

# COPS TODAY INTERNATIONAL



Governments And Businesses Are Becoming Inebriated By Technology

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## How Police in One City Are Using Tech to Fight Gangs

### EDITORIAL

**COPS TODAY International** coming up with new shape and vision, is highly acclaimed by different sects of the society and all over the world. Internationally reputed Criminologist of Canada, Mr. John Winterdyke has contributed an article in this issue on acute gateway role of police in the criminal justice system. News from different spheres of police activities will surely enhance the knowledge of latest scientific development in police modernisation.



Dr. Tapan Chakraborty

Foundation for Police Research (FPR) feels that propensity of criminals and terrorism to cross national borders-to engage in "transnational crime"- is certainly not a new phenomenon; it is probably as old as the borders themselves. Borders were established to delineate the jurisdiction claimed by each state, and crossing national borders has often provided criminals with a way to mitigate or avoid the consequences of illegal acts. Yet in spite of a long, eventful history, there is strong evidence that transnational crime and terrorist activities have become more prevalent and serious today than ever before. Foundation for Police Research (FPR) is going to organise next gala event of Police Expo and Conference in the month of May, 2018 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. Theme of the conference is the *Future Challenge in Combating Transnational Terrorism and Crime*.  
"Our courage and success is our reader and wellwisher"

The High Point, N.C., Police Department is nationally known as a leader in innovative policing, particularly on issues of domestic violence. Over the past decade, High Point's dedicated strategy of "focused deterrence" has led to a three-fold drop in domestic abuser homicides. Predictive



policing, or as High Point would say, "intelligence-led policing," has been part of the strategy to reduce domestic crimes. Now, the department has been expanding that approach, applying it to efforts to reduce crimes committed by street gangs. But as policing has gone high tech, questions continue to arise about the

boundaries between good policing and violations of people's constitutional right to privacy. In 2017, High Point experienced an uptick in gang violence. One street gang would attack, often with firearms, prompting the rival gang to retaliate. But by utilizing a new database system, the police department was able to identify

connections between victims, their gang allies and potential targets of violence. Then, officers were able to intervene in gang disputes before the violence escalated. "We know it's likely that the group on the receiving end is [then] going to be on the giving end," says High Point Police Chief Kenneth Shultz. "So our strategy is to go out there and deliver a

message: 'We know you guys are going to retaliate. If you do, here is what is going to happen.'" Once a group or individual has been identified as likely to commit a future crime, High Point police make contact with them, either in a formal meeting or an informal discussion, apprising them of the consequences of future actions. The idea is to convince them that the risk is not worth taking. "We need to drive up their risk assessment so they are deterred," Shultz says.

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# Metro Police Authority using new radar technology to devise traffic enforcement strategy

Residents wanting safer streets for their children and grandchildren welcomed new technology to their neighborhood this week.

Radar detectors, just installed by the Metro Police Authority, will help police determine the best way to keep drivers safe.

One of the two locations for the new technology is at the intersection of Miller and Elms Road, which also has the highest number of recorded crashes in Swartz



Creek, according to Metro Police.

The department hopes the \$3,000 dollar radar detectors will help them determine if speed is a contributing factor to the number of crashes occurring at

that busy intersection.

Records show there were 33 in 2017.

"People will see it and be conscious of the fact that somebody's watching," said Brandon McGaggigan.

McGaffigan, a medical

assistant who witnessed the aftermath of a four car crash just steps from his workplace on Wednesday, thinks it's a great idea.

Metro Police have installed the other radar sign at Seymour and Hill Road, which is a residential roadway.

"It gives you the sense of a little bit wider road and people tend to speed through there," said Lt. Matthew Bade,

"it's a problem." Lt. Bade said the new radar detectors will collect important data including vehicle

counts, speed limit violations, and average vehicle speed.

The data collected will allow police to know the specific days and times that most violations are occurring,

"That way we can see when we need to target the area," said Lt. Bade, "we can deploy our resources much more efficiently that way."

That cannot happen soon enough for Maria Belville, whose helping teach her 4-year old grandson how to ride his bike.

# Police books merchant using 'e-Petty Case' App

Armed with a hand-held "tablet computer", a team of three-town police booked a general merchant under a petty case in the busy Gandhi Chowk for causing traffic obstruction on Wednesday. They used the "e-Petty Case App" minutes after the launch of the evidence-based enforcement tool here.

The team handed over an "e-Petty Case" slip to the merchant for allegedly keeping several dozens of "sea salt" bags on the roadside causing traffic snarls in the prime business hub of the town.

The police collected the evidence and recorded it in electronic mode using the e-Petty Case App for furnishing the evidence in the court during the trial.



Khammam Police Commissioner Tafseer Iqbal guided the police team in integrating the technological tool into the law enforcement task soon after launching the "e-Petty Case App" here.

Talking to reporters on the occasion, Mr. Iqbal

said efforts were on to optimise the use of technology in policing to enhance the performance of the personnel and build a positive image of the department.

The "e-Petty Case App" will serve as an evidence-based enforce-

ment tool, he said, adding it would help bring transparency in registering petty offences, ensure deterrent punishment to the repeat offenders and check major crimes.

An Information Technology core team

comprising trained police officers headed by a Circle Inspector had been constituted to oversee the implementation of the technological interventions in policing, he said.



# Police use DNA technology in effort to identify suspect in 30-year-old murder case of Victoria couple

Using DNA phenotyping technology, investigators in Washington state have released an image of a suspect wanted in the double homicide of a Victoria couple.

On Wednesday, detectives from both Snohomish County and Skagit County released three images of the suspect developed by Parabon NanoLabs from forensic DNA analysis. The process predicts physical appearance and ancestry from DNA evidence.

"We are looking for anyone who may know something related to this case or can identify a person of interest from these images," Snohomish County Investigations Capt. Jeff Miller said.

"We believe someone knows who our person of interest is."

Eighteen-year-old Tanya Van Cuylenborg and 20-year-old Jay Cook, two Saanich residents, were found dead in Washington state more than 30 years ago.

The two Oak Bay High School graduates travelled from Victoria to Port Angeles on Nov. 18, 1987, via the Coho ferry. They had borrowed a bronze van from Cook's father to pick up some furnace parts for him.

Investigators know



The suspect in the double homicide of Jay Cook and Tanya van Cuylenborg. The developed images show the suspect at age 25, 45 and 65. Credit: Snohomish County Sheriff's Office.

they stopped to get gas at a business called Ben's Deli. Receipts then show they purchased a ticket for a ferry from Bremerton to Seattle. The couple planned to sleep in the van in Seattle's SoDo district overnight, then travel back to Victoria the next day.

The couple was last seen in the Bremerton-Seattle area but did not arrive in Seattle. They were reported missing on Nov. 20, 1987.

Van Cuylenborg's body was discovered in a ditch 20 kilometres south of Bellingham, Wash. on Nov. 24, 1987. She had been sexually assaulted, then shot in the head. She had been restrained with zip ties. Her wallet, identification and keys were

found discarded behind a back porch on Bellingham tavern the next day. Snohomish County Cold Case Detective Jim Scharf said a pair of surgical gloves and a "partial box" of ammunition was also found.

The van was located next to the Bellingham Greyhound bus station, east of the tavern. A witness told police the van had been parked in the parking lot since Nov. 21, 1987.

Then on Nov. 26, 1987, Cook's body was found south of Monroe, Wash. near the Washington State Reformatory, which was operational at the time. He had been beaten and strangled. His body was covered by a blue blanket that did not

belong to the couple.

"The same type of zip-tie fasteners were also located at that scene," Scharf said.

"The person who did this came prepared to do a brutal crime."

Police never found a green canvas backpack and black jacket belonging to Cook or a Minolta X-700 35 mm camera body belonging to Van Cuylenborg. However, investigators did find the camera lens and traced it to a pawn shop in Portland, Ore. in 1990.

Van Cuylenborg's father said he believed the couple may have picked up a hitchhiker. No arrests have ever been made in the case.

Based on the DNA analysis, the suspect is believed to be a white

man of European descent with hazel or green eyes, light brown hair, fair skin with possible freckles and possibly male pattern baldness.

"If these new pictures that this amazing new technology created triggers a memory you had, perhaps of someone who said something odd that lived in or near the Snohomish area or even Vancouver in late 1987, please for the sake of my brother Jay, Tanya and all of our families, call it in," said Laura Baanstra.

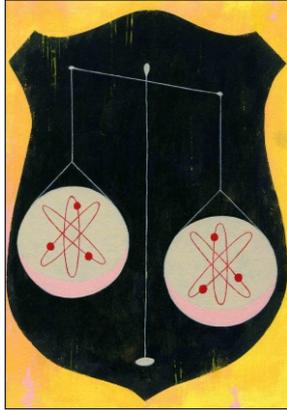
Cooke and Van Cuylenborg's families asking anyone with information to phone the Snohomish County Sheriff's tip line at 1-425-388-3845. A \$50,000 reward is being offered.



# Fingerprint Scanning Technology Leaps Forward, But to What End?

“These technologies have become very useful and convenient for the police. But that doesn’t make it acceptable or normal.”

Fingerprints are the oldest and most widely used biometric marker. Artifacts unearthed from ancient Babylon, China, and Persia show that fingerprints were often used on clay tablets and seals for business transactions and official documents. The loops, whorls, and arches that emerge from the “friction ridges” that form on a fetus’ developing fingers become unique to each person, and it’s no surprise that fingerprint identification has also been the gold standard in law enforcement and forensics since about the early 1900s. More recently, fingerprint verification technology has become almost ubiquitous in our daily lives as an access key for everything from smartphones and computers to bank



accounts, offices, and even health records.

For all its utility, however, the image of this distinctive, swirling pattern has been the most information that you could extract from a fingerprint – though that’s starting to change. A raft of sensitive new fingerprint analysis techniques are proving to be a potentially powerful, and in some cases, worrying new avenue for extracting intimate personal

information – including what drugs a person has used.

That’s right: The new techniques can determine, from a single fingerprint, not whether you have handled these drugs, but whether you have taken them.

The new methods use biometrics to analyze biochemical traces in sweat found along the ridges of a fingerprint. And those trace chemicals can quickly reveal whether you have ingested cocaine, opiates, marijuana, or other drugs. One novel, non-invasive forensic technique developed by researchers at the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom can detect cocaine and opiate use from a fingerprint in as little as 30 seconds. The team collected 160 fingerprint

samples from 16 individuals at a drug treatment center who had used cocaine within the past 24 hours – confirmed by saliva testing – along with 80 samples from non-users. The assay – which was so sensitive that it could still detect trace amounts of cocaine after subjects washed their hands with soap – correctly identified 99 percent of the users, and gave false positive results for just 2.5 percent of the non-users, according to the paper published in *Clinical Chemistry*.

The researchers say they hope to expand the range of controlled substances that can be detected, which could include methamphetamines, amphetamines, and marijuana. The test can

be modified to detect therapeutic drugs prescribed by physicians too.

Needless to say, the technology has titillated law enforcement and corrections officials, and it may have useful applications for professionals working in drug treatment, elder care centers, and other inpatient and outpatient facilities. For all of its heady new potential, however, the emergence of technologies like these has some observers feeling a bit uncomfortable about how, where, and to whom they are likely to be applied. More pointedly, the ability to glean detailed information about a person by a mere fingerprint – Do they smoke cigarettes? Use marijuana? Enjoy fatty foods? Drink alcohol? –

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1206, Pragati Tower, 26, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008

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