

# Beaches popular with minorities 'need more lifeguards'

Katie Gibbons

Coastguards have called for targeted resources on beaches popular with ethnic minorities who may not be familiar with the dangers as an inquest concluded that seven men drowned by misadventure last year.

Mohit Dupar, 36, tried to reach Gustavo Silva Da Cruz, 19, from Brazil, when he got into difficulty off Camber Sands, near Rye, East Sussex, on July 24, but both men died. A month later, five young friends drowned at the same beach after they were seen playing volleyball in the sea.

Kenugen Saththiyathan, 18, his brother Kobikanthan Saththiyathan, 22, and their friends Nitharsan Ravi, 22, Inthushan Sriskantharasa, 23, and

Gurushanth Srithavarajah, 27, were all of Sri Lankan heritage and lived in London. There had been nine deaths at the beach in the four years from 2012 but lifeguards were not deployed until after the five deaths last August, despite warnings from the RNLI three years earlier.

Last night the families of some of the men blamed the absence of lifeguards for their deaths. Arumukam Saththiyathan, the father of the brothers, said: "These lives were lost because of the lack of lifeguards."

"It's very disappointing that they continue to deny this fact, that the lack of lifeguards and the failure to employ lifeguards caused these deaths."

Experts have suggested that resources should be "better targeted" along



Gurushanth Srithavarajah, centre, and Nitharsan Ravi, right, with friends

the British coast to take into account the changing demographic of visitors. Research carried out by the Lifesaving Society in Ontario found that 'new Canadians' — particularly those who have been living in Canada for less than five years — were at greater risk for drowning when boating and swimming.

David Ball, professor of risk management at Middlesex University, cited the Canadian study as a way of targeting resources. He said there was a one-in-a-million risk of drowning, which he classed as a "small risk".

He said the cluster of fatalities within a month last year looked "suspicious" but "it is not totally impossible that it has happened by chance."

Mr Ball added: "Camber Sands, from my point of view, is a very safe beach. It's

not totally safe, because there are obvious hazards, but it's very safe and the risk is very low."

Robert Cass, a coastal officer, said there had been a rise in the level of naivety about personal safety among beachgoers at Camber in recent years.

He told the Hastings inquest that there had been an influx of people from ethnic minorities who needed to be educated about beach safety.

The inquest heard that the five friends were all fit, healthy and competent swimmers but appeared unaware of the "hidden dangers". Alan Craze, the senior coroner for East Sussex, called for an urgent review into risk assessments at beaches. He said it was "not known" whether deploying lifeguards would have prevented the men's deaths.

# How puppy love can turn a wolf into man's best friend

Oliver Moody Science Correspondent

There is taking your work home with you, and then there is lulling a three-day-old wolf cub to sleep in your own bed.

Scientists in Hungary who raised young wolves by hand as though they were dog puppies have discovered that the two species have much more in common than was previously believed.

In 2001 ten researchers each adopted a baby wolf. They gave them names such as Maja, Ursula and Jimmy-Joe. For three months the wolves spent every waking hour with their new owners. They slept together; they were fed from bottles; they were carried around in little bags.

The results of this remarkable experiment, the latest of which were published this week in the journal *Royal Society Open Science*, reveal two things.

One: wolves make nightmarishly bumptious pets. And two: they will greet old human friends warmly even after they have reached adulthood and been released into the wild.

The study, which was carried out by Dorottya Ujfalussy and her colleagues at Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest, was designed to explain what happens when humans domesticated dogs. Do we alter something fundamental in their brains? Or does every wolf already contain the possibility of a dog somewhere in its soul?

The second idea is closer to the mark. After 12 weeks of being driven around in cars, spending entire working days at the university with their human companions and going for walkies on a leash, the wolves were released into a wildlife sanctuary outside the capital.

For some of the scientists, this came as a bit of a relief. "In many, many ways it's different from having a dog puppy," Dr Ujfalussy said. "Even the sounds they make are different. Having them in your home is much more difficult than a dog puppy because they are much less controllable."

"They are very independent in their movements and so three-dimensional, and so they often end up in the middle of the dinner table. There's no safe place for your coffee mug."



TANJA ASKANI

Researchers raised the wolves like pets then released them into the wild. Weeks later they were greeted like old friends

The researchers visited their former charges at the nature reserve several times a week. Three months later, tests showed that the wolves were much more inclined to jump up at their old friends, lick their faces and rub up against their legs than they would with a human stranger or an ac-

quaintance. The group had previously found that wolves would treat a human guardian like their mother up to the age of seven weeks or so, but the childlike attachment fades away by the time they are four months old — unlike in dogs, which generally never lose their awe-struck admiration.

This makes sense, according to Dr Ujfalussy, as four months is generally the point when wolves become independent from their parents in the wild.

In other words, while wolves are capable of forming lasting bonds of affec-

tion with humans, it takes a dog to adore its owner for life. "I'm quite sure that humans were capitalising on the very social nature and the social structure of the wolves, and that's similar to the human family structure," Dr Ujfalussy said. "I'm sure that was a very good basis [for domestication]."

"But the question remains: why do dogs display a dependent type of attachment that resembles a human child, but the wolf does not? The sense of dependence and seeking of security is not there. This is the difference between dogs and wolves."

# Imam facing extradition cashed in on YouTube

Mark Bridge Technology Correspondent

A British-based imam who is said to have links to one of the Paris terrorist attackers made hundreds of pounds from YouTube videos that were allegedly used to radicalise jihadis for Islamic State.

Tarik Chadlioui, 43, is facing extradition to Spain on terrorism charges after he was arrested at his Birmingham home on Wednesday. The authorities in Spain say he was a "well-known" radical who recruited for Isis.

Since Mr Chadlioui joined YouTube in 2007, he has gained more than 16,000 subscribers and his videos have had 13 million views. The Google-owned company recently stopped adverts running on his channel, but it is understood that he previously earned hundreds of pounds from Western brands.

In the clips, the imam appears in domestic guises, grilling meat on a barbecue or splashing around in a swimming pool. In one clip, showing the cleric in a playground, he exhorts viewers in Arabic: "Pray for your brothers in jails or in custody so that they will be released."

He adds: "Do not forget to pay your subscription for lessons and religious speeches." In another video, posted this month, he says: "Muslims should take up armed punishments in the secular lands."

YouTube has not taken down Mr Chadlioui's channel or videos, but said that its moderators would look at any videos that were flagged by users for hate speech or terrorism.

Mr Chadlioui, originally from Morocco, is accused of leading a terrorist cell that recruited youths in Spain to join Isis after radicalising them. He is reported to have preached at a Paris mosque attended by Omar Mostefai, who blew himself up after the Bataclan concert hall attack in which 89 people were killed in November 2015.

Benjamin Joyes, representing the Spanish authorities, told Westminster magistrates: "It is alleged that the requested person [Mr Chadlioui] with several others as a member of an organisation gave support to the terrorist organisation Islamic State by means of propaganda and incitement of new members to join the organisation."

Five other people were arrested in Europe in connection with the investigation. Four are being held on Majorca and one in Germany.

The hearing continues.