

# Blue Line Magazine

Summer 1989



Canada's independent national magazine produced by and for the law enforcement community

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**Cover story:**



**IN THIS ISSUE**

**FEATURES:**

<b>N.B.H.P. now a part of history</b> - Mike Michaud	5
<b>Under Fire</b> - Robert Hotston	6
<b>Patrolling Huronia's Waves</b> - The H.H. Graham	10
<b>Calendar of Upcoming Events</b>	12
<b>True Crime:</b> Three sides of the coin - Conclusion	13
<b>Letters to the Editor</b>	15
<b>Product Review</b>	18
<b>Women in policing:</b> Part 3 - Joanne Tawton	20

**NEWS:**

Language Crisis in R.C.M.P. - Richard Duplain	8
BMW introduces revolutionary braking system	9
Drug crackdown on Iran/Turkey border	14
Officer cleared of Russian Roulette	14
Women officers in England take their lumps	14
Avid flyer charged in highjacking	15
Thunder Bay Police still looking for Jason	16
Police chiefs want false alarm law	19
O.P.P. announces history-making promotion	24

**CASE LAW:**

Law need not be applied throughout the country	19
Rights need not be read exactly	23

**Just the fax, ma'am...**

For those who wish to communicate with us by FAX, please make a note of our new FAX number. It is operational 24 hours a day  
**(416) 286-3380**

The H.H. Graham, the largest vessel in the OPP fleet, makes an appropriate lead story for this Summer issue. This is the time of year when officers working in Marine Units become quite busy. It is a little understood job that in too many cases keeps going from one misadventure to another. There is no doubt that this summer vacation season will bring the inevitable deaths by land and sea.

When it comes to water some of these deaths are down right stupid. People overloading their boats, taking underpowered boats out in choppy water and poor weather, not using life preservers, speeding in unknown waters, insufficient fuel, no backup oars, failure to have a lookout when water skiing and, of course, drinking and navigating a boat. All these things are what officers working in Marine Units have to deal with. But the worst duty of all is dragging the dead out of the water.

This marks the sixth issue of Blue Line Magazine. We will be taking a break for the summer months and will return with our September issue. The break will give us a little vacation and some time to re-group for the new season ahead. There is a whole world of information out there for the Canadian law enforcement profession and we want it all. Stay tuned. We have but just began to serve you.

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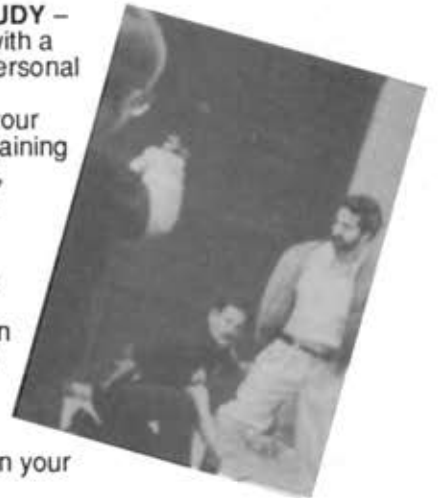
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Summer 89

# New Brunswick Highway Patrol A policing experience now a part of history

- Mike Michaud -

Recently New Brunswickers have undergone a change in provincial highway traffic law enforcement which used to be done by the New Brunswick Highway Patrol. The NBHP was a provincial police force since 1980.

The duties of the NBHP strictly involved accident investigation, enforcement of provincial motor vehicle violations and Criminal Code offences relating to the operation of a motor vehicle. The force also had a branch specially equipped with mini vans used to patrol the highways and conduct random spot checks of tractor-trailers transporting goods within the province. Inspections were made for properly secured loads and portable scales were used to weigh the units. This was particularly important during the spring weight restrictions. This branch was referred to as the "Weights and Measures Branch."

All members of the NBHP were sworn provincial peace officers who had all the powers of arrest of a police officer. Should a member encounter a suspect who had committed or was committing an offence not related to highway traffic duties, the officer was able to exercise his powers of arrest on the suspect but the appropriate law enforcement agency, such as the RCMP, would be made aware of the arrest and the case would be transferred to them for processing in the courts.

The New Brunswick Highway Patrol was also a form of back-up assistance tool to different police forces should the need arise for such assistance.

A study in late 1988 done by an Ontario professor at the request of the newly appointed McKenna government revealed that the NBHP services were

too expensive for New Brunswick taxpayers and that the same services could be procured from the RCMP at a cheaper cost with better service.

As a result of this study it was decided that the NBHP would be disbanded. At present the RCMP have taken over all traffic duties from the NBHP. Since the force's disbandment in early 1989, some members of the NBHP have been hired by the RCMP while others have reverted to municipal police forces. Still others have found employment within the provincial government itself. Those remaining are unemployed to this date.

At best I can say I am one of the lucky ones to have found employment in a municipal police force. The NBHP is a part of New Brunswick history now, a history of which I am proud to have been a part.

## Featured Writer



Mike Michaud is currently a member of the Edmunston, New Brunswick, Police Force. He is a recent member of this 25 member force after the disbandment of the New Brunswick Highway Patrol. He joined the NBHP in 1985 and worked in the Fredericton area for four years.

*Blue Line  
Magazine*

## Under Fire

### Are Canadian street cops outgunned?

- Robert C. Hotston -

Some variations of a theme:

- September 18, 1984 - Metro Toronto Police Constable Dave Dunmore is killed by an 18 year-old dressed in combat fatigues and armed with a semi-automatic, military-style rifle. Two other police officers are wounded before the gunman is killed.

- May 8, 1986 - A Timmins, Ontario police officer confronts an 18 year-old male who is armed with a .357 magnum revolver. After a brief gunbattle, the officer, armed with his .38 calibre service revolver, kills his assailant.

- October 12, 1988 - Metro Toronto Police disarm and arrest a man armed with a high-powered, military-style rifle. Police subsequently seize 41 firearms from his home.

- October 14, 1988 - Edmonton Police shoot a man armed with a high-powered rifle. The gunman, who has invaded the Alberta Legislature building, shoots and wounds an officer before his capture.

- January, 1989 - Union representatives of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary, the only North American public police force that is not routinely armed, lobby for that right. They cite 250-300 gun calls per year as their reason.

- March, 1989 - Ontario's Chief Firearms Officer, OPP Superintendent Tom Wells, expresses concern about a report that a Toronto gun dealer has been allowed to import 1,200 AK-47 semi-automatic rifles. The rifles can be

easily converted into prohibited, fully automatic firearms.

What began in the late 19th century as the Smith and Wesson "Military and Police" revolver has evolved into the sixshot "Model 10" .38 calibre revolver, which is the standard handgun for many Canadian police forces. It is powerful enough to kill - or at least stop someone. But now, because of an apparently increasing number of incidents in which police have faced individuals more heavily armed than themselves, and the recent increase in firepower used against American police, Canadian cops are lobbying for firearms and ammunition that have a greater stopping ability.

A number of Canadian forces, such as that of Lethbridge Alberta and those in a number of smaller Quebec communities, have already issued .357 magnum revolvers to their street cops. An equipment advisory committee to the Ontario Police Commission has recommended that Ontario police be allowed to use hollow point ammunition in their service revolvers. Some Ontario forces, such as Durham Region and Nepean, have issued shotguns to patrol officers after incidents in which their members were confronted by heavily armed assailants.

The Quebec Police Force has begun to issue Sturm and Ruger .357 magnums to its officers. The Montreal Urban Community Police are presently surveying their officers to see if they are

satisfied with the .38's they presently carry, while in Calgary, officers are pushing for heavier weapons.

Unhappy with their .38 calibre revolvers, the Calgary Police Association has begun lobbying for magnums following an incident last year in which a vicious dog was hit nine times by officers using .38 calibre revolvers. NONE of the shots killed the dog, which was finally brought down with two shotgun rounds. A Calgary Police Service report concluded that an average man, weighing twice as much



as the dog, would also have shown little effect from the .38 calibre bullets.

Critics of a move to heavier weapons say that Canadian police, unlike their counterparts in Los Angeles, Miami, Detroit and Washington D.C., do not have to contend with heavily-armed criminals, particularly drug traffickers and youth gangs. They also cite data from the federal government's Canadian Centre for Justice, statistics which show that although a total of 35 police officers were shot to death between 1978 and

1987, there was no actual increase during the 10 year period.

Such critics ignore the evidence that Canadian police are outgunned in most confrontations with persons armed with firearms. Because of Canadian law and culture, handgun ownership is rare here. This very rarity ensures that most Canadian gun owners possess long guns - shotguns and rifles (often high-powered) which, by their very nature, exceed the firepower the average Canadian street cop has at hand.

Firearms are a safety issue with Canadian police. Without proper weapons and, as important, the tactics that accompany their use, neither can Canadian police officers nor, in the long run, citizens be protected. Faced with an unknown future, Canadian cops are less concerned with what has happened in the past than with what may happen in the future, if sufficient deadly force is not available.

## Toronto takes lead in replica gun law

The city of Toronto has taken the first step in passing a bylaw that prohibits the sale of replica guns within the city limits.

The bylaw, the first of its kind in Canada, prohibits the sale, manufacture, display, marketing and distribution of toy guns that look like the real thing. The bylaw has no authority to prohibit private citizens from possessing such toys but it is felt that this will be the first step in doing away with them.

City Councillor Tom Jakobek said he hopes other municipalities follow the Toronto lead. A similar law is being considered by the Ontario government that would extend throughout the province.

For many years the proliferation of replica guns has been a thorn in the hide of Metro Toronto Police. It is believed that the majority of weapons seen in holdups in that city are replica weapons. The recent incidents of police shootings in the Metro Toronto area has emphasized the need to make some efforts to eliminate these toys. Jakobek stated that police have a hard enough task dealing with real weapons without having to decide in a split second if a gun is real or not.

Many manufacturers are designing or producing guns that are coloured in shades that are not real in appearance or making the toys either larger or smaller than their real models.



# Language crisis in RCMP

- Richard Duplain -  
New Brunswick Correspondent

"It is my dream to see that all RCMP officers in the province are bilingual," said Superintendent Phillipe Chartrand in the wake of reports that the RCMP are in a language crisis situation.

Supt. Chartrand, commenting on the reports, said he can understand why some RCMP officers are dissatisfied with the language policy, "but they don't understand what is taking place and they are using language as an issue. It is too bad," he said.

The once simmering cauldron of discontent within the New Brunswick RCMP is now beginning to boil as rank and file members prepare to challenge the federal language policy. A growing number of officers unsatisfied with the way the RCMP is handling the grievance procedure are now ready to take their concerns outside the RCMP to the Human Rights Commission.

Several well-attended meetings in the provincial capital of Fredericton and Moncton have been held at the behest of concerned English members. During the meetings bilingual and interrelated promotions policies have been discussed and attacked.

Many RCMP officers believe the inflexible federal policy is responsible for low morale, dissension and a growing state of crisis. In one case a village mayor has filed a complaint with the Official Languages Commission in Moncton protesting the transfer of a unilingual English member from a local detachment.

One source, who wished to remain anonymous for fear of reprisals, said,

"within a few years there will not be any unilingual English RCMP in the province. The days of having our own natives from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the ones who know and love the Maritime people, do the policing here are gone. They are being replaced by the franco-phone from Quebec. And a Maritimer who is in the West and wants to come home to finish their service or increase in rank cannot come back unless he is bilingual."

"Linguistics matters most in promotions and not performance," he said. "Most of the members advance because they have a second language and not because of ability or work performance."

Supt. Chartrand explained the policy being implemented by the RCMP is a federal policy and not an RCMP policy and that it is a national goal to see that all RCMP members across the country are bilingual. He said that bilingual officers are being recruited and unilingual members are being taught the other official language. "It is part of the Official Languages Act and instituted by the federal treasury board," he said.

He said as of April 1st this year, the RCMP here began using a Unit Bilingual Complement (UBC) system. The system called for a certain percentage of the staff or detachment establishment to be bilingual.

Presently there are about 631 members of the RCMP in the province. 590 are in uniform and the rest make up civilian staff who are subject to the federal language Act. Of the total, about 40 per

cent, he said, are bilingual.

Supt. Chartrand said before the UBC system came into place, language requirements were attached to the positions advertised. Now, he said, there is a language requirement assigned to a detachment or unit. As positions become available within the detachment, the language requirement will be stipulated.

Before the UBC system, in one subdivision of 39 members, 31 had to be bilingual and now in the same subdivision 21 of the 61 members have to be bilingual. "The (bilingual) level has been reduced by 10," he said.

He said what has recently taken place in New Brunswick is detachments have increased in size as the RCMP took over from the New Brunswick Highway Patrol and so the UBC has also increased.

He said the language Act stipulates that any member of the public in Canada has the right to communicate with and to receive available service from any federal institution in accordance with the Act.

It also states English and French are the language of work in all federal institutions and officers and employees of all federal institutions have the right to use either official language.

"Based on the Act and our duties to serve the community, we had to ensure we had bilingual compatibility. We had to ensure that our own employees could function."

There were a total of 35 positions advertised. "This is the first wave," he said, "Of these six were staff-sergeant positions, nine sergeants positions and 11 corporal positions. "Possibly most will be English essential," he said.

"What is happening is the wrong information is being given out or the English members have raised their hopes too high," he said. "There never were any promises of promotions made to English or French members. They were told that there would be promotional opportunities.

"I can understand their concerns. There were two meetings and I discussed what is taking place and what is to take place. Some of them understood and some will never understand," he said. "Some of the English members received language training and as a result are able



to compete for positions. Others didn't get the training and are now mad at the system and are taking their frustrations to the media."

Supt. Chartrand said the Fredericton subdivision has the largest English population in the province. There are 180 people working and only 90 have to be bilingual. Of those, 21 are at the supervisory level. "So the possibility is there for English promotions. It is not there presently because the bilingual requirement has to be met first."

Commenting on the RCMP members' concern about reprisal for speaking out on the language issue, Supt. Chartrand said no action will be taken.

"I would probably think the same thing if I were in their situation," he said, "I wish they would shoot straight with me. They should use the forum they have to grieve the promotions. If that fails, they then could go to the media."

## Meet our Atlantic correspondent



Richard Duplain can only be described as a "professional". He is well known throughout the East coast provinces as a crime and court reporter with the Fredericton Gleaner newspaper. After ten years with this newspaper he attained the level of senior staff writer.

Richard previously worked for newspapers and publishing houses in the Chatham-Newcastle area of New Brunswick and Port Hawksbury in Nova Scotia. Born and raised on Cape Breton he is a true east coaster and proud of it.

Richard has had an interest in the courts and police for many years and has enthusiastically embraced the concept of Blue Line Magazine. He will be our regional correspondent in the Atlantic provinces. Any officers who would wish to pass on any news or other tidbits are encouraged to contact Rick at (506) 450-2129.

## BMW launches first motorcycle A.B.S.

A commitment to improving rider safety was BMW's motivation in developing the world's first anti-lock braking system (ABS) for motorcycles. Several Canadian police forces have expressed an interest in these machines due to the challenging conditions that exist in this country and the potential of using these bikes for a longer period than with the standard motorcycle braking systems.

Available in Canada as an option on all BMW K100 models, the electronic/hydraulic ABS system offers a substantial improvement in active safety for BMW motorcycles. The result of intensive research by BMW, in association with FAG Kugelfischer, motorcycle ABS is a refinement of the successful automobile version also pioneered by BMW.

BMW, as well as many motorcycle safety experts, is convinced that this anti-lock braking system represents the most important safety-related technical improvement since the introduction of motorcycle disc brakes 20 years ago.

One of the major causes of lost control is failure by the rider to brake correctly in emergency situations. De-

spite substantial improvements in motorcycle technology little has been done to minimize this weak link until the recent introduction of ABS.

"Even experienced riders can't prevent their machine from skidding on wet and slippery roads or in emergency situations, when braking too hard causes the wheels to lock. Alternatively, if they don't brake hard enough, the stopping distance is increased and the likelihood of hitting any obstruction ahead is heightened," says BMW's Tony Fletcher.

However, on an ABS-equipped machine, as long as the rider is proceeding in a straight line, the brakes can be applied with full power without any risk of the wheels locking. There is no possibility of skidding and the stopping distance is reduced to a minimum. Even on suddenly changing road surfaces such as dry/wet, gravel, sand or oil - situations where even the most experienced rider would be likely to lose control - ABS responds quickly enough to prevent the wheels from locking.

The key to ABS lies in an electronic sensor system that monitors the rotation of the wheels and informs a central computer unit when either wheel is about to lock. Within fractions of a second, the computer activates one of the two pres-

sure modulators which reduce the hydraulic pressure in the wheel brake cylinder until there is no further risk of locking, then increases brake pressure once again. This process is repeated until the rider releases the brake pressure or road speed drops below 4 km/h.

To ensure optimum safety, ABS also checks itself and switches off automatically if a deficiency is identified. Lights inform the rider that while his "normal" brakes still work, he will have to ride without ABS until it can be repaired.

BMW's Tony Fletcher urges driver caution at all times. "Even with ABS, motorcyclists should remember that braking on bends can still be hazardous, as the laws of physics still apply." The tire/road contact point is not over the middle of the wheel and if brakes are applied, the motorcycle will automatically start to travel in a straight line. Full brakes can therefore not be applied on road bends.

Tony Fletcher is also quick to point out that, "The addition of ABS should not induce the rider to take risks, as it is not a substitute for care and attention on public roads. However, ABS does allow the rider to make full use of the modern brake power and can substantially increase the active safety of the motorcycle when used correctly."

## The H.H. Graham Patrolling Huronian's waves

- Morley Lymburner -

The "MAYDAY" call carries its electronic impulse over the crashing waves. In spite of the high winds blowing in Tobermory Harbour the message is received by the crew of the H.H. Graham. The co-ordinates are received and the twin 330 horsepower motors explode into action. The 33 foot launch points her bow into the six foot waves and northeast wind. The churning wake moves relentlessly to the sides as the two man crew gaze toward the dark grey invisible horizon. The call is one that is not unfamiliar from early May to the end of October for Constables Bill Pearson and Paul Thompson. It is an unfortunate part of the job that rescues are almost always in weather conditions that only the foolhardy and the police would go out in.

### **They patrol a watery beat**

The officers patrol an area that includes some of the deepest and coldest fresh waters in the world. Waters that have for many centuries earned a reputation for never giving up her dead. Their beat is from Collingwood at the south end of Georgian Bay around the Bruce Peninsula to Goderich on the Lake Huron shore north of Samia. Due to its strategic location the Graham is quartered at Tobermory Harbour.

The role of the teak wood trimmed fiberglass boat is not as much enforcement as it is rescue, deterrence and public relations. With a half throttle speed of 30 to 40 km/h the launch still manages to burn about \$300 worth of fuel every day. When on extended trips the officers will moor the boat in a harbour with an O.P.P. detachment and borrow a cruiser to drive to their summer homes at the north end of Bruce County. The following day they return to the boat and continue on. If the trip is extra long or no car is available the officers spend the night on board. The officers are well equipped for a night out with such amenities as a full galley with dishes, a refrigerator, propane stove, double sink and hot water.

### **As useful as it is comfortable**

She has a head with a toilet, sink and shower and a full sized bed below the front deck in the bow as well as a fold out bed in the dining area. The main cabin can be heated by a propane furnace with a thermostat. Some of the other equipment on board includes a radar that can help out in fog

conditions and has a 40 km range. It is equipped with sonar which comes in handy when working in areas that may be less than the boat's four foot draft. The Graham has a bank of radios above the chart table. These include a C.B. for lighthouse keepers, a VHF radio to keep in touch with the Coast Guard and other marine craft, and a standard O.P.P. band radio. The Graham is equipped with a motorized rubber raft that can hold up to four people. It can be tossed overboard



*Patrolling Ontario's largest (and wettest) beat, the Ontario Provincial Police Motor Launch H.H. Graham helps out a stranded boat in Tobermory Harbour with a little fuel. Just one of many hundreds of calls this boat responds to each year.*

and be operational in less than one minute. One of the more dismal jobs is searching for lost craft or recovering drowning victims. Tobermory is known the world over for the Fathom Five Federal Underwater Park. Large numbers of scuba divers converge on the area every summer. The inevitable rescues are unavoidable and each season the Graham and its crew are called upon to assist in many ways.

The H.H. Graham was christened in 1981 and is the largest vessel in the

O.P.P. fleet. She was built in Spokane, Washington in 1980 at a cost of \$160,000 and was named after the then Commissioner of the O.P.P. Harold Graham. She is the only vessel in the O.P.P. fleet to have been named after a currently serving Commissioner.

#### Home from the sea

When the busy season finally ends Constable Thompson returns to his home detachment in Cambridge while Constable Pearson remains on the Peninsula

at Lions Head. Both officers are trained scuba divers as well as trained in power squadron techniques.

When, as Gordon Lightfoot's song suggests, "the gales of November come early", stop and think of the H.H. Graham and her crew at the tip of the Bruce. They just might be out on their beat.

## Boat Inspections prove beneficial

One of the primary functions of police marine units is to reduce the numbers of deaths on the waterways. Over the past ten years it was found that the public had shown a rather cavalier attitude toward boat safety and the numbers of deaths correspondingly increased.

Some experts have pointed toward the media and liquor industry for much of this increase. Beer advertisements that amalgamate activities on water with the consumption of liquor have been cited as one of the contributing factors.

The inclusion of a new recreational vehicle called the "Seadoo" on the market has caused much concern within police marine units across the country. These powerful and highly maneuverable one person machines are the summer version of the snowmobile. Their inclusion in many beer commercials indicates that there could be a corresponding incidence of deaths relating to them this year.

The Ontario Provincial Police instituted an aggressive boat inspection program in 1986 that resulted in the boating death rate dropping from 100 to 57 in one year. In that same year the OPP Marine Section inspected about 30,000 boats. This was a 100% increase over the previous year and is seen as the primary factor in the reduced death rate.

Officers are only too familiar with the problems of mixing alcohol with driving. The summer months bring the added responsibility of keeping alcohol and navigation in check.



## Calendar of Upcoming Events

### June 10

Combined Police Forces Regimental Ball will be held at the Constellation Hotel in Toronto.

Contact John Simpson or Roy Hagger, (416) 324-3200

### July 26 - 30

Fifth World Congress of Victimology Acapulco, Mexico

Papers and presentations on victims of violence, crime, terrorism, accidents and disasters and related themes are invited and welcomed.

Contact World Congress - Arlington, Virginia (703) 536-1750

### September 10 - 11

A Police Officer Survival Tactics (P.O.S.T.) Seminar will be held in Brandon, Manitoba.

Contact Marc Alain at (204) 725-2345 for further details.

### September 10 - 15

The National Association of Police Planners (NAPP) will be holding their training conference in Toronto, Ontario at the Downtown Holiday Inn.

Contact Sam Fairclough at (416) 324-6295 or Ed Robertson at (416) 965-2542.

Commercial display booths contact Eric Jolliffe (416) 773-1221 ex.278.

### September 10 - 15

The 84th Annual Conference, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

To be held in Hamilton, Ontario. For information call (416) 522-4925.

### September 25 - 28

IPEC '89, International Police Exhibition and Conference

Barbican Centre, London, England  
Contact Communication House, London, England 01-446 8211

### September 25 - 30

"Communicating Beyond Words" is this year's theme for the International Association of Women Police to be held in San Jose, California.

For further information contact Region 11 rep, Joanne Tawton (705) 728-5588 or write c/o Barrie Police Force, Box 188, 65 Vespra Street, Barrie, Ontario L4M 4T2.

### October 21 - 27

Community Policing Symposium will be held in Victoria, British Columbia. This symposium will explore a better understanding of community policing and methods of implementation.

Contact Gail Walker (604) 381-5822.

### November 22 - 25

National Conference on Disaster Management, Hamilton Convention Centre, Hamilton, Ontario

Contact EMO officer (416) 526-2529

## WOODWORKING RELIEVES STRESS

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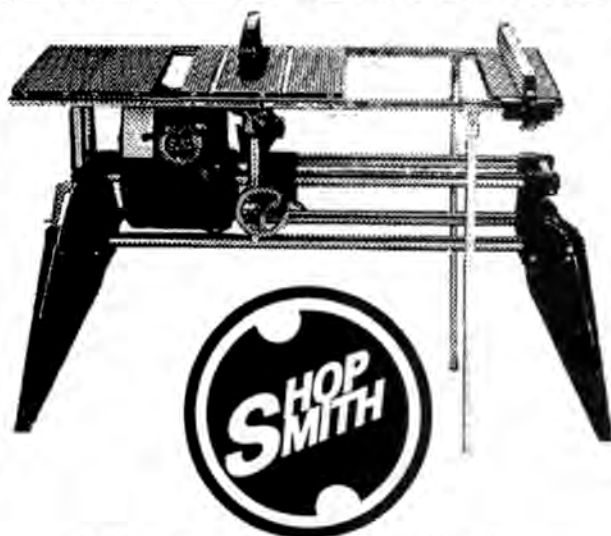
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In two previous issues we presented a discussion on a murder trial as it is seen and reported by the police, the defence and the press. We used the famous Bywaters/Thompson murder trial of the 1920's to show the positions taken by the three sides.

A look back over the years should give one an objective view as to what happened and why. But without some speculation, it is difficult to define the circumstances of the Bywaters and Thompson case.

In this case we have a lovers triangle, a situation as old as time itself. Mrs. Thompson's feelings for her husband had faded over the years and she had transferred her passions to the younger Bywaters. He reciprocated this love or feelings and they began an affair.

Five years was the time the two lovers gave themselves until they could be together on a permanent basis. What was to happen during those five years was never clearly defined. Mrs. Thompson pours out her feelings to her lover in her letters. She mentions putting ground glass in his food and using poison. Her letters go on to say, "Will you be ready with every little detail when I see you because you know more about this than I, and I am relying on you for all plans and instructions... only just the act I am not..."

It is certain Bywaters and Mrs. Thompson met the day previous to the murder. One can only assume they agreed to meet when she was leaving the theatre. Bywaters knew Mr. Thompson, knew his habits and where he was likely to be most days.

## True Crime

# Three sides of the coin (Conclusion)

- Geoffrey Cates Books -

One must ask, considering the series of events, why did not Bywaters act alone? If he wanted to do away with the one person standing between he and his lover and not implicate Mrs. Thompson, why not act alone? The only plausible answer would seem to be because both he and Mrs. Thompson had agreed beforehand to murder Mr. Thompson and she had a part to play as well as he. If this point is so obvious to us, so must it have been to the jury. Again if Bywaters had acted without the knowledge of Mrs. Thompson, why did she not implicate Bywaters immediately? The reason would seem to be that they were two bungling amateurs and the plan they had concocted was poorly laid out and poorly executed.

Edith Thompson had no way of knowing Bywaters had kept her letters. It weakened her defense and, though ably defended by Curtis-Bennett, her testimony lacked credibility. By keeping the letters it also destroyed Bywaters defense

that it was he who instigated the affair and acted without her consent.

A British jury does not easily reach a finding of guilt in a murder trial, especially against a woman and even more so when the death penalty is the end result. The judge, when summing up, gave every benefit to Mrs. Thompson. What the jury had to decide when all was said and done was this. Did Edith Thompson have knowledge and did she lend herself to the murder of her husband?

The jury decided she had. The judge agreed and passed the sentence of death. The decision was appealed and the appeal was rejected. The Home Secretary declined to grant a reprieve.

We cannot view the evidence in the same light as the judge and jury. We would have to be there. It is, however, difficult to find a single redeeming feature in what appears to be a cold and calculated crime that cost the life of an innocent man.

Bywaters defense never had a chance. Some slight sympathy must be felt for Edith Thompson whose passion carried her to the gallows. More sympathy, however, must be felt for her husband whose only crime was that of being married to an unhappy woman.

*Geoff is a constable with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. In his spare time he runs a hobby/business dealing in out-of-print and rare true crime books. He is a book seller with an intense interest in his collection as well as a talent to write about them.*

*Geoff would be happy to give anyone a quote on the value of a book, or even track down that rare crime book you have been looking for. Give him a call at (416) 432-1866.*



375,124

THAT'S HOW MANY CANADIANS ARE WIND-SURFERS

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PARTICIPATION

## Drug crackdown on Iran-Turkey border

Squads of western trained Turkish police have been making a significant dent in the Iranian border drug traffic. But there is still concern about the quantities of heroin being smuggled across the border.

In spite of an automatic death sentence in both Iran and Turkey, most of the heroin from Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan enters across the ill-defined border between these two countries. It is estimated that more than half the heroin passing through Turkey ends up in Western Europe with about 20 per cent making it to North America.

Over a ton of heroin was seized by police in the last 10 months of 1988. This figure is down from the almost two tons taken in 1987. However in 1986 only 960 pounds was seized.

The down turn in drug smuggling in 1988 is attributable to the arrest of numerous kingpins in the Turkish drug trade in three different cities last June. In addition the country received an increase in foreign aid and training from western police agencies.

Some of the heroin entering Turkey is carried over the mountains on the 350 km Iranian border by Kurdish tribesmen. Iran insists its nationwide crackdown on drugs, with 74 traffickers executed in one month, has terrorized the narcotics trade.

The tactics being employed has caused the price of heroin to increase by some 1,700 per cent as of late. New tough laws in Turkey include the death penalty for possession of more than 30 grams of heroin or 5 kilos of opium.

## Officer cleared of "Russian Roulette"

An Ontario Provincial Police Constable was found not guilty of pointing a gun at the head of a suspected impaired driver who urged him to play "Russian roulette."

In finding Constable Vincent Gircys not guilty, Judge Thomas Mercer stated, "I have a suspicion that you were acting foolishly. But there is a doubt in my mind and with that doubt I acquit you."

Two officers, visiting from another detachment, stated in evidence they heard a man suggest to Constable Gircys that he play Russian Roulette with his gun. The officers stated they then observed the officer draw his gun, empty the chamber then give the cylinder a spin.

The officers testified that the man said, "Go ahead. I can take the first shot." With this the officers stated they saw Gircys place the gun to the side of his head for a few seconds then took it away.

In his defence Constable Gircys, a seven year member of the O.P.P., stated he unloaded his gun before the man made his first comment and that he had unloaded it because he planned to fingerprint the suspect. He also stated that he wanted to check the gun because he had been in a chase earlier and had drawn it out of his holster.

The suspect stated that Gircys took out the gun and waved it around but did not point it at him.

A second officer from Gircys' detachment claimed that he felt that Gircys had drawn the gun to clean it and the suspect had made the Russian roulette statement at that point.

## Women officers in England take their lumps

A female constable was pushed through a plate glass window after trying to arrest a young man in a Gloucester, England shopping mall last month. The officer, Cheryl Thomas, was treated in hospital with a severed achilles tendon.

The incident began in the shopping mall after another constable tried to arrest a young man who had caused minor damage in a lighting shop. Constable Thomas arrived to assist the male officer when they were attacked by a group of youths who pushed her through the plate glass window and knocked the other officer to the floor.

In another incident Constables Geraldine Askew and Judith Lloyd, of the British Transport Police, were attacked by five youths after the officers went to help a man who had pulled the emergency alarm.

The two plainclothes officers dragged four of the youths off the man and into a subway station ticket booth at Pimlico and awaited the arrival of other officers to transport them.

Constables Lloyd and Askew were treated for cuts and bruises but returned to work later that day.

### FLASHES by Tony MacKinnon

"Honest! I just want you to come out so that we can talk!"



## "Avid flying buff" is charged after hijacking

The incident began on Sunday May 21st at a Toronto area airport when a man chartered a plane and pilot to take aerial photographs. The pilot landed Collingwood and was confronted by a gun. He was ordered out of the cockpit

and the man took off.

The plane got as far as Lake Huron off the coast from Sauble Beach where it began to run out of fuel. The hijacker was being tailed by two pilots, Howard Phorson and Gary Shepherd, in a Cessna 172 from Kincardine who heard the pilot was in trouble.

They quickly determined that the hijacker had never flown before and that he was going to ditch the plane when

it ran out of fuel as he did not know how to land it.

They convinced him that he could land the plane with their instructions on Sauble Beach. The hijacker agreed to this and managed to do so just after sunset and with no fuel left at all. Warton OPP officers quickly apprehended a North York resident and charged him with armed robbery. The plane suffered only minor damage. Nice end to a quiet weekend.

## Letters to the Editor

Congratulations and best of luck!  
Mike Jennings  
Scarborough

• • •

The magazine is great. Keep up the good work.  
Tom Crosson  
Mississauga

• • •

Recently this office started to receive a copy of Blue Line Magazine. We find this to be a great source of information. Please advise of our subscription fee.

Yours truly  
Joseph A. Murphy  
Chief of Police  
Woodstock Town Police  
New Brunswick

• • •

I extend my congratulations on your fine publication, The Blue Line Magazine. I had the opportunity to peruse a copy for the first time recently and was impressed with the quality of the entire publication and texts.

I would appreciate a copy or two of the Blue Line, so I can pass them around. We can probably get you a few subscriptions, including mine.

Many thanks  
R.J. (Ray) Adrian  
Greater Victoria Police Chorus  
British Columbia

• • •

Just recently our department has subscribed to your magazine and many members of the force, including myself, have found the articles informative and educational in relating other police officers experiences with our own experiences.

Cst. Mike Michaud  
Edmunston City Police  
New Brunswick

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the great informative articles you have published in your magazine. They have truly answered many questions that I have encountered in my daily duties.

PC Gord Callanan  
Metro Toronto Police  
Ontario

• • •

I resent the cover picture (April 1989 issue)- Lori is a beautiful girl, with a perfect complexion and long wet hair past her shoulders. This typifies police women? HARDLY! Most typical of any force would be internal discipline for wearing your hair out of regulations or having big white earrings in your ears.

Lori is cute but hardly typical and I resent policewomen as a whole being portrayed in this manner.

Cst. Shelly Ribey  
Waterloo Regional Police  
Ontario

• • •

I was given your April 1989 issue by a secretary at my department. She thought I and the other female officer in the department here of 100+ members, would be interested in your series interviews regarding Women in Policing.

I read the article about Staff Superintendent Jean Boyd, (Vol.1 No.4 April '89) and thought it was an excellent piece. I then read the rest of your magazine and thoroughly enjoyed all the articles and tidbits, especially your "Case Law" citations.

Enclosed you will find my cheque for a years' subscription. One area I found lacking in this issue was any mention of the police forces "out west." How does your reporter network work for B.C. and Alberta?

Looking forward to more enjoyable reading,

Regards,  
Constable Lori A. Nestman  
New Westminster Police Dept.  
British Columbia

P.S. Accolades to Tony MacKinnon. His cartoons are terrific.

**(Editor's Note)**

*I will pass that along to Tony. We are still in need of Western correspondents. How about you Lori?*

• • •

I have read with interest the most recent issue (April 1989) of Blue Line Magazine. We particularly like your case law columns and ask would it be possible to include the citation in the by-line so that we could read the original case? I have been unable to locate these and am wondering if you or your contributor can supply these citations.

Insp. John W. Reynolds, Ph.D., LL.B.  
Fredericton City Police Department  
New Brunswick

**(Editor's Note)**

*Our case law comes from various sources and the citation numbers can vary from publication to publication. We use "The Lawyers Weekly" newspaper, Carswell Publications, Canada Law Book, Butterworths Publishing, and a couple of news services. Blue Line Magazine endeavours to re-write these stories to make them more understandable to the majority of our readers. We tend to cut out quite a bit of the double talk and cross referencing that is common in most major decisions handed down by the court.*

*We would recommend that reference be made to your local Crown Attorney's library for full transcripts. We can only advise you that the ruling has come to our attention and give you the popular name that refers to it (ie; Regina Vs. Jones) and the court level it came from. In some cases we will tell you how seriously to take this decision as a personal commentary.*

*Once we get the dust to settle around here we will investigate some type of index or citation numbering system. If anyone has any suggestions we will be happy to investigate.*

• • •

An excellent magazine with many varied and interesting articles. Keep up the quality and good work.

P/C Paul M. Murphy  
Metro Toronto Police Force  
Ontario

# Thunder Bay police still looking for 12 year old Jason

It has been one year this month since Jason McQuaker left his Thunder Bay apartment to go out to play. He has not been seen since. The search that followed is a credit to the enthusiasm of the community and the tenacity and resourcefulness of the Thunder Bay Police Force and Jason's family. The story is a revelation in police and community interaction that deserves recognition within the police community.

Jason was last seen between 4:30 and 5:00 P.M. on Saturday, June 11th, 1988 by persons living at the apartment complex where Jason lived.

All the following day the police, family and friends searched the subdivision leading away from the complex. Police followed up on the families' travels during the Saturday to see if they could obtain any clues.

On Monday, June 13th, the police contacted the Lakehead Search and Rescue unit and a command post was set up. During the next week this unit was to expend some 5,500 man hours in the search.

The intensive door to door search continued and other officers were detailed to investigate sightings reported by citizens. Residents were asked to check all closets, storage areas, vehicles and also asked to provide names of visitors attending their residences that Saturday. This campaign took in hundreds of people, who were most co-operative and willing to assist.

By Wednesday, June 15th, a decision was reached to prepare a "Missing Person" poster of Jason. This poster was later replaced by the official poster prepared by a local printery, Henderson Associates, free of charge.

As the investigation intensified the Police received assistance from the OPP Intelligence Section and many other police forces and government agencies.

At that time, the main primary focus was that Jason had walked away from his residence, or someone had taken him. Due to Jason's nature, the probability of Jason being taken against his will or tricked into leaving was a strong possibility.

The police force utilized the services of people who could not physically go out to search. This group was set up to mount a massive telephone campaign in the surrounding communities asking for people who may have seen something. Meanwhile volunteer searchers continued their searches of gravel pits, hydro fields, abandoned roads, ditches and bush

lots by using off-road vehicles.

Police contacted the City works department and all reservoirs, storm sewers and pits were searched. They enlisted the support of the Thunder Bay Fire Department and commenced a systematic underwater search of the vicinity.

The family and the Thunder Bay Police Commission set up a reward of \$20,000 for information leading to the safe return of Jason. To date the poster has been distributed as far south as Florida. The missing Children's Help Centre in Tampa took an interest in the case and published Jason's picture throughout its extensive network.

The poster campaign was so successful that within a few days the Thunder Bay Police Youth Section was bombarded with sightings from all over the land. The exhaustive follow-up by the police provided no real leads.

The Thunder Bay Police Youth Section began to delve into another aspect of investigation. All known sexual deviates were queried in Thunder Bay and with Canada as a whole. Any known cases or subjects were investigated. This involved extensive telephone and CPIC work to a variety of police agencies in Canada.

The Youth Section also began concentrating its attention on a soccer tournament, held in the north end of the city on the day Jason went missing. Many



Computer enhanced hairstyle update photos of Jason McQuaker were part of a multi-media campaign conducted by the Thunder Bay Police Force aimed at keeping public awareness of the missing boy at the highest possible level.



persons who had taken photographs and films at the tournament were contacted to submit the photos they had taken. It became obvious that the film and photos submitted held many mysteries that the Investigating officers wanted answered.

An attempt was made to enhance all photo material in order to bring out background details of people attending the games, and vehicles parked at the site. Experts were contacted in Ottawa, Toronto, and locally at Lakehead University, in an endeavour to enhance film and photos for this purpose.

Once all the necessary equipment and material was obtained, a decision was made to have a viewing of the enhanced film at a public meeting on the evening of Monday July 25th. On the night of the viewing 110 people attended. Through this meeting all persons in every photograph was identified including a suspicious truck that was of particular interest to the Police. All this proved negative.

Although the viewing did not solve the missing person case, it did bring forth

more photos, answered a few puzzling questions and eliminated a lot of leg work that the police would otherwise have had to do.

At the beginning of August Constable John Radl was assigned to the Youth Section and given the task of recontacting and interviewing all the residents at the apartment building complex and contact persons originally missed. He carried with him an assortment of photographs, some of known sex offenders and some of those taken at the soccer Tournament.

During the past year Jason's mother, Diane McQuaker, has appeared on many television shows and radio broadcasts. She has been interviewed by many major newspapers and Jason's story has been carried across the country through her efforts. Her strength of will and courage through this entire investigation has been remarkable.

The Jason McQuaker file is now over 1,230 pages in depth and continues to grow with each additional exposure to the public. Each and every time Jason's

story is told the Thunder Bay Police receive some feedback. Each little tidbit is followed up and it is hoped that one day it will lead to Jason's safe return. His status is still listed as a missing person as there has been no information that would lead the investigators to any other conclusion.

If this story does little more than assist other police forces on how to approach such a tragedy then the effort is worth it. This mammoth task can not be done by the police alone. Any police force that thinks it can do it all should seriously re-consider.

*No one person can be selected out of this story for their effort. It has been done by the sincere efforts of a community as a whole. A real team effort that any community should be proud. Blue Line Magazine would wish to thank Detective William Mayo and Constable John Radl for the information on this story. If you have any further information about this case contact the Youth Section of the Thunder Bay Police Force at (807) 625-1253.*

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## Canadian Police Officers Motorcycle Road Race, 1990

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special daily rates during this year for practice, contact:  
P.C. David Stewart, Metro Toronto Police, (416) 324-0685

## Product review

### "Interlaser LH50" Free-Space video and data communications



Modular Technology Limited of England have developed a free-space communications system for video and/or data that, it is stated, is designed to provide a versatile and economical solution to communications problems.

The "Interlaser LH50" system eliminates expensive cabling and cuts out interference by operating on a free-space infrared beam. It can be set up to use video cameras or to transmit data in a network environment. The data transmission is sent along a tight laser light band that has a range of 1 km. Smaller versions with less range are available.

The unit comes with a telescopic sight to help in aligning the unit with the target receiver. The smaller units work on a wider band and therefore do not require the telescopic sight.

For further information contact:  
Mr. A. Hutson  
Modular Technology Ltd.  
Zygal House  
Bicester, Oxfordshire,  
England OX6 0XB

### "EDCAD" Accident Reconstructionists get more time



Engineering Dynamics has introduced "EDCAD" (Engineering Dynamics Computer Aided Drafting), a personal computer program specifically designed to quickly draw motor vehicle accident scenes.

EDCAD claims that it features a built-in accident site template so accident scenes, cars, victims and other objects commonly found at accident scenes can easily be retrieved with the push of a few buttons. By pushing a few more buttons, accident scene drawings can be customized with skidmarks and other important details.

EDCAD accident scene drawings provide better information about accidents and take less time than the existing pencil and ruler routine. In addition, EDCAD drawings can be printed or plotted for report documentation and courtroom exhibits.

EDCAD adds to four other accident reconstruction programs EDC currently offers in its Vehicle Analysis Package (EDVAP). EDCAD can be used independently or with the other programs by automatically merging the mathematical

calculations and displaying the paths taken by the vehicles.

For more information contact:  
Andrea Werner, Marketing  
Engineering Dynamics Corporation  
1026 Lund Street  
Lake Oswego, Oregon  
97034 - (503) 636-0427

### "P160" - Computerized Time-Attendance System



Noncontact clocking on and off, instant time analysis and security are possible with a low-cost control system from Britain. It might be the ideal thing for parolees reporting to police stations.

The "P160", from Tensor Computers, is based on plastic identity badges containing a micro chip. The badges have no battery but derive their power from the radio field of a scanner reader. As the badge passes close to the scanner it is automatically energised and transmits back a unique identity number.

The scanner is so sensitive that it can read and record an ID card or badge from 150 mm (6 inches) away - even through an item of clothing or a brick wall - within half a second.

A built-in facility to control security and access is a standard feature. The system is user friendly and is a flexible PC-based unit using the latest transponder clocking terminals. Each terminal can hold data for up to 500 people along with their security rating and a choice of ID numbers up to 34 billion.

Enquiries:  
Tensor Computers Limited  
Hill Weston House  
St Neots, Cambridgeshire  
England, PE19 4JY  
Mr. N. Smith  
Ph. +44 480 215530

## Police Chiefs want new law to curb false alarms

Legislation is urgently needed to control false alarms, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police says.

A subcommittee, set up by the Association to investigate the false alarm issue, released its findings last month. It found that in many police forces as many as 20 per cent of the calls received were for alarm calls and as many as 99 per cent were false.

The report indicated that false alarms are wasting police resources and putting the public in danger as well as the police. The report urged a new Ontario law called the Security Alarm Act be enacted as quickly as possible.

The subcommittee indicated it would like to see licensing of firms which sell alarms and employees who install them. The study recommended that police be given the right to refuse service to unlicensed alarm systems, alarm systems proven unreliable and automatic dialer

alarms with direct access to police telephone lines. The study further recommended fines be levied against violators.

"We're not saying there shouldn't be automatic dialing alarms," Brantford Deputy Police Chief Bob Peeling said, "but there shouldn't be direct access to the police force."

In some smaller forces telephone emergency lines can be completely shut down by a gust of wind that accidentally sets off home burglar alarms which automatically dial the police.

---

## New Brunswick Provincial Court Judge dismissed

**Richard Duplain**  
New Brunswick correspondent

A Moncton, New Brunswick provincial court judge was dismissed from the bench recently for, among other things, threatening two police officers.

J. Paul Theriault was charged by Moncton City Police last June for refusing the Breathalyser test.

The provincial judicial council conducted an investigation into the matter and found that the judge attempted to use his position to get out of the charge.

A report prepared by the judicial council said Theriault abused the powers of his position as a judge by attempting to obtain preferential treatment for himself. He made abusive, disparaging and intemperate remarks to the police officers who investigated the case.

The report said that Theriault was not cooperative with the police, accused them of being anti-French and he said he would "get even" if either officer came into his court.

Theriault has had a distinguished career as a solicitor and Crown prosecutor and is admired for his legal abilities especially in the criminal courts.

Last June 29th, Theriault was convicted of refusing the breathalyser test and was fined \$400.00 and prohibited from driving for three months.

---

### CASE LAW: Charter Rights

## Law need not be applied throughout the country

(Regina Vs. Turpin)

In a landmark decision, brought down in May, the Supreme Court of Canada unanimously agreed that Section 15 of the Charter does not mean all laws must be applied across the country equally.

Section 15 of the Charter states that "Every individual is equal before and under the law and has the right to the equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination and, in particular, without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability."

In several cases over the past few years many courts have followed a Saskatchewan ruling that dismissed a charge of refusing an approved screening device demand because the provinces of British Columbia and Quebec had not yet implemented that section. This ruling had held that the criminal code can not impose a law on one part of a country and exclude

it in another. In the case of "TURPIN" the Supreme Court had to consider a section in the Code that permitted the Province of Alberta to have a charge of homicide heard before a judge without a jury.

The Supreme Court of Canada disagreed with earlier decisions. Madam Justice Bertha Wilson denied that criminal law must apply equally throughout the country. She added that every case must be tested individually to determine if a breach of this section exists.

The case of TURPIN is a good exercise in legal zig-zagging which pits the Criminal Code against the Charter of Rights. While the Charter of Rights states that a person has the right (Charter section 11(f)) to a jury trial for more serious offences it also implies that the accused can waive this right and proceed by a judge alone.

The Supreme Court in this matter agreed that this was so but only in part. The accused can waive the right to a jury trial by the Charter but he then comes under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Code which states (Code Sec. 429) he will have a jury trial anyway. Then we mess up the whole thing by throwing in the section of the Code which permits a person in Alberta to be exempt from a jury trial if they wish. (Code Section 430)

The Supreme Court of Canada had to wrestle with this part and agreed that this section, much the same as in the Saskatchewan case, was not invalid because it had picked out one part of the country over another.

Many hundreds of cases were "stayed" from prosecution while awaiting this decision. Many officers are now finding themselves serving notices to people for these proceedings to go ahead.

# Women in Policing – Part III

## Joanne Tawton: Officers on the streets

- Louise Dueck -

The flashing red lights illuminated the interior of the car ahead. There was no doubt they knew who was behind them. The vehicle stopped at the curb and Constable Joanne Tawton and her partner listened with alarm as the radio advised them the occupants could be armed and dangerous.

Constable Tawton gave her command sharp and clear. "Everyone in the car... Put your hands up." As the officer drew closer she noticed all had obeyed except the man on the rear right seat. Drawing her



Joanne Tawton

revolver she approached the right side again shouting her order to raise his hands.

The man again refused to obey the command. His door opened and she saw the man getting out with his hand in his right pocket. "What is in that pocket?" she thought as the alarm level within her reached a high pitch. Her heart pounding she kept a bead on the man as his hand came from the pocket displaying a 32

calibre handgun. The officer instinctively lunged at the man kicking the gun from his hand with her left foot. As the gun went sliding along the road surface her

command came sharp and clear again. "On the ground.. hands behind your head." This time the man responded as directed and another arrest came to a successful conclusion.

Constable Tawton, now on the Barrie Police Force, recounted this story in a recent interview. The decision to kick instead of shoot won her an "Officer of the Month" award from the Toronto

Junior Board of Trade in 1984, when she worked in the renowned Jane Finch corridor of Metro Toronto.

"There's no officer in this profession who would ever shoot a person because of the colour of his skin," Tawton declares. "Everybody reacts differently and everybody judges things differently. I chose to kick that chap where somebody else might have chosen to shoot him. They would have been justified in shooting him

because he was armed with a loaded gun."

"If I had not shot him and it was a gun he had, I would have come out a hero. But if it had been drugs coming out of his pocket and I had shot him, the media would have had a field day."

"Where's the media when we're saving life instead of shooting?" Tawton queries and proceeded to recount one such incident when working at 31 Division in Toronto.

"I got a call for a child who had stopped breathing and was turning blue. It was 12:20 in the afternoon at Jane Finch. A busy time of the day. We went past a row of townhouses and I looked down a driveway and saw this woman frantically waving her arms. I pulled down the driveway, bailed out of the car, my hat went flying, the car was still running and the door wide open. The woman was frantically telling me, 'He's in there, he's in there'"

"As I went running into the house and I ran upstairs to the only door that was closed, ripped it open and there was this 8 month-old child in the middle of the crib. No signs of life."

"I picked up the child and immediately started CPR on him. My partner came in and grabbed the child and started downstairs with me still giving CPR. There was no sign of fire or ambulance and we couldn't wait. I got into the back seat of the cruiser and continued CPR as my partner drove us to the hospital."

"All the emergency staff were standing outside. I handed the child to a nurse who ran with him into emergency. The child didn't survive. Both my partner and I cried, and the nurses cried. It really affected all of us. I've had a number of crib deaths since then. It doesn't get any easier."

Tawton didn't choose policing because it is easy. She learned about police work from a relative who was in Etobicoke when Tawton was in high school. She spent many lunch and after school-hours talking to him about the job and says it always interested her. It was outside work, it was meeting people and every call is different.

But she was also interested in teaching Physical Education, and spent a year at Wilfred Laurier University where she

discovered the supply exceeded the demand. So Tawton attended Georgian College in Barrie and received a Certificate in the Law and Security program. Her college field training experience in Customs at the Windsor Tunnel ruled out that career possibility when she found she disliked the work.

During 1978-79 Tawton proceeded to apply to 56 police departments in Ontario. After being turned down by a number of these, Tawton was finally accepted by the Metro Toronto Police Force. In the interim she worked at the Vanier Institute for Women as a Correctional officer.

Tawton recognized the valuable learning experience her year at Vanier provided.

"I got to see the people who we police officers see at the height of their criminal activity, on the other side. People really aren't all that bad, and a lot of people have reasons for what they do. Inside they come down a few notches and you get to know their background, and obvious contributing factors for their wrong-doing."

"It's so easy to acquire the attitude that the people you deal with on the street are all rotten. I keep on reinforcing that they're people and people make mistakes. Not everybody is able to be rehabilitated, but I try to see the other side of people when I arrest them."

Tawton spent five years in 31 Division. Her experience included uniformed Constable on patrol, "Old Clothes" investigations into break & enters, purse snatches, and an investigation of a major shooting incident.

Tawton accepted an invitation to join the Collingwood Police Force in 1987 and the following year she again moved to the Barrie Police Force.

Being a woman officer has brought Tawton the usual chauvinistic remarks, but Tawton has learned to deal with it. She lets it slide past her like water off a duck's back, realizing one's skin will get thicker as time goes on.

Tawton makes no apology about her goals. "I really want to get to the top on my own merit. I really want to be chief someday. Definitely. But on my own merit - not because I'm female."

"There are so many officers out there who believe that a woman is promoted because she's a woman. Once you've proven yourself and shown your abilities, I don't think it's fair that anyone accuses someone of being successful in attaining the next rank because she's a woman, or because she or he is black or speaks Punjabi - it really doesn't matter."

"From the day I started this job I made damn sure that I'll never be faced with someone accusing me of being successful or being promoted because I'm a female, because I go out there and I do my job as well if not better than the guys."

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**"If I get into a fight, just like any other officer, I'll take my licks, but I'm going to be the winner. I've been hit, I've been punched, I've been jumped on, but I've always come out the winner."**

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While Tawton acknowledges that attitudes are changing gradually, she believes it's going to be a long time before women are perceived as equals by everybody in policing.

"Proving yourself and gaining the confidence of the officers you work with is only a first step," Tawton says. "There are a lot of others you need to prove that to. I think women try a lot harder in this profession to be good at what they do. They know there are a lot of eyes on them."

Women, in fact, have an advantage over male officers in certain situations, Tawton believes. It's the female officer, she claims, who can go into a high stress situation or one of violence and calm the situation down. She believes women more readily realize their limitations and work within those limits. During a fight, for instance, women officers would be more likely to attempt to calm the situation without using physical violence, whereas male officers may perceive the situation as a contest of strength.

"It's inbred in men that they're not proving anything by fighting a woman, so we use that to our advantage. But if you can't, and you get into a fight, well, I'm just like any other officer. I'll take my licks, but I'm going to be the winner in this. I've been hit, I've been punched, I've been jumped on, but I've always come out the winner."

Tawton finds the smaller community, however, much more conducive to community policing. In Barrie, as she did in Collingwood, Tawton sees challenges in getting to know the people of the community, trying to reduce crime, to work on problem areas and see results.

It's that much harder in a large city to see results, she believes.

Chauvinism comes not only from fellow officers but from the community, too, Tawton found. While in Collingwood, a town of about 12,000, she answered the phone one day when a lady called in and asked to speak to a police officer. Tawton assured her that she was speaking to one and asked how she could be of assistance. The woman kept repeating, "No, no, I want to speak to a police officer."

After repeated assurances that she WAS a police officer, the woman finally said she wanted a male officer... a REAL police officer.

"And that's often the attitude in a smaller community. It's going to take a long time before people actually accept women 100% as capable as any male officers. Women are still seen as less capable of doing this job." Tawton says, "and we're not. We've proven we're not."

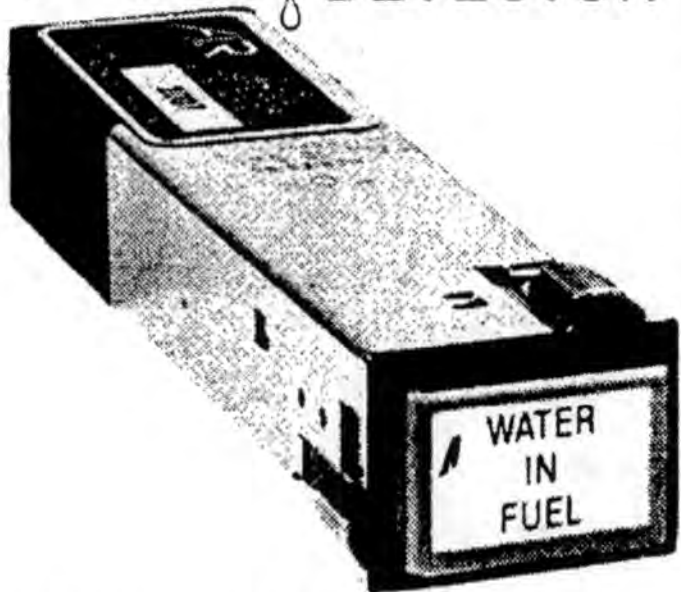
Tawton recently won a position in the Criminal Investigation Branch. Her notification came during the course of this interview - perfect timing. As the first and only female in the CIB, Tawton expects there will be criticism. Having a woman there is still seen as new and different.

While she has come to accept that women in policing will "never be one of the boys, never have that locker room talk," she believes there is no shame in that. Tawton believes women do not need to and should not lose their femininity in a male-dominated profession.



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A man, who was not given a verbatim reading of his 10(b) Charter Right after his arrest, was found guilty by the Supreme Court of Newfoundland of driving while impaired.

The accused, Wayne Hodder of Grand Banks, was arrested by police for driving while impaired. The arresting officer stated at trial that after arresting the accused he advised him that he could "contact a lawyer at the station." Upon arrival at the station the officer advised the accused "there is a telephone, if you want to contact a lawyer go ahead." The charge was dismissed at the Provincial Court level but was appealed to the

Supreme Court and a conviction registered.

Section 10(b) of the Charter states, "everyone has the right on arrest or detention - to retain and instruct counsel without delay and to be informed of that right."

Mr. Justice Henry Cummings held that the use of the word "lawyer" as opposed to "counsel" was just as good. He continued saying that the offer of using the telephone both after the arrest and demand and upon arriving at the station was adequate and conveyed the message intended by Section 10(b) of the Charter.

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# OPP announces history making promotion

Last month Ontario Provincial Police Commissioner Thomas O'Grady announced that Provincial Constable Gwen M. Boniface will be promoted to Inspector effective June 5th, 1989. The promotion moves the Constable over two intermediate ranks and places her in a commissioned officer rank.

It is the first time such a promotion has been made in this force but not in Ontario. In the mid 70's Constable Syd Brown of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force was promoted to Chief of Police of the Waterloo Region Police Force. Another similar circumstance occurred several years ago when OPP Constable Hembruff was made Chief of the Alliston Police Force.

Constable Boniface's promotion comes after twelve years with the Provincial force. She joined the OPP in 1977 and was posted to the Downsview Detachment for about five years. She was

transferred to the Field Co-ordination Branch in 1982 as a field allocation analyst.



Gwen Boniface

The following year Boniface was transferred into the Indian and Municipal

Policing section as co-ordinator; She also worked in Staff Services Branch on a secondment basis.

Boniface, upon her promotion, will be returning from her secondment to the Ministry of the Solicitor General, Legal Services Branch where she performed her articling requirements for admission to the Ontario Bar. She had been performing her articling tenure with the New Market Crown Attorney's office.

Boniface holds a law degree as well as a B.A. from York University and a Law Enforcement diploma from Humber College of Applied Arts.

Gwen will fill a vacancy in the Staff Services Branch and will be one of two Inspectors who will report to the branch director. Her legal training will provide the OPP with advice in other areas including law amendments and reform submissions and appropriate operational issues.

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