



Canada's weak judiciary is allowing psychopathic dangerous criminals, such as Leo Teskey, to return to the street to savagely repeat their crimes. This calls for a serious reconsideration for repeat violent offenders to automatically be given dangerous offender status.

To date, Leo Teskey has been charged with 164 crimes and has been convicted 34 times, including a conviction for shooting a policeman in the back of the head and another for tearing the penis of a two year-old child. 9 of Teskey's 34 convictions involve crimes of violence.

One of Teskey's victims, 64 year old Dougald Miller, has lain nearly comatose for four years in the Capital Care Norwood facility, unable to speak or move. The prognosis is that he will remain in this state until he dies. He was brutally beaten beyond recognition and to the point of almost complete paralysis by Leo Teskey in November of 2000, fracturing his skull and

ribs, ripping his ear and leaving him to die in his own blood. Leo Teskey, who at the time was on probation, was only charged with aggravated assault, not even with attempted murder. Incredibly, the judiciary is now once again questioning whether or not Teskey is in fact a dangerous offender.

Dougald Miller requires round-the-clock care, as well as supplementary therapy, such as massage and reflexology, not covered by Capital Health. His aggrieved wife, Lesley Miller, is paying these costs and rapidly depleting their retirement savings, while the criminal Leo Teskey is actually taking taxpayer-paid university courses and working towards a bachelor's degree. This picture could not possibly be more wrong. The Miller family is in effect paying for the optimism

of a university-educated future for Teskey, as a soon to be free citizen, even though Teskey has sadistically denied Dougald Miller a future life at all.

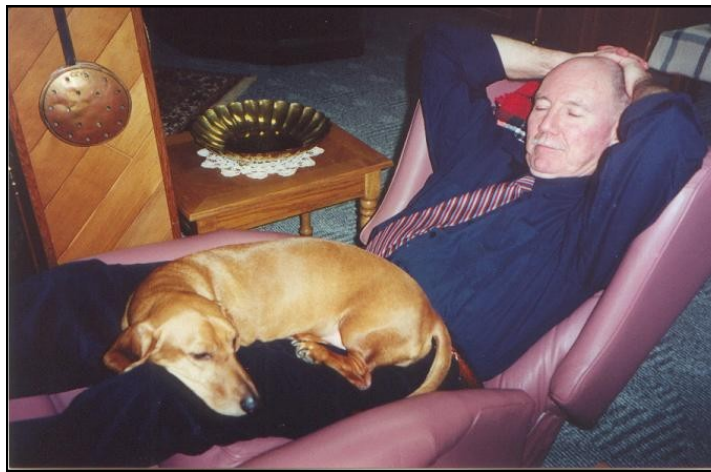
More and more, people are becoming



Dougald Miller, victim of 'justice' gone awry: A justice system that has failed both him and our Canadian society.



increasingly tired of seeing the criminals receive taxpayer-paid favours and benefits, while the pain of their victims and their victim's families continue indefinitely, and while the victims' families bear their financial costs silently and alone. In many cases, the public risk of horrendous outcomes of statutory releases are quite predictable to reasonable persons with knowledge of the criminal's history. It is clear that serial, repeat violent offenders, regardless of whatever time they have served, should never be released.



Dougald Miller at peace, with man's best friend, in better days: The toll of injustice from a dysfunctional Canadian judiciary system is steep and unconscionable.

The justice

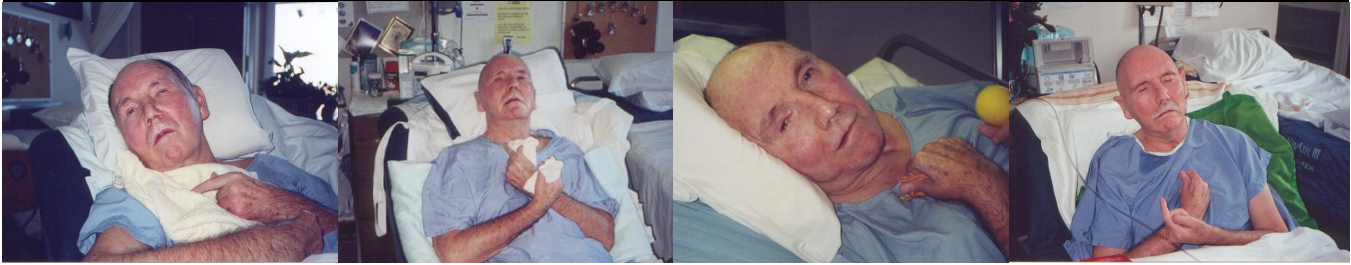
system's negligent policy of releasing every criminal into society as soon as statutorily possible results in a sadistic game of Russian Roulette with the lives of an innocent public. We must demand better. In 1995, Leo Teskey was identified as being a psychopath. In fact, Teskey had one of the highest scores in testing for psychopathic behaviour—he was in the “top 5%” of all inmates. He is also at the top of a three-point psychological scale as a pathological liar. In 1995, the first application to declare Leo Teskey a dangerous offender had failed. Weapons convictions and 30-plus other convictions were not sufficient to cause concerns to the judiciary, nor were the 130 or so other charges plea-bargained away.

Despite the clear evidence that Teskey was a dangerous psychopath and a repeat offender, Teskey's lawyer at the time, said that he was surprised that a dangerous offender application had even been considered. After all, Teskey himself had spoken

assuring the judge: “I did a lot of learning in (the Remand Centre) and I'm just looking forward to continuing on what I'm doing out there in public.” At the same time, Teskey shed tears for the benefit of the kindly judge. Talk about blind justice! If the judge had researched Teskey's earlier public state-

ments, she would have realized that he said the same thing after being found not guilty of attempted murder of a police officer. At that time, in 1989, Teskey stated that he had “learned a lot since I've been in jail and I'm sorry for what happened.” Obviously, what Teskey learned in jail was how to effectively con the judiciary.

Teskey then “continued on” with what he was doing, once he was released, leading up to the day, barely five years later, that he totally destroyed the lives of Dougald Miller and his wife Lesley. Teskey's behaviours weren't a surprise to many who had known him as a child. After all, this is the same Leo Teskey who attacked his father with a hammer at the age of 3. He began



skipping school in Grade 1, using drugs at the age of eight, followed by setting fire to his home at the age of 12, killing an uncle.

nalize certain drugs, thereby providing excuses for future criminals like Teskey to justify mitigation of their charges and sentences.

For shooting a police officer in the back of the head, Leo Teskey received a sentence of three years and ten months—three years!-- in the Grand Cache provincial jail, with its idyllic, alpine vista views. He was illegally in possession of a restricted firearm while committing a capital crime of attempting to kill a policeman and only served 3 years! The penalty for mere possession of an unregistered rusty old duck hunter's shotgun is 5 years in jail.

Surely it should have been very obvious to anyone eight to ten years ago that Leo Teskey could never again be released from custody. This is why the government owes a responsibility to Teskey's victims for the damage that Teskey has caused. Lesley Miller, Dougald Miller's wife, should not have to pay anything for his care or



Member of Parliament Peter Goldring with Mrs. Miller, wife of Dougald Miller. Mrs. Miller rightfully wants justice for her husband and all victims and particularly for the criminals.

his supplementary treatment. In fact, the federal justice system, which administers the Criminal Code of Canada in collaboration with the provinces, caused the Miller family grievous harm through blatant irresponsibility in the Teskey case. The justice system was aided by a judiciary liberally bent on prisoners' rights, rather than public rights and public safety. Accordingly, the federal government should be liable for the Millers' pain and suffering. Leo Teskey did not escape from jail. Instead, he was carelessly released, thereby putting the public at risk.

The Canadian justice system is in shambles because of a misguided liberal social policy that cares more for criminals than victims. The Edmonton police officer, Constable Mike Lakusta, was left with headaches, hearing loss, loss of balance and the loss of some eye control. The only reason Constable Lakusta wasn't killed was because the bullet, upon entering his neck, struck his skull and was deflected down the neck bone. Teskey was able to assure the judge that he didn't have the intent to kill, because he was under the influence of drugs! To add to the policing dilemma, the Liberals will be introducing a bill to decrimi-

Of particular note is that another dangerous, lifelong serial pedophile Karl Toft, admitting to 300 victims and thousands of

assaults on young boys, is scheduled for release from the Grierson Centre in December 2005.

The first instance of a repeat conviction for a violent crime should automatically trigger permanent jail time for the likes of Teskey. The onus would then be put on the criminal to appeal for release, while staying locked up until the process is complete. After all, if the offender has two or more court convictions this would tend to confirm their status as potentially dangerous.

Surely, this "Teskey runaround" cannot continue to happen. Repeat, serial, vio-

lent offenders must be kept off our streets, forever. Our justice system must start acting *justly*, not naively pandering to obscure "criminal rights." The much-heralded 1982 Charter of Rights should secure citizens' rights to safety from irresponsible dangerous offender releases. We can begin by protecting the public from dangerous offenders such as Teskey and Toft. We can and should develop fair and reasonable public security legislation where the case for freedom is the criminal's to prove. I would call this the "two strikes with a truly faint hope" law or, alternatively, the "Miller Family's Right to Safety Law." What is your view?

Update: Amazingly, Teskey's sentencing status as a "dangerous offender" is still in doubt until 17 December 2004. Amazing that it would not be beyond a shadow of a doubt that Teskey should never walk free ever again.

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This brochure series is intended to highlight special issues that Member of Parliament, Peter Goldring, has been involved in. If you wish to comment, please take a moment to fill out the survey below, write or call to the address above.

Your Opinion Matters...

Question #1 Should repeat violent offenders automatically receive the dangerous offender status upon conviction?

Yes No

Question #2 Should the Government of Canada be held accountable to ensuring sentencing is appropriate to protect public safety?

Yes No

Comments: _____

Name: _____
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