

Woodlake Property Owners Association Neighborhood Watch Newsletter

The publication of this newsletter is unofficial and does not reflect 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 better improve this effort are welcome.

Just last week, once again a senseless act of violence occurred which only reinforces the need for increased awareness of our surroundings and in doing what we can to reduce our vulnerabilities. Please view the YouTube video that illustrates the measures you should use to defend yourself against a terrorist/shooter attack:

<http://www.readyhouston.tx.gov/iWatchHouston/videos.html>

1. Bell County Sheriff Tip Line: Wanted

<http://www.bellcountytexas.com/cscd/cscdwanted.htm>

There is no change to the suspects wanted in the last issue.

If you have any information regarding those individuals, please call the Bell County Sheriff's Office at 254-933-5400, your local law enforcement, or **CRIMESTOPPERS AT 1-800-729-TIPS (Local 526-TIPS)**. **ALL CALLS WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.**



Austin – Dallas Wayne Waddell is a 5'4", 160 lbs, white, 47 Y/O male, wanted for parole violation but also has been charged with burglary of a habitation, sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault with a deadly weapon, theft of property, possession of marijuana, DWI, and traffic violations. Tattoos: Jesus/heart/cross on outside of right leg; lions/clouds/trees on upper left arm; "Diana" on left hand. Scars on face, right hand, and upper left arm.

This subject should be considered ARMED and DANGEROUS.

Dallas Wayne Waddell was born in Galveston, Texas. He dropped out of school in the 9th grade but claims he received a GED. Records from TDCJ reflect that Waddell has previous work history as a boiler maker, pipe fitter, and laborer.

In September '87, he was arrested and charged with aggravated sexual assault in Hamilton county. He pled guilty to sexual assault of a child and was sentenced to five years probation. In October '89, he was arrested in Harris county for two counts of aggravated assault with a deadly weapon (knife). His probation was revoked in 1993 and was enhanced to a ten-year sentence in TCDJ. He was paroled in 1997. Waddell also has previous arrests for possession of marijuana and DWI.

Waddell last registered as a sex offender with the Hill County Sheriff's office on April 2, 2004. Waddell is at large but is currently wanted for burglary of a habitation and parole violations. His last known address was in Whitney, Texas.

2. Crime Update:

Waco - Police detained five people involved in an incident which happened around 10:30 p.m. in the 3500 block of N. 21st St. late Saturday night. The five people allegedly broke into a home, assaulted at least one of the occupants and kidnapped a baby. The father was one of the people arrested and the baby was returned to its mother.

Nolanville – An alleged shoplifting incident at the Dollar General resulted in a police chase at speeds of up to 95 MPH ending in a near fatal crash last Friday. Two women were hospitalized at Scott & White in critical condition from the collision between the driver evading the police and trying to pass a truck into the path of an oncoming mini-van on FM 439 and Sparta Loop.

3. Are Terrorists Calculating, Focused, Heroic Ideologues, or Paranoid, Nameless Loners that are "Just Plain Crazy!"?

When I suggested probing the "mind set" of the terrorist for this issue's column, I didn't realize that I might have been taking on more daunting a task than bargained for.

Terrorists don't volunteer for psychological studies, terrorism experts differ in their understanding of motivation, and scientists who've studied and made psychological assumptions of their subjects are reluctant to reveal their findings. This only leads us to the logical conclusion that "these people who fly airliners into buildings, randomly shoot, or blow-up themselves and others in a crowd with the intent on doing as much harm as possible, are just crazy!" (Source: *Terrorists don't volunteer...-- David Tenenbaum and Eric Zuelow http://whyfiles.org/140terror_psych/2.html*)

Today's suicide terrorists share the still-born moral and emotional development. Their definition of right and wrong is very black-and-white, and is directed by an authoritative director. There's a total limitation of the capacity to think for themselves.

In societies where there's been intergenerational, intercommunal war, many adults never outgrow the vendetta, and are trapped in righteous indignation as noted among the members of all paramilitary organizations examined. They believe there's a difference between right and wrong, but when they do something in the name of the cause, it's justified. These true believers are angry, but they don't feel guilty about their anger. -- *Rona Fields, Psychologist, Washington, D.C., has studied terrorists and paramilitaries from Northern Ireland, Israel, the West Bank, Lebanon, Southeast Asia, and Africa.*

In contrast to the popular sense that suicidal terrorists are sociopathic whackos, many experts argue that they are effectively pursuing their goals.

A terrorist develops gradually from a young age. The boys (typically aged 10 to 16) who are easiest to recruit for suicide terrorism is at the stage of development of moral judgment called retributive justice or vendetta; the "an eye for an eye" stage of emotional development. -- *Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget.*

Not only are terrorists not crazy, but they don't share a personality type. No comparative work on terrorist psychology has ever succeeded in revealing a particular psychological type or uniform terrorist mindset.

Terrorists tend to have low self-esteem, are attracted to groups with charismatic leaders, and, not surprisingly, enjoy risk.

Oddly, many terrorists are ambivalent about violence and guns just before the ongoing wave of suicide attacks, where a focus on raising the death toll has superseded the desire to score a political point or free imprisoned comrades. -- *David Long, former assistant director of the State Department's Office of Counter Terrorism.*

Since terrorism emerged in Europe during the late 1800s as a quest for "propaganda by deed", specific objectives and personal motivations of terrorists have evolved with the times.

The early anarchists and others zeroed in on symbols of state power by throwing bombs at czars and other potentates. The attacks were focused - and momentous. In 1901, an anarchist killed President William McKinley in Buffalo, N.Y., leading to the swearing-in of Theodore Roosevelt. In 1914, a Serbian terrorist killed Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo. The result was World War I -- a war that no-one wanted.

Experts view modern terrorism as evolving in three waves: Its re-emergence in the 1960s and 1970s was by powerless, marginalized people trying to influence states they considered oppressive. Bombings and airplane hijackings largely replaced in-person assassinations and privately funded organizations, such as the Irish Republican Army, focused on a



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single nation. In the 70's and 80's, terrorist organizations operated internationally under sponsorship of states like Libya, Iran and Syria, and in the 90's to present, private organizations, like the Osama bin Laden network, operate internationally as what some call "professional terrorists."

Unlike predecessors, they often use suicide bombers, and do not gather hostages to negotiate for concessions. Although they kill to make a political point, they seldom claim responsibility for their acts.

The motivation of terrorists may have changed along with their targets and methods. First-generation terrorists joined for a variety of reasons: social, psychological, and political. There is evidence that these people suffered "narcissistic injuries" - massive and lasting damage to self-image and self-esteem which may be severe enough to force the discredited self to seek a new, positive identity. They represented the kind of human raw material that a recruiter for some terrorist organization would find easy to prey upon. All had a lack of other satisfying career options and no compunctions against the use of violence. These psychological factors were "quite significant" among first generation terrorists, and to some extent, the second generation, suicide bombers.

The individual psychological factors are not as important as they were even 15 years ago. The "modern" terrorist is motivated overwhelmingly by religious beliefs, or at least, their interpretation of religious faith. Their audience seems to be Allah, not the office workers in New York, Kenya or Tanzania, where their bombs have detonated. -- *Richard M. Pearlstein, Associate Professor of Political Science at Southeastern Oklahoma State University.*

As evidence to this hypothesis, Islamic fundamentalists carried out all of the worst recent bombings - the U.S.S. Cole, the two U.S. embassies in Africa, the World Trade Center, and the Pentagon.

One of the major appeals of fundamentalism is the remarkable ability to see the world in black and white terms. Fundamentalist terrorist groups offer persuasive inducements to would-be bombers.

Some have specific ideas of what the afterlife involves. Allah will forgive the sins of both the suicide bomber and his family. Suicide bombers are often seen as heroes in the Palestinian struggle. Martyrs' pictures are plastered on walls; the families are praised and usually receive some financial reward.

These are not just people ready to die, but people who want to die. Thus any analysis of terrorism must be in terms of psychopathology as well as in the context of culture, politics and religion.

Additionally, terrorism is a product of its own time and place. You'll never find personality traits that will allow you to predict that one person or another is more likely to become a terrorist.

To further understand motivations, the focus should shift from personality to process of screening and training that creates terrorists and selects those best suited to individual "jobs" or leadership which is overlooked during the dramatic aftermath of terrorist attacks, "We don't see the protracted process of indoctrination that terrorists go through

Finally, many terrorism experts say it's worth understanding why some terrorists give up the bomb and re-enter society. The excessive focus on the psychology of terrorism echoes the mistakes of criminologists a century ago. Early criminology was characterized by attempts to find differences between the criminal and the non-criminal. We ignored groups, culture, opportunity, and the development of people's involvement.

"Similarly, until terrorists are studied in the context of their lives, 'psychological profiles' and pathological diagnoses are unlikely to provide a satisfying explanation for evil -- or a conclusive warning." -- *John Horgan, a psychologist at University College Cork (Ireland)*

4. On The Horizon - Sneak Peek Of Neighborhood Watch Instructional Unit, #6 - "*How To Spot Suspicious Behavior*".

a. Watch for the 6 signs of terrorism:

(1). **Suspicious packages/concealed IEDs**

Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) are the main terrorist threat to public places. IEDs are generally small and easily transportable.

Watch for bags and packages left unattended.

(2). **Surveillance**

During the planning phase, a terrorist will often conduct surveillance on a possible target.

Watch for individuals taking photos or videotaping entrances and exits of places that are not normally tourist attractions.

Watch for people trying to conceal their actions.

Watch for individuals using binoculars or drawing diagrams.

(3). **Unusual supplies**

Watch for individuals purchasing large amounts of chemicals, fertilizers or other suspicious items such as, wire, batteries, altered electronics, chemicals or various unidentifiable substances.

(4). **Unseasonable/bulky clothing**

Watch for people who seem to be wearing unusually thick or bulky clothing -- such apparel could indicate concealed explosives or weapons. Especially if the clothing is inappropriate for the current season.

(5). **Unauthorized entrance into restricted areas**

Watch for strangers loitering near -- or entering -- exits or "employees only" areas warrant notifying management and/or police.

(6). **Unauthorized or empty vehicles**

Watch for vehicles that appear to have been left vacant for long periods, or vehicles parked in prohibited areas.

How to report suspicious activity

Know the 5 Ws when calling 9-1-1

1. **Who** did I observe?

2. **What** specifically did I see?

3. **Where** did I observe the suspicious behavior?

4. **When** did I observe the suspicious behavior?

5. **Why** do I think the behavior is suspicious?

In the event you DO become aware of suspicious activity

Do not take direct action

Do not confront the individual

Do not reveal your suspicions

Do record as many details as possible

Do notify the appropriate authorities as soon as possible -- call 9-1-1

b. Don't forget the The 29th Annual National Night Out", is scheduled from 6 - 8 P.M. at the tennis courts on Tuesday October 2, 2012.

Our goal is to heighten crime and drug prevention awareness, generate support for and participation in local anticrime programs, strengthen neighborhood spirit and police-community partnerships, and send a message to criminals letting them know that neighborhoods are organized and fighting back.

We're pleased to again to welcome the duet team of Mike and Angela Mahler of "Wild Horses", the Sparta Valley Fire Dept., and our C.O.P.S. liaison, Sgt. De LaRosa. Watch for additional information; hope to see you there!