

Police Futurist

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PFI News in Brief

- **PFI Annual Meeting at the World Future Society Conference, July 29-31, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Schedule of Events, page 5, Registration Form, page 17**
- **Mentioning Members: PFI members making a difference, page 16**
- **PFI endorses National Commission to review law enforcement and the administration of justice, page 3**
- **Charter member Dr. Frank Schmallegger appointed Professor Emeritus, page 9**
- **Cyberstalking: Prevention and Investigation, page 10**
- **PFI "Think Tankers." discuss Policing the Police Chief and Off Duty Behavior of Officers, page 14**
- **Stand and Be Counted - From the Founder, page 5**
- **For information on how to sign up for the PFI Member Yahoogroups List, page 15**

Reminder: July 1st is the Date for PFI Annual Dues Renewal



Alan Beckley, Great Britain, International Liaison

Police Futurist "International"

Police Futurists International can claim our "International" status because of our international membership. Alan Beckley LL.B LL.M CMC MIMgt LicIPD MISM, Chief Inspector, *West Mercia Constabulary*, is the volunteer responsible for PFI's International Liaison. In this month's newsletter, we feature an article on [Human Rights and Policing in Poland](#) that he authored. (See page 4)

Alan Beckley has served for 28 years in the police service, and is the head of Management Development Training in West Mercia Constabulary with the rank of Chief Inspector.

He has had many articles on policing and legal subjects published and has written a book on the personal liability of police officers following major and critical incidents; 'Operational Policing: Liabilities and Entitlements'.

In 1990 he attended the FBI National Academy successfully completing the 160th Session including the Police Futurists module. He has also been involved with several UK organisations linked to environmental scanning and futures research. He is a corporate member of the Strategic Planning Society.

Alan is a Research Fellow at University College Worcester, a Visiting Fellow at Staffordshire University Business School and a visiting lecturer at several academic and police training establishments. He is the Editor-in-Chief of a quarterly management journal for police officers entitled *Police Research & Management* and a contributing author to several other police trade magazines and newspapers.

From the President

**Capt. Al Youngs,
Investigative Div.,
Lakewood,
Colorado
Police Dept.**



2001! What expectations did you have for the new millennium? It certainly doesn't appear to be as exciting as literature and the movies led us to believe. Or is it? In 2000, change was happening quickly outside the PFI: the y2k bug, the new economy, dot.coms or the demise thereof, preparation for a new administration in our nation's capital just to name a few. And, PFI has weathered change well with the dedication of our membership. I thank you all for your continued commitment to the organization.

Change! The watchword for the new millennium is change! And how we handle change is a reflection of our leadership skills. Do we fear it or embrace it? Are we prepared for the speed at which it happens? Are we asking the right questions to determine the direction law enforcement organizations want to go? Police Futurists International is poised to make many positive changes in the coming year within the organization and we hope to influence change throughout the law enforcement community.

The future of law enforcement is continuously impacted by change both positive and negative. Technology provides us with useful tools such as process mapping, DNA analysis, sophisticated security systems, and shared information across state and international lines. The same technology provides us with challenges such as cybercrime, internet and privacy issues and abuses, fraud, forgery and terrorism at a level of sophistication previously inconceivable. Many other issues such as privatization of the police, equalization of technology across international borders and recruitment of qualified individuals face law enforcement today.

Futuristics is the study of systems and methodologies directed toward foreseeing, managing and creating the future. One of the many areas that the futurists predict is the major change in demographics. The 15-29 age group will increase starting in 2003 especially in the minority community. Immigration will also continue to increase the numbers of minorities in our

communities. The baby boomers will be retiring and living longer, increasing the population of retirement communities, putting pressure on the medical community and forcing law enforcement to compete with private industry for dwindling numbers of qualified personnel. Many of those retiring will be top people in our ranks.

The changes in demographics alone significantly impacts hiring and training of law enforcement personnel. Diversity and language training will be a must. Computer skills will be mandatory not only to run sophisticated equipment and investigate technology related crime but also for education and training purposes. Most classes in the future will be taught and research done via the Internet. Recruits will need to understand the technological resources available and reflect the diversity of the citizens they serve.

As your leader for this year, I am committed to providing direction and support as we plan for the future. PFI will continue to do things that add value to your membership. We must develop strategies for achieving the following goals we have set:

- To encourage partnerships between law enforcement, the academic community, and private industry.
- To facilitate information transfer concerning police futures research to its members.
- To develop, analyze, and interpret long -range forecasts.
- To promote the use of technology.
- To serve as a clearinghouse for the communication of creative, innovative, and proactive policing strategies.
- To advance ethical behavior in law enforcement.

Our accomplishments now at the beginning of this new millennium will set the tone for years to come. What police department does not want to incorporate all the new tools that research and technology will make available to them? Partnering with the academic community and private industry lets us keep abreast of "the latest" they have to offer.

However, it is just as important that we communicate to them our vision of what law enforcement now and in the future should encompass. This partnership of private and public sectors promotes "thinking out of the box." Communicating creative, innovative and proactive policing strategies to the private-sector and our communities promotes not only the exchange of new ideas but also the funding of needed improvements.

It is up to you, the members of PFI, to not only determine the future of policing but also to communicate it to those within and outside the law enforcement community.

We must continue to expand our international presence, set parameters for the issues of the future we want to address and change, and increase our membership with individuals who can

(Continued on page 3)

Proposed National Commission

In April 2000, the International Association of Chiefs of Police issued a Call for a National Commission to review "law enforcement and the administration of justice" (<http://www.theiacp.org/legpolicy/commcall.htm>). In the January, 2001 issue of *The Police Chief*, the IACP indicated that President Bush had agreed to establish such a commission during his term of office.

The Society of Police Futurists International (PFI) has adopted a position that the commission called for by IACP is necessary and appropriate. But PFI believes that the scope of such a commission must be broader; it must reflect the significant changes and challenges that the future holds for both American society and policing.

PFI believes it is necessary to expand the scope of the proposed commission's review to include:

The role of the United States in international policing.

Commentary: Increasingly, civilian and military deployment of Americans fulfills a role of law enforcement in locations around the globe. Additionally, the Internet and the use of computer technology and global communications have led to significant increases in international crime and virtual crime. Political and geographic boundaries are meaningless in the virtual world. Seamless policing and prosecution of international crime must be included within the scope of any commission reviewing American policing. Both PFI and IACP enjoy membership from around the globe, and thus would be essential resources for a comprehensive review by the Commission.

The integration of justice system components.

Commentary: The flow of electronic information between components of the justice system is dysfunctional at best. Efficient systems that strike a balance between information exchange and privacy rights are crucial for

effectiveness of the police and the administration of justice. Additionally, expanding the philosophy of the predominant Community Oriented/ Problem Solving Policing (COP/POP) approach into other elements of the justice system vis a vis Community Probation and Restorative Justice should be examined by the Commission.

The disparity of justice.

Commentary: The diversity of our nation is increasing. Disparate levels of resources are available to people who enter the justice system. Language and socioeconomic status often determine the level of legal representation provided. Our current national discussion on disparate treatment has been limited to racial profiling by the police, but the same issues of equal access and fairness apply to all elements of the justice system.

The relationship between "community" and the justice system

Commentary: As IACP indicated in its Call for a National Commission, the relationship between the public and the police has been tenuous in many communities. The reasons are complex, particularly in light of COP/POP and its many ways of building collaboration. The Commission should review every element of the justice system to identify ways to strengthen the relationships and bring about a modern day manifestation of Sir Robert Peel's vision that "the police are the public and the public are the police."

The use of futures research methodologies to develop long-term strategies

Commentary: PFI's founding principle reflects the belief that futures research holds the key to obtaining the best possible outcomes. The proper use of forecasting and trend analysis is imperative if the Commission is to reach conclusions that will guide us in the years to come.

PFI stands ready to assist the President, the Congress, the IACP, and all

interested Americans in developing such a Commission. PFI further asks that President Bush begin the process before the end of 2001 and that he fix a specific date for the submission of the Commission's report to the nation.

* The IACP Call for a National Commission rests on five principles:

1. The review should include all elements of the criminal justice system.
2. The commission should include individuals both from within and outside the criminal justice system, and the review must gather information from as broad a perspective as possible.
3. Sufficient time and resources must be provided.
4. Technology is among the most significant changes in society and must be integral to the commission's review.
5. The commission must conduct and complete its review absent partisan politics.

From the President

(Continued from page 2)

contribute to our goals.

How we in PFI focus our energies will dramatically impact the results we achieve. We must focus clearly on where our organization wants to go, not on the obstacles to getting there.

Is Robocop on the horizon? Is Hal watching us? Maybe, maybe not. But 2001 is as exciting and challenging as anything Peter Weller or Arthur C. Clarke could ever think.

Reminder: July 1st is the Date for PFI Annual Dues Renewal

Human Rights and Policing in Poland

by Alan Beckley

Last November I was invited by the Jagiellonian University, the oldest in Poland dating back many centuries, to an 'experts' seminar' on Human Rights and Policing. I represented the police in the UK and there were delegates from the Polish National Police Training School, the local (Krakow) police commander, the Council of Europe, Europol, civil liberty organisations, police trainers and academics from universities.

The objective of the seminar was to devise an effective strategy to teach police officers in Poland about human rights and how citizens' rights should be safeguarded by police. Our hosts thought that, because of the introduction of the Human Rights Act into the UK, and the ACPO response to it, we might be able to assist in the Polish programme.

Before the experts' seminar, a two-day general conference had taken place with many delegates from all around the world, including several police officers from the Metropolitan Police Service Human Rights Project Team. The 'experts' then set out their thoughts and the University acted as the facilitators and co-ordinators of all the combined material. The result is a well-thought out plan to get the message across to police officers throughout Poland using a variety of methods and media.

The conference and seminar were the culmination of a joint project between the University and World Organisation Against Torture. Over a twelve-month period, 116 Polish police officers were interviewed about the level of force they employed during their work. It was found that generally excessive force in the forms of assaulting and kicking citizens, and using head locks to subdue suspects were inflicted unnecessarily.

While in Poland, there was a little time to do some sight-seeing and I was very impressed with the old city of Krakow which is almost entirely vehicle free. There appeared to be no fear of crime and buskers and street events were enjoyed by the residents. Policing was discreet, and patrolling was mainly done

in vehicles, but there is a community police station in the city centre, although it did not seem a popular visiting place for information or directions.



According to senior police officers I spoke to, they experienced similar policing problems as the UK and found it difficult to balance the rights of individuals to achieve a fair style of policing.

Poland, along with several other ex-'Warsaw pact' countries, has applied to join the European Union and the signs are that they will be successful. However, one of the important entry criteria is a democratic system and style of policing. This is one of reasons that the Polish police need to get human rights implications firmly established into the ethos and culture of operational law enforcement.

Following on from this, the ideal method of community style policing will be introduced. Viewing this change process from the UK, one can envisage many problems that will require a fundamental change of mind-set in police officers, particularly those who are longer in service. This proud, ancient country suffered many setbacks through wars and upheavals during the 20th Century and emerged, at the end of the communist rule in 1989, as a democratic free-market nation. But, many of the longer serving police officers have lived through regimes that tended to protect the State rather than the individual citizen.

The crime rate in Poland in 1998 can, at 26.5 per 1000 population, still be considered low in comparison with Western European countries (67.5/1000), but, as can be seen from the table on page 5, it is on the increase.

**The Author: Alan Beckley,
Chief Inspector, West Mercia
Constabulary, UK and
International Representative
for PFI**



Royal Castle - Krakow

(Continued from page 4)

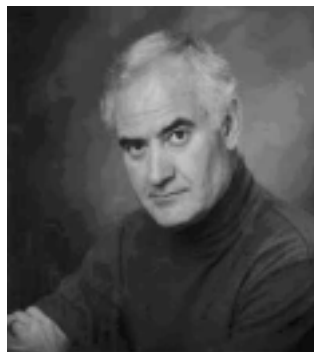
**Registered Total Crimes
(index numbers, 1989 = 100)**

Country	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Bulgaria	100	115	307	391	387	393	365	348
Croatia	100	95	82	112	128	99	89	-
Czech Republic	100	180	235	287	331	309	312	328
Estonia	100	124	166	219	201	195	219	198
Hungary	100	153	198	201	181	177	228	213
Latvia	100	117	142	211	184	145	140	138
Lithuania	100	118	142	179	191	186	193	217
Poland	100	161	157	159	154	163	175	161
Romania	100	203	291	305	463	501	603	684
Slovakia	100	151	190	225	312	293	243	210
Slovenia	100	96	106	135	111	110	96	92
Ukraine	100	111	125	139	173	184	208	201

Source: UNICEF 1998 Education for All?

**From the Founder: Bill Tafoya
“Stand & Be Counted”**

Following are excerpts from Bill Tafoya’s “Stand and Be Counted” e-mail which can be found on the Yahoogroups Listserv in its entirety .



I am troubled by the fact that as an organization, we seem not to be fully living up to our stated mission, goals, & objectives.

Don't assume that the Board does not need your help, is not interested, nor that they do not have confidence in you. Something much less sinister but much more insidious has been going on. The Board--all the way back to the very first Board 10 years ago--have been committed to the ideals of PFI & have worked hard. But they can't work 25 hours-a-day.

All of us collectively, suffer from the same ailment. It's quite common in law enforcement. Each of us would rather "do it ourselves" than ask for help. Most of us have succeeded in our careers because we've "done it ourselves." As a consequence, a few have done the lion's share on behalf of PFI. The "many" have been silent. Willing, but silent. Let's change that. Let's rattle sabers. Come out of the woodwork.

If you have volunteered before, do it again. The Board is now trying to decide how to secure more feedback from you, the membership. Technology, specifically, e-mail, is one means.

We also need to identify someone with the background, experience & time [there's the killer, ah?], who is willing to "market" PFI, to flood the media with our stuff. But, "we"--you & I, need to provide that "Director of Media & Marketing" with stuff to give the media.

We are far & away, one of the most well-educated organization of police professionals... Even though we are not the largest, we ought to be the smartest. We ARE, but the limits of our potential is not being reached.

So, stand and be counted. As Frasier Crane would say, "I'm listening." (For volunteer opportunities see page 7.)

Check out Professor Tafoya’s PowerPoint presentation on the Yahoogroups listserv entitled “Futures Research: The Philosophy” available for download and use by PFI members.

The Annual Conference of the Police Futurists Int./World Future Society

July 29-31, 2001

Hilton Minneapolis & Towers Minneapolis, Minnesota



The Police Futurists International will once again be holding our "conference within a conference" at the Annual World Future Society Conference in Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 29-31. Thanks to the efforts of Tyree Blocker and others we have an exciting line-up of sessions and speakers.

A registration form is on page 17. (Don't overlook the special reduced rates for PFI members) Or you may go to the PFI website policefuturists.org for additional information and access to registration.

Following is a preview of the PFI events at the Conference. For a complete World Future Society Conference Schedule check, <http://www.wfs.org/2001sched.htm>

July 29, 2001

- * PFI Roundtable Discussion entitled "Future Crime...Perspective of Police Futurists (Former PFI Presidents)
Time - 1:00 - 2:30 PM, Location - Duluth Room
- * PFI Business Meeting
Time - 2:30-4:00 PM, Location - Duluth Room
- * PFI Reception - By Invitation only
Time - 4:30-6:00 PM, Location - Duluth Room
- * WFS Opening Ceremonies
Time - 7:00 PM, Location - Salon "D"
- * WFS Wine and Cheese Reception
Time 8:45- 1015 PM, Location - Salon "A-B-C"

July 30, 2001

- * PFI presentation entitled "Cyber Ethics The Near Term Future

Implications" (Tafoya ,Hatch (Minn. AG), Jones (Minn USA), Campbell (St. Cloud State Univ.) and Domin (FBI)

Time - 9:00-10:30 AM, Location - Board Room One

- * PFI presentation entitled "The Forgotten Majority: Small Police Agencies and the Challenges of the 21st Century Communities" (Conser , Myers, Beckley and Boyd)

Time - 2:00-3:30 PM, Location - Salon "C"

- * PFI presentation entitled "How Can Police Balance Politics with Professional Duty in 21st Century Communities" (Levin , Jensen, Blocker and Konkler)

Time - 4:00-5:30 PM, Location - Marquette Room

- * PFI presentation entitled "Police Practice: Fact and Fantasy" (Jensen ,Levin, and Stephens)

Time - 6:30-8:00 PM, Location - Salon "C"

July 31, 2001

- * PFI presentation entitle "Protecting Privacy While Fighting Cybercriminals and Terrorists : Can it be Done" (Stephens and Tafoya)

Time - 2:00-3:30 PM, Location Salon "F"

Minneapolis Skyline



PFI CALENDAR

JANUARY

- Regular meeting of the Board
- *Nominating Committee makes Director recommendations at January Board Meeting*

FEBRUARY

- Regular meeting of the Board
- *Report on the outcome of the Directors' election and make recommendations regarding Officers.*
- *Budget submitted to Board by Finance Committee*

MARCH

- Regular meeting of the Board
- *Vote on budget*

APRIL

- Regular meeting of the Board

MAY

- Regular meeting of the Board

JUNE

- Regular meeting of the Board

JULY

- Regular meeting of the Board
- *Audit from Audit Committee presented to Board at the Annual Meeting prior to the assumption of office by the incoming Treasurer*
- *Annual Meeting (traditionally has been with World Future Society)*
 - *President appoints 3 members to Finance Committee immediately after Annual Meeting*
 - *President appoints at least 3 members to Membership Committee after Annual Meeting*
 - *At least 1 member appointed to the Nominating Committee and approved by the Board promptly after the Annual Meeting*
 - *At least 2 members appointed by the President to Audit Committee with the approval of the Board (NOTE-not stated when these appointments are to be made)*
 - *President appoints at least 3 members to Information Committee promptly after Annual Meeting*
 - *President appoints at least 3 members to Research and Development Committee promptly after Annual Meeting*

AUGUST

- Regular meeting of the Board

SEPTEMBER

- Regular meeting of the Board
- *Fiscal year ends September 30*

OCTOBER

- Regular meeting of the Board

NOVEMBER

- Regular meeting of the Board

DECEMBER

- Regular meeting of the Board

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

BOARD POSITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Founder Bill Tafoya urged members to "Stand and Be Counted." There are many opportunities for members to participate in PFI. Following are brief descriptions of the board positions and committees. If you have an interest in getting involved, contact any current Board member for more information. The Board is also open to creation of new positions and committees to innovatively further the PFI mission.

Officers on the PFI Board are:

- President
- Second Vice President
- Secretary
- Membership Director
- Research and Dev Director
- Newsletter Editor
- First Vice President
- Treasurer/Auditor
- Immediate Past Pres
- Information Director
- Webmaster

The Board's overall responsibility is to set policy, evaluate operations, monitor finances, file appropriate financial reports, maintain records and have responsibility for long range planning. Elected positions are the President, 1st VP, 2nd VP, Treasurer/Auditor, and Secretary. All others are appointed positions.

- President - Chairs the Board, Handles Board Elections, appoints non-elected members of the Board.
 - First Vice President/President Elect - Fills in the for the President in his/her absence, coordinate activities of directors
 - Second Vice President- Conference Program Chair and other duties assigned by the President
 - Treasurer/Auditor - Oversee receipt and distribution of funds and serve as Chair of Audit Committee
 - Secretary - Keep and distribute minutes
 - Membership Director-Develop and implement membership recruitment activities
 - Information Director - Serve as Pubic Information Officer, Responsible for coordinating the Speakers Bureau
 - Research and Development Director - Promoting discussion of futures-oriented policing issues and disseminating innovative concepts in policing
 - Webmaster - Maintain PFI website
 - Newsletter Editor – Prepare and solicit appropriate content for PFI publications
 - FBI Liaison - Coordinate activities with the FBI
 - IACP Liaison - Coordinate activities with the IACP
 - International Liaison - Coordinate activities with international members
- #### STANDING COMMITTEES
- Finance Committee - Treasurer and 3 other members -- handles budget and dues schedule recommendations



Scanning, Trends & Events

One of the methodologies taught in futures research is scanning trends and events by reviewing a variety of newspapers, magazines, the Internet and other sources. For police professionals, we are usually cognizant of trends within our own profession, but not so aware of broader trends that may also change the nature of our work. There are many ways to categorize such trends, one being under the acronym STEEP which stands for Social, Technology, Economic, Environment, and Political. Here we also add the categories of Demographics and the Justice System.

Social

Future schools will draw on the experience and resources of older people as volunteer tutors and aides. Seniors may also increasingly opt for becoming teachers rather than retiring. "Educating Children for Tomorrow's World" by education futurist Gary Marx.

Technology

By 2005, the global population of **Internet users** will reach at least 300 million. By 2010, 95% of people in the industrialized world and 50% of those in developing countries will be online. "50 Trends Now Changing the World" by Marvin Cetron and Owen Davies.

Digital divide not just a matter of access The gap between Americans who have Internet access and those who do not is narrowing, experts say, and what looked like a divide based on race and income now looks increasingly like it has more to do with income than anything else. But some experts are beginning to believe that content is the real culprit behind the digital divide. USA Today Dec 2000

Economic/Employment

Y2K threat boosted states' efficiency A 50-state study released Tuesday shows the feared Y2K computer glitch that threatened to wreak havoc on business and government a year ago instead compelled many states to implement changes that made them more efficient. Upgraded computer systems and improvements in how states collect and share information highlight a period in which a robust national economy enabled

some states to accumulate surpluses USA Today Jan 30 2001

Reversing Decades-Long Trend, Americans Retiring Later in Life For nearly a century, Americans were able to retire at ever-younger ages and in greater prosperity. But over the last few years, they have begun staying on the job later into life. As companies cut pensions and retiree medical coverage, many aging employees doubt they can afford to retire... "We have entered a new era," said Joseph F. Quinn, an economist and a dean at Boston College. Government data show that the percentage of people over 65 who still work has been rising since the mid- 1990's. Last year, at 12.8 percent, it was higher than at any time since 1979. New York Times, February 26, 2001

Environment

New Pollution Tool: Toxic Avengers With Leaves As scientists struggle to find cheaper, easier ways to clean up polluted soil and groundwater, they are increasingly wielding a novel tool: plants. In the United States alone, the cost of decontaminating tens of thousands of toxic sites on factory grounds, farms and military installations is expected to eventually surpass \$700 billion.

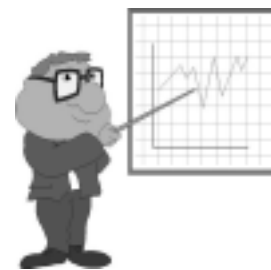
Political

The cornucopia of expanding wealth continues to flow over the American people, and spin off vast sums for government purposes. The politics of budget surplus have replaced the politics of budget deficits. Government programs and government budgets are exploding at the state level - under both Democratic and Republican administrations - and the same is happening at the federal level...the era of big government will exuberantly continue. Futurecasts Online Magazine, January 2001.

Demographics

Minority/Majority: The United States will no longer be a majority white nation. However, this will not matter, since it will remain a clearly majority American nation. The "melting pot" will triumph once again - easily. The 2000 census confirms accelerating rates of intermarriage - for all ethnic and racial groups. Futurecasts Online Magazine, January 2001.

The New Face Of America In California, most populous state in the nation, it's already the new reality. Los Angeles, say demographic experts, is the window on this emerging blended society...in the last 40 years we went from a society that was about 80 percent white to one that is about 30 percent white. Differences between ethnic and racial groups are being blurred. It's happening because of the rising number of



(Continued on page 9)

Scanning (Continued from Page 8)

mixed marriages and mixed births. In Los Angeles County, one of every nine newborns is the product of an inter-racial couple. CBS News on AOL, Dec 3, 2000

Justice System

Data Hint Crime Plunge May Be Leveling Off Serious crime declined in the first six months of 2000 compared with the same period in 1999, but only by three-tenths of 1percent, the smallest decrease since the nation's crime rate began falling in 1992, according to a report released yesterday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. New York Times Dec 19 2000.

Juries Find Their Central Role in Courts Fading. The role of the American jury, the central vehicle for citizen participation in the legal system, is being sharply limited by new laws, court rulings and a legal culture that is moving away from trials as a method of resolving disputes. New York Times, March 2, 2001

States listing prisoners, parolees online A growing number of states are placing databases of prison inmates and parolees online, letting people check on convicted neighbors and giving employers a way to check out prospective employees. But civil liberties groups are worried that the sites and the instant access they provide to criminal records are making it harder for ex-cons to return to society. USA Today Dec 23, 2000

FBI: Net fraud complaints keep pouring in Federal investigators continue to receive a steady influx of Internet fraud claims, Newsbytes reported. The FBI has received more than 3,000 complaints from victims of various Internet scams over the past six months alone. More than two-thirds of those complaints involve some sort of alleged Net auction fraud. USA Today 04/26/01

**VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES
BOARD POSITIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS**
(Continued from Page 7)

- Membership Committee - Membership Director and 3 other members - recommends membership policy and recruitment policy
- Nominating Committee - 1 Board member at least 1 other member - Recruit and gain consent of candidates for the Board and for offices within the Board
- Audit Committee -Treasurer and 2 other members - Conduct an annual audit, present it to the Board at the Annual Meeting
- Information Committee - Information Director and 3 other members - Promote PFI, Disseminate information regarding the study of the future of policing
- Research and Development Committee - Research and Development Director and 3 other members - Promote the discussion of futures-oriented policing, both within and outside of PFI, Disseminate innovative methods and

Dr. Frank Schmallegger
Appointed Professor Emeritus



Frank Schmallegger, Ph.D., was recently appointed Professor Emeritus by the University of North Carolina at Pembroke and by the acclamation of his professional colleagues in recognition of the many distinctions he achieved during his tenure .

Dr. Schmallegger is a Charter Member of PFI and the Director of the Justice Research Association, a

private consulting firm and "think-tank" focusing on issues of crime and justice.

Frank Schmallegger authored numerous articles and many books, including the widely used Criminal Justice Today (Prentice Hall, 2001); Corrections in the Twenty-First Century (Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 2001); and Trial of the Century: People of the State of California vs. Orenthal James Simpson (Prentice Hall, 1996).

Dr. Schmallegger serves on the Advisory Board of APB News Online, an innovative criminal justice Web-based news service. He is founder of the Criminal Justice Distance Learning Consortium, a project of the The Justice Research Association and founding editor of the journal The Justice Professional.

Dr. Schmallegger's philosophy of teaching, writing and research can be summed up in these words: "In order to communicate knowledge we must first catch, then hold, a person's interest—be it student, colleague, or policymaker. Our writing, our speaking, our teaching, and our research must be relevant to the problems facing people today, and they must—in some way—help solve those problems."

Dr. Schmallegger holds degrees from the University of Notre Dame and Ohio State University, having earned both a master's (1970) and doctorate in sociology (1974) from Ohio State University with a special emphasis in criminology. From 1976 to 1994 he taught criminal justice courses at The University of North Carolina at Pembroke, where he rose to the position of tenured full professor. For the last 16 of those years he chaired the university's Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice.

Schmallegger is also the creator of a number of award winning World Wide Web sites, including the popular <http://www.prenhall.com/schmallegger>.

Cyberstalking: Prevention & Investigation

by Dave Pettinari

Following are excerpts from a comprehensive article on Cyberstalking. The complete article on "Cyberstalking: Investigation and Prevention" is available at www.policefuturists.org



Cyberstalking, a relatively new form of electronic crime, affects victims who are mostly invisible, and its violence is primarily what is said, and not what is eventually done. Even so, too often online harassment escalates into real-life stalking, where its victims are largely female, and who occasionally become victims of homicide that started out as online "following" and badgering.

To prevent this unnecessary worry and fear among Internet users, law enforcement is stepping up its efforts to educate and make people aware of this crime and its potential. Even so, not all law enforcement agencies respond aggressively to allegations of online stalking, for a variety of reasons

Typical of other types of victims, the majority of cyberstalking victims do not report the incidents to law enforcement. In addition, most law enforcement agencies have not had the training to recognize the serious nature of cyberstalking, or on how to investigate these offenses.

Three areas where an online user is vulnerable are primarily where the user interacts with others:

1. Live chat or Internet relay chat (IRC), where users can talk "live," or type messages to one another in real time. This makes it easy to target other people, which makes IRC and chat the most common places for cyberstalking.
2. Usenet newsgroups, the next most common place where cyberstalkers prey because people exchange messages in a group.
3. E-mail. E-mail harassment usually is an outgrowth of and a continuation of initial contact in chat servers or Usenet newsgroups.

Cyberstalking can take many forms. One of the most common forms of harassment is unsolicited hate mail, or obscene or threatening e-mail. A cyberstalker can also cause a lot of havoc in a chat group through flooding a target's Internet chat channel to disrupt conversation. A cyberstalker can

also post messages in newsgroups to start malicious rumors. More complex forms of harassment include mail bombs, sending the target a devastating virus, or spamming the target with electronic junk mail.

Any of these forms of cyberstalking can easily escalate into real-life stalking through threatening phone calls, property vandalism, threatening mail, or in-person physical attacks.

Cyberstalking shares important characteristics with offline stalking. Many stalkers - online or off - are motivated by a desire to control their victims. The majority of cyberstalkers are men and the majority of their victims are women, although there have been reported cases of women cyberstalking men and of same-sex cyberstalking.

Since cyberstalking does not involve physical contact, some misperceive this criminal attempt as something much tamer and less threatening than physical stalking. This is not necessarily true. As the Internet becomes entwined with our personal and professional lives, stalkers can take advantage of the ease of communications as well as increased access to personal information. Given the enormous amount of personal information available through the Internet, a cyberstalker can easily locate private information about a potential victim with a few mouse clicks or keystrokes.

Similarities

- * While stranger stalking occurs in the real world and in cyberspace, the majority of cases involve stalking by former intimates.
- * Most stalkers are men, most victims are women.
- * Stalkers are generally motivated by the desire to control the victim.

Differences

- * While offline stalking generally requires the perpetrator and the victim to be located in the same geographic area, cyberstalkers may be located across the street or across the country.
- * Electronic communications technologies make it much easier for a cyberstalker to encourage third parties to harass or threaten a victim. For example:
 - * The cyberstalker might impersonate the victim and post inflammatory messages to bulletin boards or in chat rooms, causing viewers of that message to send threatening messages back to the victim who they believe sent them the offending messages.
 - * A stalker may post a controversial or enticing message on the board under the name, phone number, or e-mail address of the victim, resulting in subsequent responses being sent to the victim.

Cyberstalking: Prevention & Investigation

(Continued from page 10)

In the first successful prosecution under California's new cyberstalking law, prosecutors in the Los Angeles district attorney's office obtained a guilty plea from a 50-year-old former security guard who used the Internet to solicit the rape of a woman who rejected his romantic advances.

The suspect terrorized his 28-year-old victim by impersonating her in various Internet chat rooms and online bulletin boards where he posted, along with her telephone number and address, messages that she fantasized about being raped. On at least six occasions, sometimes in the middle of the night, men knocked on the woman's door saying they wanted to rape her. The former security guard pleaded guilty in April 1999 to one count of stalking and three counts of solicitation of sexual assault.

Another recent incident demonstrates how the lack of law enforcement training and expertise can frustrate cyberstalking victims. A woman complained to a local police agency that a man had posted information on the web claiming that her nine-year-old daughter was available for sex. The web posting included their home phone number with instructions to call 24 hours a day. That complaint, too, was met with quizzical looks and shrugging of shoulders.

Some of the factors complicating these type investigations are:

Anonymity emboldens cyberstalkers -- A cyberstalker's true identity can be concealed by using different Internet service providers and by adopting different screen names. More experienced stalkers can use anonymous remailers

Problems with jurisdiction and statutory authority --

Some state and local agencies also have been frustrated by jurisdictional limitations. In many instances, the cyberstalker may be located in a different city or state than the victim, making it more difficult (and, in some cases, all but impossible) for the local authority to investigate the incident. Even if a law enforcement agency is willing to pursue a case across state lines, it may be difficult to obtain assistance from out-of-state agencies when the conduct is limited to harassing e-mail messages and no actual violence has occurred. A number of cases have been referred to the FBI and U.S. Attorney's offices because the victim and suspect were located in different states and the local agency was not able to pursue the investigation.

Lack of adequate statutory authority -- At least 16 states have stalking statutes that explicitly cover electronic communications, and cyberstalking may be covered under general stalking statutes in other states.

Federal law may limit the ability of law enforcement agencies to track down stalkers and other criminals in cyberspace. In particular, the Cable Communications Policy Act of 1984 (CCPA) prohibits the disclosure of subscriber records to law enforcement agencies without a court order and advance notice to the subscriber (See 47 U.S.C. 551(c), (h)). As more and more people turn to cable companies for Internet services, the CCPA is posing a significant obstacle to the investigation of cybercrimes, including cyberstalking.

Investigation --What are you looking for?

Elements

- * Repeated following or harassing
- * Threat placing the victim in reasonable fear
- * Intent to place the victim in fear

Corroboration

- * Physical evidence: letters, e-mail phone messages, items sent by the suspect, store videos
- * Witnesses: Neighbors, co-workers, family members, friends
- * Records: phone records, receipts, credit card bills
- * Suspect statements
- * Photographs of items vandalized, damaged, etc.
- * Fingerprints
- * Surveillance (stalking the stalker)

Inconsistencies

- * No corroboration- witnesses, lost documentation, erased messages
- * Victim contact with suspect (obtain both defendant and victim's phone records)
- * Hidden motives

Prosecution -- One reason for the lack of successful prosecution of cyberstalkers is that there usually is a lack of sufficient evidence available for officials to determine "probable cause" in order to investigate further.

What is the punishment for stalking? -- State criminal and civil codes vary. In California, the criminal penalty for stalking is imprisonment for up to a year and/or a fine of up to \$500. If the stalker pursued the victim in violation of a previous court order, then the punishment may be two to four years' imprisonment. In Canada, stalkers may be imprisoned for up to five years.

Since stalking isn't high on the list of local criminal court activities, victims can also pursue civil remedies and ask a civil court to issue a restraining order against stalkers. In California, a victim may request to be notified 15 days before a stalker is released from prison. In addition, California state laws prohibit those convicted of stalking from owning and/or buying guns.

From the Ivory Tower: 'Get Tough' or 'Get Smart': Which Way in a New Administration?

Early choices by the new administration in Washington indicate we can expect plenty of "law and order" support over the next four years.

The current stereotype or code phrase for "law and order" is "get tough", but the last decade found that success in combating crime came from a combination best described as "weed and seed"—remove the immediate problem from the streets, but then initiate self-help opportunities for residents, including troublemakers in need of a change of direction. All of this works best if the community forms partnerships and directs the progress from within.

The temptation now will be to revert to the "lock em up" war model that pits supposedly law-abiding citizens against the criminal element. It is assumed imprisoning "bad guys" will both rid the communities of current criminals and will deter would-be criminals.

We in PFI know that the crime problem is far more complex than this simplistic analysis.

First, there is not a finite number of "bad guys". Criminologists call it the "dualistic fallacy"—that there is an identifiable difference between criminals and non-criminals. Certainly there is a

difference between the average citizen and the depraved serial murderer or rapist, but all murderers and rapists combined commit far less than one percent (1%) of felony crimes reported in America. The other 99%+ of serious crimes involve people who are sometimes law violators and sometimes law obeyers; they can be any one of us.

Longitudinal studies of high school seniors find 90%+ admit to having committed felony crimes. Similar studies find a large majority of adults admit to having committed crimes in their adult years. It appears good and evil are not exclusive within a person, but indeed jointly reside in all of us.

Second, street crime is a minor problem compared to white collar crime and to the emerging high-tech-assisted crimes such as identity theft, cyberspace fraud, biotech terrorism, and internet stalking. Clearly these "new" offenses are often perpetrated by persons who would be unlikely to commit street crimes such as burglary and armed robbery—people who rationalize that they are not "real criminals". Whereas they can physically and fiscally harm more people more seriously than street offenders, little attention has been paid to



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their offenses—partly because they are likely to come from the "non-criminal" classes in society.

What focus has occurred so far has been to stereotype these offenders as street offenders adapting technology to their repertoire—such as pedophiles searching chat groups for victims or rapists seeking victims through lonely hearts web sites. The call has been to "catch them and lock em up"; send a message such activities will not be tolerated.

What percent of current and soon-

From the Ivory Tower

(Continued from Page 12)

to-be technologically savvy offenders do you think we will stop with this approach? What percent of these offenders do you think are simply hard-core criminals moving up from street crime as opposed to new offenders joining the pursuit of illegal ends?

Third, why should we revert to a catch-the-offender-and-punish-him system that has never been a success? Year-after-year the Uniform Crime Reports have found that only 1 in 5 Index crimes is cleared by arrest (and far less by conviction) and the National Crime Victim Surveys indicate less than 1 in 3 crimes is even reported to police. What percent of white-collar crime results in arrest? Conviction? What percent is even reported to police? What about cybercrime? Truth is we don't know because records are not kept, but it seems logical to surmise the success rate is lower than for Index crimes.

We could go on with this analysis, but hopefully the point is made. We either need to redefine "get tough" or we need to seek a new approach to managing crime. Possibly the easiest way for PFI to impact the policymaking decisions at the federal (and state and local) level(s) is to be certain that weed and seed, community-oriented policing (COP), problem-oriented policing (POP), crime prevention, police-community partnerships, interagency cooperation, systems development, and restorative justice become integrated into the "law and order" philosophy, definition, procedures, and rhetoric. "Get tough" must either be replaced by or redefined to include "get smart" and "bring peace not war to the community".

Finally, clearly modern crime can only be controlled if we reach out to our youth in their formative years with a message that honesty and truth do count, that conflict can be resolved without violence, and that harming others—whether by street crime or computer hacking, robbery or cyberfraud—is not acceptable behavior. This approach requires police to work with partners in community and service agencies as it can only be delivered through grass-roots campaigns in every hamlet in America.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS



We welcome the following new PFI members who have joined since September 2000.

Lt. Steven Beckman
Chino CA Police Dept

Major Lynn Jones
Tulsa OK Police Dept

Cmdr. Thomas Bock
Louisville CO P.D.

Insp. Alexander Katz
Winnipeg MB Canada Police

Dean Sandy Boyd
College of Marin
San Rachael, CA

Chief Michael A. Keller
Webster TX PD

Prof. Michael E. Buerger
Northeastern Univ, Crim Jus

Thomas Martinelli
Police Ethicist Detroit, MI

Professor W.H. Copley
Metropolitan State College of
Denver
Denver, Colorado

Sgt. Alta Metzinger
Denver CO PD

Capt. Linda Oksner
Ventura CA County SD

Thomas Esensten,
Consultant
Org Effectiveness
Ojia, California

Lynaire P. Reeh,
Facilities Admin
Newport Mining Corp

Sgt Michael S. Farnsworth
Colorado State Patrol

Chief Joy Rikala
Minnetonka MN PD
Minnetonka, MN

Chief Richard Gariopoli
Muhlenberg Township PD,
Reading, PA

Capt. Clarence Shelley
Lakewood CO PD

Cmdr Gerald Garner
Lakewood CO PD

Chief Richard L. Sill (Ret.)
Chino CA PD

Loren Goldman
Org Change Agent
Waterford, VA

Capt. Herman B. Spivey, Jr.
Missouri City, TX

Candice Hall
Police Coordinator
Lubbock TX Police Dept

Sgt. Stephen Wilson
Denver CO PD

Capt. Gary Harper
Lakewood CO PD

Ofcr Max Winkler
CO State Adult Parole Div
Englewood, CO

Lt. Francis Hart
Burlington MA PD

Sr Patrol Ofcr Dale Wood
Oceanside CA PD

We encourage these new members to actively participate. Join the Yahoo group discussions, volunteer for a committee or serve as a board member. We also welcome articles for the Newsletter and the Website. Contact any Board member to find out how to "become more involved."

PFI Think Tankers



Our PFI Member List has spawned the phenomenon that we call the PFI Think Tankers. Our PFI membership represents not only years of criminal justice experience, but also innovative folks who are willing to take the long and broad view of issues.

Any PFI member on the Internet is welcome to join pfimembers@groups.yahoo.com and to join in or start one of these discussions.

Since the last Newsletter publication, the Listserv discussions have yielded a wealth of subject matter and issues. Issues discussed included: Behavior of Off Duty Officers, Crime Prevention -- Advice to Citizens, Community & Community Policing, Community, What is It?, Creativity & Innovation in Criminal Justice, Cyberattacks: Prevention or Prosecution? Cybercrime & Police, Drug War Strategies, Education & Corruption, Effective Civilianization, E-Mail Crime Reporting, Hands-on? Handsoff? CASA Study on Parenting, Homeless & the Police, ICS Incident Command Systems, Less Than Lethal Weapons, Police & Military Weaponry, Police Shooting Practices & Policies, Policing the Police Chief Privacy & Policing, Privatization & Civilianization, Racial Profiling, Robocop Meets Starship Troopers, School & Cop Partnerships, School Resource Officers, Videotaping Police Actions.

Policing the Police Chief

Following are highlights of a discussion kicked off by **Cecil Wingo** when he asked, "Who polices the police chief? Who besides the governing body providing the employment? Do the police chiefs need policing? Should there be regional offices of Inspector General?"

Rick Myers, Chief, Appleton WIPD, came back with a very thought provoking response. "Who polices the police chief?"

1) My employees. I am called to task if I jaywalk across the street. I have the most trivial things (admittedly my perspective) thrown back at me years later, having been attached a much greater significance than I ever thought possible. The glass house is a magnifying glass. However,

the up side is that I think I grow personally and professionally from this level of scrutiny, and hopefully I'm a better leader for it.

2) My community. There certainly is a variety of ego issues for chiefs across the country, but even one who doesn't seek much attention is still subject to high visibility within the community. I can't go many places in town without someone knowing me or my face from the papers, tv, radio, etc. My conduct off duty is certainly watched by my neighbors who know me both as their friend and as "the chief" (ta da!). It gets tiring, as I see myself just as another person who is just trying to do their job. But, the up side is that I think the same growth thing occurs as with employees, making me a better citizen.

3) My elected officials. As you suggested, Cecil, my city council, mayor, even state officials have access to performance measures from my office and department, and they hold me accountable for such things.

4) My fellow city directors. My colleagues among the city directors, e.g. Dir. of Human Resources, city attorney, Dir. of Public Works, Fire chief, etc all hold me accountable to that team. If I falter or bring disrepute, it negatively affects the entire team. We work together a lot and need to have trust and teamwork.

5) My fellow chiefs. My peers both surrounding me as well as through chief associations, PFI, PERF, etc have expectations of conduct. While sometimes informal or not in writing, the lines are pretty clear, although this is an area where I'm encouraging our state association to implement more clarity.

6) My support circle. Whether it be my fellow Rotarians, people I sit near in church, my kids friends' parents, whomeverthey give a lot of feedback about my organization and my personal performance in the community. Again, I know where the lines are pretty well.

So,Cecil, I think we're policed quite a bit. Not to say a more formal structure for it might not benefit, but I think we're held to a pretty high standard, recognizing the regional and local variances. Some nightmare examples prove that not all areas do as well as others....

Chief **Richard Schurman** commented: There's another one.. the PRESS where some of the other groups may overlook a minor imperfection, the Press will put it on the front page followed by the 6 o'clock news..

Bud Levin says his Chief has institutionalized the ability to test ideas by encouraging dissenting opinions within the organization and observes that not many Chiefs take advantage of this internal resource. This method, he posits, also creates opportunities for a broader support base.

Chief **Lynn Button** observes: I concur with Rick and might add that we tend to serve at the pleasure of our boss. No civil service protection, we can be sent packing for the trivial. Are we policed? Yup. Do we look outside the box? Are we



Web Surfing

Our members, being an inquisitive lot, turn up Internet sites with interesting information and data on futures research, policing, criminal justice and related topics. Following are recent recommendations for a "look-see" by our members. (PFI neither endorses nor vouches for the accuracy of information on these sites nor do we guarantee their current availability)

SearchTurtle.com <http://www.searchturtle.com/>
This meta-search engine helps users browse through search results more quickly by placing a navigation toolbar at the top of their browser.

Fast Facts: Almanacs/ Factbooks/ Statistical Reports
<http://gwu.edu/~gprice/handbook.htm> An electronic almanac or collection of links to sites with "fast facts" for a large collection of topics, listed alphabetically by subject.

Telephone AreaCode-Info <http://www.areacode-info.com/>

Government Search <http://www.carrollpub.com/govsearch/>
385,000 politicians and staff members at the federal, state, and local levels, federal and state organizational charts and more

Crime in your neighborhood? <http://www.apbnews.com/resourcecenter/datacenter/index.html> Check out the crime statistics for your neighborhood.

Take Back the Net: <http://www.cnet.com/internet/0-3793-8-5181225-1.html> Cut down the never-ending flow of spam to their email in-boxes. Topics covered include prevention, evasion, spam blocking services and programs, and how to report offenders.

Federal "Alphabet Agencies" http://www.ulib.iupui.edu/subjectareas/gov/docs_abbrev.html

Internet Myths, Hoaxes <http://www.truthorfiction.com/>

Free research tools & resources <http://powerreporting.com/>
and <http://assignmenteditor.com>

PFI Think Tankers

(Continued from page 14)

forward thinkers? Hope so, I want Alvin Toffler to be proud.

Chief **Darrel Stephens** added, I could not have said it better - just one addition. Myself. The best policing of anyone is done by ones self. Most do very well. Some don't - that is when the others Richard speaks of really kicks in.

Off Duty Behavior of Police Officers

The following article from the Chicago SunTimes evoked comments from PFI Think Tankers: "A Chicago city worker who says he was punched and kicked outside a bar by off-duty police officers who mistakenly thought he was gay is suing the city for \$3 million. Police Supt. Terry Hillard questioned the fairness of suing the city for the behavior of off-duty officers."

Gary Sykes noted: As long as officers are required to "perform" when off duty, i.e., carry weapons and intervene when a felony is in progress, then exposure to lawsuits is inevitable.

Rick Myers observes: I don't think the employer is liable unless a case can be made that the employee was acting in a way that they've been trained to, or in a way that the agency tolerates with other employees (pattern or practice), or if the employee is using agency equipment...Clearly, the employing agencies need to assess the behavior thoroughly to assess its impact organizationally, and act accordingly.

Joe Schafer points out: "At some point badges were allegedly being flashed, which...brings the incident to the level of deputies acting in a quasi-official off-duty capacity...the circumstances might suggest that there is a valid question of whether these deputies were acting in an official capacity in the situation."

Gerald Konkler says: Who pays if the Chicago PD loses the lawsuit? Citizens. Why should the citizens of Chicago pay for the (alleged) actions of off duty officers who, I assume, were not prompted by their official status to assault the victim?

Join PFI members@yahoogroups.com

PFI members: To subscribe to the PFI listserv, go to PFI's web page at www.policefuturists.org. Click on "Discussion List." (Or you can go directly to Yahoo at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/pfimembers/join>) This will take you to the Yahoo site.

Register and remember your password as this is also where you will go to view list archives, change between single messages and digest, and unsubscribe. You will receive a welcome message when your membership has been verified and your subscription has been approved and thereafter will begin receiving pfimember emails.

Mentioning Members

Al Youngs, PFI President, in his President's column in the Winter edition challenged all PFI members to recruit five new members. He is a man who leads by example and, for instance, he made a presentation to the Alameda County Chiefs and Sheriffs which included handing out the Newsletter and recruiting new members.

PFI's first President, **Tom Reding**, was inspired. He was the opening speaker at the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) annual agents in-service training where he gave a 2 hr overview of the future of Policing, giving PFI a lot of credit and pushing for membership(s) . . .

Not to be outdone, another Past President, **Dave Pettinari**, at his presentation on the future of policing to the Colorado State Patrol command staff on January 14, 2001 talked about the future of our profession, and about the positive contributions of PFI!

Jess Maghan, PFI Life Member and Professor of Criminal Justice at the University of Illinois at Chicago was named the recipient of the prestigious 2001 Peters P. Lejins Research Award of the American Correctional Association in August 17, 2000.

Dr. Maghan was recognized for his scholarly research on dangerous prisoners and the private-for-profit prison movement in the United States, and for his 15 year editorship of *The Keepers' Voice*, the professional journal of the International Association of Correctional Officers (IACO).

The April 2001 edition of *Government Technology* features **Dave Pettinari** in an article entitled "New Times, New Crimes" by Jim McKay. www.govtech.com. PFI's Past Pres describes the difficulties involved in setting up a high tech crime unit and prosecuting cyber criminals.

Rick Myers' picture appears in "Subject to Debate," a newsletter of the Police Executive Research Forum, vol 15, no. 1, January 2001. The occasion featuring Chief Myers, another PFI Past Pres, was PERF's Semiannual Meeting in San Diego on November 13th, 2000 where members and guests-including Attorney General Janet Reno-gathered to discuss "Racial Bias and the Police," the major topic at the Town Hall Meeting.

Thomas J. Cowper published an article in November 2000, "Public Safety Radio Systems: History, Problems, and Promises," *POLICE FORUM*, Vol. 10, Number 4, pp. 7-13.

Alan Beckley, PFI International Liaison, published three books last year: *The Pocket Guide on Human Rights for Police Officers and Support Staff*, *Human Rights: The Guide for Police Officers and Support Staff* and *Neyroud, P. & Beckley, A. Policing, Ethics and Human Rights*. For information on how to obtain these publications contact abeckley@aol.com

Al Youngs, PFI President, modest though he may be, is a celebrity. He's been recently featured in the *Denver Post*, the *Government Computer News* and the *PERF* newsletter. Why? Because domestic violence cases in Lakewood, Colo., used to get bogged down in the criminal justice system for weeks. Now, thanks to a process mapping system that the Lakewood Police Dept. developed with Motorola Inc., domestic violence cases are resolved in one or two days, officials said.

Process mapping is a three-step procedure, said police Capt. Al Youngs, director of the project mapping team. In 1995 the department created an as-is flowchart to illustrate how it handled domestic violence cases. Then it created a should-be chart detailing how it ought to handle such calls. Finally, it created a could-be chart of how the department could routinely handle the cases if it had

the required resources. Armed with this information, the team set about streamlining data collection and working to improve prosecution rates and victim advocacy. The department developed what Jefferson County District Attorney Dave Thomas called "a holistic approach" to law enforcement. Way to go, Al.

Our PFI Founder, **Bill Tafoya**, was recently interviewed by *Information Security* magazine for an article entitled "Profile of a Profiler." The lead line reads "Best known for creating an accurate profile of the Unabomber, retired FBI agent Bill Tafoya now works on identifying "the hollow men of hackerdom." Bill confessed to being a "police futurist" in the interview. Complete text of the interview is on the Yahoo group list serv website.

Changes in the PFI Board line-up:

Kathy Watson of Lakewood CO PD has assumed duties of Listserv Coordinator.

Nate Hennessy is our new Webmaster.

Cecil Wingo has agreed to be PFI's Historian.

We'd Like to Hear From You

Have you or a PFI colleague moved, retired, been promoted, been published, or changed jobs?

Are you doing something exciting in the field of Futures Research? We love to hear about our members.

Post your information on the PFI Member List @ groups.yahoo.com or E-mail spfi@acs.eku.edu or Write your PFI Editor (see pg 19)

The World Future Society

Exploring the 21st Century - July 29-31, Minneapolis, Minnesota

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POLICE FUTURISTS INTERNATIONAL



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PFI, an institutional member of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) and the World Future Society (WFS), offers a unique opportunity for those with an interest in the future of policing to learn about and apply new technologies and discuss futures trends and research. Futures research is, quite simply, a way to plan your route for the long haul instead of groping your way over unfamiliar terrain to get to where you need to go.

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