



Meetings: Tuesday 12 Noon, Bella Vita Restaurant

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## MAY IS YOUTH SERVICE MONTH

**Today** (May 1): **Constables Julie Klaussner and Jasmeeg Tiwana** of the local RCMP - local police matters

**Next Week** (May 8):

Happy Birthday	Happy Anniversary

### CALENDAR OF CLUB AND DISTRICT EVENTS:

Date	Time	Event	Venue
May 8-12		<a href="#">District Conference</a>	MS Eurodam
June 23-27		<a href="#">Rotary International Convention</a>	Toronto, On

### RI PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Rotary is a massive, and massively complex, organization. As this issue of *The Rotarian* goes to press, we have 1.2 million members in 35,633 clubs in nearly every country of the world. Hundreds of thousands of participants are involved in Rotary programs such as Rotaract, Interact, Youth Exchange, Rotary Youth Leadership Awards, Rotary Community Corps, Rotary Peace Centers, and a host of local and Foundation-supported projects and programs at the national, district, and local levels. The name of Rotary is attached to countless projects every year, from blood banks to food banks, school sanitation to polio eradication. One hundred thirteen years after the first Rotary club was founded, Rotary service reaches literally around the globe.

What that service looks like on a daily and weekly basis can vary enormously by region, country, and club. Each club has its own history, priorities, and identity. It follows that the identity of Rotarians, and the purpose each Rotarian sees in his or her service, similarly has a great deal of variation. There's nothing wrong with that, as Rotary is by design a decentralized organization, intended to enable each Rotarian and each Rotary club to serve in the ways that suit them best.

Yet the diversity that makes us so strong can also pose challenges to our identity as an organization. It is no surprise that many people who have heard of Rotary still have little idea of what Rotary does, how we are organized, or why we exist at all. Even within Rotary, many members have an incomplete

understanding of our larger organization, our goals, or the scope and breadth of our programs. These challenges have significant implications, not only for our ability to serve most effectively, but also for the public image that is so essential to our ability to build our membership, partnerships, and service.

Several years ago, Rotary launched a serious effort across the organization to address these issues, developing tools to strengthen our visual and brand identity. Today, we are using those tools to develop our People of Action public image campaign, which showcases the ability that Rotary grants each of us to make a difference in our communities and beyond. Last June, your Rotary International Board of Directors voted to adopt a new vision statement, reflecting our identity and the single purpose that unites the diversity of our work.

**Together, we see a world where people unite and take action to create lasting change – across the globe, in our communities, and in ourselves.**

Wherever we live, whatever language we speak, whatever work our clubs are involved in, our vision is the same. We all see a world that could be better and that we can help to make better. We are here because Rotary gives us the opportunity to build the world we want to see – to unite and take action through *Rotary: Making a Difference*.

**Ian H.S. Riseley**  
**President 2017-18**

## LAST WEEK'S MEETING

President Libby's quote for the day:



Guests:

We welcomed to the meeting **Sandra Ramsay**, the guest of new member **Brenda Jenkins**.

Happy and Sad:

Why was **Eric Mollema** happy? There was so much meat left over from last Sunday's barbecue picnic, that vegan (not!) Eric had meat for supper every day since.

Congratulations from **Lynda Lawrence** to **Brenda Jenkins** for bringing Sandra as a guest to our meeting. And happy dollar from Brenda for Sandra's attendance.

Speaker: **Doctor Irwin Cohen** - police and school-based approaches to gangs

About our guest speaker:

Doctor Erwin Cohen is an associate professor at the University of the Fraser Valley, Abbotsford campus, where he has taught and undertaken research for the past 15 years into various aspects of criminal justice. He is the Director of the Center for Public Safety and Criminal Justice Research. Irwin has spoken to our club previously on the topic of "intelligent approach to crime reduction", and we were very appreciative of his driving all the way from Abbotsford to attend our club again to talk to us about the various approaches taken to suppress gangs.



Gangs are very much connected to the illicit drug trade. We often see in British Columbia and elsewhere "waves" of retaliatory killings between gang members. One of the most notorious was that which occurred in Surrey in October 2007, when six people were killed in an apartment raid, two of which were innocent bystanders. Gangs earn tens of thousands of dollars every week in drug sales. Youth between the ages of 14 and 19 are often recruited as drug runners and lookouts. It is commonly thought that those who join gangs are those from disenfranchised neighbourhoods, or young people who come from underprivileged homes or who suffer from lack of education. However, today's gang members are often not from these traditional groups. They come from very well-off upper middle-class families who would seem to have all of the privileges in family money and educational opportunities; yet

some young people have the attitude "why should I work for 10 or 15 years to earn money and get an education when I can make loads of money immediately without working for it".

A new construct for classifying crime prevention programs involves three levels of crime prevention. These include:

1. Primary prevention - these programs in crime prevention are defined as those presented on a community-wide basis prior to identification of individuals or groups as offenders. These programs are addressed to everyone, and involve such things as after-school activities, talks about dangers of gangs, anti-crime information campaigns and other educational programs. As these prevention programs are not targeted specific individuals at but aimed at all youth, the majority of the target audience would never get into gangs anyway and therefore have some limited use.
2. Secondary prevention - these programs are geared toward persons or groups identified as 'high risk' and likely to act in a troublesome or antisocial manner but not as yet within the criminal justice system. One of the problems here is to identify those at risk, by identifying various risk factors such as children who lack parental guidance or are outcasts at school for various reasons.
3. Tertiary programs - are those working with the identified offender, the goal being prevention of recidivism

The police have programs to suppress gang activity, rather than gang structure. One of these programs is called "Bar Watch". The goal of this program is to discourage and ultimately prevent patrons from engaging in unlawful and uncivil behaviour that endangers other patrons, staff and police within and outside licensed establishments. The key component of this program is the volunteer participation of the bar owners and operators and the sharing of information. Under this program, bar staff scan an individual's driver's license prior to entry. If individuals are deemed to be an "undesirable" person or a "troublemaker", by virtue of their overt behaviour or involvement in serious and/or violent criminal activities, they are refused entry to the premises. Information collected on problematic patrons is shared with police. Justice research indicates, however, that due to lack of police resources and other causes, these programs are difficult to maintain over a long period of time.

"Comprehensive and holistic strategies of crime prevention" attempt to make gang and crime prevention an entire community event. The most famous was the development of the Spergel Model of Gang Intervention and Suppression, which involves five strategies for dealing with gang-involved youth and their families. The five strategies are

**Community Mobilization:** Involvement of local citizens, including former gang members and community groups and agencies.

**Opportunities Provision:** The development of a variety of specific education, training, and employment programs targeting gang-involved youth.

**Social Intervention:** Youth-serving agencies, schools, street outreach workers, grassroots groups, faith-based organizations, law enforcement agencies, and other criminal justice

organizations reaching out and acting as links between gang-involved youth and their families, the conventional world, and needed services.

Suppression: Formal and informal social control procedures, including close supervision or monitoring of gang youth by agencies of the criminal justice system and also by community-based agencies, schools, and grassroots groups.

Organizational Change and Development: Development and implementation of policies and procedures that result in the most effective use of available and potential resources to better address the gang problem.

In 1993, Dr. Spergel began implementing the initial version of the model in the Little Village neighbourhood of Chicago. An evaluation of the program found a reduction in serious/violent crimes, decreased criminal activity and gang involvement by project clients, and increased success in educational and job opportunities.

This type of approach works best, but it is hard to execute and is expensive.

50/50

Thank to president Libby, the pot continues to grow.

Presidents closing Quip for the Week:



**Submitted by Laurie Anderson**