



The VonFrederick

Tempus

Feature Article:

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Crime in the Caribbean

By Guest Author Deanne D. Lashin



The proliferation of crime within the islands of the Caribbean has

been a growing concern over the last few years. Countries such as Jamaica, St. Lucia, Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, St. Kitts and Nevis and most recently Aruba struggle to agree on a forward plan to combat their increasing crime rates. The latest event in regard to the disappearance of Natalie Holloway in Aruba, although tragic, has sparked much needed attention to the increasing crime problem in the Caribbean. The similar types and recent frequency of crimes among the Caribbean islands are not coincidental and are escalating at rapid rates. Institution of curfews, harsher punishments, reintroduction of the death penalty and increased training and recruitment of quality law enforcement personnel must be widely accepted as strategies and supported in order to succeed in the reduction of crime. Just like the politics and

crime solutions in the United States, the Caribbean has found themselves equally, if not more, challenged with the task of arriving at a plausible solution to their propagation of crime. Crime rates, despite the Caribbean's efforts, continue to increase at, what seems to be an uncontrolled pace. Bermuda, for example, sustained a "13-per-cent increase in violent crime from 2003 and a more than 20-per-cent increase from 2002" (Bermuda reports 20-per-cent increase in violent crime since 2002, 2005, para 2). Much of Bermudans and remaining Caribbean associates attribute their increase in crime to gang and organized crime related incidents, especially those involving drug trafficking and sales. National Security Minister, Dr. Peter Phillips, agrees with the majority stating "the illegal drug trade, which has expanded over the past 15 to 20 years, has led to the formation of organized crime groups in rural and urban Jamaica with linkages to overseas criminals" (National security

minister urges Jamaicans to help police combat crime, 2005, para 3). Provided by the Economist Intelligence Unit, Aruba's Country Report notes issues related to organized crime as a primary goal for the 2005-2006 fiscal year. Aruba, in addition to their already depreciating tourism are dually concerned with a Jamaican based anti-crime program known as "Operation Kingfish", which may lead to "increase[d]... activity in the eastern Caribbean and Mexico, as some shipments move away from the Jamaica-Bahamas route" (The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2005, para 3). The islands of the Bahamas also endure organized crime related drug activity and according to their 2005-2006 Outlook within their Country Report, "cocaine trafficking ... will remain at a high level" despite their efforts to eliminate it (The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2005, para 3) In the 2002 United Nations report on crime trends in the Caribbean, researcher Anthony Harriott summarized the Caribbean's con-

cerns as, countries are "worried about the emerging violence, drug dealing, and the formation of transnational trafficking networks, gangs and juvenile crime" (2002, p.14). Yet these concerns have not been ignored. Many countries in the Caribbean have recently implemented solutions to help reduce the instance of crime.

Described by travel sites as the small quiet twin islands, St. Kitts and Nevis also suffer from crimes similar to its larger neighboring islands.

(Continued on page 2)

Inside this issue:

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Feature Article... Crime In The Caribbean</i> | 1-3 |
| <i>Theories Of Crime Causation</i> | 4 |
| <i>Darwin: It's How You Look At It.</i> | 5-6 |
| <i>Will Your Organization Lose Its Moral Leadership?</i> | 6 |
| <i>Fighting Terrorism: Are We Programmed For Defeat? Part One</i> | 7 |
| <i>Did You Know?</i> | 8 |
| <i>Survival Of The Fittest</i> | 9 |
| <i>About Us</i> | 10 |

In an attempt to stop an already increasing crime rate, St. Kitts and Nevis has instituted a 2200 hour curfew for “children under 16 years, [and prosecuting those] ... who are in breach of the curfew,” this includes the parents of juveniles who are “encouraging these children in activities that would breach the curfew” as well (St. Kitts and Nevis police announce new measures to deal with crime, 2005, para 2,3). The curfew for St. Kitts and Nevis is well grounded. Each of the Caribbean islands suffering from gang related crimes notes a significant involvement by juveniles (Harriott, 2002). Other than their obvious size and population differences, St. Kitts and Nevis share their recent astonishment with rapidly accelerating crime rates. For the twin islands of St. Kitts and Nevis, it would take the disappearance of Dr. Billy Herbert, ambassador to the United Nations and the subsequent murders of the prime minister’s son and girlfriend to awaken them to the crime issue. St. Kitts and Nevis is not the only country to have instituted a curfew for juveniles. Jamaica, along with a juvenile curfew, has also instituted the use of military personnel to aid local law enforcement in the pursuit of lower crime rates. Yet, concerns of increased corruption and power have stalled the institution of military assistance in other parts of the region. For example, in December 2002, Jamaican politicians debated the use of the military to specifically reduce the overwhelming murder rate in their country. Proposed to the Joint Parliamentary Community to make a decision, the “committee remained deadlocked on the issue” much in part to the concern of granting too much power to the military to enforce local laws (Jamaica: Politician’s disagree about more powers for armed forces to fight crime, 2002, para 4). On the island of St. Lucia, resolutions to reinstate capital punishment via hanging have been agreed upon with the hope of deterring crime, more specifically capital offenses (St. Lucia Preparing to

Resume Hangings, 2005). People’s Action Movement member Lindsay Grant hopes to help alleviate St. Kitts and Nevis of their crime problems through an “increase[d] ... number of magistrates [and to] ... undertake a comprehensive review of the laws and accelerate the establishment of family court” (St. Kitts and Nevis opposition calls for urgent attention to crime, 2004, para 6). Not too different a strategy from Grant’s, is the Chief Justice of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court Brian Alleyne’s plans to create “a community of judges throughout the Caribbean region in an effort to build what we call ‘collegiality’ a togetherness and awareness of what is happening from



jurisdiction to jurisdiction and all learning from each other” (Caribbean Judicial Officials meet in St. Lucia, 2005, p.1). Among these many instituted solutions the main goal among them seems to be family related. With evidence suggesting a high ratio of juveniles involved in Caribbean crime, some “programmes may include very simple things such as systematic efforts to improve parenting skills” (Harriott, 2002, p.14). Caricom Chairman, Dr. Kenny Anthony, has been proactive in the pursuit of “designing and implementing solutions and strategies to combat crime across the region” (New Caricom chairman calls for regional resolve to combat crime, 2005, para 2). Anthony believes the region’s crime statistics are a vivid example of “inability of Caricom countries to cope with the unprecedented levels of violence and brutality,” he further implies drastic measures must be taken. (New Caricom chairman calls for regional resolve to combat crime, 2005, para 4) Very different from the United States, countries in the Caribbean do not have

the assistance of their citizens to aid law enforcement. At the 26th Annual Caribbean Community Summit (Caricom) which took place July 3-6th, 2005 National Security Minister Dr. Peter Phillips called upon the local citizens of Jamaica to assist law enforcement in their pursuit of justice, stating, “it is not [just] a matter of what the police is going to do, but it’s a matter of what we are going to do [as a community]” (National security minister urges Jamaicans to help police combat crime, 2005, para 11). In the past, Jamaicans as well as other members of the Caribbean have been hesitant to assist local law enforcement in the apprehension of criminals. Much of this apprehension is attributed to gang related “finger pointing” and a fear of retaliation and exposure of their identities. (St. Lucia to launch crime stoppers programme, 2005, para 4). In fact, the United Nation’s recognizes “in some countries, a basic obstacle to improved police effectiveness is poor police-citizen relation” (Harriott, 2002, p.17). However, among concerns for their own peoples’ livelihoods, there are those which potentially affect their tourism (New Caricom chairman calls for regional resolve to combat crime, 2005). Already Aruba expects decreased revenue as a result of the disappearance of Natalie Holloway (Aruba, 2005, para 1). Many if not most of the islands of the Caribbean are dependent on tourism to financially support their countries. Instances of increased tourist robberies in Antigua have “officials worried that such incidents will create serious problems for the country’s tourism industry” (Antigua and Barbuda, 2005, para 3). Jamaica, along with Antigua and Aruba is also concerned with the current and future effects crime has on tourism. Minister of National Security, Dr. Peter Phillips while addressing the Pan Caribbean function in August of 2004, stated “organized criminal activities ha[ve] reached unacceptable levels with gangs linked to the illegal drug trade now venturing into other criminal activities” (Green, 2004, para 8).

(Continued on page 3)

His statement was followed by verbal concern that “crime is a major deterrent to business” creating a huge problem, as tourism is the Caribbean’s primary source of business (Green, 2004, para 10). Even the United Nations concedes the Caribbean’s growing concerns “with crime against tourists” (Harriott, 2002, p.14). Caricom Secretary-General Edwin Carrington is also troubled by the increasing crime as it applies to tourism stating “crime can destroy all we have achieved and frustrate any efforts to achieve more” (Crime to top agenda at annual Caribbean Community Summit, 2005, para 3). Nonetheless, the battle against crime in cooperation with identified corruption has made reduction a serious challenge.

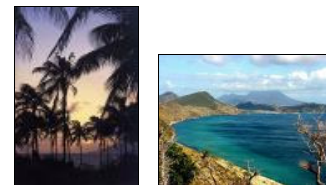
Fighting the battle of crime is extremely difficult if those enforcing it are partaking in the same criminal activities. The countries of the Caribbean face corruption issues on a daily basis. According to Anthony Harriott, crime researcher for the United Nations, “the CCM report...estimates that drug corruption provides the Caribbean civil servants with some US \$320 million in income annually. This is not an insignificant problem” (2002, p.12). In order to help eliminate corruption many islands of the Caribbean have begun revamping the requirements, training and screening utilized to hire members of their local law enforcement teams. Just as quality personnel are an issue for the United States, it also presents a challenge to the Caribbean. Anthony Harriott suggests in the 2002 United

Nations report on crime trends in the Caribbean that initiatives to solve the crime issue must include “police/criminal justice modernization” (p.15). This means “more advanced training and higher educational requirements for police officers and investigators” (Harriott, 2002, p.16).

It seems more than coincidental that the islands of the Caribbean, big and small, are tormented by crime of similar causes and types. While many of these islands including St. Kitts and Nevis, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Bermuda and Antigua have instituted new potential solutions to reduce crime, their efforts draw much controversy. For example, the curfew of St. Kitts and Nevis seems well accepted, yet the military involvement in Jamaica does not. Not only are the Caribbean governments concerned with the reduction of crime, but they also resolve to combat issues of corruption. Drug trafficking in correlation to gang related crimes are a multi-million dollar industry, it will likely take a multi-million dollar investment to rectify it. The United Nations’ Office on Drugs and Crime report on crime trends in the Caribbean and responses mentions several potential strategies for getting the crime rate under control. However, before an effective battle against crime can ensue, we must understand the roots of crime in the Caribbean. According to the United Nations the emergence of crime is rooted to the following causes: poverty, unemployment, social marginalization and inequality, the illegal drug trade, corrup-

tion, the trafficking of firearms, the deportation of criminals, and the effectiveness of the existing criminal justice systems and consequent waiving of sanctions (Harriott, 2002). It is obvious that several of these roots are uniquely identified in the Caribbean’s pursuit of resolving crime. Even though the United Nations recognizes “the structure of the crime problem varies considerably across the Caribbean” it also acknowledges the similarities between the types of crime and their participants (Harriott, 2002, p.14). The strategies proposed and instituted in the Caribbean are a step in the right direction. However in order to ensure their applicability and success the strategies must “systematically treat the root causes of crime” (Harriott, 2005, p.14).

A unified approach is necessary to fight the Caribbean’s related crime problems. While the problem is notably severe, as the communities and countries of the Caribbean work together the success of their proposed solutions will substantially increase.



Deanne Lashin is an employee at the Alameda Sheriff’s Office Crime Lab, and aspires to be a researcher and author in the field of criminology and legal statistics.

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Theories of Crime Causation

By Dr. Lionel C.M. VonFrederick Rawlins, President & CEO, The VonFrederick Group



What do the major theories of crime causation reveal about crime in your country and the rest of the world? How can they contribute to an understanding of crime patterns? Crime is a very complex phenomenon; it cannot be explained in a single theory that neatly ties together all nuances. Since crime can involve savage violence (Charles Manson, The BTK Killer, etc.) as well as highly sophisticated white collar crimes (Tyco, World Com, Enron, etc.), and can be committed by the lone disturbed offender (Jeffrey Dahmer the Cannibal, Timothy McVeigh, etc.) or highly organized criminal syndicates (Mafia, Yakuza, Triads, Mexican/Colombian Drug Cartels, etc.), it seems unlikely that a single theory will ever have the scope and power of all facets of illegal behavior.

Even the most sophisticated attempts fail to account for the great variety of criminal behavior that exists. Nonetheless, many criminologists would debate the wisdom of this analysis because it does not give any direction for crime prevention efforts. Should programs be based on punishment or treatment? Should efforts be directed at the school, family, neighborhood, jobs, the criminal justice system, or all of these?

Advocates of the different criminal justice perspectives embrace the various criminological theories as

evidence of the validity for their policies. Think about these theories then ask yourself if they apply to your community or society: **Classical theory**, which stresses punishment and deterrence, is the basis for the crime control perspective. In contrast, **Sociological theories** are used to substantiate the rehabilitation view of justice. If people are controlled by their environment and by their relationship with significant others, then it follows that their behavior can be changed by improving the quality of their social world. Similarly, the radical view of justice is supported by **Social conflict theory**, which states that people commit crimes when the law, controlled by the rich and powerful, defines their behavior as illegal, while **Labeling theory** provides the underpinning for the non-interventionist perspective. This theory maintains that people enter into law-violating careers when they are labeled for their acts and organize their personalities around such labels. In essence, if you continuously told a person that he/she was a “worthless soul on the road to perdition,” that person may just end up in prison on their way to hell.

Biological and Psychological theories serve a mixed perspective. On the one hand, they seem to justify a rehabilitation orientation since they put the blame for criminal behavior on physical or mental conditions that can be treated; on the other hand, they can also be used to support a policy of inca-

pacitation if the personal problems that causes crime are found to be immune to any form of known treatment. **Biological theory** states that people commit crimes because of genetic, biochemical, or neurological deficiencies. There was such a time that a person whom society deemed as *ugly*, was considered a potential criminal and was locked-up for the betterment of society. **Psychological theory** states that people commit crimes because of personality imbalances developed early in childhood. How many of these theories do you subscribe to? How many do you see affecting your community or society?

In sum, there is a close relationship between theoretical views of crime causation and the policies being devised to control antisocial activities. Keeping these issues in mind, criminologists have continued to develop data for understanding the nature of criminal activity. Whether the data can be used to reduce the incidence of crime depends on the resources your government and your society is willing to devote to the matter. What say you?

REMEMBER, CRIME IS LIKE CANCER; IF NOT TREATED QUICKLY (*SWIFT, CERTAIN, AND SEVERELY*), IT WILL GET YOU...SOON.



Darwin: It's How You Look at It

By Pat Bond McLane, Master Gunnery Sergeant (Retired), United States Marine Corps



If one was to wonder how we came to be, they only need open a Christian Bible to Genesis and read, "In the beginning God created the heavens and earth" (The Holy Bible). For some, to include Charles Darwin in his early years, this was a fundamental, deeply-rooted, belief. However, since the publication of *The Origin of Species*, in 1859, there have been many to wonder about evolution. Charles Darwin's theories and concepts are founded on facts, as he sees them. For you, it's how you look at it. What do you choose to believe?

Others previous to Darwin had been toying with the idea of evolution. It was, however, Darwin who provided the necessary documentation for the theory of evolution, or natural selection as coined by Darwin, to be believable. Darwin provided facts to support that all things have their own biological make-up, their own characteristics, and their own beginning. These factors, through time, modify themselves to accommodate surviving and flourishing in the given environment. "Just as the earth is in orbit and has come to be and is depended on the force of gravity, a natural law; so life has come into being and exists and is depended on the force of natural selection. One need not necessarily understand the why or the how of it, but a natural law such as gravitation or selection nonetheless exists, whether a particular puny human being, or group of them believe it or not" (Landry). Darwin's theory "essentially states that life on earth is the result of billions of years of adaptations to changing environments" (Strangescience).

"Darwin's theory of natural selection helped to convince most people that life exists in its present form as a result

of evolution, rather than a random series of inexplicable miracles" (Pagewise). "Scientists are no longer forced to question where evolution is fact or fiction. Evolution is considered to be a scientific fact" (Pagewise). To understand Darwin's theory we travel to the Galapagos Islands. It was here that Darwin developed a further understanding of evolution. Of the 13 species of finches that Darwin studied in the islands, he noticed that the finches, although very much the same, had, over time, developed a different beak to adapt to the different conditions on the different islands. Their beaks anatomically changed in order to get to the food supply provided by the varying weather conditions. Other support for Darwin's theory comes from geology and archeology. Darwin wrote, "If we look to long enough periods of time, geology plainly declares that all species have changed; and they have changed in the manner which my theory requires, for they have changed slowly and in a graduated manner." Many archeological finds support the changes in invertebrates and vertebrates that have occurred over the centuries. These changes were necessary to flourish. Not everyone chooses to believe in evolution. "Darwin's theory is now backed up by the comparison of DNA from different organisms which show the closeness of their relationship" (Wikipedia).

The most powerful precedent for disbelieving in natural selection is The Holy Bible. In the very beginning of the book of Genesis it states that God was the creator of not only heaven and earth but also of man and all things earthly. "Charles Darwin's convincing evidence that evolution occurs was very threatening to many Christians who believed that people were created specially by God and that they have

not changed biologically since that creation. The idea that there could have been prehistoric humans who were anatomically different from us was rejected for similar reasons" (O'Neil). "Indeed, the theory of evolution, which some opponents say is consistent with atheism because it provides no role for the divine, has been provoking controversy since 1859" (Anderson). On the other hand, Joseph Mastropaolo, writes, "...biology is the best explanation of life. It is the most complete, the most observable, and the most verifiable with experiments. There is no need to employ any of the unnecessary, misleading, multi-inverted, and unobservable complexities of evolution superstition. Biology completely eliminates evolution." So, what is one to think about evolution? Is it not true that we believe what we choose to believe?

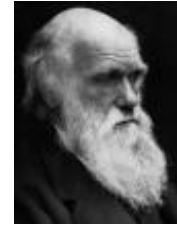
It is no wonder that Darwin withheld his thoughts from the public for so many years. His proving of evolution was so far ahead of his time, and rightfully he feared what others might say or do when hearing of such "far-out" nonsense. It leads to another way of thinking when considering where things come from. He changed the way people thought and made them think more. What a wonderful thing! However, by providing what some believe to be proof that The Bible may be wrong, shakes the very core of some people's basic, principled beliefs. Who is to say what is to be believed? I find that Darwin's basic premise is too strong for me not to believe. And yet, I struggle with the need to believe in God. If I choose to embrace Darwin's theory of evolution versus God creating the heavens and earth, and all things living, is that to say I do not believe in a higher power?

(Continued on page 6)

And, if I choose to believe in Darwin's evolution does that mean there is no salvation, as promised in The Bible? These questions I ask myself. Darwin's argument is backed up with examples and research that is too compounding to disbelieve. It is more believable, for me to see for myself, that hu-

mans do resemble and have many shared characteristics with the monkey. I can logically deduce that with time and conditions my ancestors were most likely monkeys. I can only wonder what we will one day develop into, particularly considering that we are still trying to get machines to do the

work of humans. It's all how you look at it.



Will Your Organization Lose its Moral Leadership?

By Dr. Melissa Kristine Luke



It is important that executives understand the issues surrounding moral leadership while building today's dynamic corporations. A moral leader has been defined in several ways, but the fundamental characteristics of a leader have not changed. It is said that to attain leadership, potential leaders must advance from traditional management techniques and study into a broader area of moral economic and corporate fulfillment.

Moral leadership, therefore, involves the application of acquired knowledge and foresight, allowing a leader to take the role of visualizing and forecasting the future accurately, and building a fellowship of followers who believe in the ethics of the vision.

Selecting and developing strong moral leaders has become an emerging concern for human resource development professionals. Statistics show over the next five to seven years, up to one-third of corporate executive staffs will be lost, with some companies facing losses of up to 70 percent. The primary cause of the reduction in executive staff is retirement. With the average cost of hiring a top leader approaching \$750,000 per year, this may place corporate America in a difficult financial crisis. Birthrate decline in the 1970's show a direct correlation to the population in the workforce shrinking, which can also be tied to a shortage of leaders in the future. As the so-called baby boomers retire, it is anticipated that there will be a shortage of individuals between the ages of 35-50 years-of-age to

fill corporate leadership positions (which could be a decline of up to 20 percent in executive positions). This shortage is viewed as a critical problem that organizations are going to face by the year 2010. If a company cannot obtain strategic moral leaders, the company's survival will be at stake. Increasing societal changes, morality, ethics, technology, and paradigm shifts will reduce the effects of the laissez-fair leadership type, which is what many baby boomer executives were accustomed to operating within. Emerging moral leadership

in the current day will be more likely to study transformational factors of leadership in the pursuit of a more involved leader-subordinate relationship.

Current executives are recognizing the dilemma organizations will face, and are initiating recruiting programs to locate successors; this should be one of management's highest priorities. In addition to the projected shortage of moral corporate leaders, there is also the issue of leadership and management failure. It is estimated that within the

first 18 months of senior executives taking new positions, 40 percent

will fail. A recent survey found that approximately 75 percent of companies worldwide are not confident in their ability to effectively staff strategic leadership positions over the next five years, some of the reasons are directly accountable to low ethical attitudes. The shortage can be lessened if current leaders take action now, and start training replacements for the future.

Statistics acquired by the Corporate Leadership Council, 2002

"If a company cannot obtain strategic moral leaders, the company's survival will be at stake."

Fighting Terrorism: Are We Programmed for Defeat? Part One

By George A. Torres, MBA



With the bombings in London on July 7th, 2005, the airwaves were once again filled with discussions about terrorism. As usual, terrorist acts become fodder for debates between those who sup-

port proactive and aggressive response and those who do not. Opponents fall in two predominant camps: pacifists who support negotiation and appeasement and those who are politically motivated.

For example, after the London bombings, New York City Mayor Bloomberg employed a policy to randomly search the bags and knapsacks of transit passengers. Supporters found this policy reasonable and received very little press. Opponents believed it is too intrusive and were supported by the liberal media, which aired interviews with ACLU members. Calling themselves "civil liberty activists", they declared the searches were illegal and violated the U.S. Constitution, which was misleading, as it was an opinion and not fact.

This example represents common themes among liberals, civil liberty activist or however they choose to identify themselves. They do not recognize the enemy and ignore the threat. They oppose reasonable security tactics that can decrease the odds of a terrorist attack and offer no realistic strategy to combat the enemy. Opponents of reasonable tactics to protect our way of life have no concept of history.

A historical review illustrates terrorism is as old as recorded history. Even though Maximillian Robespierre created the word "terror" during the French Reign of Terror in the late 1700's, terrorist activities precede the term. Dr. Melissa Luke touched on this subject in the July 2005 newsletter when she chronicled some terrorist activities that occurred in the U.S. Though incomplete, it effectively illustrates the historical context of terrorism. In a study on terrorism, Jedediah Purdy (2003) suggested piracy in the eighteenth century fit the definition of terrorism.

The definition of terrorism varies. Purdy defined terrorism simply as politically motivated attacks on civilians

by non-state actors. Ariel Cohen (2004) defined terrorism as violence or threats of violence against civilians to achieve religious, political, or military goals. The Center For Fawkesian Pursuits (2005) noted several definitions, including Walter Laqueur's definition that terrorism is the premeditated, deliberate, systematic murder, mayhem, and threatening of the innocent to create fear and intimidation in order to gain a political or tactical advantage, usually to influence an audience. Another was the FBI definition that terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. According to these definitions the historical acts of terrorism is expanded to include a multitude of atrocities. The killing of non-combatant settlers on the American frontier by Indian war parties would fit this definition, as well as the murders and riots that occurred in New York City during the civil war. In retrospect, the list of events that could be defined as terrorism is endless. The point is this; opponents of reasonable tactics to protect our nation and way of life have no concept of history. They seem to live in an Alice-in-Wonderland world. It is as if they wake each morning with the belief the world begins anew. As if life's tribulations are resolved quickly and without sacrifice like in a 60-minute TV episode and their opinions are supported by thirty-second sound bites heard on TV.

These phenomena illustrate that politics, language and the media can have a major impact in combating terrorism. For example, after 9/11 the primary term identifying the enemy was "terrorist". After liberal politicians' and the media's continuous reference to terrorist fighting in Iraq as insurgents, terrorist were redefined. Terrorists are not rebelling against a lawful Iraqi government. They are fighting a religious jihad against Western Civilization and Iraq is just one battlefield. To refer to them as insurgents legitimizes the enemy. A domestic example is the PATRIOT Act controversy. The media's repeated stories about the threat the PATRIOT Act imposes on civil liberties lack the support of empirical evidence. In fact, the police have conducted activities authorized

by the PATRIOT Act for decades. The PATRIOT Act expands the targets of investigations and changes some procedures. For those with no concept of history, compare the RICO Act.

Opponents of aggressive tactics to combat terrorism fail to recognize that Islamic terrorist are intent on destroying our way of life. They are not conventional warriors or uniformed military conducting conventional battle with our military. They are religious fanatics without a state that carry the battle to the innocent to break the will to fight. In contrast, our enemies understand the historical context of a Viet Nam or Mogadishu, endure, kill a few Americans and rely on the liberal media and politicians to promote defeat by keeping a body count, reporting negative news and misinforming. Americans will tire of the fight and surrender.

Supporters of the War on Terror understand the opponent's approach will lead to defeat and effective strategies must be employed to combat the enemy. It is true that not any single tactic will guarantee security or prevent a terrorist act that will kill thousands, but a defeatist attitude must be overcome. Tactics like profiling as a means of identification, intelligence gathering and reasonable searches that are not unduly intrusive, should not be arbitrarily excluded; they should be one of many tools available to law enforcement.



"Turn off TV news and other weapons of mass delusion"



DID YOU KNOW? By Michelle Blevins

- That between April and June of 1994 approximately one million people, primarily ethnic Tutsis, were killed in a state sponsored genocide
- That Rwanda is known as the “Land of a Thousand Hills”
- That 60% of the Rwandan population is 20 years of age or younger and that an estimated 400,000 of these are orphans
- That it was in the Virungas Mountains in Rwanda that Dian Fossey studied the Mountain Gorillas
- That Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa



The Rwandan flag has three horizontal bands of color: a sky blue double wide band at the top with a 24-ray golden sun symbol on the fly end, a yellow band, and a green band on the bottom. The green is symbolic of hope for prosperity and the yellow for wealth. The sun and rays stand for the increasing light which guides all people and also for unity, transparency and the fight against ignorance.

BARBARA McCLINTOCK



Barbara McClintock **1902 - 1992**

American geneticist. Dr. McClintock was the third woman to be elected to the National Academy of Sciences, first female president of the Genetics Society of America and in 1983 she became the first woman to win an unshared Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. While studying the genetics of maize in the 1940s, McClintock noticed a rapid change in color patterns which could not be explained by Medelian rules of heredity. This observation led to her discovery of ‘jumping genes’ or transposons-genes which could move to different positions on a chromosome.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

How to Navigate a Minefield

- 1.) **Keep your eyes on your feet.**
- 2.) **Freeze - do not move any farther.**
- 3.) **Look for spikes, detonators, wires, bumps, or discoloration in the ground around you..**
- 4.) **Avoid spikes, detonators, wires, bumps, or discoloration in the ground, and back up slowly in your own footsteps.**
Do not turn around. Walk backward.
- 5.) **Stop when you are certain you are safe.**

HOW TO IDENTIFY AND AVOID MINEFIELDS

The simplest way of avoiding mines is to avoid regions where you suspect they may be, such as post-war countries. If you are in such a region, follow these tips.

- **Ask locals.**
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) technicians, local women, and children are the best sources of information (in that order) for where danger zones are located.
- **Observe animals.**
Field animals are considered de facto mine-sweepers. Fields with large quantities of mutilated animals, untouched by people, may indicate a minefield.
- **Watch the movements of locals.**
Locals who avoid perfectly good trails are probably avoiding a mined area. Observe which routes they will not travel on and avoid them.
- **Look for dirt that has been disturbed.**
Transference of dirt or discoloration of fields may indicate hasty placement of mines.
- **Look for wires across trails.**
Trip wires strung across trails indicate mines or other explosives.
- **Look for newly destroyed vehicles on or just off the road.**
Evidence of recent mine detonations includes burning or smoking vehicles and craters. Never assume that because a mine has already detonated the path is clear.
- **Avoid brush and overgrown fields and trails.**
These will not be clearly marked with mine clearance signs, and are more difficult to navigate on your own.

BE AWARE

- Many mines stay active indefinitely. Be sure to ask for guidance in an area known for mines.
- There are four basic mine types:

TRIP-WIRE MINES. Stepping across a wire attached to the detonator will cause the mine to explode.

DIRECT-PRESSURE MINES. Stepping down on a pressure-sensitive pad will activate the detonator.

TIMER MINES. A timer can be an electrical clock, an electronic digital clock, a dripping/mixing chemical, or a simple mechanical timer that will detonate the mine.

REMOTE MINES. A remote mine can be detonated via an electrical charge across a wire (a “clacker”), via a radio signal, or from a heat or sound sensor.

(Piven and Borgenicht)



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About us...

Headquartered in Sacramento, California, The VonFrederick Group is the leader in providing sophisticated maritime security and corporate security training, and has provided such training on ships, in seaports, in rail yards, airports, and at corporations and organizations, domestically and internationally. Our team of experts from government, military, industry, academia, and the private sector, is uniquely qualified to meet the enormous market requirements created by the recent and impending acts of terror against the United States and its interests, and against corporate America.

The VonFrederick Group's team of experts provides corporations, governments, military, and individuals with the best training and education possible, and with geopolitical analyses that enables them to manage risk, and proactively anticipate political, economic, criminal and terrorists issues vital to their interests. Our clients include Fortune 500 companies, governmental agencies, the United States Marine Corps, and the United States Navy.

Unlike other organizations that are reactive, The VonFrederick Group places its emphasis on being proactive, and firmly believes that proper training and education allows our clients to properly and effectively manage risk and identify opportunities. The VonFrederick Group provides core expertise in terrorism, maritime terrorism, corporate terrorism, counter-terrorism, infrastructure protection, information warfare and security, technical assessments, policy development, organizational review, vulnerability and threat assessment, intelligence analysis, forensic psychotherapy, organizational management, Wall Street and the securities industry, and other aspects of homeland security.

"Remember, we have to be right all the time, the terrorist or criminal needs to be right only once."

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