

## Woodlake Property Owners Association Neighborhood Watch Newsletter

### Happy "Dare" Day?

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 improve this effort are welcome.

Well, National "Dare" Day is one holiday we here on the staff have never heard of or condone but, whatever your objectives, do them safely.

#### 1. Bell County Sheriff Tip Line: Wanted as of June 1, 2013:

[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). Two of this week's Fugitives of Justice are are wanted for Burglary; 1 each LKA: Belton, David Drake, Temple, Roy Whitfield, and Killeen, Jerome Miller. Cody Love, Belton, and Marquise Pinnock, Killeen, and are both wanted for Evading Arrest. Also from Killeen is Bernadette Howard, wanted for Theft.

Please review the attached flyer; if you have any information regarding those individuals; 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) There is now an "on-line" crime reporting system for your convenience at:

[http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/citizen\\_online\\_reporting\\_system/index.php](http://71.6.170.26/revize/bellcounty/citizen_online_reporting_system/index.php)

**Austin:** Another Texas 10 Most Wanted Captured Sex Offender:

**Willie L. Sullivan.** On May 16, 2013, the Texas DPS Criminal Investigations Division--along with the North Texas Fugitive Task Force and the Texas Attorney General's Office, Fugitive Apprehension Unit--arrested Willie L. Sullivan at a convenience store in Dallas, Texas, after receiving a Crime Stoppers tip regarding his location.

Sullivan had been wanted for Parole Violation (Original Offense: Burglary of Building) and Failure to Register as a Sex Offender.

Sullivan's record included charges of Aggravated Sexual Assault, Assault with Deadly Weapon, Robbery, Burglary, Larceny, Shoplifting, Possession of Marijuana, and Escape.

He was captured May 16, 2013 in Dallas.

(Source: <http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/texas10mostwanted/>)

#### 2. Crime Update:

**Temple** - Police are still looking for a man who robbed the Westside Drug Store Saturday morning on the 1500 block of S. 31st St.

An employee noticed a suspicious man wearing a black toboggan-like hat sitting outside the store. The clerk kept the store locked until a second employee arrived.

When the store finally opened, the suspect walked up to the register and displayed a handgun, took an undisclosed amount of cash and merchandise from the store, then fled on foot.

The suspect is described as a 6-foot-tall white male wearing a black toboggan cap, red shirt and dark shoes. Anyone with information about this incident is urged to contact the Temple Police Department at 254-298-5500.

**Killeen** - Police responded to the report of a burglary of several liquor bottles and hundreds of lottery tickets at the Point Liquor #5 Store in the 900 block of South Fort Hood Street at 9:05 a.m. Tuesday morning. The suspect is a tall, thin black male. An employee of the store said the suspect got in by forcing his way through a window. Once inside, he took several bottles of liquor and over 100 lottery tickets.

The Bell County Crime Stoppers ask anyone with any information about the burglary contact them at 254-526-TIPS(8477) or go online to [www.bellcountycrimestoppers.com](http://www.bellcountycrimestoppers.com) or text BELCO along with your tip to 274637. There is a reward up to \$1000 in cash for any tips that lead to the arrest of the suspect responsible for the crime.

#### 3. One Man's Treasure is Another Man's Junk..... Vandalism; Is It Art or Just Another Crime?

The Vandals, an ancient Germanic people, are associated with senseless destruction as a result of their sack of Rome under King Genseric in 455. During the Enlightenment, Rome was idealized, while the Goths and Vandals were blamed for its destruction. The Vandals may not have been any more destructive than other invaders of ancient times, but they did inspire British poet John Dryden to write, *Till Goths, and Vandals, a rude Northern race, Did all the matchless Monuments deface* (1694). However, the Vandals did intentionally damage statues, which may be why their name is associated with the vandalism of art. The term *Vandalism* was coined in 1794 by Henri Grégoire, bishop of Blois, to describe the destruction of artwork following the French Revolution. The term was quickly adopted across Europe. This new use of the term was important in coloring the perception of the Vandals from later Late Antiquity, popularizing the pre-existing idea that they were a barbaric group with a taste for destruction.

In a proposal to the International Conference for Unification of Criminal Law held in Madrid in 1933, Raphael Lemkin envisaged the creation of two new international crimes (*delicta juris gentium*): the crime of barbarity, consisting in the extermination of racial, religious or social collectivities, and the crime of vandalism, consisting in the destruction of cultural and artistic works of these groups. The proposal was not accepted as a crime.

Though vandalism in itself is illegal, it is often also an integral part of modern popular culture. Throughout history artists like Gustave Courbet's the first artistic vandalist, attempted to disassemble the Vendôme column, considered a symbol of the recently-deposed Second Empire of Napoleon III, during the 1871 Paris Commune.

After the burning of the Tuileries Palace on May 23, 1871, Philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche argued that culture is justified by works of art and scientific achievements; exploitation is necessary to those achievements, leading to the creation of exploited people who then fight against culture. And, quoting Nietzsche: "I {also} know what it means: fighting against culture", Klossowski wrote: "The criminal fight against culture is only the reverse side of a criminal culture". In this case, culture cannot be legitimized by art achievements".

In 1974, Norman Mailer glorified the art of vandalism in *Faith of Graffiti*, which likened tagging in New York City to the work of Giotto and Rauschenberg. New York Authorities responded by coating subway walls with Teflon paint, jailing taggers and requiring hardware stores to keep spray paint under lock and key.

Tags, designs, and styles of writing are commonplace on clothing and are an influence on many of the corporate logos with which we are familiar. Many skate parks and similar youth-oriented venues are decorated with commissioned graffiti-style artwork, and in many others patrons are welcome to leave their own. There is still, however, a very fine line between vandalism as an art form, as a political statement, and as a crime.

Private citizens commit vandalism when they willfully damage or deface the property of others or the commons. Some vandalism may qualify as culture jamming or sniggling: it is thought by some to be



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artistic in nature even though carried out illegally or without the property owner's permission. Examples include at least some graffiti art, billboard "liberation" and possibly crop circles. Criminal vandalism takes many forms. Graffiti on public property is common in many inner cities as part of a gang culture; however, other more serious forms of vandalism that may take place during public unrest such as rioting can involve the willful destruction of public and private property. Vandalism per se is sometimes considered one of the less serious common crimes, but it can become quite serious and distressing when committed extensively, violently or as an expression of hatred and intimidation. In response, local governments have adopted various legal measures to prevent vandalism, but research has shown that the conventional strategies employed by the government in response to at least unapproved graffiti are not the most effective.

Examples of vandalism include salting lawns, cutting trees without permission, egg throwing, breaking windows, arson, spraying paint on others' properties, tagging, placing glue into locks, tire slashing, *keying* (scratching) paint, ransacking a property, and flooding a house by clogging a sink and leaving the water running.

In elections, opposing candidates' supporters may engage in "political vandalism" - the act of defacing opponents' political posters, bumper stickers, billboards, and other street marketing material. Although the nature of this material is temporary, its effect can be long-lasting as it may reflect both negatively and positively on the candidate whose material is being vandalized as well as on the presumed candidate whose supporters are engaging in the vandalism.

Also activists may use the tactic of property destruction as means of protest, e.g. by smashing the windows of banks, shops and government institutions and setting fire to cars. This often takes place during riots but can also happen as a stand-alone event, e.g. by animal rights activists destroying property owned by farmers, biotech companies and research facilities and setting free animals (which is

sometimes referred to as eco-terrorism by opponents).

Actions of this kind can be ascribed to anger or envy, or to spontaneous, opportunistic behavior- possibly for peer acceptance or bravado in gang cultures, or disgruntlement with the target (victim) person or society. Opportunistic vandalism of this nature may also be filmed, the mentality of which can be akin to happy slapping. The large-scale prevalence of gang graffiti in some inner cities has almost made it acceptable to the societies based there- so much so that it may go unnoticed, or not be removed, possibly because it may be a fruitless endeavor, to be graffitied on once again.

In some countries, punishment for vandalism can be particularly severe. And, former New York City mayor Rudolph Giuliani made a crackdown on vandalism a centerpiece of his anti-crime agenda in the 1990s, asserting that a strong campaign against nonviolent "quality of life" crimes such as vandalism would bring about a corresponding decrease in violent crime. It's interesting to note that, according to FBI statistics, New York's crime rate plummeted during his tenure. (Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vandalism>)

#### 4. On The Horizon - Community Leadership Conference Planned:

Woodlake Neighborhood Watch Leadership Conference convened on the evening of May 30<sup>th</sup>. Notwithstanding the low attendance a great amount of information - far too much to even paraphrase here - was discussed. The news that the C.O.P.s program has been discontinued in favor of better disposition of limited resources was a disappointment but our guest speaker, Cpl. Nichols, Bell County Deputy Sheriff, assured us that that will not affect the quality or the quantity of service.

Unless the rain continues, we'll slowly transition from the high risk of tornado season into the threat of wild fires. Expect to receive and invite and the opportunity to attend a Neighborhood Watch Leadership Conference in the next few weeks. The focus, again, will be Disaster Relief, Planning and Preparation. The time/place will soon be announced. In the mean time, download or make copies of the Family Emergency Plan (Attached)

Looking forward to see you soon. *The WPOA NW Coordinator.*