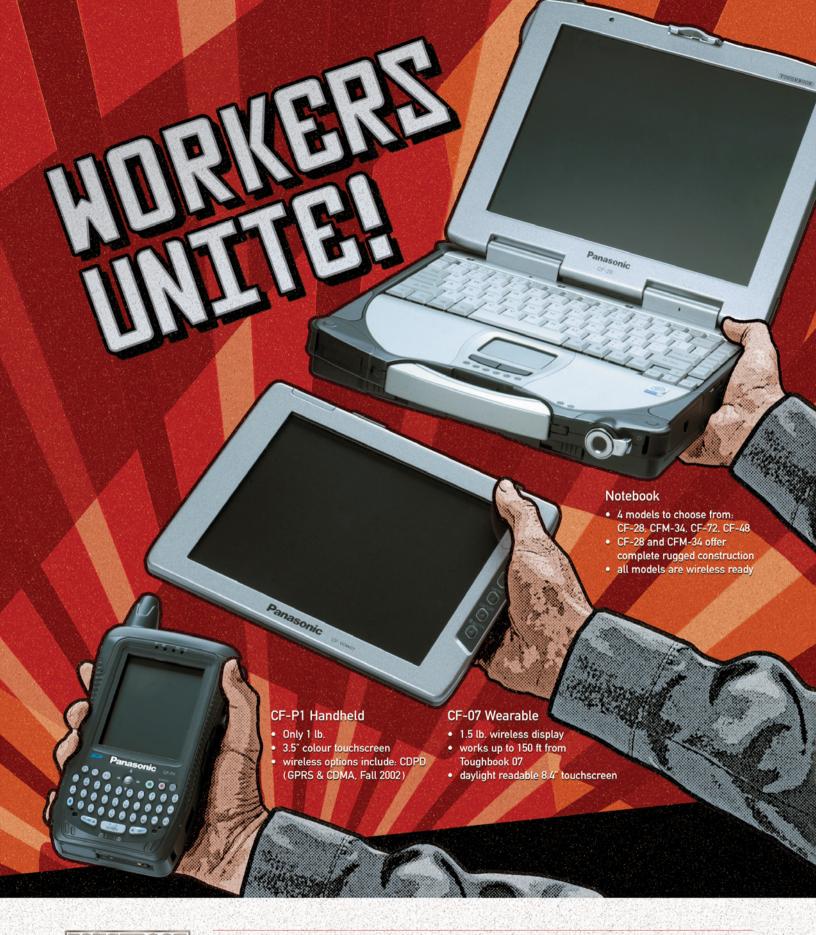
how to protect themselves from being bullied and provide a consistent framework for dealing with acts of bullying.

The BEE program, which meets the Ministry of Education and Training guidelines, includes three main components for delivering the program's message.

Workshops are presented to every member of the school staff to provide information continued on page 9



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GORDON CONTRACT UNIFORM & SAFETY FOOTWEAR 1-800-334-3945 MARK'S WORK WEARHOUSE 1-800-661-1266 about bullying and its effects. Parents are invited to information sessions on bullying and how to help their children when they are intimidated or victimized.

School assemblies are also held to supply students with information on bullying and proactive methods on how to report and deal with incidents of bullying.

Students are also asked to provide information outlining where they feel most unsafe on school property. This information is then reviewed and results are shared with teaching staff so that increased adult supervision can be added to problem areas at school, such as washrooms, locker areas or playgrounds, for example.

"These three components provide a common language between parents, school staff, students and police," said Cst. Gary Takacs, the BEE program co-ordinator. "Incidents and reports of bullying are dealt with in a consistent manner. Problem solving and resolution of conflicts are key to the program.

"The program is flexible and allows for schools to modify and individualize the program so it meets the needs of all students."

The BEE program was implemented at Peterborough's Grove Public School in the fall of 1998. Located in the south end of the city, the school has a student population of 310 and serves students from kindergarten to grade eight.

"Commitment was the key word to successful implementation during the first year," said Principal Donna Southern, who oversees 17 teachers in addition to educational assistants and support workers at the school. "Many meetings took place with our community police officers and local support agencies for elementary school-aged children."

Southern said that during the first year of implementing the BEE program there were many workshops and staff development opportunities which allowed everyone to critique available resources and plan the best way to use the learning material in a classroom setting.

"School assemblies and the institution of regular problem solving sessions were vital to the success of this program in the first year," Southern said. "As a staff we believed that a common language and a predictable pattern of resolving differences would benefit everyone who works and learns at (Grove Public School)."

During the first year of implementation, assemblies were held to teach students about the cornerstones of the program. During the gatherings, students learned about respect for themselves and their peers, how to differentiate between tattling and telling and had opportunities to be recognized for leadership in problem solving.

Supervising teachers patrolling the school yard during recess worked to help the children turn lessons into action. Following recess, teachers are dedicated to taking time to talk with students about problems and positive outcomes.

"In the second year of the BEE program we are experiencing continued growth and success," Southern said. "It is evident that the students have begun to use a common language and that they are familiar with the process used



SPREADING THE WORD: A police officer explains the BEE program to school children.

for solving problems."

Teachers who are new to Grove Public School are given an overview of the program and a parent handbook has been published for distribution to all families who are new to the community. Daily student planners were published this year, which include a copy of the BEE program handbook and the school's code of behaviour.

"Before this program was implemented ... there was a range of needs and a variety of ways that people chose to solve problems," said Southern. "There were altercations on the yard and there were differing opinions about conflict resolution. We ran a safe school and we believed we could make a good place better.

"We still have diversity in our student population. We still have different opinions. But we are using strategies to develop respect for ourselves and each other with a common goal in mind - to reduce conflict and bullying tactics at the school.

"The BEE program has been instrumental in realizing that goal. We are proud to be on the leading edge of this positive partnership with the Peterborough Lakefield Community Police."

Since 1998, the BEE program has continued to grow. The program has recently been launched at 15 public and elementary schools and is being introduced into seven high schools within Peterborough County.

Several police services in Ontario and the United States have requested and received a copy of the BEE program and are in the initial stages of adapting the program into their schools.

"The success of the program is based on the commitment, caring and flexibility of all participants," said Takacs. "The program continues to be a learning process for everyone involved."

For information on the BEE program contact Gary Takacs at (705) 876-1122.

Bullies have an effect on everyone

According to a 1997 research project conducted by Craig & Pepler, bullying occurs every seven minutes on playgrounds and every 25 minutes in the classroom.

The study also found that thousands of kids stay home from school each day due to the fear of being bullied.

Bullying tends to take place in areas where groups of children congregate and where there are activities.

Most incidents of bullying last less than 60 seconds and most are neither seen or reported. Boys generally bully boys, while girls will bully both sex almost equally.

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Enforcing the laws of the water

Marine units predict increasing compliance with new boating regulations

by Dave Brown

"Sure, I think safety courses should be mandatory for all new boaters," the anonymous boat owner sighed as he pointed out another boat speeding past the refueling dock while he pumped gas into his cruiser.

"There are a lot of crazy people out there," he added. "They don't seem to know much about the rules."

When it was pointed out to him that it was illegal to pump fuel into his boat while his unsuspecting family waited patiently on board, he protested.

"What do you mean? I've been doing this for years. How long has that been in place?"

Once the boater's family was safely on the dock and well away from the hundreds of litres of explosive gasoline gurgling into the thirsty tanks, the marine officer patiently handed out another safety booklet. Just another day on the water for one of Canada's marine enforcement units.

New Boating Regulations

Prior to 1999, the rules of the waterways had not changed much in 20 years. What has changed is the increasing number of people who enjoy recreation on the water.

The Canadian Coast Guard estimates that there are now over 7 million people who spend time on one of Canada's countless waterways every year. Boating is a perfect family activity that caters to everyone from sunbathers to sight-seers. Humans are naturally attracted back to the sea and it seems that boating is a package of instant fun; just add water.

The Canadian Coast Guard also recognized that a significant number of boaters were not making it back to the dock at the end of the day. Every year, an average of 6,000 boating accidents resulted in more than 200 fatalities.

Boating may be the last bastion of freedom in society, where you can go wherever you want to go, when you want to go, and how fast you want to go. But no one should be paying for that freedom with his or her life.

In January 1999, after a three year period of consultation with various groups and individuals, the Coast Guard's Office of Boating Safety announced changes to the Small Vessel Regulations. These changes deal with what many Canadians have been requesting in the way of operator competency provisions, age and horsepower restrictions and new mandatory safety equipment requirements.

The new equipment rules, age restrictions and additional safety precautions came into effect on April 1, 1999. The operator competency provisions were introduced in a graduated manner, starting September 15, 1999.

Currently, youths born after April 1, 1983 operating a motor-driven boat will require proof of competency on board. On September 15, 2002, all operators of motor-driven boats less than four meters long will require proof of competency.



ON PATROL: Ensuring boater safety on the water is a top priority for marine officers.

By September 15, 2009, all motor boat operators will have to provide proof of competency. To meet these requirements, boaters can pass a boating safety test administered by an accredited course provider or can provide proof of passing a previous boating safety course.

Boating courses and challenge test sessions are springing up around the country. One course provider reports that he is seeing entire families show up for safety courses.

"It's great to see. Many people recognize that boating safety is not negotiable. They're

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not waiting until it becomes mandatory. They're turning it into a real family event."

Boaters will receive an operator card valid for life if they pass the test with a score of 75 per cent or more.

Also introduced for 1999, were restrictions on unsupervised youths operating motor boats. Those under 12 years old can only operate boats under 10 HP. Youths between the ages of 12 and 16 can operate boats under 40 HP. No person under 16 may operate a Personal Watercraft.

Another example of the consultation process at work is with the new lifejacket regulations. The Coast Guard acknowledges that a Personal Floatation Device (PFD) can come in many far-out colours these days besides the traditional orange or red. It is more important that people

actually wear their PFDs than the shade of colour. New floatation vests have been approved that can appeal to fashionable boaters of all ages. And it is no longer acceptable to use those soggy old seat cushions as lifejackets.

Enforcement on the Water

Enforcing strict controls on such a popular recreation like boating may be seen by some as the police out to spoil people's fun. However, marine enforcement units not only have to hand out the tickets, but they also have to deal with the injuries and deaths that result from irresponsible behaviour.

The Ontario Provincial Police, for example, report that they investigate an average of 50 fatalities a year in Ontario alone. Tragedy on the water can happen swiftly. In July 1999, rookie defenseman Dmitri Tertyshny of the NHL's Philadelphia Flyers was killed when he was tossed over the bow of a 17-foot powerboat after it struck a wave.

According to RCMP in Kelowna, BC, the boat propeller severed Tertyshny's carotid artery and he died before he could be rushed to shore. Indications were that the occupants were consuming alcohol but an investigation determined that the driver was not legally impaired.

Marine officers know, however, that even small amounts of alcohol can have a major effect on judgement. Driving a boat takes a certain amount of skill and good judgement. Af-



CRASHING THE WAVES: The RCMP patrols the water.

ter all, there are no roads, lanes or smooth pavement on the water.

For those not exercising due care and caution on the water, penalties can be imposed under the Criminal Code of Canada or the new Contraventions Act. Previously, police had no choice but to lay boating charges that required an appearance in court. Now, they have the option of ticketing offenders in a manner similar to a traffic ticket.

Predictions for 2000

Increased vigilance on the water seems to be working.

Kenora OPP Cst. Ron Casey reports, "We're seeing a lot less alcohol on the lake nowadays. We mostly catch boaters with a couple of beers instead of three or four cases like we used to."

Winnipeg Police Service River Patrol Officer Ray Duma agrees.

"There's much less alcohol on the river now. It used to be like the wild west out here sometimes."

Officers also report that the new safety equipment requirements are becoming more widely recognized by boaters.

Cst. Jeff Wiebe of the Kenora Police Service credits boat safety organizations, marine dealers and retailers for really promoting the new equipment regulations.

"We're already seeing better compliance

rates. At the beginning of the 1999 season, we gave out a lot of warnings and copies of the Safe Boating Guide. Now, it's rare to inspect a boat that doesn't have everything."

Marine enforcement is a prime example of positive policing. Officers make every effort to turn encounters with boaters into a positive experience for all.

"Most people have good intentions, but sometimes they just don't know," Winnipeg Police Service River Patrol Officer Heather Mowat said.

If she stopped a boat and all the kids were wearing their life jackets, they were handed a package of LifeSavers candy and their names were entered into a draw to win their very own PFD or a stuffed bear. They call this campaign "Be a life saver. Wear a life jacket."

The Ontario Provincial Police hand out survival whistles marked with the OPP logo.

"They are a great giveaway," reports Casey.
"They're inexpensive, they keep people aware that we're out here, and it's an important safety item. I just wish they would give us more than the few dozen we've passed out already."

What do most boaters forget? One marine unit officer says, "The most responsible operators still forget their documentation. We want to see proof of age and the registration for the boat."

Safety in Perspective

Why is public safety on the water such a priority for police agencies in Canada? Let's put it into perspective. Ownership of a boat has always been seen to be more socially acceptable than the ownership of something potentially more dangerous like a firearm. Yet, if misused, both can kill.

In this country, special licences to acquire firearms have been required since 1978. Mandatory firearms safety education has been in place since 1994.

Firearms operator licences, in the form of Possession Licences, will be required as of January 1, 2001. Every firearm in this country must be registered at the latest by January 1, 2003. Yet, according to Statistics Canada, there are more than three times as many people dying in boating accidents as are killed in firearms accidents every year.

If the Canadian Coast Guard and various marine enforcement units have their way, the number of boating fatalities is going to drop substantially in the next few years.

"After all," comments one marine patrol officer, "it's not rocket science. Know the rules of the road, know where you are at all times, and save the beer for relaxing on the dock."

"And," he added, "give boats bigger than you lots of room to manoeuvre. We call that the 'Right of Weight.""

When not hard at work writing for *Blue Line* or teaching firearms courses, Dave Brown has been known to sit in his boat, making motor boat sounds and splashing cold water on his face. Contact Dave at blueline@blueline.ca.

Are you prepared for a day on the water?

New equipment rules have added to the safety equipment that is required to be on board every boat, from the smallest canoe to the largest cruiser.

Using an example of a typical 17-foot boat equipped with an outboard motor, this is an outline of the minimum equipment required to be on board:

- one Canadian-approved lifejacket of appropriate size for each person on board.
- one buoyant heaving line of 15 meters or more
- one manual propelling device such as a paddle or oar, or an anchor with 15 meters of rope or chain,

- a bailing can or manual water pump.
- a sound-signalling device such as a horn or loud whistle.
- one Class 5BC fire extinguisher if the boat is equipped with an inboard engine, a fixed fuel tank or a fuel-burning appliance. - a watertight flashlight or three approved flares.
- navigation lights that meet applicable standards if the boat is out after dark.

This is only an outline of one typical boat. For details on the requirements for each size boat, consult the Safe Boating Guide as published by Canada Coast Guard, Office of Boating Safety or visit the Coast Guard web site at www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca.



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Nothing escapes these eyes.

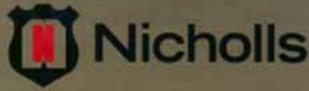


and emergency response professionals rely on Steiner to provide bright and clear details in the most demanding conditions. Steiner Police and Tactical binoculars are the

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Novel approach to elder abuse puts Blue Line Magazine in the picture

Excerpt from Dear Blue Line: Abuse And Neglect of Older Persons

Reprinted with permission from The Ontario Police Video Training Alliance

Dear Blue Line.

I am writing to you concerning the abuse and neglect of older persons.

They say, a seasoned sled slides swifter than a green one... well, I guess if I'm getting quicker at anything, I'm fast becoming an expert on how tough being a senior citizen can be.

After 30 years on the job, I thought I'd seen pretty much everything, all manner of misdeed. But now I'm seeing another side of the fence.

I never would have guessed just how big a problem it is, or how only one in 25 seniors will even report it.

Right now, one in three Canadians are over 50, and the number of 65 year olds will double to 7.5 million in the next 30 years. Think about it, most of you are included in that demographic.

I am hoping that you'll give an old veteran officer a few minutes of your time to report a crime... the hidden crime, abuse and neglect of our elderly.

Just today, I discovered to my horror, that my dear neighbour Maria was defrauded out of \$5,000 to do roof repairs that she didn't need. Turns out these repair guys showed up on her door and said they were doing work in the area (and) said it was a cash only deal.

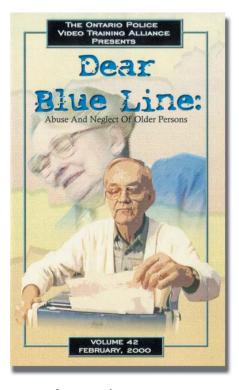
I'm sure that most of your readers are thinking, "so what... it's a civil matter.. buyer beware." Frankly, I probably would have said the same thing when I was on the job. But now that I'm on the other side of the fence I see how much the citizens in our communities, seniors in particular, really need the police. So much rests on the ability, training and skill of you, the front line officer, to keep the sharks at bay.

Poor Maria got conned by a pro, and gen-

erally these guys are professional cons who target areas densely populated with seniors. And that's fraud folks, plain and simple. Section 380 of the (Criminal Code) was recently amended to include the offence of... defrauding the public or any person, whether ascertained or not, of any property; money or valuable security, or any service.

That's right, its no longer a civil matter... it's criminal.

And that direct marketing, unsolicited, door to door, special price for seniors con is by no means the only fraud perpetrated on the elderly. There's telemarketing scams, mail marketing scams, the phony bank examiner con, and



powers of attorney abuse.

These guys actually develop sucker lists, selling them to one another, to bilk seniors out of thousands of dollars. Financial abuse is the most prevalent form of abuse, but it's just the proverbial tip of the iceberg.

After Maria got conned, I made some calls and found out some police services actually have special senior support officers. Their definition of abuse and neglect of older persons is, any action or inaction by any person, including the older person themselves, which causes harm to the older person.

Harm can include physical, financial or psychological abuse, and neglect can be active, passive or self-inflicted failure to look after the older person's well being.

So, why seniors? Well, they may be widowed or living alone, which makes them an easy target for financial abuse. Or they may be socially isolated. There could be some degree of physical impairment or mental incapacity.

It's the offenders that surprised me... they're not always strangers. Like family members, for instance. Or service providers, who have access to the older person's home. They may have emotional problems of their own, which may not make them the best person to be looking after an ailing older person. Some are dependent on the older person for money and housing. Others may be involved in substance abuse, drugs or alcohol.

And then there's the physical abuse, which is any act of violence causing injury or physical discomfort. It could be sexual assault, forcible confinement, or even tampering with medication dosages.

Financial abuse is the dishonest use of an older person's money or assets and psychological abuse, which is any action or comment which may cause emotional anguish, fear or diminish the self-esteem or dignity of the older person.

And remember, when you see one type of abuse, chances are there'll be others. You've got to consider arrest, and if you do arrest, recommend bail conditions.

As for neglect, there's active neglect, the intentional failure of a caregiver to fulfil their care giving responsibilities.

Again, you have to think about charges. Criminal negligence for example, or failure to provide necessaries of life, perhaps?

Officers may also come across passive neglect, which is the non-intentional failure of a caregiver to fulfil their responsibilities, and self neglect, which is the failure of the older person

to provide for his or her own essential needs.

So, why are these crimes so seldom reported? Most often it's a failure by the senior to recognize that they're victims, or just denial or rationalization.

They may feel shame or guilt. It could be a fear of reprisal, abandonment, or worse yet, institutionalisation. It may be cultural issues like customs or beliefs, a fear of authority, or language barriers.

Sometimes it's a distrust of police. A belief that the police will only make matters worse.

So, what are the signs, the indicators you should be looking for? Due to the hidden aspect of this abuse, the red flags are often subtle.

Officer dedicated to seniors

Life for senior citizens has just been made safer thanks to the efforts and persistence of the Hamilton-Wentworth police and a dedicated officer.

As a result of a traumatic incident involving a senior, Cst. Liz Latner was compelled to approach the police service and request programs to provide help for abused seniors.

Latner was given the opportunity to operate a six-month pilot project in 1995, to determine the needs of seniors in the community. She followed up occurrences involving seniors and developed presentations and programs specifically for them.

Unfortunately, the project was terminated after six months. However, Latner pushed to have it reinstated.

"We had such a tremendous response

from the community," Latner said.

The project was revived on Jan. 4, 1998 and dedicated strictly to working for senior citizen safety and security. The program also focuses on assisting investigations of abuse and neglect of seniors.

Latner's success with the program has also helped to lead Niagara, Calgary, and Edmonton police to develop their own similar programs.

Despite all the achievements, Latner said the project still needs to be expanded to include partnerships with crown attorneys, investigators and other community partners.

"The issue of senior abuse cannot be resolved just by the police, we need the community partnership," she said. "Everyone has a role to play."

In complaints of financial abuse, watch for suspicious signatures on cheques or other documents, or unusual banking withdrawals, or bogus contracts.

With physical abuse, look for unexplained injuries or untreated medical problems like cuts, bruises, swelling, grip marks, burns, injuries to scalp, evidence of hair pulling, or a history of so called accidents.

You may detect fear, uneasiness, depression, disorientation or withdrawal. Victims may be avoiding contact with the caregiver. You might see poor hygiene, bedsores, dehydration, or a lack of personal necessities such as dentures, eyeglasses or hearing aids.

These indicators alone are not conclusive that abuse exists. Further investigation is required to allow for an accurate assessment.

Investigating abuse against the elderly can be a challenge for police officers. The victim may see a police presence as intrusive, suspicious and potentially harmful, so you need to develop a sense of trust and understanding with the older person. You can accomplish this by displaying simple respect (and) protecting their dignity.

Assess the victim's needs. Is it a physical or emotional situation? Allow the victim to describe the incident in their own words. Keep questions simple and short, clear and precise. Some older adults may need time to collect their thoughts, and shouldn't be rushed.

Police are sometimes the last to find out about the abuse or neglect of an elderly person. Interview family, friends and neighbours to gain further evidence.

However, it's important to identify any

other community resources that may already be involved, like the community care access centre, Health Department (and) financial institutions. The Office of the Public Guardian and Trustee may also have been involved and can provide invaluable assistance or evidence.

You have a responsibility to the victim, so let them know what is going to happen next, especially if the investigation involves a family member. And keep them updated on the case status, any charges, arrests, and court dates.

If they're required to testify, explain the criminal court process to them, and offer court preparation either by police, or by victim witness assistance. And make sure that the victim knows who you are, how to contact you, and what the report number is. Finally, if the victim is determined to be at risk, then you must ensure that community support services are in place.

Thank you for the opportunity to acquaint the readers of Blue Line with this issue.

Dear Blue Line: Abuse And Neglect of Older Persons is an 11 minute police video that teaches officers about various forms of elder abuse. The training video writers. Jim Hayden and Liz Latner, decided to place the viewer through the eyes of a retired police officer writing a letter to the editor of Blue Line. To obtain a copy of the Elder Abuse Training video phone (905) 688-3911 Ext. 4343.





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New Westminster police crackdown on drug dealers

by Peter Young

The City of New Westminster is the geographic centre of the Lower Mainland of British Columbia. Crime has traditionally been concentrated in the downtown area, in, around and between two of its three Skytrain Stations.

Data from 1996 and 1997 indicates that in pure numbers, hard drug incidents (heroin and cocaine) were higher in New Westminster than any other Lower Mainland municipality except Vancouver. Even Vancouver, which is 10 times the size of New Westminster, had only three to four times the number of drug incidents.

In late 1997 and early 1998 New Westminster was literally invaded by crack dealers.

Like most law enforcement agencies, the New Westminster Police Service maintains various and flexible drug enforcement strategies. However, no matter which strategy was tried, they all failed to make a dent in the problem.

In fact, drug trafficking continued to grow along with other crime such as theft from autos and break-ins. Police were frustrated and business people and residents where at their wits end.

In the downtown area, business had dropped by up to 50 per cent.

One business owner put it succinctly when she said, "If this continues, most local businesses will close or locate elsewhere, thus creating a true drug infested area or slum."

Some businesses did close.

Because New Westminster is a core city with high population density, the local police, with a sworn strength in 1998 of 102, maintains a permanent street crime unit of 10 officers and a drug squad of four officers.

Yet, that was not enough. Something more dramatic had to be done.

The city hosted a two-day seminar featuring speakers from Seattle and Portland as these cities had dealt with similar problems. The police worked with other city departments and citizen groups, particularly the downtown Busi-



UNDER ARREST: Cst. Paul Hyland (left) and Cst. Chris Mullin conduct a search on a suspect.

ness Improvement Association, in planning and implementing strategies. A three-stage strategy was developed.

The immediate plan was to develop an intensive police operation.

The intermediate strategy was to:

- reassignment of additional members to the street crime unit.
- place additional members on street patrol duty through voluntary overtime.
- open a community police resource centre in the downtown core.
- assign a neighbourhood constable to the downtown core.
- create a highly visible Citizens Crime Watch Patrol.

g deploy a narcotics-trained police dog.

The long-term plan was to implement drug education and rehabilitation services.

The first concentrated response in March 1998 was named Project Crackdown. The plan was to flood the downtown core with a highly visible police presence for two weeks utilizing a zero tolerance approach.

New Westminster Police members were accompanied by BC Transit Security and Canada Immigration. In two weeks 54 charges of trafficking or possession for the purpose of trafficking were laid against 42 individuals. The operation was a tremendous success but impossible to sustain due to the resources required. All administrative, community services and many investigative members were pressed into front line service for the two weeks.

Funding was obtained from city council to hire additional members and for more overtime for members to assist downtown on their days off. This funding supported a downtown policing initiative which utilized both traditional and innovative policing methods which included: - establishing an enforcement task force linking neighbouring municipalities for a coordinated enforcement regime.

- rigid enforcement of "no go" zones.
- police saturation and large sweeps of the downtown augmenting on duty staff with members on call-out, administrative staff and members from other police services
- · increased use of police service dogs on foot
- a "Van Attack" programme
- increased use of "breach of the peace" and



other Criminal Code remedies.

cooperative assistance with other city departments, other police agencies, Canada Immigration, Social Services and appropriate U.S. agencies.

These efforts continued through the summer and fall of 1998. It was a frustrating time for police members as it seemed that no matter what they did, what strategies they used, new traffickers appeared and the crack cocaine continued to flow.

All members of the New Westminster Police Service with assistance from city staff, the citizens of the community and many outside police and government agencies were committed to solving this problem. The police members continued to persevere in spite of the seem-

ingly hopeless situation.

They put in extra time and gave up days off week after week. They put aside other jobs. They accepted the extra work. There were more reports, more prisoners to process, more court cases, as well as the other day-to-day demands for service.

In the end, due to the commitment and perseverance of the men and women of the New Westminster Police Service, a successful conclusion was reached.

By the end of October 1998, the streets were virtually clear of drug dealers. The users left. The downtown was taken back by the citizens. That may sound dramatic, but the people that lived through these times, consider it an understatement.

Over a year later, with the sustained effort of police members and citizens alike, the police service has been able to eliminate attempts by drug dealers to return. In addition, other property crimes have decreased significantly as a result

Peter Young was sworn in as Chief Constable of New Westminster Police Service on June 2, 1996. Previous to that he spent 25 years with the Peel Regional Police in Ontario. Chief Constable Young can be reached at (604) 525-5411.

BC tightens up on organized crime

The Organized Crime Agency of B.C. is trying to stay ahead of co-ordinated, smarter, and richer organized crime gangs.

Dave Douglas, head of the Organized Crime Agency of B.C., told a news conference that biker gangs, Asian gangs, and other criminal organizations used to be isolated groups 10 years ago.

That has since changed and now gangs are pulling together and sitting down to plan how they will organize criminal activity, Douglas said.

Douglas' comments were made just as Attorney General Andrew Petter announced \$3.8 million in new funding from the provincial government for the Organized Crime Agency.

"This government's commitment was demonstrated last year when we established the agency," Petter was quoted as saying. "We are increasing that commitment by providing new provincial funding to target organized crime groups at their highest level."

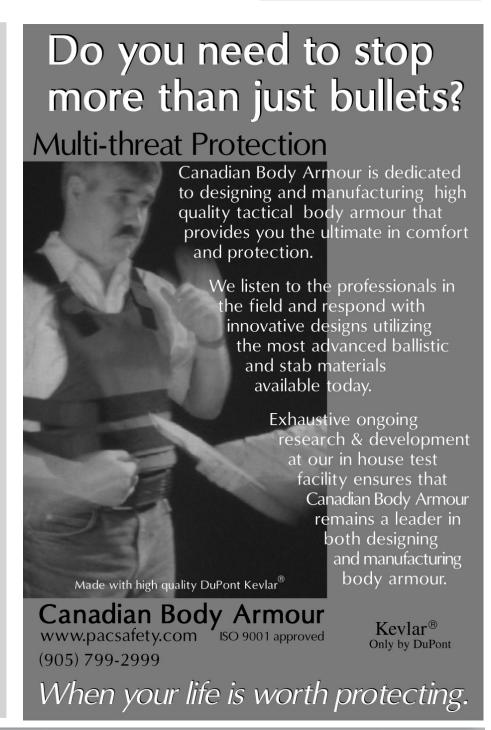
Douglas said organized crime is involved in drugs, alien smuggling, prostitution, credit card fraud, murder and other serious offences.

He also said marijuana growing operations are as serious as other crimes because the money from the growing operations are used to fuel other criminal activities.

The attorney general said stiffer sentences will be handed down by judges once the courts realize the growing operations are linked to serious crime.

Douglas said over the past year the agency has established partnerships with other police organizations, used experts from other police departments for special operations, established its own proceeds-of-crime unit and raided more than 30 marijuana growing operations, a magic mushroom factory and illegal gambling and credit card counterfeiting operations.

Over the next year the agency's priorities will include proceeds of crime, firearms trafficking and Internet pornography.



June/July 2000 17 Blue Line Magazine

TECHNOLOGY



by Tom Rataj

Security at your fingertips

Lost, forgotten, or insecure access-cards and passwords may be a thing of the past with the growth of biometric technologies

Physical security systems, whether designed to control access to a building or a computer system, are intended to allow entry only to authorised persons.

Most modern systems rely on a magnetically encoded access card and/or a password. Unfortunately, both access cards and passwords are subject to loss, theft or just plain forgetfulness.

In our modern world, we are often faced with remembering numerous passwords; one for one bank machine, one for the other bank machine, the office voice-mail system and the mobile phone voice-mail system, Internet access at home and the office, etc.

To overcome these problems, people will often borrow other people's access cards when they have forgotten their own. They use the same password for a variety of systems, or even just conveniently write their passwords down, where they are again subject to loss, theft or forgetfulness.

Fortunately, the emerging biometrics industry is providing a simple, convenient array of technologies that allows for the effective implementation of an almost foolproof security process that eliminates most of the problems with current security systems.

Derived from the Greek words for "life" and "measurement", biometrics is poised to become the standard for physical security systems.

Biometrics

The biometrics industry encompasses a whole category of technologies that use unique physical characteristics to positively identify an individual.

The more common biometrics systems use fingerprint, or iris and retina scanning to differentiate between people, while some of the less common systems use voice patterns, keystroke rhythms, and even a person's unique odour (really, I'm not kidding).





"The biometrics industry encompasses a whole category of technologies that use unique physical characteristics to positively identify an individual."

This is a rapidly growing industry that has solutions in just about every field where positive identification is required.

Fingerprint scanning is the most common, despite the fact that there is a small but vocal opposition that views it as having an aura of priminality.

Iris and retina scanning technologies have also shown a great degree of success because they are viewed as being less invasive than fingerprint scanning, although there have been some concerns raised about possible eye damage.

How It Works

While the method of reading a physical characteristic varies from system to system, the actual process generally works the same way. Physical characteristic are captured and converted into a digital form and stored for later comparison.

Touchstone, a popular fingerprint scanning and authentication system developed by Toronto-based Mytec Technologies Inc., uses a process that creates a mathematical description of the unique characteristics of a person's finger.

When the person uses the system to gain access to a building, the system scans the finger, and compares the mathematical description with the one already on file.

This system never stores an actual image of the finger; therefore it can never be used to create a fingerprint image such as the ones used in a police AFIS.

In an implementation of Mytec's Gateway system at Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (CIBC) processing facilities across the country, an additional security measure was also added to the system. A second finger was enrolled for each employee.

If an employee were being forced to provide access to the facility by a criminal, they could use their "emergency finger" to silently alert security officers of a potential problem without raising any suspicions.

Regardless of the type of physical characteristic used, biometrics systems also use one of two common matching schemes. In fingerprint imaging for example there are one-to-one (1:1) matches, as well as one-to-many (1:N) matches.

The 1:1 system works in conjunction with another system such as a pass-card or password, while the 1:N system stands on its own, requiring nothing more than a valid characteristic to be successfully matched.

Some fingerprint based systems being developed can even sense if the finger is alive and attached to a bone, thereby thwarting even the more "dedicated" criminal types.

The actual fingerprint scanning technology differs from system to system. Some systems use ultrasonic scanning while others use one and two-dimensional imaging to map the characteristics of the print.

The use of retinal scanning is fairly low, because it is considered to be an invasive technology. It requires the user to place their eye within several centimetres of the infrared reader that then maps the blood vein pattern in the inner area of the eye.

Iris scanning, on the other-hand, is less invasive because the user can be about one metre away from the scanner. The CIBC and Royal

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TECHNOLOGY

Bank are both testing bank-machines outfitted with iris scanning technology developed by

Facial recognition is another technology being touted by some firms because it is less invasive, and can use readily available technologies such as standard video cameras, which can be used from several metres

One facial recognition system uses thermal imaging technology to compare bloodflow patterns, and the resultant temperature differences in a person's face. This system has been demonstrated to work from across a

Voice-recognition is another biometrics technology that has been available for several years. Users are enrolled into this type of system by repeating a pass-phrase several times. Future access is granted by comparing the spoken pass-phrase with the one already on file. This technology may have limited potential because of environmental conditions.

Keystroke dynamics measures an individual's typing pattern. This technology goes back over 20 years, having originally been developed at Stanford University. Keystroke dynamics is an excellent solution for computer access control since it required no additional hardware such as a fingerprint scanner.

Various vendors have developed fingerprint-scanning systems for personal computers. Either integrated into the keyboard, or as a stand-alone mouse sized device, these scanners provide a basic level of security that works best in an already secure environment.

Deister Electronics demonstrated a combination fingerprint-scanner/proximity-card system at Blue Line's Response 2000 tradeshow held this past April. User enrolment was a quick and simple process, with subsequent access approval taking only several seconds.

Conclusion

Biometrics technology would appear to be poised to revolutionise the entire security industry. Rapidly dropping prices and increases in the computing power required to make biometrics systems feasible are driving the industry forward in leaps and bounds.

Further information can be obtained through some of the following sources: www.mytec.com, www.polaroid.com, www.simpletechnology.com, www.deister.com or by searching on the Internet for biometrics.



Stalkers go on-line



Cyber-stalking is a new type of crime in which women and children are particularly vulnerable, according to an Internet investigator.

Cyber-stalking occurs when unwanted sexual ad-

vances or hate-filled threats are received by an individual through e-mails, chat rooms, or

"You don't know the person at the other end of the Internet," Det. Cst. Bruce Headridge, an Internet investigator for British Columbia's Organized Crime Agency, was quoted as saying. "You don't know who they are and what they're capable of doing."

Headridge, a 27-year Vancouver police veteran, has taken part in about 300 criminal investigations involving the Internet.

Most cases involved pornography or child sexual luring, in which pedophiles try to contact potential victims through the Internet.

There have been 13 reported cases in B.C. during the past two years in which on-line predators lured or attempted to lure youths away from their homes, Headridge said.

The Vancouver officer also said Internet search sites used to locate friends and relatives can be used by pedophiles for sinister purposes.



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Learning Solutions for a Changing World

Exterminating computer bugs

by Reid Goldsborough

According to popular mythology, the term "computer bug" came about when a moth flew into a U.S. Navy computer in 1945, jamming a relay. In reality, "bug" was used as far back as Thomas Edison's time to signify a glitch in a mechanical system.

Whatever the origin of the name, bugs have a way of raising their ugly faces at the worst possible times, like when you're rushing to finish a project or when you're learning new features, making you feel you're doing something wrong.

Computer bugs, in short, can really bug you, and unfortunately they're a pervasive, destructive, and inexcusable infestation.

The most widely talked about bug last year was the Y2K problem, caused when software engineers didn't anticipate that their programs would still be in use when the new millennium rolled around.

Bugs in large computer systems in the past have led to failed space missions, airplane crashes, and the death of hospital patients.

In the personal computer world, bugs in Norton Utilities 3.0 caused a huge number of problems, including corrupting vital system files that rendered computers inoperable. Many people who upgraded to Microsoft Windows 98 found that some of their programs or hardware peripherals no longer worked. Some people with Iomega Zip disks today are experiencing the "click of death" in which drive heads become misaligned over time, causing a clicking sound and data loss.

Most PC bugs are caused by insufficient product development cycles. Companies often



BUGGING OUT: Computer bugs can do a lot of damage to systems and files. However, there are ways to keep bugs at bay.

feel compelled to release new versions every year or sooner to keep up with the competition and maximize quarterly earnings figures. Product testing is sacrificed.

To be fair, many "bugs" aren't software or hardware glitches at all but instead are malfunctions caused by user error. Computer industry insiders have a crusty acronym for what to do about this - RTFM, which spelled out decorously stands for Read The Friendly Manual.

Also, many bugs are inevitable, particularly those affecting WinTel machines. The popularity and open architecture of PCs running Microsoft Windows and based on an Intel or equivalent microprocessor has led to the development of hundreds of thousands of different software and hardware products, and tracking the many millions of possible combinations is virtually impossible. Conflicts are the unavoidable result.

Nonetheless, the computer industry is largely responsible. Too many companies feel it's cheaper to release buggy products and fix them only when there's an uproar. That's why for years savvy users not in urgent need of the latest features have waited until the maintenance release or service pack became available before upgrading their software.

Another long-standing word of wisdom is to make sure you look at the read-me file that usually comes with a program. That's where the software developer warns you about incompatibilities and other issues it has uncovered since finalizing the program and printing the manual.

It's also a good idea to keep up to date with the latest bug fixes for your important programs and with

the latest software drivers for your video card and other peripherals. You can do this manually by periodically visiting the web sites of the respective manufacturers. Some programs include within them automatic update routines.

There are also third-party utility programs, such as Symantec's LiveUpdate Pro at http://www.nortonweb.com/tool_lu.shtml, that are designed to automatically update your programs and drivers, but the number of products included in their databases is far from comprehensive.

If a product's bugs prevent you from getting important work done, and phoning or emailing the manufacturer's technical support staff doesn't solve the problem, try to return it for a refund or credit.

With some bugs, the best approach is to develop work-arounds. I frequently save e-mail and Usenet messages to my hard disk for future reference. Sometimes the save-as function works. When it doesn't, I simply copy the text, paste it into my word processor, and save it from there.

Perhaps the ultimate solution to bugs is to refuse to buy in the future from manufacturers who've put out seriously buggy products in the past. They'll listen if you hit them where it hurts: their wallets. According to a recent survey of readers by PC World magazine, Intuit, Adobe, and Ottawa-based Corel are among the companies that do the best job of squashing bugs, while Microsoft and Symantec are among the worst

You can learn more about any specific bugs affecting your software or hardware and bugs in general at the following Web sites: BugNet at http://www.bugnet.com and ZDNet's Bugs! at http://www.zdnet.com/zdhelp/filters/bugs.

Reid Goldsborough is a syndicated columnist and author of the book Straight Talk About the Information Superhighway. He can be reached at reidgold@netaxs.com or http://members.home.net/reidgold.



e-mail: gordoncontract@netcom.ca

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CORRESPONDENCE

I just read the letter to the editor from Cst. Scharfe of the Ottawa Carleton Police, concerning the suspenders that he has designed.

I am a 13 year GD Cst. in Surrey, who has suffered with back problems since being hit on duty by a drunk driver. To ease the ongoing pain, I have tried new boots, nylon duty belts and even went as far as not wearing my body armour to ease the effects.

I read an article in *Blue Line Magazine* about the suspenders and contacted the National Research Council for a copy of their study. I was fortunate enough to speak to someone involved in conducting the study, and after consultation with my supervisor, I became a case study for the research council.

I don't know what effect the suspenders have on the soft body armour, but I can tell you that nothing has helped my back more than these suspenders. Not only have they redistributed the weight of my duty belt, they have eased my pain 30 to 40 per cent from what it use to be. I still have worse days than others, but, I can tell you that I wouldn't work without them now.

I have found they have eliminated the need to continually pull up or adjust the duty belt and I no longer have to tuck my shirt in throughout my shift, as it stays in place. The suspenders also have improved my posture 10 fold, which in a sense is better for my health.

The suspenders also work better than "keepers" and provide better support for my sidearm.

I would hope that if the RCMP decides to do a study, they look at the studies that have already been completed. Most people that have tried them, will not work without them.

Cst. K.A. Baltus Surrey, BC

I have been receiving your magazine free of charge for the last five years. I am not working as a specialist with our Traffic Directorate now but want to remain one of your customers. I read your magazine with a lot of attention and curiosity. I find it interesting. However, personally I want to pay for the copy you will send.

Marcel Duguay Boucherville, SQ

Editor's Response

What can we say Marcel? Having someone enjoy our work so much that they are willing to pay to receive it is the greatest compliment we could ever receive.

It is evident that the Canadian Firearms Centre - Firearms Act "First Annual Report" published in your February 2000 issue is pure government propaganda. The report appears intended to dupe Canadians into believing that Bill C-58 is going to reduce firearms related crime.

It claims there is an "urgent" need for this legislation as during the 26 years spanning 1970 and 1996 there were "37,000 deaths from firearms wounds." This is inflammatory and presents statistics in a manner which are partly or wholly fallacious. What the report cleverly does not state is that only a fraction or "4,000 of these deaths were murders of which approximately 364 were by rifles (or) shotguns."

The number of people murdered over the past 26 years with rifles or shotguns does not justify legislation targeting the law-abiding owners of these types of firearms. It is a fact that criminals conceal and use guns that are almost always obtained illegally in the first place. It is a fact that there are already adequate laws in existence to deal with firearms offences including there safe storage, but to be effective it is imperative that they be rigorously enforced.

R. Moore Winnipeg, MB

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Federal Auction Service is committed to providing turnkey auction solutions for law enforcement agencies across the country. In an effort to raise awareness for their services, Federal Aution Service is working with Chief Paul Hamelin and others to get their message out.

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2000 Leadership Nominee



Youth centre a reality due to officer's hard work

Sr. Cst. John Kuehni's initiatives involving youth in the Mattawa, Ont., area

have been significant

in fostering a positive relationship between area youth, the police and the community.

Kuehni began to build bridges with the

community when members of the public expressed concerns over idle youth congregating in the business section of Mattawa and the resulting acts of mischief.

Kuehni, who has been in the service of the Ontario Provincial Police for 12 years, went into the community and identified interested people who were willing to work toward improving the issues surrounding area youth.

In the fall of 1997, Kuehni organized a board of directors for the Mattawa and Area Youth centre. Kuehni, who has been a member of the Northeast Region Emergency ResponseTeam for six years and is a qualified radar instructor and a coach officer, was selected as the chairman.

The board of the newly formed Mattawa and Area Youth Centre (MAYC) developed a mission statement: To provide our young people with a safe and secure haven where they can feel free to play and grow in a nurturing environment where they are valued within a positive community standard. Further to provide opportunities for youth to learn more about themselves and their world so that they can make free and informed choices about their future with the help of caring community members.

In 1998, Kuehni arranged for the MAYC board to tour successful youth centres in the Ottawa Valley and to attend related seminars. This was a valuable stage of education for the board members. The MAYC Board sought the cooperation of the Town of Mattawa and arranged for a youth night at the local arena.

In the fall of 1998, a policy and procedures manual and a constitution were developed and passed by the board of directors. At this time the Mattawa and area youth centre began looking for a permanent structure.

The board began negotiations with the Town of Mattawa to take possession of the old and abandoned Town Hall. This was agreed to in principle but the town required assurance that the citizens residing in the area of the proposed site would not be adversely affected and that the MAYC would not become a hang

The MAYC then applied for and obtained a corporation number and received a non profit status. Now funds through lotteries and other organizations became possible.

The old town hall was not suitable for occupation and the town required that the MAYC bring the structure up to standard before they would provide the lease for one dollar a year. Again, Kuehni and Vic Jeske went into the community seeking partnerships and financial support.

Presentations were conducted with area businesses and community groups. The plan was to have each participating business or community group donate \$1,000 to cover one



THE VISIONARY: Sr. Cst. John Kuehni is dedicated to maintaining a centre for youth in the Mattawa, Ont. area.

month's expenses each year for five years. The response was overwhelming and the MAYC raised \$60,000 to cover a five-year period.

Kuehni met with T.L. Smith who operated a local cable television station and requested that he participate in fund raising for the MAYC by hosting a two-day telethon featuring local talent. The telethon put the MAYC into the public living rooms. There was a huge outpouring of support and the telethon generated an additional \$12,000.

With finances now in place, Kuehni consulted with area businesses seeking best prices or donations of material and labour required to bring the building up to code.

Between April and May 1999, Kuehni organized and participated in work bees at the Old Town Hall, now known as the Mattawa and Area Youth Centre. Walls, plumbing and heating systems were repaired and brought up to standard. New flooring was laid and a fire escape built.

With the building suitable for occupation, Kuehni met with Youth Employment Services (Y.E.S.), who had expressed interest in starting an office in Mattawa. A lease was signed and Y.E.S. now operates an office out of the Mattawa and Area Youth Centre.

In May of 1999, the board received a favourable response for an application for \$100,000 from Human Resources and Development Canada. The application had been prepared and submitted to be applied to the hiring of 10 youth and a qualified co-ordinator.

New ally for Durham police divers

Durham Regional police can now add a remote-controlled submarine to their list of equipment.

The unmanned submarine dubbed Shadow, worth about \$50,000, is being donated to the police service by SeaSmart Technologies.

Durham police say the submarine is a fine addition to their dive team because it will increase diver safety.

SeaSmart president Doug Carl said the vehicle will allow officers to see what is underwater without having to send a diver down.

"The device can go much deeper than a diver and stay underwater almost indefinitely," Carl was quoted as saying.

Durham Deputy Chief Derek Denson said the vehicle will help officers who have

to work under ice or near docks.

"It will be of great assistance to our divers... in cases where there is hazardous debris in the water," Denson was quoted as saying.

The Shadow, which is tethered to a 220-metre cable, can be operated from a remote control based on a boat or land. It runs on

two electric motors and comes with searchlights and a colour video camera.

Several officers have already undergone training to operate the vehicle.

Police have been giving diver safety more attention since Waterloo Cst. Dave Nicholson died trying to recover the body of 12-year-old Mark Gage in August

2000 Leadership Nominee



This program was designed to develop their skills and provide them with experience making them more employable in the future.

On July 1, 1999, the MAYC opened its doors to the public and on the July 14, the grand opening was held. The opening was attended by local dignitaries who were escorted by the MAYC employees who proudly displayed four donated computers, two pool tables, a ping pong table, TV room and canteen.

The MAYC Board of Directors arranged for local artisans to sell their crafts on a consignment basis creating a learning environment for the youth. Skills in public relations, computers, marketing, stock management and finance management are all skills learned by the youth at the centre.

With Kuehni's commitment to the Town of Mattawa that the youth centre would be more than a hang out for local children, the board had made plans to keep them busy.

Participation in the Mattawa Voyager Days made the children responsible for running a youth fun day with a barbecue, face painting, swimming, skateboarding competition, tennis and a street dance in the evening. As for the rest of the weekend, Kuehni, other board members and children, could be found selling pizza

"Kuehni's effort and commitment to improving the life for citizens of the Mattawa area through the development of the Mattawa and Area Youth Centre has been outstanding."

and raising money for the ongoing expenses of the Youth Centre.

Kuehni and Jeske were approached about the possibility of developing a partnership between the MAYC youth and the community elders. From this Youth And Mattawa Seniors (Y.A.M.S.) was developed.

This program was developed so that seniors can call the MAYC requesting the services of the youth for jobs such as raking leaves, shovelling snow or just company. Tools are supplied by the youth centre and no fee is required from the senior.

The MAYC provides a service to Contact North which is an out reach education program for northern residents. The MAYC provides a workstation for persons that are unable to attend schooling facilities in North Bay, a city 60 kms. west of Mattawa. Participants are invited to attend the MAYC and use the workstation, which has a direct link by computer to their courses in North Bay.

The Mattawa and Area Youth Centre now enjoys a clean safe building with a youth membership in excess of 250 area teenagers and an average daily youth attendance of 40.

Y.E.S. holds monthly seminars at the centre assisting youth in preparing for and obtaining employment through education on resume preparation and interview skills.

Kuehni's effort and commitment to improving the quality of life for the citizens of the Mattawa area through the development of the Mattawa and Area Youth Centre has been outstanding.

And through the two-and-a-half years it took to develop his vision, Kuehni remained one of the highest producers of criminal and traffic related charges at the North Bay Detachment during this time.

For information on the Police Leadership Forum contact Mark Stainsby at (416) 808-7483.

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Security society honours police

by Les Linder

Police officers and investigative units from Ontario received a well-deserved pat on the back in April for their dedication and outstanding achievements in law enforcement.

A police awards luncheon, hosted by the American Society of Industrial Security (ASIS), gave recognition to several Ontario police agencies.

The law enforcement appreciation luncheon, held in Toronto, was designed to honour public law enforcement officials who have saved lives, prevented loss or destruction, successfully followed a fraud case, or done other outstanding deeds.

Police chiefs and deputy chiefs from the eight different police services that received awards, spoke proudly of the achievements and contributions their officers and units have made.

Toronto Police Chief Julian Fantino spoke highly of the force's Hold Up Squad for its role in robbery apprehension, suppression, and deterrence. He said the successes of the program and other initiatives resulted in a significant reduction in the number of robberies being committed annually.

Fantino said there was a decrease of 30 per cent in financial institution robberies and 24 per cent in retail business robberies over 1996.

"These numbers continue to decline and further reductions have already been achieved this year," he said.

In an effort to reduce the number of robberies being committed each year, Toronto police formed the Hold Up Squad as part of a robbery reduction initiative in 1996.

The squad made partnerships with businesses to improve the quality of suspect photographs obtained during robberies, made frequent educational presentations, concluded several robbery investigations and made numerous arrests in high risk situations against violent criminal gangs.

"In partnership with others, through hard work, dedication, and commitment, (the Hold Up Squad) will continue to play a lead role in robbery apprehension, reduction, and deterrence across the Greater Toronto Area," Fantino said.

While the Hold Up Squad was concentrat-

ing on suppressing disorderly and violent robbers, the RCMP focused on pulling the reigns in on organized crime groups.

The Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit

Superintendent Ben Soave, a 30-year veteran of the RCMP, is the officer in charge of the Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU). He was presented with an award for his unit's success in investigating, disrupting, and dismantling organized crime groups.

Assistant Commissioner Al Hutchinson, commanding officer at O Division with the RCMP, credited Soave with expanding the CFSEU from the original complement of 17 members, to the current level of 60 members from Toronto,

the Ontario Provincial Police, York Region, Peel Region and the RCMP.

"The unit has proven to be very successful, and indeed, some of the most notable attacks on organized crime over the past few years have been spearheaded by CFSEU," Hutchinson said.

Det. Peter Abi-Rashed

A complicated and difficult murder investigation posed an interesting challenge for Det. Peter Abi-Rashed from the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional police Major Crime Unit.

Abi-Rashed conducted a homicide investigation surrounding the discovery of a dismembered body in April 1999. His investigation lead to the arrest of Sam Pirrera on charges of murdering his wife Beverly Davidson and another woman. Pirrera died of a drug overdose in February while waiting for his court appearance.

Abi-Rashed was credited with taking on the monumental task of solving the nine-year-old homicide case and bringing closure to it through strong leadership.

Project COMBAT

Auto thefts have been a ruthless problem facing Durham Region for several years. In



HONOURED: Det. Peter Abi-Rashed, Cst. Joanne Waite, Det. Cst. Monica Denreyer, Supt. Ben Soave, Sgt. Joe Presad and Staff Sgt. Chris Ostler receive awards.

order to deal with the 3,000 vehicles stolen between 1996 and 1997, the regional police formed a task force with one goal in mind - to reduce vehicle theft. The Community Battling Auto Theft program was put in place to make it happen.

Project COMBAT was implemented by Chirs Ostler, who has recently been promoted to staff sergeant. COMBAT provided team members with training in case preparation and interview techniques.

During the enforcement phase, investigators successfully identified a large number of car thieves and chop shops. Many suspects were arrested and charged during the operation. Officers also aggressively followed up all judicial releases to minimize the risk of recidivism.

Superintendent Tony Turner from Durham Regional police said that although the problem still exists, the program has managed to significantly reduce vehicle thefts.

"Over the life of the project, high-speed chases in our region were reduced 50 per cent," Turner said. "Perhaps attributable to the wide exposure of the project, or the fact that many known car thieves were arrested at the time."

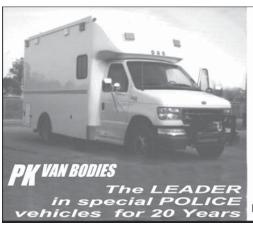
Det. Cst. Joanne Waite

In November 1999, several credits cards shipped through the mail went missing in York region. Det. Cst. Joanne Waite received several complaints that people had not been receiving their credit cards.

Waite quickly followed up on the case and contacted a company known as GE Capital to determine at what point the cards were stolen. She discovered that the cards were being taken from the mail.

Waite subsequently called Canada Post security and soon discovered that the cards were being stolen by a private courier company contracted by Canada Post.

A sting operation was set up and resulted in the arrest of a courier after 18 pieces of mail recorded by Canada Post went missing. The ac-



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747 BLOOR ST W OSHAWA ONTARIO PHONE (905)571-1701 FAX (905)571-3483 cused was charged with various fraud and credit card thefts exceeding \$150,000.

"This incident shows the type of cooperation that police have with government and private corporate security," Deputy Chief Terrence

Kelly told the luncheon attendees. "By working together, this matter was brought to a successful completion."

While other police officers and projects received recognition for their investigative successes, Sgt. Joe Prasad from Halton Regional police stood out with his achievements and efforts in community policing as it relates to education services within the police service.

In 1990, the Halton Regional police service pioneered a new community policing program known as the Community Consultation Committees of Halton. The program, which Prasad was responsible for, promoted the development of neighbourhood committees that interact with service members and provided a link to the neighbourhood's problems and concerns

Prasad was selected to head-up a newly formed Education Services Unit in 1995. He supervised the services of eight DARE constables and three high school resource officers.

The children are taught everything from traffic and personal safety, to issues concern-

ing hate crimes, said Halton police Chief Ean Algar.

"The high school liaison program has been extremely successful and we anticipate expanding the program in the next year," Algar said...

OPP Det. Cst. Monica Denreyer was also acclaimed for her role and dedication with the Caledon Crime Unit.

However, officers were not the only ones to receive appreciation at the luncheon. Many of those who attended applauded ASIS president Ray Humphrey for his words on the evolving partnership between security and law enforcement, and for hosting the event to hon-

our police officers.

"Whether in the

private sector or

the public

sector, we're all

addressing the

same enemies."

ASIS is the largest international educational organization for security professionals and has more than 25,000 members worldwide. They are dedicated to increasing the effectiveness and productivity of security professionals and making advancements in security management.

"Security services and police services have so much to offer one another," Humphrey said. "We need to learn to partner together and help each other so that we don't end up on a collision course.

"Whether you're in the private sector or the public sector, we're all addressing the same enemies."



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True Blue laid to rest



A bylaw banning the Toronto police union from political fundraising was quashed in May after the union and board reached an agreement on the issue.

Under the deal, which was brokered by Chief Julian Fantino, the association has agreed to fundraise for charitable, but not political, purposes.

Craig Bromell, the president of the association, said he was pleased the issue had been laid to rest and that fund-raising for charities could resume.

The bylaw was brought into force earlier this year when the association refused to end True Blue, a telemarketing campaign in which donors received window decals for their vehicles.

Critics feared motorists with the decals would receive preferential treatment from police on the street.

The association was also accused of using funds raised to eliminate political foes, a claim the union denied.



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Mail carriers join police in crime prevention

by Les Linder

Toronto police are turning to snail mail and e-mail as simple yet effective tool in crime prevention.

The police service is sending out safety tips and information on wanted persons through Canada Post's Unaddressed Add Mail Program. They also send out an autodialer form to residents requesting their name, address, and phone number so that they can be informed of community events by phone and e-mail.

Csts. John Pierrepont and Dennis Cadorette brought the program to 13 Division after realizing a better way was needed to reach the community with information.

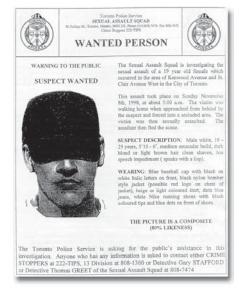
"There was an autodialer back in 1998 with about 400 people on it," Pierrepont said. "That system was four-years-old and simply was not allowing us to get a hold of enough people."

That's when he thought of contacting Canada Post for some bulk mailing.

"The whole premise to help keep people safe from crime is quite simple: just get the message out to people so they know what to look out for," he said. "And what better way to do it than to put the message right in their hand?"

"We told (Canada Post) we were on a tight budget. So we got a corporate rate and we handled the printing. We had to keep it as cheap as possible."

Pierreport pointed out that this messaging



system can sometimes be more effective than having officers canvas a neighbourhood because the messages can be sent out to a greater number of people.

"Police canvassing is still important because people need to see the officers out there trying to help" he said. "But this helps to reach a wider area that could not ordinarily be covered by officers alone."

The first mailing was done in February 1999 and included crime prevention tips, an autodialer form and a composite drawing of a sexual assault suspect.

"We did up a small story and sent it out to about 5,000 people," Pierrepont said.

In an effort to continue a crime management initiative in the south end of 13 division, Pierrepont had about 17,000 flyers on auto theft prevention tips sent to the community.

He said about 22,000 homes were reached at a cost of \$1,500.

Pierrepont added that he thinks Toronto is the only police service to have used such a program in Ontario and that no other division on the force, aside from his own, has even used it

"Other divisions probably aren't using it because they lack the funding. I also think we failed to successfully sell the idea. That's something else we would like to focus on."

After hearing about the program, Det. Sgt. David Colwell from Toronto sexual assault squad said he thought the idea was great and would like to see it being used in his unit.

"This program would be excellent for us to use if we could afford it," Colwell said. "We have to scramble about and use the community newspapers and business faxes. But if we had that program in place, it would help with public safety issues."

The program at 13 Division received funding from the Community Policing Liaison Committee(CPLC). The cost to the CPLC is \$68 for every 1,000 flyers delivered by mail carriers on their daily routes.

The general corporate rate from Canada Post is about \$120 for 1,000 copies, Pierrepont said

"Canada Post came down dirt cheap for us and that made it a whole lot easier to run the program."

He said the program had a good response from the community and received a lot of positive feedback. He is now waiting for funding to get a mailing for this year and is hoping to distribute about 50,000 copies of community safety information packages to residents in 13 Division.

Pierrepont said he is trying to establish links with community corporations to see if he can get them to help with the funding.

"It will take time, but I think we'll get there."

Former Mountie selected as chief

There's a new top cop in Summerside, PEI.

Ian Drummond, a veteran RCMP officer with 32 years of experience, replaced former chief George Arsenault who retired in May.

Drummond, a native of Freetown, PEI, was a staff sergeant at the East Prince RCMP detachment before accepting the chief's position in Summerside.

Prior to his service in East Prince, Drummond was an RCMP commander in West Prince and Sheet Harbour, N.S.

Drummond currently lives in Summerside.

The search for a new chief of police began in March, with six candidates.

Arsenault retired after 38 years of policing. He served as the chief of police in Summerside for 10 years.



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Toronto police to get a makeover

by Les Linder

New attire is on the mind of Toronto police Chief Julian Fantino as he works on getting a fresh look for his officers.

Fantino spoke with Blue Line Magazine about his plans to overhaul the current uniforms worn by Toronto police to make them more identifiable and eliminate confusion the public may have when approached by an officer.

"There are so many lookalike uniforms out there," Fantino said. "There are many instances where security guards look like police officers."

Many times officers don't have the opportunity to identify themselves immediately, Fantino said.

"Some officers in certain municipalities wear a hat with a red band, others wear a black band, and some officers wear caps," he said, while adding that the use of baseball caps in Toronto will be eliminated. "These variants can get people confused as to who's who."

Research conducted in 1990 on the im-



Chief Julian Fantino

age of police showed that the public wanted officers to be highly visible, he said.

Fantino said he was also concerned about the image, culture and heritage of the police, and wanted to preserve the dignity of the uniform with the new design.

The new uniform will include a black, light, malleable hat with a red rim, and black cargo pants with discreet pockets.

"What we want from this new uniform is for it to be serviceable and stylish. We found a nice tailor for the pants and they look like a million dollars," Fantino

proudly said.

He added that while he wanted the uniform to look great, he also didn't want to go too far with the design and turn the profession into a fashion show.

"We're quite pleased with the uniform. The troops have given a tremendous response."

Fantino said he is hoping for the first new set of uniforms to be worn by frontline troops in January 2001.

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Police officer dies in motorcycle crash

More than 1,000 mourners gathered in April to pay their last respects to a British Columbia police officer who was killed in a motorcycle accident.

Mark Nieuwenhuis, a constable with the Delta Police Department, died in a single vehicle accident sometime after 2 a.m. on April 8 while on routine patrol.



Mark <u>Nieuwenhuis</u>

Nieuwenhuis was last heard from prior to 2 a.m., when he called into the police department saying he would be on the look out for drag racers who were the subject of a complaint call from a citizen.

The 36-year-old officer was active and well known in the community. He wrote a traffic column for a local paper, raised money for needy families, and participated in a foundation to raise money for terminally ill children.

Nieuwenhuis, who joined the Delta police nine years ago, is survived by his wife and three children.

An estimated 1,600 people from across Canada and the U.S. gathered together for his funeral service.

Nieuwenhuis served with the Winnipeg and Vancouver police services before joining Delta.

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VITALITY

The silent cop killer

Who is going to be the next victim? This criminal commonly strikes without any warning and leaves death in its path. Unless you are informed and act on the following information, you may very well be the next victim of high blood pressure.

High blood pressure, also known as hypertension, can strike individuals of all ages and backgrounds. Hypertension can be very dangerous, resulting in stroke, heart attack, kidney failure, blindness and even death.

Many of you reading this article have high blood pressure and are not aware of it. There are no signs or symptoms. That is why it is known as the silent killer. There are many things however, that you can do to reduce your chances of developing hypertension.

First, assess your risk factors. The following factors increase your risk of developing hypertension: being 10 per cent or more above your ideal weight, eating salty or fried foods, smoking, drinking more than one ounce of alcohol per day, drinking more than two cups of caffeine per day, being physically inactive, or being a male between the ages 35 and 50.

If there is a history of heart disease or high blood pressure in your family, your risk level increases even further and young black males also have a higher incidence of hypertension.

It is important, especially for police officers, who don't see their physicians as often as they should, to have their blood pressure checked regularly. The certified fitness consultant in your police service is trained to administer a blood pressure evaluation for you. It takes three or four readings over a few weeks to be accurately diagnosed.

High blood pressure weakens the walls of small arteries which lead to strokes, heart attacks and kidney damage. The chances of dy-

ing at a younger age increases as blood pressure rises. This effect decreases with age, which really says that the younger one is, the more serious the problem is, in part because it has a longer period over which to have its deteriorating effects.

Blood Pressure Research

Studies have shown that between 10 and 20 per cent of the North American (10 per cent of Canadian) population are hypertensive. At least 2 million Canadians fall into the same statistics of which only 50 per cent know it. Of this 50 per cent, only one quarter to one half are receiving adequate treatment.

When one considers that therapy can control hypertension in up to 90 per cent of all patients, one realizes the needless toll taken by this disease.

Effects Of High Blood Pressure

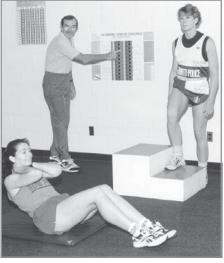
Blood is the body's food supply. It is carried throughout the body by blood vessels. If blood vessels are healthy (clear of cholesterol), blood flows smoothly through the whole body.

High blood pressure indicates that the vessels are narrower than normal. If these particular vessels are the arteries which lead to the heart, brain, eyes or kidneys, the food supply is cut off and can result in serious permanent problems or ultimately in death.

Factors Affecting Blood Pressure

In most cases, the direct cause of high blood pressure is not known. However, we do know that certain factors seriously affect your odds of developing high blood pressure.

These factors include weight, race, heredity, age and consumption of blood pressure reactors such as alcohol, cigarettes, coffee, nicotine and stress.



GET MOVING: Regular exercise can help to reduce high blood pressure.

What Can Be Done?

Your blood pressure should be taken regularly, particularly if you are affected by one of the causes previously listed.

It takes very little time and it is painless to be tested. Besides knowing your own blood pressure reading, there are other things that can be adapted by you in order to develop positive lifestyle habits.

1) Reduce your salt intake

Taste your food before you eat it. You might like it. Avoid highly salted processed foods such as snack foods, pickles, canned soups or meals. Eat a varied low-fat die.

2) Reduce your weight

This can be successful by eating well balanced meals. Two pounds per year doesn't sound like much, but over 30 years, that's 60 unwanted pounds.

3) Exercise

The key is to get regular exercise. One or two hours a week is sufficient.

- 4) Reduce your alcohol and caffeine consumption
- 5) Reduce the stresses in your life
- 6) Reduce cigarette consumption which causes a narrowing of the arterial walls.

High blood pressure is a serious illness and a most common of all life-threatening diseases among Canadians, especially police officers. Fortunately, it is also the most easily controlled. If you learn that you have high blood pressure, seek medical help and faithfully follow the treatment program prescribed by your doctor. Your reward can be a longer and healthier life.

Peter Shipley is the Physiological Health Sciences Coordinator for the Ontario Provincial Police Academy and presently serves as the President of the Police Fitness Personnel of Ontario. For further information about this program or the Police Fitness Personnel of Ontario, he may be reached at 1-883-216-2589 or via e-mail at peter.shipley@jus.gov.on.ca



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The New Comfort Oxford

Investigative detentions and searches based on articulable cause

by John Cameron, L.L.B.

Introduction - A Case Study

On October 13, 1995 at approximately 5:30 a.m. two one-man units were separately dispatched to investigate several reports of "shots fired" in West Vancouver.

The first officer to arrive in the area stopped and checked two males standing by a parked vehicle. The males told the officer that they hadn't heard any gunfire, and suggested that the sounds were from their own car, which had been backfiring and was now broken down. The officer found the story believable and agreed to assist the males by calling a taxi.

A short while later, the second officer arrived. The second officer, perhaps based on his additional years of police service, found something in both the circumstances and the story of the two males to be suspicious.

The more experienced officer asked a few questions and found the answers he received to be evasive. He was also suspicious about the gym bag which one male was clutching closely.

The officer asked what was in the bag and the male stated: "electrical tools." Although the males claimed to be electricians, the officer noticed that their car contained only dry-walling equipment.

The experienced officer decided that, in the interests of his own safety and that of his partner, he was going to look in the gym bag. He asked the suspect if he could look in the gym bag and the male holding the bag agreed. A number of break-in tools were found and the two males were arrested for possession of break-in instruments.

Good police work, right? You bet it is. However, you can also bet that in this case, as in almost every other police in-

vestigation, the following questions arose:

- Did the officers have the legal authority to detain and question the two suspects?
- Did the officers have the legal authority to search the gym bag?

The answers to those two questions are not readily apparent. The interesting problem posed by these facts can be summarized as follows:

 The officers, although investigating a "shots fired" call, clearly had no reasonable grounds to arrest the two males until they searched the gym bag and located the break-in tools.



• The authority to search a suspect usually only arises as a common law authority incidental to the power to arrest. Cloutier v. Langlois, 74 C.R. (3d) 316, 53 C.C.C. (3d) 257 (S.C.C.)

Some other statutory search powers exist but also must be based on reasonable grounds. For example, section 101 of the Criminal Code allows an officer to search a person, place or dwelling house for weapons without warrant in exigent circumstances when an officer believes on

reasonable grounds that a weapons offence is being or has been committed.

In order to justify the detention of the suspects and the search of the gym bag, the officers would require a lawful authority to detain and search when reasonable grounds to arrest do not exist. Before discussing whether such lawful authority exists, it is useful to consider the traditionally recognized source of lawful authority for police actions - reasonable grounds.

continued on page 30

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Reasonable Grounds

The most fundamental and important concept in the area of police powers of arrest and search are the statutory powers based on reasonable grounds. From the start of their training at the academy, police officers are instructed and reminded that their actions must be based upon reasonable grounds.

The grounds to arrest must be reasonable not only subjectively, from the officers own point of view, but also when viewed objectively by a reasonable person standing in the shoes of the officer. *R v. Storrey* (1990),75 C.R. (3d) 1,53 C.C.C. (3d) 316 (S.C.C.).

Reasonable grounds are a flexible standard, and depend on the circumstances of any particular case. Although difficult to define, reasonable grounds can be understood as a level of certainty well above mere suspicion, and might be described as credibly-based probability. It is also important to note that reasonable grounds do not require absolute certainty and are not equivalent to proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

In the "shots fired" case, the officers acknowledged that they did not, before looking in the gym bag, have reasonable grounds to arrest the suspects for any offence. So could the officers lawfully detain the suspects without reasonable grounds to arrest?

Suspicion

Until fairly recently, it would have been correct to say that police officers could not detain suspects or conduct searches of suspects without reasonable grounds. The accepted position at common law was that a police officer was entitled to ask questions of any person, whether a suspect or not, but that person was also entitled to ignore the officer and walk

away. R v. Bazinet (1986), 25 C.C.C. (3d) 273 (Ont C.A.).

This common law principle reflects one of the "Judges' Rules", a set of guidelines to investigative practices formulated by judges in England to assist police officers. Although dated, the Judges' Rules still reflect many of the accepted standards of police conduct.

The relevant rule stated: "Where a police officer is endeavouring to discover the author of a crime, there is no objection to him putting questions to any person, whether suspected or not, from whom he believes useful information may be gathered."

The officer can only stop the person from walking away if the officer arrests the person and that arrest must be based on reasonable grounds.

In the cases where an officer has strong suspicions of criminal activity but which fell short of reasonable grounds to arrest for an offence, it appeared that no power to detain or search existed. The only exception which had been recognized to this general rule occurred in the context of impaired driving cases. Police road blocks had been recognized as a justifiable detention without reasonable grounds, but the courts were very careful to limit that detention power to the specific case of briefly detaining drivers and checking for sobriety.

However, a recent series of court decisions across Canada have suggested that authority exists, at common law, for police to detain suspects for investigative purposes. That lawful authority does not arise from statutory authority, but from the police officer's common law duties.

Common Law Duties

All police officers are familiar with the common law duties of police to preserve the peace, protect life and property and prevent crime. These general duties are usually briefly discussed during the early stages of legal training in the police academy and then the training moves on to the more substantive law relating to criminal code sections, case decisions and the Charter.

Interestingly, it is these common law du-

Quilters share their talent with the RCMP

In 1997, a B.C. Mountie wrote to a local quilting guild in the hopes of obtaining four quilts to be used by the local police service.

The Mountie, Staff Sgt. Ed Hill, wanted officers to give the quilts to children they came in contact with while carrying out their duties.

"By the very nature of police work, officers often find themselves dealing with young children in very stressful and unpleasant situations," said Hill, the officer in charge of the Gibson, B.C., detachment. "The quilts are meant to be given by the police officers to children in time of distress and need."

On March 25, 2000, two years after Hill had sent his request to the Sunshine Coast Quilters Guild, the group presented the Gibson and Sechelt detachments with a total of 54 quilts. The detailed, handmade quilts will be divided between the two detachments and placed in police vehicles to be used when a child is in need.

"They will be given to them as a lasting



COMMUNITY SERVICE: Staff Sgt. Ed Hill, Cst. Debra Weatherall and Mrs. Foxhall.

keepsake, perhaps the only positive thing to come out of their misfortune," Hill said.

The gifts supplied by the Sunshine Coast Quilters Guild were created through sheer kindness and Hill said he is very touched by the group's generosity.

"It was a very heartfelt and generous donation," he said. "The response of the quilters guild, for me, was overwhelming."

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ties which have recently been held to provide the police with the lawful authority to detain for investigation. The courts have found that the common law duties imposed on police carry with them the grant of certain reasonable powers to carry out those duties. This doctrine of "powers associated with duties" has been recognized by the Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v Dedman* [1990] 2 S.C.R. 1140, 45 C.R 49 (S.C.C.).

Investigative Detention

The first case to suggest that police officer's common law duties provide the authority to detain a suspect for the purpose of investigation was *R. v. Simpson* (1993), 20 C.R. (4th) 1, 79 C.C.C. (3d) 482.

In Simpson, an officer had stopped a car after it left a suspected drug house. The officer testified that he had no reasonable grounds to arrest the occupants of the vehicle, was not enforcing any laws relating to driving offences and merely wanted to ask a few questions of the occupants to see if they would trip themselves up to give me more grounds for an arrest.

Although in Simpson the detention was held to be arbitrary and unlawful, the court went on to state that in some circumstances police could lawfully detain for investigative purposes when the reasonable grounds to arrest did not exist.

Articulable Cause

The Simpson case proposed the following test: Police officers could lawfully detain suspects for investigative purposes where they did not have reasonable grounds to arrest, but did possess "reasonable cause to suspect that the detainee is criminally implicated in the activity under investigation."

The officer need not establish reasonable grounds to believe that the accused has committed an offence, only reasonable suspicion to believe that he may be criminally involved in the activity under investigation.

Although reasonable suspicion is a lower standard than reasonable grounds, it must be based on specific facts and not simply on hunches and intuition. The reasons for the detention must be reasonable cause for suspicion when viewed objectively.

The basis of such an investigative detention has been referred to as "articulable cause." The Court in Simpson stated that the officer seeking to justify the detention "must be able to point to specific and articulable facts."

After the decision in Simpson it was unclear whether other courts across Canada would authorize investigative detentions based on articulable cause. Some legal scholars argued that the Simpson decision represented an inappropriate judicial creation of new police powers. See for example *R.J. Deslisle "Judicial Creation of Police Powers"* 20 C.R. (4th) 29.The "Shots Fired" Case Study

"Until fairly recently, it would have been correct to say that officers could not detain suspects or conduct searches of suspects without reasonable grounds."

The facts in the "shots fired" example which began this article come from the case of *R v Yamanaka* (18 August, 1998) Vancouver Registry CA023333. Yamanaka is the second in a trilogy of cases in which the B.C. Court of Appeal has considered articulable cause and investigative detention. The other cases are *R. v. Ferris* (1998), 126 C.C.C. (3d) 298 and *R v Lal* (24 October 1998) Vancouver Registry CA023104. In relation to the lawful authority of the officers to detain the suspects and search the gym bag, the Court stated:

1. Did the officers have the legal authority to detain and question the two suspects?

Yes, based on investigative detention and articulable cause.

"The officers had been dispatched to the area to investigate several reports of gunfire. The [suspects] seemed to be out of place in the

neighbourhood at 5:30 a.m. The [suspect] said he was an electrician, which did not fit with what the officer saw in the car. The suspect was holding the athletic bag very close to his body. These facts, in my view, constitute articulable cause temporarily to detain the [suspect] for the purposes of investigating...."

2. Did the officers have the legal authority to search the gym bag?

Yes, based on a protective power of search incidental to investigative detention.

"..in proper circumstances, a warrantless and non-consensual search may be lawful for the purposes of completing the on-site investigation. One basis for such search, of course, is the concern about the possibility of the detainee having weapons which constitute a safety risk to the officers."

Investigative Detention and Protective Search

The cases on investigative detention have held that in addition to the power to detain for investigation, a related power to search exists. It is important, however, to distinguish the more restricted search power which may arise in the investigative detention situation from the broader search power associated to arrest based on reasonable grounds.

In the case of investigative detention the search power can best be understood as primacontinued on page 32



rily a recognition by the courts of officer safety issues.

In R v Ferris (1998), 126 C.C.C. (3d) 298, Madame Justice Ryan writing for the B.C. Court of Appeal stated: "If the police have the duty to determine whether a person is engaged in crime or is about to be engaged in crime they should not be obliged to risk bodily harm to do so. It is my view that the police are entitled, if they are justified in believing that the person stopped is carrying a weapon, to search for weapons as an incident to detention."

Investigative Detention and Charter Warnings

The cases on investigative detention have yet to specifically comment on the nature and timing of Charter warnings which should occur during a detention based on articulable cause. On the basis of existing case law, the author suggests the following:

When an officer detains a suspect for investigation based on articulable cause, the suspect should be advised of the reasons for the detention, in compliance with Charter section 10(a).

A possible warning might be: "I am detaining you because I have reason to suspect you are criminally involved in [identify offence generally ie: a weapons offence] which I am investigating."

- If an officer concludes that safety concerns justify a search incidental to detention, the suspect should be advised, when practicable, of that intention to search. A possible notice might be "I have reason to suspect you may be armed and I am going to (pat you down, look in your fanny pack, check your bag etc..) for weapons.
- In the author's opinion it is probably not necessary for an officer to provide a 10(b) right

to counsel warning in the circumstances of a brief investigatory detention. Support for this position can be obtained by analogy from the cases which have considered the right to counsel in the context of investigatory detention arising from impaired driving cases.

"Although reasonable suspicion is a lower standard than reasonable grounds, it must be based on specific facts and not on hunches and intuition."

Those cases held that it is reasonable for police to suspend the 10(b) warning during preliminary investigatory stages such as roadside screening tests and sobriety tests. The reasoning in those cases supports delaying the right to counsel during investigatory detention for two reasons.

The first is that the detention is intended to be brief and is simply conducted with the purpose of confirming or allaying suspicions. The second reason is that it is recognized that it would be operationally impractical to suspend an investigatory detention to allow a suspect access to counsel. See for example *R v Thomsen* 63 C.R. (3d) 1, 40 C.C.C. (3d) 411 (S.C.C.) R v Bonin , (1989), 47 C.C.C. (3d) 30 (B.C.C.A.), leave to appeal to S.C.C. refused 50 C.C.C. (3d) vi.

If the investigative detention results in reasonable grounds to arrest, the suspect should be arrested and advised of both his 10 (a) and right to counsel in relation to the offence disclosed.

Investigative Detention - Recent Examples

The following case summaries are provided as illustrations of the concepts of investigative detention and protective search:

Decision of the Vancouver Police Board in Complaint IIS #96-04 by Lee McCulloch against Members of the Vancouver Police Department. Judgment dated March 9, 1999.

Three off-duty police officers were socializing at a cafeteria in the early morning hours. They were informed by the owner of the cafeteria that a male had crouched down behind one of their private vehicles and appeared to be breaking into the vehicle.

The one officer who owned that vehicle had an expensive mitre saw in the rear of the vehicle, and rushed out to check his vehicle.

When the first officer confronted the male a struggle immediately ensued. The other officers joined in the struggle.

The male denied that he was planning to break into the vehicle, and there were no signs of attempted forced entry. No charges were laid against the male.

The male suffered some injuries in the struggle and launched a Police Act complaint against the officers alleging that he was arrested without "good and sufficient cause" and that he was the victim of unnecessary violence by the officers.

In dismissing the complaint, the police board held that the first officer had articulable cause to detain the male based on the information he had received that a person had gone behind his truck for a suspiciously long period of time, the fact that it was 3:00 a.m. in an area with a recognized high theft from auto crime rate and that a valuable piece of machinery was visible from the exterior of the vehicle.



Auxiliary officers file complaint against premier

A complaint was filed by a group of former RCMP auxiliary officers in April against B.C. Premier Ujjal Dosanjh for changing their duties while he was attorney general.

Paul Cook and Jim Genac of the Auxiliary and Reserve Peace Officer Association initiated the complaint to the Om-

budsman's office, which included current Attorney General Andrew Petter and the ministry itself.

In 1998, auxiliary officers were told to turn in their sidearms after Dosanjh ordered a review of their role.

The association says Dosanjh's amendments to the B.C. Police Act regulations is

a violation of basic charter rights of auxiliary and reserve consta-

The amendments prohibit the auxiliary officers from identifying themselves to the public as a reserve RCMP officer without approval from the police service's top B.C. officer. They are also not permitted to form an auxiliary police

association without approval from the RCMP

Cook said the number of RCMP auxiliary and reserve officers has dropped from a high of 1,500 in 1994 to the current 497. He said there were 1,089 reserve Mounties in April 1998 when they were disarmed.

R v Sun News Lal Vancouver Registry CA023104 (B.C.C.A.)

Officers involved in the protection of a residence in Vancouver during a gang conflict observed a vehicle known to belong to one of the rival gang members in the area of the residence. The officer's source for the information on the vehicle had been supplied by a superior officers MDT (email) message.

The officers waited for back-up, and stopped the vehicle with cover. The driver appeared extremely nervous and the officers searched his fanny pack, where they discovering a loaded handgun.

The B.C. Court of Appeal held that the detaining officer possessed a reasonable suspicion that the driver of the vehicle might be engaged in criminal activity and thus was justified in making the investigatory stop. In relation to the search, the court held that scope of a protective search will be governed by the seriousness of the circumstances which led to the stop.

In this case, the court held that the officers were thoroughly justified in conducting a search for weapons before dealing any further with the owner of the vehicle.

R v. Seo [1995] Vancouver Registry No. 87245D (B.C.S.C.)

Gang squad members were investigating a series of ongoing assaults at a pool hall in Vancouver. A number of violent incidents including a machete attack had recently occurred between two rival groups.

Gang squad members also had information that these rival groups had access to weapons and in fact police had seized in recent days a rifle, handgun and ammunition from the apartment one of the gang members. Police had also received information that a drive-by shooting of the pool hall was planned in retaliation for the machete attack.

A gang squad member observed one of the suspects driving in a vehicle. Although the suspect was under investigation for recent offences, there was no intention to arrest or grounds to arrest the suspect.

The gang squad member radioed for cover units to assist in stopping the vehicle and checking the occupants. After stopping the vehicle, all three occupants were told to exit the vehicle and keep their hands where they could be seen. For safety, the police conducted a brief pat-down search of each of the suspects for weapons. Nothing was found.

The officers were obtaining the identification from the three males when one officer noticed that one of the suspects had an obviously unnatural bulge in the upper crotch area of his blue jeans. The accused denied that he was concealing anything.

Because of the high risk nature of the stop believing that the unnatural bulge could possibly be a weapon, one officer searched the accused. Inside the accused's underwear, he located a surgical glove containing a black film canister. That film canister contained cocaine.

The court held that in the circumstances the

officers had articulable cause to justify the detention of the accused. The court found that there was "a constellation of objectively discernible facts" which gave the officers reasonable cause to suspect that the accused was implicated in the criminal activity under investigation. The court went on to state that although normally the more intrusive search of the inside of the accused's pants would have been unreasonable, given the concerns for safety because of the high risk nature of the detention, it was reasonable for the police to search the accused to protect themselves against weapons.

Conclusion

The recognition of a common law authority of police to detain and search in suspicious circumstances is an important development for all police officers. It is equally important for officers to recognize that investigative detentions and searches based on articulable cause will as always, be subject to scrutiny by both the Crown and the courts.

John Cameron has been a member of the Vancouver Police Department since 1988. He has a L.L.B. from UBC.



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Victoria forms strike force against repeat offenders

by Floyd Cowan



When Paul Battershill was not too long into his new position as chief constable of the Victoria, B.C., police department he sat contemplating a map of the downtown

area that was splattered with red dots.

He was looking at a graphic representation of the monthly crime statistics. Each red dot showed where crimes against property had taken place. It frustrated him because this month's map looked much the same as the months before.

He knew this trend couldn't continue. He was going to do something about it.

Having come from Vancouver, where a strike force targeting repeat offenders has been in place for years, he decided that this was what was needed to solve the problem of break and entries, thefts from autos, theft of autos and other property crimes in Victoria.

Staff Sgt. Gord Gummer was chosen to head the 12 member strike force, the first of its kind for the capital city.

"Up until now we have not had the resources to do the work, the surveillance, to do the background checks, to do all that is necessary to target this problem," Gummer said.



THE ENFORCER: Chief Constable Paul Battershill claimed war on property crime in the city of Victoria.

"The patrols have been too busy to do the type of work that is necessary to do this job.

"The key is that in any city there is a core group of people who commit the largest portion of B&E's, commercial and residential. who break into autos or steal autos. Those are the types of individuals we will be targeting. We will also be targeting problem locations where there are a lot of incidents taking

Though all the members have yet to be chosen for the strike force, another of the important elements has been put in place with the selection of Sgt. Dan Parker as the

"He will have one constable under him and they will identify the individuals that we will be doing surveillance on," Gummer said. "They will do the background checks, they will find out where they live and what their tendencies are so that we can put them in a place at a given time. Then the strike force will do the surveillance and gather the evidence that we expect will put these people out of business."

Success will be judged by the number of arrests that will be made.

"The key is getting these people into the courts where they can be dealt with. We will show the courts the seriousness of this problem and hopefully we will get support from the courts so that they will deal

with these people appropriately."

If the strike force does show it is capable

of catching and convicting the repeat offenders Gummer expects that the strike force will become a permanent team.

"Real success will be the establishment of a second team," he states. "Then we will have shown the department and the public the importance of the work that we will be doing."

Gummer has high praise for the Vancouver Police Department and the Province's Organized Crime Agency(OCA) who have assisted in the establishment and the training of members.

"They have bent over backwards to get us going," he states. "I have just spent three days in Vancouver and I can't over emphasis the importance of being able to meet one to one with people who have been doing the job. Their knowledge and expertise from having done the job is invaluable.

"We will probably make mistakes as we get our team up and running, but there will be a lot fewer mistakes because we have had such tremendous co-operation from Vancouver and OCA. We are relying heavily on them.

"Sgt. Parker will be working with their coordinator before we implement the program. That one to one contact where you can ask questions and learn what they've been experienced is more important than anything else we could be doing. You can bounce ideas off them and ask them what worked and what didn't."

It is expected that the balance of the team will be selected before the end of June. They will take a two-week training course in Vancouver that will be conducted by the Vancouver police and OCA.

"Everyone is chomping at the bit to get going on this," Gummer states. "This has been an excellent initiative by our chief constable. The concept is good and sound, and we believe that it is going to a great success."

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BLUE LINE MAGAZINE June/July 2000

Man acquitted after Charter rights violated

A British Columbia man whose Charter rights were violated during a police search of his home was acquitted in May on three charges.

When police arrived at Jeffery Bohn's home in March 1999, they did not show him the search warrant another officer had obtained just minutes earlier.

Officers arrested Bohn at his back door, placed him in handcuffs and seated him in his living room. When he asked to be allowed to call his lawyer, Bohn was told he could not contact his lawyer until he arrived at the police station.

The only evidence against Bohn was gathered during the search, the result of which the B.C. Court of Appeal ruled inadmissible.

Rather than order a new trial, the court decided to acquit Bohn on the charges of theft of electricity, unlawful cultivation of marijuana and possession of marijuana for the purposes

of trafficking. Bohn had originally been convicted of those offences in 1997 by a B.C. Supreme Court judge.

Justice Catherine Ryan, who wrote the unanimous appeal court decision found the violations of Bohn's rights to be serious.

Ryan quoted an Ontario judge in a 1997 case in her reasons for judgement: "Convictions procured by state violations of our most fundamental law lack... moral authority."

Bohn's lawyer said it's very unusual for an acquittal to be entered at that level.

The search team entered Bohn's home in March 1994, just 10 minutes after another officer had called them to say he had obtained a search warrant from a justice of the peace.

While executing the warrant for the electrical bypass, the team found the marijuana grow operation they had been tipped off to a couple of weeks earlier.

New memorial honours fallen officers

us, and we

them."

Thousands of police officers, families and civilians from across the country and Great Britain gathered in Toronto in May "Our heroes

to honour and pay homage to Ontario police officers that have died.

The new memorial is a \$700,000 bronze monument of a male and female officer on top of a wall of honour and lists the names of 200 police officers in Ontario who have died while on duty.

"Our heroes are all around us, and we will not forget them," Premier Mike Harris was quoted as saying, who also attended the memorial service along with Lieutenant-Gover-

nor Hilary Weston and Solicitor-General David Tsubouchi.

The names of every fallen officer was read aloud during the service, are all around including Cst. John Fisk, who drowned while transporting a priswill not forget oner in 1804, and Cst. James McFadden, who died while on traffic duty on Dec. 31, 1999.

> "After so many years, it's a wonderful tribute," Bob McGillen, whose father, Sgt. Claire McGillen of Peterborough, died in 1957 after testing a new police motorcycle, was quoted as saying.

Race relations put on chopping block

by Les Linder

After about 10 years of operation, the Centre for Police Race Relations (CCPRR) has permanently closed its doors.

The board of governors of the CCPRR collectively decided that the centre would cease to provide service as of April 1.

Executive director Ken Sinclair said the centre has been plagued with funding cuts by the federal government since its inception in 1991.

"We lost most of the funding when (the government) switched to project-based funding," Sinclair said. "We were unable to create projects in sufficient numbers that would justify the overhead costs of maintaining the centre."

The CCPRR had been operating with a \$150,000 budget for several years. Sinclair said the centre would need about \$500,000 to operate properly and be involved actively with police services.

The centre was responsible for improving race relations within police services across Canada and providing training sessions for officers on how to work with visible minorities and Aboriginal people.

"It's really unfortunate this happened," Sinclair said. "It's amazing the number of inquiries we get on a regular basis here for information from the public and police services."

Sinclair says a national program needs to be in place to work on opening channels of communication between police and different ethnic groups.

"We're a diverse country. Police services are begging for assistance in this area,"

"Some police services have only one or two people involved in race relations for the whole department. They are often overworked and overwhelmed."

Sinclair said he is hopeful that the government will create a new program similar to the CCPRR, but more successful.

"Ultimately, it's up to the public to determine whether or not there will be any fallout from this cancellation of the centre."

Montreal officer shot during pursuit



Police are investigating the conduct of officers after one of their own was shot during a pursuit in Montreal.

Cst. Frederic Hutchet was shot in the hip after trying to arrest a robbery suspect in a residential neighbourhood.

The suspect hijacked a car to elude police and was eventually stopped after colliding with an oncoming police car and injuring Cst. Robert Chevigny.

Robert Pallagi has been charged with the attempted murder of Cst. Hutchet, kidnapping using a firearm, armed robbery and reckless driving causing injury to an officer. He was arraigned on the new federal charge of injuring an officer while fleeing police.

Montreal police are also facing scrutiny after an opposition city councillor said that a superior officer had given orders to call off the chase because of the potential danger it posed to the community, but officers had ignored it. Journalists from radio and television also reported hearing the order on police scanners.

"There was a problem with authority or communication," municipal Opposition Leader Michel Prescott was quoted as say-

Vera Danyluk, who heads Montreal's regional government, said she wants answers from the police chief.

"He has to decide whether the police officers were overly zealous, but he also has to look at the human aspect," Danyluk was quoted as saying.

"We're talking about a situation where you have a suspect that is armed, that has shot already a police officer, that is running away," Danyluk was quoted as say-

Montreal Deputy Chief Pierre-Paul Pichette said he wants a full investigation on the matters that took place and that if the halt was ordered, why wasn't it obeyed.

Pallagi, 34, has been on parole since September 1999 and will not be considered for bail due to violating his conditional release. He was sentenced in 1998 on charges relating to counterfeiting.

Under the police chase legislation, penalties of up to five years in prison can be given to anyone who tries to outrun police. The penalty increases to 14 years if someone is injured and goes up to life in prison if someone is killed. The previous penalty was a \$2,000 fine and loss of license for one year.

June/July 2000 BLUE LINE MAGAZINE 35

Association expects officers to learn at annual conference

Police officers of both sexes share many of the same job-related values. One of those is ensuring that the level of service they provide to the community is of the highest calibre. Sometimes our police agencies are not able to provide the level of training that we need to fulfil that requirement. So officers must search elsewhere.

This September in Toronto, a training conference will be held that will offer the largest and most diverse selection of international police and justice-related topics and presenters ever.

The International Association of Women Police (IAWP) annual conference will be held from September 23 to 27. The conference is open to members and non-members of the association, of both genders, as long as there is a police or justice affiliation. The Toronto Police Service and Ontario Provincial Police in conjunction with Ontario Women in Law Enforcement are proud to be co-hosting this year's conference.

An added feature at this year's conference will give any accredited law enforcement officer or justice practitioner, who does not want to register for the entire conference, the opportunity to participate in one or more learning sessions, see the exhibit hall and have lunch all for \$50 per day.

There is no place we know where you can get this calibre of training for this amount of money. This is an opportunity not to be missed.

Conference Highlights

Conference registration begins on Saturday, September 23 and continues for the remainder of the conference. That evening the Toronto Police Association is pleased to welcome delegates to 'Yorklands Station' bar and grille for complimentary snacks, music and the chance to see old friends and welcome new ones in a relaxed atmosphere.

The next day, Sunday, September 24, Queen St. in front of the Sheraton Centre will be the site of organized chaos. Delegates in dress uniform will gather in preparation for a mass march to our Opening Ceremony, sponsored by the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Po-



lice Services Board, that will be held at Convocation Hall at the University of Toronto. This will be a sight to behold, as female and male officers from around the world will march through the streets of Toronto.

After the opening ceremony delegates will return to the Sheraton Centre where the Exhibit Hall will be open featuring a variety of vendors.

On Wednesday, September 27 we welcome police members who would like to sell items to raise money for team sports/trips, fitness equipment and tournaments, to set up a booth.

Monday morning will see the early birds participate in a fun run to the CN Tower where they will be rewarded for their efforts with medals and breakfast while taking in the 360° vistas of the Greater Toronto Area and Lake Ontario.

Once back at the hotel, delegates will start learning in earnest.

Concurrent training sessions will run from Monday to Wednesday. The categories of training will be divided into four areas:

- Investigation & Technology
- Community & Front-line Policing
- Leadership & Management
- Personal & Professional Development

On Monday evening conference delegates will join Chief Julian Fantino of the Toronto

Police Service and Commissioner Gwen Boniface of the Ontario Provincial Police at Medieval Times Dinner and Tournament.

> Delegates will return to the pageantry and heroism of the Middle Ages while enjoying an authentic medieval feast and watching valiant knights on Andalusian stallions compete in games of skill, hand to hand combat and of course, the joust.

Tuesday afternoon is an event all International Association of Women Police members anticipate, and that is the Annual Awards Lunch sponsored this year by the Ontario Provincial Police.

Exceptional IAWP members will be honoured for their contributions in the areas of excellence, valour, community service, leadership, mentoring and the officer of the year.

On Tuesday evening the City of Edmonton will treat delegates to a taste of Western hospitality. As the host city of the IAWP 2001 training conference, committee representatives will be on hand to promote their conference and their city.

Wednesday morning the winner of the International Recognition and Scholarship Award will be announced at the award breakfast. This award is presented to an outstanding police officer from outside North America. Qualifications for the award include community and police service of an exceptional nature.

The final conference event held on Wednesday evening is the International Banquet sponsored by the Toronto Police Services Board. Delegates can take a walk down 'International Avenue' where they will experience the international flavour of Toronto with food, music, entertainment and a bazaar of ethic culture.

Delegates will proudly display their heritage by attending in their national dress.

IAWP 2000 is open to law enforcement and justice related professionals of both genders. Conference registration and information is available by contacting the conference office at 416-808-2000.

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This book provides a comprehensive review of all of the law and procedures regarding electronic surveillance.

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(P/C 468/588) • March 2000 Looseleaf with Binder • 620 pp. \$175 • Supplements are invoiced separately (Approx. 1/yr.)

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IDS detection equipment deployed in prisons

Trace detection equipment helps enforce zero-tolerance drug policy

The Analytical & Security
Division of IDS Intelligent
Detection Systems Inc. (TSE:
ISD) has announced the recent sale of a significant
number of NDS-2000 narcotics detection devices to the Correctional Service of Canada to be
deployed at selected federal correctional facilities across Canada.

The NDS-2000 is a hand-held device that detects traces of drugs, including cocaine, heroin, amphetamines and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the principal compound found in cannabis.

The deployment of IDS's trace detection equipment will enable the agency to better monitor and restrict entry of drugs into its facilities. IDS has sold similar equipment to Correctional Services in the past and this recent sale confirms their progressive attitude toward technology-based solutions for its security and safety needs.

"We are delighted that the Canadian government recognizes the importance of trace detection technology in its battle against drugs. This transaction validates our strategy of market focus and product optimization to specific applications," said Andy Rybak, Executive Vice-President of IDS in charge of the Analytical and Security Divi-

The Analytical & Security Divi-

sion.

sion develops, manufactures, markets, sells and supports its trace detection products and fully integrated, customized systems based on patented technologies which enable the detection of traces of vapours and/or particulates of explosives, narcotics and other chemical compounds. IDS products are deployed worldwide to assist security, law enforcement and military agencies in their daily battle against drug trafficking and the threat of terrorism.

IDS is an innovative developer, manufacturer and marketer of proprietary sensory technology and communication systems. Its more

than 70 products range from drug and explosives detectors to nuclear safety control instruments, mineral and petroleum exploration instrumentation and services, and developing technologies for industrial process control and point-of-care health analysis.

For additional information contact Stephanie Vuicic Telephone (613) 224-1061 info@tracedetection.com

ATS develops new tracking device

ATS Asset Tracking Services of Calgary, Alta., has announced the development of a new microchip-tracking device.

ATS is moving forward with its reference design and intends to be in full production in the fall of this year. The Personal Tracking Device (PTD) will be inexpensive, small and very concealable. The design is tamperproof and is equipped with a four-month auxiliary battery. The enhanced OPS will be able to give location solutions for both outdoors and inside structures and buildings. ATS has designed this PTD to curb the highly lucrative auto-theft industry and for police agencies to covertly track objects, vehicles or suspects.

ATS is working to bring the design down to a single (ASIC) chip design that will be the size of a fingernail that will then be integrated into most electronic devices at the factory during production. Accuracy of the location solution will be within three meters. This is scheduled for design release to Motorola in the second quarter of 2001.

Should you have any questions regarding this exciting new technology please direct them to, Richard G Karst, 403 213-5577, fax 403 262-7169.

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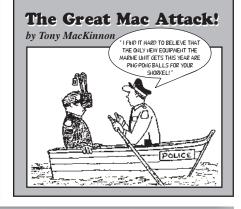
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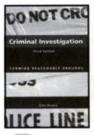
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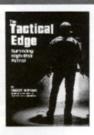


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Police officers are seekers of truth and facts. This book will help officers to interview people with the ulti-mate goal being to identify the guilty party in an effec-tive manner, consistent with the requirements of any tribunal or court.



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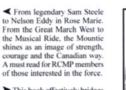
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Advanced material ideal for academy and depart-mental training programs and for all law enforcement officers. This very real-life book will not only teach you about the "Tac tical Edge" it will help keep you on it.



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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.



➤ This book effectively bridges both the theoretical and practical aspects of police work. surveys current research and policy to examine the structure, operation and issues facing policing in the 1990s and the approaching millennium.



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Tactics for armed encounters. Positive tactics designed to master real-life situations. This book deals with tactics police officers can employ on the street to effectively use their own firearms to defeat those of assailants

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William McCormack, a

former Toronto police

chief, relates some of the

city's most famous murder

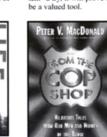
cases. The reader is taken

directly into the inner cir-cle of each investigation,

where the murderer's steps

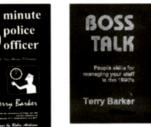
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are traced.



\$16.95 26

From the author of the Court Jesters series comes a hilarious collection of real-life tales from those who battle crime. Stupid crooks, cops with a sense of humour, incidents gone wrong - this book has it



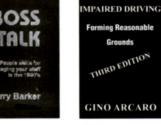
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"The ability to deal with Written by the author of The Five Minute Police the public in all its forms, moods and temperament Officer, this book is a must read for anyone looking even experienced officers toward a managerial level career. This book has been Give Terry Barker's "Sysevaluated by college training staff and psychologists tem" a try, it will prove to around the world.



\$24.95 27

The sequel to A Double Duty, this book covers the 1885 North-West Rebellion. The role of the Mounties has been down-played by historians, but this doesn't do justice to the officers who battled at Duke Lake, Loon Lake and more.



12 \$21.00

This book is a comprehensive study of Canada's drinking driver laws, Excellent resource for police officers, prosecutors or anyone interested in the administration of laws toward drinking drivers.



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The main concepts of Tactics for Criminal Patrol states that "vehicle stops are golden opportunities for unique field investigations which ... can lead to major felony arrests." For officers who want to stop smugglers in transit.



30 \$14.95

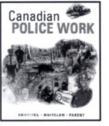
This book takes you along for the ride as a 12-year veteran of the Vancouver Police Department describes some of his most interesting calls. The stories will help you understand what it's like to work Vancouver's high-crime areas.



\$45.00 31

This book, reviewed in the Jan. 2000 issue, responds to the need for a comprehensive leadership development model for the education and training of police, justice and public safety supervisors, managers and front line officers.





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Up-Coming Events

June 13, 2000 Sixth Annual Drive Straight **Golf Tournament** Brampton - Ontario

The Ontario Community Council on Impaired Driving is hosting this fundraising initiative for the "Arrive Alive - Drive Sober" campaign. Call (416) 485-4411.

June 23 - 25, 2000 Rick McDonald Memorial Mixed Slow Pitch Tournament Azilda - Ontario

Proceeds from this tournament will go to the Sgt. Rick McDonald Bursary Fund. Contact Dan McDonald at (705) 983-1621.

June 25 - 28, 2000 49th Annual Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police Conference

Peterborough - Ontario

The annual conference will be hosted by the Peterborough Lakefield Community Police Service. Contact Deputy Chief Ken Jackman at (705) 876-1122, ext.

June 26 - 29, 2000 **Canadian Identification** Society Conference 2000 Delta - British Columbia

Identification specialists from the Pacific Region RCMP and the Delta Police Department will be hosting this conference and training seminar. Contact David Winberg at (604) 946-4411, ext. 5116.

July 7 - 8, 2000 **Police Horse Competition** Kingston - Ontario

Hosted by the Kingston Police Mounted Horse Unit, this competition will consist of an obstacle course and working uniform and track. Contact Cst. Brad Wicklam at (613) 549-4660, ext. 6082.

July 10 - 14, 2000 **Crime Analysis Applications** Ottawa - Ontario

Hosted by the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service, this course will allow students to perform tasks associated with crime analysis work. It will also show how to use techniques to forecast crime and predict when and where criminals will likely strike again. Contact Graham Lineger (613) 236-1222, ext. 5152.

July 17 - 21, 2000 **Criminal Investigative Analysis Training Course** Ottawa - Ontario

Hosted by the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Police Service, this course will allow participants to learn by profiling serial rape and homicide suspects. This class is designed for investigators and crime analysts responsible for rape and homicide cases. Contact Graham Lineger (613) 236-1222, ext. 5152.

June 23 - 24, 2000 **Diversity in Law Enforcement Forum 2000**

New Westminster - B.C.

This two-day forum will touch on a variety of issues relevant to both law enforcement and community members. Contact Simmie Smith (604) 599-7689.

August 13, 2000 **RCMP Musical Ride** Cambridge - Ontario

The musical ride will hold one afternoon and one evening show. Tickets can be purchased by calling (800) 749-7560.

August 25 - 26, 2000 Second Annual Greater **Toronto Region Police Motorcycle Competition** Toronto - Ontario

Hosted by the police services of the greater Toronto area, this event is a motorcycle competition designed to test police motorcycle operator's skill levels by means of a series of challenging and fun courses. This is open to all law enforcement officers assigned to motorcycle duty. Contact Andy Norrie at (416) 808-1964.

August 26 - 30, 2000 95th Annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Conference Saint John - New Brunswick

This annual conference will be

hosted by the Saint John Police Force. For details call Insp. Douglas Jenner (506) 648-3254.

September 23 - 27, 2000 International Association of Women Police Annual Conference

This conference, which touches on a number of law enforcement-related topics, is open to members and non-members of the association. Contact the conference office at (416) 808-2000.

October 2 - 4, 2000 **Women in Policing Conference** Saskatoon - Saskatchewan

The Saskatoon Police Service in partnership with the RCMP will be hosting this conference. Topics such as health and family, stress management, and motivational speakers will be on the agenda at this years' conference. Contact Cst. Susan Grant at (306) 975-8235.

October 12 - 14, 2000 **National Aboriginal Policing** Conference

Regina - Saskatchewan

The Regina Police Service and RCMP "F" Division Saskatchewan will host this event which will provide a forum to share successful programs and initiatives with community partners, discuss emerging challenges and effective response mechanisms and profile programs and strategies that focus on youth. Contact (306) 780-5896.

October 24 - 25, 2000 Reid Interview & Interrogation Technique Oakville - Ontario

The Halton Regional Police Service is hosting this course. Contact the training bureau at (905) 878-5511, ext. 5105.

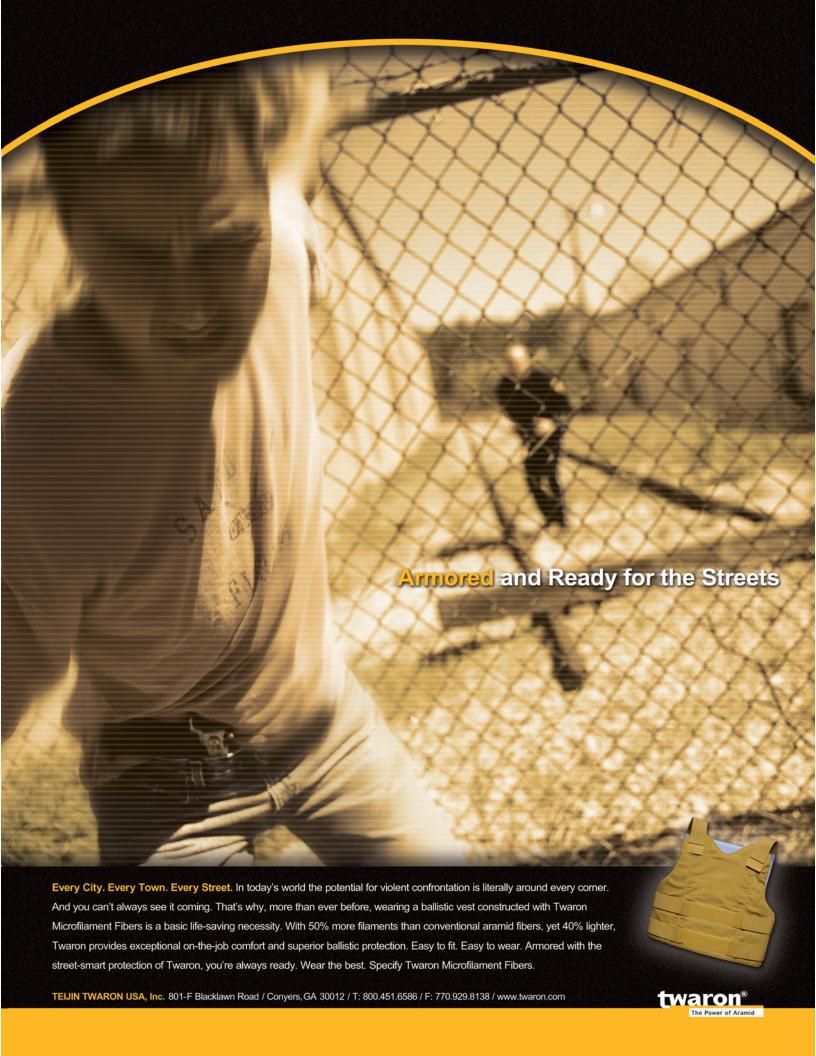
November 11 - 15, 2000 107th Annual International **Association of Chiefs of Police** Conference

San Diego - California

For more information on this annual conference, which is regularly attended by police chiefs, senior law enforcement officials, exhibitors and other police executives from more than 100 nations, call 1-800-THE-IACP.







Dispelling some media myths

by John Muldoon

Each police officer has their own likes and dislikes about their job, but one dislike that is shared by many is dealing with the news media.

Some of the more common and somewhat negative thoughts about this almost universal problem area for officers are:

- Journalists are not out to help us, just to get a story.
- I am uncomfortable in media interviews because I'm never sure of what they are after.
- It doesn't matter what you say, the media will write it any way they want.

These comments, and others like them, are based more on the mystique of the media than on fact. Sometimes, when we don't understand something, we naturally fear it. And dealing with the media is no exception.

This suspicion or dislike can be reduced, and sometimes eliminated, by a better understanding of the media.

Once officers understand the roles they and the media both play, they can use this knowledge to enhance their presence as valuable police service spokespersons.

Journalists Are Out to Get Us, Not Just to Get a Story

Many people - officers in particular - believe journalists are so negative they constantly and intentionally target departments or individuals for critical coverage.

Sometimes, this is true. Some television programs couldn't exist without items that put politicians, and bureaucrats on the hot seat. But these items would not exist if some politicians or bureaucrats were not inept or badly out of touch.

In general, the media do not invent nega-



AT EASE: Microphones and cameras aren't as intimidating if you know the media's role.

tive news: they find it. Although it may be hard to believe from reading the front pages, the bulk of media coverage is positive, not negative.

In general, most news about any police service and its operations will be positive or neutral. Having said this, it is true that journalists will give preference to a negative fact over a positive fact if they believe there are "untold" facts.

This is understandable if you consider the media's side of the equation. Most events are

positive. Space shuttles, airplanes, cars and ships do not often crash; most banks are not robbed. Negative events are rare. Rare happenings, by definition, are more newsworthy.

Would you buy a newspaper or listen to a newscast where the headline stated, "No banks robbed today," or would you be more likely to buy a paper and listen to the news if you saw or heard, "Bank robbed today, police not disclosing all the facts."

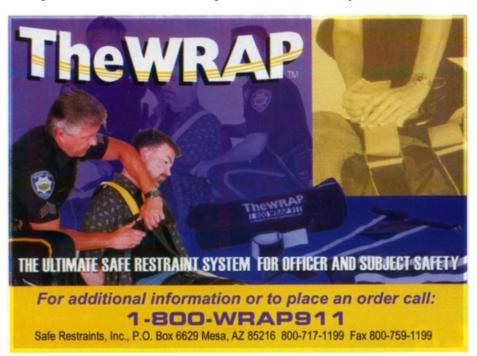
Police have much more than their share of negative incidents and occurrences to offer to the media. This does not mean the police are perceived or reported negatively.

In some cases, journalists tend to highlight negatives at the expense of the police department and its positive events. The best spokespersons can bring fairness back by levelling the playing field.

Rather than providing quotes that admit to or exploit negatives, spokespersons can provide quotes that tell what is being done to address the negatives or to stress the positive sides of police work on a particular issue.

For instance, consider being asked, "Isn't it true that your police service could have caught the rapist more quickly?" You could accept this negative bent with an answer like, "That's quite possible but on the other hand we did our best." Or you could even the playing field with an answer like, "We moved aggressively to make an arrest and will do so in the future because of the seriousness of this sort of crime."

In the first instance, the headline could be: "Police could have moved faster to nab rapist: officer." The second headline could be: "Aggressive police action against rapists: officer."



I Am Uncomfortable in Media Interviews Because I'm Never Sure of What They Are After

The reporter is after information that will be understandable and interesting to the readers, viewers or listeners that he or she serves. The spokesperson that can provide this information has no need to be uncomfortable.

In the final analysis, the question is not, "What are they after?", the question is, "What do I want to give to them?"

The most important thing to remember is that it is your interview. If the officer is prepared with an account that is understandable, interesting and in the public interest, there is no need for discomfort.

Lack of preparation or, specifically, lack of an understanding of how to prepare and deliver a statement, is the biggest cause of discomfort for officers responsible for media relations. Like any other operational responsibility, knowledge and preparation are key to presenting an effective and professional presence.

It Doesn't Matter What You Say, the Media Will Write it Any Way They Want

If a reporter wishes to manipulate information, he or she is far more likely to do it during the interview by manipulating the person being interviewed - namely you.

Some reporters may attempt to put words into a spokesperson's mouth. This is not a critical comment but a simple fact of life.

Once the reporter makes notes or records an interview, he or she is less likely to change quotes or manipulate the gathered information. He or she can go to other sources that may dispute what you have said but your quotes are likely to remain intact.

What you say to the media matters a great deal. It is vital to understand that reporters will use your quotes - or portions of them -verbatim. Bad quotes or manipulated quotes can harm the department. Good quotes can help the department. Being in charge of your comments to the media is the only way you can get the quotes you want.

Remember, police officers and the media are both players in a scenario. Each has a job to do, and if both work together, the final outcome will achieve everyone's objectives.

John M. Muldoon, APR, is President and Senior Public Relations Counsel, Bedford Communications International, and was the former Director, Public Affairs, Peel Regional Police. He can be contacted at (905) 849-8279 or e-mail: bedford@cgocable.net

CORRECTION

The article on Page 20 of our May edition, Protect the keys to your digital castle, contained an improper phone number in the contact box. The correct number should have read 905 469-9988. If you are on the internet you can contact Gaderian Inc. through their Email at gaderianinc@home.com.



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The Response was overwhelming

Law enforcement community turns out for annual trade show

by Les Linder

It was another successful year *Blue Line Magazine*'s annual law enforcement trade show.

Hundreds of police officers, security personnel, business people, and civilians from across the country flocked to Response 2000 held at the Le Parc Conference Centre in Markham, Ont., to behold the countless number of law enforcement products and services on hand.

The two-day event also provided seminars which included special training sessions on topics such as investigative interviewing and critical incident stress management.

Ontario Solicitor General David Tsubouchi who walked through the show, said he was impressed by many of the things he saw being offered by exhibitors at Response 2000.

"It's amazing what some of these companies are doing with technology," Tsubouchi said. "They are making just about everything imaginable for police officers"

Seeing officers in the exhibitor hall was like looking at kids in a candy store. Who could forget the grin on the stoic face of

an ERT sniper as he crossed his arms and watched two people wearing blunt-resistant body armour beat one another with heavy batons to display the effectiveness of their product?

You couldn't move five feet without stepping up to another booth and seeing some sort of fascinating new device, product, or service. Everything from high-tech infrared camera systems to cooling vests for dogs could be seen.

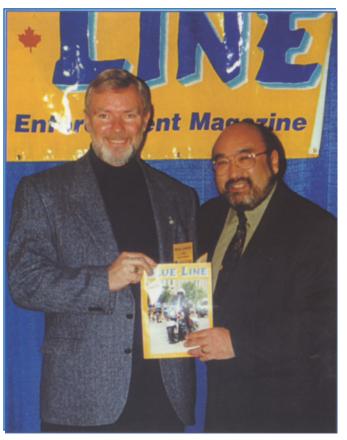
About the only thing missing was a mop to clean up the drool left behind by gawking officers and civilians alike.

There were some pretty hot attractions with large groups of people huddled together to get a closer look. One such exhibit, was located in the booth belonging to R. Nicholls Distributors.

There, Alain Bujold and Bobby Filippelli of Mawashi Inc., could be seen - and most definitely heard - as they showed onlookers how their blunt trauma vest could absorb the blows of a baton.

Bujold entertained a crowd as he repeatedly struck Filippelli, who didn't so much as flinch from the impact, with a baton. Several people even lined up to take a swing themselves.

"This armour is a solid shell that protects a person from anything like a baseball bat or tire-



POWER MEETING: Publisher Morley Lymburner (left) and Ontario Solicitor General David Tsubouchi talk during the show.

iron," Filippelli said. "It protects the entire upper body down to the waist and can take a beating from even the toughest individual."

Filippelli said the armour would most likely be of use to corrections officers and riot police who face those types of threats.

Another popular topic at the show was gear for officers of the four-legged variety.

Gregory May from Hi-Tech Intervention displayed a harness system that can help an officer get their dog over obstacles such as fences and walls.

"The harness is strapped to the dog and has riveted studs that can easily hold the weight of



KEEPINGAFLOAT: Mark Prendergust of M&L Supplies shows some floatation gear.

the heaviest dogs," May said. "Officers can then lift the dog with the harness to a spot that would be too difficult for a dog."

Glowing rods are also attached to the harness so officers can easily spot the canine at night.

Draeger Canada is also determined to enhance the work environment for police canines. The company is producing cooling vests to increase the amount of working time for dogs and decrease heat stress.

Joe Drouin from Draeger Canada said the optimum cooling temperature inside the vest is 13 C and it absorbs excess heat from the dog's body.

"This lets the dog cool itself naturally and helps get rid of any breathing problems from heat and exhaustion," Drouin said.

The vest can be recharged easily in ice water and is already is use by several fire departments, search and rescue teams, and police departments, Drouin said.

AirMunition North America Inc.
managed to grab some attention with
their air cartridge program which was
developed to provide an alternative
to expensive live ammunition firearms training. The practice ammunition is also re-usable, allowing police departments to save a significant
amount of money.

Kevin Dency, a carpenter who attended the show out of curiosity, said the large variety of equipment available for police was overwhelming, but reassuring to him at the same time.

"I feel better knowing cops out there have loads of different stuff to use for different problems," Dency said. "They're going to have a lot of good equipment to use when (criminals) start causing trouble."

Whether it was just a small, high-powered, palm-sized flashlight, or a helicopter infrared camera system capable of tracking a person from 5,000 ft, there was no shortage of equipment and services of use to the law enforcement community.

With *Blue Line's* first law enforcement trade show of the new millennium in the history books, Response co-ordinators are now hard at work planning for next year's show.

So, what can you expect at Response 2001? We'll let you know in future issues.

Response 2001 will be held in Markham, Ont., in April 2001. For exhibitor information contact Tricia Rudy by phone at (905) 726-4404.





ON PATROL: Mufasa and Joe Drouin from Draeger Canada.



KIDS: Nine-year-old Brianne McCormick and her eight-year-old brother Connor McCormick were impressed with this Yamaha.



READY TO RIDE: Cst. Wayne Drew displays his motorcycle.



INFORMED: Jean-Roch Garneau (left) and Jim Cassels of AirMunition talk to a security officer about their product and services.



TALKING SHOP: Here we see one of the many commercial airborne and handheld infrared units offered by FLIR Systems Inc.



THE GEAR: Joe Martindale (left) of M.D. Charlton talks handcuffs.



ALL TOGETHER: Ontario Solicitor General David Tsubouchi takes time to meet the staff members from R. Nicholls Distributors.



AN EXPERT: Bloodstain pattern analyst Det. Cst. Craig Moore.

THE BACK OF THE BOOK

Is Canadian society going to pot?

by Robert Stevens

I have just come from watching the Academy Award winning picture, American Beauty. It is a deeply cynical and troubling take on middle-class American life which I am sure could find some parallels in Canada.

Among a number of themes addressed is the notion that the illegal sale, purchase and use of marijuana is so mainstream, so normal as to hardly raise more than an occasional eyebrow. In the story, the youthful pot entrepreneur who peddles large quantities of the drug from his parents' house, without their knowledge, is portrayed as the most balanced and likeable character in the entire film. The makers of the film seem quite comfortable with their premise that the world is unfolding as it should.

This might be news to the drafters and enforcers of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Food and Drugs Act and the Narcotic Control Act (now repealed). It has been hugely expensive for Canada's police to enforce these acts. And let's not forget about the Crown prosecutor's offices and criminal courts which have also incurred tremendous costs.

One might surmise that the war against drugs is over and that drugs have won.

Three out of four drug arrests are cannabis related. As usual, statistical support is available for almost any bias one wishes to push. if all the time, energy and cash spent on combating drugs has only resulted in the wider use of illicit drugs, is it time now to talk legalization, i.e. surrender?

Are we talking logic here? Why yes, and while we're at it, since we have not won the war against thievery, fraud or assaultive behaviour, do we legalize these offences as well?

Society's battle to suppress that other drug, alcohol was certainly lost. Fine imported wines, whiskeys, liqueurs and beers vie with the domestic variety for our recreational dollars.

Booze is an addictive substance every bit as lethal and destructive in its abuse as illicit drugs. But there is no better proven moneymaker for government. In moderation, alcohol is user-friendly, historically important, and figures prominently in our social rituals down through civilization from the days of the Bible.

The futility of trying to ban it, though it spanned a dozen years seven decades ago, is fresh enough in our memories to recall the disastrous experiments of prohibition. The period of prohibition, which commenced at midnight on January 16,1920, saw huge crime syndicates rise and make staggering profits from the illegal manufacture, distribution and sale of all forms of consumable alcohol.

Today, government pockets most of the profits. Could strict government control profit from legal marijuana too?

While the prohibition laws were repealed in December of 1933, the crime organizations

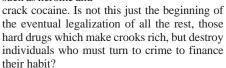
which grew rich peddling alcohol altered our history forever. Canada had prohibition too but Canadian distillers were never outlawed in its manufacture for export and hence the notorious Canadian rum runners cynically sold and ran all manner of whiskeys and liquors across the American-Canadian boundary.

Finally, the dry laws were repealed as utter failures. Meanwhile, Canada has become one of the most restrictive and repressive jurisdictions in the world for smokers of tobacco, even though tobacco remains a

legal product for adults to use.

But now, a growing chorus of informed opinion is stepping forward to champion the cause of legalization of marijuana and its derivatives.

Marijuana is largely recognized as a "gateway" drug, an introduction to harder, more addictive drugs such as heroine and



Could legalization of these most feared drugs result in total chaos and lawlessness? Perhaps the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) have a solution. The CACP does support decriminalization of simple possession of marijuana but not legalization.

Legalization and decriminalization are different.

Many reasonable people would support the controlled use of marijuana for medical use. It is said to bring comfort and relief to cancer sufferers, AIDS sufferers, glaucoma sufferers and relief of nausea from chemotherapy.

Used in Asia as a folk medicine as early as 3000 BC, marijuana did not come into use as a pleasure-inducing drug until the beginning of the 19th century.

For years cannabis was widely thought to be harmless. That belief has been dispelled.

While marijuana, a mixture of leaves, stems and flowers of the Indian hemp plant, is not addictive in a physical sense, users frequently develop a mental dependence on it. Marijuana has a residual effect on the body which can occasionally be triggered randomly and unexpectedly years after its use has been discontinued. From the point of view of operating skill-sensitive machinery, and in particularly, driving a car, marijuana's effects are seriously impairing.

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is the active

principle of cannabis. It enters the body, does its mood and mind altering best (or worst) and then, rather than leave the body through natural bodily functions such as alcohol would, tucks itself away in the body's fat molecules for future reference.

Some see this storing of THC as marijuana's greatest danger. Users are generally enveloped in a sense of calm, well-being and what they consider superior perception and intellect, however detractors of the drug argue that users

> just become slow, stupid and bizarrely out of touch with reality.

> Much anecdotal evidence is available to support both theories. It is generally agreed that in most cases marijuana users become hallucinogenic and excessively mellow, rather than violent. But this is not a benign drug, there are real dangers.

Marijuana destabilizes the frontal lobe of the brain. Non-us-

ers, unwittingly exposed for prolonged periods to marijuana's handling, use or cultivation by others have suffered seriously from its effects.

O'CANNABIS

Although it hardly results in frenzied madness, as portrayed in another age, a euphoric and false sense of vast space invariably accompanies anyone high on marijuana. Accurate time perception is destroyed. A simple and reliable test for marijuana intoxication acceptable to the criminal court will need to be developed in the future so as to allow for the criminal charging of drivers impaired by consumption of marijuana.

Blood testing, so vigorously opposed by the Charter as an invasion of freedom, may have to be more widely accepted as a legitimate investigative tool for use by Canadian police in determining cases of drug impairment in court.

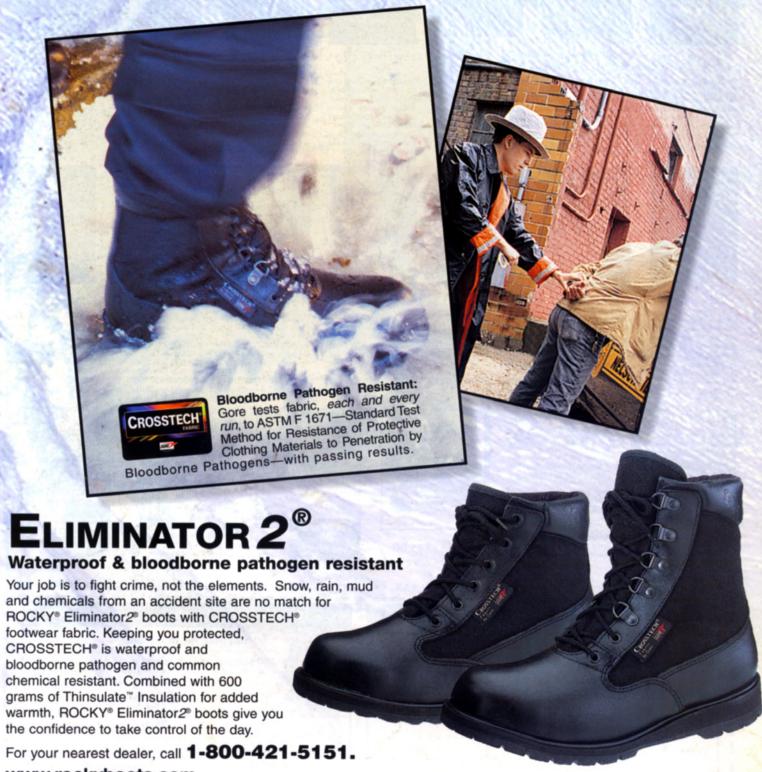
Legalization should not be in the cards now or ever. Is decriminalization, with stringent controls, the only option?

The CACP resolutions passed by the executive in August 1999, supported these alternative justice measures for simple possession of pot; "Alternative justice measures should be established, as set out in Bill C-41, for summary conviction offences of possession of cannabis, after a mandatory assessment of the accused. A range of options should include, but not be limited to: drug and life skills counselling, fines, community service or a combination of alternative measures..."

There is always a risk though that decriminalization even without legalization will be perceived as approval by society.



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