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Seventh Annual Report
of the
Manitoba Police Commission
1978

February, 1979

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, 1978 to December 31, 1978.

Perry Schulman
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

As of January 1, 1978, the members of the Commission were: Dr. Peter Hordern of Brandon, Chairman; Mr. Rodney Murphy of Thompson, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Bryon Kellough of Selkirk; Mr. A. Eyolfson of Winnipeg and Mr. A. Lussier of Brandon.

On January 12, 1978, the Lieutenant Governor, by Order-in-Council, revoked the above appointments and made the following new appointments to the Manitoba Police Commission: Mr. Perry W. Schulman, L.L.B., L.L.M., Chairman; Mr. Jefferey J. Oliphant, L.L.B., Vice-Chairman; Mr. Einar Arnason; Mrs. Geraldine R. Hammond and Mr. Donald P. MacDonald.

The Commission held a total of 13 meetings during the year.

Commission Staff

Executive Director	—	Max Mulder
Police Services Consultant	—	Edward Webdale
Community Relations Officer	—	Brian Phillips
Administrative Secretaries	—	Michelle Vandal Betty Sidoryk
Contract Appointment	—	Special Project Coordinator Bill Hrycyk

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.

INVESTIGATION AND APPEALS

Inquiries

By Order-in-Council No. 28/78 dated January 11, 1978, as amended by Order-in-Council No. 60/78, the Commission was directed to inquire into and report on the alleged mistreatment of John Francis Frampton during his period of arrest and detention on or about 18, 19, July, 1976. The inquiry commenced on February 20, 1979 in the auditorium of the Norquay Building. Before any evidence was called, counsel for several parties made submissions to the Commission relating to its jurisdiction. The Commission, after considering the submissions, ruled that it had the jurisdiction to proceed with the inquiry and gave written reasons. A Statement of Claim was filed by these parties against the Commission in the Court of Queen's Bench in Suit No. 346/78. By Order of The Honourable Mr. Justice Solomon, made February 20, 1978, proceedings in connection with the inquiry were stayed. By further Order of The Honourable Mr. Justice Solomon made February 28, 1978, the Order staying proceedings was set aside and the said parties appealed the decision to the Court of Appeal. The appeal was argued on May 9, 1978 and on September 21, 1978 the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal.

On November 13, 1978 the inquiry reconvened. Counsel for the said parties made further submissions to the Commission relating to its jurisdiction. The Commission, after considering the submissions, gave a decision rejecting the submissions and indicating its intention to proceed with the inquiry. Counsel for the parties asked the Commission to state a case to the Manitoba Court of Appeal pursuant to Section 97 of The Manitoba Evidence Act. The inquiry adjourned. The Commission subsequently stated a case which was heard in the Court of Appeal on January 16, 1979. Although this matter will be more fully reported in the Commission's report for 1979, the fact is that the appeal was dismissed and arrangements have been made for the inquiry to resume on April 2, 1979.

Appeals

Section 26, Subsection 4 of The Provincial Police Act provides that where a police commission inquires into and 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 thirty days from the date of the order or determination, appeal the matter to the Manitoba Police Commission.

There were two appeals pending before the Manitoba Police Commission, having been filed during 1977.

- a) Mrs. Olive M. Powell had appealed from the decision of the Winnipeg Police Commission made July 12, 1977 resulting from her complaint on June 3, 1977 that she had been assaulted by Detective Sergeant Wayne King while at the Public Safety Building on June 3, 1977. The appeal came on for hearing before the Commission on May 16, 1978. At the opening of the hearing Counsel for Mrs. Powell asked that the appeal be heard in-camera. After hearing submissions from Counsel for all parties the Commission reserved its decision and in a written decision rejected her application and directed a public hearing. The appeal was subsequently abandoned.

- b) The Commission was unable to take any steps relating to the appeal by John David Eaton against the decision of the Winnipeg Police Commission made December 7, 1976 dismissing his complaint that on the 10th and 11th of April, 1976, he was assaulted by five police officers of the City of Winnipeg Police Department. There is a prohibition application pending in the Court of Queen's Bench, the conduct of which lies in the hands of the appellant and counsel for the police officers. This appeal will not be dealt with until the parties make the necessary arrangements which will permit the Commission to proceed.

During 1978 two appeals were filed:

- a) Vibart C. Stewart appealed from the decision of the Brandon Board of Police Commissioners made June 27, 1978. The decision resulted from his complaint of December 2, 1977 that he had been assaulted and dealt with in a manner unbecoming a police officer by Detective Constable R. Watson while being placed under arrest in the parking lot of the Red Oak Inn in Brandon, Manitoba, on January 24, 1977. The appeal was heard by the Commission in Brandon on November 3, 1978. After hearing the appeal the Commission dismissed same, giving reasons for its decision.
- b) Constable Susan Irvine appealed to the Commission against the decision of the Winnipeg Police Commission made November 24, 1978. Constable Irvine was convicted on a charge that on October 6, 1978 she did commit an offence against discipline, namely disobedience to orders, that is without good and sufficient cause, disobeying any lawful order, pursuant to which conviction she was fined ten days pay, ordered to return for duty, failing which she was dismissed from the City of Winnipeg Police Force. The Commission did not convene a hearing in this matter during 1978, pending the hearing of a related motion by Constable Irvine in the Court of Queen's Bench. Although this matter will be reported more fully in the 1979 report, the appeal was heard by the Commission on January 12, 1979, following which the appeal was allowed, the charge dismissed and an Order made inter alia reinstating the appellant.

Investigation of Complaints

The Manitoba Police Commission, under statutory authority, becomes involved in the investigation of complaints against the police and in ameliorating misunderstandings between members of the public and the police. In 1978 twenty-seven staff man-days were devoted to the investigation of complaints.

On July 27, 1978 the Commission received a letter from one Norman Brown, who was formerly a member of the City of Winnipeg Police Department. In said letter he offered to give evidence in connection with an allegation which he had made publicly of police misconduct. The Commission instructed its Counsel to meet with Mr. Brown in order to determine whether or not there is any credible evidence to support his allegations, and in order to see whether or not he can provide information relevant to the Frampton inquiry. Before agreeing to attend such a meeting our Counsel informed Mr. Brown that the meeting would only take place if no conditions were attached to Mr. Brown's providing information. Counsel for the Commission attended in Vancouver in order to meet with Mr. Brown. Although Mr. Brown attended at the meeting with Counsel, he declined to provide

any information without an assurance of immunity from prosecution. We subsequently reported to the Attorney-General, The Honourable G. Mercier, Q.C., that we had no evidence which could justify a public inquiry being arranged and we advised that in our view it would be inappropriate to enter into an agreement with Mr. Brown whereby he will provide information in return for some kind of assurance of immunity from prosecution.

POLICE COMMISSIONS OF CANADA

Third Annual Symposium of Police Commissions

The 1978 Symposium was hosted by the B.C. Police Commission in Vancouver from the 12-15 of September.

The Manitoba Police Commission was represented at this Symposium by Mr. Max Mulder, Executive Director, and Mr. Edward Webdale, Police Services Consultant.

The agenda of the Symposium began with a report from the Sub-Committee on Preventive Policing which was established in 1977 to consult with representatives of the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General on a number of items pertinent to the promotion of crime prevention in Canada. Mr. Max Mulder reported on behalf of the Sub-Committee highlighting their findings on the following topics:

- 1) Property identification
 - a) personal
 - b) business, government
 - c) C.P.I.C.
- 2) National Repository for Audiovisual Aids
- 3) Canada-Wide Standardization of Crime Prevention Logos and Symbols
- 4) Sharing of Technology for Production of Films
- 5) A Package for Crime Prevention Program Evaluation
- 6) Levels and Extents of Crime Prevention Funding by Federal Government

Except for the presentation of provincial reports the balance of the agenda was devoted to a series of seven discussion papers. A few months prior to the Symposium each commission was given a specific topic upon which to prepare a paper for discussion by Symposium delegates. The following topics were discussed at the Symposium:

- Crime Prevention — Nova Scotia Police Commission
- Ten to Twelve Hour Shift Evaluation — B.C. Police Commission
- Regional Policing — Ontario and Quebec Police Commissions
- Integration of Native People Into Urban Lifestyles and Effects on Crime — Saskatchewan Police Commission
- Effectiveness of Native Persons as Special Constables, Band Constables and in Other Police Roles — Manitoba Police Commission
- Evaluation of Women's Role in Policing — Alberta
- Uniform Crime Reporting — B.C. Police Commission

Before attending the Symposium the Executive Director of the Manitoba Police Commission circulated a number of the discussion papers to police services in the province for comment. In this way the Manitoba Police Commission was able to approach the discussions with a fully accurate picture of the police perspective on these topics.

The 4th Annual Symposium of Police Commissions will be hosted by the Nova Scotia Police Commission.

POLICE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Fifth Annual Canadian Police Trainers' Conference

This Conference was hosted by the Ontario Police Commission and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department in Toronto from May 23-26, 1978.

The theme of the Conference was "Methodology of Police Training and Education."

Thorough examination and critical analyses of selected training and education approaches which may assist the police educator in developing and enhancing individuals to fulfill the peace officer task in our present day society.

Representation at the Conference from Manitoba included Mr. Max Mulder who served as Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Police Educators' Conference Board of Canada during 1978 and two members of the Winnipeg Police Department training branch.

After the opening address of the Conference, Chairman Judge Rene Marin delivered the first keynote speech to Conference delegates.

The topic of Judge Marin's address was the "Professionalization of the Canadian Policeman Through Education and Training — Myth or Reality."

Judge Marin emphasized that it is only natural, with the escalating costs of police services, for the public to expect more from their policemen. Further to this he stated that although there is generally, in Canada, a good relationship between the police and the average citizen there is an area of unrest which is evidenced by an increasing number of complaints against the methods of policing employed in this country. Judge Marin cited that recent surveys suggest that 80% of a policeman's time is spent on non-criminal work and that despite this "more than 50% of the complaints are complaints which appear to be directed to the attitude and manner of the police, his background and understanding of his duties." "It would seem obvious therefore that there is a link which is not tenuous between police complaints and education of these persons against whom complaints are registered," said Judge Marin. Without ranking them, Judge Marin outlined four areas in which the public expect the police to excel:

1. Prevention of crime and protection of society from harm.
2. An adequate and satisfactory rate of crime solution.
3. A respect by policemen of our civil rights, both individually and collectively, as a nation.
4. A police force that can interact with the Canadian public and be flexible enough to change with changing social conditions which, in this country occur rapidly, even more rapidly at times than in the rest of the western world.

Despite these expectations Judge Marin went on to propose why these tasks require more than we have been able to invest so far in our Canadian policemen. He then went on to suggest that "professionalization must mean education; professionalization must mean preparation for police work and professionalization must mean upgrading of police science assisted by social sciences." The education, he notes, "is available both from structured police colleges and police academies and it is equally available from Universities and Colleges in Canada."

Judge Marin continued, pointing out several factors which he felt must be changed to increase the professionalization of police forces. These included raising the minimum standard of education required for policemen; placing a competent, sensitive policeman in the position of recruiting officers not somebody who is about to retire or who cannot make it elsewhere on the force; giving more consideration to people with a higher education in the recruiting process; breaking away from the tradition of hiring a Police Chief from within the same police force; recruiting college students for summer programs who are not yet committed to a particular profession; recognizing the value of a college education to the future of policing; selecting dedicated policemen to provide instruction for in-service training and inviting resource persons from outside the force to assist with instruction where that resource does not exist within the force; recognizing that in-service training and training in police colleges is reinforced by training in a community and by education through Colleges and Universities; and accommodating all candidates willing to improve themselves by providing flexible shifts and financial assistance.

Judge Marin concluded his address with this statement:

"Professionalization must inevitably mean education. How else does a policeman become familiar with new laws as they are enacted by various levels of Government? How else does a policeman learn about recent decisions of various Courts which impact upon his duty? How else do our policemen learn about inter-personal communication which become so vital when one considers the need for a police officer to deal with family crisis, hostage-taking and the multitude of other tasks inter-related to criminal investigation. Police must learn to develop programs of workshops and seminars that bring together police officers and other personnel involved in criminal justice to discuss the role of the police towards the public. These seminars must also involve members of the public on occasion since it is these members who eventually assess police efficiency."

"Education I trust, will lead to better management and your duty individually and collectively should be aimed to that since improved management promises a better future for policing across Canada."

The Conference format incorporated a series of very informative, discussion provoking presentations and practical demonstrations. The agenda included the following topics:

"The Utilization of Simulations in Police Training"

- Quebec Police Institute

"Training Program Evaluation"

- Panel discussion moderated by Dr. Alan King, Queens University, Kingston

"Police Station Training Concept"

- Lt. R. Boucher, Montreal Urban Community Police

"Identifying and Correcting Performance Problems"

- Insp. Charles Hill, Winnipeg Police Department

"Flexing the Seemingly Inflexibles"

- A practical demonstration of training methods aimed at motivating attitudinal changes. This presentation also evaluated the use of training films in terms of timing and post film activities.
- Sgt. Bill Crabbe, Calgary Police Service

"Stewardship — A New Theory of Police Management"

— Dr. Kent Stephens, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

"Behavioural Applications to Instructional Technology"

— Dr. Ralph Dent, University of Toronto

The Conference also featured a tour of the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, which included a number of practical training demonstrations for the benefit of delegates. Delegates also had the opportunity to view the facilities of the Toronto Police College.

The business meeting held during the Conference marked the election of new officers to the Steering Committee. Those elected were:

- Supt. George M. Allen, Canadian Police College, Chairman
- Insp. Erwin Anders, Training Division, Edmonton City Police
- Mr. Pierre Dekoninck, Quebec Police Institute
- Mr. Kenneth C. Hollington, Criminal Justice Centre, Mount Royal College, Calgary

The Sixth Annual Police Trainers' Conference is slated for May 21-25, 1979 in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Canadian Police College Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee of the Canadian Police College, in addition to provincially appointed representatives, is made up of College staff, R.C.M.P., Ministry of the Solicitor General and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. Representation from Provincial jurisdictions ensures that College administrators and staff will have a national perspective of police training requirements. Manitoba is represented on the Committee by Max Mulder, Executive Director, Manitoba Police Commission.

The Advisory Committee met on one occasion in 1978. At this time Committee members were brought up-to-date on the following activities at the College.

Canadian Police College Information Service

The capacity of this Service expanded greatly in 1978 responding to a large number of requests for information. The Canadian Police College Journal which is part of this Service is exhibiting noticeable growth and is attracting more scholarly and useful articles. Production of the Journal is now on schedule.

The Journal has published the results of the Police Personnel Administration Survey and Dr. R. O'Reilly's report on the findings of his survey of Community Colleges and police education across Canada.

Training

Cross-Cultural Training Workshop for instructors established for the summer of 1978.

Crime Prevention Training — Course training standards developed for three areas; executive, managers of smaller units and police coordinators.

Polygraph Training — Course training standard developed including selection and field training criteria. This course is scheduled to begin in 1979.

The Director of the College also informed the Committee that workshops for Fitness Leaders and Human Relations Instructors were successfully completed at the College.

In planning for 1979 the Director noted that the College is addressing the needs of approximately 112 Canadian Police Forces and that the proposed program provides for the training of 2,237 candidates on 110 courses.

Planning Program — 1979

Committee members agreed at this meeting that annual requests for training demands of individual police forces would be processed through the Provincial Police Commissions in those provinces where the Advisory Committee representative is a member of the Commission.

Manager Development Study

Information has now been gathered on different management functions from a number of police forces through interviews conducted with personnel of these forces. Fifty police managers have been interviewed representing seven police forces. The data collected will be analyzed and used to identify course training requirements and content.

Assessment Centre Study

Twenty-six police forces plus the R.C.M.P. were surveyed to determine the need for assessment centres and the willingness of forces to participate: Of the twenty-two replies received only four were unfavourable. The R.C.M.P. expressed great interest and offered much support.

The major obstacle in setting up an assessment centre appears to be the high cost of operation and the deployment of manpower.

Before continuing with the study the college was to run two trial assessments involving the R.C.M.P. to test the validity and reliability of this concept.

Police Management Workshop

The group undertaking the development of this workshop has encountered some difficulty in identifying and defining those issues which will be the most useful for police managers when involved in the workshops.

Professional Certification

The College has completed its study to determine the feasibility of providing an accredited continuing education program for police officers through courses provided by the College and participating Universities across the country. The Advisory Committee previously approved the structure of the program and the College subsequently prepared a brochure for approval by the Committee and eventual distribution to the Educational and Police Community in Canada.

Certification in the following areas will be provided by the College when successfully completed by a candidate:

- (a) Certificate in General Police Studies would necessitate basic recruit training plus a minimum of 3 years of employment and the successful completion of 5 university courses.
- (b) Certificate in Specialized Police Science applies to civilians employed by police forces for specialized duties such as computer and identification specialists. They would require 3 years work experience, specialized in-service training and 5 university courses related to their specialized work.
- (c) Certificate in Advanced Police Studies would require a certificate in General Police Studies plus 5 additional university courses.
- (d) Diploma in Police Management would require a certificate in Advanced Police Studies, either the SPAC or EDC course plus 5 additional university subjects.

New Training Requirements

The Committee identified the need for training in several new areas and it was agreed: 1) that the College would assemble a compendium of data that is available on Tactical Troop organization, selection and training of personnel, operations and equipment; and 2) that the College would convene a committee(s) of knowledgeable persons to assess the training requirements in the areas of Computer Crime, Commercial Crime and Homicide Investigation as the first step in developing training.

Transportation Costs for College Candidates

With a strong recommendation from the Advisory Committee a submission was placed before the Federal Treasury Board by College administrators requesting authority for the College to reimburse candidates for transportation costs to and from the College. This was eventually approved with certain guidelines attached.

Manitoba Police Commission Responsibility

Apart from attending Advisory Committee meetings the Manitoba Police Commission has assisted the College by providing any information required for surveys and other projects carried out by the College. The Commission has also disseminated information from the College to Police Forces in Manitoba and has gathered information pertaining to the training requirements of individual forces to aid the College in long range planning.

Provincial Advisory Committee to the Canadian Police College

The Provincial Advisory Committee, established early in 1978, is composed of representatives of the Manitoba Police Commission, Winnipeg Police Department, Brandon Police Department, R.C.M.P., Manitoba Police Association and the three Universities in the Province.

The Committee held one meeting in 1978. At this time the Committee elected Mr. Max Mulder, Executive Director, Manitoba Police Commission as chairman and agreed on the following terms of reference for the Committee:

- To advise the Manitoba Police Commission on training needs for the Province of Manitoba.
- To enumerate and analyze training and education programs presently in existence in Manitoba.
- To evaluate audio-visual training aids and other educational material.
- To analyze Canadian Police College programs as they relate to Manitoba.
- Provide feedback to the Canadian Police College respecting specific training and education needs and concerns.

Canadian Police College Programs

The Committee was also asked to review and respond to the Canadian Police College's proposed Continuing Education Program for the Police Professions. The response of the universities to this proposal was of particular importance.

Training Standards for Police Officers

The Committee has agreed generally that there is a need in Manitoba for basic training standards for police officers and that it might have a role to play in this regard.

Training of Native Constables

The Commission coordinated one combined training program for federal Band Constables and provincial Community Constables during 1978.

From June 12-23, seven Community Constables and ten Band Constables assembled daily in the classroom at Aspen Park Lodge in Gimli.

Instruction for the course was provided by members of the R.C.M.P., representatives from the Federal Government, the Provincial Attorney General's Department, Hunter Safety Program, a Winnipeg Law Firm, the Manitoba Law Society and St. John's Ambulance.

The course syllabus included study of Federal and Provincial Statutes, Drugs and Drug Identification, the Criminal Code of Canada, court preparation and courtroom procedure, rules of evidence, investigative techniques, the care and handling of prisoners, first aid instruction and many other subjects pertinent to the function of a police officer.

At the end of the two week course the Constables were presented with certificates of attendance from the Manitoba Police Commission.

Special Presentation

In the Spring of 1978 the Continuing Education Division of the University of Manitoba arranged, through the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, for Mr. Barry Paine, Chief Constable of Kent, England to speak to an audience of policemen in Winnipeg on "Police Administration in Great Britain."

The Manitoba Police Commission and Winnipeg Police Department facilitated this presentation by underwriting the costs of bringing Mr. Paine to Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Police Commission extended invitations to Senior Administrators of Police Services in the Province.

Mr. Paine's presentation was very well attended with approximately forty policemen in the audience. Some faculty members and students of the University of Manitoba and representatives of the Attorney General's Department also attended this very interesting and informative session.

In the morning prior to his address to policemen Mr. Paine, in view of his experience in police training, was asked to meet with members of the Provincial Advisory Committee on Police Training and Education which proved to be very worthwhile for this group.

INFORMATION SERVICES

On Patrol in Manitoba

"On Patrol in Manitoba" (ISSN0703-0614) is a magazine published quarterly by the Manitoba Police Commission. The magazine provides police officers and other professionals within the Criminal Justice System with a variety of articles that pertain to technical and professional facets of policing, police training and education, human interest stories, humour, case studies, forensic sciences and research, crime prevention, changes in legislation and new developments in the administration of justice.

"On Patrol" is prepared by an Editorial Committee which is composed of the following people: Max Mulder, Executive Director (Managing Editor); Brian Phillips, Police Community Relations Officer, (Editor); Det. Richard Scott, Personnel Department, Winnipeg Police Department; Det. Bryan Kramble, Juvenile Branch, Winnipeg Police Department; Cst. Beverly Campbell, Training Branch, Winnipeg Police Department; and Inspector Jack Hinton, Community Relations, Winnipeg Police Department.

During 1978 all Provincial Medical Examiners and Crown Attorneys were added to the mailing list. Total circulation now stands at 2300 as compared to 2150 in 1977.

Although it is not policy per se, the Editorial Committee has endeavoured to maintain a high level of Canadian and Manitoba content to keep the magazine relevant. A review of the four issues in 1978 shows that approximately 90% of the articles were Canadian in content and of that 65% originated from Manitoba.

The following list highlights some of the articles published in 1978:

- Chewing Gum: Valuable Evidence, by Dr. Norman D. Sperber, San Diego County Coroner's Office
- The Case of the Amazing Advocate — Norman Larsen
- Assault by Trespass; Who is in Possession of the Hallways in an Apartment Building, Camosun College, Criminal Justice Programme Bulletin
- Canadian Corrections Service — Parole, by Art Majkut, District Director, National Parole Services
- Dauphin — Site of Community Involvement Workshop, by Marston Grindey, Senior Probation Officer, Dauphin
- Setting the Stage, by Brian Phillips, Police Community Relations Officer, Manitoba Police Commission
- The Use and Abuse of the Psychiatric Witness, by A.I. Malcolm, M.D., Canadian Police College Journal
- Voluntary Classes . . . An Alternative, by Abbie Phillips, Constable, Juvenile Division
- Polygraph Aids Criminal Investigation, by Judy Paul
- The Manitoba Law Reform Commission, excerpts from a speech given by F.C. Muldoon, Q.C.
- Police Aim to Improve Skills at Combat Shoot, by Larry Marshall, Brandon Sun Staff Writer

- Forensic Sciences; An Investigator's Tool, by Sgt. G.M. Bickerton, F.A.I. Section, R.C.M.P. Crime Lab.
- Operation Identification — Summer 1978, by G. Huebner, Project Leader, Winnipeg Police Dept., City of Brandon Police Department
- Proclamation Bill C-51 Firearms Control, by R.C.M.P. Gazette
- The Iodine and Steam Process for Latent Fingerprint Impressions (Paper), by Cst. Dennis G. Bell, Identification Unit, City of Winnipeg Police Dept.
- Doctors and Lawyers in Court, from L.A.M. News
- Profile, Inspector George Clavelle
- Winnipeg Policeman Gives Valedictory Address
- The U.S. Citizen Assesses the Police, by Judge Ian V. Dubiensi
- Winkler Police — Bicycle Safety Program, by Mr. H. Klassen, Chief Constable
- National Joint Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and Federal Correctional Services — The History, by Chief Supt. W.G. Buchanan, CIB Officer, R.C.M.P.
- Sheriff of Manitoba, by S.J. Stefanson, Sheriff & Bailiff, Province of Manitoba
- Studies in Justice and Law Enforcement
- A Continuing Education Program for the Police Professional
- Commentary on the Giving of Evidence by Police Officers and/or Medical Examiners, by Graeme Garson, Provincial Judge, Province of Manitoba
- Operation Identification, by Brian Phillips, Police Community Relations Officer, Manitoba Police Commission
- Accident, Suicide or Homicide? by Dr. W.L. Parker, Chief Medical Examiner, Province of Manitoba
- Police Training on Campus, by Staff Inspector Phil Crosby-Jones, Staff Development Division, Calgary Police Service

Media Productions

In recent years there has been a growing demand for public education programs on specialized topics. Ready-made audio-visual materials used to augment live public presentations are not always relevant or suitable to a particular situation. In view of this the Commission has produced two slide-tape presentations which are now being used in conjunction with its Community Protection Program.

Justice System Slide-Tape Presentation

Justice education is gradually being incorporated into the school curriculum in Manitoba and the public in general is showing a greater interest in the process of justice.

Early in 1978 representatives from the Commission met with instructors in the Creative Communications Course at Red River Community College. At this time it was proposed that the production of a Justice System Slide presentation be given as a project for a number of students in the course. The benefits of this proposal were twofold. The students would be given the opportunity to work on a very practical project and the Commission would receive a finished presentation at a substantially reduced cost.

The proposal was accepted and six students from the college began to work on this project. The Commission assisted the students by providing the resources of its library; giving advice and guidance during the development of the script; arranging interviews with the appropriate personnel in the Justice System; and by obtaining access to certain facilities for photographing scenarios.

When the slide presentation was assembled and the script narrated by a professional, the students presented it to the Commission. The finished product ran for approximately thirty minutes depicting the processing of two offenders, a male and a female, through the Criminal Justice System. The male offender was convicted and ordered to serve out his sentence in Stony Mountain Penitentiary, while the female offender was put on probation. The presentation also incorporated interviews with professionals within the system from the police apprehending the suspects right through to the parole officer who assists the offender upon release from the penitentiary.

The presentation was tested with a number of different audiences and found to be too long and too comprehensive. Subsequent editing has produced two distinct segments and substantially reduced the time. One segment runs for approximately ten minutes and covers only the processing of the individuals through the system while the other deals with the roles of the professionals within the system.

The revised presentations have not been extensively tested, however it is expected that they will be effective in a variety of situations.

Drive-Impaired Presentation

In response to a specific request from schools the Commission produced a presentation which demonstrates the impairing effect of alcohol especially as it related to the operation of a motor vehicle. The presentation consists of two parts. The first part is a twelve minute film called "Alco Beat". Alco Beat documents a carefully controlled experiment which shows the ability of a number of individuals to drive a car before and after consuming various amounts of alcohol. Although the results are humorous to the audience there is no question that the ability of these individuals to manoeuvre an automobile under test conditions is severely impaired.

The film is immediately followed by a twelve minute slide-tape presentation which relates statistics of fatal traffic accidents in Manitoba for the years 1974 - 1975. It is interesting to note that for this period the age group from 16 - 29 accounted for 33% of all driver fatalities. Of this group 65% had been drinking and 60% were over the .08 mg. blood alcohol content limit. The slides which follow the statistical tables leave little to the imagination for they clearly demonstrate the devastating effects of these kind of traffic accidents on the human body.

Before this presentation is shown in schools, it is generally previewed by school staff for approval and the students are warned that there may be scenes which will be disturbing to them.

Despite the shocking nature of some of the slides shown, the program as a whole has been overwhelmingly received in schools around the province. The attitude of school authorities seems to be that this is reality and that exposing young people to it may very well prevent unnecessary tragic deaths.

Other Productions

In May of 1978, the Commission was advised by the Information Services Branch of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs that CKND-T.V. in Winnipeg was allotting the provincial government a thirteen week series of half hour television programs to feature the services of various government departments.

The Commission saw this as an opportunity to highlight and promote Crime Prevention Programs in the province. After consulting with the Provincial Crime Prevention Committee the Commission submitted a proposal to Information Services suggesting the following four topics: Block Parents' Program, Mobile Van Project, Operation Identification and the Criminal Justice System.

The proposal was accepted and the production of the first program segment began. A sub-committee of the Provincial Crime Committee, including representatives from the Manitoba Police Commission, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Winnipeg Police Department and Block Parents of Winnipeg Incorporated, was struck to develop the content and draft the script for the show. With technical assistance from personnel of the Information Services Branch, the final format for an eight minute segment was prepared.

The format chosen was a studio interview with a policeman and a Block Parent representative supported by a sequence of visuals including film clips and graphic illustrations. The graphics were prepared by the Education Services Branch of the Department of Health and Social Development.

The program was shot and recorded on video-tape using the facilities and expertise of the Information Services Branch in the Legislative Building. The editing was also carried out in this location.

The finished program was previewed by members of the Provincial Crime Committee and subsequently aired on CKND-T.V. on December 26, 1978 at 11:30 p.m. as part of the half hour program entitled "Manitoba Report."

The Commission intends to follow through with the production of shows on the other three topics in the coming year.

Library Information Centre

The library information centre, is maintained as a public service and as a reference body for police personnel, Commission members and staff.

The library is continually acquiring new materials including a wide variety of police and criminal justice related reports, research documents, periodicals, training publications, texts and so on.

A total of 139 new publications were acquired in 1978. Some of these additions are listed below:

- Canada. Ministry of the Solicitor General. *Highlights of the proposed new legislation for young offenders*. Supply and Services Canada, 1977.
- Yeager, M.G. *How well does the handgun protect you and your family?* U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1976.
- Myre, D.C. *Death investigation*. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1974.
- Wasson, D.K. *Community-based preventive policing: a review*. Solicitor General Canada, 1975.
- Manitoba Criminology Conference, 2nd, Winnipeg. *New directions in criminal justice: what future rehabilitation!* 1977.
- Stanley, P. *Crime prevention through environmental design: a review*. Solicitor General Canada, 1976.
- Canada. Ministry of the Solicitor General. *National inventory of diversion projects*. Supply and Services Canada, 1977.
- Conference of Police Commissions, Quebec, 1976.
- Needham, J.P. *Neutralization of prison hostage situations*. Sam Houston State University, 1977.
- Zaharchuk, T. *Operation identification: a police prescriptive package*. Solicitor General Canada, 1978.
- Gay, W.G. *Issues in team policing: a review of the literature*. USGPO, 1977.
- Canada. Ministry of the Solicitor General. *Young persons in conflict with the law*. Tri-Graphic Printing Ltd., 1975.
- Sy, San San. *Audio visual resources: law and law-related*. University of Alberta, 1977.
- Abrecht, M.E. *The making of a woman cop*. William Morrow & Co., 1976.
- O'Reilly, R.R. *Post-secondary education for Canadian police officers: the community college*. Canadian Police College, 1977.
- Rawlins, D.V. *Anti-shoplifting manual*. 1978.
- Lalanne, R. *Patrol technics; practice*. Institut de police Quebec, 1978.
- Green, M. *Inventory of crime prevention films*. Solicitor General Canada, 1978.
- Grant, A. *Police discretion in the investigation and adjudication of citizen complaints against the police*. 1975.
- National Crime Prevention Institute. *Understanding crime prevention*. The National Crime Prevention Institute, 1978.
- Hilchie, J. *Neighbourhood watch manual*. Solicitor General Canada, n.d.
- Bequai, A. *Computer crime*. D.C. Heath and Co., 1978.
- Symposium of Provincial Police Commissions, 1978.

Audio Visual Materials

The following audio visual materials were added to the Commission library in 1978:

Alco Beat (Motion Picture)

AJMS

12 min. sd. col. 16mm.

Summary: The film very clearly demonstrates through a carefully controlled experiment how alcohol impairs an individual's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle.

Home Security (Slides)

Solicitor General of Canada

15 min. sd. col. 35mm.

Summary: Common sense home security tips covers locking devices, doors, lighting, securing windows and so on. Demonstrates how people can do these things simply and inexpensively.

Business Security (Slides)

Solicitor General of Canada

15 min. sd. col. 35mm.

Summary: This presentation promotes the idea of businessmen and police working together to prevent crime. A systematic approach to appraising the security of a business premise. Provides tips to the businessmen regarding the improvement of the security of the building and its contents.

Woman Alone (Slides)

Solicitor General of Canada

10 min. sd. col. 35mm.

Summary: Describes simple precautions a woman can take to protect herself especially when living alone.

Shoplifting (Slides)

Solicitor General of Canada

10 min. sd. col. 35mm.

Summary: This presentation emphasizes the idea that shoplifting is stealing. It also stresses measures to prevent shoplifting.

Justice System (Slides)

Manitoba Police Commission

10 min. sd. col. 35 mm.

Summary: Specially prepared for schools and other groups in Manitoba this presentation shows how two offenders, a male and a female, apprehended at the scene of a crime, are processed through the Criminal Justice System.

Drive Impaired (Slides)

Manitoba Police Commission

12 min. sd. col. 35mm.

Summary: Used in conjunction with the film "Alco Beat", this presentation alerts the driver to the potential disasters resulting from drinking and driving. Although it is directed at the young driver the message is apparent to anyone who drives a car.

Community Protection Program

Mobile Van Project

Summary: Year's Activities

Due to a greatly increased demand for its services the Manitoba Police Commission's Mobile Van Project expanded its program considerably in the second year of operation. A number of factors have contributed to this:

1. The wide exposure of the van to the public in 1977;
2. Its adaptability to a diversity of audience groups and locations;
3. The appeal of the subject matter in its presentations and the methods of presentation;
4. The promotion of the services of the van among police agencies in the province;
5. The strong audience appeal and competence of the Project Coordinator.

In keeping with the objectives of the project the Project Coordinator concentrated heavily on school visitations during the spring, fall, and winter months. Within this time period the Project Coordinator made presentations at 33 schools in 26 different Manitoba communities including Winnipeg. This represents a total of 9,659 students who had been exposed to one or more of the educational programs available in the Mobile Van Project.

While in some of the rural communities the Project Coordinator also tied in addresses to local organizations such as service clubs, parent/teacher associations, women's groups and so on. In all, presentations were made to 18 special groups both in the rural areas and in Winnipeg. Attendance at these sessions totalled 1,290.

The time between school visits and other events is usually used to accommodate requests for the van and its displays at shopping centers. During 1978 the van was set up at five shopping centers, four in Winnipeg and one in Brandon. The van and associated displays are most definitely an attraction in these locations, however it is virtually impossible to determine the numbers of people attending the site because of the mobility of the crowd.

During the summer months the van's itinerary was primarily occupied with attending fairs and exhibitions. In 1978 the Project Coordinator was an exhibitor at four major fairs and the Home Expressions Show. The total attendance at these events amounted to 459,215 people.

All correspondence which the Commission has received in response to the Project Coordinator's presentations have confirmed the educational value of the presentations; the ability of the Coordinator to involve the audience in discussion and respond directly to questions; have made the recommendation that the Commission continue with these programs; and on many occasions include a request for the Project Coordinator to pay a return visit.

There is no doubt that this kind of unsolicited feedback is an indication of the merit of this project and that the direction it has taken is appropriate to meeting some of the educational needs of the public.

In October of this year the Commission began to furnish captive audience groups with a presentation appraisal form which was designed to standardize evaluative procedures; to insure some continuity in feedback; and to illicit more

specific information regarding the effectiveness of presentations. The Commission has found these appraisals to be very helpful in terms of making any necessary adjustments to packaged programs.

The Commission's attempts to assess the effectiveness of the van through spot surveys at fairs, exhibitions and shopping centers has proven to be a large task which yields nebulous results. Observations at these locations, however indicate that the van and associated displays do attract the attention of passersby and are capable of holding the majority of people in the audience for at least the duration of a film and some long enough to discuss materials on display.

According to attendance statistics at fairs and exhibitions in 1978 there was a 12% increase over 1977 in the number of people potentially exposed to the Mobile Van exhibit. Despite the difficulty in evaluating the effectiveness of this form of contact with the public it nevertheless remains as a means of communicating information to large groups of people and has the spin-off effect of possible requests for the services of the project in other locations.

In accordance with the Federal/Provincial agreement, funding of the Mobile Van Project will continue until December 31, 1979. If the surge of interest in this project in 1978 is any indication of the future, the Commission expects an equal if not greater demand for the services of the Mobile Van Project in 1979.

In addition to the regular activities of the van the Project Coordinator attended, wherever possible, the monthly meetings of the Provincial Crime Prevention Committee. This afforded him the opportunity of promoting the services of the van amongst the police community in the province. Immediate requests for the attendance of the Coordinator in a number of rural communities arose as a result of these meetings.

Presentations Summary

The Project Coordinator, because of the variety of audiences with which he comes into contact and the demand for specific topics, has tailored programs to meet the needs of each particular audience group. Presentations most often consist of a slide-tape program, related films and a question and answer period where captive audiences are concerned, while films and static displays are used with highly mobile audiences.

Schools

The presentations most frequently given in schools are: Drug Abuse and the Law, Drive Impaired, and Rape Prevention.

Special Groups (Service Clubs, Businessmen's Organizations, Women's Groups, P.T.A.'s)

Presentations to these groups may include: Home Security, Business Security, Shoplifting, Rape Prevention, Justice System, Drive Impaired and Law Enforcement and Related Problems.

Fairs, Exhibitions and Shopping Centers

The attention of audiences in these situations is directed initially to films shown on the van's built-in screen. These films cover the topics of Home Security, Shoplifting, and Vandalism. Following a film there is an opportunity for people to talk to the Project Coordinator or a policeman about the film or any of the security

hardware and other materials on the display tables in front of the van. Large panels depicting the activities of some of the departments and agencies involved in the project are also on display. For those who are interested pamphlets covering various crime prevention programs are available upon request.

Manpower Resources

As part of the original commitment to the Mobile Van Project police services throughout the province provided personnel to assist the Project Coordinator in presentations made to students, special groups and in manning the display at fairs, exhibitions and shopping centers. The logistics support provided by police services has, in fact, gone beyond the original scope of the agreement. Detachment Commanders and Rural Municipal Police Chiefs upon receiving a call from the Project Coordinator have availed themselves and the resources of their department to him. In addition to assigning personnel to assist the Coordinator they have arranged for his accommodation, insured that facilities and any necessary equipment are scheduled at the appropriate time and have helped to coordinate presentations being made to more than one group in the community.

During the summer of 1978 the Project Coordinator also had the assistance of a summer student who was hired by the Commission under the Student Summer Employment and Activity Program of the federal Solicitor General's Department.

Special Presentation

On November 15, 1978 the Commission hosted a special luncheon in the dining room of the provincial legislature, to recognize the generous contribution of an Econoline van to the project by Stadium Ford Limited of Winnipeg. In addition to the Chairman and staff of the Manitoba Police Commission those present at the luncheon included senior officials of the provincial Attorney General's Department, the President and Financial Administrator of Stadium Ford of Winnipeg and the Associate Regional Consultant of the federal Solicitor General's Department, Saskatoon.

The feature of the luncheon was a special presentation made by the Mobile Van Project Coordinator which consisted of a brief demonstration of some of the audio-visual programs and highlights of the van's activity over the past year.

Evaluation

The value of the services provided by the Mobile Van Project to the public, to police agencies and other components of the criminal justice system at this point in time can only be measured in terms of its utilization and the response of the people making use of it.

In 1978 there was a dramatic increase in the demand for service to schools and special groups. As a result the number of students exposed to the programs of the Mobile Van Project went up by 7,759 which is an increase of approximately 400% over 1977. The number of people attending presentations for special groups was up 1,090 over 1977 which represents an increase of approximately 500%. The fact that most of the requests in these cases were received either from police agencies and/or directly from the schools or special groups attests to the self promoting nature of this project, especially when media publicity has, for the most part, been low key.

POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Crime Prevention Committee

The Crime Prevention Committee was established a little over two years ago to give staff from the Manitoba Police Commission and Crime Prevention Officers from the R.C.M.P., Winnipeg Police Department and Brandon Police Department the chance to get together once a month to share information and resources and to collectively work towards a consistent and coordinated approach to Crime Prevention Programs in Manitoba.

The Committee continued with its policy of holding meetings in various locations around the province, and in doing so, came into contact with members representing twenty-nine R.C.M.P. detachments and seven Rural Municipal Police Departments.

Meeting with police officers in field locations provides the Committee with the opportunity of promoting current crime prevention programs within the police community and making them aware of the resources that are available to them in carrying out programs. At the same time the Committee becomes aware of the progress being made with programs, any problems which may be encountered and the needs for specialized crime prevention materials in certain parts of the province. Regional meetings have also proven to be valuable because of the constructive criticism and suggestions arising from them.

In 1978 the Committee concentrated its efforts on several major Crime Prevention Programs including Operation Identification, (Personal property identification); Operation Provident (Non-personal property identification); home security, business security, Block Parents; and is in the process of developing a Vandalism Prevention Prescription package and a Rural Crime Prevention package.

Arrangements for all of the physical requirements of Committee meetings including agendas, correspondence, minutes and so forth are administered by the Manitoba Police Commission. The Commission distributes minutes of all meetings to committee members, selected Rural Municipal Police Forces and to each R.C.M.P. detachment in the Province.

Crime Prevention Programs

During the past year the Manitoba Police Commission has assumed a prominent role in the promotion of Crime Prevention Programs within the police community and the private sector.

Through its involvement in the Police Commissions of Canada Sub-Committee on Preventive Policing the Commission has actively worked towards establishing national standards for crime prevention programs and all associated promotional and instructional materials; the development of a national crime prevention logo; facilitating the inter-provincial sharing of technology and resources associated with the development and promotion of crime prevention programs; the equitable distribution of short term federal funding to police services for crime prevention programs; and establishing methods for the evaluation of crime prevention projects.

The deliberations of the Sub-committee have also led to the establishment of an important link between Provincial Police Commissions and the Federal Solicitor General's Department. As a result of this the Manitoba Police Commission has

since become the focal point of distribution in Manitoba for a major package of crime prevention materials being produced at the federal level. In conjunction with the Provincial Crime Prevention Committee the Commission has subsequently endeavoured to promote the use of these materials within the police community in Manitoba. To facilitate this process the Commission has proceeded to print limited quantities of some written materials for distribution to police services at cost. Further to this the Commission has investigated the potential for private funding of the printing costs for selected materials from the federal package and has made this information available to police services through the Crime Prevention Committee.

Although Crime Prevention Programs, in an operational context, are largely the responsibility of police services, the Commission has become an integral component of two major programs in Manitoba.

Operation Identification (Personal Property Identification)

In 1978 the Manitoba Police Commission supplied police services in the province with some of the materials needed for this program. This included electric engraving pencils, inventory forms and warning decals which were used in special summer projects run by the Winnipeg Police Department, Brandon Police Department and the R.C.M.P.

The Commission also printed 10,000 Operation Identification pamphlets for distribution to police services.

Operation Provident (Non-personal Property Identification)

Operation Provident is a national program designed for the marking of property belonging to businesses, schools, hospitals and other organizations. The federal government provided each province and territory with a special block of Social Insurance-like numbers to be used as identification numbers on the property of individual businesses and other organizations joining the program.

The Manitoba Police Commission in consultation with the Provincial Crime Prevention Committee has adopted informational materials and developed a procedure for assigning numbers to businesses and organizations applying to join the program.

The functions which the Commission performs in the operation of this program are as follows:

1. Printing and distributing of application cards to police services.
2. Processing of application cards received from businesses, etc.
3. Assigning numbers and maintaining a central registry of all businesses which have joined the program.
4. Providing police services with updated lists of businesses and associated numbers.
5. Supplying warning decals to police services.
6. Monitoring the progress of the program.

The numbers assigned in the program consist of six digits prefixed by a provincial identifier code. In Manitoba the Provincial identifier is OP4 which means that policemen in other provinces recovering marked goods stolen from a business or organization in Manitoba will recognize the province of origin immediately.

Since June of 1978, when the program began, the Commission has received an average of 75 applications per month with a total of approximately 600 businesses registered in the program at the end of December.

The Commission intends to begin an interim evaluation of the program early in 1979 to determine whether or not businesses are in fact marking their property, the methods being used for marking, the placement of warning signs and decals and to detect any noticeable decreases in theft from their premises.

System of Justice Workshops

The Manitoba Police Commission continued to meet the demand for System of Justice Workshops in northern communities in 1978. The following locations were sites of workshops this year: God's Lake Narrows, St. Theresa Point, Brochet and Cross Lake.

Although workshops are held at the request of the community the Commission usually coordinates them to coincide with the travels of the court party on the northern circuit. This procedure ensures that key people in the Justice System; judge, crown attorney, legal aid lawyer, court communicator, probation officer and police will be present to participate in the discussion.

It is hoped that these sessions will help people in the community to better understand the process of justice and the roles of the individuals within that process. Further to this the workshop provides a forum for discussion and potential resolution of any specific problems arising out of the delivery of law related services to the community.

Summer Student Program

Although somewhat reduced in size from previous years, the Commission's Police Youth Relations Project employed eight university students from the middle of May to the end of August.

The students' salaries were paid by the Commission through a grant from the In-Government, Student Temporary Employment Program. Expenses incurred by the students for travel, accommodation and program materials were covered by the Reserves which they served.

The six Indian Reserves accepted in 1978 had previously been involved in the project and had subsequently requested that it come back again. The need for a continued program in these locations was also supported by recommendations from the R.C.M.P. and Probation Services. The Reserves included in the project were: Roseau River, God's Lake Narrows, Norway House, Grand Rapids, Sandy Bay and Pukatawagan.

Following a one week orientation session in Winnipeg the students travelled directly to the Reserves to which they had been assigned.

The primary objective of the student was to develop and maintain a program of recreational and social activities for young people in the community as an alternative to juvenile delinquency. To accomplish this task students established a close working relationship with the Chief and Council who helped to provide facilities and other resources in the community in addition to advice and guidance. The students also sought assistance from the R.C.M.P. and Probation Services and attempted, wherever possible, to informally involve these people in their activities so that young people could interact with them in a non-enforcement context.

The students informed the Commission of their progress through weekly reports and through occasional telephone contact. This form of communication allowed the Project Coordinator to react to any problems as they arose. The students were kept up-to-date on one another's progress through a bulletin sent out to each community every two - three weeks.

When the project terminated at the end of August reports were requested from the students, the Communities, the R.C.M.P. and Probation Services. Collectively these reports indicate that the Police Youth Relations Project was well received in the communities and that young people benefited by the activities. R.C.M.P. detachments in some locations also reported a decrease in juvenile offences during the summer months.

In summary the general recommendations were that the program be continued in 1979 with communities involved in 1978 being given first consideration.

POLICE SERVICES

Assistance to Municipalities

The Manitoba Police Commission remained active, as in past years, with the provision of assistance to municipalities in solving problems or meeting specific needs relating to law enforcement.

Commission staff assisted the Rural Municipality of Springfield with development of a municipal police department and also witnessed the destruction of seized liquor for other departments where this procedure was required by law.

Survey on Law Enforcement in Manitoba Municipalities

During the summer of 1978 the Commission mailed out a questionnaire to all Manitoba municipalities. The questionnaire was designed to determine the level and extent of police services in these areas, the cost of services and a host of other data pertinent to obtaining an overall picture of the law enforcement scene in Manitoba. The response to this survey was overwhelmingly high and the Commission anticipates performing some analyses on the information in the very near future.

Northern Manitoba Community Constable Program

The Manitoba Police Commission continued to work closely with the Department of Northern Affairs during 1978 to ensure that this policing program ran smoothly and that it provided a level of service to the communities as afforded in the agreement with them. One new community was added to the program this year with the hiring of a constable in South Indian Lake.

D.O.T.C. Police Force

The Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force, which provides service to seven Indian Reserves in the southwestern portion of the province, has been in operation for a little over one year. Manitoba Police Commission staff regularly attended meetings of the D.O.T.C. Police Committee, acting in an advisory capacity.

The Commission was also represented on a Steering Committee established in 1978 to coordinate the evaluation of the D.O.T.C. Police Force. The Committee which has representation from the R.C.M.P., D.O.T.C. Police Commission, Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Provincial Attorney-General's Department, focused its attention on the selection of a private consulting firm to carry out the evaluation of this Native Policing Program.

Requests for Information

The Commission receives requests for information on a continuous basis throughout the year. The nature of these inquiries ranges from problems pertaining to police procedures to questions concerning programs or projects in which the Commission and police agencies are involved. When the Commission could not respond to a query a referral was made to the appropriate agency.

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)	Viriden (Town of)
Neepeewa (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)
Glenboro (Village of)	St. Claude (Village of)
Grandview (Town of)	St. Pierre (Village of)
Hamiota (Village of)	Ste. Rose du Lac (Village of)
Hartney (Town of)	Shoal Lake (Village of)
Lac du Bonnet (Village of)	Snow Lake (L. G. D. of)
MacGregor (Village of)	Stony Mountain (Village of)
Manitou (Village of)	Teulon (Village of)
McCreary (Village of)	Treherne (Village of)
Melita (Town 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)	Somerset (Village of)
East-West St. Paul (R.M.'s of)	Springfield (R.M. of)
La Broquerie (R.M. of)	Victoria Beach (R.M. of)
Lac du Bonnet (R.M. of)	Winkler (Town of)
	Winnipegosis (Village of)

City of Winnipeg

District 1. Inner-City Winnipeg West	District 4. East — North Kildonan • Transcona
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 Tuxedo

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