



Sixth Annual Report
of the
Manitoba Police Commission
1977

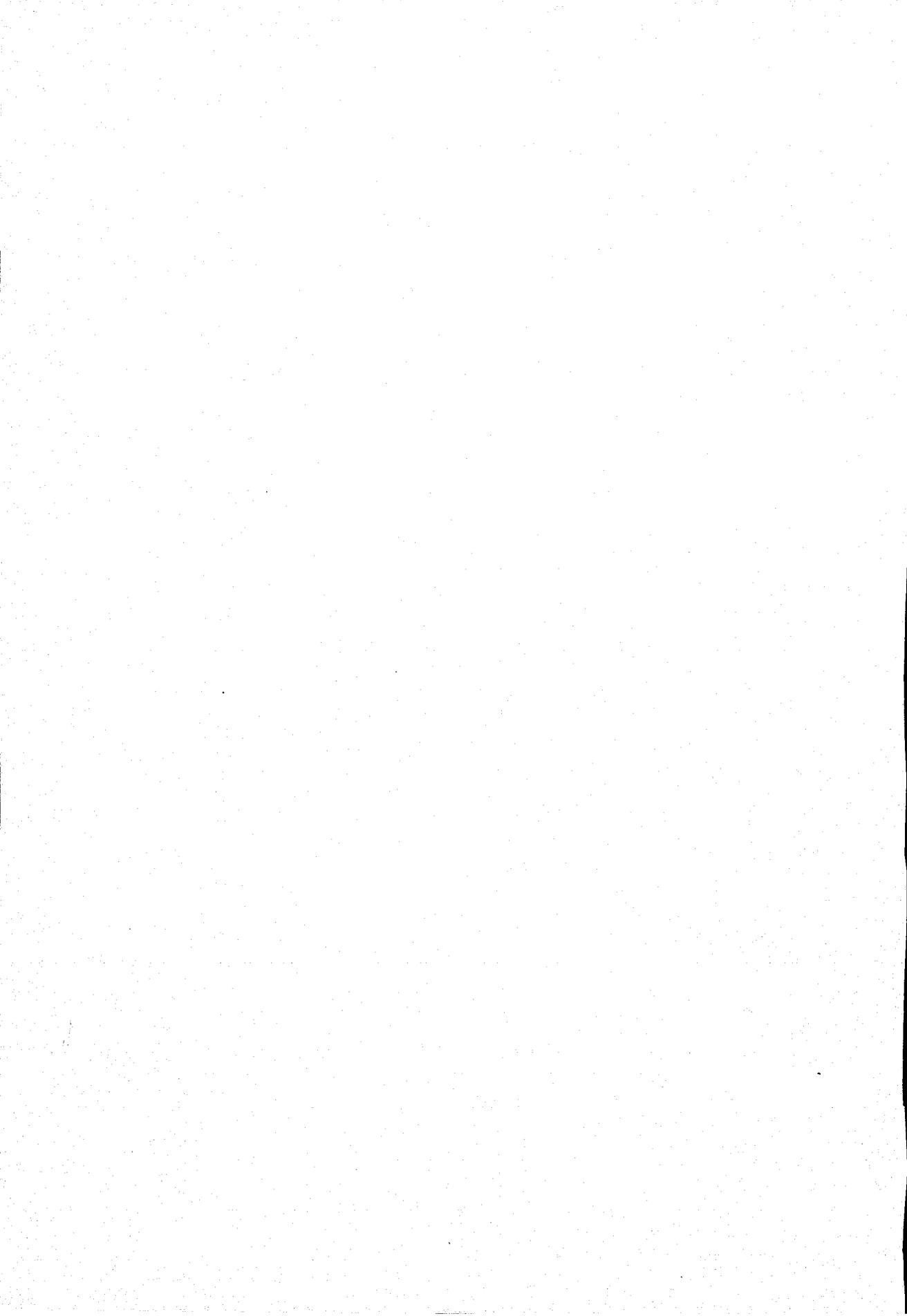
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X **Sixth Annual Report**
of the
Manitoba Police Commission
1977



February 28, 1978

The Honourable Gerald Mercier, Q.C.
Attorney General for the Province of Manitoba
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Sir:

The undersigned, pursuant to Section 22(7) of the Provincial Police Act, has the honour to present the Manitoba Police Commission Annual Report for the period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977.

Peter John C. Hordern
Chairman

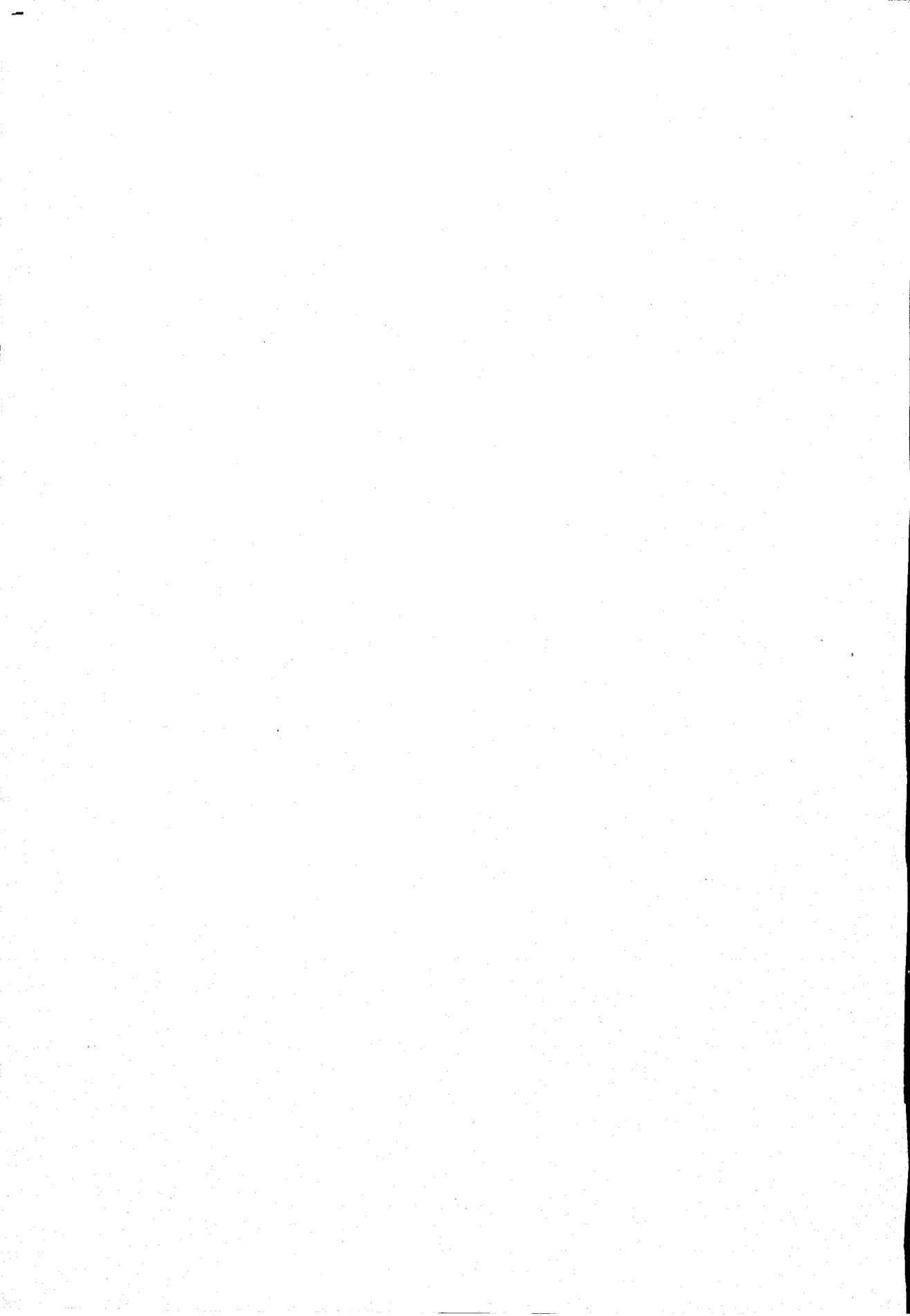


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INTRODUCTION

The Role of the Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission, instituted under the provisions of the Provincial Police Act (Chapter P150 of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba), is a research, standardization and coordination body to promote the prevention of crime, efficiency of police services and police/community relationships in the Province of Manitoba.

Using the powers given it by law, the Commission shall also hear appeals from any person who is a party to an inquiry or investigation, conducted by a police commission into a complaint or matter touching the conduct of any member of a police force or any matter or thing related to the maintenance and operation of a police force and who is aggrieved by any order or determination which was made in the disposition of the case.

Commission Membership and Meetings

At the beginning of the year 1977, the members of the Commission were: Allan Fitch, Q.C., Chairman, of Winnipeg; Dr. Peter Hordern of Brandon, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Rodney Murphy of Thompson; and Mr. Bryon Kellough of Selkirk.

Late in May Mr. Allan Fitch resigned as Chairman due to his appointment to the judiciary. Shortly thereafter Dr. Peter Hordern was appointed by Order-in-Council to the position of Chairman and Mr. Rodney Murphy to the position of Vice-Chairman. Also at this time Mr. A. Eyolfson of Winnipeg and Mr. A. Lussier of Brandon were appointed to fill the two vacant positions on the Commission.

The Commission held a total of 11 meetings during the year.

Commission Staff

Executive Director	—	Max Mulder
Police Services Consultant	—	Edward Webdale
Community Relations Officer	—	Brian Phillips
Administrative Secretaries	—	
Michelle Vandal		
Sharon Wolker	—	January 1 to August 26
Betty Sidoryk	—	October 25 to December 31

Contract Appointment — Special Project Coordinator

In April of this year former Winnipeg Police Department, Sergeant of Detectives, Bill Hrycyk was hired on contract to serve as the coordinator of the Commission's Community Protection Program.

PROGRAM OF PRIORITIES

The duties of the Manitoba Police Commission are clearly outlined by Sections 24 to 29 of the Provincial Police Act.

In summary, the basic duties of the Commission are:

- Promoting the prevention of crime, efficiency of police services and police/community relations within the province.
- Conducting inquiries ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council on the causes, extent, investigation or control of crime, and enforcement of law.
- Dealing with individual inquiries from police departments, the general public, and other interested organizations or groups.
- Hearing appeals from local police commissions.
- Investigating, reporting and making recommendations on any complaints referred by the Attorney General with regard to members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
- Organization of research studies for the purpose of assisting and improving law enforcement in Manitoba.

The Manitoba Police Commission, in its effort to perform its duties, has developed priority areas for its programming and day-to-day activities. These priorities include:

- Upgrading police services in Northern Manitoba in accordance with the needs of the community.
- Developing youth/police relations programs to create a better understanding between youth and police.
- Evaluating the level of police services throughout the province and making appropriate recommendations to the Attorney General and/or the community.
- Conducting seminars and workshops to explain the various functions of the administration of justice.
- Disseminating information respecting the prevention of crime and the administration of justice to specific groups and to the community at large.
- Coordinate training programs for police personnel who have limited access to regular police training facilities.

The members and staff of the Commission, in the execution of their duties, attempt to have as much contact as possible with the people of the province. Every attempt is made to solicit a wide range of views. Special efforts are being made to promote the understanding and cooperation amongst agencies operating within or closely related to the administration of justice.

POLICE COMMISSIONS OF CANADA

Following the recommendation of delegates attending the 1st Conference of Provincial Police Commissions in Quebec in September of 1976 the Ontario Police Commission hosted the 2nd Annual Conference in Toronto on September 19 and 20, 1977.

The Manitoba Police Commission was represented at this conference by Dr. Peter Hordern, Chairman; Mr. A. Eyolfson, Member, and Mr. Max Mulder, Executive Director.

The agenda of this working conference entertained a wide variety of topics relevant to policing across the country. Each commission was given the opportunity to explain its legislated role and describe its current activities and programs, which in turn facilitated comparative discussion. The balance of the tightly-scheduled agenda included discussion of the following topics:

- Guidelines regarding the police role in modern society.
- Crime prevention.
- Selection, training and evaluation of police.
- Budget and resources analysis.
- Record systems and standardization of forms.
- Control of private investigators and security systems.
- Complaints procedures.
- Relationship between the R.C.M.P., provincial police and municipal police forces.
- Technical aids to policing.
- Criminal investigation.

Sub-Committee — Preventive Policing

Preventive policing was a point of considerable interest in conference discussions and it was recognized by this delegation that there were questions and/or aspects of crime prevention which required in-depth study particularly on a national scale. With this task in mind a three-man sub-committee, which included Mr. Max Mulder, Executive Director of the Manitoba Police Commission, was formed to survey and ultimately report on the following aspects of preventive policing:

1. Property identification.
2. National repository for audiovisual aids.
3. Determining the level and extent of preventive policing program funding by the federal government.
4. Canada-wide standardization of crime prevention logos and symbols.
5. Sharing of technology for production of films.
6. A package for crime prevention program evaluation.

The 3rd Annual Conference of Provincial Police Commissions will be hosted by the B.C. Police Commission in Vancouver in 1978.

POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Canadian Police Trainers' Conference

The Police Educators' Conference Board of Canada, in whose name these conferences are held annually, arose out of a need for exchange of ideas, methods, knowledge and so on in the area of police training and education. The objective of the Board therefore, is to promote and encourage cooperation and collaboration among all those directly or indirectly involved in or responsible for the training and/or education of police personnel in Canada.

The Manitoba Police Commission and the Winnipeg Police Department were honoured to be co-hosts of the 4th Annual Canadian Police Trainers' Conference in Winnipeg from May 17 to 19, 1977.

As co-hosts of this conference Commission staff and personnel from the Winnipeg Police Department worked diligently with assistance from representatives of the University of Manitoba to plan and make arrangements for all the physical requirements of the conference.

The theme of this year's conference "Training Responses to Preventive Policing" implicitly recognized two basic types of police activity: citizen initiated or reactive police involvement, and police initiated or pro-active involvement depending upon who made the original decision that police action was appropriate. This conference clearly addressed itself to the latter type of activity with the result that, for three days, high quality papers were presented and vigorous discussions took place regarding various aspects of pro-active policing.

Following the opening address of the conference chairman and welcome speeches by Manitoba's Deputy Attorney General and Winnipeg Chief of Police, The Hon. Francis Fox, Solicitor General of Canada, rose to the podium and spoke to the conference theme.

In his address Mr. Fox recognized the difficult task that police trainers and educators have in preparing the police community for its present and future role, especially in a constantly changing society. Mr. Fox went on to make the distinction between the "law officer" and the "peace officer" stressing that the "peace officer" concept was more akin to preventive policing. Mr. Fox also stressed that the police, who are at the "front end" of the system of justice, would have to "play the leading role to help stabilize the crime problem and bring it under control". In view of this suggested predominant role of the police Mr. Fox asked delegates how the federal government could be of assistance to them in their task.

Following up Mr. Fox clarified the roles of the various components of his ministry involved in preventive policing and described some of the projects in which they have participated. Further to this he explained some of the mechanics involved in procuring funding for crime prevention programs.

In his closing remarks Mr. Fox stated, "The trend towards greater professionalism in policing must be encouraged to continue. I look forward to the day when policing will once again be fully accepted as a total community responsibility; when the "peace officer" will work within the community as a professional fully confident that the community will share his responsibilities for peace and order. I am sure this must happen. It is a worthwhile and sensible long-term objective".

Mr. Fox very ably fielded a variety of pertinent questions from the floor. Following this provincial delegates were invited to present regional reports which included new developments in training and education with particular attention paid to the conference theme.

Professor Alan Grant of Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, initiated the working portion of the conference with his keynote address on the training and education requirements necessary to attain professional policing standards. Professor Grant focused upon an analysis of the supervisory and management problems in orienting the police at all levels to a pro-active and preventive philosophy. Basic to his argument was the idea that police leadership and supervision are crucial in attaining that end, and that all administrative ranks should have management training. His reason for this assertion was the usual vertical police careers provide training in technical knowledge but little training in the conceptual skills necessary to change to truly pro-active policing. He provided several interesting suggestions regarding how proper management training for this purpose might be accomplished. An important part of his presentation, however, was to tell the police educators to break out of their present technological preoccupation and to develop the ability to think conceptually and creatively.

Supt. Bob Heywood of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police presented some further and different ideas related to a program for pro-active policing. He contrasted the technician who is better suited to reactive policing with the professional who is, hopefully, more suited to pro-active policing. Heywood's point was that the traditional reactive model of investigation and law enforcement was predictable but limited in its effectiveness. He thought that police effectiveness was going down with this model. This point was illustrated by very low solve rates for many types of community crimes and property offences. Standard investigative and enforcement functions do not involve the public. The public must be involved to achieve pro-active policing. Supt. Heywood pictured the police in the role of change agents with respect to getting the public involved. One of the most impressive things which he accomplished was to illustrate some very complex ideas from criminological theory by using a model of career development ranging from casual delinquency through becoming a career criminal. He then showed what kinds of police response would be correct at various stages in the career of the offender. It was in connection with this illustration that the appropriate use of pro-active policing became clearly evident.

Another very interesting presentation was given by Dr. Bob O'Reilly of the University of Ottawa. His paper concerned a joint research project of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the Canadian Police College concerning the study of Canadian college programs designed for law enforcement officials. Although the project is still in process and a final report could not be given, O'Reilly did offer some insights into the subject. He saw as a major problem the task of spelling out the role of the community college level of law enforcement programs. One extreme of the role definition is toward a social science based criminal justice program which tends to imitate the role of the university. At the other extreme, the role definition ap-

proaches a vocational model nearly duplicating the role of the police academy with its emphasis upon technical aspects of recruit training. O'Reilly thought that, "The middle ground sought by many colleges is often unsatisfactory because it meets few needs, attempts too much and accomplishes too little". Perhaps his most important observation was that there are no major university programs in Canada devoted to enhancing knowledge in the area of police education, or to developing researchers and theoreticians in the conceptual and practical domains of law enforcement.

The final paper of the conference was presented by Don McComb, Director of the Regional Justice Councils of British Columbia. This paper stressed the theme of community involvement in pro-active policing, and examined the extent to which the community can actively participate in the formulation and execution of crime prevention policies. McComb called for opening the relatively closed system of criminal justice and coordinating it with the community. He argued that crime prevention by the police is a very positive thing that must involve the community in its design and execution. This, said McComb, requires administrators in the criminal justice system who can delegate authority to others and, in so doing, "reduce their turf", or give up some areas in which they now have secure control. Involving the community will, however, increase police options in solving community problems. His strongest plea was for a return of responsibility to the community. To accomplish this, professionals with skills in community development are needed. In the same vein, McComb believes that police have a great potential for positive community leadership. Police are in a strategic position where they can move into new roles and become more a part of the community in which they work. This, however, requires encouragement from the community to prevent the police from retreating into their familiar but isolated reactive roles. His final point was that police work in the community is, in the final analysis, connecting people together to cooperate in solving their problems. Our bureaucracies, said McComb, badly need revitalizing and programs such as his Justice Councils are one way to accomplish it.

Following the final paper, a panel discussion was held concerning what training strategies would be required to change the minds of police officers toward the model of pro-active policing. After much discussion, the panel seemed to agree that to obtain this type of change it would be necessary to begin by changing the climate of opinion within police departments, and then to involve people outside. Both were perceived as necessary, but internal change was viewed as definitely prior to attempting external change.

Dr. Stuart D. Johnson, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Manitoba, wrapped up the conference with an overview of the proceedings. After highlighting the features of the keynote addresses, Dr. Johnson made particular reference to the workshop groups which took place after each paper had been presented. He made no attempt to recapitulate the discussions of these groups, however he noted that as the conference progressed, the discussion groups moved from a loose amorphous structure in which nearly any topic could be discussed, toward a more structured form with the discussion focused on the assigned task of discussing the papers which preceded them. Dr. Johnson commented that neither form seemed to be entirely satisfactory to those who participated and that future conferences might well consider whether or not they wish to continue this form of communication as a part of the conference format.

Dr. Johnson felt that there were three general conclusions which emerged from the papers, questions and discussion groups which comprised the conference. These were:

1. Pro-active policing is a necessary development forced upon the profession by developments and circumstances in the external world.
2. The ability to think conceptually and creatively is absolutely necessary if pro-active policing is to be practiced. It is especially hard to do when the educators, themselves, have been trained to react in the investigative and enforcement frame of reference.
3. A different kind of training and education will be required if this pro-active orientation is to be seriously pursued as a goal for the future.

One highlight of the business session this year was the first change of officers in the Steering Committee in the brief history of the Police Educators' Conference Board. Nominated and elected to the Steering Committee were Mr. Max Mulder, Executive Director, Manitoba Police Commission, Winnipeg, who will serve as Chairman; Mr. F. Yves Alie, Professeur, CEGEP, Hull, Quebec, who will serve as Secretary; and Chief Supt. John MacPherson, Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto. Stepping down from office are Mr. John Post, Camosun College, B.C., past Chairman, and Inspector Phil Crosby-Jones, Calgary Police Service, past Secretary.

The 5th Annual Conference will be co-hosted by the Ontario Police Commission and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department in Toronto in 1978.

East-West St. Paul Training Seminar for Rural Municipal Police Departments

Policemen working on rural municipal forces do not always have the opportunity because of the size of their department and its location to take advantage of the initial and subsequent in-service training like that offered in larger urban police departments.

With an initial request from the East-West St. Paul Police Department and in an effort to facilitate in-service training for policemen in the rural areas, the Manitoba Police Commission coordinated a two-day seminar on March 14 and 15, 1977, at St. Benedict's Educational Centre, 225 Masters Avenue, Winnipeg.

Letters of invitation and a course syllabus were sent out to all rural forces with the result that 20 men representing 10 police departments attended.

In the two days the men received approximately 20 hours of instruction on the following topics: traffic and traffic accidents, Alert and breathalyzer, police reports, statements and confessions, laying of informations, crisis intervention, stolen autos, drugs, Juvenile Delinquents Act, admissibility of evidence, sentencing and crime prevention.

Resource people from the R.C.M.P., courts and private agencies very competently handled the topics mentioned above.

It was apparent at this seminar that there were specific areas the participants would like to have studied in greater depth and the indication from those present that any further seminars of this nature would again be well attended.

Canadian Police College

The concept of the Canadian Police College arose out of the federal-provincial conference on organized crime held in Ottawa in 1976. The College is administered by the R.C.M.P. as a national police service, with its capital and operating cost borne by the federal government.

In 1975, the Advisory Committee to the Canadian Police College was established, with membership from across Canada, to give it a truly national character.

Until early 1977 Manitoba was represented by the then Chairman of the Manitoba Police Commission, Allan H. Fitch, Q.C. Due to his appointment to the judiciary and his subsequent resignation as Chairman of the Commission, the Attorney-General appointed the Executive Director of the Commission, Max Mulder, to be the member of the Advisory Committee to the College.

The mission of the Canadian Police College, as identified at the first Advisory Committee meeting, is:

“To effect or stimulate, within Canadian federal, provincial and municipal law enforcement agencies, improved individual organizational effectiveness and growth through the planning, development and implementation of specialized and/or managerial training, development of educational programs and the provision of related research, information advisory services”.

The Advisory Committee held two meetings during 1977, at which time it received reports on the progress of curriculum implementation and examined a number of newly developed programs. Special attention was given to the development and/or extension of the following areas:

- Police Manager Development Study
- Police Management Workshops
- Cross Cultural Training
- Polygraph Operators Training
- Commercial Crime Training
- Crime Prevention Training
- Executive Development Course

Post secondary education for Canadian police officers received considerable attention during the past year. The Advisory Committee received an analysis of community colleges and C.E.G.E.P. programs in a study conducted by Dr. Bob O'Reilly. The purpose of this study was to examine community college, C.E.G.E.P. programs designed for prospective police officers and thereafter to determine the extent to which these programs were meeting current educational needs as perceived by the police themselves. Dr. O'Reilly was, accordingly, guided by the C.A.C.P. Selection and Training Committee.

The Committee, in considering the impact of widespread distribution of this report, noted that those reading it must be guided by the fact that the ability of the community colleges and C.E.G.E.P. to meet certain prescribed educational needs, insofar as police are concerned, is contingent upon the legislation, policies and educational priorities of their home provinces. The Committee decided that the O'Reilly study would be distributed to community colleges, selected police training and educational research organizations, and through Provincial Advisory Committee members to departments of education etc. in their respective provinces.

The Advisory Committee also received a report on academic accreditation which dealt generally with the issue of higher education in the police profession and more specifically with a view to providing the Canadian Police College with the basis for an educational policy relating to academic accreditation. The Advisory Committee has provided support and guidance to the College in its efforts to establish working relationships with the major universities across Canada. With these proposed links to universities and an applicable educational policy it may, one day, be possible for police officers to simultaneously fulfill the academic requirements for different levels of certification at the Canadian Police College and acquire the credits for a general bachelor's degree awarded by a university in their home province.

In Manitoba the Canadian Police College has sought to establish a working relationship with the Universities of Brandon, Winnipeg and Manitoba. The province has responded to the efforts of the College in this regard in a rather unique way. It has proposed the formation of a Provincial Advisory Committee comprised of representatives from the three universities and the police community. The Committee will coordinate the action taken on any educational proposals made by the Canadian Police College and in that way ensure that the resources of all the provinces' universities are made available to the police community. This promises to be an effective manner in which to proceed because the police and the universities are fully involved firstly in identifying and subsequently in meeting the needs of a specific police population.

The Operational Planning Branch of the College reported that during 1977, 2119 candidates attended Canadian Police College programs. Further to this it indicated that the College is committed in 1978 to a full slate of courses with decentralized courses planned for British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. The decentralized courses include:

- Drug Investigational Techniques Course
- Commanders Course — Hostage Barricaded Persons Situations
- Negotiators Course — Hostage Barricaded Persons Situations
- Effective Presentation Course
- Management Training Courses

Other specialized courses, as yet in the developmental stage, will also be decentralized.

In 1977 the College published the first issue of its "Canadian Police College Journal". Among other things this issue announced the availability of the Canadian Police College Information Service which will provide police agencies with information on any law-enforcement topic. In the event that it does not have the information it will refer agencies to alternate sources of information.

University of Manitoba Advisory Committee

The Continuing Education Division of the University of Manitoba has now offered a Certificate in Criminology program, designed especially for law enforcement officers, corrections personnel, parole and probation officers and other related professionals, for two consecutive years.

The Manitoba Police Commission has participated fully as a member of an Advisory Committee which was brought together to provide consultative input in the initial stages of development and subsequent implementation and operation of this course of studies. The Commission intends to remain an active member of this Committee and in that way provide whatever resources and/or consecutive input as may be necessary to give police personnel the best possible opportunities in broadening their educational perspective.

Training of Native Constables

The Commission continued with the coordination of training programs for federal Band Constables and provincial Community Constables in 1977.

Two courses, each of two weeks' duration, were held for a total of 32 new and experienced constables from around the province. The first session from May 2 to 13 was held at the Oo-Za-We-Kwun Centre at Rivers and the second at Aspen Park Lodge in Gimli from June 13 to 24. The cost of these courses was borne by the Federal Department of Indian and Eskimo Affairs and by the Provincial Department of Northern Affairs.

The syllabus for both courses incorporated approximately 70 hours of instruction on the responsibilities of the constable, court preparation and procedures, rules of evidence, provincial statutes, investigative techniques, criminal code, the Indian Act, fire prevention, juvenile delinquency, fatalities, federal statutes, preparation of exhibits and other subjects pertinent to policing.

All course material was prepared and presented to the student constables by members of the R.C.M. Police, professionals from within the Attorney General's Department, courts, Department of Justice, University of Manitoba and social service agencies. Representatives from the Provincial Department of Renewable Resources and from the Federal Department of Indian Affairs were also on hand to speak on aspects of the Wildlife Act and the Indian Act respectively. First aid training was also an integral part of the overall program.

The training course was wrapped up with the presentation of Manitoba Police Commission certificates of attendance to the constables.

Recommendations for continuing this kind of training were made and plans are underway for similar courses in 1978.

INFORMATION SERVICES

On Patrol in Manitoba

"On Patrol in Manitoba" is a quarterly publication of the Manitoba Police Commission (ISSN0703-0614) which provides police officers throughout the province with a professional journal. "On Patrol" publishes a variety of articles which touch on and incorporate police training; technical and professional facets of policing; human interest stories surrounding police work; case studies; academic and research pursuits in policing; and social programs.

There were four issues published in 1977 and the mailing list increased from 2,000 to 2,150. Outside of the increased local interest the magazine has also received favor from a number of police departments and agencies in other provinces.

In the spring a special larger issue of "On Patrol", entirely devoted to police training, was published to help set the stage for the 4th Annual Police Trainers' Conference held in Winnipeg. Delegates from across the country received a copy of this issue as part of their conference portfolio.

"On Patrol" is prepared by an Editorial Committee consisting of the following people: Max Mulder, Executive Director; Brian Phillips, Police Community Relations Officer; Patrol Sgt. Richard Scott, Winnipeg Police Department; Det. Bryan Kramble, Winnipeg Police Department; Cst. Beverly Campbell, Winnipeg Police Department; and Insp. Jack Hinton, Winnipeg Police Department.

Any improvement in "On Patrol" during the 1977 publication year must be credited to the fine selection of authors on whose talents the Editorial Committee had the opportunity to draw. The following are some of the highlights of the four issues in 1977:

- Learning for Police Officers — Perspectives on Change, by Prof. Ed Anderson, Continuing Education, University of Manitoba
- The Direction of Police Training/Education — Instructor's Reflection, by Sgt. C. Hill, Training Branch, Winnipeg Police Department
- Option 3(b) — Native Special Constable Policing Program — Manitoba, by Sgt. J. A. Warnke, Native Policing Co-ordinator, R.C.M.P.
- Role Playing in Police Training, by E. Diener, J. Whitmore, and J. Munn, University of Illinois
- Police and Pal, by Cst. A. Phillips, Juvenile Branch, Winnipeg Police Department
- Victim-Offender Reconciliation, Kitchener, from The Correctional Volunteer, Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services

- Police/Youth Relations Project 1977, by M. Doherty, Student Supervisor, Manitoba Police Commission
- Behind the Thin Blue Line: A Psychologist Goes "On Patrol", by Dr. L. Breen, Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Manitoba
- Police Educators Meet in Winnipeg for 4th Annual Conference, by Dr. S. D. Johnson, Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Manitoba
- Manitoba Police Commission — Crime Prevention on the Move, by B. Phillips, Police Community Relations Officer, Manitoba Police Commission
- Police Expo '77
- Tripped Up By His Own Feet, by Cpl. M. J. Cassidy, R.C.M.P. Identification Section, Dauphin, Manitoba
- Criminal Code; Manslaughter — Is "brain-death", death?, from Camosun College, Criminal Justice Program Bulletin
- Forgotten Members: The Families of Police Officers, by Dr. L. Breen, Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Manitoba
- Personality Reconstruction from Unidentified Remains, by D. G. Cherry, Washington Metropolitan Police Department, and J. L. Angel, Smithsonian Institute
- Our New Attorney-General — A Personal History
- Operation Snowstorm
- The First Canadian Mummy?, by Dr. W. L. Parker, Chief Medical Examiner, Province of Manitoba
- Police Fitness Levels, by Cst. B. Campbell, Training Branch, Winnipeg Police Department
- The Brandon City Police Mounted Patrol, by T. McNamee
- Policemen of the Year Awards, by Insp. J. Hinton, Community Relations Branch, Winnipeg Police Department
- The Psychologist's Role in Police Work, by Dr. L. Breen, Associate Professor of Psychology, University of Manitoba
- Winnipeg Chief of Police Elected to Presidency of C.A.C.P.
- Criminal Code — Murder Statements, from Camosun College, Criminal Justice Programme Bulletin

The Editorial Committee is to be cognizant at all times of the Commission's directive that:

- 1) "On Patrol" is to promote the concept of impartial treatment of all persons with whom police officers come in contact while carrying out their duties, regardless of the offence committed or alleged to have been committed; regardless of the colour, ethnic or national origin, sex, economic status in life,

ideology or religion of the person involved; and regardless of any other reason for the contact.

- 2) All municipal police forces are constituted by the authority of provincial legislation and therefore no material is to be published in "On Patrol" which conveys the impression, either expressed or implied, that a municipal police force is a final authority on any phase of policing policy.
- 3) Any matter which tends to alienate the general public from the police with respect to policing in the province is an appropriate matter for comment or discussion in "On Patrol" but should be in the form of constructive criticism and positive recommendations.

On Patrol Reader Survey

In the fall of this year the Editorial Committee of On Patrol mailed out reader interest questionnaires to approximately one third of the magazine's reading population. Although the response to the survey overall was not substantial, with only 26% of the questionnaires being returned, it did give an indication of specific areas of interest, the relevancy of articles to the reader in his or her professional capacity, the appeal of the magazine, the number of articles read on average and reader satisfaction with regard to the frequency of publication.

Because of a small sample size there was no attempt made to correlate any of the above response categories to age, professional classification or work location although the raw data respecting the latter was gathered. There is also no attempt made in the summary of the results to generalize about the total reading population of the magazine.

The results of the survey are summarized as follows:

(i) Number of articles read on average

- 1% read no articles
- 13% read 1-2 articles
- 44% read 2-5 articles
- 42% read 5 or more articles

(ii) Interest of readers (multiple answer)

<u>Types of Articles</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Case Studies	77
Human Interest	61
Training	50
Technical & Professional	44
Social Programs	32
Academic	21

(iii) Frequency of articles relevant to work

<u>Response Categories</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Occasionally	40
Frequently	40
Always	6
Seldom	7
Never	3
N/A	1

(iv) Articles of help in work

<u>Response Categories</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Occasionally	55
Frequently	11
Always	1
Seldom	19
Never	12
N/A	2

(v) Appeal of magazine (multiple answer)

<u>Response Categories</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Generally Interesting	71
Informative	63
Entertaining	10
Educational	30
Does Not Appeal	4

(vi) Frequency of publication (Should it be published more frequently than at present?)

<u>Response Categories</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Yes	39
No	45
(Yes conditionally)	4
No response	12

In addition to the specific questions asked survey respondents added personal comments such as the following:

“The format is good and articles are very interesting. A good magazine!”

“Good quality paper and format is usually laid out well.”

When asked if they would like to see the magazine published more frequently, respondents qualified their answers in the following ways:

“No . . . it's a pleasure to receive it when it comes. To have it come more frequently it might become just another thing to read.”

“Not if it meant being watered down.”

“Yes, but only if the quality of the magazine was maintained — quality before quantity.”

“No — it would probably be difficult to maintain the quality.”

Other Publications

"Don't Run Away"

In response to a growing controversy and concern with regard to high speed pursuits both locally and nationally the Commission published a pamphlet with the theme "Don't Run Away". "Don't Run Away", which is primarily oriented towards young drivers, alerts all drivers to the dangers involved in a high speed chase and especially emphasizes the point of view of the police officer. It is hoped that some of the questions concerning the rationale for policemen pursuing vehicles that try to evade them and some of the thoughts that might cross the mind of the police officer as he follows will be answered and thereby make people think twice before trying to escape at high speeds.

Of the 30,000 pamphlets printed close to half have gone to the R.C.M.P. for distribution to detachments, where they will be used in association with driver education classes and other presentations made in schools. The Winnipeg Police Department has taken 1,100 pamphlets for use in the city and the Commission's Community Protection Program has circulated another 1,100 on its travels around the province. Requests for pamphlets have also been received from some of the Rural Municipal Police Forces in the province.

"Property and Personal Protection Guide"

In the summer of 1977 the Lord Selkirk Community Committee, Resident Advisory Group employed two law students through the Provincial Department of Urban Affairs to carry out a crime prevention awareness program in their community. The Manitoba Police Commission provided training, information resources and guidance to the students in the development of their program.

One element of this community crime prevention program was the production of an information booklet entitled "Property and Personal Protection Guide". The Commission cost-shared the printing of 2,000 of these booklets which feature home security tips, Operation Identification, auto and bicycle theft protection, and protection against con artists.

The Commission made some of these booklets available through its Mobile Van Project and found them to be very popular with the public attending at the van site.

Library Information Centre

The library information centre, located within the office area of the Manitoba Police Commission, was designed so that Commission members, staff, police personnel and other interested citizens, could have easy access to law enforcement and other related materials for research purposes.

The library acquired 81 new publications in 1977 which include government research reports and monographs, summaries of the proceedings of conferences and committees, reports of police commissions, commentaries on the application of various laws, commentaries on policies and programs and so on.

Listed below are some of these new publications:

- Baer, W. J. *Police personnel exchange programs: the Bay Area experience*. Police Foundation, 1976.
- U.S. Department of Justice. L.E.A.A. *A report on the regulation of private security guard services including a model private security licensing and regulatory statute*. The American Society for Industrial Security, 1976.
- Canada. Law Reform Commission. *Our criminal law; report*. Information Canada, 1976.
- Knight, H. *Communication for justice administration; theory and skills*. Anderson Publishing Co., 1976.
- Baridon, P. C. *Addiction, crime, and social policy*. Lexington Books, 1976.
- Lewis, R. *A force for the future; the role of the police in the next ten years*. Maurice Temple Smith Ltd., 1976.
- Davis, K. C. *Discretionary justice; a preliminary inquiry*. Louisiana State University Press, 1969.
- Miller, W. B. *Violence by youth gangs and youth groups as a crime problem in major American cities; monograph*. USGPO, 1977.
- Bryant, G. *A community response to rape*. USGPO, 1977.
- Gay, W. G. *Neighbourhood team policing*. USGPO, 1977.
- Lajeunesse, T. *Justice councils — a summary*. Dept. of Attorney General, B.C., 1976.
- Pate, T. *Police response time; its determinants and effects*. Police Foundation, 1976.
- Canada. *Commission of Inquiry Into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs. Interim Report*. Information Canada, 1973.
- Canada. *Ministry of the Solicitor General. The female offender — selected statistics*. Solicitor General Canada, 1977.
- Canada. *Ministry of the Solicitor General. National attitudes towards crime and gun control*. Supply and Services Canada, 1977.
- Criminal justice symposium focusing on police productivity*. Lehigh University, n.d.
- McPheters, L. R. *The economics of crime and law enforcement*. C. C. Thomas, 1976.
- O'Hara, C. E. *Fundamentals of criminal investigation*. C. C. Thomas, 1976.
- Russell, H. E. *Understanding human behavior for effective police work*. Basic Books, Inc., 1976.
- Manitoba. *Department of Health and Social Development. The rise of the sparrow*. The Department, 1972.
- Rawlins, D. V. *Crime prevention training study*. Canadian Police College, 1977.
- Hann, R. G. *Deterrence and the death penalty*. Supply and Services Canada, 1977.
- Milton, C. H. *Police use of deadly force*. Police Foundation, 1977.
- Grant, A. *The control of police behaviour*. 1974.

The library information centre is also in the process of compiling a small audiovisual section which includes films, slide presentations, videotapes, and audio cassette-filmstrip packages.

These materials are used in association with police training programs or in the community to augment presentations on crime prevention, drug abuse, law enforcement, and the justice system.

The following audiovisual materials were acquired in 1977:

Target for terror (Motion picture)
Weiser Lock Co. Ltd., n.d.
17 min. sd. col. 16mm.

Summary: Home security.

Doing it wrong (Motion picture)
McBrearty Film Productions, 1976
26 min. sd. col. 16mm.

Summary: Portrays realistically the kinds of crimes young people are involved with and the causes. Designed to provoke thought and discussion and arouse interest in the Ontario Provincial Police Crime Prevention Program.

Home and property protection (Motion picture)
Summerhill Productions. Distributed by International Tele-Film Enterprises, n.d.
33 min. sd. col. 16mm.

Summary: Film educates the community on how to protect themselves, their homes, small businesses and other personal property from theft and damage due to incidents of break and enter, and burglary.

Lady beware (Motion picture)
Pyramid Films. International Tele-Film Enterprises, n.d.
17 min. sd. col. 16mm.

Summary: Film demonstrates measures that females can take to protect themselves from personal assault.

The drugs of abuse (Slide)
Ontario Provincial Police. Revised and adopted for use in Manitoba.
Audio cassette prepared for use with slide synchronization unit. 45 min.

Community Protection Program

This program is designed to promote the prevention of crime and to disseminate information on the administration of justice.

To achieve these objectives with the highest possible effectiveness, the Commission makes use of various ways of presentation. The most popular one being the "Mobile Van Project", which was conceived in 1975. In consultation with a project planning group, the Commission developed a proposal which was subsequently submitted to the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General for funding purposes. Acceptance and approval of the project came in the spring of 1977. The project funding was to include a salary

for a coordinator, administration costs and travelling expenses. The vehicle, a Ford Econoline van, was provided by a local automobile dealer for the project at a cost of \$1.00 per year.

The project planning group, composed of representatives from police departments, branches within the Provincial Attorney-General's Department and Ministry of Corrective and Rehabilitative Services, branches of the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General and private social agencies met on three occasions early in 1977 to discuss and ratify a number of points pertinent to the implementation of the van project.

On April 12, 1977, Mr. Bill Hrycyk officially assumed his duties as Special Project Coordinator for the Manitoba Police Commission. In this capacity Mr. Hrycyk began to carry out the functions as described in the original project proposal. These are as follows:

- Contacting Manitoba communities, specifically school boards, parent/teacher organizations, service clubs, band councils, exhibitions, fairs, etc., to inform them of the goals and objectives of the project, and to solicit invitations to visit various locations;
- Enlisting the assistance of local criminal justice system representatives in each area of Manitoba visited, including local judges, lawyers, police, probation and correctional officers, etc., to be available at the van site to provide information and assistance to the public;
- Directing all physical requirements, including the organization and supply of display and presentation material and equipment, repairs, arranging displays on location, storage and packing.

The consensus of the project planning group was that the van should be given as much exposure to the public as possible in its initial stages of operation. To this end the van was slated to be present at the major fairs and exhibitions held throughout the province during the summer months. In the fall and winter months the van was to concentrate on schools, shopping centres and special interest groups around the province.

In the first month and a half of the project's operation the Coordinator concentrated on consolidating the material resources and displays to accompany the van, making contact with communities and police departments, seeing that the van was outfitted with a built-in projection screen and storage areas for displays and films, and that all the essential signing was painted on the exterior of the vehicle. In addition to these features local firms donated a citizen's band radio which could be used to summon assistance on the highway and an auto alarm system to protect the van and its contents.

In the latter part of May the Project Coordinator travelled to the following communities: Amaranth, Duck Bay, Camperville, Winnipegosis, Swan River, Pelican Rapids, The Pas and Grand Rapids where valuable preprogram contacts were made with R.C.M.P. members and community residents.

During the summer and early fall the van attended at the Brandon Agricultural Fair, the Red River Exhibition in Winnipeg, the Threshermen's Reunion in Austin and the Neepex Fair in Neepawa. The combined attendance at these events was estimated to be 425,000 people.

From mid-July to the end of December the project attended at five of the major shopping centres in the Winnipeg area and shopping malls in the following communities: Selkirk, Thompson and The Pas.

In October the Project Coordinator began to visit schools and at year-end had given Drug Abuse and the Law presentations to high school students in Thompson, The Pas, Cranberry Portage, Neepawa and Portage la Prairie. This represents a total of approximately 1,900 students.

Throughout the year the Project Coordinator was also present at crime prevention meetings held in the following locations: Falcon Beach, Dauphin, Echo Bay, Ontario, Carberry, Gimli, Winkler and Winnipeg. On these occasions he was given the opportunity to explain and give progress reports on the Commission's Community Protection Program to policemen representing the R.C.M.P., rural municipal police departments, the Winnipeg Police Department and Brandon Police Department.

In summary the project has received tremendous exposure to the public especially in the last six months of 1977. The Project Coordinator, in his reports, indicates that he has had excellent cooperation from the police departments, businesses, schools and the community in presenting the program to date. The audiences which he has addressed have been responsive and enthusiastic not only through their attendance but also through the kind of questions and information requested.

In addition to the information channelled through the "van project", other presentations were given to a variety of groups.

- a) Home security and Operation Identification presentation to residents of the Shaughnessy Park School area.
- b) Home security and drug information presentation to the members of the Nor'West Health and Social Service Centre.
- c) A talk was given to approximately 200 members of the Shrine in Winnipeg.
- d) Talks on crime prevention were given to the Rotary Club and the Block Parents group in Thompson, Manitoba.
- e) In the summer of 1977, the Executive Director of the Commission spoke about the duties of the Manitoba Police Commission and the approach to the prevention of crime to approximately 800 municipal elected representatives throughout Manitoba. These talks were given at the regional meetings of the Union of Rural Municipalities in Manitoba.

In the spring, the Commission organized a display on home security at the "Home Expressions 77" show in the Winnipeg Convention Centre. The cost of the display space was shared with a local business firm. Manpower for the operation of the display was provided by the Winnipeg City Police Department and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

With the growing awareness of this program, the increased public demand for the crime prevention information and heightened community interest in the process of justice, the Commission anticipates that the services of the Community Protection Program will increasingly become of greater demand.

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Crime Prevention Committee

The Crime Prevention Committee, which is composed of representatives from Manitoba Police Commission staff, R.C.M.P., Winnipeg Police Department and Brandon Police Department, was brought together in 1976 to fulfill these objectives:

- 1) To serve as a centre for exchange of information and a point of distribution of materials relevant to crime prevention in Manitoba.
- 2) To review and assess existing and new crime prevention programs offered by police services.
- 3) To assess the needs of the public for specific programs.
- 4) To attempt to provide a coordinated effort with respect to the development and subsequent delivery of crime prevention programs.

It was the consensus of the Committee that Manitoba Police Commission staff, by virtue of the facilities available to them and their non-partisan role in the Committee, be responsible for chairing the meetings, preparing agendas, recording and circulating meeting minutes and pertinent materials to the Committee members.

The Committee convened a total of 11 meetings in various locations around the province in the past year. The rationale for choosing a new meeting site each month was to enable the Committee to meet police personnel working in the field and in that way bring to them firsthand information regarding the concept of crime prevention, associated programs and resources currently available in the province.

For the most part the meetings were very well attended with members of the R.C.M.P. and rural municipal forces taking great interest in the activities of the Committee.

During the year the Committee had the opportunity to preview and assess a great variety of audiovisual materials, a number of which were subsequently purchased either by the Manitoba Police Commission or police departments in attendance.

The Committee reviewed an abundance of crime prevention and police related materials comparing them with materials already available in the province and determining their suitability to use in Manitoba.

Among the topics receiving the greatest attention and follow-up by the Committee were home security, business security and Operation Identification. Work on Operation Identification has progressed to the point where the Commission has developed and printed 10,000 window/door warning stickers, designed inventory forms for use by the police and the public, and drafted an information pamphlet.

Some of the other major topics of discussion included cottage security, comparison of crime prevention programs in other provinces, Block Parents, child abuse, justice councils, auxiliary police, crime prevention training, federal crime prevention funding, school visitation programs and summer employment programs.

The encouraging response shown towards the Crime Prevention Committee meetings in 1977 demonstrates to the Committee that there is a need for this kind of information sharing and that it should therefore continue in the same vein in 1978.

System of Justice Workshops

The Manitoba Police Commission coordinated justice workshops in the following communities in 1977: Pelican Rapids, Camperville, Cormorant, Little Grand Rapids, Easterville and Cross Lake.

The request for these workshops generally originates from the community when there is a desire to clarify the role of a particular component of the justice system or a need to resolve specific problems associated with the delivery of services in the community.

The workshop format incorporates presentations by resource personnel from the R.C.M.P., courts, Probation Services, Indian and Northern Affairs, and other agencies in the community. In this manner each representative has the opportunity to describe and explain his or her role within the context of the system and thereafter respond to specific questions arising from the people in the community.

Workshops have proven to be a very effective communication medium and the people also benefit by seeing the working relationships between the local probation aide, court communicator and the courts as well as the relationship between the R.C.M.P. and the federal band constable and/or provincial community constable.

Summer Student Program

A delinquency prevention project, the Commission's Police Youth Relations Project, has now been in operation for three consecutive summers.

In 1977 this project employed 17 post-secondary students and served a total of 11 rural Manitoba communities.

This year, as in the past, the Commission consulted with representatives from the R.C.M.P. and Probation Services to identify the Indian reserves and communities which could benefit most from the project. The following communities were contacted and subsequently accepted into the project:

Amaranth	Camperville
Duck Bay	Gods Lake Narrows
Grand Rapids	Ilford
Moose Lake	Pelican Rapids
Pukatawagan	Roseau River
Tadoule Lake	

It is worthwhile to note that many of the same communities were carried over from 1976 to 1977. This was the result of recommendations made by the R.C.M.P., Probation Services and the students involved in the project the year before. The rationale for having the communities experience the project a second time was that their familiarity with the project would increase the response from the community and in that way enhance the success rate of the program of activities developed by the students.

The implementation and operation of the Police Youth Relations Project was carried out in a manner very much like that described in the 1976 annual report.

The students received an intensive two-week orientation session in Winnipeg (May 9-20) to acquaint them with the objectives of the project, program development methodology, the system of justice, police community relations, native cultural values, community life, recreational resources and activities, and reporting procedures. Presentations made during the orientation by resource people were augmented with group discussions, films, practical demonstrations and exercises, as well as visits to court proceedings, an R.C.M.P. detachment and the Manitoba Youth Centre.

Once in the community the student functioned as a "facilitator" meeting with local officials and residents and working in conjunction with the R.C.M.P. and Probation Services. The goal of the student was to establish meaningful social and recreational activities that would be constructive alternatives to juvenile delinquency and therefore result in an overall reduction in the incidence of juvenile crime in the community. Beyond this major objective the program was intended to increase positive police youth relations by involving police officers in the activities and to heighten community awareness, concern and responsibility with respect to juvenile problems.

The students remained in their respective communities until the end of August whereupon they returned to Winnipeg for debriefing and project wrap-up. Following this evaluative reports were collected from the R.C.M.P., Probation Services and the communities.

In summary the reports collected from all sources offered good constructive criticism of the project and at the same time suggestions for improvement. The consensus of these reports was that the students' programs had positive effects on the people and the communities as a whole. Further to this it was recommended with few exceptions, that the project continue in the future with only minor changes.

POLICE SERVICES

Assistance to Municipalities

The Manitoba Police Commission remained active throughout the year in its role of providing assistance in the field of law enforcement to municipalities. Commission staff attended municipal council meetings in various locations around the province providing information on Commission activities, apprising them of the procedures for complaints and/or investigations of complaints, and providing consultation on law enforcement problems.

Commission staff provided assistance to the municipality of Lac du Bonnet in the development of a municipal police department and also assisted other municipal police departments by witnessing destruction of seized liquor where proper witnessing was required by law.

Northern Manitoba Community Constable Program

Although this policing program has experienced a number of administrative problems it has continued to grow under the guidance of the Manitoba Police Commission and the Department of Northern Affairs. Two new constables were hired in 1977 raising the total number of communities participating in the program from 10 to 12. The following communities have the services of Community Constables:

Bacon Ridge	Berens River
Brochet	Camperville
Cormorant	Crane River
Cross Lake	Duck Bay
Easterville	Moose Lake
Pelican Rapids	Waterhen

The Commission foresees, as part of the overall plan to improve local government, that its system of justice workshops and extended training offered to constables will bring about continued expansion of the Community Constable Program and ultimately an upgraded level of police service to the communities involved.

D.O.T.C. Police Force

The Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force is a new native policing concept in Manitoba, encompassing seven Indian reserves and employing a chief of police and nine constables. The costs for this project are cost-shared between the Provincial Attorney General's Department and the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General and the Department of Indian and Eskimo Affairs.

Initially the Commission was asked to become a member of the DOTC Police Committee but decided to decline because of a possible conflict of interest. The Commission does, however, serve in an advisory capacity to the Police Committee and is also represented on the Policing Evaluation Committee established by the Federal Solicitor General. This Evaluation Com-

mittee is responsible for preparing the terms of reference of research to be carried out on the DOTC Police Force and will oversee the research itself.

Although the bulk of the training of these native constables will take place at the R.C.M.P. Training Academy in Regina the Commission co-ordinated a series of eight, three-day orientation sessions in Brandon and Winnipeg to help prepare these men for their experience in Regina.

Requests for Information

The Manitoba Police Commission received many requests for information during 1977. The majority of these inquiries pertained to policing problems and practices while others were about the justice system in general. Commission staff assisted in most instances by providing the information requested or by referring the interested party to the appropriate agency.

INVESTIGATION AND APPEALS

Investigation of Complaints

The Manitoba Police Commission, under statutory authority, has been involved with investigating complaints against the police, in explaining the role of the police to members of the public and assisting in resolving misunderstandings. In 1977 13 complaints were investigated which required 39½ man-days of staff time.

Appeals

Section 26, Subsection 4 of the Provincial Police Act provides that where a police commission inquires into or investigates any complaint or matter touching the conduct of any member of a police force or any matter or thing relating to the maintenance and operation of a police force and law and order generally and following the inquiry or investigation makes an order or other determination, any person who is a party to the inquiry or investigation or who is aggrieved by the order or determination may within 30 days from the date of the order or determination appeal the matter to the Manitoba Police Commission.

There were two appeals filed with the Commission in 1977, both of which were unresolved at year-end.

EXHIBIT A

Royal Canadian Mounted Police — Municipal Policing Contracts

Beausejour (Town of)	Pinawa (L.G.D. of)
Boissevain (Town of)	Portage la Prairie (City of)
Carberry (Town of)	Roblin (Town of)
Carman (Town of)	Russell (Town of)
Dauphin (Town of)	Selkirk (Town of)
Flin Flon (City of)	Souris (Town of)
Gillam (L.G.D. of)	Steinbach (Town of)
Gimli (Town of)	Stonewall (Town of)
Killarney (Town of)	Swan River (Town of)
Leaf Rapids (L.G.D. of)	The Pas (Town of)
Lynn Lake (L.G.D. of)	Thompson (City of)
Minnedosa (Town of)	Virden (Town of)
Neepawa (Town of)	Winnipeg Beach (Town of)

EXHIBIT B

Royal Canadian Mounted Police — Extension Contracts

Arborg (Village of)	Minitonas (Village of)
Birtle (Town of)	Morris (Town of)
Crystal City (Village of)	Niverville (Village of)
Dunnottar (Village of)	Notre Dame de Lourdes (Village of)
Elkhorn (Village of)	Pilot Mound (Village of)
Emerson (Town of)	Pine Falls (Town of)
Erickson (Village of)	Powerview (Village of)
Ethelbert (Village of)	Riverton (Village of)
Gilbert Plains (Village of)	Rosburn (Village of)
Gladstone (Town of)	Ste. Anne (Village of)
Grandview (Town of)	St. Claude (Village of)
Hamiota (Village of)	St. Pierre (Village of)
Hartney (Town of)	Ste. Rose du Lac (Village of)
Lac du Bonnet (Village of)	Shoal Lake (Village of)
MacGregor (Village of)	Snow Lake (L.G.D. of)
Manitou (Village of)	Stony Mountain (Village of)
McCreary (Village of)	Teulon (Village of)
Melita (Town of)	Treherne (Village of)

EXHIBIT C

Municipal Policing

Alexander (Village of (R.M. of Whitehead)	Mariapolis (Village of (R.M. of Lorne)
Altona (Town of)	Morden (Town of)
Baldur (Village of)	Mountain & Pembina (R.M.'s of)
Brandon (City of)	Portage la Prairie (R.M. of (St. Ambroise)
Cornwallis (R.M. of)	Rivers (Town of)
Deloraine (Town of)	St. Andrews (R.M. of)
East-West St. Paul (R.M.'s of)	St. Clements (R.M. of)
Glenboro (Village of)	Somerset (Village of)
La Broquerie (R.M. of)	Victoria Beach (R.M. of)
Lac du Bonnet (Village of)	Winkler (Town of)
	Winnipegosis (Village of)

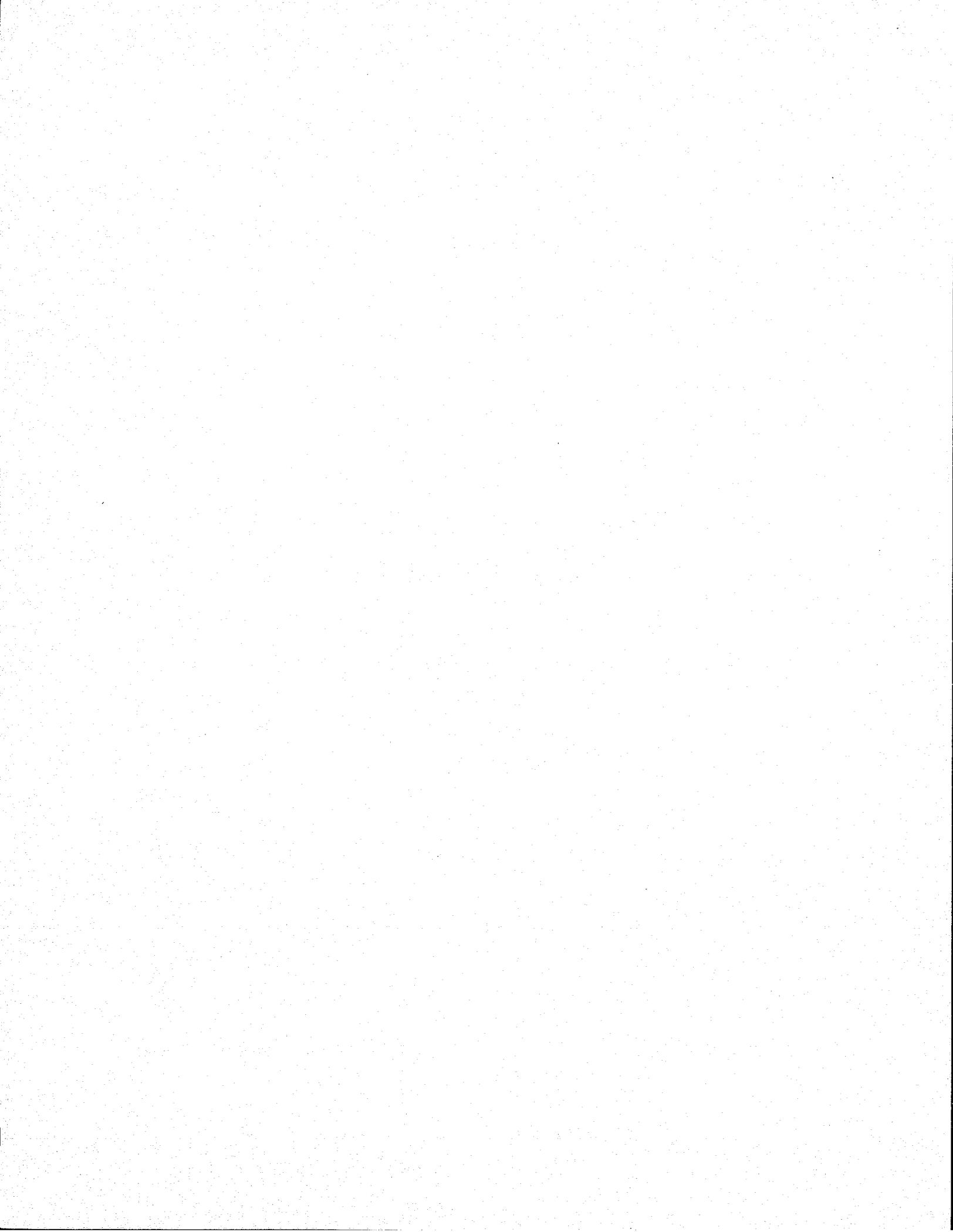
City of Winnipeg

District 1. Inner-City Winnipeg West	District 4. East — North Kildonan
District 2. St. James — Assiniboia	District 5. St. Boniface St. Vital
District 3. North Winnipeg West — Old Kildonan	District 6. South Winnipeg Fort Garry Charleswood

EXHIBIT D

Northern Community Constables Policing

Bacon Ridge	Duck Bay
Berens River	Easterville
Brochet	Moose Lake
Camperville	Pelican Rapids
Cormorant	South Indian Lake
Crane River	Waterhen
Cross Lake	



END