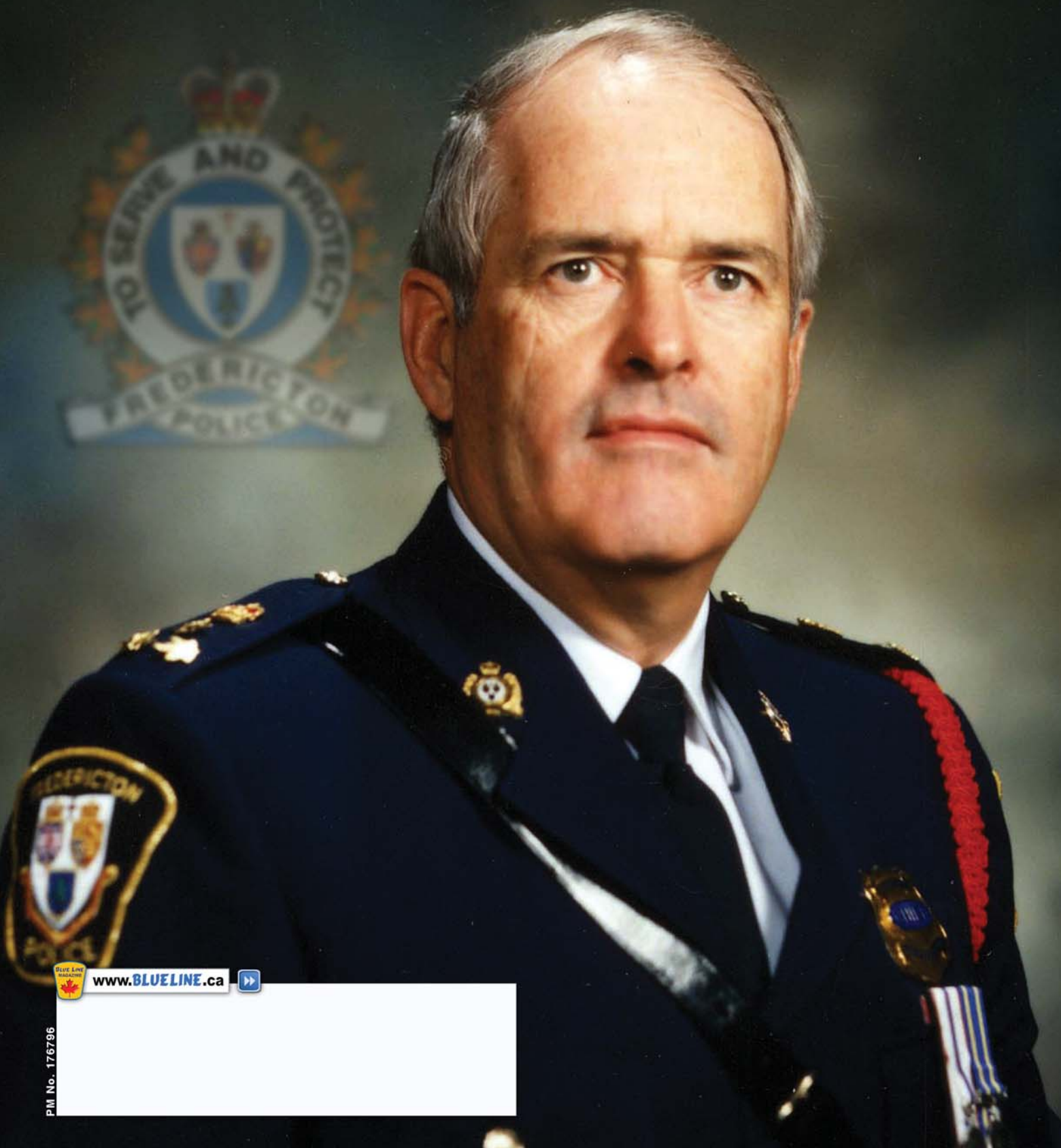


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October 2005



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Volume 17 Number 8



Blue Line Magazine

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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 \$5.00 each. Subscriptions are \$25.00 per year or \$40.00 for 2 years. (Foreign - \$50.00 U.S.) Group and bulk rates available upon request.

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

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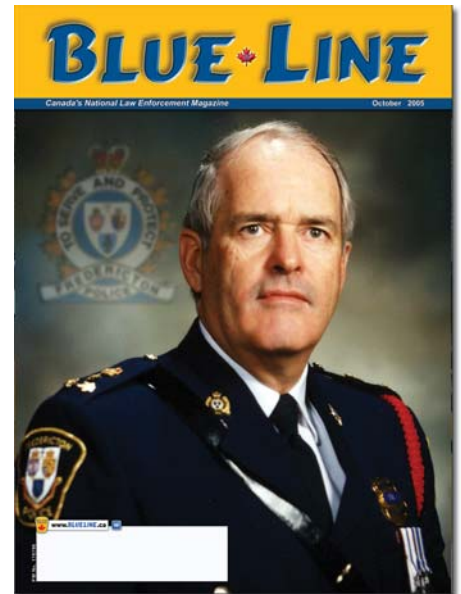
Printed in Canada by Tri-Tech Printing

ISSN #0847 8538

Canada Post - Canadian Publications Mail
Product Sales Agreement No. 176796

INSIDE THIS EDITION

Publisher's Commentary	5
<i>Let's get our emergency plans in order</i>	
More than a foundation	6
<i>After a half century of policing Mac leaves a strong legacy</i>	
New Brunswick cops faced down drug warlords	9
Going home	10
<i>Raising money and spirits</i>	
Edmonton launches 'Don't Get Stuck' Needle program for children initiative	12
Zero - 15	14
<i>Recruiting issues for outreach programs</i>	
DISPATCHES	16
Agencies cooperate to police park	18
Taking control of your crisis	20
Confronting post traumatic stress	22
CASE LAW	26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Traffic violation justifies stop</i> • <i>Private arrests don't require warning</i> • <i>Detention, not questioning, triggers right</i> • <i>Vehicle search incident to arrest</i> • <i>Rules different for private detentions</i> • <i>Breath test must be shown as reasonable</i> 	
CACP conference a media smorgasbord	31
Investigating the RCMP	33
<i>Civilian complaints commission</i>	
Geographic profiling - the debate	34
<i>Ten problems with Rossmo and Filer defence</i>	
CORRESPONDENCE	37
DEEP BLUE	38
<i>Listening to 'others' crucial for police</i>	
ODDITORIALS	39
Mounties work on Manitoba shortage	40
Policing costs up in Alberta	41
NEWS CLIPS	43, 45
PRODUCT NEWS	44
COMING EVENTS	45
BACK OF THE BOOK	46
<i>The origins of modern policing</i>	



Many police officers call it a career after 25 years of service but not Mac. **Gordon MacFarlane Carlisle** retired in July after heading the Fredericton Police Force for 25 years. He was a police officer for almost half a century, retiring from the RCMP after 22 years to take over as chief of Fredericton, his home town. *Blue Line* East Coast Correspondent **Danette Dooley** talked to Carlisle and looks back on his long career.

Like many Canadian police officers, Fredericton Police Force Cpl. **Randy Reilly** was shocked by the Meyerthorpe shootings and decided to run a marathon in their honour to raise money for the New Brunswick Police Officer's Memorial. As **Bobbi Simmons** explains, the \$10,000 he raised will pay to keep up the site and fund a bi-annual service honouring slain police officers.

Most Canadian police forces realize the importance of actively recruiting new officers but many don't work as hard at retaining the officers they already have. S/Sgt. **Syd Gravel**, who heads civilian and sworn recruiting for the Ottawa Police Service, says it's also crucial to recruit and support candidates who come from social, cultural and familial surroundings where policing is not considered an honourable career.

West Coast Correspondent **Elvin Klassen** writes about what is, some weekends, one of the largest cities in Manitoba — Riding Mountain National Park — and the Mounties, Park Wardens and private security who work together to keep the peace. **Craig Bennell**, **Brent Snook** and **Paul Taylor** defend their *Man versus machine* article, which details a simpler and quicker way to conduct geographic profiling.

In our regular features, **Mike Novakowski** has case law, Public and Media Relations Correspondent **Mark Giles** has an inside look at handling media relations for the recent CACP conference in Ottawa and **Dr. Dorothy** points out the importance of listening to others, even if they don't happen to work in your profession.

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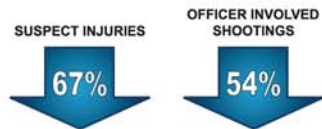
Cincinnati Police Department

Date of Full Deployment: January 2004
Number of Officers: 1,050



Phoenix Police Department

Date of Full Deployment: December 2003
Number of Officers: 2,700



Orange County Florida Sheriff's Office

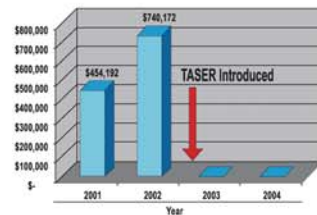
Date of Patrol Deployment: December 2000
Number of Officers: 1,050



Granite City, IL Police Department

Date of Patrol Deployment: December 2002
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Let's get our emergency plans in order

by Morley Lyburner

When confronted with a disaster on the scale of the recent New Orleans flood how would Canadian emergency services hold up?

It is certain that when something like this occurs you need a strong leader to take control and you need a strong personality to reassure the public. They need not necessarily be the same person but the two ingredients had better be there when things start happening.

Over the years many jurisdictions have had plans in place to ensure appropriate response to disasters. Many have plans but no opportunities to practice them due to budget restraints of some form or another. I was fortunate enough many years ago to be asked to sit in on an emergency management response exercise. It taught me a great deal about the differences between how cops think and how politicians think about emergency response.

The scenario exercise was a nuclear power plant explosion just outside the city. The incident was set to occur at 6:15 a.m. which magically coincided with the beginning of the day shift for just about every municipal service in the city. It was obvious at the outset there was going to be no test of the emergency call-back list or how fast human resources could be marshaled in sufficient numbers to respond. Of course I also understood that this was a "paper exercise" and not the real thing.

As the traffic training officer for the east end of the city I was asked to look over the road maps and give any suggestions I might have. My eyes were drawn to two small blue stars at the intersection of two six lane highways. I asked what these are and was advised they were two police cars and four officers. Their duties were to block off the roads from east bound and north bound traffic and redirect them back the way they came.

When asked who drew up these plans I was advised it was done with the municipal department heads as directed by the mayor's office. The plans were probably good in theory and the book it was bound in was at least three inches thick. It made for a formidable piece of literature with a great deal of effort put into its development. It was sure to impress anyone looking at it on a shelf. Implementation, however, was impossible and failed to consider many realities of life and human nature.

When asked my opinion I responded in my usual apolitical but cynical fashion. I advised them that the two blue stars would never have people there to fulfill their mandate. In fact the two blue stars would, in all probability, be leading the parade out of town with the advantage of lights and sirens to clear the way. Human nature as it is would not likely allow finding two dedicated officers to willingly expose themselves to the effects of radiation in any higher levels than any other citizen. In the true sense of Sir Robert Peel's 7th principle the police would indeed become the public and they would willingly join in the panic and chaos. If the basis of their plan was those two blue stars they might as well remove them now and figure out what they would do next. Perhaps the Library

Department would have some dedicated individuals willing to stick around.

As clever as I thought I was being, I did not have a solution or even a suggestion for them. Instead I was struck by the enormity of the task of planning for such an event. When one considers the politicians' and top brass' need for command and control and mix that with the need to have front-line innovators in the right place and at the right time, it appears almost impossible to do anything in a predictable fashion. I also know that there are some experts out there who can figure all this out and my hat goes off to them for even trying.

This is why I was heartened by the recent announcement by Deputy Minister Anne McLellan that the government was going to ensure funds were released for emergency services to perform simulations in real time. There are many lessons to be learned that can only be taught through the lives and blood lost by others. Disasters such as the New Orleans flood will no doubt provide a great deal of learning opportunities for many thousands of emergency services personnel in the future. Any initiatives by governments to plan and fund such events appropriately can only be applauded.

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MORE THAN A FOUNDATION

After a half century of policing Mac leaves a strong legacy



by Danette Dooley

Gordon MacFarlane (Mac) Carlisle was walking the beat long before many of today's active duty police officers were even born.

On July 4, 1958, just days out of high school, an 18-year-old Carlisle left his home in Fredericton, New Brunswick and headed to Regina to join the RCMP.

On July 5, 2005 he ended a 47-year policing career which included an incredible 25-year stint as chief of the Fredericton Police Force.

"To shut down after all that time, it was a rather traumatic day for me," the former chief says, remembering his last day on the job. Things were a lot different in the early days.

"The equipment was so much different back then," he says. "A lot of the old cars were six cylinder, two doors. We had a few V-8's, but they were all two doors too. The detachment cars were all black and the highway cars were black with white doors on them. Your radar was that you sat on the side of the road and waited," he laughs, "and communications were shaky at best, when you did have them."

However, things were much simpler. "This was before the Charter so that made things a little bit different – and the clientele was a little bit different, too. They were nowhere near as sophisticated as they are today."

Carlisle advanced quickly through the ranks, becoming a corporal in 1967, sergeant in 1973 and staff sergeant in 1976. He was the NCO in charge of several "H" Division detachments in Nova Scotia and was appointed the section NCO in Sydney Sub/Division prior to his early retirement from the RCMP in May 1980. A member of the "H" Division Emergency Response Team (ERT), he was involved in centralized training across Canada and was one of only two members to represent the RCMP at an international anti-terrorist confer-

ence in Bonn, Germany in 1979.

"I had the opportunity to travel fairly extensively with that training profile across Canada and the States, as well as to Europe," he recalls. "That was a very rewarding part of my career."

Carlisle embodied what it meant to be a police officer in his 22-year RCMP career, says Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli says.

"His superiors spoke often of his deportment and dress, his enthusiasm for the job, his relationship with those he served and his ability – indeed his willingness – to adapt to any situation," he says. "These qualities served him in good stead from the time he joined the RCMP in 1958 to the day he retired as chief of the Fredericton Police Force."

Carlisle was appointed chief in May 1980, the same month he retired. During his 25-years, he helped bring policing in the city into the 20th century by introducing a computer aided dispatching system in 1986 and an automated records management system in 1988.

While primarily responsible for administrative duties, Carlisle has always been involved in hands-on policing, as exemplified by an article in the May 31, 1997 *Daily Gleaner* crediting him with rescuing a would-be bridge jumper. He downplays what some see as a heroic effort on his part, saying he just happened to be in the right place at the right time.

"I was driving across the bridge in my (unmarked) police car and I saw a fellow sitting on the outside rail on the bridge," he recalls. "He had his back to the water and had nothing to hold on to. He looked like he was going to jump so I stopped the car and walked back. I finally got ahold of him. He tried to jump off but I held him and a passing motorist stopped and helped me pull him back up. By that time, I'd already called for back-up and a couple of our cars arrived and took him to the hospital to have him checked out."

Carlisle's accomplishments are numerous and impressive. He led the Fredericton force to Class 'A' status; it now offers a complete range of services, including polygraph, family services section, underwater recovery, ERT, marine and public order units.

He is a former member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Uniform Crime Committee and a past president of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACF). In 1997, Fredericton became one of the smallest cities and forces to ever host the CACF's annual conference.

Carlisle says it's crucial that chiefs stay in tune with what's happening on the streets.

"The members appreciate it if you're out there in the trenches with them. They can relate to you so much better and they realize you don't mind getting your hands dirty. If there's something to be done, they know you're there to assist, just like any other officer."

An early promoter of community policing, Carlisle oversaw its introduction in Fredericton.

"We had a storefront community police office in 1984 in a neighbourhood that was experiencing a particular amount of problems," says Fredericton's current chief, Barry MacKnight, who was hired by Carlisle in 1984.

"We had what we all know now as a community police office in this particular neighbourhood... one of the pioneer community policing projects, in all likelihood, in the country."

Fredericton now has eight community policing offices and all members are involved in the philosophy.

Carlisle also oversaw the development of the first victim services unit in New Brunswick – one of the first in the country – in 1984.

His many accolades include induction as an Officer of the Police Order of Merit and RCMP Long Service, Police Exemplary Service, Queen's Silver Jubilee and Queen's Golden



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Jubilee medals. However, the most rewarding tributes for any officer come from friends and comrades within the policing community.

"He strove to raise the level of professionalism in policing, not just with our force but in policing across the province and nationally," says MacKnight, who also served with the RCMP. Carlisle is a strong leader, he says, who advanced many projects dear to his heart.

"He has a very great interest in the applications of technology in police work, so our department has always been highly automated. He began a very close relationship with a computer aided dispatching and records management systems back in 1983 and that relationship has flourished since then."

The way rank and file view a force speaks volumes about the man at the top. MacKnight says Carlisle earned the respect of his members and the confidence of the entire community and was widely viewed as progressive.

"When the chief came here in 1980, the force was certainly not where it should have been. He advanced the department light years ahead. He was certainly seen as a very strong leader who passionately took the department where he felt it should be. People who were around at the time he first started say he hit the ground running and was a force to be reckoned with."

Carlisle always had a clear vision of what he wanted for the force, says community resource section Cst. Paula Murray.

"He leaves us with a modern, diverse, community based police agency, well prepared to face challenges of the future – and as a visionary and leader, he has taught us to embrace change and always look ahead to the possibilities."

Carlisle is the cop who "put Fredericton on the map" with technology, says Insp. Brent Blackmore, who transferred into the force from Dartmouth Police in 1986. Like MacKnight and many other officers with the force today, Blackmore was hired by Carlisle, who quickly became not only his chief but also his mentor.

"He had an open door policy and would always take time to talk to you about your career and steer you in the right direction... He's a great believer in education. He encourages all of the members to go back and take further studies... so he's made a huge difference in my career by being there to guide me in the right direction. I still keep in touch with him after he's retired, for those purposes," Blackmore says.

Training coordinator and media liaison officer Cst. Bobbi Simmons credits Carlisle with influencing her to become a police officer.

"Upon completing my on the job training as a cadet, I wasn't hired right away and was pretty devastated. I remember getting a call from him, telling me to keep my head up and I would be working in Fredericton someday," she recalls.

Carlisle recognized abilities in her that she hadn't yet realized herself, Simmons says.

"He was supportive of my career goals and if there was one lesson I learned from him, (it) was an incredible work ethic. He was a great example of dedication to the job and his pride in this force was contagious," she says.

The Fredericton Police Force has been closely scrutinized over the last decade and Carlisle "lived through some dark times here and being subject to a lot of the problems that chiefs around the country are going through," MacKnight says.

"Some very important case law in police labour law emanated from some of the issues in the '90s and there are a number of issues that he's had an impact on," he adds.

Carlisle credits his wife Gail with supporting him throughout his lengthy career.

"I had a lot of moves when I was in the RCMP and Gail moved around with me and her responsibility as my spouse all those years when I was chief of police was fairly onerous. It would be extremely difficult to be involved in the activities and policing I did without her support."

The Carlisle's two sons, Anthony and Jeffrey, are officers with the Halifax Regional Police Service, as is their daughter-in-law Stephanie.

"I encouraged them to do whatever they wanted to do," Carlisle says. "The only caveat I had was that they had to get their university degrees first. They both did that and then went to the Atlantic Police Academy... Of course, it made me very proud to see them following in my footsteps." Carlisle says it's now time for him to sit back and watch the people that he has guided through the years take over the reigns.

MacKnight says the man who hired him has laid a strong foundation on which he will continue to build. "We know the challenges we've got ahead, we know where we've come from and we know where we're heading," he says.

"When you leave one day and the department continues to flourish, that's a very strong statement that you did good work – and we haven't missed a beat. We're rocketing forward because of the legacy that he has left behind."

Danette Dooley is *Blue Line's* east coast correspondent and can be reached at dooley@blueline.ca.

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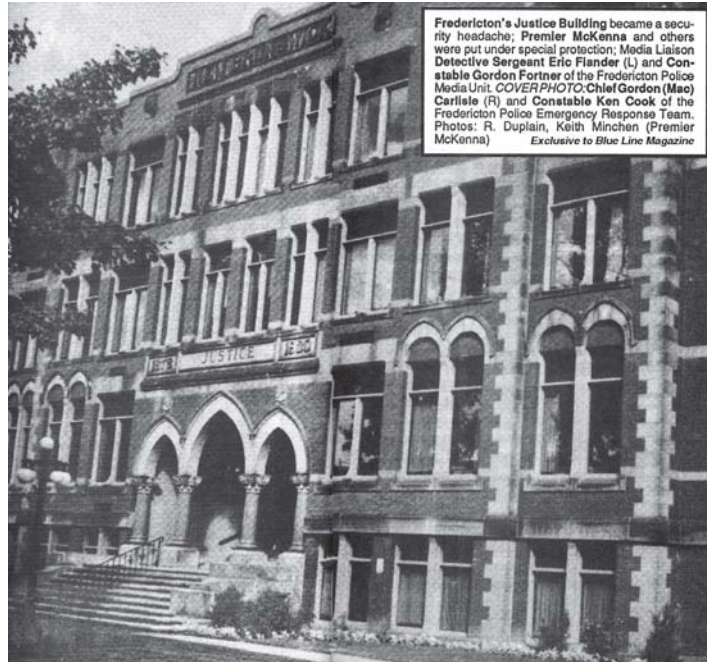
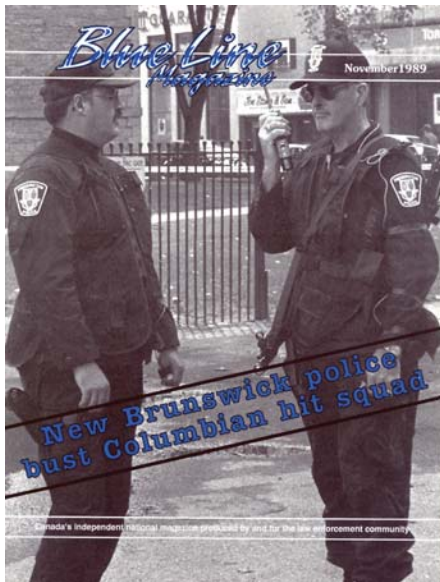


POPULATION	48,302
OFFICERS	94
POP TO COP	514
CIV MEMBERS	24
BUDGET	\$7,328,649
PER CAPITA COST	\$152
VIOLENT CRIME	513
PROPERTY CRIME	2,324
TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE	3,970
CLEARANCE RATE	27%
CRIME RATE CHANGE	6%
INCIDENTS/OFFICER	42

SOURCE: Stats Canada - 2002 - www.statscan.ca

New Brunswick cops faced down drug warlords

by Richard Duplain
Maritime Correspondent
Blue Line Magazine - November 1989



Fredericton's Justice Building became a security headache; Premier McKenna and others were put under special protection; Media Liaison Detective Sergeant Eric Flander (L) and Constable Gordon Fortner of the Fredericton Police Media Unit. COVER PHOTO: Chief Gordon (Mac) Carlisle (R) and Constable Ken Cook of the Fredericton Police Emergency Response Team. Photos: R. Duplain, Keith Minchen (Premier McKenna) Exclusive to Blue Line Magazine



"We have never been in so much danger and yet at the same time had so much protection," was the way one government employee described the tightest paramilitary security operation conducted in the province by special police assault teams.

The threat to the security of this city in the Saint John River Valley was at its greatest this past September as an underground Colombian organization readied itself for an apparent assault on the 130-year-old provincial jail. The mission, the authorities are still unsure of, was either to free the two Colombian nationals held on drug importation charges or to kill them.

The plan went awry when police in Edmundston, near the Quebec border, were tipped off September 13th to a number of vehicles carrying illegal weapons. A similar tip on the same day in Fredericton resulted in a further arrest in Saint John.

Whatever the plan, security was the tightest it has ever been as a convoy of police cars transported two Colombian nationals and five other South Americans to the Justice Building in the capital's downtown area for separate hearings relating to drug importation and conspiracy to commit a prison break.

Close to 30 specially trained RCMP and Fredericton Police emergency response members, including Chief Carlisle, could be seen carrying 9mm machine guns, M-16 sniper rifles, shotguns, pistols and elaborate communications devices. They took up strategic positions in and around the Justice Building each time the Colombians attended court.

Before the hearings got underway, deputy sheriffs conducted body searches and security checks as media representatives and spectators entered the courtroom to view the proceedings.

The security operation began early Wednesday afternoon of September 13th, 1989, when Edmundston city police stopped a van and a car containing four Colombian nationals. Searches of the vehicles revealed they were carrying an Uzi submachine gun, a Russian 762x369 assault rifle, an Israeli 565 assault rifle and more than 3,000 rounds of ammunition. There were six 9mm semi-automatic pistols, tear gas, a Japanese grenade (a dud), burglary equipment, an electric zap gun and camping equipment.

Following that investigation, police determined there might be a Fredericton connection in view of the court hearing scheduled for the next day of two Colombians charged with attempting to import drugs into Canada. They were arrested last spring after their plane crashed on a remote air field just outside of the city of Fredericton. A search of the plane revealed 500 kg of cocaine worth around \$250 million and weapons. It is believed that they were using the more remote areas of New Brunswick and Maine to smuggle drugs.

At midnight, RCMP and Fredericton Police were notified of the security measures and protection was given to Premier McKenna and others. This protection extended some days after the initial arrests in Edmundston. By morning's light, emergency response team members could be seen on the rooftop of the Fredericton Farmers' Market and the Centennial Building adjacent to the Provincial Jail house.

Both drug suspects were taken to the Justice Building by a police convoy consisting of more than a dozen heavily armed officers. The two were immediately placed in separate cells on the basement floor of the court and a police guard armed with a machine gun guarded the door to the cell.

As the hearings progressed, police monitored the halls and perimeter of the court building and officers were assigned to each Judge as they arrived. They entered the court through a private doorway and went to their courts using a private elevator and accompanied by armed guards.

At 3:30 p.m. the two previously arrested suspects were led to awaiting police cars and whisked away to the city jail where tight security continued until September 16th when the two drug suspects and all five of the other South Americans were transferred to the Renous and Dorchester federal penitentiaries. Commenting on the security situation, RCMP Sergeant Mark Flemming said the emergency response team conducted a "threat assessment." He said there had been no threats made against the court. "We are assessing the situation regarding the situation in Colombia... but an ounce of protection is worth a pound of cure," he said.

Also worthy of note was the high degree of co-operation experienced by all those who had a part in the event. One would think total confusion would reign as a natural result of such an unusually high profile and risky case especially in small town New Brunswick. This was not the case. On the contrary, the two main police agencies joined forces and acted admirably. These were police officers, known by most on a first name basis, doing their jobs and still having the time and humanity to smile at the bystanders. They talked with the curious and reassured the insecure.

With all the virtues of a rural Canadian life, and try as we may to avoid the excesses of a modern urban lifestyle, we must ask ourselves, 'who are we that it cannot happen here.' The fact is, it can happen here, and it has.

GOING HOME

Raising money and spirits on a run back home



by *Bobbi Simmons*

The March 2005 murders of four RCMP members in Mayerthorpe, Alberta had a profound affect on the policing community across Canada. Police officers were grieving and consumed by the details that were disseminated by the RCMP and media, wanting to know how such a tragedy could happen. One of those officers was Cpl. Randy Reilly of the Fredericton Police Force.

Shortly after the shootings, Reilly was in the police gym running on a treadmill, watching coverage of the incident that had played out in the days previous. The images of the four young officers caused him to think about their going home to God and tore at his heart strings. His thoughts shifted back and forth between those officers and his desire to train for a marathon. By the end of that work out, he devised a plan that involved his “going home” to the place where he grew up, but not by a car, by running. He would run a marathon to Stanley, New Brunswick and dedicate the run to the fallen members of the RCMP. Even more, he would suggest it be a fundraiser for the New Brunswick Peace Officer’s Memorial, as he had just become a member of the Board of Directors. “The idea of it was that it was a marathon distance and I was going home,” says Reilly. “It was truly symbolic of dying and going home to God.”

Cpl. Reilly was born and raised in Stanley, NB, a community of 250 people north of Fredericton. In 1982 he moved to Fredericton where he became a Correctional youth councillor, later attending the Atlantic Police Academy in 1988. The Fredericton Police Force hired him in December of that year, serving

the majority of his career in the Major Crime Unit and general patrol. He currently serves as a shift supervisor in the Patrol Division. He is the father of two, Patrick 15 and Allyson 13.

Reilly presented the idea of the “Going Home Marathon” to the Vice-President of the Board of Directors. The idea for the project was fine-tuned and plans began to develop for fund raising initiatives. At that point, he entered into his 18 week training program.

His approach was quite simple – find out how to run a marathon. Having been a recreational runner, he sought out information on how to prepare for such a task. He referenced a marathon training plan for the Chicago Marathon designed by Hal Higdon, Senior Editor of Running World Magazine, as well as other reference material. His program consisted of three short run days (3 k – 16 k), a cross training day with cycling and weights, one long run day (10k – 35k) and two rest days.

“This program totally consumed my life. The marathon became paramount and everything else took a back seat,” recalls Reilly. “It changed my approach to my own physical fitness.”

Prior to the program, he mostly weight trained and ran five kilometre distances three times a week. During the process his body changed, going from a 238 pound build to a lean 208. When asked about the sacrifice of this training he said that he did not regard it in that way. He was enjoying the philanthropic feeling of volunteering for something that he believed in.

“It was better than working for money!,” he laughed. “I got a great high from the self-satisfaction of completing this training, and ultimately the run, you know, meeting the physi-

cal goal. It was a hugely successful feeling.”

On the morning of the marathon, August 14, 2005, Reilly awoke with excitement. It was the end of the 126 day build up to the event. He said he knew he was well trained and that his hard work would see him realize this important goal he had set for himself.

“I felt well prepared, it was like being really prepared to write an exam. You know you’re ready but you are still nervous,” he stated.

At 7:00 AM, he set out on his tribute marathon with many friends and supporters on hand. For the first five kilometres, he ran with Police Chief Barry MacKnight and Police Chaplain Rev. John Cathcart (who stayed for another five kilometres). Later, RCMP Cpl. Sam Kenny and Fredericton Police Sgt. Katherine Alchorn ran ten kilometres, encouraging him and offering advice on how to make it to the end. However he was never alone. He was accompanied by several colleagues and friends on bikes and roller blades the entire 43.3 kilometres. Eventually, they all ran the last eight kilometers with him.

“The run itself was awesome. Having supporters was comforting and energizing. People came out of their houses to cheer me on and it gave me strength knowing that people supported the cause like they did,” said Reilly. As he approached the village where he grew up, his thoughts were bittersweet. He thought of why he was running, for fallen officers and that he was arriving home, which filled him with excitement. He was touched by the presence of many peace officers, colleagues, family and friends as he approached the final 500 metres of his journey.

“I had such a feeling of success and achievement. It was great.”

Reilly sprinted across the finish line, held



Innovation in fingerprints

MONTREAL — A forensic researcher has developed a new technique which lifts fingerprints from wet paper in a method that is not only cheaper than existing techniques but more effective.

The new method can be used to lift prints off evidence that has been submerged in water or snow.

Alexandre Beaudoin, 27, trained at the University of Montreal for microbiology, is working for Quebec Provincial Police. He developed the method two years ago at the police lab.

Beaudoin's innovation was to soak the evidence in oil red-O, a liquid used in microbiology, to identify membranes and cells.

The original method is based on oxidation reduction, which uses silver to coat and identify fingerprints.

Beaudoin discovered that mixing methanol with the oil red-O substance works to create a stain which clearly defines the fingerprint.

Not only is Beaudoin's method more effective, it is also cost efficient. He says five hundred grams of material required for his method, costs \$15 dollars while the equivalent for the oxidation reduction method costs \$1,000.

"We just lifted a fingerprint from a piece of paper that was taken as evidence 20 years ago that someone used in a failed attempt to light a fire," he said.

Beaudoin outlined the advantages of his new technique, also outlined in the Journal of Forensic Identification, to colleagues at the annual conference of the Canadian Identification Society.

by his parents John and Helen, to finish in a time of four hours and 30 minutes.

This event raised over \$10,000.00 for the New Brunswick Peace Officer's Memorial. The money will be used for upkeep of the Memorial Pavilion located on the Fredericton Green. In addition, there are plans for improvements to the site. Most importantly, this money funds the bi-annual service recognizing the sacrifice made by peace officers in the line of duty. It will ensure that families will have the opportunity to share the memory of their loved ones and take pride in what they have done for New Brunswick.

Reilly was asked, what was the predominant thought that ran through his mind during this adventure. "The whole idea of going home. Anytime I am feeling down, I'll just drive home and it grounds me. It is such a good feeling to go home. Even though death is such a tragic loss on earth, it must be a great feeling to go home to God."



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Edmonton police launch 'Don't Get Stuck'

Needle program initiative for children

by Ryan Sigmund



It's never too early to educate children about the dangers surrounding dirty needles and what to do if they find one.

That's the message the Edmonton Police Service (EPS) is presenting with its new needle injury prevention program aimed at elementary students.

It was developed by EPS Cst. Sharon Bourque, who works in the city's selected schools program as a school liaison officer. Three of her seven schools are elementary and, knowing the Edmonton Safer Cities Initiative committee was working to reduce the risk to children who find discarded needles, Bourque saw an opportunity.

"Unfortunately some of my schools are located in areas where prostitutes sort of hang their hats, so to speak," she says. "Usually with that type of lifestyle, there is drug-use associated and with drug-use there are needles."

Bourque has a passion for working with children and wanted to alert them to the dangers of discarded needles. She worked with Diane Paltzat, an EPS registered nurse, and Jeff Awid from multi media services to develop a five-minute video for kindergarten to grade three students informing them of what to do if they find a needle.

'Sharpie' the big yellow needle safety box, a character which mimics Sponge Bob Square Pants, is featured in a colouring book which is also given to students.

"He says 'adults put needles inside of me, doctors and nurses use needles that are good for you, needles can't harm me because I'm a



safety box,'" Bourque says. "The video and colouring book really enforce the key messages," which are one, if you find a needle, don't touch it, and two, tell an adult.

"When I go into my presentation with the kids, I talk about health and what it means to be healthy – so you get that dialogue. The whole program itself focuses on health promotion and harm reduction – that's the whole purpose of this initiative. It fits into the safer cities initiative as well as the community based policing model."

While Bourque doesn't divulge the illegal activity associated with dirty needles to the children because of their tender age, she does try to teach the difference between good and bad needles.

"I say, 'there are lots of people here in the room today that have brothers, sisters and family members who have to use needles to stay healthy' and that is how I bring it in... (I say) 'unfortunately there are people who choose to use needles for unhealthy reasons' and that is just the way I leave it."

The children have been very receptive, she says. After informing them of the two rules and showing the video, Bourque tests their memory and knowledge of what they have learned.

The program officially began this past April with a big media launch attended by provincial and local politicians and community leaders. The turnout exceeded Bourque's expectations but with all the hoopla, she feared there would be a perception that injection drug use was only an inner city problem.

"You do have your homelessness, your poverty, but the issue of drugs is always ongoing," she says, noting crystal meth labs are found in rural areas.

Although discarded needles haven't been a regular occurrence in any of Bourque's schools over the past three years, she says they were consistently turning up in the west end of the city a few years back.

"Diane told me a story where a young child had found a needle in a playground and was playing doctor with it... I wanted to start something for the kids because it can happen in the city of Edmonton, or when you are traveling abroad with your family or out camping. It is just to educate them on what to do if you do find a needle because it's not a toy to be played with."

Each of Bourque's schools received a kit with a needle safety box, tongs and a box of gloves so that a teacher, nurse or parent-volunteer is prepared if a needle is found.

Needle safety boxes are presently only offered in certain areas of Edmonton. Bourque says the city made the mistake of asking communities if they wanted the boxes rather than placing them throughout the city like Calgary did.

The Safer Cities Committee launched a needle safety box program in 2002 and has collected more than 15,000 needles in the Edmonton area. The initiative distributes safe needle disposable tool kits, outlines what they are about and now includes the colouring book and video from the 'Don't Get Stuck' program. Bourque says this ties in nicely with the committee's goal of reducing the risk to children.

Bourque would like to see the program spread across the country. The Edmonton Police Foundation recently contributed \$2,500 to order more books, she notes, but that's just enough to cover her present schools.

"Diane and I will be looking at ways of getting support to order more books so that if other schools called saying they would like to do this, I'd be able to do it.

"For me as a police officer, who works with young children and also a mother to a young daughter, I wanted to do something for the kids and my belief is that if one child is harmed by a dirty needle – that is one child too many. I want to prevent that from happening and that's why this program was developed."

Cst. Sharon Bourque can be reached at sharon.bourque@police.edmonton.ab.ca or 780-421-3436.

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Zero -15

Recruiting issues for outreach programs

by Syd Gravel

Police outreach programs should strive to retain as well as recruit officers. Today's well educated and highly skilled recruits will change careers if they don't find the challenge or rewards they are looking for.

Much has been written about the changing demographics of our candidates and the need for managers to be much more aware of changes to management styles, but how we recruit also has to change.

I have been involved in recruiting for eight years and can categorically state that the traditional way of identifying police candidates, although it has served us well for more than 150 years, is no longer appropriate. 'Shopping mall' recruitment booths, newspaper ads and twice a year university or college 'job fairs' just doesn't meet our needs anymore and the days of simply processing applicant files are long gone.

The age, education and experience level of applicants is changing and they now come from communities where policing is no longer viewed as a career option or honourable professional choice. This is one of the two major reasons why outreach projects, using traditional recruiting methods, fail – the other is not ad-



ressing retention issues.

I am not suggesting that we need to convince people to become police officers – they will lack the policing spirit unless they have a strong desire – but many community members have that spirit; we simply need to learn how to nurture it and institute organizational change to support it.

Changing an organization is complex but possible if the leadership is willing (but that is for another article). Police agencies preparing

to recruit in our fast-changing communities need to ensure an applicant understands:

- the job and what is expected of them
- the competitive process they are entering
- the reality and consequences of being hired

A person's knowledge of these three factors determines their chances of success. If they have a strong understanding of all three, I call that stage 'zero.' If they don't understand or lack support through any of the stages, they have a minus factor going against them. A person can find themselves anywhere along the '-5 to -15' continuum, depending on how many stages they have going against them.

Preparing for a job is like preparing for a race against other candidates for a job. There is a baseline – starting line, which all approach after practicing and preparing, when they feel informed and qualified enough to win. The most prepared, informed and qualified candidate wins.

The objective of any police outreach program is to ensure that all candidates are at baseline zero; in other words, that the 30 people 'racing' to be hired feel confident that they are as informed, prepared and qualified as they can be for what they have to do or know to win that position.

Stage one - Zero to -5

Most people born and raised in Canada have a pretty clear understanding of how policing, in general, is done here, but the social, cultural and familial surroundings in which they have been raised may affect how they view policing from a personal or cultural perspective. That perception may be stronger than their general understanding, which I consider a minus factor. A candidate's level of negativity determines how difficult they are to recruit.

This is not about a person not being qualified and recruiters having to make them so, or recruiters having to convince a potential candidate to join when they don't want to. It is simply addressing a perception that is interfering with reality. If a recruiter doesn't make the effort, they can lose good candidates.

As has been said many times, people's perceptions are their realities and unless recruiters point out the differences between perception and reality, the perceptions will remain and good candidates will not come to the fore.

Unique recruiting efforts must be developed for unique communities within our jurisdiction to address the perceptions, realities and differences that prevent good potential candidates from getting into the process.

Stage two - Zero to -10

The second area that has traditionally helped people get into policing is knowing an officer who is willing to advise them how to prepare for the hiring process and career. Candidates can get a ride-along, often more than one, with their friend's help. Zero effort is re-

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quired here; the candidate is already well informed because of their friend or family member's connections and needs no further help.

Some candidates find attending a college or university workshop a comfortable and welcoming environment in which to obtain the information they need. On the minus side, some candidates don't have either of these options available to them. Perhaps they are too new to the community or Canada to know a police officer, or they come from a community where people don't trust or understand the police and therefore don't have the contacts needed to start them on their career path. If they don't have an understanding of policing that takes them through stage one, they are already at -5, with the potential to drop to -10. Reaching out to them requires effort on the part of recruiters and police services.

The other area may be a lack of comfort in attending mainstream information sessions. Some excellent candidates may not be comfortable in colleges and universities. Sitting among 30 potential candidates may not be the best way for some people to learn what they need to know and address issues they don't want to share with strangers. It can be difficult to ask questions, especially if the question is about societal or cultural perceptions that most others in the class may not share or understand.

Recruiters need to make the effort to meet people one-on-one or attend customized information sessions where potential candidates are in their own environment and most comfortable. For example, this may mean setting up discussions over coffee or tea at a local tea room or sports court with one or two potential candidates.

Our recruiters have had more success with small groups of five or six interested or curious youth at one-on-one meetings set up by community leaders than at job fairs where 500 people have walked by our booth. The larger numbers may validate your 'visual' presence but the applications you receive are what counts, and that's where one-on-one excels. I would suggest that recruiting officers coordinate these scenarios; front line patrol officers working with community leaders have a greater chance of success.

Last but not least are ride-alongs. If a candidate doesn't know anyone in a police service or doesn't understand Canadian policing, it is difficult to take that first step. If they're trying to convince themselves to at least find out more about policing while fighting a distrust of police, the ride-along application process may be viewed as intrusive. A recruiter must make sure interested candidates understand not only the reason for the ride-along and what to expect but also why we ask what we ask in the application process.

It helps to have volunteer officers champion your efforts while accompanying the candidate during the ride-along, keeping recruiting issues in mind. A call from the officer afterwards goes a long way in helping the recruiter determine the next move.

I can't emphasize enough the importance of making the candidate feel comfortable with the information they receive. All recruiters

know how complex the police application process can be; the background investigations and interview, physical abilities and fitness, aptitude, communications and psych tests are all very intrusive and complex and can take months to complete, only to end in disappointment if they are not hired.

Police services today aren't equipped to do debriefings and generally don't do them well, if at all. It can be devastating for a candidate to not know what went wrong. There are certainly times when we cannot disclose this information. Candidates who know people in the business can generally find some support or explanation; unconnected individuals tend to explain their failure to family and friends using their own perception or opinions, which may thwart your recruiting efforts in their immediate communities. Recruiters must have immediate and well thought out strategies so they can positively close unsuccessful candidate files.

Let me be clear here. It is up to us, as professionally prepared and well trained members of well established organizations with years of tradition, to reach out and figure out how to do things correctly; it is not up to individuals without supports, contrary traditions or misconceptions to step up to the plate, figure things out for themselves and fix things for us!

Stage three - Zero to -15

Family and friends take a great deal of pride in candidates hired to become police officers. They celebrate the event, help the new officer setup the move to a new community, if required, attend the graduation ceremony and show pride that their son, daughter or friend is now a proud member of the local police service. Zero effort required here. The candidate is already well supported by their friends and family and needs little or no further help.

A -15 candidate has everything, including stage three, going against them. There is a very good chance family members will be shocked that they have chosen policing as a profession, since their views are shaped by memories of how police operated in their home country. Officers in some of these countries don't make any money unless they are corrupt and may be

nothing more than an enforcement arm of a corrupt regime.

The family may exhibit very little pride, and understandably so, refusing to celebrate the event, help the officer move or attend their graduation. As a matter of course, even in the most traditional hires, friends drop off when candidates become police officers. We know that, but when your community of friends and family is limited to a small, specific group, this can be very damaging.

In some communities friends can become enemies, not only to the recruit but to the family. Police agencies need to work very hard to help -15s transition into policing. This goes beyond recruiting and involves police training centres, coach officers, supervisors and platoon peers.

Police services that recognize the complexity of recruiting in their communities will put the resources and expertise required where it is needed. The days of traditional means of recruiting, which for the most part, required little to no effort, are long gone. Becoming aware of the changing demographics of Canadian communities - education, age, religion, socioeconomic status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity and culture - and developing an ability to work in that environment is an absolutely essential competency required of recruiters today.

The leadership required to support the ever changing approaches to recruiting is crucial to the future success of Canadian police services. We must move beyond simply stating that we want to reflect the diversity of our community; we must make that statement a reality.

S/Sgt Syd Gravel has served with the Ottawa Police Service for more than 27 years as a patrol officer, instructor and head of sworn and civilian recruiting. He currently manages the OPS Outreach Recruitment Project, which works to attract applicants from Ottawa's complex, diverse and changing demographics. He has taken a lead role in developing ethics training and was a recognized leader in teaching problem solving at street level policing. Gravel can be reached at gravels@ottawapolice.ca.



Ottawa Police Taser use on the rise

OTTAWA — Taser use by Ottawa police tactical officers is on the increase, stats show.

Since 2000, they have been used an average of about once a month and or 75 times in total. Stun guns this year, however, have already been used 12 times, above previous years' averages.

The Ottawa Police Association is developing a plan to add between 40 to 60 Tasers for front-line road supervisors and other specialized units, adding to the current deployment of approximately 50.

Should the proposal be approved, Ottawa would join Toronto in providing patrol supervisors

with Tasers. Earlier this year, the Toronto police board approved allowing front-line supervisors in three divisions use Tasers for a three-month period.

Tasers are a necessary weapon in dealing with suspects in certain situations, Ottawa police say.

"It's really been extremely effective at neutralizing a threat," said Staff Sgt. Mike Ryan. "It fills the gap between some of our less lethal options."

Taser use in Ottawa is not as high as it could be, Ryan says, referring to tactical officers being the only ones trained to use them.

"We're not overly relying on the option," he said. "It's reflective that it's being deployed properly."



Report says Ontario highways lack proper policing



An internal Ontario Provincial Police report states the agency's ability to patrol the highways is inadequate.

It states nearly four times the current number of traffic officers are needed to appropriately handle the workload.

The report goes on to say that not only are accident investigations inadequate, but formal traffic training is nearly non-existent. The number of officers solely assigned to traffic duty needs to be increased from 120 to 450 and that 300 entirely new officers would be beneficial as "an investment in the future."

The province is saying, however, that the OPP must make due with its current budget.

Although the government has promised to pay for 1,000 new officers, it is only going to pay for municipal policing, not for patrolling provincial highways or other OPP responsibilities.

"It is up to the OPP to make the best use of the resources that they have," says Andrew

Hilton, press aid to Community Safety minister Monte Kwinter.

"We have to hold a tough-line on spending and policing is just one of many competing priorities."

Meanwhile the Ontario Public Service Employees Union president says Transportation Ministry workers should be responsible for road safety instead of police.

Leah Casselman says road safety issues can be handled more efficiently and in a more cost-effective way by ministry officers and police should spend their time and resources cracking down on crime, not unsafe vehicles.

Using officers to conduct road safety blitzes is an attempt to download costs onto police budgets, something that the public is less likely to question, Casselman says.

The union maintains the ministry's enforcement officers are trained and equipped to do the same job at just over half the cost.

Deputy Chief Forde makes history

TORONTO — Keith Forde, a 33-year veteran with the Toronto police service has been promoted to deputy chief, marking the first time a black officer has assumed the position in Toronto's policing history.

Forde has served in a variety of areas, most recently as the superintendent in charge of the training and education unit.

"I have, throughout my career, been the first (black officer) in many positions," Forde said after the announcement at police headquarters.

TPS Chief Bill Blair announced Forde as one of four new deputy chief designates during the unveiling of the new command structure of the service.

Jane Dick, a 30-year veteran, becomes deputy chief of the executive command, only the third woman to become a deputy, while Kim Derry, also a 30-year veteran, will oversee divisional policing command. Both were appointed interim deputy chiefs in April.

Supt. Tony Warr, who will lead specialized operations command was also given the promotion to deputy chief.

Blair referred to the appointees as the "best team of police leaders ever assembled in this country."



Newly appointed Deputy Chiefs Tony Warr, Kim Derry, Jane Dick and Keith Forde assume their commands.

Forde, who becomes deputy chief of human resource command, said he wants to continue to work to ensure the service reflects Toronto's diversity and sees a role for himself as an intermediary and bridge-builder. Blair says he has already asked Forde to "reach out to community leaders," to seek solutions in ending the outbreak of shootings in the city.

York Region Staff Sgt. Chris Bullen, president of the Association of Black Law Enforcers applauded the TPS Board for recognizing Forde

as a "capable and qualified police leader."

"Blacks have been in policing in Canada for over 200 years," he noted, describing Forde as a "role model."

Police board chair Pam McConnell described the announcement as "a unique occasion, a time of significant change, of substantial restructuring and of momentous opportunity."

Forde and Ontario Provincial Police Deputy Commissioner Jay Hope are now the highest ranking black officers in Canadian law enforcement.

DISPATCHES

Vernon White has been appointed the new chief of the Durham Regional Police Service, becoming the agency's fifth chief. White, an RCMP veteran leaving behind his assistant commissioner post, has extensive experience in investigative and supervisory positions. Described as "one of the top police leaders in the nation," White's service record includes positions in major case



management, community policing, proceeds of crime, detachment/unit commander, support services management, commercial crime and program policy. He began as chief designate on Sept. 6 and is to take over command at an unannounced date, replacing former chief Kevin McAlpine, who announced his retirement in May.

A barrage of violent incidents in Saskatoon has prompted Saskatchewan's justice minister to promise new action against criminal gangs. Frank Quennell says the province will look at changes to legislation and the development of anti-gang strategies with local authorities in an effort to make the climate more hostile for gangs. Quennell says officials will look at measures taken



to combat auto theft and break and enters as potential models that could be adapted to deal with gang activity. The measures involve strengthening partnerships between the province, police and social agencies, increased resourcing and prevention and education activities. Five months ago police officials called for a provincial strategy after a report said Saskatchewan has the highest per capita number of youth involved in gangs in Canada.

An Albertan director of the Canadian Professional Police Association says Alberta's Solicitor General's plan to use special constables to enforce traffic laws on highways will compromise safety. Sgt. Al Koenig says it will also turn rural Alberta into small-town Georgia because special constables will set up speed traps to generate revenue for municipalities. Annette Bidniak, spokesperson for Cenaiko says the special constables would work in teams with RCMP in rural areas and on highways in an effort to bolster enforcement and reduce traffic fatalities. Bidniak said the proposal is part of a larger plan to build a provincial pool of special constables who could do a variety of tasks, from providing security at the courts and legislature to patrolling highways.

Alex Swann, spokesman for Public Safety Minister Anne McLellan says deferrals on several gun regulations are to "ensure compliance and be responsive to the feedback" on the regulations from the public. The Canada Firearms Centre (CFC) regulations were supposed to have taken effect in September. A provision to have police agencies across Canada register all their weapons, including seized guns, with CFC is among the delays. New rules governing gun shows have been deferred until November 2006, while regulations that would force gun-makers to identify all firearms with internationally recognized markings won't come into force until the end of 2007.

Tony Cannavino, president of the Canadian Professional Police Association, says Tasers are a valuable tool that will protect officers. Citing a report prepared by the Canadian Police Research Centre, Cannavino says the advantages of non-lethal Tasers far outweigh the risks. "With the Taser gun, it protects a police officer from getting injured and it protects the individual," he says.



The association says proper training is paramount, and all front-line officers should be equipped with them.



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Agencies cooperate to police popular Manitoba park

by Elvin Klassen

Riding Mountain National Park has a population of 30,000 people some weekends, making it one of the largest cities in Manitoba. More than 250,000 visitors annually pass through the gates of the western Manitoba park, which is about an hour north of Brandon.

Visitors enjoy the town site of Wasagaming, the large and beautiful Clear Lake and the grasslands flanked by aspen in the western section, where bison graze in the fields. There are many lakes in its boreal forests, which have stands of spruce, 400 kilometres of hiking, biking, horse and cross-country ski trails and several campgrounds.

Situated amidst a sea of agricultural land, Riding Mountain rises dramatically from the prairie landscape. Forming part of the Manitoba Escarpment, this 'island' reserve covers 3,000 square kilometers and protects a wide variety of wildlife and vegetation areas. Agassiz Tower overlooks a panoramic view of prairies stretching out to the north.

Clear Lake, covering 25 square kilometers, drops to a depth of 34.7 metres. The park has 60 species of mammals, including cougars, otters, fishers, pine martens and wolves. Its 260 species of birds include the great grey owl and bald eagle.

The RCMP, park wardens and private security officers work together to police the park, enforce regulations and protect visitors.

"I work where other people play," says RCMP Cpl. Brian Huff of the Yellowhead Detachment, who is in charge of the Wasagaming and Elphinstone offices. "I really enjoy my job. I interact with people in the communities, work in the outdoors and have the opportunity to be involved with boat and horse patrols."

Wasagaming RCMP consolidated with detachments from Minnedosa, Elphinstone, Shoal Lake and Hamiota Detachments in 1999 to form the Yellowhead Detachment. Fifteen con-



Cst. Dave Porter, Cpl. Brian Huff and Sr. Park Warden Ray Whaley

stables, three corporals, one staff sergeant and one sergeant, police this large rural area. Each of the towns has a community office, with the administrative office in Shoal Lake.

Huff grew up in Fisher Branch, Manitoba and has been with the RCMP for 10 years. He's no stranger to the outdoors — he and his father taught bush survival techniques to the Canadian Forces in the early 1990s and he takes three weeks off each year to work with him guiding hunters.

Two other officers work out of the Wasagaming office year around and other officers come in from neighbouring detachments for two week stints during the summer tourist season. The office receives 75 to 100 calls for service each month and has three holding cells.

Located within a national park,

Wasagaming is a unique law enforcement unit. It's officers are familiar with the National Parks Act and consult and work closely with park wardens to set out clear guidelines for shared delivery of service.

The Victoria Day weekend marks the official start to the summer for many and is one of the busiest weekends of the year at the park. The RCMP sent in an additional 12 patrol and three traffic officers — even a police dog from Portage la Prairie — to help handle the crowds. Superintendent Greg Fenton declared the park alcohol free to combat previous problems with alcohol and officers laid 127 liquor and National Park Act charges. Check stops are common and officers patrol on boats, ATVs, horses, bicycles and foot.

There are 13 wardens, including supervisory staff, during the summer. Their main tasks include managing resources, law enforcement and public safety.

Wardens, in partnership with the RCMP, handled law enforcement duties in the park for almost 25 years. That changed in 2000 after Labour Canada, acting on a safety complaint from a Banff park warden, ordered Parks Canada to either change the unarmed wardens' duties or ensure they were protected from danger. The federal agency has now developed new policies which clarified a warden's enforcement authority and responsibilities, enhanced training and communications systems and introduced new equipment.

With their current limited enforcement role, many wardens are uncertain about their future duties and some are disillusioned with Parks Canada. The appeal process of the original complaint is continuing and appears headed for the Supreme Court of Canada.

Senior Park Warden Ray Whaley says his staff has had a positive and supportive partnership with the RCMP throughout his 23 years at the park. Both wardens and RCMP officers responded to a recent night time noise complaint, for example, discovering that a



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group had stolen a boat from a cottage owner. Wardens and officers laid a variety of charges.

“Wardens have helped the RCMP many times with unruly crowd control streaming out of downtown dance halls,” Whaley explains. “The RCMP have countless times reciprocated, providing backup services in campgrounds (and) vehicle and criminal checks for wardens. There has been very good joint force efforts on impaired driving offences in the park, traffic and accident control, notification of next to kin situations and community policing planning initiatives, to mention a few.”

“We’ve gotten along for a long time because we’ve needed each other... Wasagaming has been blessed with many fine RCMP officers over the years who were so willing to assist the park maintain its peace and security goals,” Whaley says.

However, some joint operations no longer take place because of the ruling. For example, the two services worked together on a multi-day stakeout several years ago to nab poachers, something that would be handled only by the Mounties today. Whaley says wardens rarely conduct road checks for poached meat, bear parts or firearms infractions because of the tight restrictions.

Riding Mountain Park has the largest black bear population in the world and poachers constantly try to fill the demand for bear paws and gallbladders, which usually end up in Asian pharmacies and restaurants. Poachers also seek elk trophy heads and elk and moose meat. Control of this problem has suffered since restrictions were introduced, officials say.



“Park wardens working in Canada’s National Parks should receive the same level of protection that most other peace and conservation officers in North America receive,” says Whaley. “RCMP or provincial conservation officers in their respective districts or detachments do not have the resources or authority to suddenly take up law enforcement in national parks. Wardens should be afforded all the necessary personal protective equipment and related training required to do their job on behalf of Canadians.”

“To tell these wardens that their jobs pose no personal risk and that it is the reason they cannot carry sidearms is ridiculous,” says Inky Mark, MP for the area. “Natural resource, fisheries and even environment officers are required to carry sidearms. They seldom deal with people. Park wardens however are being denied side arms even though they deal with people every day.”

There are over 400 wardens serving in Canada’s 39 national parks and their responsibilities range far beyond the stereotype of catching poachers. They conduct wildlife sur-

veys, evaluate habitats, monitor ecological integrity indicators, handle pollution control, assist in developing and analyzing resource databases and handle fire management.

Wardens are responsible for protecting the public’s safety, from providing emergency first aid to launching complicated search and rescue operations on land and water. The service also assesses and manages the risks from visitor activities, which involves trail and hazard marking and visitor safety programs. They also work closely with local people and organizations to manage and operate parks and, in many areas of Canada, with Aboriginal peoples to ensure their traditional knowledge and experience is applied.

A third level of law enforcement is done by Parks Canada contract workers. Riding Mountain spent nearly \$70,000 this year on security officers to patrol the campgrounds and town site during the night and provide a basic messaging service. Some park officials are concerned about this because of the false image of security the untrained officers present to park visitors.

The partnership between the agencies makes Riding Mountain a popular and safe place to enjoy Manitoba’s natural resources. “This is a wild and wonderful place where the sky is vast and blue and every sunset is an occasion to remember,” says Fenton.

Cpl. Brian Huff can be reached at brianhuff@rcmp.gc.ca or 204-848-2659; Senior Park Warden Ray Whaley can be contacted at ray.whaley@pc.gc.ca or 204-848-7264.



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Taking control of your crisis

by Jim Stanton

At approximately 3:57 a.m. on the morning of October 14th, 2004, a MK Airlines 747 cargo plane took off from Halifax International Airport (HIA) loaded with tons of cargo and enough aviation gas to take it across the Atlantic.

As it roared down the runway at full throttle, something went terribly wrong.

The tail of the aircraft struck the runway, breaking off in two pieces, leaving the aircraft in an angle of attack with no way of controlling the destiny of the plane or crew.

As it cleared the airport boundary fence, the 747 crashed and exploded in a nearby field instantly killing all seven crew members. Emergency services battled for four hours to quell the flames that engulfed the fuel-laden plane.

While this was a terrible tragedy for the crew, their families and the airlines, it also became a major test for Halifax emergency responders to manage yet another disaster in the national/international media eye.

I was in Halifax teaching a crisis communications course when this occurred. I noticed from the media coverage that two of the police officers being quoted about the crash had been on a police media relations workshop we conducted earlier that year. I sent them both a quick e-mail to commend them on handling a potentially difficult situation well and asked them to let me know what communications lessons were learned as a result of this tragedy.

On Sunday, October 17th, myself and Sgt. Paula Walsh, from the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary - who was assisting me in Halifax - were invited by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to visit the HIA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the crash site. It was a great privilege to be allowed on site and I would like to share some of our experiences and observations.

This article focuses on the role and activi-



ties of the police Public Information Officers (PIO) who had to respond to national and international media attention that instantly zeroed-in on this accident.

Such an event could have very quickly escalated into a logistical nightmare. The plane was registered in the United Kingdom with a crew who were from Africa, the tail section was on airport property, the crash site was on a combination of municipal and private land, and there was instant media interest.

Because Halifax regional authorities had first-hand experience in responding to many major incidents in the last few years - the crash of Swiss Air 111, Hurricane Juan, at least three major snowstorms, they were well prepared to handle this latest tragedy.

When the incident occurred HIA immediately activated their Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and their emergency plan.

At 4:00 a.m., RCMP PIO, Cst. Joe Taplin received a call from RCMP S/Sgt. Darrell Beaton advising him of the crash. He responded by driving immediately to the HIA EOC.

Cst. Taplin advised his counterpart Sgt. Don Spicer, Halifax Regional Municipal Police PIO at 4:13 a.m. of what had taken place at the Halifax International airport. Sgt. Spicer provided assistance by taking over media relations and media calls within the Hali-

fax Regional Municipality for the RCMP.

On the first day, Cst. Taplin handled more than 100 media calls. The majority of these were live telephone interviews with reporters from around the world as well as live briefings held at HIA.

It was decided to use HIA as the facility to manage the event and brief the media. The first media briefing was held at 6:07 a.m., on October 14th. A mere two hours after the incident, Cst. Taplin set up the scrum area for media satellite trucks in a parking lot located on the airport property. On

October 15th, Cst. Taplin contacted Sgt. Spicer for assistance in setting up a news conference area in a room at a hanger at the airport. Media were accredited and briefed on what was known to date.

MK Airlines made arrangements to get their spokesperson on site as soon as possible. Until he arrived, the Halifax team decided they would only speak about what they were doing in terms of response to the crash itself and not get caught in speculation about the plane, the crew, the state of maintenance, and other such details. This was a wise decision and prevented rumours from spreading.

Because of the nature of the crash, the RCMP took the lead roll in conducting the search and recovery. Halifax Regional Municipality did not activate their EOC but provided personnel and logistical support to the airport team.

On October 14, the media were given regular updates at 6:07 a.m., 6:55 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 3:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. A media pool was allowed to go on site to get footage for the news, under the control of the RCMP at 8:15 a.m.

Transportation Safety Board (TSB) officials arrived from Halifax and Ottawa on October 14, 2004, and worked with the RCMP at the site. This information was relayed to the media to ensure they were kept in the loop.

The PIOs ensured officials were made

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available to explain what steps were being taken, how the search and recovery grid was established and updates were provided as new information became available. This was a classic example of “feed the beast.” The beast being the media and its voracious appetite.

On October 17th, the flight data recorder was recovered, everyone knew this was going to be big news. In a pre-news conference briefing, it was determined that the RCMP would provide an update on the status of the search but the TSB would make the announcement about the recorder being found.

It was most appropriate the TSB make this announcement since they would be able to answer the detailed questions the media would ask.

The RCMP Inspector doing the briefing was bilingual and prepared to handle any questions that might come from the French media. A second RCMP Cst., Gary Latuor was available to assist Cst. Taplin in the logistics of the news conference.

MK Airlines determined that they would not sit at the briefing table but would be in attendance and available for interviews after the news conference, this was a wise decision as it kept the purpose of the briefing very clear – an update on the search and recovery efforts and the announcement about recovering the flight data recorder.

The media were provided with a switching box to plug their microphones into so they would get a clear audio pick up and would not have to worry about getting their microphones in a big jumble on the table. The box was tested just before the news conference started to make sure there were no technical difficulties.

The media were also provided with a detailed coloured air photo to help accurately illustrate the crash scene.

Cst. Taplin, as the PIO, set the ground rules for the media before the news conference started, including advising them who was going to be attending the briefing, instructing them to identify themselves and the media outlet they were representing and to limit their questions to the incident itself.

As the news conference wound down, Cst. Taplin reminded the media that there would be time for a couple of more questions and that TSB, RCMP and MK Airlines officials would be available for one-on-one interviews afterwards.

The PIOs assisted the media in obtaining additional photo opportunities and one-on-one interviews after the news conference

The PIOs then escorted the officials back to the pre-briefing room, setup in a secure part of the airport and assisted the media in leaving the news conference area.

In summary, some of the vital lessons learned from this tragedy include:

1. Have a comprehensive emergency public information plan as part of your emergency plan.
2. Train your PIOs on how to handle situations like this.
3. Make sure you have up-to-date local media contact lists.
4. Take care of the needs and deadlines of local media before those of those from farther away.
5. Prepare templates to be able to get information out to the media quickly.

6. Establish a regular system for media briefing.
7. Be strategic in releasing your information.
8. Use the right person to release information as it becomes available.
9. Take control of the media and set the ground rules – realize the media is your medium to getting out your messages to the various publics.
10. Provide the media with technical assistance – such as switching boxes.
11. Arrange for media “pools” to go to the site, when possible.
12. Conduct detailed briefing of officials before any news conference, and know who says what.
13. Have a PIO act as the facilitator for news conferences.
14. Stay flexible and get to know your colleagues before a crisis occurs.
15. Remember, it’s YOUR crisis, not the media’s – take control!



Jim Stanton is President and founder of Jim Stanton & Associates, a Vancouver based communications and training company with offices in Canada and the U.S. A frequent guest lecturer on crises communications and the media, Stanton will be conducting a two-day training course in association with Blue Line Magazine

next April 25 and 26 in Markham Ontario. For further registration information submit an eMail to Mary@BlueLine.ca. You may find out more about Jim Stanton Associates by visiting their web page at www.jim-stanton.com or phone 877-999-1612.

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Confronting post traumatic stress disorder

by Liz Brasier-Ackerman

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a normal reaction to abnormal events, particularly those which are stressful and involve violence and fear.

Common symptoms include 're-experiencing' (flashbacks, nightmares, intrusive thoughts), avoidance (withdrawal from relationships and social interaction, mental and emotional 'numbness') and increased arousal (hypervigilance, irritability, anger, sleep disturbance and difficulty concentrating). PTSD seldom occurs without accompanying conditions such as clinical depression, burnout or substance abuse.

The common understanding of PTSD is that it occurs after a single extraordinary event but the experience is usually quite different for police. Witnessing, experiencing and coping with traumatic events are an essential part of the job and officers must find a way to incorporate them into the sphere of 'normal' on-the-job experience. This is a difficult task and police have found varying ways of dealing with psychologically and emotionally overwhelming experiences – some healthy, some not. Police PTSD is most often cumulative, resulting from many suppressed events, and there are three main reasons why this is unique to law enforcement:

- The demands of the job don't leave room or time to process the mental, physical and emotional effects of particularly severe incidents. There is paperwork and follow-up to be done, followed by pressure to get back out on the job.
- The general police mindset is that officers know what they signed up for and should be able to cope; if not, they may be in the wrong line of work.
- Police officers make serious demands on themselves. The 'supercop' image is powerful and an officer having difficulty coping with an event perceives it as a personal deficiency.

These influences lead many officers to suppress adverse reactions to critical incidents and keeps them from looking for proper support.

Michael worked in a large city for years and witnessed many incidents: trauma, violence, threats to his own and others' welfare, sudden death, accidents, death notifications and much more. Peer pressure left him unable to speak freely about particularly bad incidents



with his co-workers. The answer to a 'bad' day was to hit the pub before heading home. Any attempt to speak with superiors ended with them suggesting that he'd better learn to cope. He was unwilling to burden his spouse by talking about job stress so the only thing left was socializing with co-workers, drinking and trying to forget.

For years he managed to suppress his gut reactions and carry on, until one day a relatively harmless and non-threatening incident sent him spiraling down. Michael slid into depression and began to show all the symptoms of PTSD. He missed work, stopped contact with co-workers, spent weeks, then months in front of the television and found it impossible to focus.

He suffered mood swings, spent his days in a state of mental limbo and his nights unable to sleep, stopped taking care of himself and disconnected from the rest of the world, including his family. Memories of the events he'd witnessed haunted him to the point where the future was only dark. The world was no longer a safe place.

Fortunately he realized he was in trouble and sought help. Reaching a saturation point and being unable to suppress anymore is not unusual. Many officers reach a 'breaking point' and don't realize that they are dealing with PTSD. Picture a full glass of water, Michael says, with a convex curve at the top; add one more drop and the curve is broken, allowing the water to overflow. Perceiving few or no avenues for venting after critical incidents adds water to the glass.

The nature of the job makes it incumbent

for all who work in law enforcement to be aware of the signs and symptoms of PTSD in themselves and others. This disorder is serious and insidious; it's too easy to label it as simple stress and ignore the signs of trouble.

Police need to take advantage of the help that is available. Critical incident stress debriefing after a major incident gives officers an opportunity to discuss events with peers. This works best when followed up with preventive measures like peer counselling, talking things over with those who fully understand the demands of the job.

When PTSD occurs however, medical help is necessary. Dr. David Wright of Homewood Health Centre in Guelph heads the only Canadian in-patient PTSD treatment program. There are four stages a person must go through on the road to recovery, he says:

- They must be made to feel safe. This is the core of PTSD; a sense that one is no longer safe, the world is not a safe place and can never again be safe.
- The person must learn to focus on the here and now. The disorder keeps them out of touch with the world, either in an arousal state, wound up and ready for imminent danger, or an avoidance state, cut off from day to day life.
- The person needs to be able to look at the incident(s) they've experienced, admit that they were bad and talk freely about them while staying grounded in the present.
- The person must regain the ability to think in future terms, seeing the future in a positive light.

Getting help is not easy at present. Some who try have been rebuffed and left feeling incompetent or weak. It's a struggle that comes at a time when one is least able to fight for what they need, but this situation is changing.

Michael notes that he sees himself as "on the cusp of a change in guard." Old attitudes are receding; police officers beginning their careers today are aware of the dangers of critical incidents and less hesitant to talk about them. Amendments to workers compensation policies have made it easier for police to claim for lost time and wages but this is still an uphill battle, with the onus being on the officer to prove that they're dealing with cumulative PTSD.

Andy Emmink of Emmink and Associates in Ajax, Ontario represents police whose claims have been turned down. He says police culture denies PTSD – there's not only a stigma still attached to the term but a financial cost to police services for successful claims. Seeking help is still not an easy process, but the alternative is perilous.

Now back on the job, Michael says he "struggled to accept a diagnosis of PTSD but once I overcame my own negative perception of what it is, then recovery began. There are many officers who are suffering and resist looking for help. Go forward and get the help that is needed. There are people out there that know exactly what to do to help you."

Liz Brasier-Ackerman can be reached at maeyken@hotmail.com.

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This list is not exclusive. Some students could not be contacted and for reasons of privacy and security some did not wish to have their names included.

Sgt. Bruce MacPhail Award



S/Sgt. Chris Newton of the London Police Service is the fourth annual recipient of the Sgt. Bruce MacPhail Award for Academic Excellence in Dalhousie University's *Police Leadership Program*.

Chris joined the London Police Service in June 1986 and was assigned to the Uniformed Patrol Branch. During his 19 years with the London Police Service, he has worked in the Criminal Investigation Division, Community Oriented Response Unit, and the Emergency Response Section. He has also completed temporary transfers to the Recruiting and Training Section as a Use of Force/Firearms Instructor, and the Planning and Research Unit to assist in the development of training and procedural manuals.

In 2000 Chris, along with other members of the Emergency Response Section, was awarded the London Police Service Board *Citation for Valour* and the *National Tactical Officers Association Unit Citation for Valour*, recognizing their actions during a barricaded gunman/shooting. Chris is currently the commander of the Emergency Response Section.

Chris' wife and children provide him with the support and encouragement to accomplish his personal and professional goals. Chris is actively involved in minor sports, acting as trainer and assistant coach for both hockey and lacrosse teams.

Chris is a graduate of the Law and Security Administration Program at Conestoga College in Kitchener, Ontario. He completed Dalhousie University's *Police Leadership Certificate* with a concentration in Supervisory Skills by successfully completing *Police Leadership & Management Development*, *Communication Skills for Police Personnel*, and *Managing Police Performance: Coaching Skills for Police*. He has found these courses to be valuable to his professional development and would recommend this program to others for inclusion in their development plans.



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Traffic violation justifies stop to gather intelligence

by Mike Novakowski

A lawful traffic stop based on observed violations wasn't tainted by an initial motive to gather intelligence, the Alberta Court of Appeal has found.

In *R. v. Yague, 2005 ABCA 140*, uniformed traffic officers pulled over the accused.

An officer conducting surveillance on an unrelated matter recognized Yague as someone he knew was involved in the drug trade and requested the stop. Officers followed Yague as he sped through a construction zone, noted his rear licence plate light wasn't working and pulled him over. He was arrested on an outstanding arrest warrant.

The other occupants were identified, including passenger Lau, who was also arrested on a recognizance not to be in possession of cell phones or pagers – an officer could see a cell phone and pager within his reach. Police searched the vehicle and found other drug trafficking paraphernalia, including a kilogram of cocaine in a knapsack under the rear seat.

Yague was convicted of possession of cocaine for the purpose of trafficking at trial in the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench. The judge erroneously concluded that police had the power to stop vehicles for the purpose of gathering intelligence and dismissed his application to exclude evidence. Yague then appealed to the Alberta Court of Appeal, arguing that

the detention and search violated the Charter and police arbitrarily detained him under s.9 because they didn't have reasonable grounds for stopping him. Furthermore, he submitted the search was unlawful and the evidence should have been excluded.

A unanimous three member Alberta Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. Although the trial judge erred in his reasons, he was correct in admitting the evidence. The traffic officer witnessed violations before stopping Yague's vehicle and police therefore had reasonable grounds and a proper basis on which to pull the vehicle over. The court held:

Even though the initial request to uniformed traffic officers to stop the vehicle was made when the police in the surveillance team did not realize that they had sufficient grounds to support a stop (the outstanding warrant), the stop which was made later wasn't arbitrary, since there were reasonable grounds to believe that the (accused) had committed traffic violations. The uniformed traffic officer testified that whatever the surveillance team wanted, the uniformed officer wasn't going to stop this car unless he saw a traffic violation...

Once the initial stop had been lawfully made, a further search on the suspicion of illegal drugs does not taint the stop (references omitted, paras. 7-8).

The detention wasn't arbitrary and therefore, did not violate s. 9 of the Charter, and the search was lawful as an incident to arrest. Police had reasonable grounds to arrest Lau for breaching his recognizance.

"Where the police have reasonable and probable grounds for arrest, a search, as inci-

dental to an arrest, is legal and not in violation of s. 8 of the Charter," the court ruled.

"A search is incidental to an arrest when there is some valid purpose for the search, such as a reasonable prospect of securing evidence of the offence for which the accused is being arrested. It does not require reasonable and probable grounds, only some reasonable basis for the search."

Police could search the vehicle incident to arrest in order to secure evidence of Lau's breach of recognizance, which meant searching for other cell phones and pagers. In upholding the search, Alberta's top court stated:

The police seized the phone and pager observed near Lau. They then found another cell phone in the front of the vehicle and a box on the rear seat next to where Lau was sitting. The box contained, in addition to an empty cell phone box, drug trafficking paraphernalia. The contents of the box further substantiated the grounds which the police would already have had to search for drugs.

Lau's release condition, prohibiting possession of a cell phone, is common in a recognizance for drug charges as it is intended to assist in preventing the continued trafficking of illegal drugs by taking away one of the common tools of the trade. As well, the (accused) and Lau were known to be involved in the illegal drug trade.

The circumstances suggested the three occupants of the vehicle were involved in trafficking cocaine. Thus, the search, which eventually found the knapsack under the back seat containing cocaine, and the seizure of the cocaine and drug trafficking paraphernalia, were reasonable and therefore, no violation of s. 8 occurred (para. 12).

Finally, even if the accused's rights had been violated, the evidence was admissible under s.24(2).

Private arrests don't require warning

by Mike Novakowski

A private security guard is not required to warn an arrestee about their right to counsel under the Charter, Nova Scotia's highest court has held.

In *R. v. Skeir, 2005 NSCA 86*, a private security guard arrested the accused for theft after he wheeled a shopping cart out of a store without paying for the items in it. The guard improperly advised Skeir about his right to a lawyer; he made an incriminating statement and was turned over to police.

During a voir dire in Nova Scotia Provincial Court, the trial judge concluded the guard was not subject to the Charter. The statement, which proved Skeir knew the goods had not been paid for, was admitted. He was convicted of theft under \$5,000 and breach of probation for failing to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

He appealed directly to the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal arguing, in part, that the trial judge erred in ruling that s.10(b) of the Charter was not triggered by a private arrest under s.494 of the Criminal Code.

Justice Fichaud, writing on behalf of the unanimous court, first examined the application of the Charter, noting that it applied to a person's actions in two ways:

1. Activities of the government, whether or not they can be classified as private
2. A private entity implementing a specific government policy or program or a private individual acting as an agent of the state or police

Skeir submitted that the security guard was implementing a governmental policy in the field of criminal law when he was arrested and handed over to the police. Fichaud rejected this argument. In his view, the security guard did not act as a state or police agent. Nor did s.494 expressly delegate or abandon the police arrest function. Unlike the implementation of specific governmental policy, which would engage the Charter, mere action for a public purpose, as in this case, does not.

The arrest by the security guard was not subject to the Charter and the appeal was dismissed.

The Great Mac Attack!

by Tony MacKinnon



THE ORIGINAL "BLUE MAN GROUP"

Detention, not questioning, triggers counsel right

by Mike Novakowski

If police do not detain, they are not required to give a person their *s.10(b)* Charter right to a lawyer, Quebec's highest court has ruled.

In *R. v. Thomas, 2005 QCCA 628*, the accused walked into a Jamaican police station and confessed to murdering a person in Canada. He told two Jamaican police officers that he had to tell someone about the murder because it was haunting him and causing nightmares and flashbacks. The officers initially thought Thomas was insane, but changed their minds after he spoke fluently, intelligibly and provided a coherent statement. He wasn't offered the opportunity to speak with a lawyer but was advised of his right to remain silent.

After his oral confession, police took a written statement from Thomas; he signed it, was arrested and detained, returned to Canada and charged with the murder. During a voir dire in Quebec Superior Court, the trial judge found the confession admissible because it was obtained in accordance with Jamaican law. The Jamaican police officers were not acting on behalf of Canada and were therefore not bound by the Charter. Furthermore, it was freely and voluntarily given and was the product of an

operating mind. Even though Thomas felt compelled to make the statement, the compulsion was self induced and didn't result from actions of the authorities.

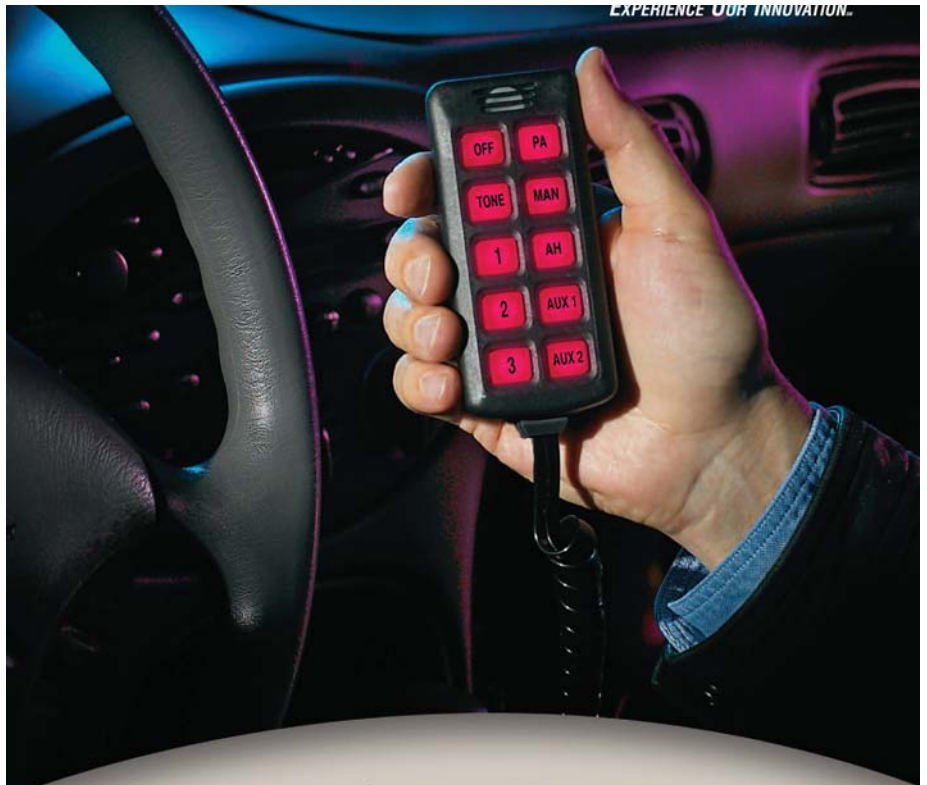
Thomas was convicted by a jury of first degree murder in Quebec Superior Court but appealed to the province's court of appeal, arguing, in part, that his statement was made without being offered or afforded the opportunity to contact counsel. Justice Doydon, writing the unanimous judgment, ruled that even if the statement had been taken in Canada there

would have been no Charter breach.

Since Thomas wasn't detained when the confession was obtained, *s.10(b)* of the Charter did not apply. Jamaican law aside, even under Canadian law the statement was validly obtained and admissible.



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Police dogs and handlers celebrated

INNISFAIL, Alta. (CP) - The value of police dogs and their handlers was celebrated at the national RCMP training centre in central Alberta.

Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli told officers and visitors on hand for the 70th anniversary of the program that dog handlers and their dogs are often first on the scene and are exposed to serious danger as they protect victims or officers.

"They are an integral part of resolving issues as soon as possible," said Zaccardelli. "It's important to celebrate what they do."

Trainer Robert Lowe, who retired this summer, said when it comes to finding lost children, it's hard to put a price tag on a dog's ability.

"I've heard it said a dog can take the place of more than one police officer," Lowe said.

The 70th anniversary was also a time to pay tribute to the three officers and 17 dogs who have died while serving Canadians throughout the years.

The new road leading to the training centre was named Galloway Road to commemorate RCMP Cpl. Jim Galloway, who was shot and killed in the line of duty in February 2004 in Spruce Grove, west of Edmonton.

Galloway, 55, was killed in a standoff with an armed gunman, who was also shot and killed.

The commissioner also reassured people at the Innisfail training centre there is no truth to rumours about the facility moving.

"We will be continuing to invest in this very special place so that it continues to be the best that it can be," he said.

Two new whelping kennels have been installed and a \$1.8-million administration building is being designed and should be operational by next fall.

There are 125 RCMP dog and handler teams at work across Canada. Narcotic, avalanche and explosive search training have been added to the program over the years.

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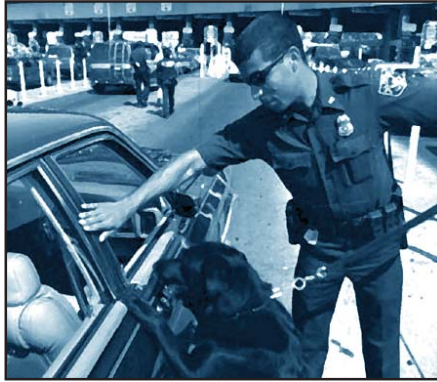
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Vehicle search incident to arrest not automatic

by Mike Novakowski

Police have no blanket right to search a motor vehicle incident to arrest, Saskatchewan's top court has ruled.

In *R. v. Bulmer*, 2005 SKCA 90, a police officer stopped the accused's vehicle after noticing it was weaving and did not have a front licence plate. The officer queried Bulmer on CPIC after he produced his drivers licence and learned he had an outstanding traffic warrant for not paying a failure to wear a seatbelt fine. Bulmer said he thought he had paid but the warrant was confirmed valid and still in effect and he was arrested. The officer saw a jackknife clipped to the inside of his waistband, removed it, patted him down, advised him of his rights and placed him in the backseat of the police car.



The officer then searched the vehicle for further weapons and for evidence that Bulmer had paid the ticket, such as a receipt. Looking through the driver's side window, he saw

a black cloth sheath for the pocket knife lying by the accelerator and smelled a strong odour of raw marijuana when he opened the door. A search of the trunk turned up 2.4 kgs. of marijuana vacuum sealed in a backpack. Bulmer was arrested for possession for the purpose of trafficking.

The search was found to be valid incidental to arrest at trial in Saskatchewan Provincial Court and Bulmer was convicted but he appealed to the province's court of appeal.

Justice Jackson, writing the unanimous judgment, first examined the law regarding searches incident to arrest. She noted that such searches of vehicles can only be undertaken if police have a valid reason, such as ensuring the safety of the police and public or discovering or protecting evidence from destruction. Jackson found the search could not be justified in this case for safety, noting:

- Bulmer was young (18 years old), had no prior record, was fully cooperative and was locked in the back of the police car
- The jackknife had a 2 ½ inch blade and wasn't a prohibited weapon
- Two other officers were present as back-up

As for looking for more evidence, it could not be said that further evidence was required with respect to the seatbelt ticket, nor did seeing the pocket knife sheath give the officer a new reason to search. Only after smelling the marijuana did he have new and reasonable grounds. Since Bulmer had a reasonable expectation of privacy in his vehicle, the lack of a valid purpose in mind when searching violated his s.8 Charter right protecting him against unreasonable search and seizure.

The evidence was excluded under s.24(2). Although it was non-conscriptive, necessary to prove the Crown's case for a serious offence - and vehicles attract a reduced expectation of privacy, there was no urgency or reasonable grounds for the search once Bulmer was secured.

"Mr. Bulmer wasn't under arrest in furtherance of a suspected new crime (but) was arrested pursuant to a warrant for arrest," said Jackson, "and the warrant for the arrest was for the failure to appear in relation to a summons to pay a seatbelt infraction. If one contrasts the seriousness of the reason for which Mr. Bulmer was arrested with the ultimate consequence of the unlawful search, the disproportion alone seems to dictate exclusion."

Moreover, the legal limits of a stop like this in relation to a minor traffic offence need to be clearly understood and the court wasn't prepared to condone this unacceptable police conduct. To do so would further bring the administration of justice into disrepute.

The evidence was excluded and an acquittal entered.

Rules different for private investigative detentions

by Mike Novakowski

The Charter does not apply to private persons who detain individuals, the Alberta Court of Appeal has held.

In *R. v. Dell*, 2005 ABCA 246, a bar bouncer entered the men's washroom, looked through a crack in a cubicle and saw the accused fiddling with a black film canister. Suspecting drugs, he detained Dell and alerted the manager, who patted him down for weapons, found the canister, opened it and saw rocks - later determined to be cocaine - wrapped in cellophane. He returned the canister, detained Dell and called police, who arrested him for possession of cocaine.

At trial in the Alberta Court of Queen's Bench, the accused unsuccessfully argued his Charter rights were violated. In the judge's view, the Charter did not apply to the manager's search because it occurred between private individuals. The cocaine was admitted and Dell convicted. He appealed to the Alberta Court of Appeal, arguing he was arbitrarily detained by bar staff, contrary to s.9 of the Charter, and that the cocaine should have been excluded under s.24(2).

Justice Fruman, with Justices Hunt and Cote concurring, first outlined the difference between an arrest and a detention:

The legal distinction in Charter cases between mere detention for investigative purposes and actual arrest is well established. An investigative detention is brief, based on a reasonable suspicion that an individual is connected to a particular crime... an arrest is a continuing act, based on reasonable and probable grounds a crime has been committed. It involves a detention and a measure of ongoing restraint until the arrested person is delivered

to the police... (references omitted, para. 4).

The Charter has limited application in that it applies only to government actions, not private individuals (including private security officers) or private institutions. However, there are two exceptions:

1. When a private individual acts as an agent of the state, such as the police. The relevant question to be asked here is whether the exchange between the private individual and the accused would have taken place in the form and manner in which it did had the police not intervened.
2. When a private individual can be categorized as 'part of government' because they are performing a specific government function or implementing a specific governmental policy or program.

In this case, bar staff could not be characterized as an agent of the state because police did not intervene until after Dell's detention and search. Nor was the detention a specific governmental function. Unlike a citizen's arrest, which is a specific government function delegated to private individuals, investigative detentions by private persons do not attract Charter protection. In summary, Fruman wrote:

The bouncer's work may overlap with the government's interest in preventing and investigating crime. However, it cannot be said that in conducting a brief investigative detention, the bouncer was acting as a delegate of the government, carrying out its policies and programs. Accordingly, the Charter does not apply to the actions of the bouncer in detaining Dell, or the search and seizure flowing from the detention (para. 27).

The evidence was admissible and the appeal was dismissed.

Visit www.blueline.ca/resources/caselaw for the complete case. E-mail caselaw@blueline.ca to reach Mike Novakowski.

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Breath test must be shown as reasonable

by Mike Novakowski

An accused does not need to establish that taking a breath sample was unreasonable; rather the Crown must show it was reasonable, Ontario's highest court has ruled.

In *R. v. Haas*, (2005) Docket: C41963 (OntCA), the accused was pulled over by police and admitted he had been drinking. The officer formed a reasonable suspicion Haas had alcohol in his body and demanded a breath sample into an approved screening device, which he failed. The officer formed the opinion his blood alcohol level was more than 80mg% and arrested him. He was chartered, read the breath demand, agreed to comply and was charged with operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol level over 80mg%.

During a voir dire in the Ontario Court of Justice, the Crown did not call evidence that the officer, who made the demand under s.253(4) of the Criminal Code, had reasonable and probable grounds to do so. The trial judge ruled that the Crown had not proved the necessary grounds, thereby violating Haas' s.8 Charter right. The samples were excluded as evidence and the charge dismissed.

The decision was appealed to Superior Court, which ordered a new trial, ruling Haas bore the onus of proving the absence of reasonable and probable grounds, rather than the Crown having to prove such grounds existed.

Since Haas failed to lead evidence that the search was unreasonable, no s.8 violation was demonstrated.

Haas appealed to the Ontario Court of Appeal, arguing the Crown was obliged to call evidence that reasonable and probable grounds existed for the breath demand, for without it the readings should have been excluded.

Justice Goudge, authoring the unanimous appeal judgment, first noted that taking breath samples is a seizure for the purposes of s.8 of the Charter. Furthermore, all warrantless seizures are prima facie unreasonable and, once it is demonstrated that a seizure was warrantless, the onus shifts to the Crown to show it was reasonable (on a balance of probabilities).

The same onus shifting to the Crown in warrantless seizures generally also shifts to the Crown in breath demand seizures. Thus, the Crown bore the burden of demonstrating that the officer had reasonable and probable grounds for the breathalyzer demand. Justice Goudge stated:

Moreover, both statutory and policy considerations suggest that warrantless breath demands should not be (an exception to the general rule that warrantless searches and seizures are prima facie unreasonable). To demonstrate compliance with s. 254(3), the Crown must show that the police officer making the breath demand had the necessary reasonable and probable grounds to do so. The evidence of this

will normally be the same evidence that would be called to show that the warrantless seizure of breath was reasonable.

If the Crown is faced with a s. 8 Charter challenge, it is reasonable to require the Crown to call as evidence to resist that challenge the very evidence it would call at trial, particularly if that evidence can be called only once in a proceeding, blending the trial and s. 8 voir dire.

Moreover, as a matter of policy, to require the accused in a s. 8 Charter challenge to demonstrate the unreasonableness of the seizure of breath ignores the reality that the Crown is in the best position to know how and why the seizure took place. From this perspective, it is sensible to require the Crown to prove reasonableness, rather than asking the accused to prove the opposite (paras. 36-37).

Since the Crown called no evidence, taking the sample was deemed unreasonable and a violation of Haas' s.8 Charter rights. His appeal was allowed and the trial verdict dismissing the charges was restored.

Visit www.blueline.ca/resources/caselaw for the complete case. E-mail caselaw@blueline.ca to reach Mike Novakowski.

NEWS CLIPS

OTTAWA — Justice Minister Irwin Cotler says legislation to be introduced this fall will allow police and national security to eavesdrop on cell phone calls and monitor Internet activities.

Police will be able to demand a wide range of information on the surfing habits of individuals, including whether they're carrying computer viruses.

Cotler said current surveillance laws are outdated and were written before cell phones and e-mail became common.

"We will put law-enforcement people on the same level playing field as criminals and terrorists in the matter of using technology and accessing technology," Colter said.

"At the same time we will protect the civil libertarian concerns that are involved such as privacy and information surveillance."

ONTARIO — Ontario drivers face a new mandatory booster seat law.

Child seats have been required in Ontario since the 1980s, but as of Sept. 1, any adult with a child must have forward facing booster seats for kids who've outgrown infant seats.

The new rules, passed last December, apply to children up to eight who weigh between 40 to 80 pounds and are under four-foot-nine.

Drivers who don't use proper seats face fines of \$90, a \$20 surcharge and will lose two demerit points.

The transportation ministry says scientific evidence shows skeletal development is strong enough by age eight to allow kids to wear adult seatbelts without risking additional injuries.

Although Quebec is the only other province to make booster seats mandatory, Manitoba and Nova Scotia are considering following Ontario's lead.

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CACP conference a media 'smorgasbord'

Report de-linking Taser-related deaths grabs headlines

by Mark Giles



The annual Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) conference attracts a variety of groups: senior police officials from across the country, trade show exhibitors, special guests, speakers and, of course, media of all types.

This year's conference, held in Ottawa August 21 - 24, was no different. Bringing more than 350 chiefs of police and other senior officials together, the conference offered a 'smorgasbord' of events, displays, presentations and CACP meetings for media to digest. Like the conference itself, the CACP media-relations team integrated members from several agencies, including the host Ottawa Police Service, RCMP, OPP and the Canadian Forces Military Police. Their objective: to coordinate opportunities for spokespersons and subject-matter experts to speak to the media on policing issues affecting Canadians.

"In supporting the conference, we wanted to ensure that Canadians are aware of the work being done by the CACP," said S/Sgt Leo Janveau of the Ottawa Police Service and head of the media-relations team.

The conference planning team identified national-level issues likely to be of interest,



CACP President Chief Edgar Macleod, RCMP Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli, Sureté du Québec Assistant Director-General Steven Chabot and Ottawa Police Chief Vince Bevan (left to right) discuss cooperation, integration and intelligence-led policing issues at the final news conference.

including the use of Tasers, national security, police misconduct, intelligence-led and integrated policing, organized crime and Canada's drug policy. All are important issues, but the release of the Canadian Police Research Cen-

tre's (CPRC) report on Taser use and related deaths was expected to top the list.

It did – and the television and radio coverage that evening and into the next day, and print coverage the next morning, reflected the in-

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tense interest in the story. The result was partially attributable to the coordinated efforts of the CACP, the CPRC and the media team. An initial media advisory was sent out nationally outlining the theme of the conference and planned media opportunities. The plan called for several ad-hoc media opportunities and two news conferences: one to discuss the Taser report, and a second as a final wrap-up to discuss the conference and CACP issues.

The first news conference was set for 4:30 p.m. Monday afternoon – not normally the best time of day as media deadlines often loom as the supper hour approaches, but with the CPRC Taser presentation already scheduled for late that day, this was the earliest possible opportunity. To delay until the next morning was an option, but one likely to result in information leaking out overnight – and media stories not accurately reflecting the true nature of the report.

Despite its late start, the news conference was well attended by television, radio and print media. The resulting media coverage included key Taser-related messages put forward by the report's co-authors: Victoria Police Acting Inspector Darren Laur and Calgary physician Dr. Christine Hall. The CPRC's Steve Palmer appeared in a live-television interview for CTV's *Canada AM* the next morning, which provided another opportunity to highlight the report's findings.

The media balanced these stories, as expected, with input from critics of Taser-related deaths and the placement of the Taser in the use-of-force continuum. Although this tempered the tone of much of the coverage, the outcome for the policing community was still positive, as the public now had more information with which to make their own decisions regarding Taser use. Public and media-relations practitioners cannot reasonably ask for more in the forming of public opinion. Although it may take some time before Taser use becomes a commonly accepted practice; with the facts available to the public, the likelihood increases that they will, in time, see the officer and public-safety benefits this use-of-force option offers.

The second and final news conference was more general in nature and aimed at addressing the overall content, objectives and outcomes of the four-day event. CACP President Chief Edgar Macleod, RCMP Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli, Sureté du Québec Assistant Director-General Steven Chabot and Ottawa Police Chief Vince Bevan commented on

a variety of issues to a room full of media. They have extensive experience in front of the camera and their media-relations skills were evident. The resulting coverage reflected the themes and messages they articulated, with the majority of news leads referring to CACP efforts to improve cooperation, integration and intelligence sharing.

It was apparent throughout the conference that public and media relations have become a top priority for most law enforcement organizations. Most chiefs made themselves available for interviews when asked and several came to the media office to check how they had been quoted in their local newspapers or other coverage.



M. Berkow

Several conference presenters emphasized the importance of effective media relations. Los Angeles Police Department Deputy Chief Michael Berkow, speaking on police misconduct, veered into the area and the importance of informing the public of police efforts. During a panel session immediately afterwards, he was challenged by co-panelist Harry Black, a lawyer, who felt that police agencies should be saying much less to the media, effectively limiting comment to confirming that a matter is under investigation.



J. Graham

Berkow stood his ground, however, and was backed up the next day by two heavy hitters. First up was Vancouver Chief Jamie Graham, who spoke of his department's successes in dealing with the infamous Stanley Park incident, where six Vancouver officers arrested and then assaulted several suspected drug dealers. Most stakeholders, including the B.C. Civil Liberties Association, saw the department's openness, through extremely proactive public and media relations throughout and after the investigation, as a success. As noted in my December 2004 article *Good strategy needed in challenging times: Vancouver Police Department a market leader in police communications*, Graham demonstrated the value and benefits of using the media to be open and transparent with the public.

"The day is long past when public affairs can be seen as a secondary or optional capability," said James Vance of the FBI. "Police agencies need to engage when dealing with

both positive and negative issues."

A communications and media instructor with the FBI's Law Enforcement Communications Unit, and a particularly entertaining speaker, he addressed the topic of media relations in high-visibility situations. Emphasizing that good strategy and tactics can often make the difference, he strongly encouraged the chiefs to make sure media relations have a prominent place in their operations.

A solid understanding of the importance of positive media relations by chiefs can only help local patrol officers and investigators doing police work at the street level. Media opportunities can often be incorporated into the execution of search warrants, arrests, and seizures of stolen property and drugs – not just because they provide good stories and pictures, but also because they make the public aware of the good police work being done in their community.

As is the case with day-to-day police operations, the conference itself presented challenges in achieving a balance between openness and transparency, and confidentiality of information and policy discussions at the various sessions. To achieve the balance, media were allowed to cover the first few minutes of each presentation, followed by media opportunities with selected spokespersons at the end of each session. Although a Toronto Star reporter referred to this as being "tightly stage managed", it seemed to work for the majority of media, who were able to get the interviews and stories they were looking for.

The CACP conference confirmed what we already knew – that media and the public are interested in police and law enforcement issues affecting the country and their local communities. Whether it's a national-level news conference featuring top police officials or news and feature coverage of frontline policing activities, using the media as a tool to communicate with the public is essential.

The 2005 CACP conference was a success in many ways – the effective use of the media to communicate with local communities was one of them. By making contact with Canadians, chiefs from across the country were able to show the public, and the sworn members and civilians that work for them, that they're working hard to deal with the challenges and substantive issues facing law enforcement today.

Mark Giles is *Blue Line Magazine's* correspondent for public and media relations, National Capital Region and military-related issues.

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Investigating the RCMP a continuing challenge

Civilian complaints commission complains about secrecy

The biggest challenge the Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP (CPC) faces is getting access to information, according to the civilian review agency's 2004-2005 annual report.

"The RCMP Act states in clear and unequivocal words that, when a complainant requests a review of a complaint by the CPC, the RCMP must provide the CPC with all the materials relating to that complaint," the report notes. "Over the years the CPC has often encountered great difficulty in obtaining relevant material."



Shirley Heafey
Commission Chair

Documents such as investigative and operational files, witness statements, policies and protocols, police notes, search warrants and reports to Crown are vital to the agency's ability to review evidence and determine whether a complaint is substantiated, the report says.

"Considerable resources are undeniably wasted dealing with this type of resistance, and significant delays to the complaint process are caused, to the detriment of complainants, RCMP members who are the subjects of complaints and the Canadian public... when relevant materials are withheld, the CPC is led to infer that the withholding is an attempt by the RCMP to frustrate the public complaint process."

As an example, the report cites a recently completed case where the agency repeatedly requested, over a two year period, unvetted pages of a RCMP public complaint investigation report, correspondence, complete and unvetted copies of the subject member's notes, a news clip and RCMP operational files.

"When the RCMP finally delivered some of the additional materials, it became obvious that key information that substantiated the complaint had been initially withheld from the CPC," the report charges. "Clearly, such attempts to thwart the public complaint process are unjustifiable."

The RCMP has also refused to give the agency material, the report states; its "wide-ranging and ever-increasing" reasons have included that the requested information:

- would identify a young person or informant
- could disclose police techniques or jeopardize an ongoing investigation
- relates to national security or is "considered missing"
- originates from another police force and the RCMP does not have permission to disseminate or disclose it
- is not "relevant" to the complaint
- relates to a judicial sealing order or media strategy.

"After 16 years, there appears to remain a belief within elements of the RCMP that secrecy is to be preferred over transparency and accountability," the report concludes (the CPC was established by Parliament in 1988).

"There is no question that, in some circumstances, a high degree of secrecy is required... however, to ensure that police powers are used

within the confines of the law, the occasional need for secrecy should not permit the RCMP to evade accountability to its oversight body."

The CPC is obligated to safeguard sensitive information, just like any other government body, the report notes. "When the RCMP unilaterally decides to withhold information from the CPC, neither the complainant nor the public can take such comfort, and confidence in the RCMP is inevitably diminished."

RCMP Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli recently acknowledged that, in one case, the force was unwilling to disclose some materi-

als "and that disclosure was very slow and ultimately proven to be incomplete," the report states. Zaccardelli committed to "large and liberal" disclosure of information to the CPC and ordered his officials to provide a list identifying, "to the extent possible," all documents withheld and the legal impediment to their release, it adds.

"As of March 31, 2005, this directive has apparently not been implemented," it notes. "Unless all necessary materials are provided to the CPC, the public complaint process will become meaningless."



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Geographic profiling - *The debate continues*

Ten problems with the Rossmo and Filer defence of computer profiling

by Craig Bennell, Brent Snook and Paul Taylor

In *Man versus machine* (Blue Line, April 2005) we summarized our research on people's ability to accurately predict an offender's home location based on where they commit their crimes. We argued that their performance improves, after a short training session, to that typically achieved by computerized geographic profiling (GP) systems.

In *Analysis versus guesswork* (Blue Line, Aug./Sept. 2005) highly respected geographic profilers Kim Rossmo and Scot Filer take issue with our statements. Although we addressed many of their concerns in *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, (2005, Volume 19, Issue 5), we review them again here so readers can make up their own minds about the value of our research and the usefulness of geographic profiling systems.

1. *Rossmo and Filer state that "none of the authors have experience as police officers, investigators or geographic profilers. The advice they offer is therefore of questionable operational value."*

This is a common and unfair criticism levelled at psychologists with no police experience who undertake applied police research. It disregards the great benefits psychological research has provided policing in such areas as eyewitness testimony, interviewing, suspect interrogation, personnel selection, detecting deception and stress management; most of this research was conducted by psychologists with no police experience. It's unclear why Rossmo and Filer feel psychological science cannot lead to similar contributions in geographic profiling. Psychologists have already made advances in this area and will continue to do so, especially as academic-practitioner collaborations increase.

2. *One senior police officer is quoted as saying "there is no way a team commander could justify to me the resources necessary for a comprehensive canvass based on educated guess work... something much more systematic, tested and evidence-based is needed as the foundation for important investigative decisions."*

This reflects an important perspective but it cannot be appropriately applied to the current state-of-play in geographic profiling. It implies that our "eye-ball" approach is simply educated guess work while computerized systems are systematic, tested and evidence-based. We don't question the need to rely on such standards when evaluating advice but question whether the approach advocated by Rossmo and Filer meets them.

GP systems and the advice their users provide can claim to be systematic, tested and evidence-based only after being evaluated and scrutinized by the academic, policing and GP communities, and this has yet to occur. The only evaluation published in a peer-reviewed journal considered the effectiveness of David

Canter's profiling system, Dragnet, which Rossmo and Filer indicate is not widely used in North America. The only published study evaluating Rossmo's system appears in his own book. Both studies suggest that these systems can provide accurate predictions but more research is needed.

A second, broader concern with the statement comes from the substantial evidence that investigative advice is often grounded in educated guesswork. Several police investigators have told us it is quite common for neighbourhood canvasses to be based on such "guesswork." This is particularly the case for investigative advice given by geographic (or psychological) profilers.

A psychological profile is "an educated attempt to provide investigative agencies with specific information to the type of individual who committed a certain crime," said retired NYPD Lieutenant-Commander Vernon Geberth, who has 40 years of police experience. UK and Canadian profilers frequently make similar statements and Rossmo himself admits that a large component of GP is "subjective," particularly when the profiler attempts to reconstruct the offender's mental map.

The many examples of neighbourhood canvasses based on profiling advice provide, in our opinion, examples of investigative strategies being based on educated guesswork.

3. *Another senior police officer is quoted as saying "articles such as 'Man versus machine' are counter-productive to professional law enforcement and only make our job more difficult."*

We disagree – if he is referring to articles that critically examine the use of existing police procedures or propose potentially useful new ways of carrying out policing tasks. Empirical research conducted on investigative procedures and techniques help police services evolve better practice.

If he considers our article counter-productive because of a perception we have drawn conclusions based on flawed research, than that is a more reasonable criticism. We are the first to admit that there are some limitations with our research and have discussed these openly in our articles, but that does not make it counter-productive or limit the practical implications of the results. All psychological research is limited to some extent, but few would argue that it has no value.

Eyewitness testimony provides one of the best examples. Although the research may be considered highly artificial – it typically involves showing university students films of mock crimes, then asking them to recall or recognize information from the film – findings have had a very positive impact on policing (new lineup procedures to increase the accuracy of eyewitness identification, for example). We are currently attempting to improve the quality of our research, in part by taking on criticisms like those raised by Rossmo and Filer

and working with police forces to ensure that it becomes more realistic.

It must be reiterated that there is little empirical evidence available to support the use of GP systems and that which does exist is limited in numerous ways. Thus, it could be viewed as equally counter-productive to rely on using these systems before such evidence exists.

4. *Rossmo and Filer imply that we have focused solely on students in our experiments and relied on solved cases.*

While our peer-reviewed experiments focused on students, we make it clear in our article that we also tested police officers, and the results were consistent with our student research. We used solved cases to evaluate different GP methods because it is necessary to compare the predicted home location to the offenders' actual home location to evaluate accuracy. While using solved offences may distort research findings, since there may be important differences between offenders who are caught and those that aren't, there is no other option and all researchers in this area use this approach.

5. *GP is more than just analyzing crime locations, Rossmo says, arguing that we didn't examine auxiliary factors such as offender type, demographics, crime sites, hunting method, target backcloth, land use and zoning, arterial routes and barriers, temporal patterns and displacements.*

While Rossmo and Filer's approach considers these factors, we are less convinced of the value they add to the GP process. Geographic profilers cannot draw on research to guide them in using the additional information to refine their quantitative predictions. Although information regarding the impact of offender type and demographics does exist, the other factors have not been adequately researched.

We have begun to research these issues. In one study, for example, we examined how the number of crimes an officer considers when making a prediction and the level of topographical detail they're given affects their predictive accuracy. As in previous studies, our training approach improved their performance to a point where they were as accurate as a GP system, but neither of the two factors had an impact on participants' performance.

6. *Rossmo and Filer argue that five crime locations are typically needed to construct a geographic profile, with the average being 20. They suggest the three locations used in some of our research makes our results questionable. They also provide two maps, one consisting of only a few crime site locations and the other with many, arguing that it's harder to "eyeball" the centre of a crime series when considering a larger number of crimes.*

There is much debate about the number of crimes required for a geographic prediction to be reliable. Research conducted by ourselves and others indicates the number of crimes doesn't have a large impact on predictive accuracy. For

example, we have conducted studies using series of three, five and seven crimes and our results did not change. Furthermore, serial offenders, other than burglars, rarely commit 20 or more crimes; even Rossmo's published serial homicide data supports this, showing there are few crime series of this length since 1980. There were five or more victims in only .07 per cent of US homicides in 2002, according to US Bureau of Justice statistics.

We are not convinced it's harder to find the center of a crime distribution as the number of crimes increase – but even if it is, there are profiling approaches effective in such circumstances that are far less complex and expensive than GP systems. For example, as we indicated in our article, a number of researchers have found that simply calculating the spatial mean of a crime series (assigning each point an X and Y coordinate and then calculating an average X and Y coordinate) can produce predictions that are as accurate as those made by GP systems.

7. *Rossmo and Filer argue that the way we measure predictive accuracy is incorrect.*

In all of our studies, we have had participants predict a particular location as the (single) point where an offender lives and measured their accuracy by calculating the distance between the predicted and actual home location. Rossmo and Filer believe this approach is incorrect because GP systems provide a search strategy which indicates the probability of an offender residing at every location around the area of criminal activity.

The measure of accuracy they prefer is re-

ferred to as hit percentage – the percentage of locations to be searched within the search area, from highest to lowest probability, before the offender's home is located. Their approach is potentially useful, but to be valid, it must have utility for police and it's not clear, from current evidence, that this is the case. Some GP system users, such as David Canter in the UK, indicate police forces are often unable to effectively use this strategy because they cannot always search the prioritized area. High costs or too many residents in the area leads them to focus their efforts on the highest probability area.

Under such conditions, there is little difference between the single-point predictions we have focused on and the search strategy approach advocated by Rossmo and Filer. Even when this is not the case, single-point predictions could potentially provide the basis for an effective search strategy; police could start searching for the offender at the predicted point, for example, and work their way outwards until resources are depleted.

8. *Rossmo and Filer state that the heuristics we teach have been shown to result in errors in reasoning and they caution against using them.*

While there is research to support this statement, it was done mainly in the 1970s and '80s and has been superseded by studies suggesting a more positive role for heuristics. For example, Rossmo and Filer don't mention a growing body of research demonstrating that using heuristics can and often does result in good decisions. Some of this research has compared simple heuristics to complicated computational



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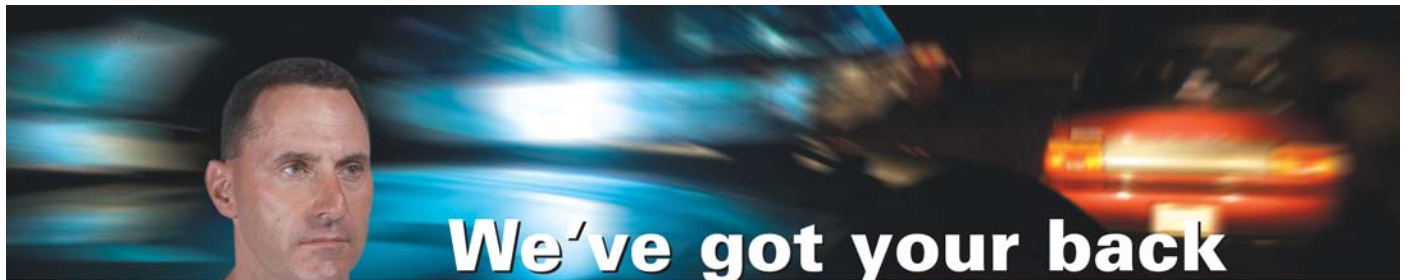
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techniques across a range of domains; the results suggest simple heuristics can result in better decisions.

9. *Our results support a low-cost, easy to implement alternative to GP systems. Rossmo and Filer take issue with this because "this conclusion ignores the fact that US, Canadian and UK police agencies can obtain geographic profiling services from federal law enforcement agencies at no cost."*

While agencies can obtain GP services at no cost, they are not free; the burden of costs are simply shifted to a different agency. Nor does their rebuttal help the many countries – South Africa, for example – that deal with serial crime on a regular basis but don't have recourse to a free service.

There's also the cost in time, which is perhaps more important than financial cost. Geographic profiles of the type advocated by Rossmo and Filer take up to two weeks longer to complete than heuristic-led judgments. If future research continues to confirm that both approaches produce equally accurate results,

it seems disingenuous to discourage police from using the quicker method.

10. *Rossmo and Filer argue that the systems we have examined are not commonly employed by police agencies and are not used in Canada.*

We focused on two GP systems in our research – CrimeStat, developed by Ned Levine in a National Institute of Justice funded project and now offered free to anyone who wishes to use it – and Dagnet, developed by David Canter at the University of Liverpool. We are not aware of how commonly these systems are used but Levine does provide some interesting statistics, although he admits they're only rough estimates.

CrimeStat has been downloaded 6,000 times since March 2004, he stated recently. Based on e-mails for technical support, he estimates that 75 per cent of users are researchers and 25 per cent practitioners from a range of government agencies, including police officers or crime analysts.

More importantly, we tested an approximation of the underlying algorithm used in

Rossmo's system in our research (you can use a range of algorithms in CrimeStat). The results, included in *Man versus machine*, support our arguments.

We encourage readers to make up their own minds. While we fully respect Rossmo and Filer's work, there is a growing tendency in policing to assume that technology is needed to accomplish tasks once done daily by officers and crime analysts. This is appropriate when the technology has been empirically evaluated in an appropriate fashion and found to improve the investigative process, but we think this has yet to be convincingly shown with GP systems. Contrary to some views, if the only thing our work does is encourage future research of this sort, than we feel it will have been very productive indeed.

Dr. Craig Bennell is an assistant professor at Carleton University (cbennell@connect.carleton.ca). Dr. Brent Snook is an assistant professor at Memorial University of Newfoundland (bsnook@playpsych.mun.ca) and Dr. Paul J. Taylor is a lecturer at the University of Liverpool (pjtaylor@liv.ac.uk).

B.C. security manager receives award

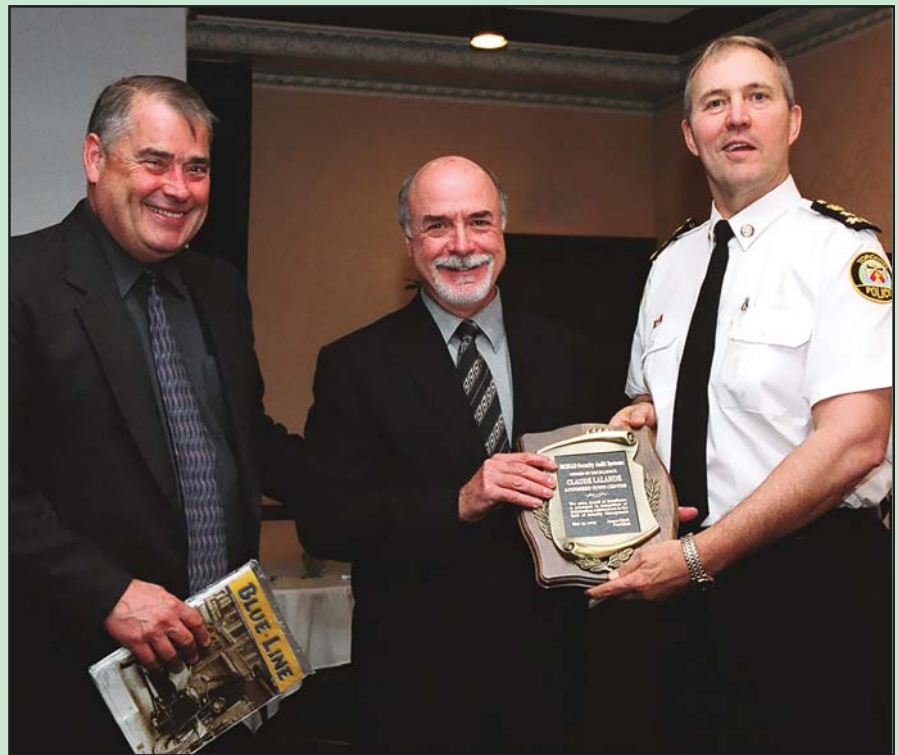
by Jim Clark

For the past nine years Monad Security Audits Systems has held a security conference in Toronto. Each spring security managers from across Canada attend this conference to listen and learn from professionals from all branches of the justice system. Each year the staff at Monad Security Audit Systems selects a security manager who has stood out as a leader and achieved a level of excellence in the field of security.

This year the "Award of Excellence" for 2004 was presented to security manager Claude Lalonde who works for the Lougheed Town Centre located in Burnaby, British Columbia. Claude took over the position at Lougheed upon retiring from the RCMP. He was presented with the award along with a lifetime subscription to *Blue Line Magazine* by the newly appointed Toronto Chief of Police, William Blair.

Chief Blair was the keynote speaker at this year's conference and his informal style of presentation was very well received by the audience. He spoke for well over an hour on the importance of security and police working together. The audience was surprised with the fact that his start in law enforcement began as a security officer in north Toronto's Fairview Mall. The previous chief of police Julian Fantino, who spoke at this conference several years ago, also talked about his start as a security officer about 10 kilometers to the west at Yorkdale Shopping Centre.

Police and security will continue to work well together because the young men and women who are looking for a police career often work as security officers to gain life skills after leaving school. They can offer more to the police service in most cases



In one of his first public functions as Chief of the Toronto Police Service, Bill Blair is shown presenting the "Award of Excellence" to Claude Lalonde as Jim Clark of Monad Security Audit Systems looks on.

than someone who comes right out of the education system. Blair and Fantino are excellent examples.

At the other end, many police officers retire after a successful career in policing and move into the security field. Claude Lalonde is an excellent example of a police officer who saw duty both in Canada and abroad. He

brought his policing and management skills to Burnaby's Lougheed Town Centre and quickly became a leader in his new position. There are few better ways to start and finish one's career.

Jim Clark is a principle with Monad Security Audit Systems and a former Deputy Chief of Police with the Toronto Police Service.

I congratulate Joel Johnson for an excellent article (*What to do after using force*, Aug/Sept 2005). I fully agree with his statement:



...an involved officer should provide **ONLY** a cursory preliminary report after a deadly force outcome—that is, ‘I was on duty, attended a call and ‘X’ was the outcome’—period.

However, there should be recognition of the fact that the person who gets that report is naturally going to question the officer, and that that person is almost certainly going to be the involved officer’s superior. It is going to be difficult to remain silent — but every involved officer should be aware that he has the right, under Canada’s laws, to remain SILENT — to answer NO questions.

An involved officer should remain silent, and should have legal counsel before making any more elaborate statement. He should also provide his legal counsel with a complete written narrative, detailing absolutely everything that happened, in sequence. At each point in the narrative where the involved officer had to make a decision, the reasons for that decision and the decision itself should be stated in detail.

Once the written narrative has been completed, the involved officer should work, **ONLY** with an agent of his legal counsel (to ensure that the contents of the narrative remain privileged until and unless the legal counsel decides to release it), to re-enact and time the actions.

Such a narrative is very useful. It tells the whole story in a clear and coherent manner, and it is very useful for the legal counsel to review it before questioning anyone, and for the involved officer to review it before taking the stand. It prevents memories from fading, clarity being lost, and confusion from entering the process.

The legal counsel’s questions will be improved, and the involved officer’s testimony will be improved by freshened knowledge of exactly what happened, and why, and what the timing was, immediately before the matters come up on the witness stand. That is valuable.

David A Tomlinson - National President
National Firearms Association

Suspects cast out

BRANDON, MANITOBA — Two suspected members of the Indian posse street gang have been ordered out of the city of Brandon. A judge gave them 24 hours to leave and told them they were not permitted to come within 160km of the city.

The two were convicted of a violent robbery in May, however, the charges were later dropped due to the victim refusing to testify, fearing for his safety.

A peace bond was negotiated for one year in order to protect the victim and to restrain the two men’s access to certain areas within the city.

Jeff Gindin, past president of the Manitoba Defense Lawyers Assoc., stated that the condition which the defense is considering could be overturned on appeal, thus setting a future precedent.

Re: *Media strategy employed depends on those involved.* I am compelled to comment on the outstanding contributions Capt. Giles has made on behalf of the PM corp and, indeed, Public Affairs for the Canadian Forces.

Recently I had the pleasure of reading his article on the strategic grading of release of information regarding members being charged within the police or CF service. As an experienced (retired) media relations officer with the Winnipeg Police Service, and now as a full-time serving Senior Public Affairs Officer within the Army, I have never come across a strategic way of identifying whether to “release

or not release” information when a member is charged. This has always been a “gut” feeling within executive decisions and now, as a PAO, this removes much of the guess work and places it into the realm of a calculated risk. Now the executive can take advice, based on a calculation, and make their decision. Please pass on my thanks to Capt Giles. His work and dedication is well-recognized within the police environment and I look forward to reading more of his articles in *Blue Line*.

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Listening to 'others' crucial for police

by Dr. Dorothy Cotton

I have been watching with some amusement the ongoing debate in *Blue Line* about geographical profiling.

On the one side, there are some airy fairy, academic psychologists whose experiments and research suggest that elaborate, computerized geographical profiling programs and training regimes may not work any better than simple and straight forward training about basic principles. They are countered by the 'Voice of Authority,' the REAL cops who have been in the trenches, walked the walk, done the leg-work, developed these programs and, presumably, market and sell them. Needless to say, they take exception to the psychologists' contention that simpler is just as good.

I will be the first to admit that I know zip about geographical profiling or how you should go about doing it, but I did take note of one phrase used early and referred to often in the Rossmo and Filer rebuttal (Aug/Sept 2005 *Blue Line*). Referring to the psychologist's research, they state that "none of these authors have experience as police officers, investigators or geographic profilers. The advice they offer is therefore of questionable operational value."

Oh really? Is that so?

I wonder about that. You have to be one of

the cult, do you? Teachers often feel the same way – that no one else can possibly have anything useful to say about schools or teaching. You see a lot of this in alcohol and substance abuse programs as well – the belief that only a person who has gone through it can help someone with a similar problem.

It would be almost impossible to believe this and be a psychologist. Can only schizophrenics work well with people who have mental illness? Do university professors have to be the same age as their students? I'll bet none of the people involved in developing the space shuttle were astronauts. The people who built the highways were not truck drivers.

More than some other occupations, policing has a tradition of 'us and them' – with them being everyone from bad guys to psychologists. The nature of the profession and the work itself breeds a sense of isolation and cynicism; this is not necessarily a good thing, for several reasons.

At a personal level, it disrupts personal relationships such as marriages, friendships and parent-child relations and leads to a tendency not to get help when needed because you think no one else can possibly understand.

At a professional level, it can actually inhibit the ability to do the job, believe it or not. One of the limiting factors in the evolution of community-policing for example, has been the difficulty police sometimes have seeing them-

selves in the same light as the rest of the community – which makes it tough for the citizenry to see police as part of their community. This even though one of the fundamentals of community/contemporary policing is collaboration and consultation with the community.

Maybe you're thinking 'but you don't really understand what it's like.' That is true, as far as it goes – I don't have the vaguest idea what it's like to be a police officer – but that doesn't mean I can't offer useful information, taking the tools of my trade and applying them to your trade. That might even be helpful. 'Outsider' opinions can be more than just useful; they can be constructive and encourage us all to think the issue through, even if, at the end of it, we reach the same conclusion. Traditional policing was a closed system and problems resulted from that. Surely it's better to remain open to input and feedback from a variety of sources.

It is always dangerous to only listen to people who are like you. This is a cardinal error of many senior managers – they surround themselves with people who think the same way they do. Let's face it – if you and I see things the same way, then one of us is not needed.

So should you listen to non-police about police procedures? You betcha. Being a police officer makes you inherently biased about police stuff – just as being a teacher makes you biased about schools and being a truck driver makes you see roads differently. You see it only from one perspective and make a lot of assumptions that may not be warranted. You ignore evidence that's not consistent with your own point of view and close off your mind to new possibilities. The outsider is less likely to have an agenda or be influenced by tradition and social pressure, and more open to data and logic. They will also have few preconceived notions and unspoken beliefs.

What do I think about the geographical profiling issue? Beats me, it's not an area I know much about, but I would not dismiss psychological research just because it wasn't done by police. If I were going to spend a lot of money and time trying to find the bad guys, I'd listen pretty carefully to a wide range of opinions, and especially hard to the people telling me things I don't want to hear – because inevitably, I'll learn the most from them.

Meanwhile, I am going to go back and read the Rossmo and Filer article again. I just might be over-reacting because, after all, I am a psychologist and the authors they were attacking are psychologists. Maybe I am also guilty of listening too hard to people of my own profession.

Maybe yes, maybe no.

Canadian diamonds could become the mob's best friend

OTTAWA (CP) — Authorities fear that Canadian diamonds could become the mob's best friend.

The potential for criminal exploitation of the diamond industry could attract both foreign and domestic organized crime, Criminal Intelligence Service Canada warned in its annual report released Friday.

"Gone are the days when organized crime figures were recognized by the fedoras and the trench coats," said Ottawa Police Chief Vince Bevan.

"They are in business suits . . . they are in T-shirts. And organized crime is no longer just involved in drugs and gambling and prostitution. They've expanded their ability to make money - in any kind of situation."

Whether it be vehicle parts smuggling, waste dumping or human trafficking, organized crime will find a way, the agency said.

"Wherever they can find an opportunity, they are exploiting that opportunity to the fullest," said the group's vice-chair, RCMP deputy commissioner Peter Martin.

The federal agency - a network of criminal intelligence experts from police and government - said it's monitoring the diamond industry for possible criminal infiltration.

"Possible threats posed by organized crime's potential infiltration of the diamond industry are through co-opted or wholly owned mining, exploration, and cutting-and-polishing firms," said the 51-page report.

"Co-option of a firm or a specialized service within could occur if organized crime groups were to place individuals in jobs that could gain access to important industry information or to acquire a supply of rough stones illicitly."

In addition to functioning mines in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes have been discovered in Alberta, Saskatchewan, On-

tario and Quebec.

Canada now is ranked third by value among 23 diamond-producing nations, but the report said Canada is expected to move up the list as more mines open.

The report warned that theft and distortion of the valuations of both imported and exported diamonds is possible through jewelry stores and diamond companies.

Criminals could also smuggle African conflict diamonds into the country and insert them into streams of diamonds labelled as Canadian, it said.

Criminal operations will also try to infiltrate mining areas as they expand.

"Organized crime groups are likely to be drawn to the mine sites and their neighbouring communities as their populations swell with well-paid workers with few outlays for their money," the report said.

"In the past, organized crime has supplied similar resource extraction-based communities with illicit drugs, contraband tobacco and alcohol, illegal gaming and associated loan-sharking and prostitution."

It also says organized crime is using high tech to increase profits.

"Organized crime is more than a big-city issue in Canada," declared Cape Breton Police Chief Edgar Macleod.

"Anybody with a computer or a telephone can be a victim, as can anybody with a home to protect or a family member who is vulnerable."

BLUE LINE News Week

This article is an extract from *Blue Line's* weekly news briefing e-publication. To subscribe go to www.blueline.ca or phone 905 640-3048.

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ODDITORIALS

A man has pleaded guilty to public mischief for faking his own abduction.

Guelph police were called to a movie theatre parking lot by patrons who heard a man crying for help from the trunk of a car.

When police arrived to free the man, he told police he had been robbed at knife point in nearby Milton, Ont., the previous day.

He claimed he was carjacked on the highway and said the culprit had taken off with his watch and wallet after placing him in the trunk.

Further police investigation revealed there had been no robbery and that the man had been reported missing by his fiancée.

The tall-tales of Christopher Stewart, 31 of Brampton, Ont., got him a fine of \$400, in lieu of locking himself in the trunk of his car and claiming he was robbed and abducted.

Trading a .357-magnum revolver for some skis seemed like a good deal at the time for Matt Baraniecki, president of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, which represents some City of Saskatoon workers.

Baraniecki, however, is now on a slippery slope, facing the reality of an improper transfer of a firearm.

In 2004, police shot Andrew Moore after a short struggle at a Saskatoon confectionery and found a revolver on him that was traced

back to Baraniecki.

He now faces a charge of transferring a firearm without authority.

Baraniecki says he is in disbelief that the gun is still registered in his name, despite passing through several hands during the past 14 years.

No immunity for Winnipeg's mayor, who put on a brave face for the media when he discovered a parking ticket on his 2000 Porsche Boxster.

Mayor Sam Katz had stopped at the loading zone for a media interview, when he discovered the ticket, without complaint. He left his vehicle about 45 minutes too long in a City Hall loading zone.

"I'm just like you," he told reporters and a TV camera crew that happened to be nearby and taped the exchange. "I'll take care of it."

Katz said it's the first time he's been ticketed for parking illegally at City Hall since winning the mayor's office little more than a year ago.

He pointed out he was penalized while "trying to satisfy the media."

While writing up a citation for a \$70 fine, commissioner Woody Eckert said, "The loading zone is for 15 minutes..." "I don't care who it is."

Katz will get off with a \$35 fine if he paid within 15 days.

NDP leadership candidate Allison Brewer says she can't believe the police would arrest her instead of tracking down the criminals who raided her property.

Brewer says she was arrested for \$16 worth of unpaid parking tickets after she called Fredericton police following a theft at a rental property she owns. She says the officer even called for back-up during her arrest when she suggested driving herself to the police station to pay the \$100 fine.

Pleading innocence, she says it may be time for New Brunswick to pass legislation giving citizens and the police more options when it comes to such minor offences.

Brewer is one of three people running to lead the provincial party.

A man being sentenced for dealing drugs apparently has a taste for federal penitentiaries.

Martin Massicotte asked Quebec court Judge Gilles Bergeron to be sent to a federal prison, a request that was granted. After pleading guilty, Massicotte was sentenced to two years.

When Bergeron asked why he wanted to go to a federal penitentiary, Massicotte replied: "We eat better there."



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Mounties work on Manitoba police shortage

by Ryan Siegmund



A critical shortage of officers in Manitoba has forced the RCMP to take a hard look at how it can best use its limited resources in the province.

The internal examination, dubbed 'D' Direction, addresses a wide array of issues arising from the shortage and provides a framework for 'D' Division to satisfy current and future policing needs. Strategies to ensure that there is money to pay for current and future staff are also included in the five year plan.

After reviewing the Provincial Police Services Agreement (PPSA), the RCMP realized it needed to do something about detachments experiencing very high criminal case loads per member. The numbers were through the roof, 'D' Direction project manager Sgt. Allen Williamson acknowledges; Manitoba's provincial average is about 118 cases per member and it's more than 250 in some areas, compared to the national average of about 42.

"At the time we initiated the study, there were no new positions available to us — we were static," says Williamson. "In fact, we were fighting to maintain funding to keep the whole contract funded from the province of Manitoba."

Before 'D' Direction was finalized this past July, the province announced it would pay for 28 more officers. Some will help establish the Sex Offender Registry and High Risk Offender Unit; others will beef up staffing in rural detachments or be used in other strategies developed by the project. The new money will have a huge impact on officer well-being, according to RCMP Assistant Commissioner Darrell Madilland.

Officers are concerned about the amount of hours they're expected to work, sometimes without claiming overtime, says Conservative



Justice Critic, Vic Toews. Long hours make mistakes more likely, he says, especially in a high pressure and demanding job like policing. He also worries about lone officers doing routine patrol checks in the early morning hours.

The restructuring plan will create a new 50 member strong traffic unit — a noted soft spot in Manitoba. Members will work in teams and the redesigned Traffic Services Program will focus on meeting the new national Road Safety Vision (RSV) 2010.

"Gone are the days of the lonely highway traffic patrol guy going out on his own," says Williamson. "We can no longer utilize our resources that way. The resources will be targeted and strategically deployed."

'D' Direction's objectives will be worked on incrementally over the next year and Williamson hints it's going to take a long time to fill vacancies, hence the five year plan. Until it's firmly in place, the RCMP will use available resources where it deems them to be needed the most.

As a short term measure, the force is looking at bringing in retired officers to fill the holes left by members going on paternity leave or off recovering from injuries — these members are currently not being replaced, municipalities complain.

"We don't back (fill) for those vacancies because, first of all, we don't have a pool of resources that we can backfill from," says Williamson. "Secondly, those members have a right to expect their job is going to be there

when they return."

Williamson says recently retired members would be a big help because they're already trained and experienced, can re-qualify for firearms and would be paid on a per hour basis, filling gaps when things get busy.

Chief Supt. Bill Robinson spearheaded 'D' Direction and initiated what the RCMP describes as a new era of partnership between Manitoba Justice and the Mounties. Aboriginal, government and community stakeholders all played a role in the process.

Municipal issues

Staffing shortages have been so severe some municipalities have hired private bylaw officers to enforce the Highway Traffic Act. The 1,000 tickets issued by one service were later declared invalid and thrown out. The initiative also got a black-eye because of a Taser incident.

Despite those setbacks, private bylaw officers are again expected to roam the highways as soon as their roles are clearly defined.

Policing issues are different in just about every community, says Ron Bell, president of the Association of Manitoba Municipalities (AMM). He says some feel they don't have enough officers while others feel the police they do have are focusing on the wrong problems. The RCMP and government officials have been working together in an effort to move available resources into area hot spots and reduce policing costs.

Under the PPSA, municipalities with more than 5,000 people are required to pay 70 per cent of the cost of contract policing but some feel they have no control over these costs. The per capita cost of policing in 2002 in The Pas, for example, was \$219.55, yet it received just \$131.82 per person. However, some detachments will receive additional funding under the PPSA, which won't impact municipal budgets.

Dealing with a difficult situation

No detachments will be closed under the 'D' Direction and the 28 new positions are just a start; the RCMP calculates it will need an additional 51 new members in Manitoba over the next six years.

"Policing here is the same as policing anywhere — we are all getting hit by the same double whammy," Williamson says. "We are getting a heavy dose of attrition, coupled with growth. The attrition alone is enough but we're also trying to get caught up with the ones going off on pension... Every municipality is trying to hire more police officers and it's creating vacancy problems for everybody."

Priority areas will be designated as new resources become available, he says. Also high on the list is realigning consolidated detachment boundaries and dealing with infrastructure issues in some municipalities.

"We are into a new partnership and new focus on providing front line service to the detachments. We are working to get out of the critical stage and we have made a first step."

Training Alberta under one roof

EDMONTON — A new training academy for the province of Alberta will house all police recruits from across the province and serve all local police services.

Solicitor General Harvey Cenaiko says the province is trying to ensure recruits receive the same quality of instruction no matter where they serve in the province.

"We're going to compile the highest standards of policing I believe in Canada," he said. "It's going to make it more difficult for those recruits, but we're going to receive a much better candidate that will definitely understand their role serving the public."

The academy will be the training centre for all peace officers, from prison guards and special constables to conservation and wildlife officers. RCMP recruits will continue to train in Regina.

The site will likely be able to prepare up to 400 police recruits and 1,000 peace officers annually, as well as provide professional development for experienced members.

Many communities are interested in hosting the facility, which is expected to cost the government

tens of millions of dollars. Cenaiko's ministry is expected to issue a request for communities and corporations to bid for the opportunity. The government is also considering making this a public-private partnership, letting private businesses help fund and build the facility.

Cenaiko also plans to work with police chiefs to develop a standardized curriculum for two-year programs at the 17 Alberta colleges which offer law enforcement. These programs will serve as a vital precursor to the academy sessions, he says.

The proposal for a central training centre in Alberta came in part from a 2002 government report on policing. All provinces except Manitoba and Ontario have central training centres.

BLUE LINE News Week
A Weekly Chronicle of News for the Canadian Law Enforcement Community

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Policing costs up in Alberta

by Ryan Siegmund

An increasing crime rate and escalating policing costs are taking a chunk out of municipal budgets, leading the Alberta Urban Municipal Association (AUMA) to lobby the province for help.

The province picks up the tab for about 19 per cent of policing costs in the province but the rest is paid for by the municipalities, according to AUMA president Bob Hawkesworth.

"I think a lot of this has to do with reductions in levels of service that occurred in the mid 90's to deal with budget issues. They slashed municipal budgets dramatically in the mid 90's and police funding was on the hit list – and we have never fully recovered from that."

Hawkesworth says his association gets continual reports about inadequate policing and officers unable to do the job that is expected of them. The problem is compounded, he says, by the number of positions that are funded but not filled.

"I heard those statements being made by police officers and from municipal politicians from around the province who talk about RCMP services in their communities. Certainly the lack of staff to fill positions seems to be a theme from many conversations."

Alberta pays a smaller share of policing costs than any other province, according to

2003 Statistics Canada data, Hawkesworth says, adding that although this years provincial budget allocated more for policing, that doesn't translate into more money for all municipal governments.

"Some communities got police funding completely removed from their books if they were 5,000 in population or smaller, while others saw a per capita contribution go up – so it is quite uneven across the province in how each municipality was dealt with."

Escalating policing costs are a big issue for municipalities also, notes Hawkesworth.

"Part of our situation in Alberta as local governments is we are not directly tied to staffing. We give 'global' amounts and the commissions decide how many staff will be hired with the money that is provided. We only have an indirect influence over the number of staff and the costs per sworn officer."

AUMA is working with the province to come up with a better way of paying for policing costs, Hawkesworth says.

"Some regions of the province have special or high policing needs and some of that should be reflected in the grants that they received... some have their own police services, others contract with the RCMP..."

"With the RCMP, it's not necessarily a funding formula issue but it's a point of contention as far as filling vacancies. I guess there is less sense of municipal control if it is com-

ing through the RCMP then if it's through a local service."

The RCMP announced in August it planned to hire 121 more officers to police the province. The provincial funding boost will focus on organized crime and send more officers to rural detachments and specialized units.

Province takes over courtroom security

EDMONTON — Solicitor General Harvey Cenaiko has announced the Alberta government will be taking over courtroom security.

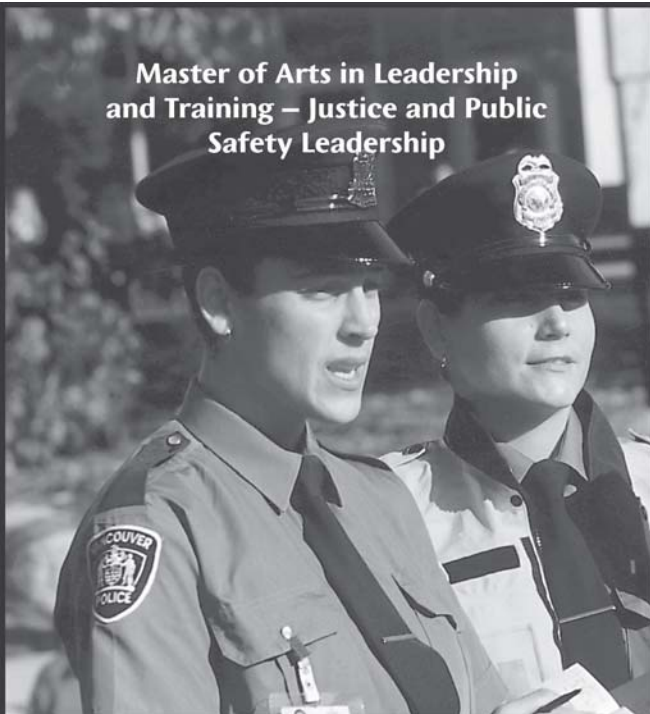
By moving RCMP resources outside court security, the province will be freeing up 130 officers, says department spokesman Andy Weiler.

Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat removed RCMP security from their courtrooms in 1988 and in 1995, Wetaskiwin as well. Fifty-five smaller communities in Alberta continue the service with RCMP.

Weiler says the armed provincial protection officers will receive four weeks training, including firearms training, and earn about \$42,000 annually. He also said for the most part, judges have been pleased with the level of security provincial protection officers have provided since taking over in the bigger centres.

Initiatives will start immediately but will not be complete until fall, 2006.

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OTTAWA — Despite a lack of definitive research, a study by the Canadian Police Research Centre says the advantages of police using Tasers far outweigh the risks.

The study, presented at the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police conference, says no definitive evidence exists that indicates the devices are to blame for reported deaths. Tasers, and or conducted energy devices (CEDs), are “effective law enforcement tools that are safe in the vast majority of cases,” it says.

The study goes on to say, “It has become evident that the emergence of CEDs as a use-of-force option for police services has been a substantial benefit, ... Proper training and use of CEDs have reduced the risk of harm to both police officers and suspects. There is no question that the use of CEDs can and have saved many lives.”

The study acknowledges that there are “no known, scientifically tested, independently verified and globally accepted CED safety parameters.”

“Definitive research or evidence does not exist that implicates a causal relationship between the use of CEDs and death,” it says. “Existing studies indicate that the risk of cardiac harm to subjects from a CED is very low.”

Excited delirium, a medical condition not universally recognized, may explain why so many deaths have been linked to the devices, the report says, noting drug use and psychiatric illness are often attributed to the condition.

Multiple use of CED’s and their impact on respiration and other physical effects could also play a role in the deaths, says the report.

“Police officers should recognize that acutely agitated persons are suffering from a medical emergency and that emergency medical services involvement is warranted as early as possible in the restraint process.”

The report suggests police services develop incident reporting procedures and databases tailored specifically to the devices.

“It would be unwise and counter-productive for any police service or government body to develop policies and procedures that explicitly specify in what kinds of circumstances a CED may or may not be used,” it says.

Continued research into incidences of restraint that resulted in death was advised.

There are adverse effects of multiple, consecutive cycles of CEDs on a suspect and of firing one at someone’s head, neck or genitalia, the report warns. It also warns fugitives should not be shot with one of the devices if there is a risk that they may fall from a height; if they have flammable material on their clothing; or if they’re near flammable or explosive materials.

The report emphasizes that the devices

have never been intended solely as an alternative for lethal force, and it says their use in most non-lethal incidents has been appropriate.

TORONTO — Organized criminals, including street gang members, are ordering fire arms and gun parts over the Internet and shipping them undetected into Canada, says an annual intelligence report released by the Canadian Intelligence Service of Canada.

The report, says in some cases, gun components are bought and shipped separately and assembled into a weapon later.

“They use all the tricks in the book,” says Sgt. Guy Champagne, a firearms co-ordinator and aid to the Criminal Intelligence Service, an organization comprised of intelligence officers from 120 police services nationally.

“A firearm can be taken apart and sent in pieces and reassembled once it’s in Canada, which is not an easy task to find such a piece, whether it’s in a car, or by mail . . . it’s impossible,” says Champagne.

In some cases, a single part can change a semi-automatic to a fully automatic rifle, the report says.

The report indicates the illegal drug trade “is a major instigator in creating market demand for illicit firearms, given that the large profits generated are the source of competition and tension between crime groups, as well as between members of the same crime group.”

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TORONTO — Ontario's sex offender registry will not be amalgamated with the federal initiative, a move that was anticipated when the federal registry was being established.

Community Safety Minister Monte Kwinter says Ontario will maintain its own registry for the foreseeable future because the federal one requires court orders in order to add offenders to the list. Offenders are automatically added to the provincial registry after conviction of certain crimes.

"We have made some changes in ours to make it more compliant with theirs," Kwinter was quoted as saying. "But there are still some operational issues and investigative issues where we feel ours is more suitable for what we're doing in Ontario."

Critics say there is no need for separate sex offender registries, and question Kwinter's comments of a year ago when he said the two would be combined.

Kwinter says all 8,100 names currently on the Ontario registry also appear on the national registry. Kwinter says unlike Ontario, other provinces didn't want to devote the resources to their own sex offenders registry. He says while there is no reason to have two separate registries, the federal one differs from Ontario's.

Both registries target those convicted of sexual interference or exploitation, incest, bestiality, child pornography, exposure or sexual assault.

Officers have the ability and are actively checking both registries for information when investigating sex crimes, says Det. Terry Nichols, the Ontario Provincial Police officer in charge of the provincial registry.

"The intent is certainly for the national and

the Ontario to work co-operatively," said Nichols. "We're trying to do everything we can to ensure that we are in compliance with the federal legislation to have offenders who are on the Ontario registry go onto the national registry."

CALGARY — A Calgary Police officer says the seizure of 59 stun guns at the Alberta - U.S. border indicates a criminal demand within Alberta for the devices.

CPS spokesman Brad Swidzinski says he has heard of only one case of a civilian possessing a Taser and suggests those trying to smuggle the weapons into the province are trying to sell them for profit.

"Obviously, Tasers are prohibited weapons," Swidzinski said. "Be it for self-protection or protection of their illicit gains. They could be looking for something that flies under the radar a little bit more than a firearm."

Florida native Michael John Deason, 22, faces several smuggling and weapons charges stemming from the seizure that garnered 81 weapons in total. He is charged with three smuggling charges under the Canada Customs Act and two criminal charges pertaining to illegally importing or exporting prohibited weapons.

The bust was the largest seizure of stun guns in recent memory, says Canadian Border Services Agency spokeswoman Lisa White.

"He presented himself at the border in Coutts... and during a secondary examination of the vehicle, our border officers found 59 stun guns and 22 switchblade knives hidden behind the body panels of the vehicle," White said.

Since April 2004, officers have seized more than 900 weapons at Alberta ports of entry.

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Conference on Understanding Wrongful Convictions. Saint John, NB

The Saint John Police Force and the Office of the Attorney General of New Brunswick host this conference which will explore the areas of eyewitness identification, tunnel vision, jail house informants, confessions, and the latest in scientific technology. These topics have been identified as critical in the prevention of wrongful convictions. The conference will bring together judges, law enforcement personnel, defense attorneys, crown prosecutors and others for a review of current practices and issues surrounding wrongful convictions. For information and registration visit www.uwcsaintjohn.ca.

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The origins of modern policing

Can you recite Peel's nine principles?

by David A. Tomlinson

After the Romans withdrew from Britain, national law descended into scrappy local rules. If a criminal was detected 'in the act,' the person who noticed him would 'raise the hue and cry' and he would be chased by yelling private citizens until they caught him or he got away. It wasn't a good way to police a nation.

It stayed that way until the industrial revolution began in the late 18th century. The sudden increase in mills and factories created opportunities and induced many country families to move into urban areas. Towns and cities became overcrowded and life was cheap. These new industrial districts were chaotic; crime and vandalism became endemic. Something desperate was called for to prevent revolution as the people became angry about the conditions and tired of being victimized by criminals.



Robert Peel, (1788-1850) was the Member of Parliament for Tamworth in Staffordshire for eighteen years - during which time, as Home Secretary, he became famous as the inventor of the modern police service. As home secretary he reorgan-

ized London's weak police force (known as the Bow Street Runners). These men were thief-takers and they supplemented the activities of night watchmen - old men who were not practical deterrent to aggressive criminals.

Peel put his new force of young men into a dark uniform and they soon became known as 'Peelers' or 'Bobbies'.

In spite of great resistance to what was, at first, seen as a breach of civil rights, Peel's bobbies soon became a common and respected sight in London. They paved the way for this popular form - policing by consent - throughout Great Britain and it spread throughout the emerging 'civilized' world.

It is a fact that all western democracies now have police forces based upon Robert Peel's 'Metropolitan Police Force,' which was created in 1829.

Sir Robert was a wise man who paid attention to details. He realized that the police would have to work with the public, or his force would not - could not - be effective. Here is the basis he came up with to explain to his new police officers how to do their job:

Sir Robert Peel's nine principles

1. The basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder
2. The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police actions
3. Police must secure the willing co-operation of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain the respect of the public.
4. The degree of co-operation of the public that can be secured diminishes proportionately to the necessity of the use of physical force
5. Police seek and preserve public favour not by catering to public opinion but by constantly demonstrating absolute impartial

service to the law

6. Police use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient

7. Police, at all times, should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police; the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence
8. Police should always direct their action strictly towards their functions and never appear to usurp the powers of the judiciary

9. The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with it

Sir Robert Peel also established the rule that every police officer should be issued a badge number, to assure accountability for his actions.



David A. Tomlinson is president of the National Firearms Association.

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BMW	39	Opus	21
CPKN	11	Pacific Safety Products	13
Dalhousie University	23	Panasonic	48
Edmonton Police Service	18	Pelican Products	5
FATS Inc.	29	Royal Roads University	41
FCPO	42	Second Chance Body Armor	17
Federal Signal	27	Seneca College	8
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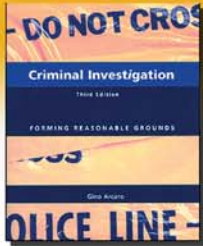
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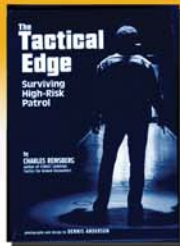


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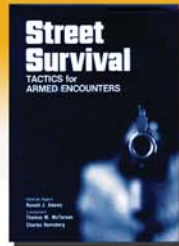
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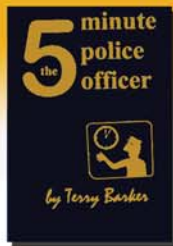
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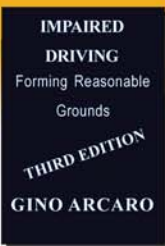
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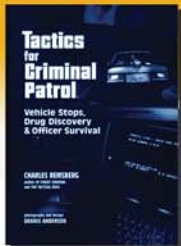
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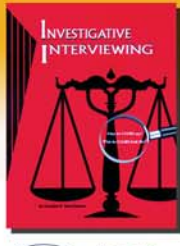
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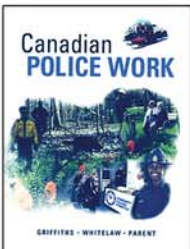
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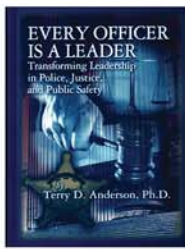
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Police officers are seekers of truth and facts. This book will help officers to interview people with the ultimate goal being to identify the guilty party in an effective manner, consistent with the requirements of any tribunal or court.



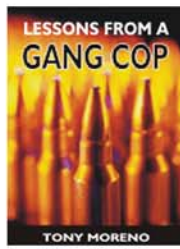
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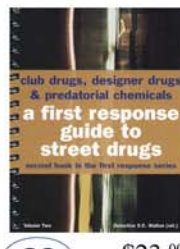
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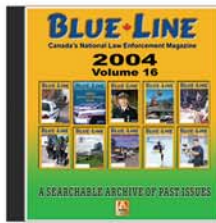
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