Taser Int. put out a seven page news release insisting it was their own poor training materials, and not the electroshock device itself, that lost them the lawsuit.

On June 12, Portland police officers used a Taser multiple times on a bicyclist, Rev. Phil Sano, who was reportedly physically confrontational with the officers, (KGW-TV). He has retained attorney Mark Ginsberg and “they are considering all their options” (Portland Mercury, June 19). Also on June 12, Clifton Brooks was tasered by Portland police. He had been waiting for the bus to take him to work when he was confronted and assaulted by two individuals coming out of a bar on Southeast 48th and Belmont. They ran away but Brooks and several others called 911. (continues on p. 4)

Racial Profiling: New Statistics Show No Changes
Mayor’s Committee Retreat Narrows Group Focus
Community Group Demands Progress, Threatens Lawsuit
Despite assurances from the Portland Police Association (PPA)’s hired “expert” that the Bureau does not target people based on their race (PPR #44), new statistics released in July show that after a year of the Mayor’s Racial Profiling Committee (RPC) meeting, Portland Police continue to stop African American residents at a far greater rate than their representation in the population. The Committee more or less dropped its focus on the statistics during a 2-day June retreat, opting instead to work on three more narrow ideas. At about the same time, the American residents 27-year-old Jason Spoor, who they say came out of the house with a weapon. One of the officers was Scott McCollister (#40709), the man who shot and killed unarmed African American motorist Kendra James in May, 2003 (PPR #30). At about 6 AM on May 15, Police raided the home of suspected drug dealer Derek Coady, 43, and shot him at least twice before he died of what they claim was a self-inflicted wound.

Spoor was confronted by McCollister, Officer Timothy Bacon (#29352) and as many as 13 other officers outside a house near NE Glisan and 90th after they had interviewed a woman who called 911 about a murder. The police say they saw smoke billowing from the house, and that Spoor saw them, ran in, and ran back out carrying a gun (Oregonian, May 15).

Coady was shot by officer Russ Corno (#26712) as police from the Gang Enforcement Team served a warrant on his home at SE 126th and Holgate while assisting federal agents. The feds said Corno was part of criminal activity involving methamphetamine, heroin and cocaine (Oregonian, May 17). Police spin doctor Brian Schmautz says Coady was in the detached garage behind his home and refused to put down a gun when Corno shot at him. Ultimately the medical examiner said Coady died from a self-inflicted wound.

Two Die in 32 Hours After Portland Police Gunfire; One Officer Also Shot Kendra James
Lt. Kaer, Fired for Shooting at Sister’s House, Reinstituted; Shooting Survivor Convicted by Same DA Who Exonerated Officers
In mid-May of 2008, Portland Police officers were involved in as many shooting incidents as they were in all of 2007. Two suspects died about 32 hours apart after police gunfire. Meanwhile, Lt. Jeffrey Kaer (#23818), who killed Dennis Young in 2006 and was fired by Mayor Potter (PPR #42), was reinstated. Also, Lesley Paul Stewart, shot in the head by police last August (also PPR #42), was sentenced in court.

At about 10 PM on May 13, officers responding to a homicide call shot and killed Jason Spoor, who they say came out of the house with a weapon. One of the officers was Scott McCollister (#40709), the man who shot and killed unarmed African American motorist Kendra James in May, 2003 (PPR #30). At about 6 AM on May 15, Police raided the home of suspected drug dealer Derek Coady, 43, and shot him at least twice before he died of what they claim was a self-inflicted wound.

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Although they have heard only a single appeal regarding police misconduct all year (in February), the members of Portland’s Citizen Review Committee (CRC) have been continuing to step up in several areas, including an unprecedented appearance at City Council. The office to which they report, the “Independent” Police Review Division (IPR), has a new Director, while the IPR, CRC and the City Auditor, who oversees the system, consider changes suggested by a consultant in January.

CRC Keeps Pushing for Transit Police Accountability

After a visit from Transit Division Captain Vince Jarmer in March to question him about the inability of Portland Police to interview officers from other jurisdictions in misconduct complaints (PPR #44), the CRC invited him back to their June meeting. Captain Jarmer let them know that officers from outside of Portland can’t be compelled to testify before Portland’s Internal Affairs Division (IAD), but are only required to “make a statement” by talking to investigators or writing their police reports. Since this means nobody will ask questions about actions that happened or words that were spoken, it is completely inadequate.

When the idea of renegotiating the contracts between Portland and the outlying areas came up, Jarmer exposed the key to this problem: that the collective bargaining units (“unions”) would “not be enthused.” The CRC has never discussed the power of police “unions” to over-ride the City’s public policy goals. We’re all for labor solidarity—due process, good benefits, and workplace safety. But when cops defend using excessive force, engaging in bias-based policing, speaking rudely, or otherwise acting out of line, it is more power than public employees should have.

CRC Chair Michael Bigham, Vice Chair Hank Miggins, and member Loren Eriksson took the issue of Transit Police misconduct investigations to the City Council on July 2. They pulled the renewed contracts off the “consent agenda,” a packet normally passed as a whole with no discussion. This was the first time in 16 years observing the review board (CRC and its previous incarnations) that Portland Copwatch has seen the members pull a consent item to discuss it publicly. It was also the first time the CRC has taken their concerns to Council hearing without extensively running their plan by Auditor Blackmer.

City Council seemed stuck on the question of whether civilians could file complaints about officers from other jurisdictions, rather than the key issue of the ability to conduct full investigations regardless of jurisdiction. Both Auditor Blackmer (at the June CRC meeting) and new City Commissioner Nick Fish (at the Council hearing) raised the question of liability when officers from other agencies are under the direction of a Portland Commander. Council promised to work on the problem before the contracts are renewed again next year.

New Director Brings Some Community Background, Prosecutor’s Perspective to IPR

In late May, Mary-Beth Baptista, a 7-year veteran of the Multnomah County District Attorney’s office, took over as Director of the IPR. Baptista’s work at the DA’s office involved the Domestic Violence unit, and some outreach to immigrant communities, as well as the elder abuse program. Baptista also once worked for the Sierra Club, so she has a better appreciation for grassroots activism than any of the three former Directors (Richard Rosenthal, Leslie Stevens and Deputy Director Pete Sandrock). Portland Copwatch met with Baptista in June and raised some of our concerns about the system, including the low number of appeals being heard. She said she would consider including appeal forms with the letters IPR sends complainants about the outcomes of the investigations of their complaints.

Baptista has continued presenting the monthly “Director’s Report” in writing, which Sandrock started. This is a step forward from the previous hasty, verbal reports. Baptista is now wrestling with producing Quarterly and Annual reports as required by the ordinance in addition to the monthly ones. On the other hand, Baptista opted not to send announcements out to the public when seeking a new Assistant Director and an outreach expert.

Assessment of Review Board Brings Focus on Change, Slowly

Last issue, we reported that the CRC held a “secret” April meeting to discuss the changes proposed by consultant Eileen Luna-Firebaugh in her assessment of the IPR in January. In May, Chair Bigham apologized for handling the situation badly and announced the second meeting for the public and press. Unfortunately, because the scope of the Luna-Firebaugh report is so broad, calling as it did for independent investigations, staff for the CRC, and more (PPR #44), the discussion has been slow. The CRC is working with recommendations (continued on p. 3)
made by Auditor Blackmer, including suggestions of: limited circumstances when the IPR would conduct its own investigations (Blackmer suggests only when a complaint is against someone with a rank of Lieutenant or higher, or an IAD investigator), better contact with Council (assigning pairs of members to speak to each of the five Council members), outreach (waiting for the expert, then a staff person to be hired), training (perhaps by the Nat’l Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement) and ways to appeal complaints that do not receive full investigations (to be considered by the new complaint handling Work Group).

They also said they would look into issues such as CRC term lengths, the size of the CRC, the standard of review (currently “reasonable person”) and the power to compel testimony. Portland Copwatch suggested also looking at new findings (training, supervisory, and policy failure), and the possibility of an independent legal counsel, among other ideas. In August, they said to expect a City Council hearing in October or November.

A new staff person dedicated to the CRC, discussed earlier in the year, was cut from the 2008-2009 budget. Since Mayor Potter, who contracted the Luna-Firebaugh report, will leave office in January, it remains to be seen whether this or any other of the report’s recommendations will be implemented after that time.

CRC’s new complaint handling work group is also looking at the issue of how allegations are formulated, which is long overdue—we commented about this problem in the summer of 2002!

At their May meeting, the CRC focused on the question of whether an investigation should take place if mediation fails. Acting Director Sandrock matter-of-factly stated that doing so would take away the “incentive” for officers to mediate—that is, they are currently agreeing to sit and talk with citizens who file complaints against them because they know they can’t be investigated for wrongdoing. We have expressed concerns about this loophole from the beginning of the program. Assistant Director Mike Hess added that providing the possibility of investigation would be the “death” of the Mediation program.

We have put Luna-Firebaugh’s recommendations, and links to the full 180-page report, on our website at http://www.portlandcopwatch.org/iprassessmentcontentonly.html

**Transparency & Use of Force/Performance Review Boards**

At the June meeting, Assistant Chief Brian Martinek answered questions about Use of Force Review Boards (UFRBs), which determine whether an officer’s use of force was in policy, and Performance Review Boards (PRBs), which decide whether a finding of out-of-policy on any kind of complaint is appropriate.

These hearings are not open to the public. While the UFRBs include two civilians, and the PRBs one civilian, from a pool of 23, such participation does not make the process “transparent” as claimed by A/C Martinek. In her assessment of the IPR, consultant Eileen Luna-Firebaugh defined transparency as “the public’s right to know the public’s business.” Nonetheless, CRC members Lewellyn Robison and Loren Eriksson both remarked on how open the process is.

The IPR staff and CRC asked Martinek to provide a list of the members of the UFRB/PRB pool—which he did eight days after the meeting. They also requested statistics on the frequency of board meetings and the outcomes. Martinek said that they were not currently keeping such statistics.

It seems like no big deal because the UFRB looks at only 6-9 cases per year and the PRB probably reviews only about 15-35 cases a year in which “sustained” findings are attached to incidents.

One example of the lack of transparency came when Portland Copwatch asked Martinek whether the two instances in which the UFRB found officers out of policy were for use of force or something else, such as failure to write a report. Martinek, prompted by Office of Professional Standards (OPS) Director Leslie Stevens, admitted that neither was for the use of force. Then he said we could figure out which cases they were (and jibed at Copwatch, “I’m sure you will”). That is a prime example of lack of transparency—putting the burden back on the citizenry to figure out what is going on.

This attitude is contrary to the recommendations of the Police Assessment Resource Center (PARC) and Ms. Luna-Firebaugh’s report. We have long said that the UFRB and PRBs should be better integrated with the IPR/CRC system; a hybrid of the two models would provide more transparency.

The names of the citizens on the Use of Force Review Board are posted at http://www.portlandonline.com/police/iprnotify.cfm?action=ViewContent&content_id=1248 (this issue’s IPR/CRC column concludes on p. 11)
Increasing Use of Tasers in Portland and Around Oregon (continued from p. 1)

While awaiting the police, Brooks, in frustration, hit a wall and a window with his hand. As soon as the police arrived, he was “put on the ground and tasered.” He subsequently lost his job, being unable to get there on schedule because of the incident. He filed a complaint with the “Independent” Police Review Board (Portland IndyMedia, June 15).

Five days later, Dan Halsted was walking from a bar on NE 26th and Broadway, and was suddenly confronted with a bright shining light and the excalamation: “Get ’em.” Halsted was then tasered by Officer Ben Davidson (#36108). The officers mistakenly thought Halsted was tagging and arrested him for criminal mischief and resisting arrest. The District Attorney’s office declined to prosecute on either charge. Halsted retained the services of attorney Dan Engler (Mercury, July 3).

On May 21, Keizer police used a “stun gun” on a man who “didn’t follow their orders” although they later determined that he was not a suspect (Oregonian, May 25).

On May 30, Eugene police officers arrested pesticide protester Ian Van Ornum. Police Chief Robert Lehner stated that Van Ornum was “taken into custody with the aid of a Taser” (Eugene Weekly, June 19).

On July 10, Salem police officers tasered a patient who had escaped from the Oregon State Hospital (Oregonian, July 11). Days later, Washington County Sheriff’s deputies used “sponge rounds” and a Taser “to subdue” an incoherent man armed with a hammer who had been banging on doors and threatening people in Aloha. The man’s little finger was severed by a sponge round during the episode (Oregonian, July 17).

In June, a U.S. District Court jury in Oregon awarded Mary MacQuire $80,000 in damages for having been brutalized and tasered four times by two Gresham police officers. MacQuire, who was living in a homeless camp which was being cleared, objected to how officers were treating another person. She was subsequently punched in the stomach, thrown to the ground by her hair and given four 50,000-volt taserings. MacQuire was charged with resisting arrest and obstructing an officer, but was found not guilty. Officer Jeffrey Durbin, who administered the shocks, testified that “she dared me to” (Oregonian, May 1), which speaks to the cavalier attitude of law enforcement regarding the use of Tasers.

On June 25, Amnesty International issued a statement regarding the Justice Department’s interim report into deaths caused by Tasers and similar devices. While the interim report found “no conclusive medical evidence” of a high risk of death or injury from these devices, it did acknowledge that aspects of safety were not well known when used on populations other than sober, healthy adults. Amnesty’s report indicated “the risk of death or serious injury could be higher in certain populations, including children, the elderly, pregnant women, people with heart disease and those who show signs of ‘excited delirium’” (described as “a syndrome characterized by psychosis and agitation”), and that many of the deaths were associated with prolonged or repeated discharges. Amnesty believes the findings support their call for stricter limits on Taser use due to safety concerns and the fact that “at risk” groups are those who commonly come into contact with police. Amnesty called on police departments to either cease the use of these devices or to limit their use narrowly to situations where officers are faced with an imminent threat of death or serious injury to themselves or others. Since June 2001, more than 300 people in the US and at least 20 in Canada were reported to have died after the use of electroshock devices. While medical examiners have listed unrelated causes of death, in several dozen cases they found that Taser shocks were a contributory factor. Following the Eugene incident, the Oregon ACLU called for stricter limits on the use of Tasers by the Eugene Police Department (Eugene Weekly, June 19).

COPWATCHING AT MAY DAY 2008

On May 1, two teams of Portland Copwatch members observed police behavior at the annual May Day rally and march. There was the expected large contingent of law enforcement officers, including bike and motorcycle patrol officers, at least one unmarked car with an officer inside, the riot truck, and five mounted officers from the Vancouver Horse Patrol. While the crowd was peaceful, we noted several police-related issues. Once again, in apparent violation of ORS 181.575, some Portland police officers were videotaping the crowd with no suspicion of criminal activity. Officer Paul Ware (#37137) was, as usual, trying to get as many videos as possible of the participants in the event. 
Houseless Community Protests Sit/Lie Law
Sisters of the Road Quits Oversight Committee Due to Targeting of Poor, Holds “Truth Commission”

Following police sweeps of their campsites in late April, dozens of houseless citizens of Portland began a 24-hour protest in front of City Hall to call attention to the unjust anti-camping and Sit/Lie (sidewalk obstructions) ordinances, and the lack of affordable housing. Within a few weeks, Mayor Tom Potter lost patience and declared the protest to be an illegal campsite. In the subsequent sweep, 7 people were arrested on the first day, with 4-5 other arrests in subsequent days when people refused to move. None were charged with camping or with violating the Sit/Lie law; instead most charges were “interfering with a police officer.” The momentum built by the crowd—which grew to over 100 at times and included housed members of the community who participated in solidarity—led to the reassessment by long-time homeless advocacy group Sisters of the Road Cafe of their participation in the SAFE group, which oversees the Sit/Lie law (see PPR #42). On May 8, Sisters announced their withdrawal from the group, citing the fact that nearly everyone who has been ticketed or warned under Sit/Lie has been listed as “transient” or as having no address.

By coincidence, Portland Copwatch had scheduled a “Your Rights and the Police” seminar for the protestors on May 10, the morning anti-camping notices went up. We interrupted the training as protestors scrambled to ensure police would not throw out their belongings. They linked arms across the sidewalk while Central Precinct Commander Mike Reese and an assistant walked through. When two protestors refused to move from the side of City Hall along a bus route, police engaged in a standoff. Other protestors sat down in solidarity; then arrests began. “Interfering with a police officer” carries a maximum fine of over $6000, compared to the $250 maximum for violating Sit/Lie. It says a lot that the police did not charge anyone under the law they were actively protesting.

Sgt. John Holbrook (#32026) later handed out a fact sheet that bore no letterhead or other official stamp explaining the parts of the sidewalk the protestors were expected to use. The figures he gave were contrary to the law itself, which calls for an 8 foot passageway in the center of a sidewalk the size of the one around City Hall; Holbrook instructed the protestors to stay on the curb side of the sidewalk, even though it was such a presence that allegedly made Tri-Met drivers nervous enough to call for the arrests on May 10.

Other actions have included repeated appearances at City Hall’s “communications” slots, three minutes per person each week. In a dramatic presentation by Patrick Nolen of Sisters’ Community Action Group, they presented nearly 2000 postcards together like clotheslines around the chambers. City Council was not moved. However, with the addition of new Commissioner Nick Fish and two public hearings, it is expected that the Sit/Lie law will at least be given some serious scrutiny and may even be lifted. Sisters of the Road held a “Truth Commission” on August 7 at which 30 or so people spoke out about the Sit/Lie law and other issues related to treatment of homeless people. Commissioner Fish was the only City Council member there. The SAFE committee held its formal hearing on the law four days later. The testimony there was balanced by businesspeople who praised the trade-off of money and services for civil liberties represented by the law, though others begged to differ.
from a self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head (Oregonian, May 16). This same Medical Examiner has made various rulings favoring to theories that police were not responsible for suspects’ deaths (see PPR #38). Early reports also suggested that Spoor had committed suicide. At the time of Spoor’s shooting, officers in Portland had not used their firearms since August, 2007, a total of 267 days from when they shot Paul Stewart. This was the longest length of time without a Portland Police shooting since 1995’s 351 day streak. In October, 2004, they ended the longest lull 239 days after the March death of James Jahar Perez (PPR #34).

Stewart, who now goes by the name Akiaz King, was convicted of several misdemeanor and two felony counts by Judge Michael Marcus in June. In an apparent conflict of interest, Assistant DA Traci Anderson, who made the decision not to ask a grand jury whether Officer Stephanie Rabey (#29993) broke the law by shooting the unarmed African American man, also prosecuted Stewart. Anderson told the Oregonian that “no one was hurt.” (August 28, 2007) even though Stewart was treated for a gunshot wound and possible brain hemorrhage at OHSU (Portland Mercury, June 19). His sentence includes maximum terms totalling nine years in jail, a good way to keep him from pursuing a lawsuit for being shot in the head. Marcus mentioned a few times during the sentencing that Stewart had been shot “for no reason.”

The Oregonian covered Stewart’s case extensively on July 2, focusing not only on the strange relationship between him and the woman who initially called police to the scene last August—his on again, off again girlfriend who met him while he was an inmate at the Juvenile Justice center, where she is an employee—but also the similarity between Stewart’s shooting and that of Raymond Gwerder in 2005 (PPR #37). Each man was talking to police on the phone at the time another officer shot them with an AR-15 assault rifle. In her interview with detectives, Rabey admitted she had no idea Sgt. Dave Golliday (#26974) was on the phone with Stewart when she shot him.

The arbitrator who reinstated Kaer said the Lieutenant “made a series of poor decisions” which merited the four weeks off without pay originally proposed by Chief Sizer, not being fired by Mayor Potter (Portland Tribune on line, July 30). It’s disconcerting that a Lieutenant who leaves his precinct without telling anyone and ends up killing a human being gets four weeks off, while others are fired for less serious offenses. In late July, Officer Christina Nelson (#28000) went public with news that Sizer wants to fire her because she applied for special funds for surgery, but lied about her ailment. She said it was for her gallbladder, when in fact she was repairing complications from stomach-hand surgery (Oregonian, July 22). Who did the most harm?

Meanwhile, the case of James Chasse, Jr.’s death is moving its way forward in and out of court. The judge in the civil trial, Garr King, cited the creation of the documentary “Alien Boy” about Chasse’s life and death (PPR #44) as a reason to keep certain files sealed (Oregonian, May 22). He also ordered the lawsuit split into two trials, one to determine the responsibility of Sgt. Kyle Nicer, another Deputy (Dep. Burton (who now works for the Portland Police), the other on the liability of the City of Portland, the county, and the ambulance company (Mercury blog, June 4).

A visibility action recalling the death of Chasse two years later is set for Tuesday, Sept. 16; a benefit concert for “Alien Boy” is planned for Wednesday, Sept. 17 at the Wonder Ballroom; contact info@mentalhealthportland.org for information.

**MULTNOMAH COUNTY PASSEWS WEAK PLAN UNDER STATE LAW FOR SHOOTINGS**

Despite efforts by Portland Copwatch (PCW) to get them to include prevention of police shootings and use of less-lethal weapons into its scope, Multnomah County’s plan for officer-involved shootings and deaths in custody was passed by Portland City Council on June 4. District Attorney Mike Schrunk held two public forums with only three days’ notice at which less than a dozen people came to testify (PPR #44), yet Schrunk told Council he had done extensive outreach. Multnomah County Commissioners approved the plan about two weeks earlier.

The plan was mandated by 2007’s state Senate Bill 111. Multnomah’s plan basically reinforces what is already being done, giving the DA discretion whether to hold a grand jury hearing after each incident, and to enforce SB 111’s provision that officers have to attend at least two psychiatric counseling sessions after a shooting. They also plan to hold public forums about officer shootings, but PCW suspects this will be more of the same song and dance explaining officers’ legal ability to shoot someone when they feel their life or someone else’s is at risk.

Columbia County passed a similar plan on May 5 (South County Spotlight, May 6). The Attorney General had mandated plans by May 30, so technically Portland’s vote came after that deadline. As of August 15, 7 of Oregon’s 36 counties, including Tillamook, Hood River, Klamath, and Umatilla, did not have any materials posted on the AG’s website (http://www.do.state.or.us/oregions/sb111_county_materials.shtml).

**Silverton Officer Kills Irish Immigrant, Is Arrested for Sex Abuse**

Police Shootings in Pendleton, Vancouver Make Headlines

A national scandal erupted on June 30 when Silverton officer Tony Gonzalez shot and killed a 20-year-old Irish immigrant, Andrew James Hanlon. Hanlon apparently was known to all 16 officers in the tiny town of about 9000 near Salem. According to Hanlon’s brother-in-law, Nathan Heise, they knew of Hanlon’s “mental health issues” and his series of psychiatric counseling appointments, and the county’s mental health agency was “banging on the wrong door, prompting a 911 burglary call. The small community turned out about 100 people on July for a candlelight vigil at the site where Hanlon was shot and a protest at City Hall. This would be the equivalent of about 6500 people turning out for police accountability protest in Portland, so far unprecedented. Irish media covered the story extensively, with a reason given in the July 5 Oregonian by Irish Independent reporter Fiac Kelly: “Police don’t carry guns around here, so it’s a big shock when one of our young people is killed by a police officer.”

While there has been no public comment by the DA on the number of bullets fired, the family’s attorney said Hanlon was shot in the abdomen, arm, thigh and back. The DA did express disappointment that the Silverton Police Officers Association issued a statement declaring Gonzalez’s actions were justified (Oregonian, July 12—Mike Schrunk, take note!). The Oregonian actually gave more ink to this than many Portland area shootings, with articles appearing on July 2, 3, 5, 8, 9 and 12. The story took a strange turn when Gonzalez was arrested for sexual abuse of a minor acquaintance on July 13. Gonzalez, a former Marine and cage fighter (we’re not making this up), who was teased as a youth for his mixed Latino and Native American heritage, was held without bail (Oregonian, July 15). He resigned on August 1, days after being cleared by a grand jury in the shooting.

As a side note, Silverton Officer Bob Gathercoal shot at burglary suspects in April, but it was not investigated as an officer-involved shooting because neither they nor their truck were hit (Oregonian, April 28). He also ordered the Silverton Police Officers Association issued a statement declaring Gonzalez’s actions were justified (Oregonian, July 12—Mike Schrunk, take note!). The Oregonian actually gave more ink to this than many Portland area shootings, with articles appearing on July 2, 3, 5, 8, 9 and 12. The story took a strange turn when Gonzalez was arrested for sexual abuse of a minor acquaintance on July 13. Gonzalez, a former Marine and cage fighter (we’re not making this up), who was teased as a youth for his mixed Latino and Native American heritage, was held without bail (Oregonian, July 15). He resigned on August 1, days after being cleared by a grand jury in the shooting.
CHIEF SIZER’S POLICIES ON USE OF FORCE, OVERTIME UPSIDE COPS; RANDY LEONARD, PROBABLE NEXT POLICE COMMISSIONER, APOLOGIZES TWICE

In the past few months, Chief Sizer has further alienated the rank-and-file by changing overtime rules and reviewing their use of force without consulting them first. This puts Portland Copwatch and other community members in the unusual position of agreeing with the Portland Police Association (PPA) that Sizer needs to consult more people before making decisions (see PPR #44). Interestingly, Commissioner Randy Leonard, who is widely expected to be tapped as Police Commissioner when Commissioner Sam Adams becomes Mayor in January, claimed the entire Bureau was unresponsive to City Council, later apologizing to Sizer for those comments and then for failing to invite her to sit on a Public Safety Committee.

Sizer’s efforts to cut back on police overtime, prompted by their using $2.3 million more than their allotted budget in 2007-08, included telling officers to shift schedules or stop going to neighborhood meetings, and that their vacation times could be denied to create “optimal staffing.” The PPA was not involved in these discussions (Oregonian, July 11). In their July newsletter, the Rap Sheet, PPA Treasurer Mitch Copeland complained that being cut out made the officers feel like “bastard children of the PPR.” He complained about “wasted” City money such as $80,000 to help people avoid foreclosure (1) while the police are constantly “under intense, unrealistic scrutiny.”

Another policy change Sizer made was to circulate to Commanders a list of officers who used force in 30% or more of their arrests. Commanders are expected to talk to the officers to review any concerns about their performance. A threshold of a 15% use-of-force to arrest ratio was proposed in the Use of Force report that came out in April, 2007. One of the authors of that report, Office of Professional Standards Director Leslie Stevens, apologized if the analysis upset officers but hoped they would see this as part of a “positive learning environment” (Oregonian, May 24). The officers balked, particularly in Central Precinct, where Commanders adjusted the figures to remove force used during mental health and Detox holds after the PPA complained.

Oregon Appeals Court Protects Against Unreasonable Search and Seizure

In State of Oregon v. Vondehn, and State of Oregon v. Ayles, the Oregon Court of Appeals reversed lower courts’ refusals to suppress evidence (a) that was the result of unlawful questioning by police, and (b) that was obtained after police improperly retained an identification card.

In Vondehn the Appeals Court upheld the protection against illegal interrogation by suppressing evidence from a police search of a backpack found in the trunk of a car after a Washington County traffic stop. Vondehn was a passenger in the car. After initial questioning, Vondehn was arrested on an outstanding arrest warrant, unrelated to the traffic stop. After he was placed under arrest, handcuffed, and put in the back seat of a police car, the police asked for his consent to search a backpack, then found marijuana. The police then read the Miranda warnings. The Oregon Court of Appeals held that the pre-Miranda interrogation of Vondehn was unlawful and that police questioning and subsequent search were a continuation of the illegal interrogation, since nothing about the initial arrest tied him to the backpack (Associated Press, April 30).

In Ayles, another car-passenger case, police questioned the defendant after a routine traffic stop. After requesting Ayles to hand over his identification card, an Oregon state trooper questioned the suspect while retaining the card in the patrol car.

The Court of Appeals ruled that the “taking and retaining of defendant’s identification amounted to an unlawful seizure.” Under the Oregon Constitution, an officer may lawfully “seize” someone if there is reasonable suspicion of criminal activity or there is an immediate threat to officer safety. In this instance, the officer testified that neither circumstance was present (Oregon Judicial Department Appellate Court Opinions, June 25).

COP FROM KENDRA JAMES INCIDENT PROMOTED AND DEMOTED

Officer Rick Bean (#39770), who first approached unarmed African American motorist Kendra James in May, 2003 before she was shot by Officer Scott McCollister (PPR #30), was recently promoted to Sergeant but demoted almost immediately for acting in the way Kendra James allegedly did. Luckily for Bean, he was not shot when he eluded a Clackamas County Sheriff’s Deputy who apparently wanted to pull the off-duty Bean over for speeding. In fact, Bean isn’t being investigated for criminal misconduct, though it was the Clackamas Sheriff’s deputy who filed the internal affairs complaint in Portland leading to his demotion (Oregonian, May 7 and June 7).

One officer, Darrell “Bill” Shaw (#28923), was originally going to be transferred after complaining that the Employee Information System (EIS) and Use of Force analysis were unfair. According to PPA Vice President Daryl Turner, Sizer “had to retreat from [that] decision immediately!” (Rap Sheet, May&June 2008).

The PPA has filed a grievance both about the use of the EIS for disciplinary purposes (though Sizer contends it’s closer to a performance review system) and the new Use of Force Policy restricting officers to the “least force necessary” (PPR #44).

As for Leonard, he got his shorts in a bunch when he found out the Portland Police were not going to enforce his ban on duct tape at the Rose Festival (see PPR #43). He went off about the Bureau and its “lack of capacity to operate outside the scope of its own interests” (Oregonian, June 5). Too bad for him that the rule he designed called for enforcement by the Bureau of Developmental Services... which Leonard oversees! (Portland Tribune, June 12). He took the opportunity to also criticize the officers who, last fall, went to neighborhood association meetings to badmouth Council’s decision to suspend the Drug-Free and Prostitution-Free Zones (DFZs/PFZs, PPR #43), saying that he considered such public opposition to Council policy “insubordination.”

Sizer and Leonard met for coffee to patch things up after that (Oregonian editorial, June 5). But then in July, after Adams told Leonard to “study up” on police, Leonard created a public safety review committee, to which he invited the Bureau of Emergency Communications, a former county juvenile justice program worker, the director of the Human Rights Commission, PPA President Robert King and Commander Mike Reese of the Commanding officers’ union—but not Sizer. This led to Leonard apologizing again (Oregonian, July 22).

Neither Sizer’s inclination to make decisions without public and employee input nor Leonard’s hasty judgments (not to mention his support for “Project 57,” the constitutionally questionable successor to the DFZs) bode well for the future.
No Change in Racial Profiling Statistics (continued from p.1)

time, local activist group Oregon Action and its allies in the Community Campaign to End Racial Profiling turned in hundreds of signatures demanding change, with OA Executive Director/RPC co-chair JoAnn Bowman threatening to sue the city if no progress is made soon (Portland Mercury, June 19).

The new statistics look almost identical to previous years: Even though African Americans represent roughly 7% of Portland’s population, they make up 14% of those who are stopped in cars, and a whopping 24% of those stopped on foot or on bicycle. They also make up 21-30% of those searched even though the percentage of times something is found when African Americans are searched isn’t significantly different from the average (24% nothing found in cars vs. average 25%, 35% of pedestrians vs. average 37%). Latinos are less likely to have contraband than other drivers with 31% of searches turning up nothing, with Asian Americans the least likely pedestrians to have anything illegal, at 48%. About 50% of African American, Native American and Latino pedestrians are searched while only 39% of Caucasians are searched; in cars it’s about 25% for the same people of color, while “whites” are only searched 13% of the time.

When the RPC held its retreat in mid-June, at first it was to be closed to the press and the public, but after an inquiry from the Portland Mercury’s attorney, the meeting was opened up (Mercury, June 5). After hours of trust exercises, documentary screenings, and brainstorming, the group voted to work on: (1) the “hit rate”—or how frequently people who are stopped and searched actually produce contraband; (2) creating more arenas for officers and citizens to speak with one another; and (3) creating a culture of professionalism and respect in the Bureau (though the facilitator, Kristin Lensen, keeps insisting on referring to it as “customer service,” we pointed out that most people stopped by police are not “customers” who called for their help). We raised concerns that Chief Sizer’s plans to end racial profiling, which were outlined verbally but not in writing earlier this year, will get lost in the shuffle along with the analysis of all the statistics.

Portland Copwatch offered up a list of what other data to collect, based on input to the RPC from members of the Oregon state data collection committee and the PPA’s report. We were told by Chief Sizer that due to technology issues, changes can’t be made for several years.

The PPA is demanding that their report be implemented in whole. In their June newsletter, the Rap Sheet, editor/Detective Peter Simpson said that the data should never have been released and no dialogue should occur until their recommendations are made in full. We want to remind Simpson that their expert, Dr. Brian Withrow, called for data to be examined down to the individual officer level. We can support that idea.

Det. Robert King, the PPA President, has not returned to the committee since the report was presented. He refers to the RPC as the “Race Profiling Committee” in both the May and July Rap Sheets. This is part of their strategy to make it sound as though those who question the out-of-balance data are calling the officers racist, rather than questioning whether the cause of the discrepancy is some kind of unconscious bias. King repeats the mantra that the police stop more African American drivers at night (9% vs. 17%), so the opposite of racial profiling is happening: “We cannot know the race, we just cannot know that.” However, he would be hard pressed to explain why 24% of pedestrian and bicycle stops are of African Americans, and only 63% of such stops are of Caucasians in a city that is 77% white. Is he going to say that due to Portland’s overcast weather, officers can’t see the race of pedestrians and bicyclists?

King argues that all of the controversy has led officers to make fewer traffic stops—12,000 less in 2007 than 2006. But with the percentages of people of color stopped not changing, his argument does not advance the dialogue. Somehow, the work of the Committee has to break through and change his view: “We are not the problem, in fact in Portland neighborhoods we are a solution every time someone calls 911. It’s time for people to stop blaming us for just doing our jobs.”

The RPC’s future is in question, with Mayor Potter leaving office in January and the Office of Human Relations (OHR), now headed by former Latino Network Director Maria Lisa Johnson, overseeing the RPC and the about-to-be-formed Human Rights Commission (HRC). The previous incarnation of the HRC was dissolved in 1997 after it had promoted a stronger police review board and opposed police spying, when Commissioners questioned the “role of advocacy in government” (PPR #11). The new OHR and HRC barely squeaked through budget cuts due to political grandstanding by Council members.

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African Americans make up 7% of Portland’s population, but...

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<td>24%</td>
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<td>October 06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Other information on Racial Profiling:

—In May, a study of Multnomah County jails showed that African Americans make up 27% of the jail population, compared to 7% of the general population, and that they stay an average of 30 days on a felony charge compared to white inmates who stay only 24 days (Portland Tribune, May 29).

—A study by Human Rights Watch found that black men are 11.8 times more likely to end up in prison for drug charges, though most drug offenders are white (Reuters, May 6).

—The Portland Citizen Review Committee’s Bias Based Policing group has looked at 60 sample cases including those alleging bias of race, gender, or other basis and “control cases” in which (a) the basic complaints were the same from white people to see whether cases are handled differently or (b) African American drivers complained but did not allege bias. They intend to put out an interim report later this year.

—The LAPD dismissed all 320 complaints they received in 2007 of racial profiling, the sixth year in a row with no cases sustained (LA Times, April 30).

—The New York Civil Liberties Union filed a lawsuit against the NY Police Department, saying they stop and frisk minority residents at disproportionate rates: About 50% of those stopped from 2004-2007 were African American (27% of the population) and 30% were Latino (census does not show % of population), while only about 10% were white (44% of the population). 90% of the time the police do not issue tickets or make arrests. The case hinges on a black New York Post reporter who was stopped and arrested, though his charges were later dropped (New York Law Journal, May 8).

—A study of shootings by the NYPD prior to when they stopped counting the race of citizens shot (though they report the breed of dogs shot) showed that until 1998, 90% of people shot at were black or Latino (NYCLU, May 5).

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On July 17, Multnomah County Sheriff Bernie Giusto stepped down, and former Sheriff Bob Skipper was sworn in as sheriff. This ended the stormy saga of Giusto’s reign which began when he was elected in 2002. He was re-elected in 2006 with just 60% of the vote. We previously reported on the issues concerning Giusto, his public and professional life, the activities of some of his deputies and jail personnel, as well as problems with the jail system (PPRs #39-44). Giusto had been resisting attempts to force his resignation and he fought to keep his police badge. He and his lawyer met with Assistant Portland Police Chief Brian Martinek, Skipper, and a member of the Police Policy Committee, who questioned why Giusto was dragging out the issue which was not in anyone’s interest. After that meeting, Giusto voluntarily signed an order giving up his police certification (Oregonian, July 9). Skipper, who was with the Sheriff’s office for 34 years and sheriff from 1989-1994, plans to be on the ballot this November for the final two years of Giusto’s term.

A committee of the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training had voted to strip Giusto of his badge and the full board was expected to adopt that recommendation. This issue involved Giusto’s lying to his State Police supervisor about having an affair with the wife of Governor Neil Goldschmidt while assigned to the Governor’s security detail and as his driver (Oregonian May 14). In addition, the Oregon Government Ethics Commission recommended a finding against Giusto for using a county owned SUV on a weekend in September 2006 to take his girlfriend and her daughter to Seattle (Oregonian, June 13). In a stunning response, Giusto told members of the Commission that because of his position, he can ignore a policy that is not to his liking: “The policy is either in effect because I say it is or not in effect because I say it’s not, because I am the sheriff.” He acknowledged he had violated the policy restricting the use of personal travel in county vehicles, but stated that no one was following it anyway. Not surprisingly, the Commission did not agree with Giusto’s premise and voted that he had violated the law (Oregonian, June 21).

In June, Multnomah County paid a woman $40,000 who had sought damages for an incident while she was an inmate at the Justice Center, when another inmate smacked into her cell and had sex with her (PPR #39). The woman had been in a special unit because of a mental illness and while she initially indicated the sex was consensual, state law provides that consent is not possible if an individual is mentally incapacitated (Oregonian, June 20). In a separate incident, Portland Copwatch wrote to District Attorney Michael Schrunk, requesting that he seek an indictment against Correctional Officer David Thompson, but the DA refused to do so. Thompson had bragged on line about how he beat an inmate and broke his eye socket (PPR #43). DA Schrunk responded that he would not seek an indictment because Thompson exaggerated—the inmate’s eye socket wasn’t broken, but his “eyeball was only bruised and swollen.” A well reasoned legal opinion indeed! ■
because “Nobody counts bullets in life and death situations... Keep firing until you are damn sure it is safe to stop.” He claims studies show that most shots miss, even at a 6 foot distance. How reassuring, Sowell also is astounded because he sees no moral difference between one bullet and dozens. The next time a civilian pumps his victim with 50 bullets, see what the right wing commentators have to say.

Sowell then uses quotation marks to emphasize his opinion that it’s ignorant to assume officers being “trained” or operating under “rules” can solve the problem. Language Games #2—Imagining Future Blame: At a Crime Victims United news conference on the alleged lack of accountability for criminal youth in the Multnomah County Juvenile Justice System, Sgt. Mitch Copp, Vice President of the PPA, stated that no officer wants to be “forced to use lethal force against a juvenile,” warning that if officers keep getting back on the streets. Someday someone will be killed, says Copp, and “blood will be on the hands of Juvenile Services and County Commissioners” (Rap Sheet, June 2008).

It Sounds Like a Broken Record... Scratched CD... Corrupted MP3 File? Around Here

For fear of boring our readers with the same repetitive complaints the Portland Police have been chiming out in the Rap Sheet for the last year or more, we’ll give you some new highlights and then use a score card to show numerous appearances of the same old song.

In the June issue, Officer Thomas Brennan took a slightly new tack by imagining himself as Chief for 30 days. He says that there’s currently a “chasm” between Chief Sizer and the officers, and nothing can remedy it. He accuses the current administration of imposing solutions “in search of problems (use of force, promotional process, etc.)” while they do nothing about court appearances, sleep deprivation, morale, or staffing.

Brennan outlines his ideals for fixing these problems, including recruiting more from local military bases, in part because that “will attract more minority candidates.” He notes there should be more treatment with compassion, dignity and respect—referring to how management treats officers, not how officers treat the public. (Interestingly he illustrates this point with a quote from Maya Angelou: “People will never forget how you made them feel.” So true, Officer Brennan.) Examples of disrespect include the Use of Force and Performance Review boards, being transferred or passed over for promotions, being ticketed by “crazed lawyers” (a civilian gave a officer a citation for parking a patrol car illegally while getting lunch), and being “castigated” by the Mayor on a weekly basis.

He suggests that the police should ask the Mayor and the community what they want, since they “Hammer us with countless levels of accountability.” Do they want police to wait for backup to lower the amount of force needed, he asks, or arrest “evil doers” before they hurt the public? If so, your tally in the Employee Information System (EIS) goes up, a system Brennan calls “Paralysis by analysis.”

Brennan, who apparently shot and killed someone while working for a different agency on January 15, 2000, notes that officers do not take Use of Deadly Force lightly. He complains that only those who sit in comfortable offices “dare to criticize/second guess the split second decisions that have to be made to protect the lives of others.”

Interestingly, he also notes that the PBP leads its officers to believe that the “Feds” are waiting in the wings to impose a consent decree on the City.

So, here’s a laundry list of such issues raised in the Rap Sheet (by no means comprehensive):

—City government unsupportive“anti-police”: (Editorial endorsed by King, Copp, Frosch and Simpson, written by anonymous officer/June; Capt. Harvey/May; VP Turner/June*; Officers Mike Stradley/June & Jason Jones/August)

—Media is biased against police (Capt. Harvey/May; Stradley/June—calls media “anti-police and anti-authority”, Det. Peter Simpson/May*)

—Use of force policy is too restrictive (Editorial/June, Turner/June & August)

—Salaries too low (Harvey/May; Stradley/June; King/July; Simpson/August; Officer John Grable/August)

—Staffing levels are too low (Turner/June, King/July*)

—as an example of the “cognitive dissonance” displayed by the City and the Bureau, the editorial says that Sergeants tell officers to “enforce order maintenance crimes while the Mayor allows a few hundred people to illegally block a sidewalk in front of his office.” Mitch Copp also wrote a letter to the Oregonian (May 31) defending the PPA’s negativity by blaming the “failure of Police Bureau managers and [Mayor Potter] to support and appreciate the line officers under their command.”

—Turner adds that community leaders point the finger at police, including the “lion’s share” of blame for the state’s “failed mental health system.”

—Stradley claims “Management constantly listens and jumps for those yelling the loudest instead of those who make sense.” He quotes a letter from retired officer Harry Swofford who says higher-ups are “hypocritical from everything and more apt to believe the word of convicted felons than that of professional police officers.” Swofford adds that he sees a “Great police bureau being daiminated by anarchists.” The theme of Stradley’s article is no longer telling people to start their police career in Portland.

—Simpson says an Oregonian article on police use of resisting arrest charges (PPR #44) “paints a picture that officers routinely trump up charges to cover our asses,” calling the article “a very slanted piece of garbage.”

—King’s comments, from a presentation he gave to the Citizens Crime Commission (CCC), included most of these talking points. The CCC subsequently lobbied City Council, which reinstated money for a training facility, new police computers, and 26 new officers.

This complaining makes no sense when you consider that the PPA got everything it wanted in its 2006 contract with the city, which expires in 2010—a process that has taken well over a year in the past sailed through last time.

Countering all this is the lonely voice of Sgt. Liani Reyna (#28925). You this complaining makes no sense when you consider that the PPA got everything it wanted in its 2006 contract with the city, which expires in 2010—a process that has taken well over a year in the past sailed through last time.

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Reyna has once again gained our respect by writing (in July’s Rap Sheet) that she is “dismayed” at how the PPA presents Portland, which discourages new recruits from starting their careers here. She urges the rank and file to look at the glass as half full: Compared to smaller towns, Portland has it pretty good. Despite the politics, which she says are the same all over, Portland officers are spoiled—they don’t have to do their own DUI or domestic violence investigations, get more vacation than average workers, and despite lower pay than some agencies, receive good benefits and health insurance. Recruits do not need 4-year degrees, and have a variety of specialty units they can join and promotional opportunities not open elsewhere in state.

“Golly, is that so bad,” Reyna asks, if the “hard chargers” are told to slow down to reduce complaints? Her one negative note: Accountability is based on who you know—“for the ‘chosen few’ forgiveness is easily obtained.”

Language Games #3—Seeking the Worst: Ken Chapman of Crime Victims United thanks the Police Association for taking part in a survey about juvenile justice. According to Chapman, “Police are the prime agents of change for delinquent youth.” He encourages the PPA to send information about “disturbing incidents” in the juvenile system (Rap Sheet, July 2008).

Mixed Messages on Misconduct

Officer Rob Blanck penned a piece in the July Rap Sheet called “Police Oversight Necessary?” He points to the incident where an attorney ticketed a cop as a sign that police have “Lost our trust to the citizens we serve.”

He then explains a complaint he received for traveling 30-35 in a school zone when allegedly not on official business. According to Blanck, computer records show 9-1-1 had been called out of control mental patient who didn’t want to cooperate with state workers. The workers got her into their van, but she escaped, so Blanck explained the 50,000 volts of his Taser to her—and the became cooperative. The officer then affixed a mask to her (nice!!) and took her to a state facility—through that school zone. Blanck claims the patient was thrashing around at the time, and he was threatening her again so he was not paying attention to his speed.

Blanck sees complaints as a waste of time; citizens are only upset the police haven’t developed a “pixy dust that makes people play nice.” He ends by taunting, “Hey critics, you say we’re hypocrites, are we such bores? Well we are hiring 100 a year so come on in there’s room for one more!!”

In June, Sgt. Cliff Bacigalupi similarly railed against an April Oregonian column. S. Renee Mitchell wrote about a man roughed up at gunpoint by police when they mistakenly thought he was a wanted felon, then arrested his wife and brother-in-law who yelled at them to stop. Bacigalupi calls the column “inflammatory,” but admits that police conduct is news if an officer’s action is “unlawful or unprofessional.” He also expects media coverage of actions that are “heroic, honest and ethical.”

Pushing back on Mitchell, Bacigalupi says cops react to actions of “calculated, violent, uncooperative people,” saying it is not honest to vilify the cop and make the suspect a victim. In his view, such articles create mistrust of police. Surprisingly, he says the article was a “diservice to people that may be actual victims of police misconduct.”

The Portland Police Association does not set policy. However, some PPA leadership and officers express negative attitudes toward citizens and civilian oversight in their newspaper. We worry these ideas may spread throughout Portland’s ranks.

The Rap Sheet is available from the Portland Police Association, 1313 NW 19th, Portland, OR 97209. The PPA’s website is <www.ppavigil.org>.
Portland Copwatch member Dan Handelman analyzes the Police “Union” newsletter, the “Rap Sheet.”

Twisted Words Link Topics With Lawmen’s Totally Worthless Logic

Turner complains that figures showing the percentage of use of force per officer were sent to the precincts (see “Sizer’s Sizing,” p. 7). Supervisors were required to talk to “targeted officers,” but the Bureau did not consider this “counseling.” No PPA representatives were called until the Association got wind of it and sent a memo to all the cops on the list.

Turner claims that 75% of the PPA opposes the new policy. They hope to ensure officers don’t end up as “sacrificial lambs for the city of Portland, cop haters, or, even worse, the American Civil Liberties Union... [which has] supported and represented cop killers during their long existence.”

In another take on use of force, a column by Sgt. Dean Scoville of the Los Angeles Sheriff’s Department considers how profanity can be used instead of physical violence (May Rap Sheet). Scoville scoffs at those who look down on swearing, saying profanity is the “sign of an unlimited vocabulary.” Rather than use four letter words, some officers “enlighten their quarry with 50,000 volts via a Taser... and I say more AC power to them.” (Doesn’t the Taser run on DC current?). Scoville claims that profanity mitigates use of force: If an officer shouts “Drop the f***ing gun or I’ll shoot,” a suspect may believe that he will end up “having more than one orifice in [his] ass if VerboCop has to make good on his word.”

Scoville does admit that profanity is not always good, and can precipitate force, noting that backing off can show an officer has control. However, he argues against police being as “gentile [sic] and polite as the cops in ‘Demolition Man’ [a movie where violence was outlawed], we’d get our asses kicked like ‘em too... It would be great if cops used a G-rated vocabulary, [but] things would probably go to shit if they did.”

Adding another twist to the mix is conservative African American columnist Thomas Sowell, who in the July Rap Sheet complains that headlines about Sean Bell, the black man shot 50 times by New York Police on the eve of his wedding, were biased. It was “spin” to say Bell was “unarmed” because he was driving a car (which Sowell calls a “deadly weapon”). He also objects to counting bullets.

Language Games #1—The Name Game:
In the May Rap Sheet, editor Peter Simpson printed three articles referring to the Portland Police Association (PPA) as the “Police Union” (capitalized) even though the collective bargaining unit is not affiliated with a trade union, but rather connected to the National Association of Police Officers. The term appeared in articles by President Robert King (p. 1), Vice President Daryl Turner (p. 5), and retired Captain Harvey (p. 13), though we haven’t seen it written that way since.

Use of Force: PPA on New Portland Policy and Guest Opinions

Chief Rosie Sizer’s new Use of Force policy calling for officers to use the “least amount of force necessary” upset the rank-and-file of the PPA. (However, as we wrote in PPR #44, by eliminating the “continuum of force,” the ambiguous new rule actually makes it more likely that cops will use any amount of force they think necessary.)

PPA Vice President Daryl Turner, writing in the May Rap Sheet, said that after a presentation by Bureau brass and the City Attorney, “I [and others] walked away... even more strongly opposed to the new policy.”

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(continued on p. 10)