

September 8, 2025

Subject: 50 Additional Recommendations for Enhancing the Saskatoon Police Service

Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners:

I want to suggest 50 additional enhancements to the Saskatoon Police Service based on my observations of police corruption and police operations, my experience in reporting criminality by law enforcement and civilians, and my extensive reading about criminality in law enforcement and human rights for the incarcerated.

Some of my suggestions might have already been implemented. I don't know if they have because I don't work for the police.

Many of my suggestions for police officers should be applied to special constables too and other police employees like mental health specialists who work with the police.

Any police officers who are offended by me discussing police corruption and brutality and offering suggestions to fight these problems have the wrong attitude for policing. Similarly, any police commissioners who are offended by me discussing police corruption and brutality and offering recommendations to fight these problems have the wrong attitude for police oversight. We need to shine a spotlight on the problems of police corruption and brutality and figure out how to fight these problems instead of pretending they don't exist or ignoring them. You can't solve these problems if you don't admit they exist or ignore them.

Following are my 50 additional recommendations for improving the Saskatoon Police Service:

1. The Saskatoon Police Service needs to stop worrying about protecting its public image and start worrying about upholding the highest standards of honor and integrity in policing. If it worries about protecting its public image, it will try to hide or cover up its corruption, brutality, discrimination, and bigotry. If it worries about upholding the highest standards of honor and integrity in policing, its public image will be much better and will be deserved.
2. I suggested in this letter to the editor that racial profiling should be called "racist profiling" to make clear that the practice is racist:

Ashu M. G. Solo, "Racial profiling needs a new name," *The Hill*, Sept. 7, 2016,
URL: <http://thehill.com/opinion/letters/294873-mosques-dont-lead-to-extremism>

Racist profiling is the practice of subjecting someone to additional scrutiny based on perceived race, religion, or ethnicity.

To determine which police officers engage in racist profiling, each police officer on patrol should be required to record the perceived race, religion, and ethnicity of each person who she stops for additional scrutiny without cause. This can be verified if police officers have body cameras. Then this data should be collected and analyzed to see which police officers are engaging in racist profiling. Police officers who are clearly engaging in racist profiling are bigots and should have their employment terminated. This suggestion applies to special constables too.

3. Police officers should not be stopping people without cause because this inevitably leads to racist profiling in deciding who to stop. This suggestion applies to special constables too.
4. Imprisonment in the Saskatoon Police Service's detention centre should not be viewed by police officers as punishment because most of the inmates haven't been convicted yet of the new charges against them or are recovering from intoxication.
5. Police officers should be made aware that they have a legal requirement and moral duty to accommodate prisoners with medical conditions or dietary restrictions due to allergies, religions, ethnicities, or creeds (fundamental beliefs).
6. Each inmate should have her own jail cell. It can be dangerous to have multiple people who don't get along in the same jail cell. It's a violation of an inmate's privacy to have one or more other people in the jail cell while using the washroom facilities.
7. Inmates should be provided with a proper bed to sleep on in a jail cell. It can be difficult for an old person or someone with back problems to sleep without a proper bed.
8. Each inmate should be provided with washed bedsheets, a washed pillow cover, and a washed blanket to use if she's sleeping in the detention centre.
9. After an inmate uses bedsheets, a pillow cover, and a blanket, these should be washed with laundry soap. It's unhygienic to not wash them after each inmate uses them. The Saskatoon Police Service can get a machine, if it doesn't already have one, that combines washing and drying functions and works with a regular electrical outlet.
10. Jail cells should be thoroughly cleaned every day by janitorial staff.
11. Inmates should have access to plenty of toilet paper, soap, and water.
12. Each inmate should be given a small bag of necessary bathroom items including new soap, a new toothbrush, a new small tube of toothpaste, new floss, a new comb, etc. I recommend floss sticks for tight teeth, which should be good for everyone. Inmates should be allowed to keep these bathroom items when their incarceration ends; they can't be reused.
13. It can cause dental problems including infections for people if they can't brush or floss their teeth for two, three, or four days. A person could have last brushed and flossed his teeth on Friday morning, then gotten arrested by the police on Friday evening, and then not be able to have a bail hearing until Monday morning or Tuesday morning if it's a long weekend. Each inmate needs to be provided with a toothbrush, toothpaste, and floss.
14. Each inmate should be asked if he has any special needs for necessary bathroom items like denture cleanser, a container for denture cleansing, contact lens solution, a contact lens case, etc. He should be provided with these items if needed. Dentures and contact lenses are supposed to be cleaned every day. A person can't go two days, three days over a weekend, or four days over a long weekend without cleaning them.

15. People should be asked if they have any dietary restrictions when they're first incarcerated.
16. It can be hard for police officers to understand what the ingredients listed on food packaging actually are. However, people with specific dietary restrictions due to allergies, religions, ethnicities, or creeds have learned what the different ingredients they can't eat are. This can be quite complicated. For example, a police officer might think cheese is fine for a vegetarian, but vegetarians know they can't eat cheese with rennet. For another example, a police officer might think that a muffin is fine for a vegan, but most muffins have eggs and vegans don't eat eggs.

People with dietary restrictions can't take the word of police officers on the ingredients of the food because the police officers haven't been trained on what these ingredients are and could forget what these ingredients are even if they are trained. It's of utmost importance for people with dietary restrictions due to allergies, religions, ethnicities, or creeds to not eat foods that violate their dietary restrictions.

People with dietary restrictions should be able to see the listed ingredients on the food packaging for themselves or be given a list of the ingredients on the food packaging so they can verify that the food doesn't violate their dietary restrictions. They should be asked what they can and can't eat and given a choice of foods that they might be able to eat.

17. The Saskatoon Police Service should find an expert on food ingredients and dietary restrictions of vegans, vegetarians, Muslims, Jews, etc. to purchase the foods for its detention centre and label them according to what groups they're suitable for.
18. The Saskatoon Police Service could have menus available for local restaurants and allow inmates to specify what they would like police officers to order for them. However, the problem with these menus is they often don't indicate all of the ingredients in meals and the inmates might need to ask the restaurants what the ingredients are or how the meals are prepared. For example, they might need to ask if vegetables are fried in the same oil as meat. Inmates should be able to talk to restaurants over the phone and ask any questions they have regarding ingredients and food preparation.
19. It can be harmful to health, dangerous to life, painful, or excruciatingly painful for inmates to go without having their prescription medications while temporarily incarcerated in the detention centre of the Saskatoon Police Service. For example, if a person is arrested after having a wisdom tooth extraction, he will need antibiotics and pain medication. If a person has high blood pressure, she might need blood pressure medication. If a person has diabetes, he might need insulin.

Perhaps people being arrested at their homes or from their vehicles should be asked whether there are any prescription medications that they need to take with them. Perhaps people who are incarcerated and need prescription medications that they have at home should be taken by police to their homes to get the prescription medications. Otherwise, they should be taken to a hospital by the police to get the prescription medications, but the waiting period might be long. That's why I think it's better to let people access their own prescription medications.

If people take prescription medications at home, it doesn't matter if they take them while incarcerated. Police officers can make sure they only take the prescribed amount of prescription drugs.

20. People being arrested at their homes who aren't resisting arrest should be given an opportunity to take other necessary items for incarceration like denture cleanser, a container for denture cleansing, glasses, contact lens solution, a contact lens case, etc.
21. People being arrested at their homes who aren't resisting arrest should be given an opportunity to take work for them to do while incarcerated. This can include papers, books, or laptop computers.
22. People have died while incarcerated due to medical emergencies. If an inmate can't orally call for a guard in the Saskatoon Police Service's detention centre, then each cell should have a button that can be pressed by an inmate if he needs to get ahold of a guard for a medical emergency or another reason.
23. Inmates should be able to make a reasonable number of phone calls to people who might otherwise wonder where they are while they're incarcerated, to people who might be able to bail them out of jail, to lawyers, etc.
24. Inmates should be able to use their cellular phones for phone calls or Internet access while incarcerated unless their alleged crimes primarily involve the Internet or phone calls.
25. A former classmate of mine in Waterloo said that he was thrown in jail by a police officer who was a former classmate of his and who didn't like him. My former classmate said that the police officer claimed he was intoxicated outside a bar as a reason to incarcerate him overnight in a police detention centre, but he wasn't actually intoxicated.

When a person is temporarily incarcerated for intoxication and the person claims that he isn't intoxicated, another police officer should check whether he is with a breathalyzer.

26. The Saskatoon Police Service should not show a preference for people of one religion over people of another religion by erecting decorations for Christmas or Easter while not erecting decorations for other religious holidays.

There are over 10,000 religions, 150 of which have 1 million or more followers, not including branches of each religion. The Saskatoon Police Service can't promote all religions and can't promote all religions equally so it should promote none. Also, nobody's taxes should go toward promoting a religion that she doesn't believe in.

27. The Saskatoon Police Service should not be promoting any religion with religious holiday messages.

It's not innocuous to promote Christianity. Promotion of Christianity by government organizations sends a message that you need to be a Christian or accept the superiority of Christianity to fit into Canadian society.

It's not harmless to promote religion. Many people maliciously interpret Christianity or Judaism to believe that they should support fascist and imperialist Israel while it's committing atrocities against other ethnic groups in the Middle East. As a result, Israel is currently committing genocide and ethnic cleansing of Palestinians in Gaza with impunity, massacring and ethnically cleansing Palestinians in West Bank with impunity, and massacring people in Syria, Lebanon, Yemen, and Iran with impunity. If you want to see further information on this, see these publications I wrote:

Ashu M. G. Solo, "Israel Drew First Blood and Anti-Muslim Bigots Enabled Israel's Tyranny with Impunity," *Crocels News*, Jan. 9, 2025,

URL: <https://www.crocels.news/2025/01/09/israel-drew-first-blood/>

Ashu M. G. Solo, "Jewish and Christian Clergy Have a Duty to Fight Support of Israel's Atrocities," *Countercurrents*, June 30, 2025,

URL: <https://countercurrents.org/2025/06/jewish-and-christian-clergy-have-a-duty-to-fight-support-of-israels-atrocities/>

Also, if you want to see further information on this, you can read the references from reputable sources on this webpage I created:

Ashu M. G. Solo, "Important References on Israel and Palestine,"

URL: <https://sites.google.com/view/israel-palestine-references>

28. The Saskatoon Police Service should not be promoting any religion in any way, but this doesn't mean that police officers should be prevented from practicing their own religions. For example, police officers should not be prohibited from wearing religious clothing like turbans or hijabs to follow their own religious beliefs.
29. The Saskatoon Police Service should not be involved in the planning or organization of any religious or spiritual events.
30. It's fine for police officers to attend religious or spiritual events as representatives of the Saskatoon Police Service, but no police officer should be forced or pressured to attend a religious or spiritual event that he doesn't want to attend because he doesn't believe in the religion or spirituality. A police officer who would like to attend the event can do so on behalf of the Saskatoon Police Service.
31. The Saskatoon Police Service's diversity training should include information on the types of dietary restrictions that different religious minorities, vegetarians, vegans, and people with various food allergies have.
32. The Saskatoon Police Service's diversity training should include lectures on how to deal with people having mental health issues.
33. The Saskatoon Police Service's diversity training should be made available online on the police website or a video sharing website like YouTube for the public and members of minority groups to offer constructive criticism, for police officers to review when they want to, for police officers in other municipalities to use as a learning resource, and for others to use as a learning resource.
34. If a civilian physically attacked someone in front of multiple police officers, he would be immediately criminally charged. When Saskatoon police officer Clayton Lazar physically attacked someone in handcuffs in front of multiple police officers, an extremely cowardly criminal act, it took almost five months for him to be criminally charged. That's outrageous. There can't be two standards of justice for police officers and civilians. Clayton Lazar should have been immediately criminally charged, never allowed to work as a police officer again after that assault, and immediately fired.

35. Like I said in my previous letter, it's hard to imagine a scenario in which the level of violence by a Saskatoon police officer that is alleged in this article is justified:

Laura Woodward, "'I could feel broken teeth in my mouth': Saskatoon police chief orders review after woman alleges police brutality," *CTV News*, June 9, 2020,
URL: <https://www.ctvnews.ca/saskatoon/article/i-could-feel-broken-teeth-in-my-mouth-saskatoon-police-chief-orders-review-after-woman-alleges-police-brutality/>

A person who was physically attacked by a police officer might be too intimidated to complain about a police officer because she might fear another physical attack by the same or another police officer. The Saskatoon Police Service should attempt to get the Indigenous woman whose teeth were allegedly broken to make a statement to the police about what happened to her and assure her that there will be no reprisals. People get financial rewards if they provide Crime Stoppers with useful information leading to an arrest. Perhaps the woman whose teeth were allegedly broken could be offered a reward to talk about what happened to her.

Then the Saskatoon Police Service can decide whether to criminally charge this police officer and terminate his employment. In the meantime, the Saskatoon Police Service should consider suspending the police officer or at least putting him on desk duty. You can never have public confidence in the Saskatoon Police Service as long as this police officer is patrolling the streets with these unresolved allegations against him.

36. The police chief should order all police officers to immediately report any criminal conduct by other police officers that they observe or are made aware of. This is critical. This suggestion applies to special constables and other police employees too.
37. The Saskatoon Police Service should terminate the employment of any police officers who don't immediately report any criminal conduct by other police officers that they observe or are made aware of. This suggestion applies to special constables and other police employees too.
38. Police officers who *immediately* reported criminal conduct by other police officers should be given awards and considered for promotions by the Saskatoon Police Service for their courage as whistleblowers in fighting against police corruption or brutality. This will encourage whistleblowing and honor and integrity.
- Police officers who waited days, weeks, months, or years to report criminal conduct by other police officers should not be given awards. They should have their employment terminated for not immediately reporting the criminal conduct. This suggestion applies to special constables and other police employees too.
39. Civilians who made criminal complaints against Saskatoon police officers that were found to be valid should be given awards by the Saskatoon Police Service for their courage in fighting against police corruption or brutality.
40. Darrel Night should be given a posthumous award for his courage in fighting against criminality in the Saskatoon Police Service. See this article on the courage of Darrel Night:

Jason Warick, "Sask. man at centre of historic 'Starlight Tours' police misconduct case has died,"
CBC News, Apr. 23, 2023,
URL: <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatoon/darrell-night-died-starlight-tour-1.6818232>

41. There are display cases in the lobby of the police building on the history of the Saskatoon Police Service. There should be another display case in the lobby to honor the police whistleblowers and civilians like Darrel Night who fought against police corruption or brutality.
42. There should be full transparency of the Saskatoon Police Service's history of so-called starlight tours in which people were dumped outside the city by Saskatoon police officers. The Saskatoon Police Service should reveal all of the incidents that it knows about, the dates that the incidents occurred, who the police officers involved were, and what punishment, if any, they received.
43. The mayor and city councillors shouldn't be on the Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners so that politicians don't fight for less police accountability to try to win votes from conservatives supporting police impunity for corruption and brutality. Police accountability and police oversight shouldn't be politicized like judicial decision making shouldn't be politicized. Politicians don't belong on the Board of Police Commissioners.
44. The Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners doesn't have enough people on it. It should have at least 10 people including actual activists against police corruption and brutality, victims of police corruption and brutality, criminal-case defence lawyers, and individuals with Indigenous ancestry, African ancestry, Middle Eastern ancestry, South American or Mexican ancestry, and Asian ancestry.
45. While I was waiting to make a criminal complaint at the building of the Saskatoon Police Service, I heard an individual complaining to a police officer about a civil matter. The police officer suggested that he go to Small Claims Court. The Saskatoon Police Service should have booklets on Small Claims Court from the Public Legal Education Association of Saskatchewan (PLEA) in its pamphlet racks. Then police officers can direct civilians complaining about civil matters to take booklets on Small Claims Court.
46. The Saskatoon Police Service should make multiple copies of these free booklets and pamphlets from the Public Legal Education Association of Saskatchewan (PLEA) available in pamphlet racks in the lobby of the police building:
 - *Abuse of Older Adults*
 - *Abusive Relationships*
 - *After Sexual Assault*
 - *Alcohol, Drugs & Driving*
 - *Arrest*
 - *Assault*
 - *Being a Witness in Criminal Court*
 - *Bicycling*
 - *Busted*
 - *Cannabis Checklist*
 - *Criminal Law*
 - *Family Violence*

- *Going to a Lawyer*
- *Going to Criminal Court*
- *Going to Youth Justice Court*
- *Harassment, Intimidation & Threats*
- *Jail or Bail*
- *Peace Bonds*
- *Sexual Assault*
- *Small Claims Court*
- *The Youth Criminal Justice Act*
- *Victims of Crime*

These booklets and pamphlets will boost awareness of the law and criminal justice system and give people something to read while waiting to speak to a police officer to make a criminal complaint. These booklets and pamphlets can be ordered by the Saskatoon Police Service at <https://plea.org/about-plea/order-resources>

47. One of the problems with Canadian hate speech laws is they're selectively enforced for certain minorities. They're enforced for hate speech against Jews, but not hate speech against Palestinians, Arabs, or Muslims. The Saskatoon Police Service should criminally charge people in Saskatoon who are advocating online or offline for the genocide of Palestinians for violating section 318 of the Criminal Code of Canada, which states the following:

Advocating genocide

318 (1) Every person who advocates or promotes genocide is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than five years.

Definition of genocide

(2) In this section, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy in whole or in part any identifiable group, namely,

(a) killing members of the group; or

(b) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction.

Consent

(3) No proceeding for an offence under this section shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General.

Definition of identifiable group

(4) In this section, identifiable group means any section of the public distinguished by colour, race, religion, national or ethnic origin, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or mental or physical disability.

48. The Buy and Sell Exchange Zone implemented by the Saskatoon Police Service is a great idea and innovative idea and should help prevent crime because transactions are recorded on a video camera.

As you know, the Buy and Sell Exchange Zone is in the police parking lot. This is good for when both the buyer and seller have vehicles.

I think there should be an indoor Buy and Sell Exchange Zone for when the buyer and seller don't have vehicles. No buyer or seller wants to wait outside when it's -30 °C or -40 °C or raining hard for a seller or buyer to show up, especially if a seller or buyer shows up late. An indoor Buy and Sell Exchange Zone could be in a part of the lobby of the police station. People should be allowed into the lobby for the transactions. There's a lot of space in the lobby of the police station that isn't being used. A video camera should record the transaction.

49. The Saskatoon Police Service should allow an indoor Buy and Sell Exchange Zone and the outdoor Buy and Sell Exchange Zone to be used for a person to serve another person with legal documents too. People should be allowed into the lobby for meeting other people to serve or receive legal documents. This purpose should be advertised by the Saskatoon Police Service as another possibly way to use a Buy and Sell Exchange Zone.

50. I saw that a commissioner asks civilians entering the lobby of the Saskatoon Police Service building what they are there for and only lets them in if they have a reason to be there. Don't forget that Saskatonians paid for this building. The Saskatoon Police Service building has a huge lobby. I think people should be allowed into the lobby to use an indoor Buy and Sell Exchange Zone for buying or selling goods or serving or receiving legal documents. I think people should be allowed into the lobby to warm up on cold days, to escape the rain when it's raining, to use the public washroom, to make phone calls for assistance when their vehicle tires are flat or their vehicles break down, etc.

This was my previous letter with 50 recommendations for enhancing the Saskatoon Police Service:

Ashu M. G. Solo, "50 Recommendations for Enhancing the Saskatoon Police Service," Public Agenda: Saskatoon Board of Police Commissioners, Aug. 21, 2025, pp. 11-21,

URL for PDF letter: <https://pub-saskatoon.escribemeetings.com/filestream.ashx?DocumentId=241228>

URL for PDF agenda with letter: <https://pub-saskatoon.escribemeetings.com/FileStream.ashx?DocumentId=241235>

URL for HTML agenda with letter: <https://pub-saskatoon.escribemeetings.com/Meeting.aspx?Id=ec38c4b9-8722-450d-970e-d34f654ea928&Agenda=Agenda&lang=English&Item=22&Tab=attachments>

Sincerely,

Ashu M. G. Solo