Military sudden death investigations don't serve public, families interests

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OTTAWA—When a person dies under circumstances in which a coroner's inquest is required to be conducted, the coroner should be given the power (or the right) to decide whether an inquest should be held, and to what extent it should be held. This is particularly important when the death is the result of a sudden death, medical, or traumatic cause. In such cases, the coroner is likely to have to deal with the family of the deceased, as well as with the police and other relevant agencies.

The coroner's role is to conduct an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death, and to make recommendations for changes that could help prevent similar deaths in the future. This is a crucial role, and it is essential that the coroner has the necessary powers to carry it out effectively.

However, the current system of coroners' inquests in Canada is not working as it should. The coroner is often unable to conduct a proper investigation, or to make recommendations that will actually have an impact on preventing similar deaths in the future. This is because the coroner is often constrained by the laws and regulations that govern their work, and by the attitudes of those who are responsible for implementing their recommendations.

The system is also often biased against the family of the deceased, who are often denied the opportunity to participate in the inquest, or to have their views taken into account.

The result is that the coroner's inquest is often not able to achieve its purpose, which is to help prevent similar deaths in the future. This is a failure of the system, and it is a failure of the coroner.

The coroner's inquest is not a substitute for a military BOI (Board of Inquiry), which is a formal investigation conducted by the military when a death occurs in the course of military service. The BOI is designed to determine the cause of death, and to recommend changes that could help prevent similar deaths in the future.

The military BOI is a more comprehensive and effective investigation than the coroner's inquest. It is conducted by military personnel who have the necessary expertise and experience to carry out the investigation, and who are not constrained by the laws and regulations that govern the coroner's inquest.

The military BOI is also more transparent, and it is more likely to be accepted by the family of the deceased, who are more likely to see it as a fair and impartial investigation.

In conclusion, the coroner's inquest is not the appropriate investigation for sudden deaths in the military. The military BOI is the appropriate investigation, and it should be used in all cases in which a death occurs in the course of military service.

Military BOI investigations are more comprehensive, more transparent, and more likely to be accepted by the family of the deceased. The coroner's inquest is not the appropriate investigation for sudden deaths in the military, and it should be replaced by the military BOI.