

# The ICPC Journal

A membership periodical published quarterly by the  
International Conference of Police Chaplains ®

June 2007

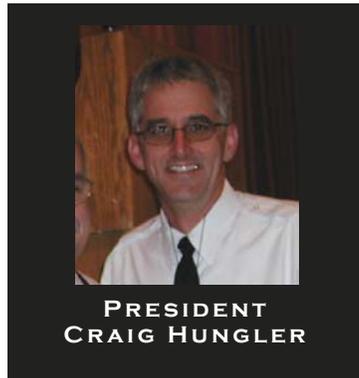
# JOURNAL



“Developing Professional  
Chaplains Through Dynamic  
Education and Support”

## PRESIDENT'S PERSPECTIVE....

A message from  
Craig Hungler,  
President of the International  
Conference of Police Chaplains.



Where has the time gone? That is a question that I ask myself on a regular basis, especially now as I stand at the conclusion of my term as President. These past two years have gone by in what seems to be the blink of an eye. I can remember as if it were yesterday the San Antonio Annual Training Seminar where I took office. In that banquet room I stood before you and cast my vision for where I felt we should take the ICPC over the two short years that I would be in office. Now as I prepare to pass the gavel to my outstanding successor Wes McDuffie, I would like to review quickly those things which I spoke of on July 14, 2005.

Education was one of my primary areas of focus as I took office. I have always felt that we can never cease to focus on constantly improving the professionalism of our education. *Dynamic Education* is a phrase included in our mission statement which means to me that this is one of our bedrock principles. To that end, I committed to see the formalizing and standardizing of our core classes to bring a consistent professional level throughout the process. I am happy to report that we now have produced a set of educational materials of which we can be proud.

A second area of concern for me personally was to do what I could to continue the good work by Dan Nolta in the area of Internationalism. I pledged my best attempts to get outside of North America several times. My international efforts actually had begun earlier than when I took the presidency office when I traveled to New Zealand as Vice-President. As president in 2007, I traveled to Zimbabwe along with my son Zachary. That trip was a dual purpose trip to work alongside Chaplain Charles Masunungure and to meet with officials of the Zimbabwe Republic Police. In June of 2007 I will be arriving at the ATS on the heels of a 10-day trip to Istanbul, Turkey. This trip is being hosted by The Ohio Association of Chiefs of Police, an organization that we have had great support from for several years. They have invited me to represent the ICPC at a meeting with the Turkish National Police.

Thirdly, was my concern about the ICPC's name recognition within law enforcement. I continue to feel that you, as ICPC members, do an unbelievable ministry within your home jurisdiction. Unfortunately, many police departments throughout the world have not heard of the ICPC; indeed some of the departments not even have a firm grasp on the concept of this specialized ministry. I pray that we all continue to promote the good name of the ICPC to law enforcement administrators wherever we may live in an effort to assist them.

# The ICPC Journal

Vol. 4, Num. 2, June 2007

Publisher  
Dr. Charles R. Lorrain  
Executive Director, ICPC

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The final issue, which has marked my presidency, is the transition of our organization to new regions in an effort to enhance and support you, the membership, in a more meaningful way. While this process has been a change, and we all know change can be difficult, I have been very pleased with the process. Communication is always the most important piece to any issue, and I think that has been accomplished. My heartfelt thanks to the entire committee under the leadership of Gary Malkus for their tireless work. This committee has moved our organization along the roadmap which was set and approved by our Board of Directors several years ago. This June will be our first ATS Board Meeting with the new structure which will serve us well as we continue to grow through the years.

You are all aware that my entire family consider each of you within the ICPC as a part of our family. My children have grown up with many very close friends during each ATS. We may only get to see some of you one time a year, but for each of you I thank God.

(Continued on page 3)

# CHIT-CHAT

A Members Forum

## Thank You.....

Thank you to the following departments who sent in their patches:

- Hickory Hills PD
- Clewiston PD
- Cheltenham Township PD
- Cheltenham Township K9
- Lagrange County Sheriff
- Graham PD
- Los Angeles PD
- Smyrna PD
- Tucson PD
- San Diego Sheriff
- Live Oak PD
- North Dakota Highway Patrol

Please send any/all patches to:

**ICPC**  
**P.O. Box 5590**  
**Destin, FL 32540**

## Updates....

Remember to check your September issue of the Journal for all the ICPC news and updates—especially from the Annual Training Seminar! For example, look for the newest ICPC Directory to be out around the first of the year!



Outgoing President, Craig Hungler (R)  
and incoming President,  
Wesley McDuffie (Left)

## Academic Database.....

As a reminder, the ICPC maintains an academic database for its members. After a member takes an ICPC class, it is input into the database by the academic registrar. If you need a copy of your transcript, request it from the academic registrar in Destin. The first one is free then there is a charge of \$5.00 for each additional copy.

If you have taken other classes outside the ICPC and you want these added to your academic record, you need to submit a copy of the training certificate or course completion documentation specifying the number of hours for the course, then send the documentation to Destin. If you have any questions, contact the academic registrar in the Destin office at 850-654-9736.



These past two years have been an experience I shall never forget. It would not have been possible, however, without the undying support and love from my wife Kathy. I pray that each of you who are married have been blessed as richly as I have been blessed by God with Kathy in my life. My children Megan and Zachary are truly gifts from God as well, both maturing into wonderful young adults for which I am grateful; much of which is attributable to the influence that my ICPC family has had upon them.

Thank you for this opportunity to serve. I am pleased that I will be able to continue on the Executive Committee as Past President for two years. It will be a blessing to continue serving alongside a team of people who are so committed to serving each of you. I leave you with the words of our incoming President, Wes McDuffie: "Together We Can".



## Greetings from our Executive Director Dr. Chuck Lorrain

By the time you receive this issue of the Journal, we will nearly be heading to Grand Rapids, MI for our Annual Training Seminar. The host committee, under the direction of Chaplain Bill Sanders, has worked long and hard to present you with a training experience worthy of the ICPC name. We wish each and every one of you could be there with us!

A couple of noteworthy things: On page 5 of this issue you will see information on Jim Powell's bike ride across the U.S. on behalf of the ICPC. At the time of this writing he should almost be done, so if you were going to contribute to his fundraiser, you should send it in now. Also listed on Page 5 is information regarding the ICPC store that you should be aware of.

On Page 10 you will see a "call for papers" notice for academic papers to be included in future issues of the Journal. If you have any questions about this process, please contact me.

Have a blessed day!  
Chuck

# How the “Bobbies” Affected Canadian Policing

By Chaplain Jim Turner, RCMP

Many people, as they travel to London, are well aware of the classic sight of “Bobbies” with their nightsticks making their way through the streets. However, many do not know that those who keep the public order in London were not first referred to as “Bobbies.” They were first called “Peelers” after the founder of the Metropolitan Police in London, Sir Robert Peel.

The challenge of bringing common order in that day was no small task. However, it was in this milieu of lawlessness that Sir Robert Peel founded a police force around some profound principles. These principles find themselves embedded in the ethos of the Metropolitan Police Force of London to this very day.

Policing in Canada cannot be fully understood unless there is an examination of the root from which it has grown. In fact, in most countries that has or had strong ties with the British Commonwealth you can see the strong influence of what has come to be known as “Peel’s Principles.”

In this article I would like to address in broad strokes “Peel’s Principles” and comment on the necessary good will that they provide in order for the police to produce the desired result of public order.

In the broadest sense there are three principles that are outlined in Wikipedia:

- Every police officer should be issued a badge number, to assure accountability for his actions.
- Whether the police are effective is not measured on the number of arrests, but on the lack of crime.

Above all else, an effective authority figure knows trust and accountability are paramount. Hence, Peel’s most often quoted principle: **The police are the public and the public are the police.**

Some of the principles, such as the issuance of each officer with a badge number, are quite common throughout the world. The purpose of holding that same officer accountable for his or her actions begins to sow the common thread of goodwill with the public. In Peel’s Principles, there is no such thing as an “Us vs. Them” mentality. That is the reason that to this day most police officers in London do not carry a sidearm. That sidearm would place distance between the police and the public they serve.

In the second of the principles we find stated that, “The police are effective only insofar as they prevent crime.” In modern policing, we are beginning to hear the revolutionary “new” concept of police agencies involving themselves in “Crime Reduction.” In the spring of last year at a Senior Management Conference for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for “E” Division (British Columbia, Canada) we had two speakers that demonstrated the cost effectiveness of Crime Reduction. I

would submit that this concept of crime reduction is by no means new! In fact, it is quite old and can be traced back to Sir Robert Peel. The timeliness of this point was clearly stated by the two speakers and eloquently illustrated as being the wave of the future.

Were we to go back to the occasion of the formation of the Northwest Mounted Police in Canada by act of the Canadian Parliament, we would be quite surprised. The incident that moved Sir John A. Macdonald to act was the Cypress Hills Massacre, which occurred in southwest corner of present day Saskatchewan, Canada. Growing out of that event the Canadian Government acted to mandate this Mounted Police Force to: *Stop the liquor traffic among the Indians, Gain the respect and confidence of the Indians, Break them of their old practices by tact and patience, Collect customs dues and Perform all the duties of a police force.* Notice that the last priority of the mandate of the Northwest Mounted Police was to *perform all the duties of a police force.* In a very real sense the Northwest Mounted Police were a social force that was sent to change the quality of life for the First Nations Peoples and assure the safety of the King’s subjects.

In later years it would come to be realized that the peaceful settlement of the Canadian west was, in no small part, due to the influence of goodwill between the First Nations People and the Mounted Police. That goodwill was due to the fact that the practices of the Northwest Mounted Police, the predecessors of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, were based on the principles of Sir Robert Peel.

It is the principles of Sir Robert Peel that still underpins the police science that is taught to cadets as they make their way through training at Depot in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada even today. It is those same principles that are taught in every class on basic policing in Canada. Every police officer in Canada has been taught that enforcement of law is best accomplished by first securing the goodwill of the public you police.

In a publication on “the Police Idea” the principles of Sir Robert Peel are more fully framed in this way:

**PUBLIC APPROVAL:** To recognize always that the power of the police to fulfill their functions and duties is dependent on public approval of their existence, actions and behavior, and on their ability to secure and maintain public respect.

**PUBLIC COOPERATION:** To recognize that the cooperation of the public is necessary to ensure the observance of the law and that this cooperation will only be forthcoming once the public’s respect for the police is secured.

**PHYSICAL FORCE:** To recognize that the greater the cooperation of the public, the less need for the use of physical force.

(Continued on page 11)

# CALIFORNIA TO MAINE

Four Old Guys Over The Hill  
But Still Pedaling!



“Four Old Guys” (from left to right)  
Jim Powell, Larry Wooldridge,  
John Luken, and Ed Kalney

Remember those four old guys biking across the U.S.? They're almost done with their ride! So keep them in your prayers and go to their web-site for updates:

[4oldguys.org](http://4oldguys.org)

## >>NOTICE<<

Effective May 5, 2007 the ICPC on-line store was closed due to the vendor vacating his contract with us. We are presently exploring options for the store. Any questions about orders already placed with the on-line store should be directed to the vendor.



provided by:  
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# 34th Annual Training Seminar

**Grand Rapids, Michigan  
June 25-29, 2007**

**Hotel:**

**Amway Grand Plaza Hotel**  
**187 Monroe N.W.**  
**Grand Rapids, MI 49503**  
**1-800-253-3590**

Price: \$100.00 per night (single/double)  
 Parking: \$12.00 per day (self park) with  
 complementary parking for overnight  
 hotel guests (self-park)

\*\*Must mention the ICPC to get the conference rate

**➔ Hotel cutoff: May 23, 2007**

**If you do not make your hotel reservation by this date, there is no guarantee  
 you will get a room at the conference rate or otherwise.**

**Conference  
Fees:**

	<u>Member</u>	<u>Non-Member</u>
Basic/Enriched Track	*\$180.00	*\$270.00
Advanced Track	*\$220.00	*\$330.00
Auxiliary Program	*\$60.00	
Youth Program	\$25.00 per child with a family maximum of \$50.00	
Extra Banquet Ticket	\$35.00	
*Includes banquet ticket		

**Airport:**

The airport for Grand Rapids is the user friendly:

***Gerald R. Ford International Airport***

It is serviced by six (6) of the major carriers and transportation will be provided to the Amway Grand Hotel by the host committee.

There is a shuttle service and taxi cabs available if your flight arrives at times not covered by the scheduled transportation.

**Official  
Notice**

The Annual Meeting of the International Conference of Police Chaplains (ICPC) will be held in Grand Rapids, Michigan on June 25-29, 2007. Business to be conducted will include receiving the reports of the Officers and Committees and acting upon recommendations of the same; setting the 2007-2008 budget; electing new officers; acting on the recommendations of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee to amend the Bylaws; and any other business necessary and proper to come before said meeting.

**Information:**

**Pat McGrew, Registrar**  
**850-654-9736**  
**registrar@icpc.gccoxmail.com**  
**www.icpc4cops.org**



# EARLY INVOLVEMENT: CHAPLAINCY SERVICES TO POLICE RECRUITS

Chaplain Andy Kikuta – Honolulu Police Department

The most important step in the journey of a person entering the law enforcement profession is the time invested in the training academy as a police recruit. This training not only educates the recruit about the laws in their particular jurisdiction and the duties of a law enforcement officer, but also prepares him or her to be physically and emotionally ready to face the fulfilling, rigorous, dangerous, and very often frustrating life as a peace officer. Most, if not all of the recruits, soon realize that the training is very stressful and demanding upon their time, resources, and family commitments. Therefore, the services and ministry that a police chaplain can offer to them are especially valuable and needed during this demanding period of transition from a civilian to a paramilitary environment. The early involvement of a police chaplain in the lives of the police recruits will also form a foundation for further contact and help later on in the life of the recruit now transformed into a police officer working and serving in their own community, city, and state.

For years, the Honolulu Police Department has utilized the services of their Chaplain Corps to help and encourage the recruits in the training academy, Ke Kula Maka'i (in Hawaiian, the name means "The Police School"). After a person has passed all of the requirements established by the Human Resources Division, he or she embarks on six and a half months of challenging and all-consuming training as a police recruit.

The recruit has an arduous schedule commencing with a family orientation evening and concluding with the class graduation. Between, those two significant events, of course, is the instruction and education of Honolulu's finest law enforcement officers. Time in the academy is taken up primarily in academics - learning about the criminal justice system, constitutional laws and ordinances, departmental and federal polices, ethics and the standards of conduct, report writing, and other parcels of instruction dealing with police work. Throw in firearms training, self-defense, arrest and control tactics, and tough physical fitness standards and the recruit is placed under severe stress and pressure. This can lead to problems with family or other significant relationships if not handled wisely. The heavy weight of this training (15 exams, a comprehensive final, and simulated crime scenarios) falls directly on the recruit's life, and the early intervention services offered by a police chaplain can be essential to the recruit's success.

Those who are admitted to Ke Kula Maka'i as police recruits come largely from Hawaii, and a small number arrive from other geographic locations. Each one enters the academy with their unique personality, family history, and career story. These individuals are of varying ages and have diverse educational and life experiences. Some are transitioning from a military career, but the majority come from the civilian sector.

The first and major adjustment that recruits encounter is being a member of a paramilitary structure where they are accountable to a higher authority, mainly a training sergeant and other instructors. The command structure is rigid; and by choice, the recruits submit themselves to "fall in." James Sterling wrote about the recruits' occupational socialization as police officers:

Socialization for the police recruits includes both the adoption of normative modes of police behavior and the extinction certain other behaviors, which were appropriate for his previous civilian roles. In learning the new role, the police recruit undertakes a complex process of learning, which includes more than just knowledge skills. He will also learn a system of attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and values. The most important learning related to perception concerns the identification of role-relevant reference groups and sensitivity to their expectations and evaluations.

(James W. Sterling, *Changes In Role Concepts Of Police Officers During Recruit Training*, Washington, D.C.; International Associations of Chiefs of Police, 1969, p.155)



The Chaplain Bureau of the Honolulu Police Department was formed in 1967 and is staffed by volunteers from various denominational and non-denominational religious orders, which proved to be of great benefit. A key figure in the development and success of the Chaplain Corps was the late Sister Roberta Julie Derby.

Currently, the chaplain volunteers are accountable to a sergeant from the Peer Support Unit. Each chaplain is assigned to a specific patrol division as well as other non-patrol elements within the department. The position of recruit chaplain is shared on a rotating basis with each chaplain responsible for visiting with the recruits and being available to them. The chaplain is introduced at the family orientation night, teaches the "Death and Serious Bodily Injury" class, and offers the invocation at the graduation ceremony.

Between orientation and graduation, the police chaplain visits the recruit class on a regular and frequent basis. There are general talks to the class as well as personal one-on-one counsel and dialog. The most important thing that a chaplain can do during this time is to be visible and available. This ministry of presence speaks volumes to the recruits and may be the most vital part in lending a hand to their achievement, success, and final graduation from Ke Kula Makai'i.

Some practical suggestions that may help chaplains to be more effective in ministering to police recruits could be:

- Sit in on classes, spend lunch hours with recruits and listen attentively and actively to their conversations.

(Continued on page 13)

# Police Funerals – Police Suicides

by John Cooley, LAPD Retired

**A**s a chaplain, do you know if your agency is ready to deal with the suicide of an officer?

If any singular event can cause crisis and chaos throughout an agency, it is the suicide of one of its officers. Often the agency chaplain is then charged with planning the funeral and they can experience the indecision and contradictions coming from management.

Why?

Because suicide is such an unthinkable occurrence that no one wants to deal with it much less plan for it. A suicide also brings out so many different emotions in people that little can be taken for granted. The decision to have a traditional police funeral for an officer who commits suicide is at the discretion of the chief or sheriff. Some will be in favor of a traditional funeral and honors ceremony and some will not. The decision will have to be made, and quickly.

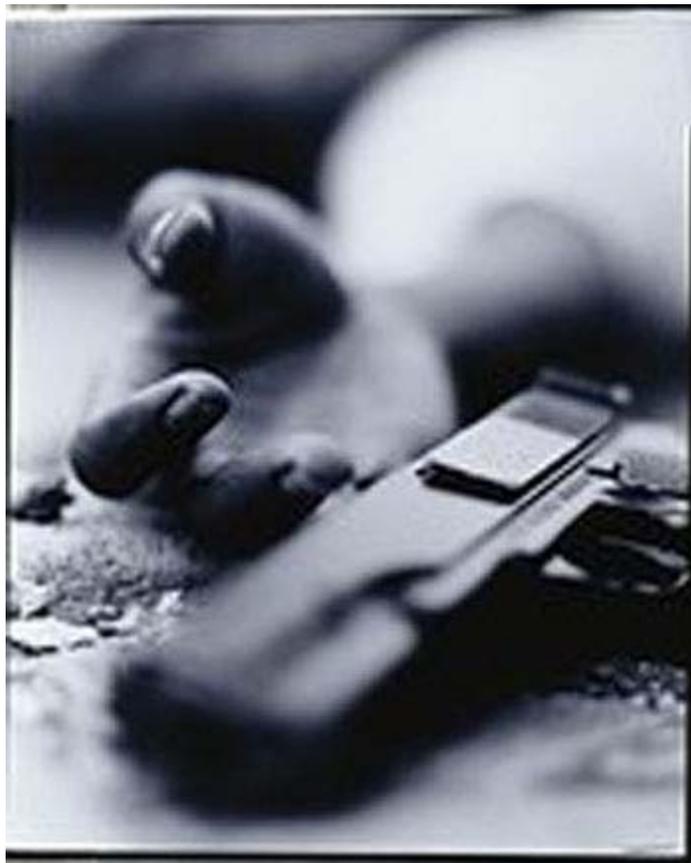
When an active sworn member of a law enforcement agency dies, not a line-of-duty death, just a natural death, the family, co-workers and agency expect a traditional police funeral. It is an opportunity to show a final tribute to a loving spouse, fellow officer and law enforcement professional. This is a special recognition reserved for sworn police officers nationwide.

The traditional police funeral typically consists of uniformed personnel attending the funeral services, the eulogy given by the chief, a motorcade followed by interment ceremonies that include the traditional honors ceremonies of rifle salute, taps, flag fold and presentation.

At the conclusion of the funeral, everyone should feel good about these unique services and ceremonies. Respect, dignity and honor are sentiments being shown and spoken. This is a

tribute to one of their own who served with honor and excellence. No officer should expect less from his peers.

Many agencies have never experienced the suicide death of an active sworn member. The assumption is that if a death occurs, the agency would do the right thing. There would seem to be no need for agency leaders to meet and discuss this potential occurrence or to design and develop a funeral protocol or policy for a suicide. Who would complain about a traditional police funeral being provided for an active sworn member of any agency?



Envision now, that a death occurs and the cause is not ordinary. It is a suicide.

Will there be a traditional police funeral for a sworn member? This question has been asked by many agencies and will be asked by many more. Suicide often has a stigma attached to it. Moral and religious beliefs often influence how a suicide death is perceived. Older officers and younger rookies may view suicide from different perspectives. People often speak in hushed tones and make comments about weakness, character flaws and eternal damnation. Some disapprove because the act

has embarrassed the agency and tarnished the badge. There are others who perceive suicide as a human act and that the purpose of the funeral is to honor how someone lived and served. Not to judge how they died!

The time to decide on an agencies response to a suicide is before it happens. The response from an agency's members, management team and department chaplains may be varied and in opposition to each other. Some will support a full traditional police funeral with honors and some may not. Some may argue that funeral services and ceremonies are always at the request of the surviving family. What if the family asks for a traditional police funeral? How will your agency respond? How will a

The time to decide on an agencies response to a suicide is before it happens. The response from an agency's members, management team and department chaplains may be varied and in opposition to each other. Some will support a full traditional police funeral with honors and some may not. Some may argue that funeral services and ceremonies are always at the request of the surviving family. What if the family asks for a traditional police funeral? How will your agency respond? How will a decision not to have a traditional police funeral for a suicide be explained to the family?

The decisions on agency response to the suicide of a sworn member must be determined before it happens. Once it happens, time restraints and other demands placed on the agency can be overwhelming. The expectations, for or against a traditional police funeral, can create substantial pressure on agency managers. Will there or will there not be a traditional police funeral? The answer is not universal or unanimous. Agency leaders need to plan, discuss, prepare and put proper decisions into writing now before an event of this nature occurs.

I have managed funerals for 18 Los Angeles Police Department officers who committed suicide. Each of these funerals had its own special circumstances and characteristics. They were difficult enough to manage without having to discuss the propriety of a police funeral and honors ceremonies. I have assisted other agencies that have experienced suicides and had no protocol or had done no planning for a suicide's funeral. These agency's planning processes were encumbered with lengthy discussions about whether or not they should have a traditional police funeral rather than how to manage one. Suicide is a serious problem in our society. It is even more serious within law enforcement. Every agency needs to be prepared.

You, as a chaplain, are in a position to make inquiries and to determine the attitudes of agency managers. Chaplains can help develop a protocol for funerals associated with a suicide now before there is a crisis when issues can be discussed without time constraints and emotions being on edge. Chaplains need to be in the vanguard of resolving these unthinkable issues before they happen.

This bulletin is presented as part of a collaborative training program between the ICPC and Police USA.com. Any questions about the program or publication of this bulletin should be directed to the Chair, ICPC Educational Committee.

If additional information about this topic is required, the author, John Cooley, can be contacted through his website at [www.Policefunerals.com](http://www.Policefunerals.com) or by e-mail at [Policefuneral@earthlink.net](mailto:Policefuneral@earthlink.net) or phone (805) 522-4861. John has

given presentations on police funeral issues at several ICPC Regional Conferences and at the 2005 ICPC ATS. For information about him speaking at a local or regional ICPC function, please contact him directly.

For additional information about PoliceUSA programming, please visit [www.PoliceUSA.com](http://www.PoliceUSA.com).



A 30-year veteran with the Los Angeles Police Department, Sgt. John Cooley, retired, served as the Officer-in-Charge of LAPD's Employee Assistance Unit. He is a Certified Bereavement Facilitator and has coordinated over eighty police funeral services throughout his career.

**“Nothing can stop the man with the right mental attitude from achieving his goal; nothing on earth can help the man with the wrong mental attitude.”**

**—Thomas Jefferson**

# A Call For Papers



The International Conference of Police Chaplains is seeking academic papers to be included in upcoming issues of the ICPC Journal. Topics should include original work on issues germane to law enforcement chaplaincy. It is suggested that core course curriculum topics be avoided. We are looking for work that is innovative and interesting to the chaplaincy community. Papers submitted will undergo a peer-review process to determine acceptability. If the peer-review process finds that the work does not meet the quality threshold for accepted papers, then a successful submission will generate constructive feedback to the authors. We don't want to constrain the creativity and freedom of authors. However, it is believed that this procedure would help make the review process a constructive experience where authors and reviewers work together to create the best quality work possible.

## **Considerations/Suggestions For Papers**

A common reviewer comment is that an obvious or important issue with the work was not addressed by the author. Papers have also been criticized for not providing enough evidence or sound reasoning for their claims. The validity of the ideas or claims in the paper need to be supported by appropriate data, analyses, or arguments. In the case of data analyses, an appropriate methodology should be selected and correctly applied to support the work. Authors should: provide sufficient data and/or well-supported arguments, explain what analyses were made and why, cite relevant work, and cover the important issues at the appropriate level of detail.

A similar concern is not justifying the design choices and not explaining why certain design features were included. In summary, you should not only explain what you did, but why you did it so that readers (including reviewers) can be convinced that you made appropriate choices. Explaining your choices can also stimulate more research by helping others see alternative approaches.

## **Is the work clearly and concisely described?**

You would be surprised at the number of reviewer comments that indicate that the work was not adequately described. Usually the authors simply did not carefully describe what they did or how they studied what they did. Describing the work involves not only good writing, but also a solid structure that helps the reader follow the explanation. It also helps to support the text with figures, tables, and photos that are clear and easy to understand. Authors should: clearly describe what was done and/or how it was studied, write clearly and concisely (avoiding jargon), organize their paper to flow logically and smoothly, provide the right level of detail, and make good use of figures to support the text.

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## ***SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS***

Short paper submissions are solicited by September 1, 2007. The short papers should not exceed 2500-3500 words and shall include an abstract of 100 words. Font shall be Times New Roman—12 point type on 8.5" by 11" pages with 1" margins. All cites shall be contained in endnotes. The cover page should contain the paper title, and the name, affiliation, address, phone number, fax number, and e-mail address of each author. The second page should start with the paper title at the top and be followed by the abstract. Except on the cover page, the authors' name must NOT appear in the paper since all papers will be peer-reviewed (double-blind) by members of the Peer Review Committee.

Papers must be submitted electronically as PDF or RTF files. Submit the paper by email to the ICPC Executive Director, Dr. Chuck Lorrain at [exdir@icpc.gccoxmail.com](mailto:exdir@icpc.gccoxmail.com)

Submission of a paper implies that its content has not been published previously. Accepted papers will be published in upcoming issues of the ICPC Journal.

## ***IMPORTANT DATES***

**1 September 2007**--Deadline for paper submissions

**15 November 2007**--Notification of authors of acceptance or rejection of paper

**31 December 2007**--Deadline for final (camera-ready) papers

*Any questions may be directed to Dr. Chuck Lorrain at [exdir@icpc.gccoxmail.com](mailto:exdir@icpc.gccoxmail.com)*

(Continued from page 4)

**IMPARTIAL SERVICE:** To seek and preserve public favor, not by pandering to public opinion, but by vice to law, in complete independence of policy and without regard to the justice or injustice of the substance of individual laws; by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of the public without regard to their wealth or social standing; by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly good humor; and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life.

**AS MUCH FORCE AS IS REASONABLY NECESSARY:** To use physical force only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient, and to use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on a particular occasion for achieving a police objective.

**THE POLICE ARE THE PUBLIC:** To maintain at all times, a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police; the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen, in the interest of community welfare and existence.

**POLICE FUNCTION:** To recognize always that the police function is one of apprehension and not one of authoritatively judging guilt and punishing the guilty. The function of the judiciary is separate from that of the police.

**POLICE EFFICIENCY:** To recognize always that the test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with crime and disorder.

It seems to me that the principles of Sir Robert Peel, woven into the very fabric of policing in commonwealth countries, are a great concept whose time has come again.

For those who provide care to the policing community it is incumbent on us to understand the culture and ethos of those we serve. It is also our responsibility to give quiet leadership to our organizations, providing them with best practices. By understanding the culture and roots of policing in other settings we are better able to take off our cultural glasses and see our police culture more clearly. We are able to see those things that are Best Practices and those fresh, new ideas that could become Best Practices. I trust this article has provoked thought and will allow each to consider the culture of the organizations we serve.



Chaplain Jim Turner  
RCMP

*Jim has served with the RCMP as Chaplain for five years in "K" Division specifically Calgary Sub-Division. Since moving back to British Columbia in 1995, Jim has served at Burnaby, Richmond Detachments and E. Division HQ. On October 23, 2000, Jim left full-time pastoral ministry in the church setting and was appointed as the first salaried Divisional Chaplain for E Division. Since that time Jim has been appointed as National Director of Chaplaincy for the Fellowship of Evangelical Baptist Churches in Canada, chaplain for Delta Police and Vancouver Police Departments. On July 27<sup>th</sup> 2006 Jim was "sworn in" as a Civilian Member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Jim's chaplaincy experience spans twenty-three years.*

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# REMEMBERING

By Rev. John Harth, M.A., M. Div.



**M**ay 13-17 is National Police Week. May 15th is the day set aside annually to honor those who've fallen in the line of duty. According to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial web site, there will be 382 names added to the memorial wall this year, 145 of whom died in 2006.

Recalling those who have fallen has prompted me to think also of those who have served or continue to serve. Dennis and I went to high school together. We double dated once (he set it up--I may never forgive him for that). When we went our separate ways, I wouldn't have dreamed he'd be a cop. We reconnected a few years back, at which time he was a deputy chief and then moved into the top job in his city. He has since retired and spends part of his time with his wife, roaming the country on their bike. Thankfully, he's not offered another blind date.

Steve and I worked together as radio announcers when I was in college. In our spare time, we looked for women and drank beer. It was 1969. Neither of us was 21. It wasn't until he was killed in a car wreck years later that I read in the hometown paper that Steve had changed careers, switching to law enforcement. He wasn't on duty when he died. I got, and still am, in touch with his mom.

Charlie and Jack regularly visited the radio station where I worked. They would come in for a few minutes early in the morning to drink coffee, joke with the morning DJ and me (the news director) and swap lies. They're just regular guys who did their jobs without fanfare or flourish. Both are now retired.

At the department where I was a volunteer deputy in the late 70s, the sheriff hung a poster noting about 20 different ways to deal nicely with the public during a traffic stop or an investigation. "Deputy Fred" (name changed to protect the guilty) took it down and typed in a No. 21: "Then draw back the hammer and blow the maggot away." These days, that certainly wouldn't be politically correct to have in open view. Back then, the guys thought it hilarious. "Fred" moved on to another department while I went to seminary, and I've lost track of him.

Andy and I got to be friends when he moved to town as the new police chief. His transition from a suburb to country life was bumpy, but he welcomed the chaplains' program and I got to spend time with his family. He's since changed careers.

In dispatch one night, Tom came in from patrol to chat briefly. As he left, the female dispatcher turned to me and said: "I love that man." She felt that way because he was somewhat fatherly toward her and the others, kind, good-natured, a real family man. He's now retired.

Resisting the temptation to go on about the officers with whom I currently serve, mostly because I'd catch it for talking about them, here's the deal.

I've been to classes and read books about how police officers generally fit a certain kind of profile. They tend to be helpers who like to be in control, don't have many (if any) friends outside of law enforcement, are often divorced (perhaps multiple times), tend to drink a lot, and may have a warped sense of humor. The profile may be more noticeable in larger departments; I wouldn't know.

But I do know that not all cops are cut from the same bolt of cloth. While they may share some common characteristics, each is an individual character. In my experience, cops are pretty much normal people who must regularly deal with sometimes strangely abnormal circumstances. I'm guessing that to be true of those whose names are found on the national memorial, whom we especially honor during National Police Week. But we also honor you all.

Thanks. God bless you. And be careful out there.



*John Harth was ordained a Roman Catholic priest in 1987 after 15 years as a radio and television news and sportscaster. He has been a chaplain in agencies throughout southern Missouri, and currently serves the Missouri State Highway Patrol, Scott County Sheriff's Department, Oran and Kelso Police Departments, Oran Fire Department, and the North Scott Ambulance District. A Life Member of the International Conference of Police Chaplains, he holds an advanced certificate in Critical Incident Stress Management and has logged some 700 hours of training for chaplaincy and related fields. He is presently the pastor of the Guardian Angel Catholic Parish in Oran, Missouri.*

(continued from page 7)

- Get a class list with names and background information from the class sergeant. Pictures are also valuable in getting to know the recruits.
- Be knowledgeable about the recruit's class schedule so decisions can be made wisely as to when to visit the class.
- Communicate with the class sergeant for updates and status of the class.
- Ask non-intrusive questions about family issues, time management and matters regarding personal problems or challenges.
- Use any and every opportunity to address the entire class to motivate, encourage, and spiritually inspire.
- Distribute chaplain contact cards.
- Set an example and model humble servant leadership based on the highest standard of life and ethical conduct.
- Privately pray for each recruit and for yourself as you serve those who serve.

I believe that the principles, suggestions and observations regarding chaplaincy services to police recruits can be universally applied to departments of any size in any locale. The components that go into training a police recruit are similar in many ways. The needs of recruits are generally alike. Their fear of failure, anxiety, frustration, and the challenges of balancing family and career are common. The chaplains enter into a privileged position of responsibility and influence as their "spiritual" leaders. The impact that he or she makes will be determined by the strength of that person's motivation to serve those who serve.

It is really true that your success in life depends on your motive. There is an old fable about a dog that boasted of his ability as a runner. One day, he chased a rabbit and failed to catch it. The other dogs ridiculed him because of his previous boastings. His reply was: "You must remember that the rabbit was running for his life, while I was just running for my dinner." Yes, the incentive and motive are both important facets of an effective ministry as a class chaplain. If we, as police chaplains, truly and honestly believe that our society must have strong, ethical, competent, and compassionate police officers, then we must seriously take into account this early involvement, if afforded to us, as an honored and worthwhile opportunity. This is where we are able to render to the police recruits positive, heartening, and practical services that can have constructive and life-long benefits to those in law enforcement everywhere.



*Chaplain Andy Kikuta is a certified Master Chaplain with the International Conference of Police Chaplains and has been serving with the Honolulu Police Department for 22 years as a volunteer chaplain. He is also a department certified instructor and teaches classes at the academy to recruits and other officers. He is presently assigned to Patrol Division-District 7 (East Oahu), the Chief's Office, Communications Division, Criminal Investigation Division, and Human Resources Division. He has also been an instructor at the Annual Training Seminars for the I.C.P.C.*

## Regional Directors:

Don't forget you may checkout the new ICPC display for your regional ICPC or police events. Contact the Destin office for more details regarding the display request form!



# REMEMBERING WHEN.....

In the beginning.....(Feb.-Oct. 1973)

“... I am announcing the establishment of the International Conference of Police Chaplains.” This sentence fragment, from a letter dated June 13, 1973, marks the birth of the International Conference of Police Chaplains.

The writer? Chaplain Joseph Dooley, first President of the ICPC, as he sent out to the presidents of the 175 member associations of the International Conference of Police Associations, chiefs of police of major departments across the United States, and fellow law enforcement chaplains. Dooley outlined two major goals for the proposed chaplains association:

- 1) The publication of a mimeographed directory of chaplains, including their department or police association affiliation and how they could be reached.
- 2) To promote the bond of brotherhood so clergymen from far reaching communities in the United States and Canada would be joined together in fellowship. The association would serve as a clearing house for helpful information pertinent to police chaplains.

If Dooley had any doubts about the interest and commitment of his fellow chaplains they were soon allayed. The response was immediate and extensive. In less than two months over three hundred chaplains had returned their applications for membership in the new organization. The great response can be attributed to the chiefs of police, the local police associations, F.O.P. lodges, and chaplains themselves. It was truly a cooperative effort of many people.

A need had become a vision; the vision had become a plan. Soon the plan was to become a reality.

## AN HISTORIC MEETING

On October 9-10, 1973 the first group of chaplains gathered at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel for the purpose of organizing the International Conference of Police Chaplains. The meeting was sponsored by the International Conference of Police Associations (ICPA). Ed Kiernan, President, and Bob Gordon, Executive Director of ICPA, offered encouragement and support at every turn in the road as the fledgling organization moved toward existence.

The majority of the chaplains invited were able to accept. Ten chaplains came to a meeting and became part of law enforcement chaplaincy history. When the roll was called, the following answered "Present": Joseph Coleman, Joseph Dooley, Wilbur Harvey, Walter Mischke, John Owen, James Powderly, John Price, William Reinecke, William Travers, and Joakim Valasiadis.

Kiernan and Gordon welcomed the group and urged them to complete the basic organizational tasks of making the ICPC a reality. The meeting was a conversation as much as anything. For the first time, chaplains from every part of the country had a forum to share their experiences, concerns, hopes, and dreams for law enforcement chaplaincy.

The tremendous response to Dooley's invitation from law enforcement chaplains told him there was need for a formal organization. One fundamental question had to be answered: “how to we get there from here”?

More history to follow.....

**The ICPC auxiliary supports the ICPC membership in many ways. If you are not a member of the auxiliary and would like to have information on becoming a member, go to the ICPC website at: [www.icpc4cops.org](http://www.icpc4cops.org)**



**Auxiliary members at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway**



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The International Conference of Police Chaplains wish to thank the following individuals for their generous contributions:

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for your kind support of  
the ICPC!**



Happy moments, praise God.  
Difficult moments, seek God.  
Quiet moments, worship God  
Painful moments, trust God.  
Every moment, thank God.

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Advertisements must be chaplaincy related, tastefully laid out, and fundamentally follow the scope, purposes, and mission of the ICPC. The publisher reserves the right to reject any advertising that does not adhere to the standards of the publication.

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**2008 RTS schedule will be out soon**

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