

BLUE ¹⁴ LINE

Canada's National Law Enforcement Magazine

May 2002



Photo: Kim Woolgar

THE BLUE LINE FORUM

Pick a topic... make a comment...
ask a question... give an answer

www.BLUELINE.ca



INTRODUCING THE
**WEARABLE
WIRELESS PC**
FROM PANASONIC

What good is a wearable computer if it isn't durable? Introducing the Panasonic Mobile Data Wireless Display. Only 1.5 pounds, and so small it can be worn or hand-carried, enabling everyone from police officers to phone repair crews to capture and transfer data wherever the job takes them. It works up to 300 feet away from the Toughbook™ 07 Mini PC or an enabled notebook. Another breakthrough: its ultra-bright transreflective touchscreen display that optimizes clarity in noonday sun and dark of night. And because it's a Toughbook, it goes beyond the call of duty to resist vibration, dust, moisture, heat and cold—even a 4-foot drop.

TOUGHBOOK

Call **1-800-265-0616** or visit www.panasonic.ca for more about the wearable PC that goes where others can't.



Panasonic

Volume 14 Number 5
May 2002



BLUE LINE MAGAZINE
12A-4981 Hwy 7 East Ste 254
Markham, ON Canada
L3R 1N1

Ph: 905 640-3048 Fax: 905 640-7547
eMail: blueline@blueline.ca

- Publisher / Editor -
Morley S. Lymburner
eMail: publisher@blueline.ca

- General Manager -
Mary Lymburner, M.Ed.
eMail: admin@blueline.ca

- Managing Editor -
Mark Reesor
eMail: editor@blueline.ca

- News Editor -
Les Linder
eMail: news@blueline.ca

- Advertising -
Mary Lymburner
Dean Clarke
Kieran Huggins
Bob Murray
eMail: sales@blueline.ca

- Pre-press Production -
Del Wall

- Contributing Editors -

Communication Skills	Terry Barker
Police Management	Robert Lunney
Tactical Firearms	Dave Brown
Technology	Tom Rataj
Psychology	Dorothy Cotton
Case Law	Mike Novakowski

Blue Line Magazine is published monthly, September to June, by Blue Line Magazine Incorporated with a mailing address of: 12A - 4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste. 254, Markham, Ontario, L3R 1N1.

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

©2002 - All articles are protected by copyright. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording or by any information storage or retrieval system without permission from the publisher. Internet activity is monitored and use or reposting of material on the Internet is restricted.

All material submitted for publication becomes the property of Blue Line Magazine unless other arrangements have been made with the publisher.

The authors, advisors and Publisher accept no liability whatsoever for any injuries to persons or property resulting from the application or adoption of any of the procedures, tactics or considerations presented in this magazine. Readers are cautioned and advised that articles presented herein are edited and supplied for your personal awareness and should not be used for further action until appropriate advice and guidance is received from a supervisor, Crown Attorney or other person in authority.

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

- Affiliations -

International Association of Law Enforcement Planners
Canadian Advertising Rates & Data
International Police Association
The Police Leadership Forum
The Canadian Press Newswire

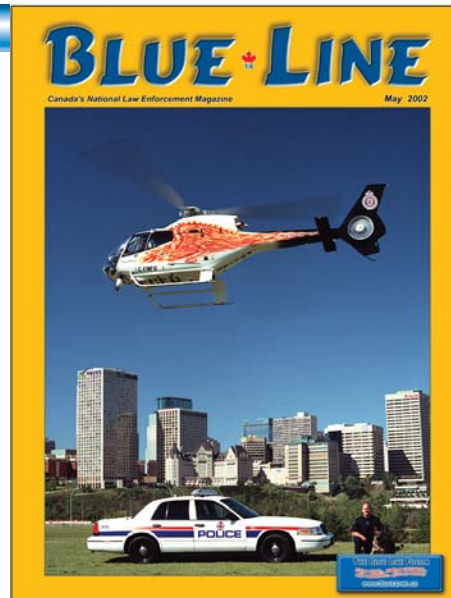


Printed in Canada

ISSN #0847 8538
Canada Post - Canadian Publications Mail
Product Sales Agreement No. 176796

INSIDE THIS EDITION

Publisher's Commentary <i>APEC report is sweet release for many</i>	5
Edmonton Police take to the sky <i>Policing smarter . . . not harder is the answer to today's complex policing needs</i>	6
York chopper always has something to do	9
HMOS Boniface sinks on maiden voyage	10
Law enforcement ethics <i>The continuum of compromise</i>	11
The police retirement transition <i>An opportunity for discovery and growth</i>	14
TECHNOLOGY <i>Secure communication for Canadian police</i>	16
WINNING STRATEGIES FOR LIFE <i>Something to laugh about</i>	17
COMMENTARY <i>Federal privacy commissioner versus the police</i>	18
DEEP BLUE <i>Chief, frontline cops often disagree — but that's okay!</i>	19
Questioning the questions <i>Implications of child interview techniques</i>	20
CORRESPONDENCE	21
CASE LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'Residual' privacy interest in recovered stolen property• Search incident to a lawful arrest: taking a look	22 23
DOWN EAST <i>RNC project warms hands and hearts</i>	25
Acts consistent with fundamental freedoms <i>The commission for public complaints against the RCMP</i>	26
NEWS CLIPS	29
"Camp K" develops new angle to police training	30
VITALITY <i>Recognition of police health and wellness contributors</i>	31
The Last Noose <i>Quebec</i>	32
CPRC testing facial recognition technology	33
ON THE LIGHTER SIDE <i>The big feathered caper</i>	34
Blue Line Showcase — Tetragon Tasse	35
BLUE LINE CLASSIFIED	37
BACK OF THE BOOK <i>Criminals with body armour threaten police</i>	38



Edmonton residents didn't hesitate when asked to help their police service get a helicopter. A community group, 'SOS' (Spotlight on Safety) was formed and people opened their wallets, raising over a million dollars for the program. Their faith wasn't misplaced — in its first eight months of operation, the helicopter has been involved in 1168 calls, 191 vehicle stops and helped end 22 pursuits. **Les Linder** tells us more in his feature article, beginning on page six. **York Regional Police** are also happy with their helicopter program — read about one day's aerial patrol on page nine.

Our story about the **HMOS Boniface** captured people's imaginations — the final chapter in the Boniface 'caper' is on page 10.

The path from honest cop to compromised officer occurs so gradually it can go unnoticed; **Kevin Gilmartin** and **John Harris** tell us on page 11 how to stop this corrosive process from happening to you — and reverse the damage that may already have occurred.

Retirement can be tough in any vocation which isn't just a job but a way of life — psychologist **Dr. David Hoath**, a former OPP officer, takes a look at how you can ease the transition to civilian life on page 14.

With the G8 summit in Alberta fast approaching, we recap the **Hughes Inquiry** recommendations on page 26.

The second of our four-part feature on **child interview techniques** on page 20 looks at 'questioning the questions,' talking to children in language they understand. In our other regular features, **Tom Rataj** tells us about Entrust software, which is becoming the national secure communication standard, on page 16; **Audrey Pihulyk** gives us something to laugh about on page 17; **Dr. Dorothy** says disagreement isn't necessarily a bad thing, as long as it's handled properly, on page 19; **Mike Novakowski** gives us a double helping of case law, beginning on page 22; **Peter Shipley** recognizes people who have contributed to police wellness and health on page 31 and **Danette Dooley** profiles an Royal Newfoundland Constabulary's project which warms hands and hearts on page 25.



**BERETTA
ADVANCED
TACTICAL
SYSTEM**



BERETTA

WWW.BERETTA.COM



1201 FP



SAKO TRG 22/42

The 12-gauge semiautomatic Model 1201FP is available with a conventional or a pistol grip (for enhanced control) stock. Pistol grip 1201FPs include a set of length of pull spacers.

Sako's TRG 22, available in 308 Win., and the TRG 42, available in 300 Win Mag and 338 Lapua Mag, are the ultimate accuracy tools for the demanding duties of tactical shooting.

Beretta pistols are the most tested and trusted in history. The Beretta 92/96 FS, and new technopolymer 9000S and sub-compact 3032 Tomcat offer a variety of options to suit the diverse needs of law enforcement agencies.

Because you can always use an edge, the Airlight knife/safety tool is ergonomically shaped and features a clip for easy access.



92/96 FS



9000S PISTOL



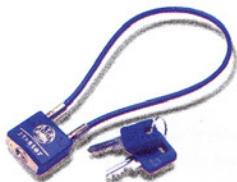
3032 TOMCAT

*When Reliability
is a Matter of
Life and Death.*

*Beretta's line of combat
proven handguns and shot-
guns along with Sako's world
renowned rifles and a full
line of tactical knives and
safety tools makes up a
weapons system that gives
law enforcement and military
professionals the edge that's
needed in the line of duty.*

*For more information see
your Beretta Dealer or
contact Beretta USA at (301)
283-2191 about your weapon
needs or to learn more about
our Beretta Training Academy.*

Beretta U.S.A. Corp., 17601 Beretta Dr., Accokeek, MD 20607. Tel 301.283.2191, Fax 301.283.0435. For a Beretta Worldwide Catalog of firearms & Beretta Sport clothing and accessories, call 1.800.528.7453 (\$3 shipping). Visit the Beretta Gallery in New York and Dallas. For a free firearm lock for your Beretta pistol, semiautomatic shotgun, or bolt-action rifle send your \$4 check or money order for shipping & handling to Beretta U.S.A. Corp., 71 Southgate Blvd., New Castle DE 19720-2000. All Beretta pistols come with a cable lock to aid in safe storage. www.berettausa.com www.beretta.com



AIRLIGHT KNIFE



For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca



APEC report is a sweet release for many

by Morley Lymburner

Shirley Heafey, Chair to the Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP, has finally released her final report following the extensive hearing of complaints by the Honourable Ted Hughes on the Asia Pacific Economic Conference. The results of this hearing is, in my estimation, a fair and insightful study for any law enforcement practitioner.

Not only is the report intense and complete but I believe it has shown the standard by which future hearings should be held. Other public complaints investigators and bureaus could learn much from this report.

It would appear that no stone was left unturned in efforts to unravel the very complicated series of events of the APEC complaints. It shows considerable errors of commission and omission by all sides and it presents a recipe for success in future incidents of this nature. The report reads, for the most part, as a document of complete objectivity. No one could ask more of Ted Hughes than that which he has put into this inquiry and report.

Chair Shirley Heafey's summary of the Hughes report is a 13 page document that captures the essence of what really happened in each of the 15 complaints lodged to her office. Along with each complaint is her findings as to the veracity of the complaints. No one comes away snow white but in my estimation no one can dispute these conclusions. If you go to page 26 in this edition of *Blue Line* you will find a complete rundown on all findings.

In his report Mr. Hughes correctly pointed out that "there is evidence in the country to indicate that the RCMP has learned considerably from the events of November 25, 1997." Indeed subsequent events at Quebec City has shown that not only have the RCMP learned a great deal but so has every police service in Canada. There is no doubt the RCMP will use this report as a platform from which to grow.

The most important factor in all this study as it relates to individual officers was more than adequately stated by Commissioner Zaccardelli in his response to Ms. Heafey. I feel these words are worth repeating... and often.

"As a result of the review, the conduct of 17 individual RCMP members was subjected to a full investigation. Independent Crown counsel then reviewed the results of the criminal investigations and no criminal charges were approved. A Senior RCMP officer, who had no involvement with APEC, reviewed the results of the Code of Conduct investigations, and no disciplinary allegations were approved.

"Those allegations were then examined by Mr. Hughes as part of the public complaints process. Mr. Hughes found no evidence of malice, nor did he recommend that action be taken concerning the conduct of any individual RCMP member. Having considered all of the foregoing, I am satisfied that further action concerning the conduct of any individual RCMP member in this case is not warranted."

In the passage of time many people forget that the APEC summit meeting spanned seven

days and involved the marshalling of over 3,000 police officers to protect dignitaries and the public at over 34 different sites. During this period up to November 25th there were no complaints of police misconduct. Zero! All 15 complaints occurred on the final day.

We will certainly never get the full story of everyone who attended the events of that day but we do have the evidence of hundreds of officers to draw upon. They gave very candid and credible evidence at the inquiry and all this is documented for future generations of officers and managers to review and learn.

In the modern lexicon of today's corporate industry it has been recognized that when the organization is caught in an obvious situation of abuse or mishandling they should be very quick to apologize to those victimized. In Mr. Hughes' report he points out the RCMP should have apologized to certain individuals in a timely fashion. Ms. Heafey reiterated this sentiment in her report pointing out that it would "provide some consolation for those who suffered the consequences of inappropriate police conduct."

To this I can only scratch my head as much as I am sure the Commissioner is doing. When viewing the studies it is obvious that mistakes were made at a multitude of levels. It took several millions of dollars and over four years to investigate. There was criticism of failures at multiple levels of governments and agencies. It would be more than appropriate under these

circumstances for Ms. Heafey and/ or Mr. Hughes to specify who should be apologized to and for what inappropriate action. Given the fact that no officers could be found to have committed any criminal actions I can only assume the apology would be one suggesting they are sorry the protestors voluntarily put themselves in harms way. To place yourself in the middle of a road to protest and think nothing uncomfortable was going to happen would certainly be the hallmark of an unskilled thinker.

It would also be nice to give a definition in this case as to what time-line would have been appropriate for such an apology. In my mind making a little backhanded remark like this did tend to chip away a little of the credibility of the reports. It certainly appeared to be placed strategically for the purpose of mollifying some critics from the media and complainants' side. It is certainly one comment which the media picked up in their usual shallow manner.

RCMP Commissioner Zaccardelli, in his letter of response to the report, points out that the 1997 APEC security assignment was without doubt the largest event of this type the RCMP had ever handled. This being the case then it would naturally follow that mistakes are going to be made. The real point is whether the RCMP have learned from them. I believe the resounding answer to this is yes. Was the Hughes report thorough and well done? I would suggest another resounding yes.

Law Enforcement Accreditation
CALEA
"Standards build trust"
web: www.calea.org Phone (800) 368-3757

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blue-line.ca

Edmonton Police take to the sky



Policing smarter... not harder... the key to today's complex policing needs

Photo: Kim Wool

by Les Linder



The Edmonton Police Service is confident the helicopter they have been using for the past eight months is proving its worth in the fight against crime and taking public safety to new heights.

S/Sgt. Rick Milne, head of the Flight Operations Unit with the Edmonton service, said the project has been a success since its inception in 2001. Milne and his colleagues had been researching the use of helicopters for his agency for five years and watched the progress made by Calgary, Durham Region, York Region, as well as Toronto's short-lived helicopter program.

"The level of public support was overwhelming and it began when one community business leader stepped forward in response to a public challenge and offered to match money raised by citizen donations," Milne said.

Contributions began to pour in during October 2000 and, within a few months, \$300,000 was raised. Milne said by May 2001, that figure increased significantly.

"It became a partnership between the community group *Spotlight on Safety* (SOS) and the Edmonton Police Foundation to tackle crime prevention issues outside of our normal police budget - the community and business support just kept growing," he said.

Police Chief Bob Wasylyshen agreed to go ahead with the program and put the necessary

personnel into it. He had been aware of the benefits a police chopper could bring and supported a program long before he became chief in 2000.

The program continued to grow and over \$1.1 million has been raised, Milne added. He credits much of the program to editorialist Bob Layton from radio station 630 CHED who publicly asked why Edmonton had no helicopter. Ed Bean from Crystal Glass also led by donating \$100,000 if the public would too.

"The support by SOS and the community really confirmed to us that our community and most other communities across Canada, are very much in support of their police service and willing to help them," Wasylyshen said. "The community is extremely proud with what they have accomplished and that they are taking a part in their own public safety by supporting us with this technology."

Wasylyshen said the public has shown wisdom by supporting the program for the added level of protection. "It makes me proud to serve such a fine community."

Milne says the service now has enough funds to run the helicopter for its first year of operation. The first year will cost about \$750,000 to \$800,000 for operational costs and equipment, not including staff.

The total cost, including staff and maintenance is expected to be about \$1 million for one year.

The helicopter, a Eurocopter EC 120 equipped with a Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) Mark II system and search light, is currently on lease. Milne said the intention of the

SOS group is to come up with enough funds to purchase it when the lease is up in July. A lottery has recently been approved by Alberta Gaming and an announcement is pending.

During its eight months with the service, the helicopter has been involved in 1168 calls and 191 vehicle stops. It was also instrumental in ending 22 police pursuits, all of which were terminated without injuries and lead to multiple arrests. The helicopter was also the first police presence on scene at 40 per cent of the calls it responded to.

"We've definitely been kept busy," Milne said. "The big advantage we find with it is that it provides significant officer and public safety simply because we usually arrive first and can give timely intelligence to ground units."

He added that during pursuits, once the helicopter arrives, ground units terminate the pursuit and disappear, so the suspect does not see any officers pursuing and usually slows down or drives more carefully. Once the suspect abandons the vehicle, the helicopter directs ground officers to the location and arrests are made.

"There's a lot less chance of citizens, officers and even the suspect being injured or killed in a crash because speeds are reduced and suspects calm down. (The suspect) usually doesn't even realize we are right above him watching as he casually drives off thinking he's in the clear."

Wasylyshen said he also feels more reassured that his officers are safer when the helicopter is patrolling the skies.

"We make situations so much safer for our officers because this tool can let our ground

units know what is around them and help them to avoid obstacles or distractions that might interfere," he said. "If an officer chases an armed suspect into the woods or a backyard, the helicopter can let that officer know whether the suspect is waiting to ambush him or not.

"That brings a huge relief to one's mind because nobody wants their officers hurt or worse. This simply helps make sure nobody gets a surprise edge on our officers. It helps to keep our officers and the public alive and healthy - I like that."

Milne is also pleased with the helicopter's quick response time of less than three minutes to a call, adding it is one of the key contributing factors to ensuring officer safety. He emphasized that the helicopter is a patrol vehicle and that the service makes sure it is being used to its full potential any time it is airborne.

"If we're not on an active call we conduct airborne patrols in high crime or problem areas using the onboard technology," he said.

The helicopter is currently budgeted to fly 1,000 hours in its first year. The service is also somewhat unique in that it uses its own officers as pilots. The EPS was fortunate to have several officers with helicopter pilots licenses and extensive aviation experience. The service also had gained aviation experience by having a fixed-wing aircraft since 1980.

Milne said the service also took a different approach to getting the helicopter and placed



Chief Bob Wasylyshen

careful consideration in choosing what was right for the job.

"We didn't look at how much money we had and what helicopter we could get for it. We began with the end in mind and asked ourselves what helicopter would serve our community best in the long term."

Wasylyshen said there was no point in choosing a helicopter that is not designed to be used over an urban area for many hours that causes noise.

"You need a vehicle that has the right amount of lift to carry all the equipment officers need, including the FLIR and search light," Wasylyshen pointed out. "There's no point in even getting a helicopter if the model can't do all the things you need it to do. So that's why we went with the EC 120, it gave us everything we needed it to."

Milne, who has about 2000 hours of flight time, including 600 on helicopters and is also training on the Bell 412HP Griffon as a reservist in the Canadian Air Force, said there was enough flight experience in-house to use officers as crew.

Cst. Vern Zelent is the chief pilot for the service's helicopter unit and has over 5,000 flight hours logged. Zelent worked for Canadian Helicopters before joining the service and became an ideal candidate for the chief pilot position. "(Zelent) had the passion to become a police officer and after 5 years of street experience he was perfect for the unit," Milne said.

The unit currently has two pilots and two flight officers. Cst. Darrel Day originally entered the program as a flight officer and will take over line-piloting duties from Milne who was promoted to help manage the administrative duties for the program. Milne still serves as a relief pilot. Cst. Randy Chaulk serves as a relief pilot as well in Patrol Division and Sgt. Chris Hayden is the chief flight officer and was key in developing the program.

"Having our own officers as the flight crew makes a significant difference to us because they understand police policy, procedures, know the city very thoroughly and have credibility with our ground officers," Milne said. He also added that it helps with managing costs as the agency doesn't need to hire outside pilots or crew and can rely on its own members. He also is confident the unit will have no attrition problems.

Milne says he still gets a smile on his face when he thinks back to one of the helicopter's early responses to a series of pursuits.

"On January 1, (the helicopter) was involved in four consecutive police pursuits," he explained. "We ended up catching all the suspects involved one right after the other without a single collision or death. It really helped to show the level of safety it brings to our officers and the entire crew was smiling for quite a few days after catching those guys. We knew this helicopter was going to do great things."

A consulting firm is currently looking into the effectiveness of the helicopter and will make a report to the police commission later this year to determine long-term effectiveness of the program. Both Milne and Wasylyshen say they are confident the re-

PriorityStart!® pro-series

PriorityStart!® is the safe way to prevent dead batteries and keep your fleet on the road. Turn key to the off position and when the battery levels are threatened, PriorityStart!® disconnects the battery and stops battery drain (a possibility due to increased demand of auxiliary electronics such as GPD, radar and cellphones). Turn ignition key to the on position and PriorityStart!® automatically reconnects. PriorityStart!® works on all vehicles that use 12 volt batteries (24 volt model is also available). ISO & SAE Certified!



NOW FEATURING OVER 27,000 BRAND NEW PRODUCTS

BADGES & IDENTIFICATION	EVIDENCE COLLECTION	MEDICAL SUPPLIES
BAGS & ORGANIZERS	FIRE RESCUE EQUIPMENT	PUBLIC SAFETY EQUIPMENT
BURN MANAGEMENT	FIRST AID KITS & SUPPLIES	TRAFFIC SAFETY EQUIPMENT
DISASTER MANAGEMENT	FLASHLIGHTS & SPOTLIGHTS	TRAUMA KITS & BAGS
DUTY GEAR	FOOTWEAR	UNIFORM APPAREL
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT	LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT	VEHICLE EQUIPMENT
EMS BASIC EQUIPMENT	MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC EQUIPMENT	WARNING LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

For an extended catalogue, give us a call or go to www.mega-technical.com/catalog



Toll-Free: (800) 700-7937 Phone: (780) 438-9330 Fax: (780) 435-7606

For further details go to BLUELINKS at www.blueline.ca

port will come back with positive results when it is completed later this year.

Although other police agencies have made studies into helicopters, Milne feels some of them have failed to capture the effectiveness of the public safety aspect it can provide.

"You can't just boil it down to the number of people you capture with it," he explained. "You need to look at how much safer things are for our people on the street and for citizens," Milne said.

He pointed out that while many programs and projects developed by police look good on paper, they don't do a whole lot for officers on the front line. He emphasized the helicopter is a project that is appreciated by ground officers and that the safety it brings to them will likely be seen in the report.

Wasylyshen says that while Edmonton and the few other services using helicopters are having positive results with the helicopter, Canada as a whole still suffers from a lack of the vehicles and is being too slow to catch on to their importance.

"Canada needs to take its policing to a higher level, so to speak," Wasylyshen said in frustration.

"I'm absolutely amazed that Canada's large cities, with the exception of Calgary and Edmonton, feel they are able to properly police without a helicopter. I also can't understand why they wouldn't strongly pursue that sort of advancement."

He says that while he understands most services are struggling just to get more officers and can't be bothered to go after a helicopter, it is no excuse not to aggressively find other means

of getting one.

"They shouldn't be depriving themselves of such a powerful tool. There things a helicopter can do that simply cannot be done on the ground, such as being able to quickly respond to calls.

"As the police, it's our responsibility to undergo our duty in the safest way possible and that means using the best equipment available. (The US) recognized quite a while ago and now Canada needs to do the same."

Judging from the approval rate of the community in the helicopter, which Wasylyshen says survey's have shown is 90 per cent, he feels the program will be around for many years to come and not suffer a short-lived existence as several other helicopter programs have in Canada.

"The review being done is going to quantify exactly what the helicopter does for us and what it would be like if we didn't have it."

While operating costs are a concern, Wasylyshen is confident the service will continue to find ways to support the program financially. The service has not approached city council for funding and no plans were made yet to do so.

"My sense is that even if we did ask for the funding, the program would still receive support from the public since they are so strongly behind us on it," Wasylyshen concluded. "As long as the public wants it, they shall have it."

For further information contact S/Sgt. Rick Milne of the Edmonton Police Service Flight Operations at 780-408-4218.

www.police.edmonton.ab.ca/pages/helicopter/html

STATS & FACTS



POPULATION	651,416
OFFICERS	1,176
POP TO COP	569
CIV MEMBERS	451
BUDGET	\$123,601,501
PER CAPITA COST	190
VIOLENT CRIME	6,428
PROPERTY CRIME	37,661
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE	63,557
CLEARANCE RATE	42%
CRIME RATE CHANGE	-2
INCIDENTS/OFFICER	56

Training FOR THE REAL WORLD™

In this increasingly violent world, training can mean the difference between life and death...

SIMUNITION™'s response: the only non-lethal FX™ Marking cartridges which, along with simple conversion kits and protective equipment, constitute the core of the world's safest and most realistic training system for law enforcement, tactical teams and military forces.

Check our Web site for other lethal training ammunition and the SIMUNITION™ Supervisor Training and Safety Course.

SIMUNITION

Division SNC Technologies Inc.

Quality System SNC TEC Registered ISO 9001 (2000)

Tetragon-Tasse Distributors Inc.
 2378 Dunwin Drive, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1J9
 Tel.: 905-828-9803 Toll free: 1-800-387-6542 Fax: 905-828-6390
 tetragon@direct.com www.tetragon.ca

www.simunition.com

Trademarks and registered trademarks of SNC Technologies Inc. are denoted by ™ and ® respectively.

York chopper always has something to do

by Roger Varley

A beam of blue light stabbed through the darkness, illuminating the parking lot of a nightclub in Markham, Ontario, east of Toronto.

Slowly, Air2, the York Regional Police helicopter, circled. It was before 10 p.m. Saturday night and there was little activity.

"It will pick up later," said Cst. Dave Saunders. "Usually there are lineups to get in about 3 a.m. That (the searchlight) is just to let them know we're around."

It was the Viva Night Club, the scene of a fatal stabbing last February. The club was one of several Saunders' and his civilian pilot, Sebastian Fillion, illuminated during the first half of their shift in the Enstrom 480 turbine helicopter.

"Operationally, this is our gig," said Saunders. "Where we go, we decide."

The shift began at a small airport north of Toronto where the Air2 unit is based.

Lifting off at 8:15 p.m., the crew's first task was to assist canine handler Cst. Bill Charnock in a training exercise as he tried to locate another officer in the dark fields south of the airport. The area was pitch black but Saunders, a former canine officer himself, could easily read the terrain with his infrared camera. Charnock, his dog and the 'fugitive' were highly visible as bright, white figures, enabling the helicopter crew to direct the dog handler toward his quarry.

Then it was off to answer a call from a ground officer. He had stopped a vehicle occupied by suspects with a history of drug offences and asked the Air2 crew to check whether any nearby homes might be indoor marijuana-growing operations.

To let them know there was air support nearby, Saunders aimed the searchlight on the cruiser as pilot Fillion made tight circles over the scene, with the helicopter nose down and tilted sickeningly on its side.

"We never hover," said Saunders, explaining that would make the aircraft too easy a target for anyone who may want to take a shot with a gun.

Also, by circling, the crew can see the entire picture instead of just one perspective.

Using the infrared, they then scanned the rooftops, looking for tell-tale 'hot spots' which could indicate the excessive heat caused by high-intensity lights used in hydroponics operations. From his position above, Saunders could see the entire subdivision on his monitor and then zoom in for closer looks at individual houses.

Nothing was found in that sweep, although Saunders did locate a possible pot house later in another subdivision. The rooftop glowed white on his infrared monitor. The location was noted, to be passed on later to the drug squad, who would use the information along with other evidence to obtain a search warrant.

Asked how operators of pot houses could possibly escape infrared detection at night, Saunders replied "crooks aren't dumb. They use evolving technology. They change their habits and we have to change ours."



Photo: Les Linder

Apart from being a police officer, Saunders sees the marijuana-growing proliferation from a taxpayer's point of view.

"They're stealing millions of dollars in hydro," he said. "That's costing all of us money."

Then it was off to industrial areas, where Air2 slowly circled over buildings, its searchlight looking for any untoward activity. A van was spotted driving slowly beside a small industrial site before it stopped near a driveway. Keeping watch with his infrared, Saunders called for a cruiser to investigate and then directed it to the hard-to-locate area. From above, the crew watched as two cruisers, lights flashing, pulled up to the van.

No problem. It belonged to a security guard doing his rounds. It was an example, however, of the teamwork required between Air2 and ground forces. Another example came when Air2 responded to a possible break-and-enter in a residential area of Markham. Arriving before ground officers, Saunders used both his searchlight and infrared to scan the area around the house. A couple of minutes later, the bright white images of police officers could be seen searching around the house. Another false alarm. It seemed a relative of the home owners had placed a birthday congratulations sign on the front door.

Criss-crossing and listening to the constant radio clicks, beeps and calls from dispatchers, cruisers and air traffic controllers, Saunders and his pilot checked known biker gang clubhouses, more industrial areas and circled over cruisers that had stopped vehicles for traffic violations.

"It makes the officer on the ground feel more secure knowing we're up here," he said.

Nevertheless, with the Air2 program less than two years old Saunders said ground officers and dispatchers still need to be more aware of the helicopter's uses and availability. To that end, he makes his presence known to dispatchers as he moves from one district to another.

The unit comprises Saunders and Cst. Mark Baggatt, the two full time 'observers,' three pilots and three alternate observers. "If you're doing the job properly, you can barely walk out at the end of the shift," he said. "It's a physically demanding job. It sucks a lot of energy out of you."

But it has its special moments, such as the night last fall a 78-year-old woman, suffering from Parkinson's disease and paranoia, was

reported missing from a retirement home in Richmond Hill. Air2 used its infra-red scanning equipment to locate her approximately 300 feet from the home and direct officers on the ground to the location. She was lying under thick brush, wet and semi-conscious. Due to the darkness of the night and the density of the brush, it was impossible to see her from the ground.

"If we save one life, it's worth it," said Saunders. "As a peacekeeper in a foreign land (he served with the Canadian forces in Cyprus), I had to keep reminding myself why we were there. It's the same here."

He said the helicopter has proved itself to the force, "but we're only scratching the surface of what we can do." When answering fugitive calls, Air2 can set up an aerial perimeter and marshal forces to appropriate check points.

"That can force people to go to ground and let us get the canine unit in," he explained.

And then there's the perks that occasionally show up during patrol, such as seeing deer quietly grazing just yards away from homes in an upscale urban area, or just taking in the breathtaking view of the greater Toronto area spread out below like a carpet of brilliant lights.

Such moments are brief, however. As Saunders said, "there's always something to do."

Roger Varley is a staff reporter with Metro Land Newspapers - *Stouffville Tribune*.

STATS & FACTS



POPULATION	689,726
OFFICERS	803
POP TO COP	859
CIV MEMBERS	171
BUDGET	\$81,339,519
PER CAPITA COST	118
VIOLENT CRIME	3,669
PROPERTY CRIME	18,617
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE	29,337
CLEARANCE RATE	28
CRIME RATE CHANGE	+4
INCIDENTS/OFFICER	37

HMOS Boniface sinks on maiden voyage



TOBERMORY - Initial reports are sketchy but early reports indicate that the *HMOS Boniface* has sunk in Georgian Bay after narrowly missing an iceberg near Tobermory. Luckily the ship was only partially manned (no women volunteered) and all hands including the Captain managed to take to life boats before the ship slipped beneath the waves five nautical miles north east of Flower Pot Island.

"It is a real blow to the force," Commissioner Boniface said in an interview. "We had so many high expectations for the ship that it is rather hard for us to fathom how this could happen. Luckily it only cost us a dollar to buy."

Confidential sources have reported that initial investigations appear to be focussing on someone tampering with the helm and rudder controls. There is a suggestion that someone was seen wearing a police hat with a red hatband near the pilot house in the early morning hours but this is unconfirmed.

Apparently Captain Horatio Pilon reported that everything was going well after the ship left the port of Tobermory. Suddenly, upon seeing the errant iceberg dead ahead, he ordered the helmsmen to go hard to port. The inexperienced pilot thought this meant he was to get the captain a bottle of port and left the pilot house at that critical moment. Captain Pilon grabbed the helm and began to swing the ship to port and narrowly missed the iceberg by inches.

Unfortunately several officers were inspecting the inside of the hull near the bottom level of the ship when the sudden swing of the ship caused an officer to fall and strike the ballast plug in the bottom of the ship causing water to flood into the compartment. The water was so cold the officers could not withstand it long enough to locate the plug to replace it and they decided it would be better in the interest of safety to abandon the ship.

Lost with the HMOS Boniface were four Ford Cruisers, one Helicopter, two staplers and a shovel. Lloyd's of London, the insurer of the ship, immediately declared bankruptcy.

Editor's Note

I hope everyone had fun with our April Fool's story last month. *Blue Line* was busy answering calls asking if this was for real. One OPP officer called up to explain that she was trying to tell her fellow officers that it was a joke. "They won't believe it!" she said. "I can tell you one thing... men sure are thick!" She then asked for someone to tell another officer that it was indeed an April Fool's joke. A large number of voices were heard laughing in the background when the beans were spilled.

In another incident a caller advised the editor that the joke was "absolute genius." He continued by saying every officer was having a real hoot over the story. But he closed by asking, "but how did you arrange to get the commissioner and the Toronto mayor and the rest to go along with it by giving you all those quotes?"

OPP HQ personnel report receiving many congratulatory calls on the launch. A few wondered when they could expect to see it arriving. One senior officer was reported being quite upset that he had to read about it in *Blue Line Magazine* instead of through his own departmental publication.

"The whole idea was to give everyone a little laugh, and a challenge to separate fact from fiction," *Blue Line* Publisher Morley Lymburner said. "The news over the past two months was filled with the unfortunate deaths and shootings of several officers. With all that downer news we felt it was simply time to have a little fun for our readers. What better occasion than April Fool's. We would like to thank Commissioner Boniface among so many for indulging our weird sense of humour."

In the following two articles we are supplying a conclusion for all those people who are still trying to separate fact from fiction. It's okay... we know the old adage that the last one to pull an *April Fool's* is the real fool. We will humble ourselves and wear this mantle for all.

KINGSTON - The *HMOS Boniface*, the OPPs innovative new floating regional headquarters, has been hit and sunk by one of her own missiles.

The *Boniface*, a former Canadian navy frigate, had just undergone retrofit at the Port Weller Dry Docks and was only several miles away from the shipyard when it was struck. It quickly burst into flames, which were fuelled by the exploding gas tanks of the 23 new Ford Crown Victoria squad cars below deck, and sank to the bottom of Lake Ontario several hours later.

No one was hurt; Captain Leonard Nemo says the crew of 12 were on deck posing for a ceremonial photo being taken from the OPP helicopter when the ship was struck. They were quickly plucked from the water.

The frigate had 76 guided missiles when purchased by the OPP but red-faced National Defence officials said they had been mistakenly left on board and would have to be returned. Although details are still sketchy, it appears two members of the OPP TRU team couldn't resist test firing one of the missiles, which were to be dropped off at the Royal Military College in Kingston the next day.

"They fired it from a launcher on the stern," an investigator, speaking on the condition of anonymity, told *Blue Line*, "but the darned fools aimed it straight up. They apparently thought it would go off like fireworks, which would look good in the picture. Instead it went up about 5,000 feet, flamed out and came right back down again, hitting the Boniface's engines."

"It's a miracle it didn't hit the helicopter - but the ship had a bigger heat signature."

The ship is said to be a total write-off. Initial plans call for crews to remove any equipment which can be salvaged and turn the Boniface into an artificial reef. The OPP dive team has also expressed interest in using the wreck for underwater police academy.

"Perhaps they can turn it into the first submarine," suggested an OPP source, who added he feared the cost of the "fiasco" would likely mean the force's ever-popular karaoke nights would have to be discontinued.

Law enforcement ethics

The continuum of compromise

by Kevin M. Gilmartin, Ph.D. and
John (Jack) J. Harris, M.Ed.

Police corruption is often seen as a distant problem peculiar to “big city cops” or “other departments.” Denial and refusal to accept the potential for ethical compromise and corruption at “our department” prevents administrators and officers from developing an in-depth understanding and appreciation of the issues. Without a clear understanding, adequate information and practical strategies, officers who are exposed to a risk-filled environment are more likely to engage in inappropriate behaviors that can destroy their professional and personal lives, as well as the reputation and credibility of their organizations.

The transformation from an idealistic, highly ethical officer into a self-serving individual who believes “if we don’t look out for ourselves, who will?” is a subtle process that usually occurs before the officers knows what has happened. For ethics training to be effective, officers have to see the information as relevant and credible. The typical ‘soap box’ approach, whether taught by internal affairs, supervisors and commanders, attorneys or others is often seen as scolding, warning and threatening. This approach, even when the information is interesting and enlightening, is rarely internalized by the officers nor incorporated into their day-to-day activities.

The ‘Continuum of Compromise’ (Gilmartin & Harris, 1995) is a frame work for understanding and teaching how the transition from honest cop to compromised officer can occur. Law enforcement agencies can help prepare their officers for the ethical challenges they face during their careers. However, that will require changing the way this topic is approached by the organization and teaching and integrating the information throughout the organization.

Officers live and work in a constantly changing and dynamically social context in which they are exposed to a myriad of ethical conflicts. When either unprepared or unaware, officers are more likely to go with the flow than they would be if they were adequately prepared to face potentially ethical risks. Everyday, officers practice mental preparation as it relates to tactical situations. Officers who are mentally prepared to face a lethal encounter are more likely to be successful than those who are tactically proficient but mentally unprepared.

Just like lethal encounters, ethical dilemmas occur at the most inopportune times, frequently without warning and with little time to stop and think about the situation. When inadequately prepared, even the most honest, above reproach officers can make inappropriate split-second ethical decisions — decisions that can result in life-changing consequences. If officers are going to survive ethical dilemmas they need to be as mentally prepared as they would be for tactical encounters.

While police work is seductive and exhilarating,

it can also lead officers down the path of ethical compromise. The continuum of compromise outlines the path of ethical compromise and can be used to help officers understand and mentally prepare for the ethical dilemmas they will face. Understanding the issues and being mentally prepared will help officers assume responsibility for and make more appropriate decisions. Compromising behaviour has to be seen as something that can potentially affect all law enforcement officers, not just those in “corruption rich” environments.

Officers who view compromise or corruption as an all or none phenomenon will not see themselves as at risk. When the potential for compromise is not recognized, officers will see it as an unlikely event, training will be viewed as a waste of time and they will not become mentally prepared. Understanding the continuum of compromise will allow officers to recognize the risks, assess their own potential for compromise and develop an effective strategy to ensure ethical integrity. When teaching ethics the goal must be to develop an understanding of the progression towards compromise and the development of self-monitoring strategies to prevent becoming embroiled in compromising events.

The continuum of compromise

A perceived sense of victimization can lead to the rationalization and justification of:

- Acts of omission
- Acts of commission - administrative
- Acts of commission - criminal
- Entitlement versus accountability
- Loyalty versus integrity

Officers frequently develop a perceived sense of victimization over time. They typically begin their careers as enthusiastic, highly motivated people. However, when these young officers over-invest in and over-identify with their professional role, they will develop a sense of singular-identity based on their job and an increased sense of victimization.

At greatest risk are officers whose jobs literally become their lives. For them, “I am a cop” is not just a cliché but rather a way of life. Over-identification and over-investment causes people to link their sense of self to their police role — a role they do not control. While this builds camaraderie, it can also cause officers to eventually hate and resent the job they once loved.

While officers have absolute control over their own integrity and professionalism, the rest of their police role is controlled by someone else. Department rules, procedures, policies, equipment, budget allocations, assignments, dress codes and many other day-to-day and long-term activities are controlled by the chief, commanders, supervisors, prosecuting attorneys, the criminal justice system, laws, the courts, politicians, etc. Officers who over-identify with the job soon experience a loss of control over other aspects of their lives.

Professional over-investment, coupled with

a loss of personal control puts officers at serious risk; a risk, that in some ways is more dangerous than the physical risks they face on the street. “It doesn’t matter how guilty you are but how slick your lawyer is” can become the officers’ cynical yet reality-based perception of the legal system. These realities combine with over-investment to develop an “us versus them” perception in terms of how officers see the world.

The physical risks that officers are exposed to each day require them to see the world as potentially lethal. To survive, they have to develop a “hyper vigilant” (Gilmartin, 1984) mind-set. Coupled with over-investment, that leads officers to believe the only person you can really trust is another cop, a “real cop” that is not some “pencil-neck in the administration.” While officers first become alienated from the public, they can soon distance themselves from the criminal justice system and finally from their own department administration.

“I can handle the morons on the street, I just can’t handle the morons in the administration” is often heard among officers. It is ironic how quickly idealism and trust in the administration can change, often times even before the first set of uniforms wears out. As a sense of perceived victimization intensifies, officers become more distrusting and resentful of anyone who controls their job role. At this point, without any conscious awareness and certainly without any unethical intent, unsuspecting officers can begin a journey down the continuum of compromise.

As the over-invested officer detaches from non-work related interests or activities, a perceived sense of victimization will increase. Peer groups, friends, co-workers and potentially their entire frame of reference of life begins to change. By itself, feeling like a victim is by no means equivalent to being ethically compromised. However, feeling like a victim, whether real or imagined, is the first stop on the continuum of compromise.

Acts of omission

When officers (or anyone for that matter) feel victimized, in their own mind they can rationalize and justify behaviors they may not normally engage in. Acts of omission occur when officers rationalize and justify not doing things they are responsible for doing. At this point, they can feel quite justified in not doing things that, from their own perspective, appear to “even the score.”

“If they (whomever it may be) don’t care about us, why should we care about them.” Acts of omission can include selective non-productivity (ignoring traffic violations or certain criminal violations, etc.), “not seeing” or avoiding on-sight activity, superficial investigations, omitting paperwork, lack of follow up, doing enough to just “get by” and many other activities which officers can easily omit. “You will never get in trouble for the stop you don’t make!” typifies the mind-set of officers during this stage.

This results in decreased productivity and produces passive resistance to organizational mandates. Acts of omission rarely face critical scrutiny from peers who themselves are frequently experiencing the same sense of victimization and socialization process. Peer acceptance and loyalty become more important than following some arbitrary set of professional principles. The perceived sense of being victimized can allow officers to rationalize and justify other acts of omission such as not reporting another officer's inappropriate behavior (sometimes regardless of how extreme or criminal the behavior may be).

Acts of commission - administrative

Once officers routinely omit job responsibilities, the journey to the next step is not a difficult one to make. Instead of just omitting duties and responsibilities, officers commit administrative violations. Breaking small rules that seem inconsequential or which stand in the way of "real police work" is the first step and can set the stage for continued progression down the continuum.

Acts of administrative commission are seen in many ways — carrying unauthorized equipment and/or weapons, engaging in prohibited pursuits and other activities, drinking on duty, romantic interludes at work, not reporting accidents and firing warning shots are just a few examples. Department sanctions are typically the only risk that officers will face at this point and, for most, this is the extent of their personal

journey down the continuum of compromise.

Acts of omission and acts of administrative commission are significant in terms of professional accountability and personal integrity. When discovered, they can erode community trust and damage police/community relations but rarely place officers at risk for criminal prosecution. The initially honest and highly motivated officers can now rationalize their behavior along the lines of "I'm not a naive rookie out trying to change the world. I know what it's really like on the streets and we (the police) have to look out for each other because no one else will."

Acts of commission - criminal

Unsuspecting officers can unwittingly travel to the next and final stage of the continuum, acts of commission - criminal. In the final stage on the continuum of compromise, officers engage in and rationalize behavior that just a few years before could not be imagined. At first, acts of criminal commission may appear benign and not terribly different from acts of administrative commission.

Evidence that will never be of any use is thrown away instead of being turned in, overtime or payroll records are embellished, needed police equipment is inappropriately purchased with money seized from a drug dealer and expecting "a little something in the envelope" when the officers drop by are but a few examples that officers have easily rationalized.

"What the hell, we put our lives on the line and they owe us". A gun not turned into evidence and kept by the officer can become "it's

just a dooper's gun anyway and would probably be used to kill some innocent person or even a cop." Theft and misappropriation of seized assets is a problem but it's not "like real theft where there is a real victim, nobody is getting hurt but the dopers, what's the big deal?"

The "loyalty versus integrity" dilemma can permit criminal actions to develop into conspiracies, whether other officers are actively involved or passively remain loyal and accept what takes place.

Now, the risks are far beyond just administrative reprimands or suspension; officers face being fired and criminal sanctions when they are caught. The initially honest, dedicated, above reproach officers now ask "where did it all go wrong" and "how did this happen" as they face the realities of personal and professional devastation and criminal prosecution. Officers who reach the final stage did not wake up one day and take a quantum leap from being honest hard working officers to criminal defendants.

Entitlement versus accountability

Officers can develop an overwhelming sense of victimization and an intense resentment toward the supervisors and administrators who control their job-role. This can lead to another dilemma — a sense of entitlement. Entitlement is a mindset that suggests "we stick together" and "we deserve special treatment." The off-duty officer who is driving 30 mph over the speed limit and weaving in and out of traffic who tells his passenger, a concerned co-worker, "relax, I have Mastershield!" implies a

TAKING CARE OF BUSINESS

ANY TASK, ANY SEASON,
NINE ONE ONE DELIVERS

Biohazard Resistant Patrol Jacket

- 2 breast pockets
- 2 large-capacity cargo pockets with side access hand warmers
- Shoulder epaulets
- Leather trimmed cuffs
- Action back sleeves for full arm movement
- Zip-in-zip-out Thinsulate insulating liner
- Detachable faux fur collar
- Detachable hood
- Jacket outer shell is available in waterproof breathable fabric with an optional blood borne pathogen resistant laminated Tetratex PTFE membrane



NineOneOne
OUTERWEAR

1-800-667-6831

www.911outerwear.com

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

sense of entitlement and feeling of impunity.

Entitlement allows both on and off duty officers to operate with the belief that many of the rules don't apply to them. "Professional courtesy" goes far beyond just giving another officer a break on a traffic violation. Officers are constantly faced with the dilemma of "doing the right thing" or "doing what they know is right." The only way to change this sense of entitlement is to foster an environment of accountability, both organizational and personal.

Loyalty versus integrity

Most officers want to be known as loyal and a man or woman of integrity. A problem occurs, however, when a sense of victimization and over-identification with the job sets into motion the dilemma of "loyalty versus integrity" (*Mollen Commission, 1994*). Here is where officers called in to internal affairs and asked questions about another officer lie, many times about a minor issue. When this occurs, the officer has traded his/her integrity for loyalty to a fellow officer.

Unfortunately, law enforcement agencies across the country can give many examples of 'innocent' officers not telling the truth in an attempt to protect a partner or co-worker, only to find themselves facing serious or career ending discipline. Early exposure to such statements as "how will the department find out about it if we all hang together" and "cops don't snitch on other cops" can help foster the "loyalty vs. integrity" dilemma that officers will likely face during the course of their careers.

What can be done?

When officers are ill-prepared to face the ethical dilemmas to which they will be exposed and unaware of the continuum of compromise, they can blindly and over a period of time allow mild job frustration to develop into pathological anger and rage, leading to devastating consequences. This progression is clearly predictable and often preventable. The time and resources spent preventing ethical compromise through credible instruction and pro-active supervision is infinitely smaller than what it takes to conduct internal and criminal investigations, convene investigative commissions or restore community trust and repair police/community relations.

If law enforcement agencies are going to foster an atmosphere of unrepachable ethics, they must implement a comprehensive strategy throughout the agency. Officers have to be aware of and accept the continuum of compromise as a potential reality that can effect all members of the agency. They must learn skills to help them change the victim perception and internalize a survivor mentality.

Teaching officers to appreciate and understand the difference between what they do and do not control is essential for creating ethically sound officers. Strategies for accepting the fact that officers do not control their police role but do have absolute control over their integrity and professionalism have to be taught and practiced.

While the ultimate responsibility for behaving in an ethical manner lies with the individual officer, management shares some responsibili-

ties. Supervisors have to recognize and proactively address potential ethical violations before major problems develop. Supervisory acts of omission occur frequently. Not taking care of the "little things" can ultimately be devastating to individual officers and organizations as well.

Supervisors need practical skills, a willingness to use these skills and they have to be held accountable for fulfilling their responsibilities. Supervisors, commanders and chief executive officers have to appreciate their own vulnerabilities and the mixed messages they sometimes send. They do not have the luxury of simply talking about ethics, they have to "walk the talk" and be day-to-day role models. Unethical behavior by supervisory and command personnel only models unethical behavior and sends the message, "do as I say, not as I do."

Is an executive-level officer who registers at a police conference (at taxpayer expense) and plays golf instead of attending the conference any less unethical than the line officer who is unavailable for calls because he/she is conducting personal business on duty? Politics, organizational history or institutional traditions should never be used to rationalize or justify unethical behavior. As long as what goes on in the department is inconsistent with what is being taught, any ethical training program will be nothing more than lip service and a waste of valuable time and resources.

The continuum of compromise can be found at all levels of an organization. Ethics training and a commitment to the highest level of professional and personal integrity apply to all

members and have to be consistently demonstrated throughout the department. If law enforcement is to enjoy, maintain and in some jurisdictions regain the status of a respected profession in our society, it has to change the way it approaches integrity and ethical issues. A sincere organizational commitment and meaningful training has to focus on preventing small incidents from developing into major situations with potentially devastating consequences.

Despite the headline stories, law enforcement organizations can regain lost trust, improve police/community relations, protect the reputations of good, hardworking and ethical law enforcement professionals and help prevent officers from destroying their professional careers and personal lives. Ethics training can no longer be seen as window dressing that makes good press after an embarrassing incident hits the front page. The topics of ethics, integrity, compromise and corruption have to become as important as other critical areas of law enforcement training if significant changes can occur. By making a serious commitment and taking a pro-active role, organizations can look forward to spending less time investigating, disciplining and prosecuting officers for unethical or criminal behaviors.

Kevin M. Gilmartin, Ph.D. and John J. (Jack) Harris, M.A. have a private counselling practice, Gilmartin, Harris & Associates, specializing in public safety, law enforcement and critical incidents. Contact them at jack@gilmartinharris.com or kevin@gilmartinharris.com.

Public Safety Systems Integration	Computer Aided Dispatch
	Records Management
	Mapping
	Message Switching
	Mobile Data
PRC Public Sector, Inc.	

Crafting Technology to Save Lives.

Crime... Fires... Accidents... Injuries... They're a fact of life in every community. One of the most successful weapons against them is technology. Since there's so much at stake, choose a technology partner with a proven record of solutions that work.

That's PRC.

We're a world leader in applying information technology to make public safety agencies more effective, improve response times, protect citizens and save lives – on the front lines and behind the scenes. Your public safety systems are your community's lifelines. So trust them to PRC.

1-877-PRC 4911 (877-772-4911) • <http://prc4911.com>

Litton PRC • 1500 PRC Drive • McLean, VA 22102-5050

© 2000, PRC Public Sector, Inc. A subsidiary of Litton Industries, Inc.

Litton
PRC

PRC Public Sector, Inc.

The police retirement transition

An opportunity for discovery and growth

by Dr. David Hoath, Psychologist

Retirement can be very difficult psychologically for a police officer, since they're giving up a job which has been a source of structure (time, space and activity), identity, purpose, personal mastery, self-esteem, social contact and social status. This article hopes to:

- Stimulate individuals and couples to think and talk about their retirements.
- Introduce the stages and phases of the retirement transition.
- Introduce the common and not so common stress reactions associated with the police retirement transition.
- Suggest a number of positive coping strategies.

Stages and phases of transition

Life transitions are turning points that involve three major stages: pre-decision and anticipation; decision and commitment; post-decision and adjustment. I'm focusing primarily on the first stage. My counselling experience indicates most officers encounter most of their stress when preparing for retirement.

The pre-decision stage consists of denial, orientation, letting-go and exploration/discovery.

Denial

When imagining retirement some officers have anticipated identity loss and uncertainty. Regrettably, many resort to denial to cope rather



than staying open to the experience and preparing for retirement.

Denial is a method of managing anxiety that people use to protect themselves from painful or frightening information. Denial that allows us to get on with our lives in positive and constructive ways is adaptive. Denial that keeps us passive and stops us from preparing for or coping

with reality is maladaptive or self-defeating.

An illustration may help make my point. Let's say you see me leaning against a car with only one leg and ask what happened to my leg. Startled, I say "you're nuts, my legs are fine." Pointing, you say "Dave, look at your leg!" Angrily I state "bugger off."

You think 'Dave must be in denial. I'll invite him for a coffee and when he walks away from that car, he'll soon realize how many legs he has.' Surprisingly, after your invitation I respond "I don't want a coffee. Bugger off!" You see a man getting into the car I'm leaning on and drive away. I fall down, which is synonymous to having a crisis because I'm not prepared to cope with changes that occur unexpectedly.

When people deny the reality of their situations, they're prone to being surprised and overwhelmed by change. To reduce denial, people must ask the questions they're avoiding and search for solutions early enough that they're useful and effective by the time they retire.

Research indicates that the more time and effort a person devotes to planning their retirement, the better they adjust to it.

Orientation

When we turn our attention toward an uncertain and perhaps threatening future, it's common to experience stress. Police officers and, at times, their spouses, have reported:

- **Physical:** Increased tension, racing heart, increased blood pressure, chest pains, specific and/or generalized aches and pains, low or excess energy and chronic fatigue.
- **Emotional:** Free floating anxiety, uneasiness, fear of the future, dispirited, anger/irritability, frustration, helpless, hopeless, low self-esteem, reduced confidence, fear, more tearful or emotional than usual, mood swings and feeling like you hate the job and can't stand it one more day.
- **Cognitive:** Trouble concentrating, short-term memory problems, indecision, flashbacks to traumatic incidents from years ago (e.g., near death experience, child's death), nightmares of past incidents in which you are helpless or of the death of a loved one and preoccupation with unanswered questions.
- **Behavioural:** Drinking more alcohol, becoming preoccupied with detail and order, low tolerance for frustration, avoiding people, increased conflict, avoiding risk, avoiding the job, gambling more or extramarital affairs.

These symptoms are normal indicators that you are coping with a stressful time in your life. Don't fight them. If they persist for more than four weeks, you probably would benefit from speaking with a counsellor.

Letting go

In this phase officers report feeling a sense of loss or emptiness as they reminisce over their careers. It is common to re-experience the past when preparing for retirement. Some of the memories, thoughts and feelings will be positive and others painful, even traumatic.

Officers sometimes get stuck in the letting-go phase, often being hooked by their own

Investigation

Record Books and Carrying Cases

Numbered Pages

Bound Books of Sewn Construction OR WIRE-BOUND Books

3-Hole Punched

Not Punched

► Evidence Notebooks

Numbered pages 1 to 200, bound books, Sewn Construction (3 1/4" x 4 7/8", 3 1/2" x 5", 3 1/2" x 5 3/8", 3 1/8" x 5 1/2")

► Carrying Cases

for all Evidence Notebooks & Investigation Record Books

► Gold Stamping

► Spell Check & Word Find 3 1/2" x 5" Handy pocket 2700 word guide

► Court Docket Storage Binders D11155 and D11175

► Duty Belt Carrying Case for all Evidence Notebooks, Groups 1 to 4

► Evidence Notebooks, Wire-O-Bound, 3 1/2" x 5", flip top open

► Aluminum and Fabric Ticket Holders

► Aluminum Forms Holders Cruiser Mate, Style "A", Snapak, Tuff Writer

8 1/4" x 5 1/2" TRB85, TRB85/WB

11" x 8 1/4" TRB10, TRB10/WB, TCB11, HCB10



Triform www.triform.com

Email: books@triform.com • Telephone: (416) 226-6000 • Fax Toll Free: 1-800-563-1666

anger and resentment. They hold to, even cherish, feelings of bitterness and anger. To move on, people must let go of their resentments, disappointments, hurts and perceived failures and forgive those who have wronged and hurt you, not for their benefit but for yours.

An important turning point in this phase involves coming to the understanding that life will be okay, even better, in retirement.

Some officers say that they don't want a retirement party but I encourage you to have one. It is an important ritual of letting-go that should not be missed.

Exploration and discovery

The central task of this phase is to find new purpose and meaning for retirement. It requires the courage to risk failure, the self-confidence to tolerate feelings of uncertainty, the faith to move forward — at times into nothing — and the flexibility and determination to try again if things don't work out well the first time. I offer the following suggestions to guide you through this phase of DISCOVERY:

- Dare to dream. Nothing happens without a dream.
- Investigate your dreams. It's important to examine the reality of your dream before committing to a course of action.
- Share your dreams. If you are married, both persons in the relationship should dream and share their dreams.
- Care for yourself. Take the time!
- Open up to the experience. Resist reverting to passive denial, where it feels more safe and secure.
- Value your past. I you don't, who will?

- Expect bad days. Some days you're up and others you're down — way down. Hold on for the good days.
- Risk asking for help. There is no weakness in asking for help.
- Yearn to learn.

The decision stage

This is a time of commitment, when all other alternatives are moved aside and goal-directed action begins. The hardest part is taking the first step, having faith that things will be okay.

The post-decision stage



A time for review and adjustment. It's unlikely all your plans will work out exactly as imagined and there may be concerns that need to be addressed. If you return to denial after the decision phase to manage anxiety and reinforce the facade that all is well, sooner or later your new reality might start to crumble around you.

Give your new future time to come together and stabilize but if things don't seem right after six months to a year, return to the beginning of the cycle, re-orient, examine the problem(s) and make the changes needed. Although these adjustments might cause some distress in the short term, you're likely to find retirement much more satisfying and stable.

Dr. Hoath was a police officer for 12 years before becoming a psychologist and managed the OPP's psychological services for seven years. He's currently in private practice in Barrie, ON. For the complete text of this article, contact him at hoath@primus.ca or (705) 733-7544.

CRACK-DOWN ON ILLEGALLY TINTED WINDOWS

**Reduce The Number of Cars
With Blacked Out Windows
&
Puts Probable Cause In
The Palm Of Your Hand**

<p>Model 100</p>  <p>Slides over roll down windows to test light transmission of after-market window tint.</p> <p>\$89 U.S. Funds IN QTY OF 3</p>	<p>New Product Free</p> <p>Window Tint Comparison Cards</p> 	<p>Model 200</p>  <p>A two-piece unit to test light transmission of any car window with after-market window tint.</p> <p>\$149 U.S. Funds IN QTY OF 3</p>
--	--	--



800-452-2344

www.Laser-Labs.com



© BMW Canada Inc. "BMW", the BMW logo and "The Ultimate Riding Experience" are registered trademarks.

The good guys still ride in on white horses.

The R1150RT provides you with every feature you might need on the job.

Standard features include:

- Electronically adjustable windshield
- Additional battery for emergency equipment
- ABS (Anti-Lock Braking System)
- Adjustable seat height • Heated grips
- Three-year unlimited-kilometre warranty
- Three-year roadside assistance program
- BMW factory-equipped warning lights
- BMW factory-equipped sirens

Also inquire about other BMW Authority Motorcycles.

F650GSP
R1150RT
K1200RSP

www.bmw-motorrad.ca
1-800-815-4399



The Ultimate Riding Experience.™



Secure communication for Canadian police

New national secure communication standard being established

by Tom Rataj

Building on an existing contract for security software already used by the RCMP, Entrust Inc. will be providing its suite of security products to every police service in Canada.

The RCMP will use some of the new money provided to Canadian police services since 9/11 to buy and maintain the licences for Entrust's Enhanced Internet Security software. Once the program is completely implemented, about 75,000 people will use the products under a contract valued at approximately \$1-million.

The Entrust software provide a secure communication infrastructure between and within police services, using a technology known as 'public-key infrastructure' (PKI) to establish and verify a secure connection between the sender and receiver. It also encrypts the information while it is being sent and received so that it remains completely secure.

PKI and the other elements of the software can be used to secure telephone and fax communication, e-mail and communication between computers (both mobile and desktop), including devices communicating through a virtual private network (VPN) over the internet.

This software ensures that intra and inter-service communications are secure against electronic eavesdropping, allowing police services to communicate with each other as if they were both on the same secure internal computer network.

The first phase of the project involves securing e-mail messages between laptop and desktop computers used by the RCMP, which should be implemented in time for the G8 Economic Summit in Alberta in July, 2002. Once the project is fully implemented across the RCMP, it will be distributed and implemented to all provincial and municipal police services

across the country.

Keys please

PKI establishes all the rules, policies and procedures required to ensure that secured communication works properly. Information (in virtually any form) is encrypted by the sender and decrypted by the receiver. While the information is in transit, it is an unintelligible electronic jumble of data that cannot be read, altered or used in any way.

In order to decrypt or unscramble the contents of the communication, an electronic "key" or password is required by the recipient of the communication. With PKI, there is both a public and a private key associated with the process. Generally the original outbound message is encrypted using a public key, while the private key is required to decrypt the message at the receiver's end.

The Entrust suite of products establishes the policies and procedures under which the encryption operates. It generates, stores and manages the keys and dictates how they and certificates should be created, distributed and used. Industry and government standards also establish how PKI should operate and be used.

Spy vs Spy

Individual criminals and organized criminal organizations have long been involved in counter-intelligence and surveillance operations against individual police officers and agencies. Because every method and technology used by police to watch and listen to criminals and criminal organizations is becoming more readily avail-

able, affordable and easy to use, the need to establish secure communications is increasingly more important.

Highly sensitive and strategically or tactically important communications need to be kept out of the public (and criminal) domain to ensure the integrity of investigations and investigative techniques. Encryption of voice radio communication is the first step, but with the increasing reliance on computerized communications, a whole new range of security measures are needed.

Within an individual agency, security measures can easily be adopted and maintained, while the security of inter-agency communications become far more complex.

The pervasiveness of the Internet as a mode of communication provides many new opportunities for Canadian police services to communicate efficiently, effectively and economically from coast to coast. But with the advantages come disadvantages, the largest one being an almost complete lack of security.

With the cross-Canada implementation of the Entrust products, individual agencies will be able to secure all their in-house communications, as well as their external communication with other police agencies.

Currently e-mailing a computerized mug-shot file from Vancouver to Halifax is quick and easy but it can be easily intercepted using a number of different techniques. PKI technology will allow this same mug-shot to be sent just as easily while remaining completely secure against interception and decryption by anyone other than the authorized recipient. Entrust Inc. is a world leader in enhanced internet security products and solutions and the RCMP and other federal government agencies already use a number of their products and services.

Conclusions

The need to communicate securely in a timely and efficient manner is becoming increasingly important for law enforcement worldwide. With computerized data collection, manipulation and sharing becoming increasingly important and necessary, the need to provide a secure infrastructure has also increased.

The internet provides an excellent platform for police agencies all across Canada to communicate in an affordable and effective manner - as long as information can be secured against casual eavesdroppers and technology-savvy criminals and criminal organizations.

This project helps to provide a national framework and series of standards that will encourage and allow police agencies from coast to coast to more effectively share information.



MORE ROOM.... **....LESS COST**

ENSTROM'S 480B: THE MOST COST EFFECTIVE PATROL PLATFORM

- Adjustable Roomy Crew Seating
- Seats up to 5 with Storage
- Outstanding Cockpit Visibility
- Four Hour Cruise Endurance
- Protected, Derated Rolls Royce Engine
- Lowest Purchase & Operating Cost

THE ENSTROM HELICOPTER CORPORATION
2209 22nd Street, P.O. Box 490, Menominee, Michigan USA 49858

906-863-1200 • FAX: 906-863-6821
www.enstromhelicopter.com

For more information on Entrust Inc go to
www.BLUELINE.ca **BLUELINKS**

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca



Something to laugh about

Turning things around with humour

by Audrey Pihulyk

The old saying "keep your nose to the grindstone" aptly illustrates the old Puritan work ethic of no nonsense and hard work. This mentality has a long history but unfortunately its principles still govern the thinking in some workplaces. As we shall see, research shows that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

The 'Superiority Theory' of humour has dominated throughout history; one person puts down another, making themselves appear superior. It's been ingrained in our society for so long, the mind set of some is to be suspicious of humour.

More recently the 'Incongruity Theory' has emerged, under which humour is a mismatch between what we expect and what we experience. For example, you hear a knock but instead of finding someone you see the family dog banging its tail against the door. What you expected is not what you see, hence incongruity.

It should be noted that humour is not an unrealistic, pie-in-the-sky response that evades the difficult issues of life but rather helps us maintain a positive outlook even in the face of challenging situations. Think of meeting with relatives and friends after the funeral of a loved one; stories are exchanged and laughter can be heard rippling through the crowd. What is happening? Tensions and sorrows are being lightened through fellowship and generous doses of humour.

One valuable asset of humour is mental distance, the ability to step back and look at situations in a different way. For example, observe a butterfly struggling to break out of its cocoon. As we step back and watch closely, we begin to watch from a disengaged perspective. We should soon see the butterfly breaking out and spreading its beautiful wings for flight. This mental distance is particularly valuable to policemen, firefighters and health care workers who face life and death situations daily. Similarly, using humour to visualize difficult situations can help us step back and look at them objectively so we're not negatively affected by them.

Another distance that humour provides is time. When we are facing a challenging situation our view is narrow and all we see is the present discomfort and trouble. However, as time passes, we can look back at that difficult moment with less pain and even see some humour in it. The distance in time that humour provides can bring emotional healing to our lives and to those around us.

Humour is also a valuable asset in the workplace. Effective managers realize that it can break down barriers, build team spirit and morale, soften any message and make people more receptive to business training. When these training sessions are presented in a relaxed and humorous manner, participants tend also to be relaxed, learning and retaining more.

Comedian, Ernie Kovacs said, "if you're going to tell 'em the truth, make 'em laugh or they'll kill you." An exaggeration, no doubt, but the stress of bad news can be softened by humour.

An innovative company was introducing a new computer program, surely potentially stressful for its employees. However, the company began by asking for humorous cartoons relating to computer training and offering prizes for the funniest ones. They then trained the employees that had the best senses of humour and had them train other employees. Laughter could be heard during the sessions, turning the entire procedure into an anticipated event.

A growing number of Fortune 500 Companies are offering their employees 'humour rooms' in which they can take a break from mental work to relax and 'play.' These rooms are brightly painted and many have pool tables, humour videos and computer games, all to provide diversions for stressed workers. The results are positive. The employees begin to feel more relaxed, operate under reduced stress and, therefore, become happier and more productive in their work.

They are proving what philosopher John Dewey said, "to be playful and serious at the

same time is possible, and it defines the ideal mental condition." That's good advice; we have come so far from the fun and play of our childhood. We laughed hundreds of times a day then instead of the 15 times a day now. What keeps us from releasing the 'child within?' Probably it is the seriousness of being an adult with the responsibilities that we all carry. If we look within, we can still find the child that is waiting to be released. Look for opportunities for humour and fun. Read cartoon books, watch funny movies, hang around humorous people and best of all, spend time with children.

As our lives get increasingly complicated, having a sense of humour can act as a buffer against stressful situations. Every day we can look for opportunities to see humour in the things that may negatively affect us. By so doing we can add hope and richness to our lives and to those around us.

Audrey Pihulyk is a 'humour-cilator' who speaks at conventions and for organizations on 'Winning Strategies for Life.' You can reach her at 1-866-484-2197, audrey@possibilitiesnetwork.com or through her website, www.possibilitiesnetwork.com.

Westervelt College

Excellence in Education Since 1885



Police Foundations Training

delivered in an intense one-year "Police Academy" environment

Advanced status available to those with:

- 1 or 2 years Law and Security
- 1 or more years University
- Career related experience



Teaching tomorrow's professionals, today!

Toll Free 1-877-668-2001

Westervelt College
1060 Wellington Road
London Ontario
N6E 3W5
(519) 668-2000



For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

Federal privacy commissioner versus the police

Are public surveillance cameras Orwellian control or community security?

by James Clark

A recent editorial in the *Vancouver Sun* supporting the federal privacy commissioners stand limiting the use of cameras by the police can now be found, unfortunately, on the Privacy Commissioner of Canada's web site.

George Radwanski's position is that police should not be allowed to use cameras in public places to help control or prevent crimes. This article is interesting because it goes to great lengths to suggest that there is no clear evidence that they offer any substantial benefit.

The privacy commissioner and the *Vancouver Sun* both question how much good they do and whether those benefits can be achieved through other means. What do we lose when we allow cameras in public places? The editorial points out that a KPMG study of camera use in Sudbury found that 98 per cent of businesses support using cameras.

But that finding is buried in a list of observations and suggestions, including putting police officers on every street corner, using Havana, Cuba as an example. Are cameras supported "because this gives the police an excuse not to put cops on the beat," the article asks, a suggestion that can only be described as silly. Police would love nothing more than to have the resources to put more officers on beats but are limited by their budgets, controlled by the same people who hired Mr. Radwanski. I'm sure if the federal government would authorize hiring more officers to patrol that park in Kelowna the RCMP would be more than happy to remove the camera.

What the article briefly comments on and then ignores is the real foundation of the issue. Canadians are concerned about their safety and willing to give authorities the power to provide it.

So now we find ourselves trying to decide which side of the fence we should place ourselves. Radwanski is there to protect the public's right to privacy and the police are there to protect the public's safety. Both agencies see themselves as the front line of defence in their areas of responsibility and it is clear that nei-

ther wants to give in to the other.

Many people will no doubt argue that although the police need all the help they can get in fighting crime, this intrusion into the lives of the public smacks of the Orwellian big brother concept. Others couldn't care less who takes their picture or looks at them so long as it makes them safer.

I think it is time the federal privacy commission had a reality check. His continued efforts to stop the RCMP from using cameras in public areas is out of sync with what the public really want, as is his position that they intrude on their expected privacy. Police take the position that this type of surveillance will provide greater opportunities for monitoring public areas, prevent offences and apprehend criminals.

The problem with Radwanski's argument is that the question was decided many years ago by the government that he works for. The state authorizes pictures to be taken of everyone applying for a passport or driver's license; is this because it wants to know what you look like or to assist police in enforcing the law? Pictures are taken of you in your car if you run a red light or are caught speeding because it's a deterrent and there's no money to put more officers on patrol.

Governments have allowed private companies to put cameras on toll roads and banks to take your picture when you use an ATM machine. Police officers use pictures from them to catch people walking by when a customer is using an ATM so the banks are, in effect, taking pictures of the public. Should these cameras be removed because of the public's expectation of privacy?

The fact is the public doesn't really have an expectation of privacy in any place other than their homes. The most compelling argument against Radwanski comes from his own employers. If there is any place in Canada that is considered public, surely it must be the eternal flame memorial found on Parliament Hill. This is the seat of our democracy and the heart of everything that the public holds dear, yet there are cameras monitoring everything you do.

It seems that the privacy commissioner

doesn't have a problem with cameras guarding the statues of dead politicians, or maybe his own car parked on Parliament Hill, but he does with police putting them in a public park where your children and mine play.

European police have used cameras in public places for more than 20 years. Some maintain there is no solid evidence that cameras reduce or prevent crimes but this is a weak argument because statistics can be used and spun to support varying positions and aren't the best method of evaluation. The cause and effect of crime is the result of many different factors.

Public acceptance of cameras and their intrusiveness can best be measured by looking at retailers. Marketing people will tell you that the public has two major priorities when shopping; they want good products at reasonable prices and a safe, clean place to spend their money. There isn't a large shopping centre in this country that isn't monitored by security cameras. The bottom line is, the public places their personal safety ahead of any concern about being monitored.

The use of cameras by police will not only continue but also expand in the future. Much of this will be driven by the continued lack of resources and public demand for a safer place to live. Cameras in public parks is just the beginning; down the road you can expect to see them in school playgrounds, transit systems and high crime areas.

Police should be cautioned though. Along with this new technology comes accountability. If a camera is put in a community, the public is told they're being monitored for their protection; if this doesn't happen, they could sue.

A case in the United States several years ago sent a warning to all those who use cameras. A woman was sexually assaulted in a parking lot which had cameras mounted in the immediate area but they were dummies, used to deter people from committing crimes. The victim sued the owners, arguing that she had an expectation of protection and had she known that the cameras weren't real, she wouldn't have gone there. The jury awarded her more than one million dollars.

Police must realize that when they put a camera into use they are sending a message not only to the criminals but to the general public and they better be prepared to back it up with an appropriate response.

Let Radwanski continue to monitor this activity but make no mistake about it, the people will side with the police on this issue.

James Clark is a founding shareholder and director of operations of Monad Security Audit Systems. A former Toronto deputy police chief, he acts as team leader in all security audits, consults and prepares client reports, training and policy and procedures manuals. He can be reached at jclark@monadsecurity.com.

Tight budgets? Under staffed? Specialized needs?



DETECT
INVESTIGATIONS

Over 25 Years Experience
Criminal Investigations
Industrial Security

Covert Video Installations
Training, Sales & Rentals

**Established
Professional
Specialists**

Phone/Fax 416 253-1796
E-mail: detect@sympatico.ca

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca



Chief, frontline cops often disagree — but that's okay!

by Dr. Dorothy Cotton Ph. D., C. Psych.

Ok, this is a quiz. Pay close attention. Consider the following scenario:

There is one Important Person in an organization who is calling the shots and making all the decisions and a bunch of others - the minions - who have to do whatever the Important Person decrees. This makes the minions very grumpy because they feel that the Important Person is out to lunch, out of touch, on a power trip and has lost sight of the real issues and concerns. In your opinion, who are these people:

- A - A police chief versus the other rank-and-file officers
- B - A hospital administrator versus all the frontline workers
- C - A parent versus his/her children
- D - A manufacturing company CEO versus the union

The answer (a drum roll is appropriate here) — the answer is: YES!!!

I hope this does not offend your sense of uniqueness. I know all you police persons are deeply invested in thinking you are very different from everyone else. Certainly this is true in many ways. But if you are a police chief and you think the minions are failing to see the big picture and are resistant to change, or if you are a minion and you feel that the chief has lost touch, caved to the politicians and forgotten what real police work is all about — well, welcome to the club. However, let me reassure you that just because you are not unique doesn't mean that this isn't a problem. In fact, stress between the chief and the front lines is routinely identified as the main source of stress in policing.

It's an interesting thing, really. We would like to think that most stress would be from the work itself. Let's face it — doing shifts, dealing with scary people, worrying about getting hurt, coping with heaps of paperwork and periods of interminable boredom are all part of the job and they are indeed stressful. But repeated studies have indicated that for most front line folks, the boss is the biggest source of stress.

I can see any boss-type people reading this starting to get a titch PO'd — and front line people grinning with glee, but don't get too excited here, folks, because the fact is it ain't that simple. Just because the frontline folks say the boss is the problem doesn't mean that they are correct.

I don't know if anyone else has noticed this, but it occurs to me that bosses and frontline people have different jobs. The frontline job is to see what's out there and deal with it. The job of the boss, on the other hand, is to see what could be and to move things toward that. There's an essential conflict here. There HAS to be an essential conflict here. If the boss and the minions see things the same way all the time, then someone is not doing their job. There has to be some disagreement — and this is actually a good thing.

So, one might ask, how do we make people somewhat less grumpy about this? Partly, it is a

matter of communication — what would we do in any organization if we did not have the fall-back of "poor communication" to blame everything on? The more people understand the competing demands that come from outside a department, the more aware they become that there really is a 'bigger picture' and the easier it is for them to be sympathetic of decisions they don't agree with. Although the traditional and sometimes rigid hierarchical structure of most police departments makes it harder to do, getting the message across is still worth a try. Beware of people who ascribe to the "knowledge is power—I have it and you don't" school of management.

Making sure people understand how and why their input is sought (and indeed making sure their input IS sought) is also crucial. Part of the 'Big Picture' that the chief needs to see is, of course, the little picture — the stuff that front lines are dealing with every day. The minions are probably right that this is not the focus of the chief. Part of communicating is of course giving out information — but part is listening, too.

The hitch is that you can listen to a whole variety of opinions but at some point, someone has to make a decision and move forward. An 'Important Police Person' friend of mine recently was commenting on empowering his staff and reflecting that they didn't know the differ-

ence between empowerment to do THEIR jobs and empowerment to do HIS job. It takes a high degree of skill for a manager to convince staff he is indeed listening even if he doesn't eventually agree with them. If you are a police chief, then this is part of why they pay you the big bucks for — you have to figure it out.

For you minions, look around and decide if your job is perfect the way it is. If that's the case, you should fight every change the chief tries to make — and give me a call because I want to come and either work for your department or have you admitted to my hospital because you have lost your mind.

If things aren't perfect, you might want to consider the possibility things really do look a little different from where the chief sits — and that this is a good thing.

How does all this fit into stress management? In my trade, we call it reframing. You can eliminate stress by thinking about things differently and taking a different point of view. Next time you think the people above or below you have lost their minds, rather than having a hissy fit, think about it in a different way. It would be a bad thing if everyone saw everything the same way. Disagreement is not only useful but essential. It's the only way that individuals — and organizations — grow and learn.



Dalhousie University Certificate in Police Leadership

Police Human Resource Management course

"Understanding the Human Resource function is integral to understanding modern policing for all ranks and levels. The Police Human Resource Management course delivers." Cpl. R.R. (Bob) Perry, Patrol Supervisor, RCMP North Vancouver, BC

Other courses in this unique distance education program include:

- > Police Leadership and Management Development
- > Communication Skills for Police Personnel
- > Community-Based Policing
- > Problem-Oriented Policing
- > Budgeting and Financial Management
- > Legal Issues in Policing
- > Policing and the Law of Human Rights
- > Advanced Police Leadership
- > Managing Police Performance: Coaching Skills (begins with a 3-day workshop)

*The Fall Term
begins on
September 3, 2002*

Register before July 9 and receive a \$50 discount!

If you would like more information or wish to have a brochure mailed to you please contact Sherry Carmont-MacBean, Program Manager at (902) 494-6930. You may also write to Sherry via e-mail at CPL@Dal.Ca or to the address below. Detailed information and registration forms can also be found on our web site.

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

www.dal.ca/~henson/police/indexcpl.html

HENSON
COLLEGE
Learning Solutions
for a Changing World

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

Questioning the questions

Implications of child interview techniques

by Kim Roberts & Sean Cameron

Part 2 of a 4 part series

The skills needed to carefully question an alleged victim makes child abuse investigations different and more complicated than many other criminal cases.

The questioning techniques of police and social workers are scrutinized from the moment of first contact to the completion of the investigation. The same time and care forensic investigators place on preserving crime scene evidence must also be used when interviewing children after alleged abuse in order to preserve the integrity of the interviews.

One of the reasons interviewing children requires specialist training is that they have less sophisticated language skills than adults. Children often have difficulty understanding the meaning of many of our everyday language conventions. Below, we highlight two areas of difficulty for child witnesses – vocabulary and question structure – and suggest some alternative ways of questioning that may help increase the reliability of children’s answers. Many of these recommendations have come directly from studies conducted jointly by police and researchers.

Children’s vocabulary

- **Jargon** – Numerous studies have documented misunderstandings in the use of legal terms. For example, in past research children have interpreted ‘court’ as ‘a place to play basketball,’ ‘jury’ as ‘jewelry’ and ‘allegation’ as ‘alligator.’ It’s not always immediately apparent that child and interviewer are interpreting the same words differently, as each does not realize that the other person is referring to something else. In these cases, it is best to avoid jargon altogether and use simple descriptions or encourage the child to expand on their use of technical terms so that you can assess what their actual meaning was.
- **Referencing points in time** – It is often important to establish when an incident of sexual abuse occurred. Until about age eight or nine, however, children cannot reliably use words like ‘before’ and ‘after’ and also have trouble with concepts like ‘first’ and ‘last.’ Although they can use these terms in proper speech, there is not always a correct understanding of them.

It can be especially difficult interviewing children who have alleged multiple incidents of abuse. Researchers have found that they respond more accurately when asked to temporally locate the event in relation to some meaningful marker. For example, asking “Was it a school day?” instead of “What day was it?” or asking what the child was doing or what was on TV at the time of the alleged incident. These types of markers are more reliably associated with events, as they are



more meaningful to the child.

- **This/That/These/Those** – Children can find sentences containing such demonstrative pronouns extremely difficult to process. One cannot be sure they are considering the same ‘this’ or ‘that’ as the adult so it’s advisable to always include the full reference when questioning children. For example, although it makes sense to adults, children may be confused by the ‘this’ in the following statement: “OK. So he touched you in the bedroom. Did this happen one time or more than one time?” A “yes” answer from a child is ambiguous because it does not indicate whether the child is claiming that they were touched more than once, or whether it happened in the bedroom more than once. The question could be reworked into separate questions: “Did he touch you one time or more than one time?” or “Did it happen in the bedroom one time or more than one time?”

Question structure

- **Multiple-choice questions** – Many questions contain a list of possible answers to choose from as in the “one time or more than one time” example above. Children sometimes have difficulty with these kinds of questions if the correct alternative is not presented as one of the choices (and real world interviewers often don’t have the luxury of knowing the correct alternative ahead of time). For example, a child may be asked “Did it happen in the bedroom or bathroom?” when, in fact, it happened in neither place.

Although some children are assertive enough to reject both alternatives, research has shown that children tend to choose the last alternative more often - even when it is isn’t correct. These results stem from mock lab studies in which researchers know for sure what the correct answer is. It is preferable, then, to avoid providing children with choices

unless absolutely necessary.

Another option is to provide an ‘other’ choice, for example, “Did it happen in the bedroom, the bathroom or some other place?” noting though that young children may have difficulty keeping track of numerous choices.

- **Negatives** – Research on interviewing in investigations and court cases has shown that children find sentences containing negatives (e.g., “Didn’t he touch you in the bath?” or “Was she not in the kitchen with you?”) more difficult to answer than sentences without negatives. Hence, negatives are best avoided with children.
- **Multi-part questions** – Children can be easily confused by questions that contain several ideas such as “Did she pull your pants off and hit you with a stick?” In this example, it is unclear what a yes would indicate – that the pants were removed, that the child was hit by a stick or both. It is best to split the question into two, each dealing with a separate idea.

Summary

Interviewing children presents many challenges and requires interviewers to carefully consider their language development. Research conducted collaboratively with police interviewers and researchers indicates that it is generally best to ask children questions that are 1) short, 2) free of jargon and 3) contain clear references to subject matter.

Using interview techniques that are customized for children right from the beginning of an investigation not only ensures that the most reliable information is gained from a child but also protects the integrity of the case from courtroom criticism about these interviews.

Coming up...

In the next edition of *Blue Line* we will discuss the controversial issue of child suggestibility in eyewitness testimony. This topic has gained unprecedented attention in the media and is applicable to any case involving a child as a witness.

Dr. Kim Roberts has collaborated with police forces in Europe and the US and recently spent five years researching children’s allegations of sexual and physical abuse at the National Institute of Health. She currently works as a professor of psychology at Wilfrid Laurier University. Sean Cameron is completing a master’s degree in psychology at Wilfrid Laurier University. His interest in forensic psychology stems from working as a child counsellor for the past three years in British Columbia. Comments or expressions of interest in collaborating with the authors for research or training purposes can be made to kroberts@wlu.ca - we look forward to hearing from you.

After reading "Police force merged after 127 years" (April 2002) edition of your magazine, I was surprised to see that interviews with front line officers were not included. The entire article consisted of an ex-Chief complaining about the decision and the process. I am sure his position is not an accurate reflection of the front line officers who have to work with the inadequate resources of a small police service. I know this because I have been through an amalgamation. I am sure your readers would appreciate a more balanced point of view in future reports on this type of topic.

Joe Jakubowski
Ontario Provincial Police

Editor's Note: We hear lots but no one seems to want to write us about it.

I could not help notice that in the article "Invisible no more" (March 2002) they state that there are only two provinces where radar detectors are legal. In addition to British Columbia and Alberta, radar detectors are legal in Saskatchewan as well.

Cpl. Herb Hahn
RCMP Depot division
Saskatchewan

Editors' Note: Carl Fors included this in his article but it was mistakenly edited out.

We have just received our copies of the April issue of *Blue Line Magazine* and wanted to take this opportunity to thank you and your staff for highlighting our police service as we celebrate our 125th Anniversary.

I am advised that your editor, Mark Reesor, was most helpful and I would ask that you express our thanks to him.

You and your staff provide a valuable service to the Canadian law enforcement community, and I would like to further express my best wishes to you and your most capable staff for the very best in the future.

Robert H. Peeling
Chief of Police - Brantford Police Service

OPP hosting OACP this year

Several hundred senior police officers are putting the spotlight on the future of policing as the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police meets for its 51st annual conference at Deerhurst Resort, Huntsville July 16 to 19.

In the wake of Sept. 11, 2001, this year's conference theme is Intelligence-led Policing. The professional program includes speakers from both the public and police sectors who are focusing on intelligence-led investigations, technological innovations and crime prevention initiatives.

Closing the conference will be University of Toronto professor Tad Homer Dixon who, in his book *The Ingenuity Gap*, envisioned the social seeds that gave rise to terrorism more than a year before the first plane struck the World Trade Centre in New York City last fall.

This year's OACP conference is being hosted by the Ontario Provincial Police.

For more on the conference, go to www.oacp.on.ca

www.BLUELINE.ca  BLUE LINKS

The Great Mac Attack!

by Tony MacKinnon



Police Leadership Award 2002



The purpose of the *Police Leadership Award* is to increase the effectiveness, influence and quality of situational police leadership from an organizational and community perspective.

Goals

- To foster awareness and understanding of changing leadership roles in policing.
- To recognize ethical and exemplary performance in policing practice.
- To share and promote situational leadership development and innovation in police organizations.

JUDGING

An independent panel of police practitioners, academics, community and business leaders will review nominations and make recommendations to the Board of Directors of the Police Leadership Forum.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The Police Leadership Forum's *Leadership Award* is open to members of police organizations:

- Of all ranks - as well as community partners.
- Front-line officers, middle managers and senior members of police services as well as community partners will be given equal consideration for the Award.
- Nominees must have demonstrated strong situational leadership.
- Police Services, communities and individuals may nominate more than one person.
- Nominations from previous years may be re-submitted for consideration.
- A person who receives the Police Leadership Award is not eligible for nomination again for three years. For example, Award recipient for 2001 cannot be nominated until 2005.

AWARD PRESENTATION

The Award recipient and a spouse or partner will be invited to attend *Leadership 2002* in Toronto on November 9th and 10th, 2002. The recipient may also be invited to address participants at the annual *Police Leadership Conference*. Transportation and accommodation are with the compliments of *Blue Line Magazine*, proud sponsor of the Award since its inception in 1999.

INQUIRIES

For more information about the *Police Leadership Award*:
Sergeant Scott Bleecker
OPP Frontenac (613) 372-1932
E-Mail: scott.bleecker@jus.gov.on.ca

To become a member of Police Leadership Forum:
Mr. John MacNeil
Peel Regional Police (905) 453-2121, extension 4730
E-Mail: John.MacNeil@peel.police.on.ca

**Closing Date
For Nominations
AUGUST 31, 2002**

'Residual' privacy interest in recovered stolen property

by Mike Novakowski

Does an owner of stolen property maintain a privacy interest in it when it's recovered by the police? That was the question the Supreme Court of Canada recently answered in *R. v. Law et al.* 2002 SCC 10.

Police recovered the accused's safe, stolen during a break in at his restaurant, open in a field where it had been abandoned by thieves. The theft was investigated and the safe placed in the exhibit room until it could be returned to its owner.

Before he picked it up another officer, aware of but unconnected to the theft investigation and acting on "a gut feeling" the accused were committing tax violations, removed the documents from the exhibit room without complying with procedure by signing for them. He took the documents, many of which he could not understand because they were written in Chinese characters, and photocopied them without obtaining a warrant or consent.

He sent the copies, which were translated and subsequently found to contain financial evidence revealing GST offences under the Excise Tax Act, to Revenue Canada.

The trial judge held the accused's rights under s.8 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms were breached and the evidence was excluded. This was upheld by the New Brunswick Court of Queen's Bench but overturned by the provincial Appeal Court. The principle question on further appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was whether the accused, as owners of the safe, maintained a reasonable expectation of privacy in the documents.

The purpose of s.8 of the charter is to protect a person's expectation of privacy from unreasonable state intrusion. The principle of abandonment, where a person voluntarily discards an item, recognizes that they can relinquish their privacy interest and therefore have no standing in arguing a s.8 breach.

In this case the documents were locked in a safe that was stolen; the accused did not participate in the 'abandonment' of it in the field nor did they "voluntarily discard their private documents." While it would be expected that the police would investigate the contents for evidence such as fingerprints to determine the thief, the examination did not extend to the pursuit of totally unrelated hunches.

The Supreme Court unanimously held that the accused "retained a residual, but limited, reasonable expectation of privacy in the contents of their stolen safe" and "one would have expected the stolen property to remain private following its recovery, as it was before its theft."

Moreover, "the mere fact that the police recover lost or stolen property is insufficient to support an inference the owner voluntarily relinquished his expectation of privacy." In short, simply because the property was reasonably obtained by the police for the purpose of the theft investigation did not mean they were entitled to use it for another purpose without further authorization. Police were restricted to using it in their investigation of the theft, not in the pursuit of speculative tax evasion offences. Having found the accused maintained a residual privacy interest in the documents and hence an entitlement to s.8 protection, the court examined whether the copying of the documents was nonetheless reasonable under the plain view doctrine, consent or statutory authorization.

Plain view

The plain view doctrine, which permits the seizure of inadvertently discovered and immediately obvious evidence coming within the view of a lawfully positioned officer, was of little assistance; there was nothing on the face of the documents suggesting illegal activity. In fact,

the officer did not inadvertently detect anything incriminating through the unaided use of his senses; it wasn't until after the documents were translated that the officer formed his grounds. Therefore, the doctrine didn't apply.

Consent

The Court also rejected the argument that the accused waived their privacy interest and consented to the seizure of the safe's contents by reporting its theft. Bastarache J., writing for the unanimous court, stated:

The intervener made the interesting suggestion that by reporting the theft of their safe to the police, the appellants consented to the seizure of its contents, thus waiving his right to privacy. As they put it, the appellants' conduct "represented, at a minimum, unlimited consent by the appellants for the police to take possession of the safe and its contents." I disagree.

Had the appellants expected the police to open the safe and examine its contents, it is difficult to imagine they would have directed the police's attention to it, given that it contained incriminating documents. Far from representing the appellants' consent to search the safe, such conduct reveals a certain faith that the police will not search the content of documents in the safe.

Moreover, I have considerable difficulty with the implication that someone who reports a theft to the police must place conditions on the subsequent investigation, as though one's privacy interest must be asserted to be respected. This suggestion runs contrary to s. 8 of the charter, which guarantees the individual's right to be secure against unreasonable search and seizure. It is equally true that no request for the return of the safe was required to "re-establish" the appellants' expectation of privacy.

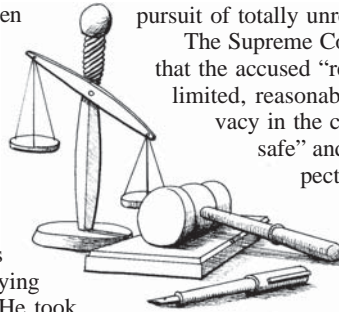
Statutory authorization

It was also suggested that s.288 of the Excise Tax Act authorized the officer to search the documents relative to the financial records. This section permits a person authorized by the minister to "inspect, audit or examine" documents that may be relevant in determining whether a person is fulfilling their obligations under the Excise Tax Act. Since the officer was not authorized by the minister to conduct the audit, he was not acting under this authority.

Results

Having found a breach of the accused's s.8 rights, the court agreed with the trial judge that the evidence should be excluded, as its admission would bring the administration of justice into disrepute. The officer's "behaviour and disrespect for proper police procedures," along with him taking on the role of Excise Tax official, was so serious it outweighed the state's interest in admitting the evidence.

Mike Novakowski is *Blue Line Magazine's* Case Law Editor. You can get hold of him via eMail at caselaw@blueline.ca.



Shift work triggers disability

A Nova Scotia tribunal has ruled that a factory employee is entitled to be compensated for insomnia brought on by working rotating day-night shifts.

Richard Ross, a Michelin Tire plant worker, was diagnosed with shift work maladaptation syndrome, a condition that left him unable to sleep between shifts and so drowsy he felt unable to operate machinery safely. The three-member panel wrote that Ross' case is a rare one with symptoms so disabling that he was unable to safely perform his work.

Ross consulted a psychiatrist, Dr. Rachel Morehouse, who specializes in sleep disorders; she told the panel Ross was "out of sync" and suffered from the most severe case

of shift-work maladaptation syndrome she had ever seen. Given his age, good health and the disappearance of symptoms when he stopped work, she concluded his problems were caused by the shift work.

Michelin's experts disagreed that inability to adapt to shift work should be classified as a work-related injury. Dr. Colin Shapio said Ross' trouble was due to past problems with alcohol abuse or social pressures and added that if his condition is considered a disorder, then 25 per cent of Canadians — the approximate number of shift workers — are sick.

The panel ruled that "this is a clear case where nothing else but work explains the worker's symptoms."

Search incident to a lawful arrest: taking a look

by Mike Novakowski

Police officers often find themselves in situations which lead to an arrest and consideration must be given to a search of the arrested person and their surroundings.

The courts have set down guidelines allowing for searches incidental to arrest and it's important that they be clear and easily understood by the officer on the street, who doesn't have the luxury of time, a secure environment or judicial reflection. The police power to search incidental to a lawful arrest has been routinely examined by the courts since the inception of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. To effectively carry out their duties, the front line officer must understand the scope of this power and at the same time recognize its limitations.

A police officer's authority to search a person and their immediate surroundings incidental to a lawful arrest is deeply rooted in common law. This authority is discretionary, does not impose a duty to search and if an officer is satisfied the law may be effectively and safely applied without a search, they may choose not to do so.

Requirements

Three requirements are necessary for a search to be reasonable and pass constitutional muster as an incident to lawful arrest:

1. A lawful arrest.

The lawfulness of the search derives from the legality of the arrest. If the arrest isn't lawful, the resulting search won't be either. In many cases, the belief that reasonable grounds exist is a condition precedent to a valid arrest and in its absence, any search conducted will also be invalid.

2. The search must be conducted as an incident to the arrest.

The purpose or objective of the search must in some way be "connected" or "related" to the arrest and the manner and scope of the search must bear some reasonable relationship to the offence suspected and the evidence sought. Searching does not envelop purposes that have no connection to the reason for the arrest. For example, a vehicle inventory search based solely on departmental policy cannot be justified as an incident to arrest. Nor would a search for improper police motives such as suspect intimidation or public ridicule be justified. Valid objectives of a search incidental to a lawful arrest include:

- Ensuring the safety of the police and public. The police have a right to protect themselves and a duty to protect the public, including the arrestee, from threats to their physical well being. Not only must the arresting officer be concerned with their own safety, they must ensure the safety of other personnel within the criminal justice system who may be in contact with the arrestee such as jail guards, court security officers or civilian court staff.

Instruments that may aid the arrestee in escape are also of concern during a search of this nature.

- Protecting or discovering evidence. The police are entitled to secure or discover evidence related to the arrest. For example, a search following a drug arrest warrants a search for drug related evidence, but not pornography. In this way, what the police are looking for must be associated to the reason for the arrest.

If the police "contrive" an arrest at a particular location as a pretext, camouflage, or subterfuge to justify the subsequent search, the search would fall outside the authority of this common law power. Nor may an arrest be incidental to the search; independent reasonable grounds to arrest must exist irrespective of the outcome of the search. Thus, an otherwise "unlawful" arrest (where reasonable grounds did not exist) would not become lawful merely because the officer discovered evidence.

3. The Search Must Be Conducted In A Reasonable Manner.

The physical manner or method of the search must be carried out in a just and proper fashion. The search must not be conducted by abusive means and the nature of the search must be proportionate to the objectives of the search and other circumstances of the situation. Al-

though a search may be uncomfortable, such as a search that requires the removal and seizure of clothing, it is not necessarily unreasonable.

Exigent circumstances

Search incidental to arrest is an exception to the unreasonable presumption of a warrantless search. It is not necessary for the officer to believe that exigent circumstances exist or that it would be impracticable to obtain a warrant before conducting the search. The presumption of unreasonableness is rebutted by a lawful arrest.

Reasonable grounds

Although the arresting officer must possess reasonable grounds to effect the arrest, the existence of an independent belief that the person arrested has weapons or evidence on their person or in their immediate surrounding area is not required. In short, reasonable grounds to warrant the arrest must pre-exist the search. If however, the search provides the reasonable grounds for the arrest, the search cannot be justified as an incident to the arrest.

Timing of the search

If a search is carried out after an arrest, there is no requirement that the search be conducted immediately following the arrest. Postponing a
... continued page 24



POLICE TRAINING VIDEOS



The **LiveLink Training Network** is a highly successful distance education system operated by the Toronto Police Service that provides cost effective training videos to police services and law enforcement related agencies. Programs, which include a high quality training video and a live, interactive session with subject matter experts, are broadcast by satellite across Canada. This allows officers to phone in and directly interact with these experts, helping ensure they have a more thorough understanding of the information presented. As an alternative, videotape copies of all programs may be purchased.

BENEFITS OF THE LIVELINK TRAINING NETWORK

- ◆ fully interactive, we bring the experts to you
- ◆ support materials included
- ◆ proven effective training method
- ◆ relevant, timely training topics
- ◆ available across Canada - we currently have members in 6 provinces and the N.W.T. and are continuing to grow!
- ◆ very cost effective

MEMBERSHIP CAN COST LESS THAN \$1 PER OFFICER PER PROGRAM!

L.T.N. is one of the greatest investments you can make towards the training of your officers.

For more information please contact Toronto Police Service, Video Services Unit
 Phone: 416-808-4336 e-mail: videoservicesunit@torontopolice.on.ca

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

search to a later time or place does not defeat the reasonableness of the search. However, this does not provide an unqualified right to search anytime after an arrest. The delay from the time of arrest to the time of search must be reasonable and the police will be required to give some explanation as to why the search was delayed. In fact, a search may be conducted prior to an arrest provided the officer has reasonable grounds to arrest the person before the search. As a best practice, it would be prudent for the officer to arrest before the search to avoid any allegations that the officer was uncertain as to whether they possessed the requisite grounds for arrest before conducting the search.

Scope

A search incidental to an arrest includes a search of the arrestee and is extended to encompass a search of the immediate surroundings of the arrest location. Although the courts have not attempted a comprehensive definition of the words 'immediate surroundings,' immediate surroundings is a broader and a less restrictive standard than the area within the 'immediate control.'

Right to counsel

Although a person who is arrested must be advised of their right to counsel under s.10 of the Charter, an incidental search need not be suspended while the arrestee is afforded a rea-

sonable opportunity to exercise that right. The search may proceed but the police must cease questioning the arrestee until a reasonable opportunity to contact counsel is provided, if the person asserts a desire to do so.

Seizure of unrelated evidence

If a police officer conducts a search incident to arrest and discovers items unrelated to the initial arrest, they are not expected to turn a blind eye and the unrelated items may be subject to seizure at both common law or statute. At common law the 'plain view' doctrine permits seizing evidence when a police officer is lawfully in a position to inadvertently discover the item in question, providing it's apparent to the officer that it is illegal contraband or will provide evidence.

In addition, s.489(2) of the Criminal Code allows for the warrantless seizure of anything that an officer has reasonable grounds to believe was obtained from, used in or will afford evidence of an offence when the officer is lawfully present in a place executing their duties. In this case, the search would be the lawful execution of duty.

It must be noted that both plain view and s.489(2) of the code are seizure authorities only. Neither rule authorizes a power to search. However, if a contraband item or other evidence is located, this may be sufficient for the officer to arrest the suspect for the newly discovered of-

fence and continue the search with a greater latitude. The scope of the officers search incident to arrest may now be expanded to encompass a search for evidence related to the newly discovered offence. {Summary} In order for police officers to be effective in the field they must recognize the extent of their authorities. By properly following the search rules incident to arrest, a police officer may insulate their search from Charter attack and render any evidence obtained admissible.

Supreme court rules on admission of illegally recorded taped evidence

The Supreme Court has ruled that a police officer's testimony in a murder case should not be suppressed, even though he used an illegally recorded tape to help him remember a confession.

The 7-0 judgment dismissed the appeal of Peter Fliss, who was convicted in 2000 of second degree murder of a female bicyclist in 1997. Fliss confessed to an undercover police officer that he killed the woman with a blunt object.

He provided details to the officer, including the location of the body, how he disposed of it and how he made it look as if the victim was sexually assaulted. The officer recorded the confession using an authorized body pack and told Fliss he could make a terminally ill person falsely confess to the murder if he gave enough details about the crime.

However, the trial judge ruled the tape and transcript inadmissible because there was not enough evidence to obtain a body-pack authorization. The judge allowed the officer's testimony of the conversation, which was mostly a recitation of the transcript.

Writing for four Supreme Court judges, Justice Ian Binnie said the officer was entitled to refresh his memory by any means, but not to recite the transcript.

"In the witness box (the officer's) testimony had to be sourced in his refreshed memory, not the excluded transcript," Binnie was quoted as saying. "The problem with the corrected transcript as a stimulus to memory is not that it was itself inadmissible, but that it failed to stimulate."

While the officer's recitation of the evidence was in violation of the s. 8 Charter guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure, Binnie ruled the testimony should not be excluded under s. 24(2) because the crime was very serious, the confession was freely volunteered, the officer remembered key elements and police acted in good faith when they obtained the body-pack authorization.

OFFICER ALERT



COVERT CUFF KEY

This easy-to-conceal cuff key stands as a powerful reminder of the importance of thorough and detailed searching. Although manufactured by at least one company for restricted use by officers in the event they are ever taken hostage and cuffed, Officer Fred Megill with Eatontown (NJ) PD reports that at least one of these keys was manufactured by an unnamed civilian at a plastics warehouse. Fred also informed us that

an officer in his area recently found a cuff key like this laying in a parking lot.

Designed specifically for effective concealment these keys, which are suspended in a quarter-sized plastic ring, can be easily hidden under watches, attached to the underside of belts, secreted in shoes, taped inside pant waistbands and ballcap rims, even clipped to the inside of shirt buttons. Wherever you could hide a quarter you could hide one of these. The fully functional cuff key can be quickly snapped out of its supportive plastic ring and used to unlock cuffs.

Keep this covert cuff key in mind whenever you search a suspect. Be sure to check "inside and under" and if you find one of these keys, KEEP LOOKING...there are likely more on your suspect.



RNC project warms hands and hearts

by Danette Dooley

It isn't rocket science and doesn't take a lot of organization. A ball of yarn, a pair of hands, a couple of knitting needles and a few street patrol officers are all that's needed to make the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary's (RNC) Warm Hands/Warm Hearts project work.

Thanks to the police force and talented knitters throughout Newfoundland and Labrador, the province's less fortunate were kept warm again this winter. The project is the brainchild of Marystown, Newfoundland resident Carol Anne Farrell, who says the idea for it came to her while visiting Ottawa five years ago.

"I was walking along downtown Ottawa and I saw a lot of people panhandling. It was a beautiful summer's day and it occurred to me, what in the name of God are these people going to do in the winter?... It (then) occurred to me that we probably have some people in St. John's who could use something warm for their hands during the winter, too.

"So, when I got back, I called a number of ladies through the church groups and asked if they'd mind knitting up a pair of gloves over the summer. They were more than happy to do it."

With winter nearing and some 14 pairs of gloves knitted by a dozen women in the Marystown area, Farrell contacted the RNC to see if they would be interested in helping distribute them. After talking to the then media relations officer, Farrell knew she'd knocked on the right door.

"Sgt. (Paula) Buckle said they'd love to help us and that the officers who patrol downtown are familiar with the people who spend a lot of time on the streets... These officers know these poor people intimately."

Farrell thought there would be no more than a dozen or so people who'd want the gloves but "my goodness, we gave them out and I could not believe the number of people who we could serve with this. I didn't realize the numbers we were talking about at all."

Nor did Farrell realize that the seed she'd planted would grow so quickly and become so far reaching; the program now involves people from across the province and into Labrador. Street people look forward to receiving the knitted items, according to Cst. George Horan, who has patrolled downtown St. John's for almost two decades.

"They gather around the police van when they see us getting out with the boxes — and we have to remember that many of these people are where they are today through no fault of their own. Many are coping with alcohol-related problems. It's not an easy life and it's heartwarming to see the tremendous support we've been getting to this project."

Alice Moores is one of the Labrador knitters. She lives in the tiny community of Red Bay, which has less than 300 people. Members of the United Church Women's Group have been



RNC Sgt. Paula Buckle and Cst. George Horan distributing knitted goods in downtown St. John's.

knitting for the last three years.

"Our involvement came about during one of our meetings when we were discussing what we could do to help people in other places because, typical of all small towns around Newfoundland and Labrador, everyone has family so there's not a whole lot you can do to help out anyone else in our own community," Moores says.

After seeing a piece on the evening news about the project, Moores and her group of about 30 women decided to share some warmth and good wishes with other people. "We really enjoy doing it. It's a great pleasure to know you're actually doing something to help somebody else out because not everyone is as fortunate as we are."

For Gabriella Murphy of Little Bay, Newfoundland, knitting caps for the poor is her way of giving thanks for surviving cancer. She's also convinced many of her relatives to get involved. "I'll be five years (surviving cancer) in May, thank God. And knowing these people had no-

body looking out to them. I wouldn't want it to be any of my family. I only knit caps but my heart and soul was in it, I can tell you. And each time I put a row across I thought, somebody is going to be warm for this."

Annie Mae Brushett also thinks of those who will benefit as she struggles to knit another row. The 85 year-old Little Bay resident suffers from severe arthritis and warms her knitting needles in the oven. When she picks up her yarn to begin a row, the warm needles helps cut down on the pain in her finger joints.

"I have bad fingers all the time. I can't knit much but I always try to do something for everybody that I can do it for. I love to help poor people and people that haven't got much. I knit mitts and gloves

and socks. It's hard because of my arthritis but it's good knowing that it's going to St. John's for the poor people."

Sgt. Buckle, the project coordinator, is amazed that the RNC has never had to ask for donations. "The knitted goods simply arrive at my office at Fort Townsend around October and keep coming. They come from all parts of the province — all who give voluntarily of their time and of the wool that's used to knit these products."

While the project began with mitts, it's evolved into a wide range of colours and sizes of socks, vests, mittens, scarves and hats. One woman even takes the time to pin a beautiful brooch into one of the scarves she knits for the needy.

"Our Warm Hands/Warm Hearts project has evolved into a tremendous success story (and) we're so indebted to the knitters throughout Newfoundland and Labrador who contribute to this project year after year," Buckle says. "We know they have certainly warmed the hands and touched the hearts of many."



P.I. Resources

Specialized seminars and workshops that will save you time and money... LET US SHOW YOU THE WAY!

INVESTIGATION IS YOUR PROFESSION... WHY NOT MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS!

Attend a workshop in your area: **Call now for more info.:**

- Toronto, May 31-June 2
- Calgary, July 12-14
- Vancouver, August 23-25

Tel.: 1-888-666-6029
www.piresource.com
eMail: info@piresource.com

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

Acts consistent with fundamental freedoms

The Commission for Public Complaints against the RCMP

Final Report into the complaints relating to RCMP conduct at events that took place at the UBC campus and the Richmond RCMP Detachment during the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference of November 1997



The chair of the Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP is largely satisfied with the force's response to the Hughes Report and its recommendations.

RCMP Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli directed a full review of the force's national policies to ensure they reflect Hughes recommendations, Shirley Heafey writes, and "specifically agreed" that policies should be consistent from one detachment to another and that private areas be available to conduct searches.

With the G8 summit in Kananaskis, Alberta coming up in June, Heafey's summary of Hughes' conclusions and recommendations are timely.

Summary of conclusions and recommendations

Complaint

The RCMP provided demonstration sites too small for the number of protesters and created security zones that were larger than necessary for security purposes so that APEC delegates would be shielded from the sights and sounds of protest.

Finding

- RCMP conduct in establishing the security/event perimeter was neither inappropriate nor inconsistent with the Charter.
- RCMP conduct in respect of the demonstration area was neither inappropriate nor inconsistent with the Charter.
- RCMP conduct in respect of the noise-free zone was neither inappropriate nor inconsistent with the Charter.

Complaint

Jaggi Singh's photo was posted in the ACCO offices prior to the APEC conference, which he found to be intimidating.

Finding

- RCMP members had nothing to do with the posting of Singh's photo.

Complaint

Six protesters were arrested on Nov. 22 and 23 and released on undertakings that placed re-

strictions on the protesters' activities for the duration of the APEC conference.

Finding

- The three restrictive conditions included by the RCMP in the undertakings imposed on the arrested protesters were inconsistent with the Charter and were not appropriate to the circumstances.

Complaint

An RCMP officer wrongfully removed the press pass of Dennis Porter.

Finding

The conduct of Sgt. John Buis, who took Porter's press pass, was neither inappropriate nor inconsistent with the charter.

Complaint

Singh was arrested on a warrant based on a spurious charge; the manner of his arrest was inappropriate in the circumstances; the timing of the arrest was calculated to prevent him from attending protests on Nov. 25; the bail conditions sought were overly restrictive.

Finding

- The conduct of Plante in recommending charges, a warrant and release conditions for Singh was not appropriate to the circumstances although not inconsistent with the Charter.
- There was nothing inappropriate about the timing of Singh's arrest.
- The conduct of the arresting RCMP members in propelling Singh face first into the rear floor area of their vehicle, with his hands cuffed behind his back, was not appropriate to the circumstances.
- There was insufficient communication between the RCMPs APEC planning process and the UBC Detachment, leaving Plante to make decisions without the benefit of the background knowledge held by senior commissioned officers in command roles.

Complaint

RCMP members wrongfully arrested David

Malmo-Levine at the flagpole and, in carrying out the arrest, used excessive force on him and others and infringed his right of expression.

Finding

- The conduct of the RCMP members who intervened in this incident was reasonable and necessary.
- The arrest of Malmo-Levine was lawful.
- The degree of force used by Stewart during the course of this arrest, including the use of pepper spray, was reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances.
- The conduct of Sgt. (then Cst.) Claude Wilcott, Cst. Michelle Adriaanse, Cst. Patrick Lockert and Cst. Ricki Chaulk, all of whom assisted in this arrest, was appropriate to the circumstances.

Complaint

During the second arrest of Singh, Jamie Doucette was bitten on the arm by an RCMP police service dog.

Finding

The handling by the RCMP of their dogs during this incident was appropriate to the circumstances.

Complaint

RCMP members wrongly removed the Tibetan flag from the Graduate Student Society Building. (Note: It was also alleged that Kevin Dwyer's security accreditation was wrongly removed and that the RCMP members inadequately investigated complaints of criminal acts by students of Chinese heritage. These complaints were not pursued. Refer to Chapter 20 for reasons given by Mr. Hughes.)

Finding

- The conduct of Plante and Cpl. Anderson in having the Tibetan flag removed was inconsistent with the charter and not appropriate to the circumstances.
- The UBC Detachment should not have been in a position to drive the initiative to have the Tibetan flag removed – it should have been

required to consult with senior officers with full background knowledge.

Complaint

RCMP members removed signs from Craig Jones and others in front of Green College, just before the motorcades arrived; Jones was pushed to the ground and arrested.

Finding

- No fault or responsibility rests with the constables who followed the instructions of a senior officer and seized signs or arrested Jones.
- The conduct of Insp. Bill Dingwall in ordering the indiscriminate removal of all of the signs was inconsistent with the charter and not appropriate to the circumstances.
- The arrest of Jones was appropriate to the circumstances and the RCMP used no more force than necessary to effect the arrest.
- Inadequate briefing and last minute assignments to key positions contributed to the problems in front of Green College.
- Had the calibre of planning been higher, the major gaffe of failing to recognize the obvious protest site outside Green College would not have occurred and a contingency plan would have been in place.

Complaint

Doucette and Annette Muttray were arrested for using walkie-talkies; their bicycles and a backpack were not secured by the police.

Finding

- The arrest of Muttray resulted from a deci-

sion made by a member of the Vancouver Police Department, not the RCMP.

- The conduct of RCMP Cst. Robert Hodder in assisting with the arrest of Muttray was appropriate to the circumstances.
- The conduct of S/Sgt. Hugh Stewart in directing the arrest of Doucette without reasonable grounds, was not appropriate to the circumstances.
- RCMP conduct with respect to the bicycle and backpack of Muttray was not inappropriate.
- The loss of Doucette's bicycle ought not to be borne by him.
- S/Sgt. Plante was not involved in either arrest (as had been alleged).

Complaint

The RCMP used excessive force on the crowd, including pepper spray, after a security fence came down; they used it punitively and without warning; some protesters who were seeking to be arrested peacefully were pepper sprayed and assaulted by police.

Finding

- The conduct (including the use of pepper spray) of all RCMP members engaged when the fence first came down was appropriate to the circumstances.
- The conduct (including the use of pepper spray) of the RCMP when four protesters subsequently re-advanced to the police line was appropriate to the circumstances.
- Decontamination procedures following these incidents were proper and acceptable.
- The conduct of the RCMP in allowing but

then limiting a number of negotiated arrests was reasonable.

- RCMP conduct throughout the events surrounding the fence incident was appropriate to the circumstances.
- Deficiencies in RCMP planning for the noon rally included:
 - the failure to have anyone in command who was aware of the protesters' plans;
 - the last-minute decision to give protesters access to the fence;
 - the woefully inadequate construction of the fence;
 - the late recruitment and inadequate training of Deputy Site Commanders;
 - the ill-advised decision to separate the planning and operational responsibilities which left the senior officers who had planned the operation out of the chain of command;
 - the sheer folly of failing to plan for effective leadership at the well-publicized noon rally;
 - the lack of an approved contingency plan setting out the RCMP response to potential protests and demonstrations on campus.

Complaint

Jonathan Oppenheim was wrongfully arrested for his role in the collapse of the security fence near the School of Theology; excessive force was used in his arrest.

Finding

- Cpl. Charles McDonald had reasonable grounds to direct the arrest of Oppenheim.

NOW HIRING EXPERIENCED POLICE OFFICERS

The Edmonton Police Service is now hiring experienced officers for the fall of 2002.

- Six week accelerated recruit training.
- Pay rates commensurate with previous experience.
- Competitive benefit and pension plans.
- Sworn police officers with full-constable status serving with a Canadian municipal/regional/provincial police service or the RCMP with 2 years experience are eligible to apply.

For more information call our toll free number or visit our web site and click the EXPERIENCED OFFICERS link.

Edmonton Police Service



Police Recruitment and Diversity Unit

9620 -103A Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 0H7
(780) 421-2233
1-866-777-0815

www.police.edmonton.ab.ca

The EPS is an equal opportunity employer.

Can You Afford NOT to Train Your Officers?

For the first time, you CAN own a
TRULY interactive judgment
training simulator for less than \$20,000

- ◆ 30 day risk-free guarantee
- ◆ Includes personal training, at your site
- ◆ Drop in laser for most weapons
- ◆ Laser OC spray or flashlight
- ◆ Choice of PRISim software
- ◆ Available for immediate delivery
- ◆ 1 year warranty

1.800.441.4487
www.ais-sim.com

AIS PRISim™

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca



- The conduct of McDonald, Cst. Richard Rollings and all other members of the RCMP involved in the arrest of Oppenheim was appropriate to the circumstances.

Complaint

Johann Groebner was wrongfully arrested for an alleged assault on a cameraman.

Finding

- The arrest of Groebner near gate three by Cst. Dale Carr was not appropriate to the circumstances.

Complaint

Police wrongfully grabbed a megaphone from Brenna Bhandar during a demonstration near gate three and took hold of her arm.

Finding

- RCMP officers were involved in the seizure of the megaphone or the alleged assault.

Complaint

Various RCMP officers at various times did not display name tags or refused to identify themselves to members of the public.

Finding

RCMP members substantially complied with the requirement to wear identification and to respond to appropriate requests for identification.

Complaint

Peaceful protesters were ordered to clear the road at gate six and then pepper sprayed before they had a chance to do so. Some were pepper

sprayed as they were leaving, others as they stood watching. Mark Brooks was arrested and pepper sprayed as he was asking for calm; decontamination services following the spray were insufficient and inadequate.

Finding

- Stewart did not give the protesters enough time to comply with his order to clear gate six.
- Stewart's use of pepper spray on that occasion was not a justifiable or appropriate level of force. It should not have been used.
- The conduct of RCMP planners in failing to make contingency arrangements to delay the departure of the motorcades until Stewart had the opportunity to clear the road in a reasonable manner was not appropriate to the circumstances. They must bear major responsibility for this incident.
- The conduct of RCMP members, which allowed the breakdown in communication between Stewart and the zone commander at gate six, was a serious error and not appropriate to the circumstances.
- The manner in which the pepper spray was deployed by Stewart, Mercer and McLaren likely did not conform with recommended procedures but did not involve inappropriate conduct.
- Stewart did not intentionally pepper spray Rob Douglas, the CBC cameraman, and he extended two apologies for having done so.
- The conduct of Stewart in arresting Brooks at gate six was not lawful and not appropriate to the circumstances.
- The precipitous arrest of Brooks, made in an atmosphere of crisis, was directly attributable to the chaos that resulted from inadequate police planning to ensure the orderly and safe exit of the world leaders.
- The conduct of Cst. Alan Homeniuk (the van driver) and other members of the RCMP that resulted in David Wolinetz, Rex Bailey and Brooks receiving inadequate decontamination treatment after the gate six incident was not appropriate to the circumstances.
- Deficiencies in RCMP planning for the gate six incident included:
 - the absence of a tactical plan to ensure exits from campus remained secure and open;
 - confusion and chaos in the APEC Command Centre when the exit routes were blocked, resulting in protocol being abandoned;
 - relieving Supt. Thompsett of his command responsibility to clear gate six and assigning it to the Command Centre,



- amidst panic and uncertainty;
- dispatching Stewart from gate 3 to gate six and giving him six minutes to get there and clear it.
- The unnecessary pepper spraying of protesters at gate six was the direct result of the inadequacy of police planning and the lack of a contingency plan.

Complaint

The driver of the wagon taking prisoners to the Richmond detachment intentionally made the trip uncomfortable and long; prisoners at the Richmond cells were denied access to lawyers and to washrooms; the prisoners were placed in overcrowded cells; the prisoners were denied blankets, given inadequate food, and threatened with pepper spray; prisoners were held in custody for an excessive length of time; female prisoners were unnecessarily strip-searched.

Finding

- S/Sgt. Frank Shedden (the bus driver) did not intentionally make the trip long or uncomfortable.
- The bathroom needs of the prisoners were not unduly delayed.
- RCMP members did their best in allocating cell space in a difficult situation.
- RCMP members made every reasonable effort to comply with the requirement to provide telephone calls to counsel as soon as possible. The delay with respect to Muttray's case was inadvertent.
- It was not established that any RCMP mem-

CIGARS

Quality cigars for professionals



For a complete line of cigars or humidors call...

CONSTABLE CIGAR COMPANY

Toll Free 1-877-2 BY A CGR
(1-877-229-2247)

www.policepride.com

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

Free Recreational Boating Regulatory Training
by the Canadian Coast Guard



One Day Sessions scheduled for late May / early June in:
Red Deer ✪ Prince Albert ✪ Regina ✪ Winnipeg
Thunderbay ✪ Sudbury ✪ London ✪ Kingston

Receive overview in all recreational boating regulations (SVR, BRR, COPCR, PCSPR) and more.

For more information or to register call
1-877-281-8824
or e-mail us at xcaobs@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

CD ROM of Course Manual, Enforcement Field Guide and Regulatory Field Guide plus other materials / tools provided.



Canada

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

- ber threatened any prisoner with pepper spray.
- Those on duty at the supper hour did their best to meet the nutritional needs of the prisoners, although vegetarians were not provided with a satisfying meal.
- Individual needs were not taken into account when blankets were requested by prisoners.
- Generally, the conduct of the RCMP members in dealing with the large number of prisoners in the Richmond cell block, was not inappropriate.
- The allegation that women were forced to disrobe in front of men is a false one. Strip-searches of women were conducted but not as a punitive measure.
- The strip-searches of all female prisoners were not justified, were far too intrusive in the circumstances and were neither reasonable nor necessary. They were inconsistent with the charter and inappropriate to the circumstances.
- Major responsibility for the events at Richmond cells rests with the planners who failed to advise the detachment of the role it would play. Had the detachment been so notified, it is unlikely that the strip-searching and the differential treatment of male and female prisoners would have occurred.
- The timing of the release of the prisoners was neither inconsistent with the charter nor inappropriate to the circumstances.
- The release of two female prisoners in paper suits late at night was troublesome.

Complaint

Removal of protestors at the Museum of Anthropology.

Finding

- The conduct of the RCMP (on the directions of the federal government), in removing protesters tenting on the grounds of the Museum of Anthropology, was an unjustifiable infringement of the rights of the protesters under s. 2(b) of the charter. However, this conduct was the result of an honest mistake by the RCMP and therefore was appropriate to the circumstances.
- RCMP personnel, principally Supt. May, should not have abandoned its independence by acceding to a federal government request to remove the tents, which action could have jeopardized security operations.

The Recommendations

In Chapter 31 of his report, Hughes has set out a number of recommendations arising from his findings. The main ones relating to policing of public order events are summarized as follows:

- At future public order events, a generous opportunity should be afforded for peaceful protesters to see and be seen.
- The RCMP should adopt an integrated or similar command structure of planning and operations for public order events.
- When one position reports to another, the same officer should not fill both positions.
- For policing public order events, the RCMP should formulate a current policy addressing the methodology and a comprehensive training program for senior personnel.
- Quick Response teams should be assembled in advance to allow for group instruction and training in the field.

- Proper briefing of police personnel assigned to public order duties should be a priority.
- Legal advice should be made available to police planners of such events.
- An officer should be designated to compile and file records of such events including all operational plans.
- The RCMP should continue and enhance its open door policy of meeting and working with protest groups, well in advance of events.
- Before taking action that could result in physical confrontation, police should make reasonable efforts to warn protesters of what they are going to do and provide them with enough time to comply with the warning.
- RCMP policy with respect to body searches of those in custody should record the need to take into account all relevant factors, including the circumstances of the arrest.
- When releasing prisoners, police should take into account the circumstances of those who are particularly vulnerable.
- The RCMP must instil in its officers, by whatever educational or other means available, that they are to brook no intrusion or interference from government officials with respect to the provision of security services.
- RCMP detachment policies on specific issues should be as consistent as possible from one detachment to another, with coordination at the national level.
- Detachment facilities should contain a private area for searches of prisoners and the renovations at the Richmond detachment in this regard should be completed without further delay.

NEWS CLIPS

Ottawa, ON – Youth crime continued to decline last year. Statistics Canada says there was a substantial decrease in property offences, but drug offences rose. It says youth courts heard about 100-thousand cases, down 10 per cent from 1996-97. The survey covered youths aged 12 to 17.

Property crime accounted for 40 per cent of all cases before youth courts, violent crime for 22 per cent. Drug offences were up 30 per cent from 1996-97.

Toronto, ON – The Special Investigations Unit has wrapped up its probe of an accident that killed Toronto Constable Laura Ellis. SIU Director Peter Tinsley ruled the officer driving the marked cruiser she was a passenger in did nothing that contributed to her death.

On February 18th, the police car collided with another vehicle and struck a hydro pole in the city's east end. Constable Ellis died at the scene and the driver of the cruiser, Constable Ron Tait, was taken to hospital and treated for serious injuries.

Waterloo, ON – Waterloo Regional Police are promising a full review of the distribution of false information to the media. During testimony at an extortion trial in March, it was revealed a bogus report was planted in a Crime Stoppers item printed by the Kitchener-Waterloo Record in February, 1998. Detective Constable John Hargest says the false information was used to help establish the credibility of a

police agent in an undercover investigation.

Fred Hicks of the Ontario Association of Crime Stoppers says when they get information from police, they assume it is true. Hamilton Police Chief Ken Robertson says he wouldn't rule out using Crime Stoppers to plant false information in the future. and that it is a little naive for people to expect that police won't use every legal tactic they can to bring dangerous criminals to justice.

Toronto, ON – Toronto Police Chief Julian Fantino has been handed a cheque for almost four million dollars to boost front-line policing and combat youth crime. The money from the province was presented by Solicitor General David Turnbull at police headquarters in March.

Most of the cash will be used to hire 251 new police officers while the rest will go towards Fantino's new youth-crime strategy. That includes over 30-thousand dollars for digital video equipment which will be used to collect evidence. About 15-thousand dollars will be used to produce a video to educate parents and teachers about how to look for signs of potential gang activity.

Manitoba, – Bylaw enforcement officers in rural Manitoba are being issued Tasers, which send less than three watts of electricity through a person to immobilize them without hurting them. The Taser is the first of its kind to be used in Manitoba and costs about one-thousand dollars.

Four Tasers have been purchased for the six bylaw officers employed by Prud'Homme.

London, ON – London city's police chief disgraced himself, his family and his community when he lied about his expense reports, a judge said in March. Al Gramolini resigned hours after appearing in court. Gramolini also cost taxpayers \$328,000 while he has been off work the past 16 months.

Judge Peter Bishop handed Gramolini a conditional discharge - no jail time - but six months probation after accepting terms of a joint submission from Gramolini's lawyer and the Crown. Gramolini also has made \$800 restitution to the London police services board. During his 16 months off the job, Gramolini was paid \$170,552 in salary.

Vancouver, BC - RCMP Cst. Wael Audi, 29, was killed in April after his patrol car was struck broadside by a charter bus on Hwy 99 about 10 km north of Squamish. Witnesses say Audi, who was southbound on a single lane of the highway, put on his emergency lights, slowed down and began a U-turn into the two northbound lanes. The car directly behind Audi stopped but the charter bus behind it veered left around the vehicle and struck the police car broadside on the driver's door.

Audi was rushed to hospital, where he was pronounced dead.

“Camp K” develops new angle to police training

by L. Faith Ratchford

Historically, policing has been exempt from higher education and administrators have been slow to acknowledge that highly educated officers are their force’s greatest asset.

An Ontario college is working to change that. The police foundations program at Sir Sandford Fleming College has developed a unique approach to educating and moulding future police officers in annual off-campus, outdoor, recreational retreats.

Now entering its third year at Camp Kawartha and Camp Kinark, both fondly referred to by students as ‘Camp K,’ the program attempts to evoke passion, stimulate intellects and develop critical thinking, helping students make informed decisions about their chosen profession.

Teachers emphasize the need for enhanced educational methods and have abandoned the piece-meal approach.

With the nature of policing changing dramatically, they feel compelled to do more than just teach potential police officers about technology. Students are also taught about social conditions, region-specific political climates, critical thinking and rational analysis, which provides the building blocks of intellect.

The program tries to help transform the attitude and behaviour of students with a subtle framework of instruction on forming team-building skills, leadership capabilities, cross-cultural understanding and values such as honesty, integrity, trust, compassion, sensitivity and ethical behaviour. Educational workshops focusing on youth, victim services, ethics and world-views are also integrated into the program.

The personal encounter of trust, energy and emotion conveyed through a native closing circle intimately links everyone with deeply embedded values. Classroom teaching also includes physical fitness testing, consultation on fitness clothing, mastery of basic terms and the on-site attendance of a mobile hearing unit since most students are unaware of police service hearing requirements. This is all enmeshed with the as-



sistance of Camp K staff providing outdoor challenges based on pre-planned themes.

Nonetheless, there are glitches. Inevitably someone sleeps in or disregards the car-pool pick-up point, becomes ‘directionally challenged’ or neglects to bring the mandatory sleeping bag, pillow and toiletries. Cabin assignments create unique predicaments that assist in the experience and every year many students from suburbia have no concept of the term “recreational outdoor retreat.” Constant verbal and written reminders fall upon deaf ears. Winter dress, let alone layering, are not part of their vocabulary. Summer retreat students quickly learn that 100 per cent cotton and cross-country running are not jogger-friendly. After a few of these ‘lessons’ the students are all ears during the ‘be-kind-to yourself’ fitness gear session.

The two and a half days are filled with laughter, raw emotion, new found friendships and mental and physical challenges and all too soon come to an unanticipated finale.

Students are not only debriefed during the retreat but also at the college. The first two years were particularly worrisome when students repeatedly said the only highlights were the food, cabin talk and camp fires. Further discussion revealed the experience transcended classroom borders — friendships evolved, fears were challenged, values scrutinized and in some cases dark secrets unleashed fears that had long been buried.

What was startling was the students’ change in behaviour. They understood the aim of the retreat and how it was incorporated into progressive education. The retreat provided unique opportunities for reflection and self-assessment. There was understanding around exposing

vulnerabilities, participating in predetermined themes, building trust and creating an environmental climate where all could articulate on various positions on many issues.

First semester police foundations students are usually keenly aware of Camp K. They’ve heard the food is great, the camp-fires produce well roasted marshmallows and there are saunas, paddle boats and a variety of sports equipment. They speak in hushed tones about the sensitivity workshop and closing circle with its “magical, majestic” eagle feather. The closing circle is now so prominent within the graduated class that they request the encounter once more.

The program bestows the students with not only a continual culture of learning approached from new angles but also attempts to change the old police ways of doing business, which have been so steadfastly endorsed. Students proceed through and engage in the academic experience with ample awareness of how the collegiate encounter has contributed to their development as students, people and police officers.

The viability of the police occupation depends on attracting talented, educated people and developing those talents. There’s always the persistent questions concerning the education-versus-training dichotomy. Nonetheless, the intellectual element of broad-based liberal arts and vocational teaching can only help students develop into better police officers.

L. Faith Ratchford is a professor within the Centre of Law and Justice at Sir Sandford Fleming and coordinates the police foundations program. She was previously an OPP constable and worked with the Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services.

Calling all Algonquin College grads

We are compiling an exhaustive list of officers who are former graduates of the Algonquin College police foundations program.

This will form the basis of a commemorative wall that will help promote the achievements of former students, the police foundations program and Algonquin College as a whole. It is a cooperative effort between the staff of the college and the Algonquin College Alumni Association.

We are asking that any sworn police officers who are former Algonquin graduates or anyone who knows of former graduates to please forward the following information to Cst. Craig Roberts at robertsc@ottawapolice.ca:

- Name (at time of attendance)
- Date of attendance/graduation (ie:1994-95)
- Current police service (or retired)

Recognition of police health and wellness contributors

by Peter Shipley

Enormous strides have been made since police fitness professionals decided to work together and formed the Police Fitness Personnel of Ontario (PFPO) in 1985.

Many police service boards are concerned about spiralling costs. The largest expense is wages, so investing in the wellness area should be a priority. There are a few very committed, progressive police organizations that not only actively promote wellness but also invest in performance. Each also has individuals who go out of their way to improve themselves or others, which ultimately improves the quality of service delivered to the public.

A recent study completed by the Ontario Provincial Police indicates that healthy, physically fit individuals use approximately 2.5 sick days a year compared with an average 6.5 to 9.5 days.

As the leading police health and fitness authority, the PFPO asked chiefs for their help in recognizing individuals who helped improve of-

ficers' health, wellness or fitness. We proudly acknowledge 71 award recipients — one agency has yet to formally recognize their recipient.

Individuals were nominated in one or more of the following categories:

- Individual accomplishment
- Service to the Police Fitness Personnel of Ontario
- Contribution to police wellness
- Program innovation
- Research and development

The following individuals and agencies should be commended for recognizing employees who really do make a difference:

- Franco Bassoriello, OPP**
Sgt. Judy Kowalczyk, St. Thomas PS
Cst. Anders Nielsen, St. Thomas PS
Cst. Katherine Williams, Thunder Bay PS
Insp. Richard McCabe, York Regional PS
Sgt. Sharon Komar, Thunder Bay PS
Sgt. Alan McKenzie, Thunder Bay PS
Cst. Lynne Buehler, Peterborough Lakefield PS
Sgt. Joanne Pendrak, Sudbury Regional PS
S/Sgt. Don Arscott, Durham Regional PS
Cst. Mark McLeod, North Bay PS
Sgt. Jim Birtch, Carleton Place PS
Cst. Rudy Jambrosic, Brantford PS
S/Cst. Sandra Sexton, OPP

- Sgt. Pat Frost, Ottawa-Carleton PS**
Sue McLaren, Ottawa-Carleton PS
P/C Suzanne Kettle, OPP
Sgt. Kathy Carter, OPP
P/C Linda Dean, OPP
P/C Karen Medeiros, OPP
S/Sgt. Brain Cross, OPP
S/C Gerry Culhane, OPP
P/C Stacey Niceliu, OPP
S/C Gino Bonneville, OPP
Sgt. Barry Freeburn, OPP
P/C Rick Croney, OPP
P/C Tony Wannamaker, OPP
P/C Gary Marino, OPP
P/C Melody Tourigny, OPP
P/C Rob Brennan, OPP
P/C Vicki Dawson, OPP
P/C Peter Jervis, OPP
P/C Daryl McColl, OPP
Ms. Marnie Pailey, OPP
P/C Darcy Kay, OPP
P/C Judy Alton, OPP
P/C Doug Graham, OPP
P/C Jason Twaddle, OPP
S/C Curt Haney, OPP
P/C Larry Ming, OPP
P/C Jamie Stirling, OPP
S/C Dave Bolander, OPP
S/C Mark Van Buskirk, OPP
P/C Christine Murphy, OPP
P/C Straun Frederiksen, OPP
P/C Gavin Grant, OPP

- P/C Dan Esposito, OPP**
P/C Rob Wilkie, OPP
P/C Laura Houliston, OPP
Sgt. Tim Foster, OPP
Sgt. Doug Marshall, OPP
S/C Wayne Laroque, OPP
P/C Corey Faddis, OPP
P/C Al Kuzenko, OPP
P/C Terry Armstrong, OPP
Sgt. Jeff Simpkins, OPP
S/C Robin Andrews, OPP
S/C Eric Luoto, OPP
P/C Troy Carlson, OPP
S.C. Jim Dawson, OPP
Sgt. Sandy Thomas, OPP
Sgt. David Johnston, OPP
Sgt. Chris Newton, OPP
Sgt. Ron Sullivan, OPP
Sgt. Dave Douglass, OPP
Sgt. Leslie Craig, OPP
Sgt. Dave McNeely, OPP
Sgt. Pamela Bran-Lahaise, OPP
Insp. Bob Bruce, OPP
Sgt. Bob Gardner, OPP
Peter Shipley, OPP

Articles for this column are supplied by members of the Police Fitness Personnel of Ontario (PFPO). Contact President Peter Shipley at (705) 329-7546 or e-mail peter.shipley@jus.gov.on.ca for more information.

2003 Ford Crown Victoria Interceptor The Industry's Choice Keeps Getting Better

2003 Interceptor Improvements Include:

- **New Front & rear suspension for improved handling and serviceability**
- **New Frame rails for added crash protection**
- **New Steering system for improved road feel, high speed maneuvering and a one foot tighter turning circle**
- **New 4-wheel power disc brakes... ABS is now standard**
- **New Extended Service Plan (ESP) on Police Vehicles – See your dealer for details**

Check out the new 2003 Police Interceptor for yourself at:
 The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police
 Conference, August. 25 – 28, 2002 - Quebec City
 Also, be sure to check out our special 4 wheeled "guest"
 at the conference!

Contact us for more information about the Ford Police Interceptor and the Explorer, Expedition and Excursion Special Service Vehicles.
 Explorer, Expedition and Excursion are not designed to be used as pursuit vehicles.

Ford FLEET HEADQUARTERS

BOX 1580, STATION 'B', MISSISSAUGA, ONTARIO L4Y 4G3
 TOLL FREE 1-800-668-5515 FAX: (905) 564-2053

Great Features You've Come to Expect Include:

- **Engineered specifically for Police Duty**
- **5-Star front crash test protection for driver and front passenger**
- **Rear wheel drive with full frame platform**
- **4.6L SOHC V8 engine with electronic 4-speed automatic overdrive transmission**
- **Personal Safety System (2nd-generation depowered air bags, power-adjustable pedals & more)**
- **Front bucket seats (driver-side with power lumbar & weapons cut-out)**
- **Heavy-duty electrical system**
- **Available Police Equipment Packages**



For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

THE LAST NOOSE

Quebec

by Blair McQuillan

Jean-Claude Perrault had some good news for his mother when he sat down for dinner on the evening of January 23, 1958. Perrault, who had become the bread winner of the family after his father's death, had just been hired as a courier to deliver contracts to oil refineries and uranium mines in Canada for the United States government.

The job was to pay \$600 a month plus bonuses and expenses and he was to meet with his new boss, Mr. Dennis, that evening in Ville Jacques-Cartier, on the south shore of Montreal.

His mother, Laurette, was apprehensive at first, wondering why a company would hire someone who could write less English than the little he spoke. However, she wanted to support him and was pleased that money was again coming into the house.

She made him promise to phone every night he was away for the first week and then write weekly after that.

Perrault kissed his mom, climbed into his 1957, turquoise-and-white Pontiac and drove off.

Laurette reported her son missing after not hearing from him for two days. The sergeant she contacted knew that most of the thousands of people reported missing turn up safe and wasn't overly concerned, telling her that police didn't have the power to force grown men to write home.

Two weeks went by and Laurette still hadn't heard from her son so she decided to take matters into her own hands. If the police wouldn't help her then she would search for him herself.

She began by contacting *La Presse*, the publication where Perrault had seen the ad, thinking that if she could find the individual who had placed it, she may be able to find Dennis. However, the classified department refused to release the name.

After he'd been missing for almost a month his girlfriend, Claire Roy, saw a '57 Pontiac and recognized the licence plate number. When the car pulled alongside her at an intersection, she jumped out, opened the passenger side door and hopped in.

She was startled to see that the driver was a short, muscular, middle-aged man with a pale face and a moustache which was turning gray. At the mention of Perrault's name, he sped away.

Roy quickly returned to her car and told the driver to follow the car. The chase ended when the man stopped in a parking lot on Rue St-Sulpice and Roy found a beat patrolman, who waited with her until the man returned.

The man's licence identified him as Hector Dieudonne Poirier and he also presented a registration for the car, which seemed to satisfy the officer. Roy requested that they all go to the police station to learn more about Poirier, who initially agreed then suddenly changed his mind and fled. He was quickly caught and taken to the station.

During questioning Poirier produced a bill of sale for the Pontiac dated January 27, 1958 and claimed he didn't know of Perrault's cur-



Henri Hector

rent location, but was fairly certain he worked as a courier for Dennis.

Poirier lived at 1207 Rue St.-Thomas in Ville Jacques-Cartier, near where Perrault had met Dennis. With the new information, Laurette and Roy decided to confront Poirier.

When they were unable to find him at his home or around the city, Laurette approached a neighbour, telling him Poirier owed her money for a car she had sold him. She asked him to call her if it appeared Poirier was leaving town.

The neighbour called the next morning and Laurette arrived in time to see him and a woman loading the Pontiac. She and nephew Normand followed them as they drove off. When Poirier realized he was being followed he tried to lose them but finally stopped and asked why they were following him.

Laurette learned as much as she could about Dennis, who Poirier told her was a tall man with black hair who weighed roughly 200 pounds. Although he denied knowing where to find him, he promised to call if he saw him.

They didn't hear anything else until Laurette's son-in-law Marcel learned from a car wash attendant that Poirier and Dennis were the same person. Since there was no Dennis, there was obviously also no job and only unanswered questions about what had become of Perrault.

The answer began to unfold on a sunny Sunday in March when a man discovered a body in a melting snowbank. Police quickly learned that Hector Poirier was actually Henri Hector Legault, who had a long history of criminal activity and was ready to confess when police arrested him on April 1, 1958.

Hector typed a ten page confession, explaining that he came up with a scam to make \$1000 with the ad by choosing the most illiterate individuals who responded and telling them they must pay \$200, which would be refunded, to get the address of their employer.

Hector planned to con and rob five men so he could purchase a used car, with Perrault the first. He took two Nembutal and two Benz-drine capsules to give him courage. Hector intended to knock Perrault unconscious and then wait for the next victim but the blow killed him.

Faced with indecision Hector put the body in the trunk of the car and aimlessly drove around for close to 24 hours before deciding to cut Perrault into pieces. He bought an axe and two burlap bags in Hull, stopped on a isolated road and stripped the body. Just after he had cut off the head and hands a light went on in a house nearby. In a moment of panic he dumped the body into a snowbank, taking the detached parts with him and later burning them.

The rest, as they say, is history. Legault was found guilty as charged and hung by the neck until dead on February 27, 1959.

Mounties suffer another tragic loss

Police officers from all over North America attended a funeral in Banff, AB to mourn the loss of another fallen officer.

Cst. Christine Diotte, was struck and killed while investigating a traffic accident in March.

Diotte, 35, and her partner Cst. David Davis, 24, were at the scene of a pickup rollover on the Trans-Canada Highway about 10 kilometres west of Banff when the accident happened.

The two were outside their cruiser investigating the accident when a sport utility vehicle travelling along the same stretch of highway skidded off the road and hit the two officers and their car.

Both Davis and Diotte were taken to a hospital in Banff where Diotte was pronounced dead. Davis was transferred to a



Cst. Christine Diotte

Calgary hospital and was expected to recover.

Diotte, originally from Thunder Bay, ON, had been with the RCMP since 1996. She was originally stationed in Hinton, AB., and was transferred to Banff last June.

Diotte graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1988 with a degree in geography, her sister Leslie Lukawy said.

"She worked in Toronto for a year and then joined the RCMP because she was looking for a challenge," Lukawy was quoted as saying.

Diotte's husband Mario is also an RCMP officer stationed in Banff and working with Parks Canada. Davis joined the RCMP last year and had been in Banff since December.

Diotte is the sixth Canadian police officer to die on duty in the last six months and the third to die in a traffic-related accident.

CRPC testing facial recognition technology

by John Arnold



In the wake of 9/11, the importance of biometrics in the police technology business has increased dramatically, according to Ottawa police chief Vince Bevan.

Bevan, chairman of the Canadian Police Research Centre (CPRC), told about 90 people attending a showcase on facial recognition at the National Research Council in Ottawa that the centre is studying how police can use facial recognition technology (FRT).

Working with an Ottawa company, VisionSphere Technologies (VST), the CPRC is planning to launch a PS3 pilot project. Promising technology will be rolled-out to the police community, providing them the opportunity, in a non-operational test bed environment, to evaluate it. The attendees were invited to become members of the pilot project, called 'BlueBear.'

FRT breaks the human face into a digital template that is stored in a computer database; its rapid search capabilities can produce a match with varying degrees of accuracy.

VST was selected because it has developed an advanced, fully-integrated FRT system. Its inexpensive camera is software controlled, dramatically improving the accuracy, reliability and scalability of the technology in operational conditions. The company's unique software auto-

matically converts existing mug shot pictures to a facial recognition bio-metric, enabling investigators to carry out FRT searches using a mug shot or police artist composite sketch.

The pilot will also evaluate images extracted from news and surveillance video, passports and photographs to determine the degree of accuracy. The major goal of the project is to demonstrate the many benefits of this technology and test whether it is a worthwhile police investigative tool.

Phase I - FRT stand alone evaluation (four months)

VST will provide a minimum of ten (10) FRT systems, at no cost, for the duration of the project. All the necessary hardware and software will be included for network-based suspect identification. The FRT system is portable and no special lighting is required. Enrolments to the database normally take place within one minute, searches within seconds.

VST will provide training and technical support and software to convert existing digital mug shot databases to FR. Participants will be asked to provide a written evaluation.

Phase II - Sharing information using FRT over a secure network (three months)

Police services will be provided access to a secure network linking them to the other pilot members databases.

The success of the project will depend upon



Sal Kahn, CEO of Visionsphere Technologies with the VST 'Face Cam'.

all services adhering to a strict set of protocols. Each will co-operate, report and seek assistance for the duration of the project, though each services' database will remain under their ownership.

The project will use a secure network to communicate and share information timely and cost-effectively. Police services linked to BlueBear will be able to quickly search mug shot records of all participating agencies, verifying identities and locating duplicates or multiple suspects.

As a result of the showcase a number of police organizations have indicated their willingness to participate in this project. CPRC will be contacting them shortly to confirm.



4th Annual Ontario Women in Law Enforcement Awards Banquet

Friday, May 10, 2002
Capitol Banquet Centre

6435 Dixie Road Mississauga, Ontario

A celebration of success honouring members of law enforcement agencies in the areas of: Community Service, Mentoring, Excellence-in-Performance, Leadership, Valour and the Law Enforcement Professional of the Year

Special recognition awards to commemorate women who have achieved 25 years in law enforcement.

Host: **Jacque Perrin, CBC Marketplace**
Guest Speaker: **Cecilia Carter-Smith**
Entertainment by the **Hamilton Police Women's Choir and the Ken Taylor Trio.**

Cocktails: 6:00 p.m.
Dinner: 7:00 p.m.

Tickets must be purchased in advance and are now on sale.
OWLE Members: \$40.00
Non-Members: \$55.00

Contacts:

Det. Lisa Hodgins, Toronto Police, 416-808-5037
Sgt. Amy Ramsay, OPP Orillia, 705-329-6654
Sgt. Koreen Kimakowich, Ottawa Police, 613-236-1222 ext. 2494
Sgt. Rose Kucharuk, Chatham-Kent Police, 519-351-6023
Sgt. Myra James, Hamilton Police, 905-692-4811
Det. Const. Tanya Kyryliuk, OPP Peterborough, 705-875-9784

Dress: Uniform/Business Attire

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

Manage All Your Patrols & Inspections...

Win 95/98/NT & Y2K compatible software



...the **Easy Patrol Way!**

- Guard Tours • Alarm Responses • Janitorial Services
- Fire Extinguishers • Safety & Maintenance Checks

Do you need Security Solutions for...
Key Management, Computer Security, Data Protection?
Call us, we have the Answers

deister electronic

1099 Kingston Rd., Suite 212, Pickering Ont. L1V 1B5
Tel: (905) 837-5666, Fax: (905) 837-0777

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

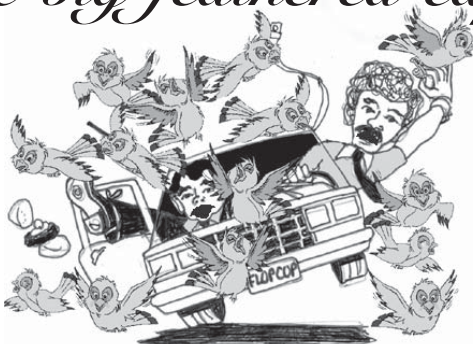
The big feathered caper

by Morley Lymburner

There is no explaining where the human mind goes when it takes a vacation. What makes it worse is when you have a partner who sort of sits there and doesn't mention an idea you have is about the stupidest idea since Hannibal decided elephants could mountain climb.

This story takes you back around ten years but I am admitting nothing. My partner, whom I will call "Al" so as to protect the not-so innocent, and I drove to work everyday in a shiny new unmarked police car. We took the same route into downtown everyday at around 5:30 a.m. and always noted a kindly baker who came out on the sidewalk in front of his shop and threw out a large tray full of bread crumbs for the pigeons in the area. His cast was indeed wide as most of the debris hit the sidewalk and across much of the four lane street in front of his store. There is no doubt the baker had been doing this for some time because there was always an enormous flock of these grey and purple coloured birds on the hydro lines and sidewalks awaiting the morning handouts.

Initially both of us, being rather sociable people, would stop and chat as we looked with curiosity at the large mass of pecking, bobbing heads as they fluttered their way in front of us in pursuit of a good meal. We were enchanted



by their tiny red eyes and twitching almost mechanical movements. The baker would give us a friendly wave and we would wave back and smile as he re-entered his store without a further thought regarding his plumed and rather plump freeloaders. We would then wind our way stealthily through the mass of birds.

Being rather prompt individuals we always seemed to arrive around the same time as the baker and the horde of birds. If we timed it just right we would be just ahead of the baker. If we were even a fraction late we had to endure a slow-down or complete stop while the birds did their civic duty of cleaning the debris from the sidewalk and the road way. This routine contin-

ued for about four weeks before we began to tire of the challenge of playing the clock game with the baker and decided to alter our route so as to go around the inevitable road block.

On this one morning, shortly after the decision to alter our route, Al and I were engaged in a rather animated conversation with more than a little mirth attached when Al realized we had missed our detour route. The car had gone to auto-pilot during our conversation. Both of us realized we were heading down the pigeon trail and both realized we were going to be yet again the spectators to the baker's foul smorgasbord.

As we approached the feathery horde on the street my partner looked at me with a smile and advised that we might as well speed up and scare them away because today we had to get to work on time. I placidly sat in my seat as he accelerated and we awaited the predictable panorama of fluttering wings moving gracefully into the air in waves. This blissful vision turned quickly to sudden horror with the realization that nothing was moving. Our speed was now too fast to do anything but cannonball straight ahead. Our expletives were punctuated by the predictable multiple dull thud sounds followed by a virtual snowstorm of grey, white and purple feathers. Bird torso's piroted off the windshield and tumbled right and left off the bumper and hood as visions of Alfred Hitchcock's "The Birds" flashed through our minds. The flurry of feathers cleared and the gas peddle hit the floor as the only thought in mind was making the next right turn and hoping it could be made on two wheels.

As our pounding hearts finally returned to our chests and the car pulled into the garage we scurried to the front of the car to survey the damage. We quickly deduced our escape was complete due to a lack of motorists and a flurry of feathers obscuring our rear licence plate. There where feathers stuck to every nook and cranny but not a single dent. After meticulously removing each feather and one baleful body from the grill we began a very fast car wash.

Our drive home that afternoon was certainly quiet as we repentantly thought about the early morning adventure. Well there was no damage to the car. No one has to report hitting a flock of birds. Satisfied with our analysis we continued winding our way home.

It was mid afternoon and curiously my thoughts began to turn toward supper. I looked at my partner, now the passenger of course, and suggested that perhaps chicken might be on the menu today. We began to chuckle. And then began to laugh as we crawled along in the stop and go rush-hour traffic. Just as quickly we both stopped laughing as if on cue. "What's that smell?" I asked. We looked at each other with round saucer eyes as we realized why the suggestion of chicken dinner lept to mind. The distinct odour of cooking foul was filling the interior of the car. "It couldn't be... could it?" Yes indeed it was. One hapless bird got stuck under the catalytic converter.

We never forgot our new route to work after that.

Blue Line Magazine
BLUELINKS

BLUELINKS

**Reader Service Information
from Blue Line Magazine**

December 2001 Advertisers

- December 2001 Advertisers
- Accident Support Services Ltd.
- Beretta
- Blue Line Reading Library
- BMW Motorcycles
- Canada Law Books
- CID Base
- Dalhousie University
- DavTech Analytical Services
- Denton Technologies
- Emergency Vehicle Restoration

WWW.BLUELINE.ca

*Blue Line Magazine is ready to take you
to a whole new level of reader service.*

**Each month the advertisers in this book
will be placed on the BlueLinks section
of Blue Line Magazine's web page.**

**From this single source site you can go
directly to the advertiser's own web pages
to get all the facts and contacts you need.**

BLUE LINE SHOWCASE



Tetragon-Tasse Distributors

Joyce McLorn doesn't hesitate when people ask why they should buy from *Tetragon-Tasse Distributors*, a family owned business which has handled law enforcement equipment for 17 years.

"We deal with you honestly; with integrity and we give you the courtesy that I expect to receive — we're trying to give old fashioned courtesy. As the Bible says, 'Do unto others as you would have done unto thyself;' I treat others as I want to be treated."

McLorn says *Tetragon-Tasse* has grown mostly through word of mouth and customer service, always the cornerstone of the operation.

"When we say we'll deliver, we deliver. If we have a problem, we try our very best to get back to the customer and apprise them of it. We treat everyone with courtesy and respect, regardless of their position."

With the hiring of Lori Allard last August, the staff now collectively has 68 years of experience selling law enforcement and security equipment.

Tetragon-Tasse is the only family-owned business in the police and security equipment field and the only one that McLorn knows of which is owned by a female. She has had the distinction of being the first female salesperson in all of Canada selling a complete line of law enforcement products, from clothing and badges to firearms and riot equipment.

Being a female in the business is no longer a challenge, she says — "I think it's become more acceptable and what's very nice is that people have got to know of me because of our position in the market" — but it was a problem

early on, especially since she doesn't have a police background.

"They weren't sure that I knew what they really wanted but if they told me their application, I would make inquiries and come back with the solution for them. I had to earn their trust."

McLorn got into the business by default, she says. Her husband worked for a law enforcement equipment supplier and "they were looking for someone for administrative work — the next thing I knew I was employed and working towards the position in the market which I now hold."

After her husband died, she left the company and worked as a consultant to an armoured vehicle manufacturer. I was contacted by a former customer, a police chief and "before I knew it I was back into selling the police line of products."

When the word went out that she could supply products, "they started to come to me."

The company now represents the full catalog of Simunition FX Products and related accessories, Walther Pistols, Blackinton Badges, Ray Allen K9 Equipment, ZM Weapons' LR 300 M/L (Military/Law) Light Rifle, Para Ordnance Pistols, Delta 3D Tactical Targets, Emergency Lights, Hatch Gloves, Alessi Holsters, Spyderco Knives, Maxa Beam Searchlight, Handcuffs, the full line of Uncle Mike's products and Real Activated Training Target Systems.

In early 1984, McLorn approached SNC for a distributorship for their Simunition products in Canada. They initially had

misgivings over whether a distributor could give their products full coverage, but decided that March to go with her.

Tetragon-Tasse has taken this product from a few thousand rounds sold in Ontario to police forces nationwide and are now offering instructor training seminars across Canada.

The company strives to provide complete service, McLorn says, working as a liaison between manufacturer and customer. "We strive to provide quality products which we are confident will perform to our customers satisfaction," she notes.

Tetragon-Tasse has grown over the years in what McLorn describes as a "controlled" fashion and she says their market base has also expanded.

"The market has changed quite a bit — there's a lot of new technology now where there wasn't before — and things are changing rapidly because of it, but the basics will always be required, like handguns.

"We are very proud that we have been chosen to supply the Montreal Police (SPCUM) with their new issue weapon, the Walther P99QA."

McLorn says the company wants to "continue giving our customers the service that we feel they deserve."

Tetragon-Tasse Distributors

2378 Dunwin Dr., Mississauga ON L5L 1J9

1-800-387-6542

www.tetragon.ca

Over 60,000 peace medals still unclaimed

It's easy to forget Canada's 54-year peacekeeping heritage in the aftermath of September 11th so it's appropriate to note the Canadian Peacekeeping Service Medal (CPSM), awarded under authority of the Governor General.

The purpose of the medal is to honour the nearly 125,000 Canadians who have contributed to promoting world peace and the 113 Canadians who have died in that attempt since 1948.

Ottawa reports that over 60,000 are still unclaimed. The main reason is that the Department of National Defence has no records of many of the qualified people, as they have moved and left no forwarding address, or passed-on. The medal can be awarded posthumously with appropriate documentation.

In 1988, the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to United Nations peacekeepers in recognition of their collective efforts in the cause of peace for more than fifty years. This inspired the creation of the CPSM to recognize all Canadians, including serving and former members of the Canadian Forces, members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and other police services, and Canadian civilians who contributed to peace on specific missions.

The Medal

The medal's obverse features the three Canadian peacekeeper figures that top the Peacekeeping Monument in Ottawa. One is an unarmed UN military observer, holding a pair of binoculars. A second soldier, a woman, shoulders a radio, while the third stands guard with a rifle. Above them flies a dove, the international symbol of peace.

This side of the medal also bears the inscriptions *Peacekeeping And Service De La Paix*, together with two maple leaves. The medal's reverse shows the cypher of Her Majesty the Queen on a maple leaf surrounded by two sprigs of laurel and the word "Canada".

The Ribbon

The medal's ribbon consists of four colours: green, red, white and UN blue. The green represents volunteerism, the red and white the colours of Canada's flag and the white and blue the colour of the UN flag, under whose auspices the majority of peacekeeping missions have taken place since 1947. The red and white carry additional meaning. White is associated with purity, and peacekeeping is one of mankind's highest ideals. Red is symbolic of the blood shed by Canada's 113 peacekeepers who have fallen in service to their country while on peacekeeping and observer missions.

Canada's record of peacekeeping is unsurpassed by any nation. This tradition "in the service of peace" continues today.

Eligibility

The CPSM will recognize service by Canadians deployed outside Canada for a minimum of 30 days (not necessarily consecutively) either on the strength of a unit of the Canadian Forces deployed on a peacekeeping or observer mission, or in direct support of any such mission. This in-



cludes RCMP and other police officers and civilians who served on peacekeeping missions.

As the CPSM is a peacekeeping medal, certain service will not qualify. This includes service in Korea from 27 June 1950 to 27 July 1953, in the Arabian Gulf from 2 August 1990 to 27 June 1991 and in Somalia from 16 November 1992 to 30 June 1993. Additionally, humanitarian missions do not qualify.

Holders of the Peace Bar to the Canadian Special Service Medal and individuals who have served on most UN and international peacekeeping missions are considered eligible for the CPSM. Those who do not hold any specific medals may also qualify, if

they can show that they have supported such missions in theatre for a minimum of 30 days. The CPSM will be issued without bars or numbers, and will also be issued for future missions. Therefore, other missions will be added to the list of qualifying service as Canada accepts them.

A request to add a mission to the eligibility list must be submitted through the chain of command to the chief of maritime, land and air staff for consideration by the Canadian Force honours and award committee.

A complete list of eligible missions and instructions on how to apply for the medal can be found by going to www.forces.ca/hr/dhh or phoning 1-877-741-8333.

BLUE LINE TECH NOTES

Training With Simunition FX Marking Cartridge

In recent years both police departments and the military have transitioned to the use of more realistic scenario based training. This type of training has proven to be cost effective for the department as well as extremely beneficial to the participants and is definitely more practical when compared to training days spent at the range, punching holes in paper targets.

Simunition is a Canadian company based in Quebec, who developed the FX Marking Cartridge, which is used by officers in their duty firearms for force on force scenario based training. Simunition also makes several different types of lethal ammunition, however this FX Marking Cartridge is the only one designated for use in force on force training.

Simunition produces Toxfree .38/357 cal FX and 9mm FX, which work in conjunction with the FX firearm conversion kits. FX kits have been developed for most currently issued handguns and also for 12 gauge shotguns, H&K MP5's, and the Colt AR15/M16 family. These kits are easily installed into the officer's issue firearm, replacing the barrel and/or slide to accommodate the FX Marking cartridge. This helps to preclude the chambering of live ammunition.

The FX kits convert the firearms into a blow



back type action enabling reliable cycling by the low powered FX ammunition. Projectiles travel in excess of 400 feet per second; therefore it is highly recommended that the participants wear full face, neck and groin protection.

Accuracy with the kits is approximately 6 inches at 25 feet. These FX plastic capsules do not contain paint! The capsules contain a colored commercial detergent that easily washes off and is also available in 5 different colors. Having several different colors has its advantages as each participant in the scenario can be

given a different color. Another use for the different colored projectiles is in the recording of shot placement in stress shoot scenarios. By putting the different colored rounds in the converted firearm you can record both the participants hits and shot placement. Another beneficial use of The FX Marking Cartridge is for validating training procedures and tactics.

FX Marking Cartridge scenario training can be used in almost any facility or building, due to the fact that its non-toxic, has low velocities and is easy to cleanup.

Simunition employs a traveling cadre of Canadian instructors who will certify your staff on the safe instructional use of the FX Marking Cartridge, kit installations and safe scenario development. Training certification is recommended by Simunition.

Should you require information on *Simunition* products or training please contact *Tetragon Distributors Inc.* 905-828-9803 phone or eMail sales@tetragon.ca.

Author: Ken Rodd is a Canadian Simunition Instructor and has been a Police Officer for 14 years. His last 10 years have been spent on Tactical & Rescue Units.

Blue Line's Classified advertisements are a free service to law enforcement agencies and related personnel support groups. Other persons or organizations may place their notices in this section at a price of \$50 per insertion up to 25 words. Pre-payment by Visa, MasterCard or Cheque only please. Send information and pre-payment to: 12A-4981 Hwy. 7 East, Ste. 254, Markham, ON. L3R 1N1 or Fax (800) 563-1792 or E-mail to bluelinesales@home.com

Coming Events

May 10, 2002

4th Annual Ontario Women in Law Enforcement Awards Banquet Mississauga, ON

Hosted by CBC's Jacquie Perrin. Guest speaker: Cecilia Carter-Smith, with entertainment by the Hamilton Police Womens Choir. Tickets must be purchased in advance. Contact: Lisa Hodgins at 416-808-5037.

May 18, 2002

Patch Trade Show Cleveland, OH

Contact: John Kasinecz at patchman99@hotmail.com

May 21 - 24, 2002

Vice Investigators Training Course Virginia Beach, VA

Topics include prostitution, gambling, narcotics and liquor violations. The conference is being held at the Virginia Beach Resort Hotel and Conference Centre; discount lodging is available. E-mail info@esvia.org or visit www.esvia.org.

May 28 - 29, 2002

Building Safer Schools and Communities Symposium Chatham, ON

Guest speakers include Leena Augimeri of Toronto's Earls Court Child and Family Centre, Kevin Cameron, who led the response team after the Taber school shooting and youth profiling expert Dan Korem. Contact Dave Wood at (866) 222-1800, fax (519) 351-9800 or e-mail info@getsetnow.org.

June 4 - 7, 2002

Reid Interview and Interrogation Course

Halton Regional Police

This will be a combined basic and advanced course and will be held at Halton police headquarters. Contact Kate Pulford at (905) 878-5511, x5105 or katherine.pulford@hrps.on.ca.

June 16 - 19, 2002

51st Annual OACP Conference Huntsville, ON

The OPP is hosting the annual conference this year at Deerhurst Resort. Contact: Insp. Irena Lawrenson at (705) 329-7590 or (705) 329-7539 (fax).

June 22, 2002

Second Annual Law Enforcement Motorcycle Ride to Prevent Child Abuse

In support of the Canadian Centre for Abuse Awareness/Martin Arnold Krue Memorial Fund, law enforcement motorcycle riders will ride from downtown Toronto to Sibbald Point Provincial Park for an entertainment extravaganza. Contact: Ken Doige at (416) 461-6110 or Beth McBlain at (416) 580-7434/e-mail Beth.mcblain@mcblain.com.

June 22 - 23, 2002

4th Annual Cst. Dave Nicholson Memorial Slo-Pitch Tournament Cambridge, ON

Open to all police, emergency services and corrections officers. Men & coed divisions. Proceeds to Citizens Concerned with Crime Against Children. Contact: D/Cst Brad Finucan at (519) 650-8500, x684.

June 24 - 25, 2002

The Art of Confession Oakville, ON

Halton Regional Police are hosting the Laboratory for Scientific Interrogation's two-day 'Art of Confession' course. Based on LSI-SCAN principles, the course uses subjects own words to get them to confess with dignity, preserving their integrity. Contact Kate Pulford at (905) 878-5511 x5105 or email katherine.pulford@hrps.on.ca.

July 12 - 14, 2002

20th Annual Denis Williams Charity Slo-Pitch Tournament

Hosted by the Hamilton Police Service, the tournament is open to all emergency and corrections service members, affiliated agencies and their spouses. Contact: Joanne Engelhardt at (905) 574-3379 or (905) 574-6044.

July 24 - 27, 2002

CALEA 2002 Conference Cleveland, OH

Contact CALEA at (800) 368-3757 or go to www.calea.org.

August 4 - 9, 2002

Annual Conference on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety Montreal, QC

The 16th annual conference will be held in the Palais des Congrès de Montréal convention centre. It will build on acquired knowledge to push ahead with greater scientific understanding of impaired driving and seek to spur efforts to reduce it. Contact: (514) 395-1808 or info@opus3.com.

Aug. 21 - 24, 2002

4th Annual Great Lakes Police Motorcycle Training Seminar Hosted by the York Regional Police

A dynamic seminar to improve and test police motorcycle riding skills, suitable for novice to expert. Three days of intensive practical exercises and a course specific to tactical survival for motor officers. Contact Vince Elgar at (416) 460-6671 or go to <http://www.glpmts.org>.

Aug. 25 - 28, 2002

97th Annual CACP Conference Quebec City, QC

Quebec City Police are hosting this year. Contact Michel Racine. Phone 1-866-686-CACP or e-mail mracine@cacp2002.com or info@cacp2002.com.

Aug. 26 - 30, 2002

Anthropological Short Course York Regional Police

An intensive, five-day course with lectures and hands-on training, geared to locating, identifying and recovering human remains. Instructors feature excavating shallow graves, interpreting blood splatter, sharp edge/gunshot trauma to bone and collecting entomological evidence. Call Greg Olson at (905) 830-0303, x7400.

Sept. 7, 2002

Patch Trade Show Calgary, Alberta

Contact: Colin Mills at (403) 938-6110 or colinm@telusplanet.net.

Sept. 14, 2002

Patch Trade Show Welland, ON

Contact: Ken McGregor at (905) 734-7035 or kendebmcgregor@sympatico.ca.



Photography, Digital Imaging and Video Specialists

Our commercial department stands ready to help with your imaging needs

visit us at www.henrys.com

Toll free# 1-800-461-7960
e-mail: commercial@henrys.com

Picture the possibilities

For further details go to **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca



CANADIAN FELLOWSHIP OF CHRISTIAN PEACE OFFICERS
INCORPORATED

INSPIRATION FOR CHRISTIAN PEACE OFFICERS

Service

If you would like to learn more or receive a copy of our magazine "PeaceMaker"
Phone/Fax 1-888-363-9455

PO BOX 520, STATION A, SCARBOROUGH, ON M1K 5C3

Criminals with body armour threaten police

We need a law

by Bob Hinchcliffe & Dan Mulligan

Ontario Provincial Police Constable Dan Brisson was shot on Sunday March 10, 2002 after stopping a motorist on Highway 401 near Morrisburg, Ontario. Fortunately, his soft body armour protected him and he was able to defend himself.

Brisson's assailant was associated with an outlaw motorcycle gang and a fugitive from justice. It is obvious the suspect intended to violently resist any attempt by police to capture him. He was armed and wearing soft body armour. The other occupant of the suspect's vehicle was also wearing armour.

The risk to police officers posed by criminals using or possessing soft body armour to evade arrest or commit crime is unacceptable.

On May 7, 1981 Bob Hinchcliffe wrote to Chief John Ackroyd of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force, requesting that he promote an amendment to the criminal code making it an offence to possess or use soft body armour while committing a serious crime.

There were no recorded incidents in Canada at the time of criminals using soft body armour and no police departments had issued protective vests to members. Neither was there any interest within the government to supply vests, regulate their use or monitor quality control standards. The only way an officer could obtain armour was to purchase it privately. The sale usually occurred at the back door of the police station from the trunk of someone's car.

The Toronto police constables who formed a body armour company went to New York to learn about it. The NYPD was the first major city to establish standards and issue protective vests to their members. They were paid for by donations to the Patrolman's Benevolent Association.

The first officer to receive a PBA vest was saved one week later when it protected him from the blast of a shotgun loaded with 00 buck. The Canadians also learned about the darker side of body armour.

On October 16, 1980 an NYPD patrol officer stopped a motorist for disobeying a red light, discovered the driver had produced false identification and arrested him. He discovered during a search that the suspect was carrying a loaded 357-magnum, cocaine — and was wearing body armour.

On December 20, 1980 an article appeared in the New York Daily Times that featured William Levine, a butcher in Brooklyn who supplemented his business by selling body armour from his shop. Levine reported that he had sold 4,000 vests, at \$170.00 each. The article is headlined, "Odd gifts - Better be safe than sorry" and contains a photo of Levine, in his butcher's coat, proudly displaying his vests.

Also, one of the US suppliers was advertising KTW solid steel bullets with Teflon coat-

ing. They proclaimed the special bullets were effective against cars, barricaded gunmen and big timers who wore imitations of their armour. KTW bullets were "straight out of a body armour maker's nightmare."

The realization that there were absolutely no controls in place in America prompted the request to the Toronto chief. John Ward replied on behalf of Chief Ackroyd on May 22, 1981. His letter included the following:

"The problem of body armour falling into the hands of criminals is one that needs more attention than it has been given in the past. However, there may be difficulty getting legislation enacted. Milk store owners, security guards, bank employees, business executives, airline pilots and prominent political figures all have a legitimate claim to the use of soft body armour. Hopefully your letter will generate sufficient interest that the appropriate legislation is passed. Thank you for your concern."

This response was unacceptable then and even more so today in the context of the attempted murder of Brisson. The clear and present danger posed by criminals and criminal organizations requires serious measures to prevent tragedy. The government must reduce this threat by enacting legislation to prohibit criminals from using or possessing soft body armour in this manner.

Sections 344(2) and 346(1.1)(a) of the Criminal Code provide greater penalties for using a firearm during a robbery or extortion. Section 351(2) makes it an offence to wear a disguise with intent to commit an indictable offence. These laws do not prevent responsible people from owning guns or skiers from wearing ski masks.

We need a law in Canada now to prevent criminals from using body armour against police officers. The attack on Brisson should be a wake-up call to all legislators that officers should not have to labour under conditions where society does not care for their health and safety.

We urge you to attend your next association meeting and bring this matter to the table. Submit a memo to your chief. Make an appointment with your local MP. Be part of the solution and show how importantly we view this critical issue. This law won't even cost them any money.

Suggested criminal code wording

Wear body armour with intent.

351 (3) (1) Every one who uses, wears, carries or possesses body armour in any form with intent:

- (a) to commit an indictable offence,
- (b) to prevent, resist or obstruct the lawful arrest with or without warrant of themselves or any other person,
- (c) to escape or assist anyone in escaping from any place where they are lawfully confined or from any person in whose custody they are lawfully held, or
- (d) to commit an offence under section 467.1 (1), is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

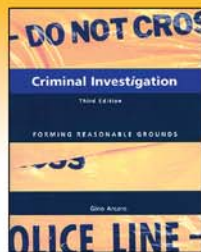
(2) For the purposes of section 351(3) (1), body armour is defined as any device, object, equipment or clothing designed or modified to provide the user, wearer, carrier or possessor with protection from any ballistic ammunition, projectile, electric charge, tear gas, Mace or other gas, liquid, spray, powder or any other substance or impact which is fired, discharged, propelled, broadcast, dispersed, delivered or used by a peace officer or other person acting in the lawful performance or their duty or who possesses lawful authority to arrest the user, wearer, carrier or possessor.

List of Advertisers

Advanced Interactive Systems	27	Ford	31
Blue Line Reading Library	39	Henry's	37
Blue Line Showcase	35	Laser Labs	15
Blue Line Tech Notes	36	LiveLink Video Training	23
BlueLinks	34	Mega Tech	7
BMW Motorcycles	15	Nine-One-One Outerwear	12
Beretta	4	Officer Alert	24
CALEA	5	OWLE	33
Canadian Boating Association	28	Panasonic Canada	2
Constable Cigar	28	PI Resources	25
Dalhousie University	19	Police Leadership Forum	21
Deister Electronics	33	PRC	13
Detect Investigations	18	Sig Arms	40
Edmonton Police Service	27	Tetragon Tasse	8
Enstrom Helicopter	16	Triform Business Systems Ltd	14
Fellowship of Christian Police Officers	37	Westervelt College	17

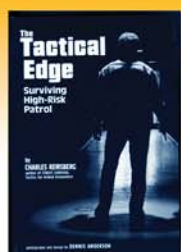
Find out more about these advertisers through **BLUELINKS** at www.blueline.ca

BLUE LINE READING LIBRARY



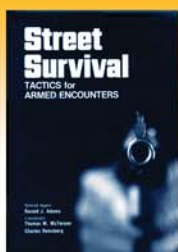
1 \$46.00

Described as a "Paper Police College", this unique and comprehensive Canadian text book is designed to instruct you in the workings of the Criminal Code of Canada in a logical, easy to read fashion.



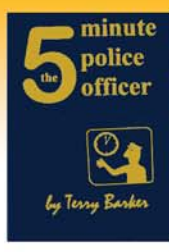
3 \$58.95

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



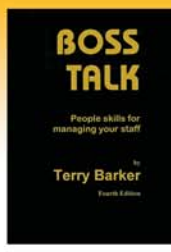
4 \$48.95

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.



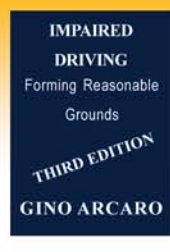
5 \$14.70

"The ability to deal with the public in all its forms, moods and temperament with a 'System' allows even experienced officers to feel a new confidence." Give Terry Barker's "System" a try, it will prove to be a valued tool.



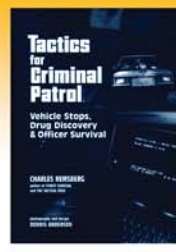
6 \$17.95

Written by the author of *The Five Minute Police Officer*, this book is a must read for anyone looking toward a managerial level career. This book has been evaluated by college training staff and psychologists around the world.



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.



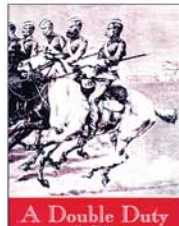
19 \$58.95

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.



23 \$29.95

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



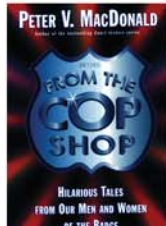
24 \$24.95

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



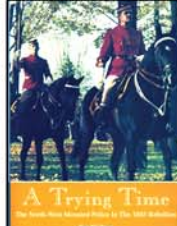
33 \$59.00

A hands-on case study approach combining the most recent materials with case studies and exercises making the connection between literature and practical applications of key ideas and concepts surrounding modern policing.



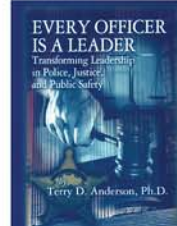
26 \$16.95

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 all.



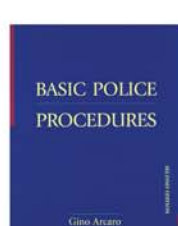
27 \$24.95

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.



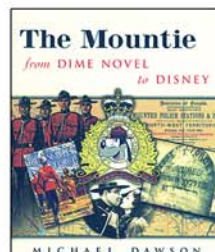
31 \$59.00

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.



32 \$59.00

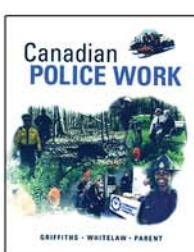
This book is a comprehensive text that covers the most elementary knowledge that a police officer must possess in order to apprehend, charge and gather evidence against the criminal element in our society.



28 \$24.95

From legendary Sam Steele to Nelson Eddy in *Rose Marie*. From the Great March West to the Musical Ride, the Mountie shines as an image of strength, courage and the Canadian way. A must read for RCMP members of those interested in the force.

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



29 \$59.00



34 \$20.00

A pocket-sized durable drug reference manual designed for street cops. This book is a quick reference book that explains symptoms officer would view in people under the influence of the most common street drugs.

Blue Line News Week has been published each week for the past six years. It has been described as an executive level, must-read, news source for law enforcement managers. Available in an electronic email edition this publication consolidates all the news from across Canada in one concise digest of police news.



\$107.00
Tax Included

Fill out this handy order form and send by mail or fax. Orders may also be filled by checking out the web site at www.blueline.ca

ORDER FORM

Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ Province: _____
 Postal Code: _____ Phone: _____
 Signature: **X** _____

CARDHOLDER WILL PAY TO THE ISSUER OF THE CHARGE CARD PRESENTED HEREWITH THE AMOUNT STATED HEREON IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ISSUER'S AGREEMENT WITH THE CARDHOLDER

Catalogue Selection Number	Amount
<input type="radio"/> (+ \$6.00 Shipping for first book)	
<input type="radio"/> (+ \$2.00 Shipping each additional book)	
<input type="radio"/> Subscription to Blue Line News Week (\$100.00)	
	7% G.S.T.
	Sub Total
Subscription to Blue Line Magazine \$25.00 (Tax Incl.)	
	Total

Fill out and Fax to 1-800-563-1792.
 You can also order by phone at (905) 640-3048,
 on the Internet at www.Blueline.ca, or mail your order to:
 12A-4981 Hwy. 7 East, Suite 254, Markham ON L3R 1N1

VISA MasterCard Cheque Enclosed *Make cheques payable to Blue Line Magazine*

Credit Card Number _____ Expiry Date _____



YOU MAY NEVER BE ASKED TO DEFEND ICY MOUNTAINTOP POSITIONS,
INFILTRATE DESERT ENCAMPMENTS OR LEAD AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULTS.
BUT DON'T YOU WANT THE GUNS THAT HAVE.

SIGARMS You never know when you'll need the unmatched reliability of a precision sidearm or tactical rifle that has earned the SIGARMS name. Because no other firearms manufacturer in the world produces pistols or rifles designed and built like SIGs. No matter what your job or what your beat, you'll be ready for any situation with a SIG Sauer®, sig pro® pistol or SIG tactical rifle from SIGARMS. To learn more, contact SIGARMS Law Enforcement Sales at (603) 772-2302 or log on to www.sigarms.com.

ACADEMY
SIGARMS For the most comprehensive use of force training available today, look to the training facility with standards high enough to bear our name - SIGARMS Academy. Learn more at www.sigarmsacademy.com or call (603) 679-2003.