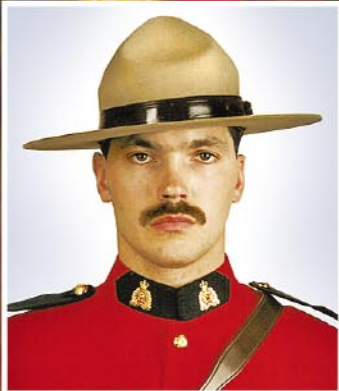




Constable Anthony Gordon



Constable Lionide Johnston



Constable Brock Myrol



Constable Peter Schiemann

A Tribute to Our Four Fallen Brothers

Thursday
the Third
of March
2005

As four Mounties stood facing their Maker,
which prematurely for them came to pass,
they bowed down to see their boots shining brightly,
just like in their first academy class.

“Stand to attention, you four brave young constables,
what shall justice now deal each of you?
Have you turned the other cheek while serving your Master?
Or have you all been True Blue through and through”

The first constable, with squared shoulders, said
“No sir, I guess I ‘ain’t,
because those of us who carry such weighty badges
can’t always live life like our Saints.”

The second confessed he’d worked most Sundays
and that at times his talk was quite rough,
but that to control such senseless violence,
sometimes words were simply just not enough...

The third confessed he’d never took a penny,
that wasn’t rightfully his to keep,
though he’d worked so many hours of overtime
to cover family bills when they just got too steep.

The fourth constable stated he never passed a cry for help
though inside he had occasionally shook with fear,
“and once,” he said quite meekly,
“I’ve wept lonely in silence many tears.”

The constables agreed together, that they were not sure
if they deserved to rest with the best;
their life had been one of selfless serving;
and they were so used to receiving much less...

“But if there’s a place for us here,” said the four humble Mounties,
“it really need not be too grand,”
“we don’t expect, nor have had too much,
so if there’s no room, well, we all understand.”

Then a silence fell throughout all of heaven
while the Saints nodded together as they stood,
over the souls of the four young slain Mounties,
awaiting final judgment from God – Bad or Good?

“Stand at ease, you four brave young constables,
you have borne too many burdens so well,
come walk a beat on Heaven’s street;
for you’ve proven your metal in Hell...”

And to your brothers on Earth who are all now in mourning,
the sad loss of four of Canada’s best,
they’ll one day stand here with you shoulder to shoulder,
and as brothers in arms you will rest.”

DETECTIVE LARRY WIEDA, BOULDER POLICE, COLORADO &
CONSTABLE IAN BARRACLOUGH, VANCOUVER POLICE, CANADA

P PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As I write this, my thoughts are about the families, friends and colleagues of the four murdered members of the RCMP in Alberta. These officers were ambushed and gunned down, their ballistic vests no match for the weapon used. Murdered with a weapon that is commonplace in our society in spite of the gun registry.

The media have tried to create controversy by bringing up the legalization of marijuana argument, because a grow operation was located at the homicide scene. The argument goes something like this. "If marijuana were legal these officers would still be alive". The media then drag up left-leaning marijuana advocates who defy all logic and make that same ridiculous argument.

I think it is distasteful to cheapen the death of these officers by engaging in such a ludicrous debate. Life is so short; these were not just police officers, but sons, brothers, husbands and fathers. They are not the only victims here; the friends and families they left behind are also victims. They are gone forever, their lives cut short by a "madman". The question is how this could happen, as everyone knew the killer was a "ticking time bomb".

In my opinion it was not marijuana or gun control that caused this tragic event, but a blind "legal system" gone wrong. This incident illustrates a number of things that are wrong with "the system" but primarily illustrates a problem with the present Federal Government. To quote a good friend of mine, "the monkeys are running the zoo".

In school we are taught that the Government represents the people of Canada. It legislates laws that reflect the values of our society. The Courts then interpret these laws and finally the police enforce the law. Simple - right? If that is the way it's supposed to work then what is happening? This is not what is going on today in Canada. The system needs to be accountable.

The Federal Government has relinquished its legislative authority and is allowing non elected people to create Laws, and in doing so has let every law-abiding Canadian down.

Every day we see examples of individuals who should still be incarcerated committing yet another offence, not just property offences, but violent crimes against fellow citizens. It seems we have created a system that values the Constitutional rights of the criminal over the rights of the victims.

I believe that Police Associations like ours need to speak out and become more vocal about what is happening to our Country. We all swear an oath as police officers to protect life and property, so I see it as a natural evolution of an organization such as ours to lobby politicians federally and provincially. We need to encourage them to stand up and do their job and to make politicians create workable laws that protect all Canadians and still safeguard the rights of the accused.

It is with this in mind I go to Ottawa in April to lobby politicians for constructive changes to the "system". It is also with this in mind that the BC Fed is planning a Provincial Lobby day in the fall of 2005. It is time we "do the right thing" and speak up for all the citizens of the Province and the countless victims we deal with everyday. Because if we don't - who will?



Don McKenzie

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The BC Federation of Police Officers

The BC Federation of Police Officers

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The views expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the BC Federation of Police officers.

We welcome all submissions for publication. They may be edited for space, legal considerations and good taste. When possible please include photographs, they will be returned on request.

Cover Photo:

Special Thanks to Norisa Anderson for the graphic work and to Detective Larry Wieda, Boulder Police Department, Colorado and Constable Ian Barraclough of the Vancouver Police Department for the text.

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THE THIN BLUE LINE

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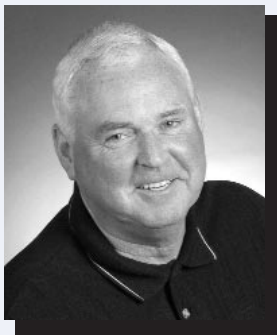
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Editor's COMMENT



The Thin Blue Line produces three magazines each year, two regular issues and one Yearbook Edition. As I begin gathering material for the next issue there are times when I despair at the thought of finding sufficient “quality” material to fill the pages. However, contributors to the Thin Blue Line never fail me and as you will see in this issue, some first class articles have been submitted. Donna Banman, LPN, responded to an article in the last Yearbook, (Call 911, There’s a Stranger in My House). In (“Super Heroes” Need Support) she details the strains that police work puts on the lives of police officers. While her husband is a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, her observations are equally applicable to municipal police officers and their families.

An old friend, Bob Wilkinson, has given us another of his historical essays on Canadian police forces, The Dominion Police Force of Canada. Ian Barraclough is also becoming a regular contributor to The Thin Blue Line. Ian combined his skills with those of Detective Larry Wieda of the Boulder, Colorado Police and graphic designer Norisa Anderson to produce our cover photo, the tribute to the four members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were so brutally murdered in Alberta last March.

Gerry Ennis of the Abbotsford Police Department is featured with his son, Clayton, of the Delta Police Department in the “Policing – A family affair” section, while the Davies family tell us about their family history in policing that stretches from the London Metropolitan Police, to the New Westminster Police Department, the Delta Police Department and the Vancouver Police Department. However, despite this excellent content, I have many blank pages to fill in future issues so keep those articles rolling in!

Members of the BC Federation of Police Officers will be gathering for their semi annual meeting in Parksville on the 25th May and then in the Fall will participate in a lobbying effort of Provincial Government MLAs. Speak with the Executive of your Locals and provide them with your concerns so that they can be brought to the attention of your elected Government representatives.

***Stuart Leishman,
Editor***

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"TOO MANY" POLICE FUNERALS



Paying Respects - "A sea of red and blue pay their respects"

Photo Credit Daffydd Hermann



Funeral Trip - "Police officers from across BC journey to another funeral"

Photo Credit Daffydd Hermann

By: Stuart Leishman

In 1973, the year I became a police officer, eleven Canadian police officers died in the line of duty. The following year twelve Canadian police officers died in the line of duty, two of them in British Columbia. The death of the two BC officers, RCMP Cst. Roger Pierlet and Delta Police Department Staff Sergeant Ron McKay, resulted in the first of many police funerals I would attend during the next thirty years.

The one thing that struck me at all these funerals was the solidarity of the police community when it came to honouring its dead, whether it was the funeral of RCMP Cst. Tom Agar who was gunned down in the Richmond Detachment in 1980, the funeral of RCMP Cpl. Ole Larsen shot down on a gravel road in south Saskatchewan in 1981 or the funeral for Vancouver Police Sgt. Larry Young who died in 1987 while leading his Emergency Response Team in making a "high risk arrest". The funerals for these men and many others that I went to were a vast sea of red serge and blue police uniforms. Policing is a brotherhood that is not easily understood by those who are not a part of it and it draws police officers together at times of danger and also at times of grief when the unthinkable happens.

My official retirement was in 2002. The deaths of Canadian police officers in that year were eleven – the same number who died in 1973 when my career began. Despite better training, equipment and medical response we still have to attend "too many police funerals".

“SUPER HEROES”

NEED SUPPORT!



By: Donna Banman, LPN
(Licensed Practical Nurse)
Spouse of RCMP member

In response to the article “Call 911, There’s a Stranger in My House” written by Kelly Nystedt, (The Thin Blue Line 2002/2003 Yearbook), I feel the article hit the nail on the head. My concern is that it has barely scratched the surface. The article brought out the reality of many changes a person undergoes as they go through training to become a member of our National Police Force. The training is very specific and much needed to mold men and women of the highest caliber to deal with increasing demands of safety, protection and discipline within our society. They are to be without faults, without feelings, without concern for self. They are to be superhuman in every way. Since they are human, with faults, the role of the RCMP in our society is often scorned, mocked and ridiculed. The training new recruits undergo is designed to allow them to deal with the toughest, roughest and most devastating elements in society without taking things personally. It is assumed recruits already know how to be civilians, therefore the emphasis in training is to step out of that life, don the uniform and transform into protector, deliverer, enforcer, mediator and upholder of the law. Sounds kind of like a “Super Hero” out of a comic book doesn’t it. The truth is not far off. Many RCMP find it amusing to walk in civilian clothes among the general public, many of whom they have arrested at one time, and not be recognized simply because they are out of uniform. They are taught to be “cocky”, to assert authority, to control the situation, to win every fight. I had the privilege of being in Regina with our four children while my husband went through training. I saw the intense training and “brainwashing” my husband and the other recruits endured and I admire each one of them for wanting to expand who they were to become some of our Country’s finest. I went to the family session at the end of the training in which family and friends were informed we may not recognize our friend or loved one at first, but give it time and we would see them resurface in due time.

Here is where I begin taking issue with this whole process. ANY life-changing event changes a person forever. It becomes part of who they now are – it is impossible to return to where they were or who they were. This is not necessarily a bad thing, just a reality. This is only the beginning of the changes within a member of the RCMP. The job puts them in traumatic situations on a daily basis. Unfortunately, there is NOT some miraculous shedding of the physical, psychological and emotional stresses of each day when the uniform is taken off. Due to “confidentiality”, the member is not to discuss the “file” outside the office. Many members feel a need to “protect” their spouses and families from the “horrors” they face and thus find it necessary to “leave their work at the office”. Any psychologist could tell you the dangers of keeping things bottled up within you. There is a wonderful process called “debriefing” which is to occur after any particular traumatic event. The problem is this seldom occurs in most detachments. Few detachments are fortunate enough to have COs who put their members “well being” as a priority and have fully implemented the use of counselors, psychologists and debriefing sessions as an integral part of their detachment. Most members are not aware they are dealing with Post Traumatic Stress until they find their whole life, both at home and at work is “crumbling

about them”, after all (and I say with tongue in cheek), “if they can’t deal with the stress of the job, they probably weren’t cut out to be a member of the elite RCMP”. The sad thing is I’m being sarcastic here, yet this is the general attitude among RCMP members of all ranks - until they have personally experienced the devastation of Post Traumatic Stress. Meanwhile, spouses, families and friends are frustrated with the changes in their loved one. The answer we are given is “You just don’t take the time to be supportive and understanding of the difficulties our Mounties are undergoing”. We are given opportunities to understand a little of what the daily job entails by family sessions at the end of training and “Ride Alongs” (both of which I have participated in); however, it does nothing to prepare us for the demands of the psychological and emotional stresses our loved ones undergo. Personally, I am not a psychologist and I take offense at being told, “I should understand”.

Having recently graduated as a Licensed Practical Nurse, I am just now becoming acutely aware of what Post Traumatic Stress is, its symptoms and how it affects the individual. Having this information now has only enlightened me to what has already transpired within my own home. I find it appalling to understand what my spouse and my family have dealt with for the past 12 years, but never began to understand until I went back to school. I would like someone to explain to me how I was to understand the horrors and devastation “the Job” placed on my spouse without going through the training, having “walked in his shoes” or have had the psychological training to understand what happens to a person in this particular occupation? By the way, “Ride Alongs” do NOT give you an understanding of this due to the fact that the member is required to “drop off” their “rider” if they have to respond to a potentially “volatile situation”.

I have participated in numerous surveys about stress placed on the marriage and family of an RCMP member, but have yet to see any results – the divorce rate is high among RCMP and I believe is climbing dramatically. The Hierarchy is so busy trying to save “their” image, they fail to see their very foundation (the constables and noncommissioned officers, including their respective families) is crumbling about them. Our Country deserves to have the elite force of the RCMP and all that it has stood for. The RCMP has resources at their “finger tips”, which most spouses, families and friends do not have access to or are even aware of. Post Traumatic Stress affects most members to some degree which they have accepted as part of the job. This is due to several reasons:

1. *Lack of awareness of the signs and symptoms (which often show up days, months or even years after the actual incident).*
2. *The “stigma” it imposes on them should they admit it.*
3. *The lack of accessibility to the resources promised, but not reasonably available.*

If a professional swimmer were drowning, would you refuse to attempt to save them – after all they should know how to save themselves. As ludicrous as this sounds, the RCMP expect their members to seek their own help – after all, they know where the number to the “Members Assistance Program is”. To rebuild the “crumbling” foundation of the RCMP, ALL of the Commissioned ranks need to start taking responsibility for their “foundation” (the lower ranks – of whom they were all part of at one time) instead of putting the onus on the members, spouses, families and friends of those members. After all, a mighty fortress is supported by a solid foundation. Our World-renowned Police Force deserves the same.

Canada's First Federal POLICE FORCE 1864-1920



By Robert Wilkinson

The evolution of the Dominion Police Force of Canada began in 1864 when Sir John A MacDonalld, co-Premier of the Province of Canada, fearing American intervention of the newly formed colony, created two secret service police forces.

The Western Frontier Constabulary patrolled along the borders of Upper Canada and the rail lines from Toronto to Sarnia. Their primary function was to report on activities along the border relating to the American Civil war. Eastern Canada was patrolled for the same purpose by the Montreal Water Police directed by William Ermatinger. Both agencies reported their findings directly to MacDonalld

After the Civil War ended in the United States, the Canadian Government kept the two secret police agencies active by gathering intelligence along the Canadian American border about the Fenians, an anti-British brotherhood composed mainly of Irish veterans of the American Union army whose intent was to invade Canada to force England to grant Ireland's independence from the United Kingdom.

Irish Canadian politician and father of Confederation, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a very vocal opponent to the Fenian movement, was assassinated in Ottawa on April 7th 1868, shot in the doorway of his rooming house after walking home from a late night session of the House of Commons. McGee's killer, Patrick James Whelan, was found guilty of the crime and hanged. Whelan was suspected of being a member of the Republican Fenian organization although officially this was never proven.

MacDonalld, now Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, feared further attacks on government members and consequently amalgamated the two spy agencies into the first Federal police force, The Dominion Police of Canada.

The Force's Commissioner and twelve Constables were mandated to protect federal property (Parliament buildings), act as bodyguards for federal politicians and continue to gather intelligence on organizations posing a threat to the security of the country.

Run on the lines of a municipal police department, the force continued to expand in manpower and responsibilities, enforcing regulations for many government departments. Included were counterfeit investigations for the treasury department, thefts from the post office, investigating reports of the white slavery trade (forced prostitution), enforcing regulations regarding illegal liquor transactions in the construction camps of the Trans-Canada Railway, and the distasteful duty of apprehending and returning runaway First Nation's youths to residential schools.

Thomas Alfred Foster joined the Dominion Police Force as a constable on January 02, 1890. He was to become a noted pioneer in criminal identification.

For the first fourteen years of his career he was a member of the Security Unit on Parliament Hill. In 1904 the St. Louis Worlds Fair was underway in Missouri and Constable Foster was chosen to be one of the police officers sent to the Fair to protect an exhibit of Canadian gold that was to be on display.



" Dominion Police Badges"

During his off-duty hours Foster attended meetings of the International Chiefs of Police who were holding a convention in the city. While at one of these meetings he heard a lecture on the science of fingerprinting given by Sergeant J.K. Ferrier of the London Metropolitan Police. Foster was fascinated by the subject and he met Ferrier. After obtaining permission from Dominion Police Commissioner, Sir Percy Sherwood, he was instructed by Ferrier on the techniques of fingerprinting. In 1905 Foster, desiring to further his skills on identification, went to The New York State prison in Albany where he studied the Bertillon method of identification. A French concept, this form of identification was based on measurements of parts of the body. Foster was convinced fingerprinting was a superior way to identify criminals and in 1906 he was given permission to fingerprint the entire population of Kingston Penitentiary, the first such Federal record keeping of Canadian convicts.

Fingerprinting was being used more and more in Canada. The Royal North West Mounted Police had sent one of their members, Staff Sergeant Junget, to Scotland Yard in London to train as a finger print expert.

Foster was active in attempting to have a Canadian fingerprint bureau established, and was also one of the founding members of the Canadian Police Chiefs Association.

In 1911 Foster, who had been promoted to Inspector in 1910, together with a small staff obtained offices in the Langevin Block across from the Parliament buildings, the first home of the National Fingerprint Bureau of Canada. There they began to classify thousands of fingerprints gathered from various Canadian police departments. Foster remained as head of the Bureau until his retirement in 1932. He passed away on January 21, 1956 in Ottawa at the age of 92.

1911 brought more duties to the Dominion Police; they began to register parolees from federal prisons with the assistance of Salvation Army officers who acted as Dominion Parole Officers. These officers cared for federal prisoners released on "Tickets of Leave" as parole was then called. The position of Dominion parole officer was later abolished in 1931.

The Dominion Force began to keep files gathered from police departments across Canada on criminals and their various modus operandi. Police members also took charge of security duties for the naval dockyards in Esquimalt and Halifax.

The outbreak of World War One in 1914 caused the 140-member service to again expand by including Immigration Officers who were sworn into the police force for the duration of the War. One of these officers, Cst. James Clifford Adams, was killed by Russian anarchist bank robbers in British Columbia.

The War also kept the Intelligence Section busy registering enemy aliens enforcing the War Measures Act, dealing with labor unrest in the sea ports, reporting on the fledging Canadian Communist party and monitoring anarchists arriving in Canada from Eastern Europe as well as keeping an eye on the US Canadian border for young Germans and other enemy nationals attempting to return to their homelands via American ports.

On May 31st, 1918 Privy Council Order 754 transferred the Officers and men of the Dominion Police to the Department of Militia and Defense, where they became the civil branch of the Canadian Military Police Corps. The primary duty was to enforce the Conscription Act and apprehend draft dodgers, a very dangerous duty, particularly in Quebec City, where officers were injured and

five civilians killed in anti-conscription riots as well as having the Federal Police Office destroyed by fire. At the cessation of hostilities in November of 1918 the Dominion police returned to their regular police duties.

In 1920 the Federal Government decided that in order to stop duplication of many police related duties they would join their two federal police forces. On February 01, 1920 the Dominion Police was amalgamated with the 2500 members of the Royal North West Mounted Police. The RNWMP, originally called the North West Mounted Police, had been formed in 1873 to police the western territories of Canada. The new police force was called the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The RCMP was to be headquartered in Ottawa; the old headquarters of the RNWMP in Regina became the training centre for recruits of the new force. The RCMP absorbed all sworn members of the Dominion Police Force as well as the national fingerprint bureau and the other criminal identification sections. The intelligence section became the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Security Service, which in 1984 became the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.

Bob Wilkinson is a retired member of the West Vancouver Police. He also saw service with the Matsqui Police Service, the Canadian Pacific Police and the Federal Corrections Branch. Bob's daughter, Amanda Wilkinson, is following in her father's footsteps as a police officer. She is a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Reminiscing Over Breakfast

Like many BC police departments, West Vancouver has had many retirements over the last number of years. The former cops stay in touch and often meet up during their "new lives" whether it is golfing in Palm Springs during the winter or meeting up in RV parks as some travel about in their 5th wheels or motor homes.

Gatherings can be just two or three guys getting together for coffee or larger reunions for breakfast or lunch. Shortly before Christmas 2004, Ken Banbury and Colin McKay organized a breakfast at the Northlands Golf Club in North Vancouver at which approximately 20 retired West Vancouver police members gathered. While some members have moved to other parts of the Province there are usually several that can make it back for the gatherings.



" Gunther Wahl and Ed Klick"



" Gord Kiloh, Paul Briggs and Dick Clancy"



" Breakfast and catching up"

Policing, a FAMILY Tradition

written by the Davies Family

photo created by retired S/Cst. Dave Roberts ARP from the Delta PD

When John Anderson Davies (whom we fondly call Opa) became a policeman in 1948 little did he know that he had started a family tradition in policing. John had served with the Welsh Guards in World War II, and after the war served in Palestine with Peacekeeping duties. John started his police service with the City of London Police Department in England. Where amongst other duties, he was assigned to walking a foot beat, in this historic part of the old city. That foot beat included the area around the Tower Bridge, London Bridge and St. Paul's Cathedral.

In 1949 John transferred to the much larger, London Metropolitan Police where he stayed until 1953. Memorable moments included working foot patrol in the areas of Piccadilly Circus and Leister Square. It was in fact, while working in Piccadilly Circus that he met his wife Marja, who was a tourist from the Netherlands and looking for directions. Well he gave her directions alright and in May, of 1957, John and his young family came to Canada and settled in New Westminster. In 1958 he became a member of the New Westminster City Police Dept. Throughout his service with the New Westminster Police Dept. he worked in the Patrol Division as well as the Detective Division. He very much enjoyed his service with the Royal City police and as many retired police officers do, has many great tales to tell of the many characters who lived in the city and whom were regular customers for the police. There were also a lot of characters on the police department at the time, which was a relatively small department. He recalls working without portable radios and in a city where even the police car radio had lots of dead spots. When John was hired size mattered, because you were expected to be able to look after yourself if you had to get involved in a fight. He retired from the force in 1982.

In 1974 John's son, Hugh Anderson Davies, through the encouragement of his dad joined the Delta Municipal Police Department, at that time a force of approximately 40 members.

Hugh had grown up around policeman, with a number of the members on the New Westminster force, being referred to in a respectful way as "Uncle". His fond memories related to his dad being a policeman, included the Department Picnics and Christmas Parties. Living in the Royal City where your dad worked as a policeman meant you would often see him or one of his uncles driving by. They often stopped to say hi and have a chat with him and his friends. It was cool having your dad being a police officer and on occasion there was always an opportunity for a few practical jokes, like a water fight. On one occasion Uncle Clyde (Foster), stopped him and said, "Who's your

Davies Family - John, Hugh and Kyle Davies are brought together by the graphic skills of Dave Roberts, a retired Delta member.



favorite hockey player?" The response was Frank Mahovovich, of course. Uncle Clyde wasn't a Leafs fan, and the wrong answer resulted in Hugh's immediate arrest and a ride to the police station. Luckily dad was working that day and near the end of his shift, he opened the door to the Juvenile Cell block and let him out. The next time Hugh was checked, the answer to the question was I'm not sure, I like all of the Montreal Canadians. Right answer, but he was warned about those Leafs. The interaction he had as a police officer's son with other police officers in New Westminster in the 1960's was always very positive. That interaction played a big part in his deciding to become a police officer in later years. That same positive interaction also worked on a number of other police officers sons from that era in New Westminster and included the likes of, Dennis Burgess who joined Port Moody PD, Ted Usher who followed his father and joined New Westminster City PD, Doug Mercer who joined the RCMP and Scott Driemel who joined the Vancouver City Police Department.

The same year Hugh joined the Delta Police his supervisor S/Sgt. Ron McKay was shot and killed in Tsawwassen in November of 1974. He recalled being off on leave that night and being woken up by his father at home, to hear the bad news. There was a deep sense of loss for not only himself, the members of the Delta Police, but also the entire policing community. At the funeral there was a very large turnout of police officers in Ladner, from all over the Province and Washington State, and there was a real sense of a brotherhood amongst the officers and their families in attendance.

Hugh always felt it was important to continue to build on the internal social development within the Delta Police Department and he decided to take on the responsibilities of organizing social events for the members and their families. Events like the Annual Children's Christmas parties and Family Summer Picnics. Both of these events were not surprisingly, modeled after the events he had attended as a child, with the New Westminster City Police Department. He also organized the Department's Christmas Dances, Baseball Dances and Basketball Games against the Lower Mainland High Schools. It was important that families be included, because being from a police family he felt it was beneficial for other police families to meet and socialize with each other.

With his father still a supervisor in New Westminster, Hugh recalled taking advantage of his dad's knowledge and skills and calling him or meeting with

him on Annacis Island to discuss a case. Hugh's connection with New Westminster Police through his father, resulted in a bond being developed between a number of the members of New Westminster and Delta Police, who would make a meet for a coffee with the lone Delta member assigned to Annacis Island, before the Alex Fraser Bridge was built. Hugh retired from the Delta Police in 2004 and is now a manager with the Corporation of Delta.

In April of 1976 Hugh's son, Kyle, was born at the Royal Columbian Hospital in New Westminster. When he was being born his Opa, John, was investigating the hostage taking and subsequent death of Mary Steinhauser, a staff member at the BC Penitentiary. She had been shot during a hostage rescue attempt by the guards and was transported to the Royal Columbian Hospital. So while the rest of the family was busy upstairs, Kyle's new grandfather was downstairs in the morgue.

Kyle, like his dad, grew up in a police family. Kyle was exposed to shift work and had many positive interactions with family friends who were police officers. He enjoyed listening to the all the stories his dad brought home with

him from work. He witnessed the camaraderie between police officers, and experienced this same camaraderie while playing on many competitive sports teams growing up. Kyle also enjoyed a number of jobs that involved interactions with the public. Given Kyle's previous life experiences, policing seemed like a good fit for Kyle, and it was no surprise that he chose to pursue a career in policing once he graduated from Simon Fraser University.

Kyle Anderson Davies joined the Vancouver City Police Department in 2001, and like his grandfather started his policing career on foot patrol, this time in the downtown Eastside of Vancouver. And like his dad, still calls on occasion to ask work related questions when it doesn't hurt to use a little bit of past experience. In January 2005, Kyle and Hugh attended the Police Recruit Graduation Ceremony at the Justice Institute of British Columbia for the graduation of Kyle's new brother-in-law, Michael Neufeld, who is also now another proud member of the Vancouver City Police Dept. Needless to say there was even a little bit more "shop talk" at the Christmas dinner table this year. With four police officers know in the family the tradition goes on.

POLICING - A *Family* AFFAIR

Gerry Ennis began his police career in June 1972. At that time he was sworn in as a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in North Vancouver by his Uncle, Inspector Bob Heywood. This photograph recorded the swearing in. Bob Heywood continued his career in North Vancouver and later retired at the rank of Superintendent.

Following training at Depot in Regina, Gerry began his service at his first posting at Bashaw Detachment in Alberta. His postings with the RCMP continued in Alberta at the Red Deer City Detachment and the Peace River Detachment until 1980 when he left the RCMP.

In February 1981 Gerry returned to his home in Abbotsford at which time he joined the Matsqui Police, which would later become the Abbotsford Police Department. Following a period in the Patrol Section, Gerry moved into the Forensic Identification Section where he has worked for the past 16 years. Gerry retired in April 2005 but not before he saw his son Clayton also become a police officer.

Clayton joined the Delta Police Department in November 2001 and has served in the Patrol Section until earlier this year when he was seconded to the Organized Crime Agency of British Columbia. This photograph was taken in 2004, the last day they would both be working in uniform on the same day.



Gerry Ennis is welcomed to the RCMP by his Uncle, Inspector Bob Heywood



Abbotsford police officer Gerry Ennis meets his son, Delta constable, Clayton Ennis

This article originally appeared in the now defunct Canadian Police Officer magazine. Written in the mid 1980s it is an insightful prediction of the failure of the permissive justice system that we now live with.

THE CHAOS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN CANADA. OR: IN DEFENCE OF VENGEANCE

By *Barbara Amiel*

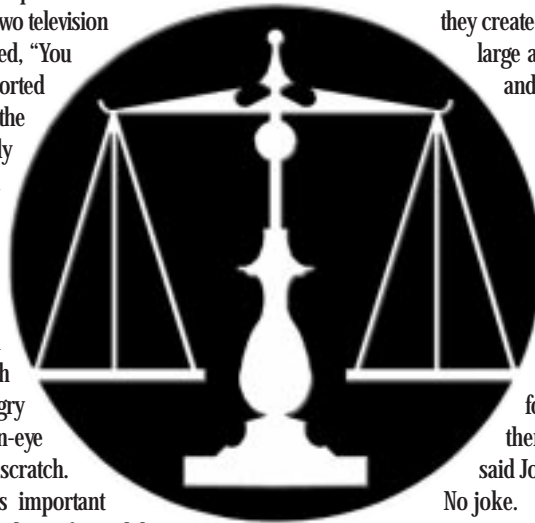
Last June in Torrance, California, a group of people threw a man over a cliff. The man had confessed to stealing two television sets and a stereo receiver. Later the sheriff explained, "You just don't steal a man's TV." The theft had been reported to the police but the executioners were impatient: the thief was a heroin addict, his haul was relatively small, in all likelihood he would get a suspended sentence. Maybe just a fine. His body was found at the bottom of a 200-foot cliff.

The incident was an eloquent plea in favour of society's institutionalizing of punishment. Criminal law was originally fashioned not only to punish thieves of television sets but to save them from angry mobs and to make sure the Biblical eye-for-an-eye approach to justice did not become an eye for a scratch. Vengeance and retribution were recognized as important threads in the social fabric, not because they deterred or reformed the offender but because they reassured and satisfied the offended.

This was not the satisfaction of some dark animal need. Citizens entered into the social contract with the understanding that society would guarantee - or at least put a premium on - their lives, dignity, and the right to enjoy their possessions. It was only when retribution followed injury that citizens could be reassured and satisfied that society really did place some value on their persons. This was - and is a central need for any society. And, just as excessive or unjust punishment brutalizes the offender because it suggests that he is of no value, insufficient punishment brutalizes the victim for the same reason.

But in recent decades modern society has turned away from punishment and retribution. Such goals have come to be considered barbaric and unenlightened, and have fallen into disrepute. The ultimate aims of criminal justice have become reform and rehabilitation. The Philadelphia Quakers started it all back in 1789 when they came up with the penitentiary sentence as a humane alternative to exile and an encouragement to reform. The social scientists of the twentieth century were more humane still, with their emphasis on social engineering to achieve similar goals of reform and rehabilitation. But in recent years a battered society has discovered that these goals are eluding enlightened law-makers and experts much as they eluded the Grand Inquisitors before them.

The fault probably lies in the nature of our institutions and possibly in the nature of man, but almost certainly in the nature of social scientists who seem committed to the belief that all crime has environmental causes. Today we are faced with a choice. We can cling to the idea that more of what we have unsuccessfully tried in the last century will work. Or we can go back to the theories of punishment and exile that existed before. There is no way we can pretend that those earlier solutions worked, if by "work" we mean that they either totally deterred or reha-



bilitated criminals. They did work, however, if by "work" we mean that they created a sense of reassurance and satisfaction in society at large and made it clear that certain actions were approved and others condemned.

Outside the courtroom in Toronto, six of Johnny's friends sprawled on the benches lining the corridor. Occasionally one of them would get up, his high-heeled platform shoes echoing clack-clack down the halls to the water fountain and then clack-clack back and silence. Sometimes one of the girls giggled. When they talked it was mainly guessing about what the judge would give Johnny for drug trafficking. "Four months," said one of them contemptuously. "It could be a year, two . . ." said Johnny's brother, and started crying again. Two years. No joke.

Inside the courtroom, sealed off from the hot June afternoon, sobered by the wood-panelling but most of all by the arrival of the judge, Johnny's friends squirmed on the wooden benches reserved for spectators. No more wisecracks, no more paper darts thrown across the courtroom. They sat on the wooden benches and squinted because they were scared. Scared that their friend would be sent up for a year or more. Scared he wouldn't be around to organize a new hustle.

The pre-sentence report was read in snatches. Johnny had been previously convicted of theft and sentenced to four months and two years' probation. He'd been paroled after two months, had violated his probation, had left home to live in a hotel with friends. While on probation he was convicted of possession of LSD for purposes of trafficking. Johnny had refused to take vocational courses or improve his education. The judge paused at this and looked concerned. "It is the hope of this court," he said in a vague and distant way, that you may some time after this next custodial period wish to further your education."

Johnny made no response. The sentence of the court was four months in reformatory and two years' probation. As the judge pronounced sentence the six friends loosened, smiled, and slapped one another. Score one. Afterwards the thin boy said to Johnny's brother: "What'd I tell you? Four months." As they walked to the escalator they were figuring what to do in September when Johnny would be out on parole.

Two hundred years ago Johnny would have had his hand cut off for stealing a loaf of bread. Whatever that lacked in justice and appropriateness, it did make subsequent thefts difficult. Fifty years ago Johnny, as a second offender, would have gone to prison for a term at least a little longer than that given for his first offence. But with the 1938 Report of the Royal Commission to Investigate the

Penal System, chaired by Mr. Justice Joseph Archambault, Canada committed itself to the rehabilitative ideal. In the following years, platoons of social scientists formulated new methods to rehabilitate Johnny. Central to their thought was a belief that crime was directly related to poverty or social conditions. This did not explain why the overwhelming majority of poor Canadians did not commit crimes, nor why many well-off ones did. Neither did it explain why, during the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s, when Canadians were enjoying rapidly improving standards of living and social services unequalled in any other period in Canadian history, the crime rates - instead of going down - were rapidly going up. What seemed unthinkable to social scientists was the commonsense notion that much crime may be committed because in the opinion of some people the risk is worth the pay-off.

Some criminals, on the other hand, were quite articulate about their motivation. One such man I knew, from a close and stable lower-middle-class family, had an impressive burglary and manslaughter record. One day in 1970 he took time out from planning an armed robbery in Toronto to explain himself "Look," he told me, "I could work and work for what, \$200 a week? It's a drag. This way I risk maybe a couple of years away, but maybe I get \$100,000. Maybe more." A month later he was arrested in Toronto's Union Station on a charge of trafficking in heroin and released on bail. While on bail he went back to "small stuff" - working apartment buildings and selling his haul (wigs, jewellery, clothing, and accessories) to coffee waitresses and cocktail girls who were delighted to get a fur coat for \$300.

But judges and juries were listening to social scientists, not to criminals, and were relieved to think they were sending the disadvantaged to a better world where they might be redeemed. This relief was short-lived. By the 1970s it was clear that the same faces were reappearing in court with startling regularity. Prisons, it seemed, in spite of all their new programs, therapists, and increased community follow-up, were not rehabilitating offenders at all. Money spent on treatment programs and facilities (including personnel and community programs) increased substantially during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Though the crime rate and the number of persons convicted of criminal offences went up steadily each year, the number of people actually in prison remained stable over 1969 - 74 at about 20,000. Provincial institutions, led by Ontario and British Columbia, experimented with an array of alternatives to straight incarceration, including treatment-oriented programs for addicts and special facilities for young offenders. The federal penitentiary system still had an absurdly small number of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social

workers on call just under 200 for an inmate population of about 7,800) but that was better than ratios in schools and institutions outside prison. The ratio was deplorable only if you subscribed to the viewpoint that those who committed a crime were ipso facto "sick" or "disturbed." Furthermore, in 1972 about forty-five percent of all penitentiary inmates were taking educational and vocational classes, while day parole and temporary absences (which exceeded 35,000 in 1972) were used by inmates to attend community educational facilities.

If there's anything wrong with the penitentiary system it's not the lack of educational opportunities or treatment facilities but the lack of security for inmates from one another. Rape and intimidation do not constitute part of a prison sentence, and the society that incarcerates has an obligation to protect the people it punishes and, at the very least, be liable to them for any damages. Unfortunately, since it's unfashionable to suggest that some prisoners are truly wicked, there's little emphasis on ensuring that prisoners serve the sentences of the court and not of their fellow prisoners.

The emphasis is placed instead on the rehabilitation programs of social scientists. But the uncomfortable truth is that nothing seems to make much difference: prisoners who get special treatment are as likely to be back in court on new charges as those who simply serve their time locked up.

A recent study of inmates at Guelph Correctional Centre in Ontario came up with some interesting figures. About sixty-four per cent of inmates who served their time in the regular facilities were later reconvicted. Inmates who were chosen for an adult training Centre with major emphasis on educational upgrading had a reconviction rate of fifty-eight per cent. Those who got away from the institutional claustrophobia of Guelph to spend their time in a small minimum security forestry project responded with a seventy-one per cent reconviction rate. (So much for the therapeutic value of the whole earth approach.) Inmates who needed special care and were channelled out to Guelph to psychiatric facilities under the Department of Health maintained a sixty-three per cent reconviction figure, while even those sent to specialized drug and alcohol treatment centres with high staff-to-patient ratios came back at the rate of forty-seven per cent. Since only those inmates with a decent chance of rehabilitation were chosen for the programmes in the first place (after pre-screening by psychologists and social workers), it's difficult to escape the conclusion that locking up offenders was probably as effective as

special programs, and from a utilitarian point of view much cheaper.

Parole isn't much help either. In spite of the National Parole Service's successful noises to the contrary, a 1974 study of penitentiary paroles by the solicitor-general's showed that 53.7 per cent of individuals released on parole were back in prison within five years of their release, and the proportion of total recidivism occurring during the parole period was steadily increasing. In addition, the number of paroles forfeited outnumbered by three to one paroles revoked. (Paroles can be revoked for minor offences or the breaking of parole regulations; they are automatically forfeited if a parolee is convicted of another indictable offense. Apologists for parole violators like to blame onerous parole rules for the failure of parole.) True, James Attack of the National Parole Service was reported in the *Toronto Globe and Mail* to be enthusiastically claiming that parole violations were down to 3.8 per cent in 1974, while a more sober William Outerbridge of the National Parole Board was claiming in the *Toronto Star* twenty per cent for the same year. But whatever the truth, the statistics are virtually useless without such information as length of sentence left to be served when parole was granted. Neither can the difficulty of finding employment be cited as a major factor if Solicitor-General Warren Allmand's claim that eighty per cent of parolees are constructively employed and paying taxes is to be believed.

Judges, faced with the failure of prisons to reform more than about a third of their inmates, have become increasingly reluctant to send people to prison. This seems to be based on a theory that prisons cause crime. In 1969, just under forty per cent of Canadians convicted of an indictable offence were sentenced to a prison term. Correction officials estimate that 1974 figures may be as low as thirty per cent. In a detailed study of the sentencing philosophy of magistrates, Professor John Hogarth of the University of Toronto Criminology Centre documents the ascendancy of "non-punitive" magistrates. Magistrates who cling to the idea that punishment and vengeance have something significant to do with sentencing are not only in the minority but seem socially isolated from their more progressive and humane colleagues. Meanwhile, social scientists faced with the failure of "treatment" to reform criminals blame not human nature but imprisonment.

The next step was predictable: bad prison conditions were cited not to get better prisons built but to justify emptying prisons. Since nothing inspires enthusiasm in the civil service like a new social science scheme (in spite of the signal failure of the old ones) committees were set up to study legal ways to empty prisons. The concept of ending imprisonment has a

name: diversion. Diversion oriented groups would work out alternatives to incarceration. In December, 1972, under the wing of the solicitor-general's department, a federal provincial committee of deputy ministers commissioned a study on ways to implement diversion. By 1974 the Law Reform Commission was on to it, and by 1975 it was official: imprisonment, said the Law Reform Commission, is inhumane and inappropriate. Diversion was in.

Diversion keeps people out of prison by finding some other method of "reconciliation" between the "offender" and the "community" (Diversion also has its own special vocabulary.) Diversion can take place at various stages in the criminal justice system: before a charge is laid, before trial, or afterwards. Instead of going to prison, the offender comes to some arrangement that may involve doing a period of work for a community project and possibly reimbursing the community for his crime. Should he renege on this arrangement, his "diversion" would end and he would be sent back to court. Solicitor General Allmand, a diversion enthusiast, explains: "The idea would be to keep a man in contact with his regular ties of family and job and reimburse the community."

Diversion supporters point to alcoholics, drug users, prostitutes, and vagrants as examples of people unnecessarily cluttering up prisons and rendering criminal justice ineffective. But in fact most rational Canadians would like to see these categories of offences not simply penalized under diversion, but no longer criminal offences at all. Neither is there, or should there be, much enthusiasm for chucking young first offenders into prison. And in fact they rarely are. Diversion has been a welcomed fact of life for years with police and community agencies working together to "clear" reported offences outside the courts. In many cases, by the time a youth is actually booked on a first offence he may have been through the community organizations several times. But diversion advocates use these sympathetic targets (alcoholics, first offenders) to cover up their true aim: the minimizing of all offences against property and indeed most violent offences as well.

The Law Reform Commission, set up by Ottawa under the Law Reform Commission Act of 1970 to recommend changes in Canadian law, has been the most visible advocate of dismantling or downgrading prisons. Some of its recommendations, issued in working papers, have been pretty radical. Among them: a maximum three year sentence for those violent criminals and murderers unlikely to repeat their crime; no imprisonment for most non violent crime; no more life sentences. But the single most influential advocate of ending imprisonment is the man federally in charge of bringing criminals to justice - Solicitor-General Warren Allmand. Allmand

claims that even now sixty per cent of those convicted of criminal offences are not sentenced to prison. They receive either fines, probation, suspended sentences, or complete and partial discharges. This percentage, taken together with those criminals never apprehended (estimates range as high as ninety per cent), or those who never come to trial, comes as no surprise to many Canadians who have long suspected that crime pays. What may surprise them is Allmand's determination to increase that percentage.

Warren Allmand is a man who agonizes over the psychological strain of imprisonment and shares the worry that the Law Reform Commission expressed about "the anxiety that can be induced" by incarceration. Curiously, he is less concerned about the psychological anxiety of society at large. While social scientists have been studying the psyches of convicts, a similar study of their victims and the most cursory look at Gallup polls and letters to the editor might indicate the far more dangerous psychological trauma of society.

"There's no place for vengeance," says Allmand. "I know how people feel . . . their concept of justice is an eye for an eye and it's very hard to change that approach . . . They say we're ruining society with this kind of program (diversion). But I think that's completely false. If we have a lack of discipline and more crime in society, most of it starts with the family . . . It's a cop-out to blame anything else."

Allmand the social engineer displays the same kind of easy confidence chemical engineers displayed until it was suddenly discovered that the environment was too complex to be changed at will by miracle sprays. All the unwanted bugs and weeds that cluttered up the physical landscape were discovered to have been there for a purpose, and our crude interference disturbed the delicate balance. In the far more complex landscape of the human mind it may be just as dangerous and futile to attack the unwanted weeds of vengeance with the DDT of diversion.

Allmand sees most offences and certainly all property crime (theft, fraud, breaking and entry, etc.) as crimes to be dealt with outside prison. He wants offenders to pay for their crimes through work programs in the community and, if necessary, to receive psychiatric and social assistance in community-based centres. "There may come a time," he admits, "when we have to say: 'Look, you've done this five times, six times, this time you're going to jail. We're going to try something else. We'll have you examined by psychiatrists, psychologists. There's something wrong with you.'

No one can doubt Allmand's integrity and sincerity, but he has an almost mystical belief in the social sciences and rehabilitation in spite of his own department's studies which have chronicled their failures.

In a not untypical case in Toronto last year, a twenty-two-year-old man broke into several apartments and finally, in one of them, indecently assaulted the occupant. The man had a criminal record, had previously refused educational and employment assistance while on probation, and had what the Crown Attorney described as a general attitude of lawlessness. The judge indicated his concern about the accused's limited educational background and the importance of achieving his rehabilitation. His view was that the protection of the public would be best achieved by a suspended sentence and probation, which might bring about the man's reformation. The appeal court, being less progressive, felt that the public need for protection would be better reflected by a reformatory sentence of two years less a day. Even this would make him eligible for parole in about seven months.

Psychological needs aside, most Canadians would probably sacrifice their satisfaction in retribution and punishment if "rehabilitation" would, as its advocates claim, protect them from recidivism. But, as leading criminologists like Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey have reluctantly pointed out (and major studies in New York last year confirm), when results are compared between treatment programs to "reform" criminals, and punishment programs to "deter" them, there is no proof that either method is more successful than the other. Recidivism seems unaltered. All we do know, alas, is that as long as criminals are in jail they cannot add to the crime rate. With more than two-thirds of all known crime accounted for by repeat offenders (in 1973, seventy per cent of all Canadian correctional admissions were repeaters, the largest group of these having six or more previous commitments) more incarceration for even short periods of time may have a significant effect on the crime rate. Under Allmand's schemes we would have the very worst of two worlds: no protection through incapacitation and probably no decrease in recidivism. Criminals would get no better, only freer to injure us.

It is the eighth time Gloria has been charged. She has seven convictions stretching over about fourteen years. She is forty years old, very overweight, and bored stiff with waiting in the corridor for the judge to return from lunch. Next to her are a group of men and women in their early twenties charged with possession of marijuana for purposes of trafficking. They are listless and bored. One of the group has failed to show up today and the others are discussing with envious legal know how the appropriate

responses to the bench warrant that will be issued. Gloria shifts her weight uncomfortably and listens to her lawyer. He's talking about what she should say when her case comes up.

Today Gloria is charged with possession of stolen goods. In the past she has been charged with fraud, shoplifting, possession of drugs for trafficking, and assault. Gloria is not particularly interested in the lawyer that the court insisted she have when she was remanded for this hearing. She knew the goods were remanded for this hearing. She knew the goods were stolen, paid sixty dollars for them, and plans to plead guilty. If the lawyer wants to speak about her sentence, that's fine. "I won't get much," she predicts to the quiet seventeen-year-old girl who has come down to the court with her. They talk about going down to Simpson's to lift a sweater Gloria wants.

Gloria is lucky today: she could easily have received a reformatory sentence. But the judge, noting Gloria's cooperation with the police in this most recent charge, and noting further that Gloria is on welfare, decides that a prison term or fine would be inappropriate. He gives her a suspended sentence of two years with the warning that should she be caught doing anything while on the suspended sentence, she will be sent to prison. Gloria smirks and waddles lazily out of court.

Gloria doesn't think her offences are particularly serious, perhaps because she rarely goes to prison. If she does, she rarely serves so much as a third of her sentence. What diversion theorists do not take into account is that people will act, to some extent, according to how they believe society views their actions. A fine or suspended sentence means the offence is small stuff. Recidivists like Gloria find that diversion simply means they can carry on as usual, stealing to pay off the fine from their last conviction. In fact, diversion reduces itself to a simple equation for the property offender: if he steals property, he may have to pay for it plus a fine. This reduces property crime to the dimensions of illegal parking.

While diversion advocates are lobbying to steer many crimes out of prison, the Law Reform Commission and Allmand are also lobbying to lighten the sentences of those imprisoned for violent crimes. Many Canadians suspect that the actual time served already for violent crimes may be too light. A combination of factors account for some relatively short prison terms now: at the courtroom level many murders get reduced to manslaughter because it's claimed some unpleasant remark made by the victim "provoked" the murderer. Provocation reduces murder to manslaughter and this defense is helped by the convenience of not having the victim around to

testify. Manslaughter sentences may put offenders back on the streets fairly fast. In 1973, almost eighty three per cent of the sentences given for murder reduced-to-manslaughter were under ten years. Over half of those were under five years, which could mean parole in eighteen months (or day parole much earlier).

About thirty-five per cent of those acquitted of murder are found not guilty by reason of insanity. This way out of a murder conviction may be rising as the courts continue to interpret "insanity" more liberally. Though "temporary" insanity is not a defense in Canadian law, in fact it is not unusual for those acquitted on grounds of insanity to regain their equilibrium and freedom in a matter of months. One man acquitted of a triple murder charge on insanity grounds in 1971 was back at his mechanic's job in less than three years. This raised some eyebrows even in Toronto's progressive forensic community.

Of twenty-seven murderers discharged from prison in 1973 (actually thirty-seven were discharged but statistics are available on only twenty-seven), five served less than four years and twenty-one served between five and nine years; of manslaughter discharges, sixty-seven per cent had served less than three years; attempted murder discharges, seventy seven per cent - less than four years; in rape convictions (an offence for which only the most brutal attacks generally get to court), ninety-four per cent of those released had served less than three years. Given the statistics, Canadians may be excused for thinking that the length of incarceration is often grotesquely out of proportion to the havoc and pain created by the criminal.

But Allmand sees no reason for fixing mandatory minimum sentences for a crime, no matter how brutal. This is in accord with his emphasis on the prisoner determining his prison sentence rather than society exercising retribution. Violent criminals should, he thinks, be moved in and out of prison according to their psychological state, with far less emphasis on the crime committed. "There is some good in everyone," he says and denounces mandatory life imprisonment as an admission that rehabilitation has failed. He concedes that it may be difficult to tell who is rehabilitated and who is not, but will not allow himself to be prejudiced in this judgement by the crimes the prisoner has committed.

Like most advocates of lighter prison sentences and more diversion from the criminal justice system, Allmand talks as though it were a proven fact that leniency aids in rehabilitation and protection of society. If only society could forgo its vengeful instincts and abandon such useless concepts as deterrence, the argument goes, we'd all be better

protected. In fact, though it must be, acknowledged that the evidence is far from extensive, scientific studies either indicate precisely the opposite or are inconclusive. Recent work done in the United States assessed whether the certainty of receiving a prison sentence (rather than probation or a fine) and the severity of the sentence would deter crime. All studies indicated that the certainty of going to prison has a significant deterrent effect. (Severity seemed to affect only murder rates, though one University of Chicago study went further and concluded that severity also affected general crime rates.) The news of these studies does not seem to have reached Ottawa. But common sense ought to have told us long before the scientists did. Some social scientists would have us believe that criminals are a breed apart, but in fact it's more reasonable to assume that some criminals, like the rest of us, weigh the risks and consequences of their actions and act accordingly.

One of our major problems today is that politicians and people in general divide roughly into two groups: liberals and conservatives. Liberals, as a general rule, want to do a great deal about improving the social environment and see little merit in punishment. Conservatives, as a general rule, see immense merit in punishment and care little about improving the environment. Whichever group happens to be in vogue or in power, it is clear that only half of the problem is being tackled by either.

It is quite evident that enlightened self-interest governs the action of some criminals, and these people could be effectively deterred by raising the penalties involved in crime and the opportunities and rewards offered by a non-criminal existence. There is another group that commits crime in an impulsive, unpredictable, and "sick" fashion. This is the group most often cited by liberals when they talk about the futility of long prison terms as a deterrent. The liberals, of course, are right: psychopaths and sociopaths will not measure their actions against their reasonable consequences. But even such people can be effectively incapacitated and society has every conceivable moral right to demand that they should be. At the same time, of course, insofar as sociopaths may be cured medically or may not even become sociopaths in the first place if they are permitted to grow up in a better environment, we should make every effort to achieve that better world concurrently with their incapacitation.

What society has a right to demand is that its members should not serve as guinea pigs for the laboratory experiments of forensic scientists and sociologists any more than they should be the guinea pigs for the experiments of pharmaceutical companies.

A society in which crime goes without real punishment and victims receive no satisfaction for their injury is a society that may turn to vigilante justice. Men may be thrown off cliffs for stealing a television set. The frightful cost of aping our Victorian ancestors and sweeping not sex but retribution under the carpet is beginning to show. Many Canadians are angry, resentful, and (as Gallup poll statistics on capital punishment show) increasingly bloodthirsty.

Cynicism and a callous indifference to good and evil are the products of a society that, like ours, is less concerned with the needs of those who observe its rules than with those who break them.

Regardless of whether punishment deters or rehabilitates, it is necessary for justice. When Warren Allmand was asked whether vengeance was

an element of justice he was shocked: "No, no, of course not," he replied. But of course vengeance is as much a part of justice as mercy. Without either, society would have only passionless sanctions of utility, the most dehumanizing approach of all, the approach of scientists to rats in a Skinner maze.

Ultimately, in such a dispassionate paradise of bureaucrats, there would be neither love nor hate, neither vengeance nor mercy, only preventive regulations. Any society that denies the concept of individual responsibility must either perish in a chaos of criminal and vigilante lawlessness or end up denying all of its citizens any individual freedom.

The author, Barbara Amiel, is an accomplished magazine journalist living in Toronto. She contributes to Saturday Night, Maclean's Toronto Life, and the Canadian.

She has to her credit, wide experience in public affairs broadcasting. She has worked as a story editor and interviewer for CBC Network Television, and is the author of an Ontario Government Report on Marriage Laws, the creator of a CTV Network show on consumerism and the winner - at the University of Toronto - of the university prize for creative writing.

Born in Watford, Hertfordshire, England, Barbara came to Canada as a child and spent six years at the University of Toronto studying philosophy as an undergraduate and then worked towards an MA. in English. After university, she worked for CBC on the Juliette Show and Take Thirty. From there her career has skyrocketed. She has appeared as a catalogue model for Eaton's and a Cover girl (three times on the cover of Toronto Life).

BC Mounted Police Professional Association



By: Dan Petre, President

The year 2004 ended on a low note for the members of the RCMP. The much anticipated 4.47% pay raise retroactive to the beginning of the year turned out to be 2.5%. To add further injury, our employer, the Treasury Board, admitted that it does not endorse the "Top 3" formula although it did honour it in the past 3 years. This formula refers to keeping RCMP pay in the top 3 average (for base salary only) of major police

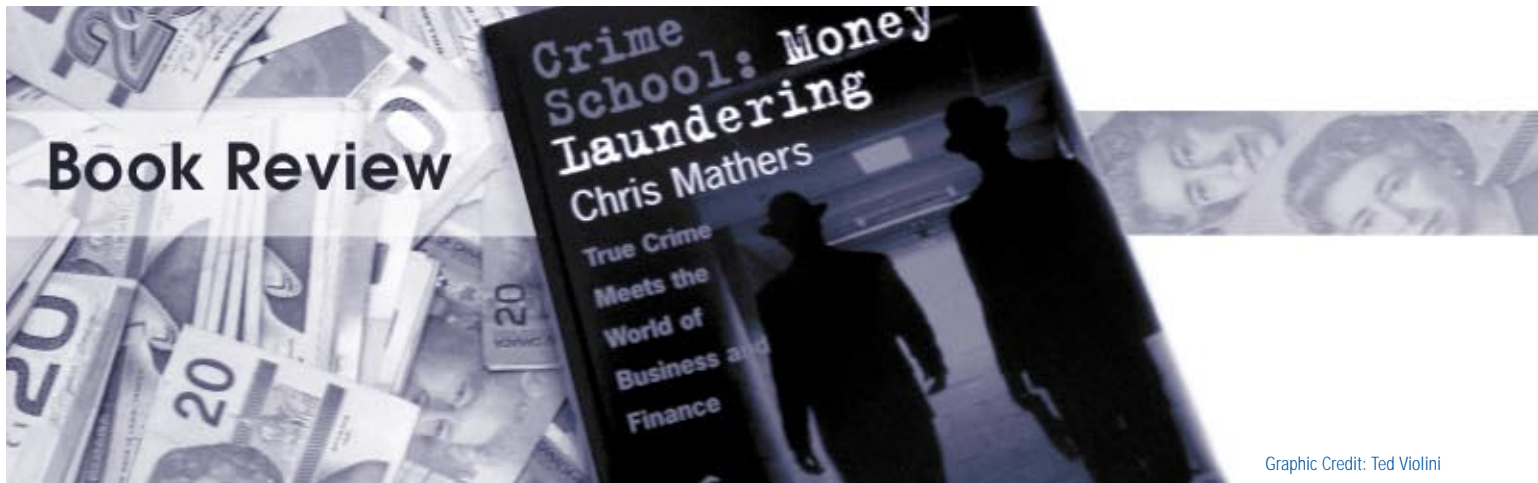
services across the country. It is again apparent that without a contract in place to hold our employer accountable our members are powerless. The Association had further obtained information showing that our own "company union" representatives did not support a motion by their counterparts in the Central Region (Quebec and Ontario) who asked for retention/seniority pay for our members. Questions have been asked by the Association but without any explanation ever given. Locally we are fighting the same battle -to spread the Association information. RCMP senior management had taken a hard stance and has directed all their detachment / section commanders not to allow our information material in RCMP offices. Again we have appealed to the Canadian Union of Public Employees ("CUPE") who has employees in RCMP offices. We are in the process of using their union boards to post our material and distribute Association literature.

There are however a number of exciting developments to report on. In February Senator Nolin re-introduced in the Senate a bill seeking

to give RCMP members the right to form a union. The bill does not lead to automatic certification of a bargaining unit but offers us a way of achieving it. As of the end of February the bill was in its second reading and will be then examined by the Standing Senate Committee on National Finance prior to being sent to the House of Commons. A number of newspapers in major cities (Toronto, Ottawa, Calgary and Edmonton) reported on this important piece of legislation. Unfortunately, the news failed to cross the Rockies and did not make headlines in the local news. The Force and the local representatives have not commented or disseminated this important information to the membership. We can be certain that there will be political pressure from within the Force not to change the current system. It is rumoured that the Force has its own revised RCMP Act amendment. It is believed that the Force's submission would be a compromise between the current system and Sen. Nolin's bill.

The other strategy that we have been pursuing is a legal challenge to show the failures of our current representation system. There had been a number of delays due in part to a large amount of information and affidavits collected from members but expect that the affidavit will be filed in mid April. In regards to the grab of our pension surplus funds, we have finally obtained some concrete dates in regards to the legal challenge seeking to have the return of our 2.3 billion dollars in pension surplus funds taken over by the federal government a few years ago. The trial is scheduled for November and it expected to take 2-3 weeks. In the next update we will keep you informed as to our progress.

Stay Safe!



Graphic Credit: Ted Violini

CRIME SCHOOL: Money Laundering – True Crime Meets the World of Business and Finance by Chris Mathers • 2004, 240pp Key Porter Books, \$24.95

Cst. Ian Barraclough
Vancouver Police Department



What a pleasure it is when you find one of those books that invites you so readily in from page one; that you can't put down until it's finished, and then when you are finished, you're sad that there's no more. This is one of those books. The author, Mathers, is a senior undercover Mountie and he's been conjuring blue magic for decades. What makes him special and particularly interesting is that he's been acting as a

bad guy for most of his career to capture the big time crooks that operate internationally and affect our lives on a daily basis. What's more, he's received an interesting (and well deserved) preface by a former Commissioner of the RCMP. This becomes relevant later on when he starts to snag lawyers and judges and pulls no punches when it comes to criticizing our legal system.

Mathers, though evidently acting on a level where he's in regular contact with the FBI and CIA, maintains a Canadian perspective for most of his stories, and the operations he is at liberty to talk about in his 240 page paperback are very illuminating. Although the crooks he's after are at the top of the totem pole, the cases he dissects percolate down through every crevasse of our porous society and we are awakened as to how it affects our lives at an individual level and on a daily basis. His writing is very down to earth and easy to digest. As with all cops, Mathers did his time as a constable and remembers vividly his early days of doing buy and busts on the street. From then, his career mushroomed to the point where he travels the world, posing as a bad guy, befriending some of the largest crooks in the world in order to become their "business associate." Specifically, Mathers specialises as a money launderer – hence the title, but finds that the largest "clients" for money laundering activities tend to be drug dealers and terrorists.

As for style, the book is an easy read, which is almost a drawback in that it feels as if Mathers has just finished a project and is passing off his notes and afterthoughts before properly analysing where each story fits into the overall web of criminality. There is an eclectic way the chapters are put together, and

even the stories within each chapter can sometimes go off on tangents, but this all adds to a certain flavour of almost having the author sitting next to you on a bar stool telling you his latest pinch. And besides, his informal writing style makes it very easy to dive into any chapter at any time for a few minutes of highly entertaining reality based escapism. This is no text book on laundering money. "There are plenty of books out there that drone on and on about national and international legislation. I have tried to stay away from explaining the legal framework. This book will tell you about the illegal framework: how criminals actually operate, how organized crime is really set up and how the bad guys 'launder' the dirty money that they make."

We're instantly drawn into a world where Mathers translates the psychology of those he associates with; the parasites in our society who spend every waking hour thinking of ways to take advantage of the "straight" world, as he calls it. Once each criminal act is complete, to their profit and societies' detriment, Mathers starts to unravel each substantive offence behind the laundering. We're also exposed to the problems associated in proving such facts. For instance, you pull a car over full of illegal aliens from Columbia and find five million dollars in cash bulging out of the trunk. How do you go about showing the nexus between the cash and the suspected drug dealing activity? We're introduced into a world of drugs, fraud, theft, extortion, robbery, kidnapping and terrorism with scenes that often seem they're lifted right out of a Bruce Willis movie. We're also given a flavour of how our various intelligence agencies work. We see how there's been a change in gear with regards our brothers in black after 9/11, and the fact they operate from such different 'terms of engagement' makes them interesting players in Mathers' world. "They don't go to court and they're not interested in making convictions. They just want to

"...almost having the author sitting next to you on a bar stool telling you his latest pinch."

stop terrorists. So when those guys are interviewing a money launderer who has been involved with criminal and terrorist groups, you can be sure that the dynamic of the interview will be substantially different than it would be with the police. If you're moving money for a terrorist group and you don't cooperate with intelligence agencies, you might wake up one morning and not wake up." You will note the dry humour which borders upon the satirical. It forms the backdrop of all of Mathers' acrid insights and increases the entertainment factor.



A huge focus of the book is on the big-time drug dealers. Mathers talks about the difficulty of having a small army of street level drug dealers each collecting thousands of dollars weekly in small bills and having to pass that up through a very organized chain so that the drug producers can receive hundreds of millions of dollars. The sheer weight and logistics of it are considered in detail, and not lost is the irony of some of the crooks living here in Canada, having recently arrived from the third world, wearing their first pair of shoes, counting, packing and transporting millions of dollars of cash on a regular basis.

Mathers refers to illegal profits from parking attendants scamming commuters in our cities and how that money is used to bribe visa officials at Canadian embassies. Criminal gangs are then further expanded with more immigrants with substantial criminal records entering ahead of those legitimate applicants who have often been waiting several years.

Or how about the prescription you've just filled? You might be wondering why it's not working, but Mathers suggests perhaps it's the fact that the drug manufacturer has decided to subcontract the work to an organized crime group in Indonesia. Using a factory of children or convict labourers, the medication is diluted with chalk. You'll also find out why you might be getting five times the amount of cheese necessary on a pizza in Montreal. "Organized crime touches us all every day... in ways that perhaps you never even considered." The book really is an eye-opener.

For those with an interest in outlaw motorcycle gangs, Mathers delves into strip clubs and brothels to talk about the entrenchment and control of this very lucrative and largely cash based industry. We see how simple it is to inject the illegal cash proceeds from sex and drugs into the legal proceeds of a strip bar. "This is an area of the entertainment business that is not only profitable but provides a ready made platform to launder illegal money." Mathers shows how the strippers themselves are in on the take at one level or another in a complex symbiotic relationship with the crooks. There are indeed no strings to pull without puppets!

Mathers takes us into the lives of illegal immigrants, how the snakeheads work that traffic in human bodies from Asia – how they're forced into the sex trade and moved across the border in the United States. Mathers is particular candid about an informant he once used who managed many massage parlours. Mathers' levels as much criticism against the authorities who turn a blind eye (or who are simply blind) to the money being made by these shysters as he does the bad guys themselves. "The informant that I mentioned was a cab driver... that's how he laundered the proceeds from his brothels... The tax man didn't seem to care that a cab driver was pulling in a couple of hundred thousand a year..."

Mathers also wades right into the political-correctness-gone-mad arena. He talks of soccer moms, who, on believing anything they read in the daily rag cause governments to think twice against acting against radical criminal elements in First Nations groups. He talks about an operation he was involved with where the bad guy was hiding out on the Kahnewake Indian Reserve near Montréal. He had arranged for a million dollars worth of gold coins to be

shipped by armoured car to a credit union on the reserve. "Law enforcement agents are reluctant to undertake any kind of police action on Native land. On most reserves in North America, particularly those on the borders, there are Native organized crime groups that are involved in smuggling..." Mathers goes on to state that these powers end up subordinating the legitimate power bases of the reserves and explains how adept the crooks have become in manipulating the media to turn every attempt at intercepting the criminal agents into some kind of Native rights issue.

Russian gangs are delved into. Mathers reveals how effective the KGB were in controlling organized crime to meet their ends in harassing western businesses, and then once the Berlin wall fell and these once fearsome agents were themselves lining up for loaves of bread, how quick they were to turn their once formidable intelligence knowledge to feather their own nests. He talks of laundering money on the scale of billions through banks in New York. He speaks of Russian gangsters like Mogilevich who were into extortion, prostitution, drugs trafficking and arms dealing on a scale that shadow Al Capone. "Guys like Mogilevich have more backup systems than the space shuttle" professes Mathers as he explains how a shell company was established by the Russian gangsters and how they sucked billions of dollars out of the economy, and laundered billions of dollars more for corrupt politicians, industrialists and criminals. As a result, businesses that should have known better end up with egg on their corporate faces. "... the Bank of New York suffered a huge loss of reputation. The bank's CEO, Thomas Renyi, testifying in front of the House Banking Committee, referred to his own bank as 'the poster child for money laundering.'" Mathers goes on to show how reporters who wrote out against Mogilevich had to go into hiding because of the seriousness that the FBI accredited the death threats made against them. More astounding is how Mogilevich's gang threatened the Swiss government and was preparing to blow up their embassy in Moscow. But what was most shocking was finding out that after all the billion dollars of illegal activity was documented against him that the charges were dropped, the prosecutor 'moved on,' and one of the biggest parasites in the world is out there waiting in the wings to suck more blood out of incredulous souls.

As all big money crime is covered, it is no surprise that Mathers covers the marijuana production industry in British Columbia. He talks of the connection between the grow ops and the bikers and Asian gangs. There's nothing too earth shattering in his accounts of this, other than the humour in comparing the whole of BC as one giant "Amsterdam" while picturing the consequences if the politicians were ever weak enough to legalize pot. But where the knife cuts close into the thin edge of the wedge is when we see what the effect organized crime has in deteriorating the quality of our society by undermining the institutions we hold dear. Unscrupulous lawyers appear very cheap when we learn of an account where Mathers acts as a gangster to launder dirty money into a commercial venture. He recalls when he and his team "selected a lawyer from the telephone directory, at random, to complete the real estate transaction on our behalf." Mathers not only is outwardly portraying himself as a Jewish/Sicilian gangster, but had his friends fit the bill of hang arounds driving Benzes and Caddies while decked out in tons of jewellery and expensive suits. You almost get the impression it was overdone. However, the results are



“You can get a lot farther with a kind word and a gun than a kind word alone.”

~ Al Capone

“Criminal: a person with predatory instincts who has not sufficient capital to form a corporation.”

~ Howard Scott

“There’s nothing wrong with shooting, as long as the right people get shot.”

~ Dirty Harry – Clint Eastwood

“A holding company is a thing where you hand an accomplice the goods while the policeman searches you.”

~ Will Rogers

“Organized crime in America takes in over \$40 billion a year. This is quite a profitable sum, especially when one considers that the mafia spends very little on office supplies.”

~ Woody Allen

appalling. “It was apparent that she [the randomly hired lawyer] found the idea of associating with gangsters appealing.” It makes it hard to swallow that a lawyer picked at random should be so enthusiastic to bat for the other side. But Mathers doesn’t stop there. He fingers a Canadian judge too – delivering justice from the bench during the day, and money laundering to the tunes of millions of dollars for big-time gangsters on the side.... The judge apparently got three years, though, “the Judicial Council had to commence an inquiry into how to deal with this issue, since there were no specific regulations in place to deal with a money laundering judge.”

And if our lawyers and judges aren’t in the mire deep enough, Mathers has a fair amount of case studies that make our civil servants look incompetent if not down right negligent and corrupt in supporting, or turning a blind eye, to the activities of organised crooks. He laughs at the trouble small time crooks go to steal identities when the big time crooks simply create new ones from scratch. “... the whole set up is basically an honour system,” explains Mathers who goes on to state that the databases between births, marriages and deaths rarely link up properly. Mathers satirises the passport application process where there is small print on the form which warns of dire consequences for filling out the form fraudulently, and how much of a deterrent that must be to a serious criminal. “If I were an international terrorist... I know it would scare the hell out of me,” puns Mathers. He goes on to cite the countless passport applications that he’s vouched for friends and family by offering his signature on the form, never once to be contacted by any government representative to prove the legitimacy of his endorsement. Mathers also delves into the existence of “an eccentric old girl” who got into a rather lucrative habit of creating dozens of false identities, stating on tax returns that they had been paid substantial incomes, that taxes had been duly remitted for these people, and that refunds were therefore due. The government paid. By the time she was arrested, not only had she created almost a hundred different identities, complete with individual bank accounts, but she was in

the process of creating even more. Police attending the office issuing birth certificates to investigate the matter; found that the office was just about to send her even more birth certificates. Mathers’ insights to the many levels of incompetence and corruption are just as outrageous as the judge and lawyer incident and his criticism appears just. How can the Government Issue SIN cards for applicants who were now in their forties and who had never had a single job before?

The most appalling exposé comes from Mathers work against international terrorists. His comments on the Ahmed Ressam case are alarming. This is the Algerian “refugee” who was given safe haven in Canada before getting caught in Washington State enroute for a terrorist attack in Los Angeles. The transcript of the interrogation is shocking, as is the fact that Canadian Immigration policy on refugees prevented him from being detained for anything longer than a few days. After that, he was released, unsupervised, into the city of Montreal where he started committing crime right away. Mathers’ criticism of the bad guys and the system that allows them to do business is sharp throughout, but particularly poignant when it comes to his home country. “The Canadian legal system is so screwed up, so orientated towards the offender and his ‘rights,’ that Canadian law enforcement agents are frustrated beyond belief. It is a country where, almost by legislation, no one is obliged to take responsibility for their actions, where prisoners control the prison system and where the media have publicly ridiculed law enforcement for so long that the public has bought into it. Imagine political correctness taken to the absurd. A prison system in which a blind eye is turned to inmates injecting narcotics when they are not allowed to smoke cigarettes.”

This is just a flavour of the many varied tastes that combine to provide an entertaining insight into the world of money laundering and organized crime. The fact that the book is written by a senior Mountie and endorsed by the head of CSIS and the former Commissioner for the RCMP speaks volumes as to where we stand today as a society. It is well worth the read.

NEWS



From The Locals

VICTORIA - LOCAL

By Sgt. Steve Ing, President

2



As I sit at the keyboard for another update, the sun is shining and the lawn needs cutting – such is life on the West Coast in spring. In fact, even when the day-to-day chores start weighing in, I am regularly reminded of all the great things living in “lotus land” has to offer. So it is, in a way, with police union work. Although a good labour representative is always pushing forward in a continual effort to improve things, it’s still important

to take a minute now and then to appreciate the things that are working well. When I listen to some of the challenges faced by my colleagues in BC and elsewhere in the country, it is with pride that I reflect on the overall labour relations environment that the VCPU has helped to create in the last couple of years. Although there will always be disagreements attached to the wide range of contractual, disciplinary and administrative matters that our police union reps and police managers face daily, it remains important, in my view, to also acknowledge what you have that works well. During a recent conversation with a friend from the Edmonton Police Association, we readily agreed about the value of fighting hard – to establish a fair and professional relationship with management or to maintain one.

On that note, I wanted to relay a recent experience where I had to reach outside of the labour-management realm to fight hard for a point – this time with regard to public perception. As I’m sure you’re all aware, the continual bleating with regard to regionalized policing in our area continues. The working cops all know what needs to be done, as do some of our leaders and politicians. I’m sure we’ll get there one day (I know, you’ve heard that before and are still waiting). Once in awhile, the local media weighs in with a few comments as well. This time, however, the Victoria Times-Colonist stepped into the fray with a few choice comments about regional policing (good) mixed in with some rather uninformed remarks about their view as to what constituted “real police work” (bad). Taking those comments into consideration within the larger (national) framework surrounding the role of private policing, the need to respond was pretty clear.

The letter I submitted was actually published, as the centerpiece to their “op-ed” page a few days later. After receiving positive comments from officers throughout the region, I thought that sharing the letter with this magazine’s audience would be appropriate:

Dear Editor,

As both a taxpayer and a police officer in the Greater Victoria region, I agreed wholeheartedly with the theme of your recent editorial commenting on the need for regional policing (March 11). However, I take exception to the suggestions that “all the real police work” is represented by the investigative/specialty sections and that no “cop with any ambition would be satisfied with the duties” leftover. This suggests that front-line patrol response duties are viewed by your editorial staff as somehow less important than those investigative sections.

With 17 years of policing experience in the region encompassing assignments within many sections, I can tell you that the real police work starts with the men and women who work on the front lines in uniformed patrol. Who do you think answers the calls for help that go out on a 24-hour basis? Who are the men and women who run towards danger to resolve it when all others are running away? Who are the officers who place themselves directly in the middle of assaults, robberies, shots being fired, vehicle pursuits and any number of other emergency situations as they happen? Patrol officers and patrol supervisors have infinite stories about how rewarding their assignments can be, and it clearly takes ambition to excel in that area.

Although our investigative and specialty sections are also important cogs in the wheel of policing, there shouldn’t be doubt in anyone’s mind about where the real police work is. It lies with every man and woman who decides to accept the responsibility of carrying the badge, as the recent tragedy in Alberta attests to. Let’s get on with the whole regional policing thing, in whatever form the community decides is acceptable – but let’s not do it with misguided ideas about “real police work”.

Getting back to our own “local issues”, we have recently worked out some contractual language for a trial run of a fixed-term “contracted back” investigator position. After negotiating an assurance that the department would not be looking at a pool of “qualified” members to call out for special events or other police “work relief”, we are satisfied that what we have agreed to addresses both short and long term concerns, and will provide some solid data for analysis during our next round of contract negotiations. We are also in the middle of a new promotional process format, which included (for the first time in the history of our organization) a scenario-based written exercise. The questions were designed and marked by union member subject-matter experts, giving the union substantial input into the process itself. I look forward to discussing these and other police labour issues at

the upcoming BC Fed meeting in May. On behalf of all of the members of the Victoria local, I wish you a safe and happy summer.

NEW WESTMINSTER - LOCAL

By: *Cst. Todd Sweet, President*

3



So far this year our good relationship with management, the board and city hall has carried on. We continue to work together to address the challenges that confront us and find solutions that work for all involved.

The big challenge so far has been to organize all the necessary prime training that is required. With an anticipated roll out in mid April we are busy trying to accommodate holidays, staffing levels and get everyone the required training. Needless to say there has been some flex involved by both management and the Association to allow for this training.

We continue to hire like crazy in order to fill the integrated positions that keep coming up. Integration has its own challenges and it appears that hiring enough people will be one of them.

The NWPOA has also endeavoured to build a relationship with our local media that will allow us the exposure we want to push the agenda of both BCFOP and the CPPA as well as our own.

Like everyone we were saddened by the events in Alberta. This incident hit very close to home for us as we remember 2 years ago a shoot out where we came very close to losing four of our own. On that occasion we had one shot in the leg, one shot in the vest and two members saved by a ballistic shield. We were happy to see the huge contingent of members who made the trip to Edmonton to show support for the families of our fallen brothers. It's situations like that where we all need to step back and be proud of this profession of ours.

SAANICH POLICE - LOCAL

By: *Mike Nedzelski, President*

4



Life on Vancouver Island is grand indeed but policing has admittedly been rather intense and arduous during these first three months of 2005.

An ongoing Saanich major crime investigation blossomed into quite a matrix of activity and has undeniably challenged those involved from the Detective Division and Street Crimes Unit.

Due to the time demands and resources needed for this assignment, the Uniform Division took on an array of additional duties which typically would have been handed off to the plainclothes sections. Uniform members embraced some demanding major investigations and committed themselves to completing these

files in a skilful and thorough manner. By all accounts, the officers continued to perform all other assigned duties expeditiously and professionally. The efforts of many are exemplary and undeniably ensure that the level of service to the citizens of Saanich remain at a very high standard.

Early this year, the vice-president of our Association worked with other locals to create a proposal for a Regional Serious Crimes Unit. Special thanks go to Steve ING, the President of the Victoria Police Union, for his expertise and immense efforts with respect to this endeavour. The proposal has been submitted to Police Services for review by the Attorney General however, no action or feedback is anticipated in the near future due to the upcoming provincial election.

The 2005 Police Camp program for 50 senior secondary students has recently come to a close and initial reports from the participants reveals it was a resounding success once again. The students were challenged in ways they could not possibly have fully anticipated and they stepped up to the plate and performed truly admirably. The program, although coordinated by the Saanich Police Department, involves instruction from many officers in neighbouring police communities. It is a unified approach to provide youth with an opportunity to obtain a realistic impression of what a career in policing is all about. The program also aims to encourage our youth to extend themselves and become leaders in the community. The camp was partially funded this year by both the Saanich Police Association and the Victoria City Police Union through the B.C. Federation of Police Officers.

Three members of our Executive participated in the Lobby Day in Ottawa during April and enjoyed working with other members of the Canadian Professional Police Association as they influence positive change to address real societal issues and improve the lives of all Canadians.

Finally and most importantly, our thoughts and prayers go out to all RCMP brothers and sisters across the nation during what must continue to be a very difficult time. Twenty nine members of our Association, along with Chief Constable Egan, were able to attend the memorial service and we would all like to acknowledge the efforts of the Edmonton Police Service for the outstanding assistance they provided to all visitors attending the heartfelt and unprecedented gathering in their city. The lives of the four brave souls will be forever mourned by all in the policing community.

ABBOTSFORD - LOCAL

By: *Don McKenzie, President*

7



Abbotsford continues to be a very busy place to police. The city motto "a city in the country" is fast becoming redundant as urban sprawl is taking over many of the remaining green spaces and new housing developments are springing up everywhere. As it is we are the fifth largest city in the province and we are continuing to grow at an accelerated pace.

As you can guess the huge increases in the population bring challenges to the already overburdened City budget. More people mean more stress on the city infrastructure, increasing demand for schools and other public services. It has also (naturally) increased the population of the criminal element.

It is a well-documented fact that males between the ages of 14 and 24 years commit most crimes. Abbotsford, because of its unique location as part of British Columbia's lower-mainland and proximity to Vancouver and the U.S. is a desirable place to live. Many Easterners trying to escape the frozen tundra migrate to B.C. When you combine that with the increase in housing costs in Vancouver and Surrey then Abbotsford is seen as an affordable choice. As a result Abbotsford is seeing unprecedented growth.

We are one of the only school districts in the province that is seeing an increase in both kindergarten and high school enrollment. So, as you can guess, this means that we will continue to have (at the very least) the same crime rates that we have now but in all likelihood an increase in the crime rate as the 14- 24 year old demographic continues to increase.

The Chief Constable has been successful in making solid arguments to City Council who agreed that we needed an increase to our overall strength. As a result, our department will have increased by 29 new police officers at the end of this year. While this is good we, like most departments in BC, still lag behind the national average in police to population ratios. Having said that, we are moving in the right direction.

The Chief, in conjunction with the University College of the Fraser Valley (UCFV), will be instituting an innovative reserve program in the very near future. The proposal will provide UCFV students with credit for being part of the Abbotsford Police Department reserve program while honoring the existing provincial legislation and assist our community policing section deliver services to the public.

I would be remiss in not mentioning that it is the Abbotsford Police Department's 50th birthday this year and a number of celebrations are planned throughout the year. Most recently we had the APD's inaugural Police Ball. The Ball was a great success with over 380 people attending and I would guess that this won't be the last one due to its success. We are also having a Fundraiser Dance and silent auction (for ALS) on July 23rd and our annual golf tournament the following day. We are also hosting the North American Police Soccer Tournament this summer and of course our Constabulary dinner in the fall. You are all invited to attend any of these events as they promise to be a lot of fun and you can experience some APD hospitality at the same time.

Hope to see you there and have a great, safe summer.
Don McKenzie

DELTA - LOCAL

By: Chris Borgstede, President



While our members continue to battle crime in Delta, one of our members is involved in his own battle against cancer. Steve Parker is a veteran member of the Delta Police Department and has actively been involved in our Association Executive. Many people will remember reading Steve's updates in this magazine and how he kept us all up to date as to what was going on at the Delta Police Department.

This is not the first time Steve has battled cancer - he and his young family beat the disease once before. Unfortunately, however, last fall the cancer returned and Steve has had to undergo treatment that has included

chemotherapy and a bone marrow transplant. For a man that has endured so much it is an inspiration to be a witness of his tenacity to fight and his positive outlook. It is a testament to Steve, his family and his faith as to how he has dealt with the hand dealt to him.

As is often the case within the police community our membership has rallied and offered Steve its infinite support. Members have arranged and provided Steve's family meals, helped with garden work and home repairs and offered financial support from such events as 50/50 draws and a dinner and dance.

For those of you who may run into our members you may notice that they are wearing a yellow bracelet with the words "LIVESTRONG" on it. Lance Armstrong, a cancer survivor himself, started the trend and has used the yellow bracelets as a fund raising initiative to support cancer research and raise awareness for the disease.

One of our members took it upon themselves to order the bracelets and, with the financial support of our Association, the bracelets are being distributed to our members in exchange for a financial contribution. There is something comforting about seeing the bracelet on so many of our members - it publicly reaffirms our commitment to beat cancer and our support for Steve.

While I may not have provided any information about "business" matters in Delta I think that this is an example where we have to keep in things in perspective, and recognize what are the truly important things in life.

PORT MOODY - LOCAL



By: Ryan West, Vice-President



Well, it would appear that summer is almost here again. How time flies. The Port Moody Police Department continues to grow and expand each time we write our updates.

The winter season as it was, did not slow down much as far as work load was concerned. Our members continue to provide outstanding service to the citizen's of Port Moody. Our members have been involved in some fairly serious incidents since the last update and we are grateful for both the outcomes and our member's safety as we are reminded all too often of examples where our brother officers have not had such good fortune.

In light of the tragic events in Mayerthorpe and our four slain RCMP brother's, our membership was able to send six members to participate in the funeral in Edmonton. It was truly a memorable event to observe such an overwhelming show of support for our fallen brother's, not only by our policing community but also by the public.

City Council has approved the plan, adding four new members to the department, which was mentioned in the last update. Our membership is happy to welcome the following members to our department: Cst Brent Morson, formerly of the Delta Police Department and Cst. Jodi Gormick, formerly of the West Vancouver Police Department. We welcome them to our ranks and look forward to their contributions towards the future of our department.

The rapid increase in the department's size is causing us some minor growing pains. As the department increases in size, the strain shifts to maintain the infra structure to support the increase in our membership. The department continues to work with this ever difficult balancing act and has made great strides towards maintaining the balance with the addition of three new administrative positions. The first position is a "building manager", the second position is of a "budget officer", and the third position is as a secretary for CIS. These positions are civilian, but will aid in taking some of the strain off of our members.

The department has outgrown the current public safety building which was built in 1978. The department has increased so rapidly that for several years our members have been shoehorned into every available nook and cranny. With hard work the Department management team, the Police Board and City Council have approved the construction of a new public safety building.

Construction on the building began in October 2004 and the projected move in date is at the beginning of 2006. The new public safety building is being built next door to the current building on the same piece of property. The building was initially slated to be a shared building with Police and Fire. The Fire department decided for numerous reasons that the location would not work for them. So... the department will be sharing the building with the B.C. Ambulance Service and the Canadian Pacific Railway Police. The building will be three floors and will have lots of room for us to grow into in the future. The C.P Railway Police will be on the third floor and the BC Ambulance Service will occupy the new addition which will replace our existing building. (it will be demolished when we move into the new building) Our members are excited and looking forward to the new public safety building!

Finally, on the union front, we continue to move forward as an executive. The executive has seen some minor movement in that Darren Conlon has stepped down as treasurer and we thank him for his tenure. Brian Weber has become the new treasurer and is climbing the steep learning curve of this position. Small issues arise over relatively minor day to day difficulties, which have been dealt with fortuitously. Until next time...

NELSON - LOCAL

By: Paul Burkart



Negotiations, arbitration, grievance, hiring and retiring – it's been a busy couple of months here in Nelson.

Nelson Police Association was the last Local to sit down and try to hammer out an agreement with our Board. After two days of negotiating and an offer from the other side that would have made Donald Trump cringe, we were off to arbitration. Don Bland, the other Donald, and his team are working feverishly to put

together arguments against the Board's wage proposal - a proposal that would have left our wages ten percent behind the Mainland municipal departments at the end of 2006. As the lowest paid police force in the province, with the second highest criminal caseload per member of the municipal forces, we were disappointed, but not shocked by the Board's position. We have only recently signed a formal integration agreement with the RCMP; an

agreement that may allow our two forces to better share manpower and skills. To think that we are presently making over 7% less than the officer standing next to us at the same crime scene makes us all feel a little underwhelmed. Rumour has it that the 7%+ gap will soon increase as the RCMP are expected to receive another wage increase in the next few months. Don't get us wrong – we believe that the RCMP deserves every cent they are paid. But to think we deserve less defies logic. We just hope the arbitrator shares our opinion. The arbitration is set for May 14th.

We will be taking our first second-stage grievance in the department's history to the Police Board later this month. We have also been in touch with counsel regarding several other issues involving our members. We hope that these matters, which have been lingering for sometime, can be resolved very soon. We see them as real distractions, not only for the individual officers involved, but every Association member. We look forward to putting all our energy back into what we do best - police work.

Formation of the IRSU teams in the province has brought new opportunities to our department. Sgt. Fred Mansveld will be heading up the JFO in the Kootenays starting in May. Cst. Paul Jacobsen from our department and several members of the RCMP from our local detachments should be joining him later on. In addition, Sgt. Doug Haddow has decided that a combined 32 years with Nelson and Calgary Police Forces is enough, so he will be retiring in the fall. These vacancies will leave openings for promotion, lateral transfer and the hiring of three new members. Because of our size, these types of opportunities develop less frequently than in a large department, so the impending changes are certainly welcome. Good luck to Fred and Paul; we know you will make the department proud.

Twenty-six years ago, Nelson's most senior member Douglas Haddow, arrived in our city from the Calgary Police Department. Doug came from a family of police officers – his father and two brothers were all Calgary members. Doug has worked his way up the ranks from Constable to Corporal, and eventually to his present position as Sergeant in Community Policing. Doug was the Sergeant in GIS for a number of years, and was the lead investigator in some of the department's largest files. Most recently, Doug worked on a JFO with the RCMP targeting cocaine trafficking in the city. The resulting arrest of 14 offenders brought accolades from our Chief, as well as the RCMP. A very knowledgeable investigator and tremendous resource, Doug will certainly be missed around the office. Doug will be spending his spare time doing the things he loves: fishing, golfing and carpentry and other trades. Doug, we wish you and Marla the very best in your retirement.

We have put out the welcome mat for the newest member of our department: Paul Bayes. Paul came to us with eight years of big city experience with Calgary Police Service. The transition can be difficult coming from a larger city and police force to Nelson, but Paul grew up in the Kootenays and has family still living in the area. We are sure that Paul will be a tremendous addition to both the department and the community. Welcome Paul.

Before closing, we would like to take this opportunity to thank Don McKenzie, Don Bland, and the entire BC Federation for their assistance with our negotiations and now with the arbitration. The BC Fed's unwavering support of our Association and our members is truly overwhelming.

We hope all is well in the other locals – we look forward to seeing you all at the next Fed meeting.

CENTRAL SAANICH - LOCAL

By: *Dillon Sahota, President*

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The Memorial in Edmonton for four RCMP members who lost their lives on March 3rd was a watershed for our Service. We banded together to show respect for our fallen peers. Fifteen members made the trip; more than half of our total number. Those who stayed behind did so reluctantly. Only the absolute necessity to continue police service kept a few home. We all shared in an experience that was strong and personal

for everyone who wears the blue. Being together at this time bestowed the honour deserving for our four lost brothers.

Our group chartered a plane for the day trip to Edmonton. The CSPA local paid half the costs. The other half came from the BC Fed. All police officers are brothers, and at the end of the day, we do the same job. Cst Johnson met a relative serving in the RCMP at the memorial. Although she is posted in Alberta, she was left to her own means to find transportation and accommodations. She commended the BC Police Associations for stepping up to the plate, and doing the right thing. We were well represented at this important event.

Our local is dynamic and we continue to update to our changing times. New members of our executive include Secretary, Janis Jean, Paul Brailey and

Kevin Nystedt also join us as trustees. Out going member Dave Glancie has decided to move on to bigger and better things. His leadership will be missed, and the work that he did on behalf of our Association was greatly appreciated.

On the labour front, we have worked towards including adoptive parents in the maternity clause of our contract. Other changes in the works include the reintroduction of the Corporal's title as recognition for long service in a non-supervisory capacity, defining seniority benefits for re-enlisted members that previously left our Service, and a new promotional policy. One of the challenges we are facing is the scrutiny of sick leave for our members. This has posed some issues that are still yet to be resolved.

Our successes with the BC Fed Millennium fund program continue. We will soon invite applicants for the second year of local sponsorship. A special thanks goes out to the many donors in our area, who continue to show their strong commitment to a quality police service.

As always, faces at the Service continue to change. Andy Duke, a former UK member has been hired as a recruit. John Teague is commencing his secondment with the regional Integrated Traffic Unit on April 11th. A summer promotional competition will see more change, as one of our Sgts looks forward to retirement. We look forward to meeting new challenges together, a closer group after the Edmonton Memorial.



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The Thin Blue Line

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