

# Woodlake Neighborhood Watch Newsletter

## HALLOWEEN; WHERE TO GO "TRICK-R-TREAT'N" SAFELY

All Hallows' Eve is a Christianized feast initially influenced by Celtic harvest festivals, with possible pagan roots, particularly the Gaelic Samhain. Whatever the origins, here are just a few ideas for alternatives to wandering from house-to-house for "All Hallow's een: Halloween Carnival 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Killeen Special Events Center (by the rodeo grounds on WS Young). Bring the entire family to the annual Halloween Carnival. Killeen Parks & Recreation offers safe, in-door activities with candy and prizes. Join us for games, entertainment, a petting zoo, haunted house, pumkin patch and much more. Dress to impress, don't forget your costume!!!

Or, the Halloween Haunted Hayride and Halloween (Festival) October 31, 6:00 PM - 10:00 PM @ Bend O' the River, Mayborn Civic Center, Temple.

**BELL COUNTY SHERIFF TIP LINE: WANTED AS OF OCTOBER 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015 -**

[http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/departments/cscd/adult\\_probation/most\\_wanted.php](http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/departments/cscd/adult_probation/most_wanted.php), and/or; <http://bellcountycrimestoppers.com>;



Jeffery Lawrence is a 6'1", 195 Lbs., 26 year-old B/M with Blk Hair and Bro Eyes whose last know address was in Killeen.

Lawrence is Wanted For: Burglary of a Habitation.

**FROM AUSTIN:** The Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) reward for information leading to the arrest of: Juan Carlos Pena, 50, has been increased to \$8,000.

Pena has a violent criminal past and is wanted for parole violation and failure to register as a sex offender.

Details:

- LKA: Spring, with ties to the McAllen and Houston areas as well as Reynosa, Mexico.
- Has worked in computer-related jobs.
- CCH: Aggravated Sexual Assault, Aggravated Robbery.
- Ht: 5'6", Wt: 175 lbs.
- STM: "Yolanda My Love" on his right wrist; a unicorn and "Charlie" on his upper left arm; and a skull and eagle on his upper back. He also has scars on his right ankle and abdomen.

For more information or updates in the event of his arrest, see his wanted bulletin at:

<http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/Texas10MostWanted/fugitiveDetails.aspx?id=306>

## JUSTICE FINALLY REALIZED FOR VICTIM OF 2013 SEXUAL ASSAULT

A Killeen man, Kevin James Wieland, 22, was indicted Dec. 9, 2013, on a charge of aggravated sexual assault. Wieland pleaded guilty in June to molesting a 10-year-old was sentenced Monday, September 21, 2015, to a decade in prison.

After learning of the incident, the victim's mother alerted the police about the assault on/about Sept. 23, 2013.

The girl was taken to a forensic interviewer where she confirmed she performed oral sex on Wieland, the affidavit said.

The victim, now 14, took the stand Monday to describe years of sexual abuse while living with Wieland. She testified that numerous times per week, she would perform oral sex on Wieland.

The victim said she had been taken away from her biological parents by CPS workers and was hesitant to tell others at her new home about the abuse. The victim said she eventually told family member, to no avail.

"If my sister didn't believe me, then I thought no one else would believe me," the victim testified.

Wieland's defense attorney pointed out that the victim did not bring forward allegations of anal intercourse until days before the sentencing hearing and the victim had agreed to the sexual acts with Wieland, who was about 17 at the time.

But prosecutors said it was most likely due to

*Victims of sexual assault are often too embarrassed, ashamed, guilt ridden, emotionally confused or just scared to come forward and confront their assailant in public court.*

two years of counseling and therapy that the victim was finally able to accept and talk about what had happened to her.

Wieland was the last to be called to the stand Monday and said he had no explanation for his actions was sorry and wished it never happened.

In addition to a 10-year prison sentence, Wieland also must register as a sex offender.

Pedophilia is a psychiatric disorder in which an adult or older adolescent experiences a primary or exclusive sexual attraction to prepubescent children, generally age 11 years or younger.

In popular usage, the word pedophilia is often applied to any sexual interest in children or the

act of child sexual abuse. However, child sexual abuse offenders are not pedophiles unless they have a primary or exclusive sexual interest in prepubescent children, and not all pedophiles molest children.

**NO OTHER CRIME CAUSES GREATER LIFE-LONG PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OR SOCIAL-ECONOMIC COST THAN SEXUAL ASSAULT OF A CHILD**

Pedophilia, believed to have occurred throughout history, was not formally named, defined or studied until the late 19th century.

Pedophilia has been around throughout history, but was not formally named, defined or studied until the late 19th century.

Pedophilia is self-discovered, not chosen, and emerges before or during puberty. Thus, pedophilia has been described as a disorder of sexual preference, similar to a heterosexual or homosexual sexual orientation. These observations, however, do not exclude pedophilia from the group of mental disorders because pedophilic acts cause harm, and pedophiles can sometimes be helped by mental health professionals to refrain from acting on their impulses which cause harm to children.

Although mostly documented in men, there are also women who exhibit the disorder; the number, of which, may be underestimated.

No cure for pedophilia has been developed, but there are therapies that can reduce the incidence of a person committing child sexual abuse. Nor can the exact causes of pedophilia be conclusively established, but some studies suggest abnormalities and psychological pathologies may contribute.

Studies of pedophilia in child sex offenders often report that it co-occurs with other psychopathologies, such as low self-esteem, depression, anxiety, and personality problems. It is not clear whether these are features of the disorder itself, artifacts of sampling bias, or consequences of being identified as a sex offender. The difficulty of obtaining a representative, community sample of pedophiles to study because pedophiles who are available from a clinical setting are likely there because of distress over their sexual preference or pressure from others. This increases the likelihood that they will show psychological problems. Similarly, pedophiles recruited from a correctional setting have been convicted of a crime, making it more likely that they will show anti-social characteristics.

*The publication of this newsletter is unofficial and does not express any opinion, directive, or policy of the Woodlake Property Owners Association members or Board of Directors. The primary purpose of the newsletter is to convey information designed to assist us to reduce or prevent crime in our community. The information presented is available through various public access sources, personal interview, or observation. Your comments as to how we can improve this effort are welcome.*

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Researchers have a difficult time telling whether paedophiles gravitate towards children because, being highly introverted, they find the company of children less threatening than that of adults, or whether the social withdrawal implied by their introversion is a result of the isolation engendered by their preference i.e., awareness of the social disapproval and hostility that it evokes. In one survey, 46% of pedophiles reported that they had seriously considered suicide for reasons related to their sexual interest, 32% planned to carry it out, and 13% had already attempted it.

Some characteristics present at birth might cause or increase the likelihood of being pedophilic. Some studies have found that pedophiles are less cognitively impaired than non-pedophilic child molesters. A 2011 study found that pedophilic child molesters had deficits in response inhibition, but no deficits in memory or cognitive flexibility. Evidence of familial "transmittability" suggests, but does not prove that genetic factors are responsible for the development of pedophilia. The results of various studies concluded that child sexual abusers use cognitive distortions to meet personal needs, justify abuse by making excuses, redefine their actions as love and mutuality, and exploit the power imbalance inherent in all adult-child relationships. Other cognitive distortions include the idea of "children as sexual beings", uncontrollability of sexual behavior, and "sexual entitlement-bias".

Some research that attempted to identify hormonal aspects of pedophiles concluded that there is some evidence that pedophilic men have less testosterone than controls, but that the research is of poor quality and that it is difficult to draw any firm conclusion from it.

Consumption of child pornography is a more reliable indicator of pedophilia than molesting a child, although some non-pedophiles also use child pornography. Child pornography may be used for a variety of purposes, ranging from private sexual gratification or trading with other collectors, to preparing children for sexual abuse as part of the child grooming process.

There is no evidence that pedophilia can be cured. Instead, most therapies focus on helping

the pedophile refrain from acting on their desires. Some therapies do attempt to cure pedophilia, but there are no studies showing that they effect a long-term change in sexual preference.

No one therapy, such as cognitive behavioral therapy, seem totally effective at reducing attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors that may increase the likelihood of sexual offenses against children.

Behavioral treatments target sexual arousal to children with aversion techniques to suppress sexual arousal from children to adults.

Pharmacological (drugs) may lower the sex drive in general, which can ease the management of pedophilic feelings, but does not change sexual preference.

Read how you can protect your children from greater risk of sexual abuse in the next edition.

## PROMOTING NEIGHBORHOOD RESPONSIBILITY; DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ACADEMY PREPARES NW PARTICIPANTS

In recent years, we've all become intimately familiar with the images of post-disaster areas and the victims left in their midst. Whether a terrorist attack or a natural disaster, the devastation often seems unfathomable. While many who have been fortunate enough to avoid enduring such a major disaster firsthand maintain, "it will never happen in my community," the reality is, disasters do happen.

Considering how densely populated some areas are, if a large scale disaster were to occur, it would be possible that individual community members would be on their own for up to a week.

Some communities' hospitals, sheriff and fire departments, along with the Red Cross, have collaborated to formulate programs that train residence. These C.E.R.T. Academies'

With the help of the Red Cross, an eight-week curriculum provide training on every aspect of disaster preparation and response: CPR and first aid training, fire safety including how to properly use a fire extinguisher and how to

respond in the event of a fire, and training related to identifying and reporting terrorist activity, for example.

Beyond traditional classroom instruction, participants are placed in disaster simulations so that they can experience such a situation firsthand. Participants may face triage situations in which they have to take on such tasks as evaluating the conditions of disaster victims, how to appropriately identify and tag victims according to their medical status - from those needing immediate assistance, to those who will not easily be revived.

The key to their success is working together as a team to evaluate the situation and effectively prepare the area for the responders.

Because the course prerequisites are: demonstrated leadership qualities and a serious interest in their communities the academies' connection with local Neighborhood Watch Programs is essential.



Before graduating, each student participates in a mock large-scale disaster scenario. It could be a collapsed building situation in which participants must not only contend with victims with varying degrees of trauma, but also downed power lines and other potentially dangerous situations.

The Academy equips graduates with the tools they need to assess and determine what can and should be done in a disaster situation; offering participants the opportunity to experience a larger-scale catastrophic event will more deeply demonstrate the importance of people working together as a community - which, ultimately, is what the academies are really all about.