

Police Taught Bomb Disposal, Drug Detection

Co-operation between the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) has expanded significantly since the 1987 visit to Malaysia by Commissioner Simmonds, then head of the RCMP.

Soon after the Commissioner's visit, RCMP specialists spent two weeks in Kuala Lumpur assisting the RMP in developing effective programs to deal with crimes of rape and sexual violence against women and children.

So far this year, six RCMP specialists have been in Malaysia conducting training courses on bomb disposal and advanced drug investigative techniques.

The bomb disposal course — co-ordinated by the RCMP Liaison Officer, G.A. Ripley, who is based at the Canadian High Commission in Singapore — was held at the headquarters of the RMP's north brigade in Ipoh.

The training on bomb disposal offered by the RCMP will be especially valuable for the police field forces operating in the jungle against communist terrorists as well as for preventive security planning for major international meetings such as

the 1989 Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting to be held in Kuala Lumpur.

The bomb disposal course also provided the RMP with an opportunity to examine numerous high quality security products manufactured by Canadian companies. These range from surveillance equipment and various types of chemical and other detectors, to personal protective equipment and physical security materials. In addition, Canada's expertise in the field of security services was brought to the attention of the Malaysian authorities.

Combat drug trafficking

The RCMP course on advanced drug investigative techniques was held in Kuala Lumpur and officially opened by Malaysia's Inspector General of Police, Tan Sri Haniff Omar.

The course responded to Malaysia's efforts to combat drug trafficking and abuse, regarded as a high priority of the

Malaysian Government. Commenting on the course, High Commissioner von Nostitz emphasized that the grower-to-user narcotics chain which stretches across five continents must be broken through a comprehensive international effort and that pressure must be applied at all points in the chain — from crop control to increased seizures of drug products and financial assets; from vigilant investigation and prosecution of traffickers to effective treatment and prevention of drug abuse.

During the course, the RCMP instructors demonstrated advanced techniques to expand the operational skills of Malaysian police officers and to strengthen their self-sufficiency in narcotics interdiction. Of particular interest to the RMP was the training in financial investigation into the business end of the narcotics trade in view of proposed amendments to Malaysian legislation giving the police greater scope in this area.

Further co-operation between the RCMP and the RMP is taking place in March and April when three RMP officers are sent for training in Canada.

One RMP officer is attending the Executive Development course at RCMP headquarters in Ottawa, while the others are receiving specialized narcotics training in Vancouver.



The attractive dome on the new Shah Alam Mosque was built using Canadian Triodetic technology.

Canadian know-how builds dome

The stunning dome of the new Shah Alam Mosque in Malaysia is a prime example of Triodetic technology which was developed in Canada, and constructed in Malaysia by BACO, a British subsidiary of the Aluminium Company of Canada.

Triodetic structures are used principally in the construction of attractive, maintenance-free and economical roofs in a wide variety of structural forms. Alumi-

nium tubular members and triodetic connectors form neat and efficient joints especially suitable for three dimensional space structures.

The technology first came to public prominence during the 1967 World Exposition in Montreal. It has since enjoyed wide application throughout the world ranging from the McMillan Conservatory in British Columbia to the El Nilein Mosque in Khartoum.

Triodetic structures have several advantages over traditional design forms. Their versatility means they can be designed in a variety of forms. For example, in double layer spaceframes they are used as two-way or three-way grids. Alternatively, folded plate grids and individual triangular beams can be constructed. They also require very little maintenance. The structural aluminium alloys used in the triodetic system have excellent corrosion resistance.

As the peerless design of the Shah Alam Mosque demonstrates, the excellent natural surface appearance of the aluminium alloys help create architectural wonders. The standard mill finish of Triodetic components gives a pleasing appearance with no further treatment.

Some very practical advantages are the relatively low weight of Triodetic structures and the use of individual components making for ease and economy in transport and site handling.

The Malaysian architect of the mosque, Datuk Baharuddin Abu Kassim, said "We have certainly blended religious tradition with modern technology to provide two world firsts that will symbolize unity among Muslims on this area."

The two firsts being the mosque contains the world's largest dome for a religious building, and the world's tallest minarets.