



Crime Scene

Psychology Behind Bars and In Front of the Bench

The Official Organ of Criminal Justice Psychology of the Canadian Psychological Association

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The Editor's Note

First I must apologize in that April's issue is actually coming to you in May. Sometimes it just does not come together the way we want it to.

There are some changes in the air. Our current Chair, Daryl Kroner, has posted his last Chair's Comments in this issue. Daryl will be stepping down as Chair and the section will need a new leader to be voted in, acclaimed, or conscripted at this year's Annual Business Meeting. I have decided to stay on as Editor of Crime Scene for one more year (unless someone else really wants the job). Other colleagues who are interested in positions on the Executive are listed in the back of this issue. If you have an interest in participating in the leadership of your section, now is the time to step forward.

The CPA's June Conference schedule has been released and if you are interested in a preview you can find it at the web address below.

<http://www.cpa.ca/cpa-scp2005/programs.html>

JFM

View from the Top

Daryl Kroner, *Chair*

"Fighting Crime"

Our goal of reducing crime cannot be discounted as being too grandiose, too big, or some politician's pipe dream. This goal has to become ours, and go beyond just making it through another day, the completion of degrees, obtaining money, career advancement, or even a noble cause of explaining crime.

There are two areas that are essential before we can get serious about reducing crime. The first, and most important, is perspective.

1. Perspective

A certain perspective on criminal justice knowledge will make a difference. If our goal is to reduce crime, it makes sense to create knowledge and conduct our activities for the purpose of reducing crime. This is not just positivistic psychology. We do this because it is the right thing to do. To make crime reduction happen, we must realize that not all types of criminal justice knowledge contribute to this purpose.

In doing any casual search or peruse of a crime library one is struck by just how many ideas there are on how to best reduce crime. Applying free market consumerism to criminal justice ideas (i.e., purchase it if you like it, put it back on the shelf if you don't) sounds OK. But such relativistic choice does not allow for a demonstration of a better way and maintains the status quo.

Another view on the application of criminal justice knowledge is that of the narrative perspective, which espouses that everyone's story is of similar value. This perspective is just as precarious a road to go down as the free market idea perspective. Theories, styles of management, therapies, and treatment programs that predominantly focus on one's self-validation are limited to this perspective. The beaten spouse has her narrative, but so does the abuser ... by what criterion/criteria does adjudication take place? The one with the greatest might?

With the above, another lesson in knowledge accumulation may fail us in ensuring a value-added perspective. There is a right type of knowledge for reducing crime. Such knowledge will include an emphasis on responsibility, the idea of doing wrong, and having choices. Integrating these three facets into our current perspectives or having them central in the

development of new perspectives is a necessary foundation to ensure that we are developing a value-added perspective amidst a sea of crime-reducing ideas.

2. Process

Rules are important to guide a profession. But the creation new professional rules that exert power and control as a guiding principle have no or limited value in assisting Psychology to reduce crime. These rules maintain the current standards of the profession. (with issues changing, demands by others changing, and systems changing, - having more of the same **is regressive**). Tragically, this leads to essentially an oppressive situation, treating Psychologists as a reductionistic entity. A most insightful process comment (from Div. 42 listserv) by Dr. Carll warrants restating, "...perhaps, if there were more focus on what psychologists could be doing, rather than what they shouldn't be doing, psychology could become a cutting edge discipline."

To fight crime goes beyond just examining the reasons for crime. The fight needs to be critical of the perpetuation of sub-optimal professional standards. Fighting crime involves a perspective that emphasises responsibility, the idea of doing wrong, and having choices, of which will provide value-added information and services that count. Let's make a difference. Let's get serious. Let's fight crime.

In The Trenches: the practical experience of forensic and correctional psychology.

By Dorothy Cotton, Ph.D.

Let's play "free association"--- you know, that's one of those things that psychologists and psychiatrists in old movies always do. The shrink says a word and you have to say whatever comes to mind. What if I say:

"Internet...sex crimes...youth..."

What image does that conjure up in your mind? If you are like most of us, you immediately think of nasty old pedophiles, posing as young people, luring innocent children through deception and lies into meeting for nefarious purposes. You are thinking violence and abduction... you are picturing children who mistakenly think they are going off to meet someone their own age for some harmless recreation.

If this is what you think when you think about sex crimes perpetrated over the internet against underage youth, then you might be right, but only about 5% of the time. The fact is that it seems that the vast majority of sex crimes resulting from internet contacts are quite different from this. A recent study by members of the Crimes Against Children Research Center in New Hampshire tells a very different story—a quite sobering story.

This group of researchers surveyed 2,754 law enforcement agencies in the US and looked into the details of reported internet sex crimes against minors. Contrary to what they—and we—would expect, they found:

- Most of the victims were not children but young adolescents (age 13-15), primarily females (75%). None were under 12 years old, meaning that the offenders were not, strictly speaking, pedophiles
- While most offenders were indeed much older than their victims, only 5% of them misrepresented themselves as being in the same age range as their targets. In some cases, the offenders did shave a few years off their age, like a 45 year old claiming to 35—but the vast majority were very clear that they were significantly older than the victims
- Deception about the purpose of the contact was also infrequent. These guys were clear: they said they were much older and they said they wanted sex.

- When deception did occur, it tended to be related to promises of love and romance—not sex. Some offenders also lied about their physical appearance or their jobs and families.
- When the situations progressed to face to face meetings, almost all resulted in sexual contact
- In only 5% of cases was violence involved. In an additional 16% some coercion was involved. But that means that in the vast majority of cases, the victims “consented” (as much as one can consider that a person this age consents to sex)
- Most victims who met offenders did so more than once—in fact 73% had recurrent meetings.
- Almost half of the victims were given illegal drugs or alcohol, and many were exposed to pornography or photographed in sexual poses.

What does all this tell us? That the image most of us have about internet-based sex crime is probably a little off base. Most internet-initiated sex crime involved young teenagers who knew they were getting involved with someone much older, who knew that the purpose of the encounter was for sex, who deluded themselves into thinking they were in love with the person in question or that he was in love with them, and that no overt force was used. And they went back for more.

Holy mackerel.

Who are these kids? Some of them were troubled kids, kids who were lonely, kids with bad relationships with their parents, kids who were having gender identity problems, kids who were depressed, kids who were not very well monitored by parents. But there were also many perfectly normal kids without these problems who fell into the same traps (although I am not quite sure what a “perfectly normal” teenager is!).

The same authors, in a different study, report that about 19% of teens who are regular internet users are directly approached for sex by older individuals via chat rooms and other internet means. Only 10% of these solicitations are reported to the police. Of those kids who did receive direct sexual solicitations over the net, only 25% reported being very upset about it. While the authors of the study preface this statistic with “fortunately,” I actually wonder if this IS so fortunate. Shouldn’t they be horrified?

Do kids see this sort of thing as normal? Geez, I sure hope not.

What all these observations tell us is that we need to be thinking differently about what we tell young people about internet relationships, sex, etc. First of all, we need to think about who we are talking to. These kids are not really kids. They are early teens. Many of them do not see themselves as children—and thus they do not readily see themselves as victims. Telling these young people not to develop relationships with strangers over the net is a little like saying breathing is bad for you because you might get lung cancer. It might be true, but no one is going to stop doing it. Internet chatter is a pretty ingrained part of adolescent culture and while it may have its risks, it also offers a lot of benefits. Also, warning kids to be beware of strangers posing as young people and misleading them with promises is also not going to do the trick. The kids who get involved in these relationships know the person is older, do not consider him a stranger, and know exactly what he wants. Often these kids do not cooperate with police when the relationship is exposed because they “love” the offender and do not consider there is anything wrong with the relationship.

What kids need to be told and to understand is that adults who care about young people do not have sex with them—and that it is against the law and the person is committing a crime. It is a bit of a different message than what we usually tell these young folks.

And of course there is the usual take home message that seems to apply to almost any problematic behaviour on the part of adolescents. We need to keep these kids connected to family and friends and society, we need to pay attention when they are depressed or alienated or lonely, we need for them to know what a normal healthy relationship with an adult is. And that does NOT involve sex.

If you'd like to read the whole study, it is published in the November 2004 issue of the Journal of Adolescent Health which can be accessed at :

<http://journals.elsevierhealth.com/periodicals/jah>

Canadian Psychological Association Position Paper

Response to Youth Crime

Prepared By: Dr. Robert D. Hoge
Department of Psychology
Carleton University

Dr. Hoge is a member of the Executive of the Criminal Justice Section. Below you will find a list of the policy guidelines stemming from this position paper. For the complete position paper consult our website at www.cpa.ca/CJS/index.html

The purpose of this paper is to formulate a set of policy guidelines for the treatment of juvenile offenders that reflect the broad social values represented in those reports, but that are also based on the most recent criminological and psychological theory and research as outlined above. The following is a summary of these guidelines:

Policy Guideline 1: We recognize that prevention efforts directed toward the general population of young people and their families can serve an important function in reducing levels of antisocial activities generally and criminal activities more specifically. These may involve the use of the media to promote positive values and attitudes (or to reduce the portrayal of negative values and attitudes), the provision of educational and social programs to promote positive parenting and healthy families, insuring that recreational and sports activities are widely available in the community, and the provision of conflict resolution and other such programs in the school setting.

Policy Guideline 2: We recognize the importance of the early identification of high risk families and children and the provision of services to meet their needs. These services may involve early compensatory education programs for children and parents, therapeutic recreational and social programs in the neighbourhood, and specialized treatment programs in the school for youth with behavioural and academic problems. These efforts should also include insuring that medical, mental health, and child protection systems have available effective and coordinated services for young people at risk.

Policy Guideline 3: We recognize that the majority of Canadian youth do not engage in serious criminal or other antisocial behaviours - but that a small number of youth do engage in these actions or are at serious risk for doing so. This emphasizes the importance of focusing on the latter groups and of providing services to help them and their families to address the factors producing the antisocial actions.

Policy Guideline 4: We recognize that the causes of youth crime are complex, and that they reside in the youth, their family environment, their community and the larger society. Further, there are wide individual differences in the factors affecting the antisocial behaviours, and, hence, no single approach to prevention or treatment will be appropriate for all young

people. This highlights the importance of flexibility in our approach to these young people.

Policy Guideline 5: We recognize that the juvenile justice system must embrace a number of goals. These include helping to insure protection of the public and demonstrating to victims of crime that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. We believe, though, that another important goal of the juvenile justice system should be to insure that the criminogenic needs of the youth are addressed; that is, that measures are taken to reduce or eliminate the conditions that are contributing to the young person's criminal activities. Research clearly shows that the provision of appropriate services to young people provides the most effective means for addressing the problem of youth crime.

Policy Guideline 6: We recognize the importance of insuring that services offered to young people in the juvenile justice system are consistent with certain principles of effective programming. These services should be based on careful assessments of the youth and should be delivered in accordance with the risk, need, and responsivity principles of case classification; that is, intensive services should be delivered to

high risk clients, services should be targeted to the specific needs of the youth and services should take account of responsivity considerations. Ideally, these services will be delivered within the youth's home, school, and community setting. If institutionalization of the youth is required, efforts should be made to insure that the appropriate treatments are delivered in that setting and that adequate follow-up services are made available. Finally, the selection of treatments should be based on the best available research regarding the efficacy of alternative intervention strategies.

Policy Guideline 7: We recognize that the ultimate solution to the problem of youth crime rests with efforts to insure that children and adolescents are raised in healthy family and community environments. This emphasizes the importance of insuring that policies and services are available to assist families to function effectively and to support youth as they grow and develop in their community and school settings. It is important as well to recognize that these services for children and families represent investments in the future of our society.

Recently Defended Doctoral Dissertation

Memory for Mayhem

Barry S. Cooper, B.Sc., M.A.
University of British Columbia

The examination of the variables influencing eyewitness memory is of paramount importance to the discipline of forensic psychology. Indeed, understanding the factors associated with eyewitness memory is crucial when eliciting and evaluating the recall of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators of crime. The present investigation was the first comprehensive field study to explore the variables associated with eyewitness memory in the context of examining perpetrators of violent crime. An objective was to assess certain elements of a recently developed biopsychosocial theory of eyewitness memory. One hundred and fifty male incarcerated violent crime perpetrators were asked to recall up to five different types of memories: an act of perpetrated instrumental violence, an act of perpetrated reactive violence, a

subjectively disturbing (traumatic) event, a positively valenced event, and a perpetrated act of violence for which the offender had poor memory. The phenomenological characteristics of the memories were compared and state and trait variables were assessed. A number of factors were associated with the participants' responses to their provided events and their memories for such events. In terms of precipitating factors, acts of instrumental violence were experienced with significantly lower levels of negative valence and were recalled significantly better in comparison to acts of reactive violence. Although participants' memories for their positive and subjectively disturbing experiences did not significantly differ in phenomenological characteristics, the latter experiences were associated with significantly higher reports of state dissociation and negative valence than the former. In regards to perpetuating factors, increased reports of rehearsal had a facilitating effect on memory. Psychopathy was examined as a predisposing factor and psychopathic participants reported significantly higher levels of positive valence during the commission of their instrumental acts of violence in comparison to the nonpsychopathic participants. Psychopathic participants also reported significantly fewer symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in relation to committing such violence in comparison to the nonpsychopathic participants. A pattern indicated psychopathic participants reported better memory for all of their provided experiences in comparison to nonpsychopathic participants. The results are discussed in terms of how the present research supports the extant research and theories. Implications for the criminal justice system are offered.

If you would like more information you can contact Dr. Cooper directly at CooperBS@csc-scc.gc.ca

Recent Publications

French, S. A., & Gendreau, P. (in press).
Reducing Prison Misconducts: What Works!
Criminal Justice and Behavior.

A meta-analysis was conducted to assess the effectiveness of correctional treatment for reducing institutional misconducts. Sixty-nine studies generated 105 effect sizes. Behavioral treatment programs produced the strongest effects ($r = .26$, $CI .18$ to $.34$). The number of criminogenic needs targeted and program therapeutic integrity were found to be important moderators of effect size. Prison programs producing the greatest reductions in misconduct also generated larger reductions in recidivism. The magnitudes of various indices of treatment effect size with respect to misconducts were similar to results in the correctional treatment literature where community recidivism is the criterion. It is concluded that delivery of certain

types of treatment services will assist managers to run prisons in a safe and humane manner.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Sheila French, Email: q2gzs@unb.ca

Kudo Kroner

We are pleased to report that two members of our Criminal Justice Section have been recognized by the Canadian Psychological Associations with the distinction of Fellow of CPA.

Dr. David Nussbaum
Dr. Yvette Theriault

Please take the opportunity to congratulate these colleagues on their receipt of this distinction.

CONGRATULATIONS!

Upcoming Conference

2005 International Conference on Special Needs Offenders

Announcement

The 2005 International Conference
*'Beyond the Next Horizon — Partnership in
Action'*

September 11 - 14, 2005

Fairmont Chateau Laurier Hotel - Ottawa,
Ontario, Canada

In Partnership with:

www.specialneedsoffenders.org

Key 2005 Dates:

June 30 Early Registration cut-off

September 11 Pre-conference tour programs;
opening conference reception

September 12-14 2½ day conference program
including plenary and workshop sessions

September 12 Conference dinner banquet

September 14 *Noon* — Conference program
ends; *PM* — Post-conference facility tours

Conference Content and Abstract Submission:

Areas of Interest:

- Assessment and Management of Risk
- Treatment Programs
- Forensic Addictions/Dual Diagnoses and Treatment
- Transition from Adolescence to Adulthood
- Anti-discriminatory Practices
- Diversion and Alternatives
- Assessing Local Need
- Inter-institutional Collaboration

- Continuity of Care from Arrest to Discharge from Hospital/Prison
- Health, Justice and Social Inclusion
- Systems and Services in Old and New Democracies
- Politics and Policies
- Evidence-based Practices

The conference will take place at the Fairmont Chateau Laurier Hotel.

1 rue Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8S7
(613) 241-1414 or 1-800-441-1414

www.fairmont.com

A conference accommodation rate of **\$199.00** Cdn. (+ taxes) per night, has been negotiated for the 2005 Special Needs Offenders Conference. Please contact the hotel directly to book your room and say that you are attending the 2005 Special Needs Offenders Conference.

Bookings have already begun. We urge you to reserve your room early to avoid disappointment.

We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Criminal Justice Listserv

The Div18CrimJustice listserv is a forum for the dissemination of information and discussion relevant to professionals with interests in criminal justice and correctional psychology.

Membership in the Listserv

Although, this listserv is comprised of many members of Division 18 of the American Psychological Association, membership in this division or APA is not required. In fact, it is assumed that this listserv will serve to facilitate discussion between all those involved in the general area of criminal justice including, for example, attorneys, practitioners, and academicians.

Becoming a Member of the Listserv

If you would like to be involved/included in this forum please send your name and E-mail address to robert.morgan@ttu.edu. Once your information has been included on the listserv you will receive a “welcome to the listserv” E-mail and directions about it’s purpose and guidelines for use.

Criminal Justice Directory

The Criminal Justice Directory is a database of psychologists, attorneys, physicians, public service professions, and students interested in the broad area of criminal justice. The directory is designed to facilitate the discussion of topics relevant to the areas of criminal justice and correctional/forensic psychology. Information included in the directory includes: Name, Position, Contact Information, and Professional/Research Interests. If you would like to be included in the [Criminal Justice Directory](#) please contact Jon Mandracchia (jon.t.mandracchia@ttu.edu) or Robert Morgan (robert.morgan@ttu.edu)

Employment Opportunities

We are anticipating staffing a senior research position in the area of crime prevention. We are seeking an individual with interest and experience in developmental psychology and/or developmental psychopathology and human service interventions. Crime prevention is broadly defined to include primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of crime and covers the life course. For further information, please contact:

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Office: (613) 991-2831
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 E-mail: Jim.Bonta@psepc.gc.ca

The McMaster/Penetanguishene Centre for the Study of Aggression and Mental Disorder invites applicants for a Two-year Postdoctoral Fellowship.

Re: Post-Doctoral Fellowship in Forensic Research

The Centre for the Study of Aggression and Mental Disorder, a joint program with the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioural Neurosciences at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; and the Mental Health Centre, Penetanguishene, Ontario, Canada invites applicants for a two-year post-doctoral fellowship (Annual stipend \$45,000. Cdn). The successful candidate will join an established team of researchers at the Research Department, Mental Health Centre, Penetanguishene who conduct applied and basic research in the general areas of human violence, sexual aggression, psychopathy, and forensic mental health. More information about the Research Department and its current scientific activities is available at:

<http://www.mhcva.on.ca/Research/index.html>

The successful applicant will have ample opportunity for collaboration on existing or new research projects or to develop independent lines of empirical inquiry within the general topic of violence and mental disorder. Applicants should have completed all requirements for a Ph.D. in Psychology or related field and have training and a strong interest in basic or applied research.

Note that the Fellow will be encouraged to apply for a CIHR or OMHF Fellowship in his or her second year of the program. If successful in this application, the Centre will contribute extra funds to a maximum of \$6000 from both sources.

Submit a letter, indicating areas of interest, a vita, a work sample, and the names of three references to:

Marnie E. Rice, Ph.D., FRSC, Scientific
Director
Centre for the Study of Aggression and Mental
Disorder
500 Church Street
Penetanguishene, ON
Canada L9M 1G3

Closing date: May 15, 2005

Psychologist 2 & 3 Position

The Minnesota Sex Offender Program (MSOP) is seeking experienced, professional psychologists to become part of the treatment team at a state-of-the-art facility for the comprehensive evaluation, treatment, and management of civilly committed sex offenders. The MSOP is a cognitive-behavioral program with an emphasis on relapse prevention and patient access to chemical dependency, medical, psychiatric, vocational, educational, and recreational services.

Preferred qualifications include a Ph.D. or Psy.D. in Psychology, or minimally, a Master's Degree in Psychology is required. Eligibility for Minnesota Licensure as a Psychologist is a plus. Experience in treatment and assessment of sex offenders or other forensic populations desired. Duties include co-facilitating group therapy sessions, overseeing implementation of individual treatment plans, and conducting annual psychological assessments and reports to the courts and review boards. Psychologist 3 &

2 candidates will also be expected to provide clinical leadership to social workers and behavior analysts.

We are currently recruiting psychologists for vacancies at two program sites. Our primary clinical program is located in Moose Lake, MN, the gateway to Duluth, Lake Superior, and the beauty of northern Minnesota. We also have vacancies at our program located in St. Peter, MN, which specializes in evaluation and transition. At both sites, you have the opportunity to work with an enthusiastic, supportive clinical and security team and a challenging patient population.

Psychologist 3 Salary Range: \$48,024 to \$71,410

Psychologist 2 Salary Range: \$41,739 to \$61,533

Psychologist 4 Position

Minnesota's State Operated Forensic Services is seeking a highly motivated, experienced doctoral-level psychologist to fill the position of Psychologist 4 for the Minnesota Sex Offender Program. This position offers the qualified candidate an opportunity to exercise leadership in a highly respected program for civilly committed adult sex offenders. Eligible candidates must be licensed as a Psychologist by the Minnesota Board of Psychology, or eligible for licensure.

The position is primarily responsible for providing day-to-day clinical supervision for a 150-bed facility located at Moose Lake, with a satellite unit at the Moose Lake Correctional Facility (50 beds). Clinical staff positions include 9 psychologists, 8 social workers, and 7 behavior analysts. Responsibilities include preparing psychological assessments, providing expert consultation and testimony in court, and training and supervising staff. You will also have the opportunity to participate in cutting-edge research, to have at your disposal tools such as the Abel, PPG, and polygraph, and to

introduce new assessment and treatment approaches. Your professional growth and training will be supported.

Our salaries are competitive with excellent fringe benefits and vacation accruals. The current salary range for this position is \$51,469 to \$84,044. Benefits include 13 to 29 days of vacation, 13 days sick leave, and 11 paid holidays per year, high quality health and dental insurance for you, your spouse, and your children, life and disability insurance and an excellent retirement and deferred compensation plan.

For more information about any of these positions, contact:

Stephen J. Huot
444 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155
Phone: (651) 582-1885
Fax: (651) 582-1804

Section Elections

As always the section will elect the new executive at this year's annual Section Business Meeting (SBM) in Hamilton.

The current executive is listed on the front page of this newsletter.

Executive members who have indicated at press time their intention of seeking another term in their position are indicated below.

<u>Position</u>	<u>Declared Interest</u>
Chair	
Secretary/Treasurer	Karl Hanson, Ph.D.
Past Chair	Daryl Kroner, Ph.D.
Editor of Crime Scene	Jeremy Mills, Ph.D.
Director at Large (2 positions)	Stephen Wormith, Ph.D. Robert Hoge, Ph.D. Andrew Harris, Ph.D.
Student Rep	Joseph Camilleri

Note that nominations are taken from the floor of the SBM as usual so there is still time if you choose to get involved.

Criminal Justice Section Awards

The Criminal Justice Section is please to announce that Dr. Vern Quinsey will receive the **Career Contribution Award** this year in Montreal. The award will be presented to him immediately prior to his invited address on Friday June 10th 2005 at 1:00 p.m.

Dr. Dorothy Cotton will be receiving the **Significant Contribution Award** for her work with the Canadian Chiefs of Police. Dr. Cotton will be presented with her award Thursday June 9th, 2005 at 1:00 p.m. in Hochelaga 5.

See You In Montreal!