GLOBAL SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY AND DISASTER RESPONSE

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civil and military

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Public Security - Disaster Response - Comprehensive Approach

Dear reader,

In this issue, we give you an example of how international exercises are important to be well prepared for tough military operations. We show you by means of examples of the medical services from GER, the U.S. and the UK, how cooperation between different nations work. There are some differences but you will find out more commonalities. These kind of exercises come very close to the real situation. The aim is to solve interface problems. An additional benefit is to exchange experiences from one soldier to the other. Global Security spoke to the inspector of the Medical Service of the German Federal Armed Forces, Generaloberstabsarzt Dr. med. Ingo Patschke. In addition, we show you different kinds of medical equipment that is needed for the medical care of patients and wounded comrades.

Today images portrayed in motion pictures telling stories of the American and Italian Mafia still adhere to the people's idea of Organized Crime. This fact is supported by a general problem in defining the term "Organized Crime". Although this "Mafia image" impairs the general understanding of Organized Crime, there is still some truth in it that corresponds to the latest police findings. Dorothee Dienstbühl and Stephen Nickel give an overview of them and we can take a look behind the scenes of Organized Crime.

Dr. Linda Keena examines previous incidents of political assassination and analyzes the myriad of reasons why type activities occur in her paper "Assasinations as a Political Tool". She addresses the legality and justification for political assassination.

What is "Homeland Security"? The term "Homeland Security" indicates a certain range of threats. In addition, the term is used for the justification of policy purposes and operational design. There is a variety of definitions and the term is not specified in any legal norm. Follow Manfred Buhl, Chairman of the Management Board of the Securitas Deutschland Holding and Vice-President of the BDSW, Bundesverband der Sicherheitswirtschaft, on his understanding of Homeland Security.

"Security System Against Big Natural Disaster – Lesson from Japanese Experiences at Tsunami in Eastern Japan on March 11, 2011", Professor Yokoyama shows us how important it is for Japan to establish a security system against big natural disaster, "because we are frequently hit by such a disaster as a typhoon, an eruption and an earthquake".

We hope you enjoy reading this issue. We are always happy to receive your feedback as well as suggestions for future issues at info@homeland-sec.de

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Nadine Seumenicht,
Publisher & Editor-in-Chief

International exercises – Three Nations – One Team

Tactical Combat Casualty Care

The first minutes decide

Transport of a wounded soldier out of a Black Hawk during the exercise "Blue Travel"

Military Occupational Specialty training for the U.S. Army Combat Medic is currently based on the principals of a Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Medical Technicians Basic course, and Basic and Advanced Trauma Life Support (ATLS).

While these guidelines provide a standardized systematic approach to the management of the civilian trauma patient, some of these principals may not be appropriate for the combat setting. Importantly, the prehospital phase of caring for combat casualties continues to be critical, since up to 90 percent of combat deaths occur on the battlefield before a casualty reaches a medical treatment facility (MTF).

Factors such as enemy fire, medical equipment limitations, a widely variable evacuation time, tactical considerations, and the unique problems entailed in transporting casualties must all be addressed. The three goals of TCCC are: 1) treat the casualty; 2) prevent additional casualties; and 3) complete the mission.

Stages of Care

In making the transition from the standards of civilian emergency care to the tactical setting, it is useful to consider the management of casualties that occur during combat missions as being divided into three distinct phases: "Care Under Fire," "Tactical Field Care", and "Combat Casualty Evacuation Care". This approach recognizes a particularly important principle – performing the correct intervention at the correct time in the continuum of field care. A medically correct intervention at the wrong time in combat may lead to further casualties.

"Care Under Fire" is the care rendered by the medic at the scene of the injury while he and the casualty are still under effective hostile fire. Available medical equipment is limited to that carried by the individual soldier or the medic in his aid bag.

"Tactical Field Care" is the care rendered by the medic once he and the casualty are no longer under effective hostile fire. It also applies to situations in which an injury has occurred on a mission, but there has been no hostile fire. Available medical equipment is still limited to that carried into the field by medical personnel. Time to evacuation to an MTF may vary considerably.

"Combat Casualty Evacuation Care" is the care rendered once the casualty has been picked up by an aircraft, vehicle, or boat. Additional medical personnel and equipment that has been pre-staged in these assets should be available at this stage of casualty management.

International Cooperation

Different Nations – One Team!

International cooperation in the operating room.

International exercises are important to be well prepared for tough military operations. We show you by means of examples of the medical services from GER, the U.S. and the UK, how cooperation between different nations works. There are some differences but you will find out more commonalities. These kinds of exercises come very close to the real situation. The aim is to solve interface problems. An additional benefit is to exchange experiences from one soldier to the other. Multinational exercises such as "Blue Travel", "Starlight Principal", "Rhino Serpent" and recently "Alpendreieck" will guarantee the success of a military operation. The high quality and standard of medical care is outstanding. Each soldier can be certain to receive the support and the best quality of medical care that he needs – no matter where he is on a military operation. Global Security talked with the inspector of the Medical Service of the German Federal Armed Forces, Generaloberstabsarzt Dr. med. Ingo Patschke.

Global: International exercises such as "Blue Travel", "Starlight Principal" and "Rhino Serpent" are deemed to be the optimal preparation for military operations. What is the underlying philosophy?

Dr. Patschke: For several years now the Medical Service of the German Federal Armed Forces has been involved in international exercises with different parts of the armed forces, e. g. army, air force and navy. These exercises and also real situations led to great experience. The aim of these exercises is to train the multinational military cooperation; that means learning of skills for a joint military operation. In the past, our national forces were joined together with multinational military units or we provided united national capacities. The main focus was on cooperation between national units and groups.

The evidence of change here is significant. The Medical Service of the German Federal Armed Forces considers itself as 'first mover'. We train cooperation up to the level of sub-units, e. g. to the operational or team level. I would like to explain this with the multinational exercises "Alpendreieck 2013" and "Vigorous Warrior 2013".

Global: What kind of importance do these exercises have?

Dr. Patschke: These exercises and the training of a significant level of interoperability are the basis in terms of our ability to profound multinational cooperation on

“Starlight Principal”

Train as you fight – side-by-side

International team at work.

Operation “Starlight Principal” came about as an effort for U.S. and German forces to train side-by-side. During this exercise, both units will work together to accomplish a common mission, which is to provide expert and quality healthcare for coalition forces, allies, and civilian personnel.

Last year, the 212th CSH (Combat Support Hostipal) worked with the 2nd Medical Command on a similar training event, which turned out to be a great success. “In order for our units to operate efficiently on the battlefield, we must learn to do so in an equally austere environment, while we’re training. The experience each unit gains is invaluable as we learn from each other“, said Colonel Sammartino.

“This Operation is one of many joint training events for future operations. One way to become proficient in a task is to practice and become familiar with each other’s style of care, and since U.S. and German troops will be working together down-range, we should train together now“, Colonel Sammartino added. We met Colonel Sammartino, the now-former commander of the 212th CSH, and Captain Ochinang from the 212th CSH in Miesau.

Who had the idea of this exercise?

The idea came from our Joint Multinational Training Center. It is focussed on a Brigade Combat Team and health services to support them. This training center is located in Grafenwöhr. The 212th CSH is responsible for the medical support driven through specific scenarios.

Colonel Sammartino and Captain Ochinang from the 212th CSH in Miesau.

Just Like a Jigsaw Hospital Made of Mobile Elements

Mobile and self-sufficient for primary medical care

Deployment to the U.S. Gulf Coast after Hurricane Katrina

A mobile hospital is a fundamental element in the chain of survival. Consisting of modular mobile units it is a well-equipped medical facility that allows a qualified staff to treat critically injured patients and stabilize them for medical evacuation by land or by air. These modular mobile units can be used within the scope of military as well as humanitarian operations.

A mobile unit from Cassidian is the so-called TransHospital® container. Up to 50 shelter units and tents can be connected to each other – based on a modular principle – to represent the mobile hospital. State-of-the-art medical instruments and equipment cover the full range for providing basic medical and surgical services; x-ray is also available. Configuration varies from a mobile rescue station to a fully equipped field hospital with up to 250 beds. The mobile rescue station is self-sustained for up to 72 hours including power, fresh-water tanks, and waste-water tanks. A shelter unit weighs less than 10 t and is transportable on roads, rails, sea and by air.

The TransHospital® shelter units from Cassidian have been delivered for use by the German Army, Air Force and Navy; the Spanish Air Force; Singapore Navy; United Arab Emirates Army, and Slovenian Army. The capabilities of TransHospital® also have been demonstrated in rescue operations, including deployments to the U.S. Gulf Coast after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, and to Indonesia after the Indian Ocean tsunami.

Combat Support Hospital

The layout for a typical 84-bed TransHospital® Combat Support Hospital configuration is depicted in the image on the following page.

Standard Mobile Rescue Station

Shelters: 2
- 1 operating room shelter
- 1 support and equipment supply unit

Tents: 1

Set-up time: 30 to 60 minutes

Manpower 4-8

Optional

Ballistic protection acc. to STANAG 4569, Level 2

Telemedicine providing expertise via state-of-the-art technology

Reality and the Mafia Myth

Dorothee Dienstbühl
Stephen Nickel

Common ideas of organized crime under scrutiny

Today images portrayed in motion pictures telling stories of the American and Italian Mafia still adhere to the people's idea of Organized Crime (OC). This fact, however, is supported by a general problem in defining the term "Organized Crime". Although this "Mafia image" impairs the general understanding of Organized Crime, there is still some truth in it that corresponds to the latest police findings. At least in terms of a particular phenomenon in Germany, namely two-wheelers, motorcycle clubs like, for instance, the Hell's Angels. The Police contend that members carry out widespread violent crimes, drug dealing, trafficking in stolen goods, extortion and are involved in the prostitution industry. The Members always take issue with many allegations against their Club, especially the notion that the organization as such controls its members' criminal activities. But as well, Members of them have a reputation of secretiveness and they do their best not losing it.

Understanding Organized Crime

The phenomenon of Organized Crime in Germany is difficult to describe. In 1961, the German term "Organisierte Kriminalität" was translated literally from the American-English term "Organized Crime". The definition made in 1991 describes the phenomenon as seen during the 1980s and 1990s. The Soviet Union fell apart, the inner-German border vanished and the new version of a united Europe opened the door for globalisation. In the wake of this development the opportunities for criminal organizations operating in Germany grew almost boundless.

The German legal system needs a general definition to describe the problem and to create a basis for legally binding regulations. The official definition of organized crime used by the police and justice departments of the states of the FRG was fixed 1st May 1991 in the "Richtlinien für das Strafverfahren und das Bußgeldverfahren (RiStBV)" (guidelines for criminal proceedings and the fining system).

The joint working group "police/justice", which dealt with working out this definition, describes Organized Crime therefore as the "by the striving for profit and power driven, planned commission of criminal acts which each for itself and as a whole are of considerable significance, if:

- more than two people
- based on the division of their tasks act together
- for a longer or indefinite period of time.

In terms of police and legal practice, one speaks of organized criminal behaviour, if at least one of the following three characteristics is given:

- the use of business or business-like structures
- the use of violence or
- other means of intimidation or exertion of influence on politics, the media, public administrations, justice or the economy.

Furthermore, the disassociation from terrorism as a negative characteristic is an additional part of the definition. This approach reflects a minimal consensus which was negotiated in the working group. Hence, it is not surprising that such a consensus can lead to problems during preliminary proceedings. The existing definition serves as a stencil for criminal offences and the acting persons to prove the existence of organized criminal structures. Exactly the detailed preliminary proceedings are the greatest difficulty in the very complex cases dealing with Organized Crime. However, the goal has to be to bring not only various individual crimes but also the criminal organization as a whole to justice.

There is no such thing as "the" Organized Crime in German criminal law; moreover, it is a rough generic term which can refer to various criminal offences. Under §129, the German Criminal Code (Strafgesetzbuch/StGB) just talks of "Bildung einer kriminellen Vereinigung" (formation of a criminal organization). Hence, this so-called "OC-paragraph" only penalizes the membership or support of a, due to its criminal disposition, prohibited group of people.

The individual criminal offences have to be punished separately. It shows that it is often particularly difficult to find proof of a concrete involvement of the individual person.[1]

The vague definition leads to difficulties when it comes to the practice of preliminary proceedings. In this context, the word "diffuse" is often used to describe or assess the definition. This shows how hard it is to get hold of this phenomenon which can be scientifically paraphrased as the idea of Organized Crime. There is constant criticism because in consequence there is no strict

[1] Referring to the criticism of the matter of "Unification" as the main reason of provability in police proceedings, see Maletz, C.: § 129 StGB – praktikabler Straftatbestand bei der Bekämpfung der Organisierten Kriminalität oder juristisches Placebo? in: Kriminalistik 07/2010, p. 428 ff. (p. 428–436) and Pütter, in: Lange (Ed.): Die Geschichte der Mafia, Wiesbaden 2008.

The Contribution of the Security Industry to Homeland Security

Manfred Buhl,
CEO Securitas Deutschland,
Vice President of the BDSW

Securitas Divison Aviation protects worldwide 180 airports, thereof 10 in Germany. Passenger and luggage control is the most important component.

1. The meaning of "Homeland Security"

The term "Homeland Security" indicates a certain range of threats. In addition, the term is used for the justification of policy purposes and operational design. There is a variety of definitions and the term is not specified in any legal norm. A definition of what should be understood by the term "Homeland Security" is only useful if the term is differentiated from the meaning of internal and external security. Their purely geographic differentiation has not yet become established. Rather, internal security is understood as a security situation, which is as free as possible from criminal and terrorist attacks and the threat of natural catastrophes – be that these threats result from home or have an effect on the state and its population internationally. In contrast, external security is understood as the protection of the state and its population against military attacks. The not primarily geographic, but instrumental differentiation leads to understand internal security as civil security, and external security as military security. Relating those threatening situations to the term of "Homeland Security", then "Homeland Security" is part of the internal security, in particularly part of the civil security. It refers to criminal and terrorist attacks, as well as disasters originating from outside the country. The fact that Homeland Security does not comprise the protection against military attacks, last but not least, shows the functional differentiation within the Federal Government in the USA: As for the defense policy and military operations, the Department of Homeland Security is not responsible, but the Department of Defense is.

Security System Against Big Natural Disaster

Professor Dr. Minoru Yokoyama,
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Lessons from Japanese Experiences at Tsunami in Eastern Japan on March 11, 2011

Minami Sanriku Town: All buildings and houses except for several concrete buildings along the seashore were destroyed by the March 11 Tsunami. As the land sank by the March 11 Earthquake, the land was covered by water on the rainy day.
Many destroyed cars were collected at the place along a river. Photographed by Professor Dr. Minoru Yokoyama on June 10, 2012.

In Japan, it is important to establish a security system against a big natural disaster, because we are frequently hit by such a disaster as a typhoon, an eruption, and an earthquake. For example, 1,036 earthquakes of over magnitude 6.0 occurred all over the world for a decade from 2000, of which 20.5 percent hit Japan. In such a situation, the technology and the system to prevent damages from a natural disaster have developed highly under the supply of a lot of money from our government.

However, the technology and the system did not function well at the occurrence of an unforeseen large and strong earthquake and Tsunami on March 11, 2011. I would like to consider problems of measures to prevent big damages from a large-sized earthquake and Tsunami by the analysis of the March 11 Earthquake and Tsunami[1].

1. Plan on Preventive Measures against a Tsunami

In Japan, seismology has highly developed under a gigantic amount of subsidy offered by the national government.[2] On the basis of the research results of seismologists, the Headquarters of National Government to Promote Study and Research on Earthquake foresaw that a big earthquake of between magnitude 7.5 and 8.0 will occur off the Rias coast of Sanriku Area from Iwate Prefecture to the north part of Miyagi Prefecture within 30 years with the probability of over 99 percent.

People living along Rias coast at Sanriku Area were more frequently hit by a big Tsunami than those living at other areas. In

[1] The largest earthquake of magnitude 9.0 occurred at 2:46 p.m. on March 11, 2011, after which we had many aftershocks for several months. One of them was an earthquake of magnitude 7.7 at 3:15 p.m. on March 11 occurring off the coast of Ibaragi Prefecture. At 3:59 p.m. on the same day, an earthquake of magnitude 6.7 occurred at the mountain area in the northern part of Nagano Prefecture. Therefore, we call the natural disaster on March 11 as the East Japan Earthquake Disaster. In this essay, I call the largest earthquake of magnitude 9.0 as the March 11 Earthquake.

innovation and are adapted to suit their needs. The extensive, diverse range of equipment and products exhibited reflects the plethora of trades in the security, antiterrorism, forensic investigation, local public security, civil defence and even road safety sectors“, explains Rémi Thuau, Prefect and newly-appointed President of Milipol trade shows.

This year, Milipol Paris will be held in conjunction with the Cartes trade show, the leading international event for secure payment, identification and mobility solutions. This means that visitors to Milipol Paris also receive access to Cartes.

Milipol Paris presents in a unique exhibition the know-how and the innovations of every activity involved in the internal State security:

- Data protection - Information and Communication systems
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