



CSU Fresno
Dept. of Criminology
Newsletter XXXII
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Want to know more about the activities of, or problems with, law enforcement agencies in “Commonwealth” countries? The link below leads you to law enforcement information about countries formerly ruled by the British that are still considered part of their commonwealth.

http://www.commonwealthpolicewatch.org/edition4/around_the_cw.htm

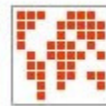
Commonwealth PoliceWatch

There is also another website for police related information covering a number of different African countries:



<http://www.aprn.org.za/home/default.asp>

The above website is located in South Africa (za).



GLOBAL INTEGRITY
Independent Information on Governance & Corruption

This organization reviews and evaluates the existence of governmental safeguards and mechanisms that can ensure the transparency of government and guarantee a relative absence of corruption and a high level of integrity in government.

What must be noted, however, is that a country may have sufficient built-in safeguards to prevent corruption and facilitate governmental integrity, but the country may not use or follow these safeguards.



Ecuador, for example, has a high integrity rating but a dismal corruption rating from Transparency International. Laws, while institutional safeguards are in place to address corruption and ensure governmental integrity, but they are not followed or utilized. The outcome is simply looking good on paper.

This newsletter is not an official publication of CSU Fresno or the Department of Criminology. Dr. H.O. Schweizer is the sole author and responsible for its content. You can email him at: haralds@csufresno.edu

The justice process begins with police!

Off-Campus Criminology B.S. Degree Program

Two new classes are scheduled to begin this October. The meeting dates are shown below. Interested Government employees with about 2 years of prior college course work, should contact Dr. Schweizer for more information about the program.

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Oct/Nov 2009

Phil 120 Contemporary Conflicts of Morals

taught by Dr. Barbara La Bossiere
(blabossiere@csufresno.edu)

Meets from 1800-2200 on the following
Mondays: Oct 5, 12, 19, 26, Nov 2, 9, 16, 23
Meets from 0800-1430 on the following
Saturdays: Oct 3, Oct 7

Crim 117 Criminal Legal Process taught by
Dr. M.J. Kissner (mkissner@csufresno.edu)

Meets from 1800-2200 on the following
Wednesdays: Oct 7, 14, 21, 28, Nov 4, 11,
18, 25
Meets from 0800-1430 on the following
Saturdays: Oct 17, Nov 21

CRIMINOLOGY DEPT. NEWS

Jason Kissner, J.D., Ph.D. and David C. Pyrooz published their research entitled

Self-control, differential association, and gang membership: A theoretical and empirical extension of the literature in the September-October 2009 Issue of the **Journal of Criminal Justice**

Dr. Kissner and Mr. Pyrooz examined influences of self control and a series of

other measures on gang membership that played a part in the theory of differential association, and which primarily connect with familial gang involvement. The Journal of Criminal Justice is very prestigious and the criminology department is, needless to say, very pleased with the publication of their research.



Think the vehicle reported stolen was shipped to Mexico or Central America to boost their used car sales? Try looking at the description of second hand vehicles for sale in:

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama

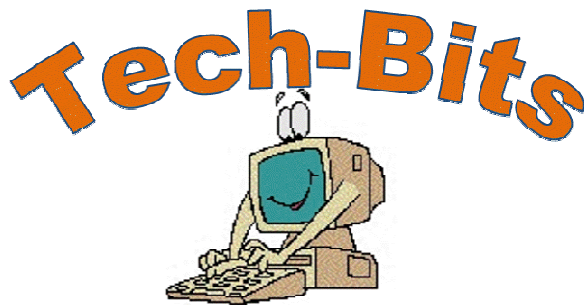
Coches-usados.net
Anuncios de vehículos de segunda mano

<http://www.coches-usados.net/>

Looking for anything else that may have made its way into Mexico, you can try the second hand webpages at

<http://www.segundamano.com.mx/>

segundamano.com.mx
La web para comprar y vender



Various word processing software like WORD and WORD PERFECT is costly to obtain and typically limited for use on only one computer. There is, however, so-called Open Source software that accomplishes pretty much the same as the commercially sold software except that it is free to download and use without restrictions.

When deciding on which software to use with various document files, there is one other issue that may be overlooked. Can the software open up older files based on now obsolete software? My attempt to open up old document files from 1992-1995 using WORD and WORD PERFECT initially met with negative results. While there is an option of using an on-line file conversion service, a check of one such service found that it collected the required fee via the customer's credit card but never followed up with the file conversion. The service also failed to reply to multiple emails about the situation.

OPEN UP OLD TEXT FILES FOR FREE

There are, however, some other possibilities for opening old data files. One is to utilize Open Source Software from OpenOffice.org which is FREE to download and comes with no restrictions. It is also not a typical "trial version" that locks you out after 3 months of use and asks for payment of a fee to continue using it. You may, however, encounter some gimmicks in

your search for the downloadable OpenOffice software.

Some websites will offer the software free but ask you to first register with the firm. After you register, it then asks you if you want to download free software for 3 months, six months or longer and next to each time period there is a box with a fee depending on the length of time you desire access to free software. There is NO way to bypass the fee boxes and you must click on one of them to download the software.

All of this can be avoided, however, by using the following link to download one great software directly without being prompted to pay some type of fee:



<http://www.openoffice.org/>

The Open Office software works just like Microsoft's Office Suite and this software successfully opened up numerous files generated from 1992-1995. Another option that might work with opening some of the old text files is to use Word Pad included with all Microsoft Windows operating systems. More options will be posted in this newsletter as they are identified and checked out.

OPEN SOURCE MULTI-PLATFORM MEDIA PLAYER

Are you befuddled with the plethora of video/audio and media formats, and that your computer has a player for all of the media formats except the one you need?

Then it is time you tried the FREE VLC Media player. The download is painless at:

<http://www.videolan.org/vlc/>

NOTE: Macies among you can also use it.

After the download you can calmly delete the many "trial" media software that after a few weeks of use suddenly stops working and asks for your credit card number.

SOMALIA IN PERSPECTIVE (1889-1919)

The Dervishes of Somaliland Part I (Or how little has changed)



During the time period from 1850-1919, several major movements whose leaders used Islam as part of their justification, caused instability in Sudan and Somalia. The experience of the British in what was then British Somaliland is particularly noteworthy. Their difficulties in combating the brutal and repressive movement led by **Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan**, a member of the Dolbahanta tribe, was partially a result of attempting to use a strategy that resonated with the western mindset. Their

goal of bringing about peace between warring tribes, providing infrastructure to make the harsh life of Somalis more bearable, and bringing about a stable non-corrupt government, sounded humane and desirable, but failed to consider the wholly different reality in British Somalia, and the nature of the typical Somali.

Somalis were originally part of the Kadariyeh sect of Sunni Muslims. Then in 1870, the Ahmedieh Sect under the Arab Sheik Seyyid Ahmed took hold, causing conflict between the two sects. Later in 1887, the Arab Sheik Mohammed Salih's influence swept over Somalia and gained many followers, resulting in a split of the Ahmedieh sect, after which Mohammed bin Abdullah Hassan became a disciple of Mohammed Salih. Salih was very fanatical and uncompromising, and Abdullah Hassan became his devoted follower.

Abdullah Hassan had travelled to Mecca several times before, and each time he returned with an increase in religious fervor. He returned from his last visit to Mecca in 1895, after which he began a crusade in the name of Mohamed Salih. While the population in Berbera, the capital of British Somaliland, was too well informed and educated to fall sway to the Mad Mullah's ramblings, tribal groups in the interior areas of the protectorate were more easily swayed to join the Mad Mullah and adopt his interpretation of Islam.

In 1899, Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan, who had previously been a mediator in

disputes between various tribes and who had been seen as a benefit to the protectorate, suddenly showed his real intentions. The government became aware that the Mullah was gathering weapons and recruiting men to establish and expand his rule over the Southeast area of British Somaliland, and he also appeared to plan a religious expedition to Abyssinia. His followers were known as "Dervishes" which in today's terms can easily be substituted with the widely used term "militants." The term dervish typically refers to a fanatical follower of an ascetic form of Islam.

The term "**Mad Mullah**" by which Mohammed bin Abdulla Hassan became known, could have one of several meanings. On one hand the term was used to describe someone who was divinely inspired, but one of the Muslim clerics in Berbera used the term "waded wal" to describe him, which translated from Somali means an idiot or lunatic mullah. It should also be noted that in 1899 the British Consul in Somaliland stated that the Mullah had "gone off his head."

Starting with 3000 tribesmen, he forced others to follow him. Somalis were quick to pass around numerous rumors about the Mullah, who claimed to have supernatural powers, and it became difficult to know what was true and what was false. In August of 1899 he had amassed 5000 men, of which 1500 were mounted, along with 200 modern rifles, when the Mullah marched into Burao, announced that he was the expected Mahdi, and proclaimed a

holy war against the infidels. Any Somalis who failed to join him were considered infidels or Kaffirs and ordered to submit. The Mullah also raided and warred against other Muslim religious communities and forced members of other tribes to swear an oath to him.

The Mullah originally intended to impose the ascetic practices of the Salihieh sect on his fellow Somalis and to generate religious fervor. To this end, his propaganda messages were aided by the existence of a Roman Catholic mission in Berbera that cared for and educated impoverished children in order to convert them to Christianity. The Mullah took advantage of this and in July 1899 charged that the "infidels" were destroying their religion. This was followed by a call to "Jihad" or holy war. It should be noted that the Mullah called it a jihad and there was no vagueness in what he meant by the term.

Given the existing British run government, the Mullah realized that it would not allow him to force his authority on the various tribal leaders, so he added a political component to his campaign by calling it a revolt against the infidel or pacifist government. Should this not suffice in gaining converts, he shrewdly concluded that some of his beliefs could only be forced on his fellow tribesmen through the use of fire and sword.

The story of the Mad Mullah of Somaliland will be continued in the next issue of this newsletter.