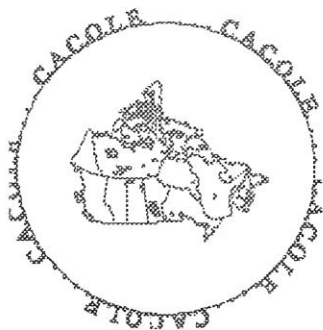


C.A.C.O.L.E. - Civilian Oversight Challenges in a Global Environment: Human Rights and the Police



Board of Directors

Jean Beeler	NS
First Nations	Vacant
David Finlay	AB
Charles J. Gillespie, QC	NB
Elton Gritzfeld	SK
Paul Monty	PQ
Don Morrison (Pres)	BC
Celyne Riopel (VP)	FEDERAL
Lorraine Roche	NF
Peter Tinsley	ON
George Wright	MB

Treasurer: Norman Ralph
Executive Director: Vacant
Layout & Editor: Pam Little

President's Message

President's Message

Is there a *police culture* that impairs the ability of the police to achieve the high standards of ethical conduct expected of them?

The Wood's *Royal Commission from New South Wales, [Vol. I] 1997*, addressed the issue of "police culture" at page 32:

...In response to the demands of the job, police officers are seen to develop a set of values, norms, perspectives, and craft rules which mold their conduct and which are often unrelated to, and may even contradict, the formal written laws, regulations and guidelines regarding police practice. The strong sense of loyalty and the code of silence among police has frustrated many inquiries into police misconduct, including those conducted by police services themselves.

Nevertheless, the tendency in some accounts to use the concept of police culture as a primary tool for understanding police misconduct is overly simplistic, having regard to:

- .. *the fact that there is no single police culture, significant differences existing, for example, between the cultures relevant for uniformed beat police, detectives and senior command, and between different jurisdictions;*
- .. *the complexity of the relationship between cultural values and actions;*
- .. *the element of individual choice;*

- .. *the role of the individual member as an active and creative participant of that culture, it being inappropriate to regard each officer as a passive agent unable to contribute to change;*
- .. *the social, political, legal and organizational context of policing, in which the culture takes its place;*
- .. *the possibility of cultural change as well as resistance to change; and*
- .. *the fact that not every aspect of the culture is negative or supportive of misconduct.*

"Police culture" is changing. What is needed? Mr. Justice Wood tells us what the police have said:

The desire of police for recognition in respect of a job well done and of demonstrated integrity were well demonstrated in a survey conducted by the National Police Research Unit (NPRU) in 1996.¹ The responses revealed a clear need for:

- .. *clarification of the rules about ethical behaviour, and practical guidance as to their application;*
- .. *training in ethics which is relevant to the day-to-day job;*
- .. *support for, and recognition of, ethical behaviour;*
- .. *the end to a double standard in which senior officers are seen to ignore their own unethical behaviour, and are likely to be treated differently if suspected of it; and*
- .. *strategies to prevent punishment or ostracism of officers who bring unethical behaviour to light.²*

There is an external force that is changing that culture; disclosure in criminal trials. In 1998, the case of *R. v. Scaduto [1999] O.J. 1906* was decided by the Ontario High Court. In response to an application for disclosure of internal files of certain Toronto Metro police officers by Clayton Ruby, counsel for Scaduto, Justice Dombrot ordered production of:

"all records of investigations into complaints of misconduct against any of the officers involved in this investigation; and as for the remaining material, Crown counsel should review it and, if any or all of it meets the test of relevance in Stinchcombe, and is not privileged, bearing in the mind the spirit of this judgment, then it also should be disclosed to the applicant as soon as practicable."

This case was amplified by *R. v. Altunamaz [1999] O.J. No. 2262*, *R. v. Fudge [1999] O.J. No. 3121*, and *Regina (City) Police Service v. McKay (1999) 187 Sask. R. 294*, *R. v. Ghorvei(2000) 29 C.R. 5th 102, Ont. C.A.*, This was analyzed by Joanne Mulcalhy in a paper for the Police Association of Ontario's conference "Police Employment In Y2K" entitled *Access To A Police Officer's Personnel File By The Defence In Criminal Proceedings (Feb 29th, 2000)*.

¹ NPRU, *Practical Ethics in the Police Service*, Ethics and Policing Study 3, Report Series No. 125.3, NPRU, 1996.

² *ibid.*, pp. 48-51.

Disclosure of prior police misconduct is required in the U.S. : *Brady v United States*, 83 S.Ct. 1194 (1963), *Giglio v United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1963), *United States v Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667 (1995), *Kyles v Whitely*, 115 S.Ct. 1555 (1995)

Disclosure of prior police misconduct is required in England : *R. v. Edward* [1991] 2 All E.R. 266 (C.A.), *R. v. Maxime Edwards* (C.A.), *R. v. Cook* (1986) 84 Cr. App. R. 286 (C.A.), *R. v. Clancy* [1997] Crim. L.R. 290 (C.A.), *R. v. Busby* (1981) 75 Cr. App. R. 79 (C.A.),

The prior misconduct of police officers who are crown witnesses in a criminal case can go to credibility and is therefore relevant information to the defense. It plainly includes some law enforcement personnel information. Determining the extent to which the police department or crown counsel has an obligation to provide personnel and disciplinary information concerning officers who may testify is a complicated endeavor, not subject to simple generalizations.

The potential impact on policing is significant. It will directly affect how police do their jobs in the years to come.

The vast majority of police officers conduct themselves with the highest ethical standards. They do make integrity and ethics a part of their every day work. They must be vigilant of their colleagues who may stumble in the performance of their tasks. If that stumble is recognized, if officers come to assist fellow officers at that stage, serious misconduct can be avoided.

Don Morrison
Police Complaint Commissioner
BC Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner



Honourable Gord Mackintosh's Address
2000 Conference In Winnipeg
Summary and Report by Pam Little

CACOLE was privileged to have the Honourable Gord Mackintosh, Attorney General of Manitoba, open the conference in Winnipeg last September. Mr. Mackintosh's address was not only encouraging to those of us who work directly with civilian oversight in Canada, but his comments communicated his understanding of the benefits oversight has for the public and the police. He reminded all of us of the important role oversight bodies provide by assuring "an unbiased and judicious setting in which complaints can be registered, investigated and resolved or adjudicated."

Mr. Mackintosh welcomed everyone present and noted that the conference had attracted numerous jurisdictions across Canada. He commented on his interest in civilian oversight of law enforcement, and that oversight "needs to be the topic of continuing discussions for law enforcement professionals, the public and your organizations alike."

Mr. Mackintosh reviewed some details of the Manitoba system, (Law Enforcement Review Agency - LERA), and was pleased to report that their ability to deal with complaints quickly has improved tremendously. He stated that the Manitoba government has shown commitment to civilian oversight by providing additional

resources to help LERA fulfill its mandate. Staff increases have permitted LERA to eliminate a backlog of files dating back to 1995, and to improve the average time, from complaint to

"Justice must be done - and the public must see it done. Public confidence in the justice system is critical."

resolution, to decrease significantly. LERA has also been able to increase the number of informal resolutions (In

1999, 12% of complaints to LERA were handled this way).

Mr. Mackintosh stated that informal resolutions provide "a truly transparent and fair process for both complainant and officers". Mr. Mackintosh opined that police officers, as professionals, realize that they are accountable and have an obligation to respond to critics as well as to supporters. "Civilian oversight is first and foremost about professionalism, but it is also about public perception. The oversight function is designed to enhance both. More and more, police officers are realizing that civilian oversight is in their best interest." He stated that he has received reports from LERA's Commissioner (Mr. George Wright) that LERA has received excellent cooperation from the entire Manitoba Police community, executives and police associations.

Mr. Mackintosh spoke about the rapid changes in the society we live in and how our expectations about how we will be treated is changing too. "People in our society are now more likely to demand accountability from the police when something does go wrong".

He further stated he believes civilian oversight of law enforcement will play an increasingly important role in the justice system. One area of concern for Mr. Mackintosh within Manitoba is that police still remain responsible for investigating their own. When an officer is accused of breaking the law, the burden of investigating the case falls to his or her own police service.

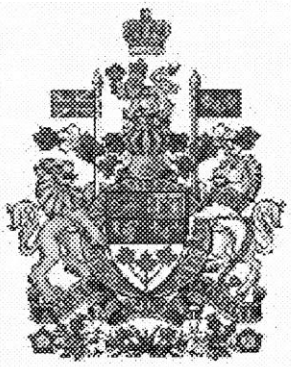
Mr. Mackintosh announced during the conference that his department is currently embarking on a process of consultation and discussion about ways to handle sensitive matters involving criminal investigations. He has directed his department to consult, and work with police services, to consider a variety of models that would encourage police organizations to make use of other ways to handle complaints of criminal conduct of police officers.

Mr. Mackintosh further announced that from now on whenever the Commissioner of LERA completes an investigation, and feels that it should be reviewed to determine if criminal charges should be laid, that legal opinion will be provided by an independent prosecutor, in every case. "Justice must be done - and the public must see it done. Public confidence in the justice system is critical. We need to know that, when we call the police for help, we will receive help. When a police officer breaks the law, we need to have 'confidence' that the matter has been fully investigated. The public wants the police to be subject to the same laws they are".

Mr. Mackintosh further stated that it is due to police services, and organizations such as those represented at these types of conferences that has built public confidence over the years. In concluding his address Mr. Mackintosh applauded CACOLE as an organization that will continue to serve as a useful forum in the deliberations that lie before us.

"Civilian oversight is first and foremost about professionalism, but it is also about public perception ..."





**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OF
SHIRLEY HEAFEY
CHAIR OF THE COMMISSION FOR PUBLIC
COMPLAINTS AGAINST RCMP**

**SPEECH ON HIGH-SPEED PURSUITS
CACOLE ANNUAL CONFERENCE
WINNIPEG – SEPTEMBER 2000**

The issue of police high-speed pursuits is one of national scope. It affects all Canadian communities; it is urgent in nature since police officers and civilians are being killed and injured at an alarming rate every year; and it presents an opportunity and challenge to CACOLE to unite and take the lead in creating a national response.

I have been provided with data and information from Canadian police forces and from the provinces. I have also come across evidence from sources outside Canada which suggests we can reduce the numbers of injuries and deaths of civilians and police officers.

I will refer here today to two categories of police pursuits.

The first is what the RCMP calls hazardous pursuits. These are pursuits undertaken once an individual has ignored a police directive to stop. The police must engage their emergency equipment, that is sirens and flashing lights, while pursuing so that the public is aware of the danger.

The second category is what the RCMP presently calls “routine pursuits,” and what other police forces refer to as “catch-up pursuits.” A “routine pursuit” is one in which police officers may exceed speed limits and ignore other traffic regulations. In this type of pursuit there is no requirement to use sirens and flashing lights and no data are kept about them.

Police engage in “routine pursuits” for a variety of reasons – for example, to catch up to a speeding vehicle without the driver being aware that he or she is being pursued. This is known as “closing the distance” – the idea being that the officer “closes the distance” and only

turns on the lights and sirens when the target is within close range.

This type of routine pursuit offers a serious danger to the public for obvious reasons – predominantly because other drivers have no way of knowing that the police vehicle is traveling at a speed well above the posted limit. People have died pulling out of intersections, not because they failed to see the police vehicle, but because they never imagined that it was traveling so fast.

Let me talk, for a moment, about some myths regarding police chases and what we frankly don’t know. Many people, including police officers, believe that someone who races off when challenged by the police must have committed a serious crime. Available data demonstrates that the majority of pursuits are undertaken as a result of property offences and traffic violations. Many people involved in such situations flee because they are panicked and scared. Only about 3% of pursuits relate to serious violent offences. Since 1991, in Ontario and B.C., there has been on average each year about 1,900 hazardous pursuits resulting in 430 injuries and seven deaths. And those figures cover only half of Canada’s population. Approximately 35% of all pursuits end in a crash, often involving innocent bystanders.

There are essentially three types of solution to this issue:

1. Toughen laws for offenders: Parliament recently increased penalties for anyone fleeing from police. I support imposing a heavier burden of responsibility on the person fleeing. My job is concerned with police accountability. But accountability must also apply to citizens who disregard the law. We must be careful, though,

not to look to these penalties as some kind of magic solution.

2. Alternative methods of pursuit: The most common alternative method of pursuit is the use of helicopters in larger jurisdictions. Despite the successes of helicopters, or even of other technologies, limited resources play a key role in determining whether or not such instruments can be used.
3. Improving the quality of regulations: There are examples such as Miami (Dade County) Florida, where, in 1992, very restrictive regulations were put in place, resulting in a drastic decline in both the number of police pursuits and in the numbers of collisions, injuries and deaths, but without an increase in crime.

- Ensure that hazardous pursuits are undertaken only for serious offences;
- Ensure the policy contains a definition of what constitutes a serious offence; and
- Make the use of emergency equipment mandatory for all police pursuits.
- Increase and sustain officer training.

As I mentioned earlier, the issue of police pursuits presents a unique role for the members of CACOLE. We can ensure that the information gathered on this topic is made available to the Canadian public. Moreover, we can take the lead in seeing that this issue is placed much higher on the agenda of police and governments and that decisions are made to help make Canadian roads safer for both police officers and civilians.

The Commission has and continues to emphasize the practical measures that will assist the RCMP officer in discharging his or her duty in a responsible manner:

If you would like a copy of the entire speech, please check the Commission's Web site at <http://www.pcc-cpp.gc.ca>

Conference 2001

Preview by Célyne Riopel

At the beginning of this new century, the Canadian Association of Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE) and the International Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (IACOLE) have jointly set their Annual Conference in Quebec City (Canada) in June 2001. This will enable their members both in Canada and internationally to identify some of the challenges that civilian oversight agencies must face.

By holding a joint conference, CACOLE and IACOLE recognize that to confront challenges they must count on pan-Canadian co-operation, as well as on international co-operation. The theme of the joint CACOLE/IACOLE 2001 trilingual (English, French, and Spanish) Conference will be Civilian Oversight Challenges in a Global Environment: Human Rights and the Police. Registration details are outlined on the following pages. P.S. Please register early, as the number of registrations will likely have to be limited.

En ce début de siècle nouveau, l'Association canadienne de surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre (CACOLE) et l'Association internationale de surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre (IACOLE) ont choisi de tenir conjointement leur conférence annuelle de l'an 2001 dans la ville de Québec (Canada) en juin 2001. Ainsi, il sera possible de connaître certains des défis que les organismes de surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre devront relever tant au Canada que sur la scène internationale.

Par la tenue de cette conférence conjointe, les Associations CACOLE et IACOLE reconnaissent aussi que pour parvenir à relever ces défis, elles se doivent de miser tant sur la collaboration pan-canadienne que sur la collaboration internationale. La conférence conjointe 2001 CACOLE/IACOLE, trilingue (français, anglais et espagnol), aura pour thème, « Les défis des organismes de surveillance civile dans un environnement global : droits de la personne et la police ». P.S. Inscrivez-vous tôt car nous devons fort probablement limiter le nombre d'inscriptions.



CACOLE/IACOLE JOINT CONFERENCE 2001

CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT CHALLENGES IN A GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT: HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE POLICE

Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE)
- and the -
International Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (IACOLE)

June 14-18, 2001

Hotel Clarendon - 57, rue Sainte-Anne Québec (Québec) G1R 3X4
1-888-554-6001

Thursday, June 14, 2001

IACOLE & CACOLE MATTERS

3:00 – 7:00 p.m. **REGISTRATION** (Lobby)

7:00 – 9:00 p.m. **RECEPTION** – Room - L'Emprise

* Except where otherwise mentioned, the conference will be held in the Dufour Room

Friday, June 15, 2001

7:45 – 8:30 a.m. **ADDITIONAL REGISTRATION** (Lobby)

8:30 – 9:00 a.m. **JOINT CONFERENCE INTRODUCTION** (Salle Dufour)

Célyne Riopel, Vice President CACOLE / Secretary IACOLE

9:00 – 9:30 a.m. **OPENING REMARKS** Introduced by Paul Monty

Québec Premier or Minister of Public Security

9:30 – 10:15 a.m. **PRESIDENTS' ADDRESS** - Introduced by: Paul Monty, Quebec Police Ethics Commission

Don Morrison, President of CACOLE
Sean Hurley, President of IACOLE

10:15 – 10:30 a.m. **REFRESHMENT BREAK**

10:30 – 12:00 p.m. **PLENARY SESSION**

Civilian Oversight Challenges in the New Century

Moderator: Jean Beeler, Chair, Nova Scotia Police Commission

Speakers:

Judge Gilles Letourneau - Federal Court of Appeal, Canada

Alan Borovoy - Canadian Civil Liberties Association

Anita Hazenberg, Member of the Directorate of Human Rights, council of Europe

Friday, June 15, 2001 Con't

12:15 – 1:45 p.m. LUNCH – **KEYNOTE ADDRESS**
(Le Charles Baillargé - dining-room)
Sponsored by the Minister of Public Security, Quebec Government

Speaker: **Madame Louise Fréchette** - Assistant Secretary, United Nations

Introduction by **Sean Hurley**, President of IACOLE

2:00 – 3:15 p.m. PLENARY SESSION

Civilian Oversight, Human Rights and Privatization of Policing

Moderator: **Norm Ralph**, Treasurer, CACOLE

Speakers: **M. Racicot** - Deputy Minister, Public Security (Quebec)

OR **M. Brind'Amour** - Assistant Deputy Solicitor General Quebec

Norman Inkster, (former Commissioner of the RCMP) KPMG Investigation and Securities Inc.,
Toronto, Canada

Stephen Owen, Q.C. - Member of Parliament

3:15 – 3:30 p.m. REFRESHMENT BREAK

3:30 – 5:00 p.m. PLENARY SESSION

*Civilian Oversight in an International and National Environment:
Human Rights and Accountable Policing*

Moderator: **Ronaldo Reyes**, Member IACOLE Board of Directors, Chairman, People's Law Enforcement
Board Association Philippines

Speakers: **Sean Hurley** - Chief Executive Officer, Garda Siochana Complaints Board, Dublin, Ireland

Dana Urban - Legal Counsel, Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner, British Columbia,
Canada

Louise Cobetto, Chair, Canadian Military Complaints Commission, Canada

5:30 p.m. COCKTAILS

Saturday, June 16, 2001

9:00 – 10:15 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION

Civilian Oversight: Police, Corruption and Public Safety

Moderator: **Representative**, Association of Chiefs of Police

Speakers: **Dr. Colleen Lewis** - Monash University, Australia
Deputy Chief Joe Hunter - Toronto Police, Ontario, Canada
Patrick Knoll, QC - Chair, Law Enforcement Review Board, Alberta

10:15 – 10:30 a.m.

REFRESHMENT BREAK

10:30 – 12:00 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION

Civilian Oversight: Peace-Keeping to Peace-Building Countries Assisting in the Betterment of Policing in Other Countries

Moderator : **Florent Gagné** - Director, Sûreté du Québec

Speakers: **Antonio Henrique Rodrigues Maximiano** - Inspector General da Administracao Interna, Lisboa, Portugal

OR **Dr. Maria de Fatima de Carvalho** - Deputy Inspector General of the IGAI, Lisboa, Portugal
Jean Bourassa - RCMP, International Liaison and Training Section
Robert Stair - Forensic Anthropologist, East Timor, Sri Lanka, Bosnia & Kosovo
Additional Speaker Representative from Brazil - TBA

12:15 – 1:45 p.m.

LUNCH – KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Speaker: **Solicitor General of Canada Or Delegate**

Introduced by: **Don Morrison**, Commissioner, Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner and President, CACOLE

2:00 – 3:15 p.m. PLENARY SESSION

Civilian Oversight: Human Rights – Police and Cyber Space

Moderator: **Tonita Murray**, Director, Canadian Police College

Speakers: **Jean-Paul Brodeur** - Professor, School of Criminology, University of Montreal
Bill Tafoya - Professor and former member of the FBI Academy
Additional Speaker - TBA

3:15 – 3:30 p.m. REFRESHMENT BREAK

Saturday, June 16, 2001 Con't

3:30 – 5:00 p.m. PLENARY SESSION

Civilian Oversight: Police Responsibility for Medical Care of Persons in Detention/Custody

Moderator: Ms. Louise Gagnon-Gaudreau - Executive Director, National Police College

Speakers: Shirley Heafey - Chair RCMP Public Complaints Commission, Canada
 Paul Chevigny - Professor and Author New York University, Law School
 Don Demers - Assistant Deputy Minister, Corrections, British Columbia

5:30 COCKTAILS

Sunday, June 17, 2001

9:00 – 10:15 a.m. PLENARY SESSION

Civilian Oversight and Aboriginal Experiences

Moderator: Susan James, former Executive Director, CACOLE

Speakers: The Honourable Robert Yazzie - Chief Justice of the Navajo Nation
 Joseph Tokwiro Norton - Grand Chief, Mohawk Council of Kanawake
 Kristine Kerr - AD SG, Corrections and Aboriginal Policing, Department of Solicitor General, Canada

10:15 – 10:30 a.m. REFRESHMENT BREAK

10:30 – 11:15 Rapporteurs' Report of the Conference
 Introduced by Célyne Riopel

M^e Yves-Albert Paquette - Deputy Commissioner, Office of the Police Ethics Commissioner, Quebec
 Mark Gissiner - First Past President, Iacole

11:15 – 12:00 CLOSING REMARKS

12:00 BRUNCH - Domaine Catarauqui, sponsored by the Minister of Public Security, Quebec.

3:00 p.m. - CACOLE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTIONS (proxy) (Dufour Room)
 - NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING
 - NEWFOUNDLAND 2002 (CACOLE)

Monday, June 18, 2001

9:00 a.m. - IACOLE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTIONS (proxy) (Dufour Room)
 - NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS'
 - IACOLE - Philippine 2002



REGISTRATION FORM

National "JOINT" Conference

of the
**Canadian Association
for
Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement
& the**

International Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement

June 14 - 18, 2001

(Inclusive)

Conference Site:

*Hotel Clarendon
57 Ste-Anne Street
Quebec, Canada G1R 3X4*

Reservations:

*Toll Free 1-888-554-6001
or 418-692-2480*

Name: _____

Agency: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State/Province: _____

Country _____

Zip/Postal Code: _____

Phone: () _____

Fax: () _____

E-Mail: _____

Registration Fee: \$500-00 - Before April 1, 2001
\$550.00 - After April 1, 2001

Mail completed form and fee payable (Canadian Funds) in trust to:

Norman Ralph, In Trust

CACOLE Treasurer

Box 7, Grp. 349, R.R. #3

Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2E7

(P) (204) 654-2912 (F) (204) 667-4224 fax

E-Mail: midca@escape.ca

Canadian Association For Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement

Membership Information

CACOLE is a national organization of agencies involved in the oversight of police officers in Canada.

CACOLE is dedicated to advancing the concept, principles and application of civilian oversight of law enforcement throughout Canada.

The CACOLE charter allows for the following classes of membership:

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP - INDIVIDUAL & ORGANIZATIONAL

1. Organizations that have the mandate, by or under a law, to provide civilian oversight in Canada.
2. Organizations whose membership is composed of organizations that fall within paragraph 1.
3. Individuals affiliated with organizations that fall within paragraph 1 or 2.

Regular members may vote on all Association business at Association meetings and receive a reduced registration rate for the Annual Conference.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP - INDIVIDUAL & ORGANIZATIONAL

Organizations and individuals that have an interest in civilian oversight in Canada may apply for Associate membership in the Association. Examples of who may apply for this category are:

- members of police services;
- members of other criminal justice system agencies;
- members of institutes, research bureaux, law enforcement associations, criminal justice planning councils;
- members of the Bench or Bar;
- professors of accredited colleges and universities who teach or conduct research in the field of criminology or criminal justice;
- persons who are interested in or have contributed to the civilian oversight of law enforcement.

Associate members may vote for Associate Directors on the Board of Directors. Where an Associate is an organization, the head of the organization exercises his/her vote.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Organizations and individuals nominated by the Board of Directors, are eligible for honorary membership in the Association.



Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement Membership Application

Categories & Fees:

Regular Member - Individual	\$150.00 (Cdn. per year)
Regular Member - Organization	\$300.00 (Cdn. per year)
Associate Member - Individual	\$150.00 (Cdn. per year)
Associate Member - Organization	\$300.00 (Cdn. per year)
Honourary Member	Nominated by Board of Directors

Name: _____
(Surname) (First Name) (Title)

Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____ Telephone: () _____

_____ Fax: () _____

_____ Internet Address/E-Mail _____

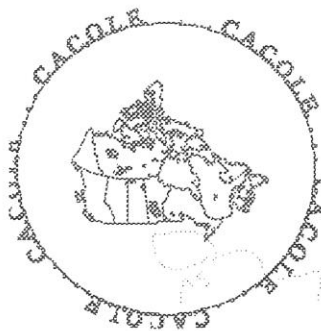
Postal Code _____

Name of Organization: _____

Head of Organization: _____

Please send cheque or money order payable in trust to: Norman Ralph, In Trust
CACOLE Treasurer
Box 7, Grp. 349, R.R. #3
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2E7

(P) (204) 654-2912
(F) (204) 667-4224 fax
E-Mail: midca@escape.ca



ORDRE DU JOUR

CACOLE/IACOLE CONFÉRENCE CONJOINTE 2001

LES DÉFIS DES ORGANISMES DE SURVEILLANCE CIVILE DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT GLOBAL : DROITS DE LA PERSONNE ET LA POLICE

L'Association canadienne de surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre
(CACOLE)

et

L'Association internationale de surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre
(IACOLE)

14-18 juin 2001

Hôtel Clarendon - 57, rue Sainte-Anne, Québec (Québec) G1R 3X4

Sans frais 1-888-554-6001 ou (418) 692-2480

Télécopieur : (418) 692-4652

Jeudi, 14 juin 2001

RÉUNIONS DES ASSOCIATIONS IACOLE ET CACOLE

15h – 19h INSCRIPTIONS (Réception de l'hôtel)

19h – 21h RÉCEPTION – Bar l'Emprise

* Sauf indication contraire, la conférence se déroulera dans la Salle Dufour.

** Interprétation simultanée trilingue (anglais, français et espagnol) sera disponible.

Vendredi, 15 juin 2001

7h45 – 8h30 INSCRIPTIONS SUPPLÉMENTAIRES (Réception de l'hôtel)

8h30 – 9h OUVERTURE DE LA CONFÉRENCE CONJOINTE (Salle Dufour)

Célyne Riopel, vice-présidente CACOLE / secrétaire IACOLE

9h – 9h30 MOT DE BIENVENUE (Salle Dufour)

Premier Ministre du Québec ou le Ministre de la Sécurité publique du Québec

Présenté par **M^e Paul Monty**, Commissaire à la Déontologie du Québec

9h30 – 10h15 ALLOCUTION DES PRÉSIDENTS

Présenté par **M^e Paul Monty**, Commissaire à la déontologie du Québec

Don Morrison, président of CACOLE

Sean Hurley, Président of IACOLE

Vendredi, 15 juin 2001 suite

10h15 – 10h30 PAUSE

10h30 – 12h PLÉNIÈRE: *Défis de la surveillance civile en ce début de siècle*

Animatrice : **Jean Beeler**, présidente, Commission de police de la Nouvelle-Écosse et vice-présidente de IACOLE

Orateurs : **Juge Gilles Letourneau** - Cour fédérale d'appel, Canada
A. Alan Borovoy - Avocat général - Association canadienne des libertés civiles
Anita Hazenberg - Membre du Conseil de l'Europe

12h15 – 13h45 DÉJEUNER (Salle à manger Le Charles Baillargé)
 Offert par le ministre de la Sécurité publique, gouvernement du Québec

Oratrice invitée : **Madame Louise Fréchette** - secrétaire adjointe, Nations-Unies, Présenté par Sean Hurley, Président, IACOLE

14h – 15h15 PLÉNIÈRE
Surveillance civile, droits de la personne et privatisation des services policiers

Animateur : **Norm Ralph** - trésorier CACOLE

Orateurs : **M. Racicot** - Sous-ministre de la Sécurité publique du Québec

OU **M. Brind'Amour** - Sous-solliciteur général adjoint, Quebec
Norman Inkster - (ancien commissaire de la GRC) président, KPMG Investigation and Securities Inc., Toronto, Canada
Stephen Owen, c.r. - député fédéral

15h15 – 15h30 PAUSE

15h30 – 17h PLÉNIÈRE
Surveillance civile dans un environnement national et international : Droits de la personne et redevabilité des services de police

Animateur : **Ronaldo Reyes** - Conseil d'administration IACOLE et président, People's Law Enforcement Board Association, Philippines

Orateurs : **Sean Hurley** - Chief Executive Officer, Garda Siochana Complaints Board, Dublin, Irlande
Louise Cobetto - présidente, Commission d'examen des plaintes concernant la police militaire
Dana Urban - conseiller juridique, Bureau du Commissaire des plaintes contre la police, Colombie-Britannique, Canada

17h30 COCKTAIL

Soirée LIBRE

Samedi, 16 juin 2001

9h – 10h15

PLÉNIÈRE

Surveillance civile : Police, corruption et sécurité publique

Animateur : Représentant de l'Association des chefs de police

Orateurs : **Dr. Colleen Lewis** - Université Monash, Australie
Joe Hunter - sous chef Service de police, Toronto (Ontario) Canada
Patrick Knoll, c.r. - Président, Law Enforcement Review Board, Alberta

10h15 – 10h30 PAUSE

10h30 – 12h

PLÉNIÈRE

Surveillance civile : «Gardien de la paix et maintien de la paix» (pays contribuant à l'amélioration des services policiers dans différents pays)

Animateur : Florent Gagné - directeur, Sûreté du Québec

Orateurs : **Antonio Henrique Rodrigues Maximiano** - inspecteur général de l'administration interne, Lisbonne, Portugal

OU **Dr. Maria de Fatima de Carvalho** - sous-inspecteur général de l'administration interne, Lisbonne, Portugal

Jean Bourassa - Section de liaison et de formation internationale, Gendarmerie royale du Canada

Robert Stair - Anthropologue légiste, Tribunal et enquêtes, East Timor

Représentant du Brésil

12h15 – 13h45

DÉJEUNER

Orateur invité : Solliciteur général du Canada
OU Son représentant

Présenté par **Don Morrison**, commissaire, Commission des plaintes de police, Colombie-Britannique et président, CACOLE

14h – 15h15

PLÉNIÈRE

Surveillance civile : Droits de la personne – Police et l'espace cybernétique

Animatrice : **Tonita Murray** - directrice, Collège canadien de police

Orateurs : **Jean-Paul Brodeur** - professeur titulaire, École de criminologie, Université de Montréal

À confirmer **Bill Tafoya** - professeur et ancien membre de l'académie du FBI

TBA

15h15 – 15h30

PAUSE

Samedi, 16 juin 2001 suite

15h30 – 17h PLÉNIÈRE
Surveillance civile : Responsabilité policière et soins médicaux pour les personnes en détention.

Animateur : Ms. Louise Gagnon-Gaudreau - Directrice générale, Ecole nationale de Police

Orateurs : Shirley Heafey - présidente Commission des plaintes du public contre la GRC
 Paul Chevigny - professeur et auteur, Faculté de droit, Université de New York
 Don Demers - sous-ministre adjoint, Affaires correctionnelles, Gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique

17h30 COCKTAIL
 Soirée LIBRE

Dimanche, 17 juin 2001

9h – 10h15 PLÉNIÈRE
Surveillance civile et expériences autochtones

Animatrice : Susan James - ex-directrice exécutive CACOLE

Orateurs : L'Honorable Robert Yazzie - Juge en chef National Navajo
 Joseph Tokwiro Norton - Grand chef, Mohawk Council of Kanawake
 Kristine Kerr - sous-solliciteur général adjoint, Affaires correctionnelles et police des autochtones

10h15 – 10h30 PAUSE

10h30 – 11h15 Compte-rendu des rapporteurs présentés par **Célyne Riopel**
M^e Yves-Albert Paquette - sous-commissaire à la déontologie policière, Québec
Mark Gissiner - Président sortant, Iacole

11h15 – 12h CLÔTURE DE LA CONFÉRENCE
 Présidents des Associations

12h30 BRUNCH - Domaine Cataract, offert par le Ministre de la Sécurité publique du Québec

15h CACOLE : (Salle Dufour)
 Réunion annuelle et élection (procurations)
 Réunion du nouveau conseil d'administration
 CACOLE 2001 – St-Jean, Terre-Neuve

Lundi, 18 juin 2001

9h IACOLE : Réunion annuelle et élections (procurations) (Salle Dufour)
 Réunion du conseil d'administration
 Réunion – IACOLE 2002 – Manille, Philippines

FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION

**CONFÉRENCE CONJOINTE DE
L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SURVEILLANCE CIVILE DU MAINTIEN DE L'ORDRE
(CACOLE)
ET DE L'ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DE SURVEILLANCE CIVILE DU MAINTIEN DE
L'ORDRE (IACOLE)**

14 au 18 JUIN 2001 (INCL.)

Endroit : Hôtel Clarendon
57, rue Sainte-Anne
Québec (Québec) G1R 3X4

Réservations : sans frais 1-888-554-6001
ou (418) 692-2480
télécopieur : (418) 692-4652

Nom : _____

Titre : _____

Organisme : _____

Adresse : _____

Ville : _____ État/Province : _____

Pays : _____ Code postale : _____

Téléphone : _____ Télécopieur : _____

Courriel : _____

Frais d'inscription : 500,00 \$ - avant le 1^{er} avril 2001.

550,00 \$ - après le 1^{er} avril 2001

Besoins spéciaux - alimentaires (SVP spécifier les aliments que vous ne pouvez manger)

- autres :

**Veillez poster le formulaire complété et les frais par chèque visé ou mandat bancaire, en dollars canadiens,
à :**

Norm Ralph, en fiducie

Trésorier CACOLE

C.P. 7, Grp. 349, R.R. 3, Winnipeg (Manitoba) Canada R3C 2E7

Téléphone : (204) 654-2912 Téléc. : (204) 667-4224

Courriel : midca@escape.ca

Association canadienne de surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre - Catégories de membres

Le CACOLE est une association nationale formée d'organismes chargés de la surveillance des policiers au Canada.

Elle s'est donnée pour mission de faire évoluer les principes qui régissent la surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre et de contribuer à leur mise en application dans l'ensemble du pays.

La charte de l'Association prévoit les catégories suivantes de membres.

Membres titulaires (personnes ou organismes)

1. Tout organisme chargé, selon une loi, d'exercer une surveillance civile au Canada.
2. Tout organisme dont les membres sont des organismes mentionnés au numéro 1.
3. Toute personne affiliée à un organisme mentionné au numéro 1 ou 2.

Les membres titulaires peuvent voter sur toutes les questions soulevées par l'Association au cours de ses réunions et ils bénéficient d'un tarif réduit pour l'inscription aux conférences annuelles.

Membres associés (personnes ou organismes)

Les organismes et les personnes qui s'intéressent à la surveillance civile au Canada peuvent présenter une demande d'adhésion à l'Association. Entrent dans cette catégorie :

les membres des services de police;
les membres des autres organismes du système de justice pénale;
les membres d'instituts ou de centres de recherche, d'associations ayant des activités reliées à l'application de la loi ou de conseils de planification de la justice pénale;
les membres de la magistrature ou du barreau;
les professeurs de collèges ou d'université accrédité qui se consacrent à l'enseignement ou à la recherche dans les domaines de la criminologie ou de la justice pénale;
les personnes qui s'intéressent ou qui ont contribué à la surveillance civile du maintien de l'ordre.

Les membres associés peuvent voter aux élections des directeurs associés du conseil d'administration. Dans le cas d'un organisme, c'est son dirigeant principal qui exerce ce droit de vote.

Membres honoraires

Le conseil d'administration peut conférer le titre de membre honoraire à des organismes ou des personnes.



Catégories de membres et cotisation

Formulaire d'adhésion

Membre titulaire	individu	150 \$ CAN (par année)
Membre titulaire	organisation	300 \$ CAN (par année)
Membre associé	individu	150 \$ CAN (par année)
Membre associé	organisation	300 \$ CAN (par année)
Membre honoraire - Nommé par le conseil d'administration		

Nom : _____
(nom de famille) (prénom) (Titre)

Organisation : _____

Adresse postale :

Code postal

Téléphone : () _____ Télécopieur : () _____

Adresse Internet/courriel _____

Type de membre : (voir les catégories ci-dessus) _____

Membre titulaire Nom de l'organisation _____

Responsable de l'organisation _____

Veuillez envoyer un chèque ou un mandat-poste à l'ordre de :

Norman Ralph, en fiducie
C.P. 7, Grp. 349, R.R. #3
Winnipeg (Manitoba) R3C 2E7
(Téléphone) (204) 654-2912 (Télécopieur) (204) 667-4224
Courriel : midca@escape.ca

CACOLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2000 - 2001

Province	Name	Address	Tel./fax	e-mail
Alberta	David Finlay	Edmonton Police Commission 1500 Manulife Place 10180 - 101 Street Edmonton Alberta T5J 4K1	(780) 423-8567 (780) 421-3572 fax	dfinlay@parlee.com
Associate Member	Norm Ralph Treasurer	Box 7, Grp. 349, R.R. #3 Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2E7	(204) 654-2912 (204) 667-4224 fax	midca@escape.ca
British Columbia	Don Morrison President	Office of the Police Complaint Commissioner #900-1111 Melville Street Vancouver, BC V5E 3V6	(604) 660-2385 (604) 660-1223-fax	Lori.loseth@gems5.gov.bc.ca
Federal	Célyne Riopel Vice President	Commission for Public Complaints Against RCMP P.O. Box 3423, Station D Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6L4	(613) 952-1318 (613) 952-8045-fax	Riopelc@pcc.sgc.gc.ca
First Nations	Vacant			
Manitoba	George V. Wright	Commissioner Law Enforcement Review Agency 200-379 Broadway Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0T9	(204) 945-8667 (204) 948-2740 -fax	Gwright@jus.gov.mb.ca
New Brunswick	Charles J. Gillespie, Q.C.	New Brunswick Police Comm. #202 - 435 King Street Fredericton, NB E3B 1E5	(506) 453-2069 (506) 457-3542-fax	nbpc@gov.nb.ca charles.gillespie@moncton.org
Newfoundland	Lorraine Roche	Program Co-ordinator Royal Newfoundland Constabulary Public Complaints Commission Regatta Plaza, First Floor 82 Elizabeth Avenue St. John's, Nfld A1A 5B2	(709) 729-0950 (709) 729-1302-fax	Lorraineroche@mail.gov.nf.ca

CACOLE BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2000 - 2001 Con't

Province	Name	Address	Tel./fax	e-mail
Nova Scotia	Jean Beeler First Past President	Nova Scotia Police Commission P.O. Box 1573 Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2Y3	(902) 424-3246 (902) 424-3919fax	Uarb.polcom@gov.ns.ca
Ontario	Peter Tinsley Director	Special Investigative Unit 5090 Commerce Blvd. Mississauga, Ontario L4W 5M4	(416) 314-2915 (416) 314-2925-fax	Peter.Tinsley@jus.gov.on.ca
Quebec	Paul Monty	Commissaire à la déontologie policière 1200, route de l'Église 1 st Floor, RC-20 Ste-Foy (Québec) B1V 4Y9	(418) 643-7897 (418) 528-9473-fax	deontologie-policiere.quebec@secpub.gouv.qc.ca
Saskatchewan	Elton Gritzfeld	Office of the Complaints Investigator 1919 Saskatchewan Drive, 3 rd Fl Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7	(306) 787-6519 (306) 787-6528-fax	wmcauley@justice.gov.sk.ca

PEI Vacant

Exec.Director Vacant