

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE

BETWEEN:

NELSON BARBADOS GROUP LTD.

Plaintiff

-and-

RICHARD IVAN COX, GERARD COX, ALAN COX, PHILIP
VERNON NICHOLLS, ERIC ASHBY BENTHAM DEANE, OWEN
BASIL KEITH DEANE, MARJORIE ILMA KNOX, DAVID
SIMMONS, ELNETH KENTISH, GLYNE BANNISTER, GLYNE B.
BANNISTER, PHILIP GREAVES, a.k.a. PHILP GREAVES, GITTENS
CLYDE TURNEY, R. G. MANDEVILLE & CO., COTTLE, CATFORD
& CO., KEBLE WORRELL LTD., ERIC IAIN STEWART DEANE,
ESTATE OF COLIN DEANE. LEE DEANE, ERRIE DEANE, KEITH
DEANE, MALCOLM DEANE, LIONEL NURSE, LEONARD NURSE,
EDWARD BAYLEY. FRANCIS DEHER, DAVID SHOREY, OWEN
SEYMOUR ARTHUR, MARK CUMMINS, GRAHAM BROWN,
BRIAN EDWARD TURNER, G.S. BROWN ASSOCIATES LIMITED,
GOLF BARBADOS INC., KINGSLAND ESTATES LIMITED,
CLASSIC INVESTMENTS LIMITED, THORNBROOK
INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS INC., THORNBROOK
INTERNATIONAL INC., S.B.G. DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,
THE BARBADOS AGRICULTURAL CREDIT TRUST, PHOENIX
ARTISTS MANAGEMENT LIMITED, DAVID C. SHOREY AND
COMPANY, C. SHOREY AND COMPANY LTD., FIRST
CARIBBEAN INTERNATIONAL BANK (BARBADOS) LTD. , PRICE
WATERHOUSE COOPERS (BARBADOS), ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF BARBADOS, the COUNTRY OF BARBADOS, and JOHN DOES

1-25.

Defendants

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN KNOX

I, John Knox, of Bannatyne Plantation, Christ Church Parish, Barbados, West Indies, MAKE
OATH AND SAY AS FOLLW:

1. I have previously sworn an affidavit in this action.
2. I am the son of Marjorie Knox, one of the Defendants herein, and have full knowledge of the matters herein deposed to. I have gained this knowledge from my involvement in my mother's affairs and from my own observations on a day to day basis of actions and words of my uncles and aunts and other Defendants with whom I interacted as I grew up in Barbados, which is a country that is on an island in the Caribbean.
3. There are two main political parties in Barbados, the Democractic Labour Party (DLP) and the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) which have, since Barbados gained independence in 1966, held practically all the seats in the legislature with power shifting back and forth at various times. There was a brief time, I believe, 1989 to 1994 when a third party, the National Democratic Party (NDP) held at most three seats.
4. The conspiracy that is alleged in the statement of claim came to include persons and companies that had formed the intention and made plans to take control of the lands owned by Kingsland Estates Limited ('Kingsland') and profit by selling or developing them. In doing so their actions included the withholding of information from my mother, Marjorie Knox, and other shareholders that was material and important because it greatly impacted on the value of the lands and, by extension, the value of the shares of Kingsland.
5. Among the various plans was one that I will refer to herein as the 'Brown-Bannister Plan' because it involved the Defendant Graham Brown, a Canadian resident, and the Defendant Glyne Bannister, a Barbadian businessman who lived at all material times in

Canada. These two persons were financial backers of and involved in transactions involving the Defendant S.B.G. Development Corporation ('SBG') which, at one time, was poised to take control of Kingsland by purchasing some or all of its issued shares.

6. On September 3rd, 1994, David Thompson, then the Minister of Finance (the DLP was in power at that time), granted numerous valuable concessions to the Brown-Bannister Group. Annexed hereto as exhibit "A" to this affidavit is a true copy of a newspaper article dated 3rd September 1994, with photograph showing Mr. Brown and Mr. Thompson signing documents in this regard.. The article states: "The project is a joint venture with local investors SBG Development Corporation". I note that this occurred after the original SBG deal had failed to close and shows that the Brown Bannister Plan was still alive at that time.
7. In 1998 David Thompson, then leader of the opposition DLP was the subject of an article in the Advocate newspaper which acknowledged that, at a time when his party was in power in 1993 he had been Minister of Finance and he had communicated with Peter Simmons, who was in 1998 High Commissioner to London about the proposed establishment of a golf course at Kingsland, Christ Church. This was related to contact in 1993 on behalf of SBG which had contacted the DLP government to express concern over delays in approving the golf course project.
8. The newspaper account of this interaction is reproduced and annexed hereto as exhibit "B".

9. The letter from Mr. Peter Simmons discussed in the article acknowledges that "project hijacking (is) par for the course in potentially profitable enterprises" and that around that time a "rival group" had "surreptitiously approached the vendors" to "back raise" Mr. Simmons's group. In other words this is evidence of Mr. Peter Simmons of SBG acknowledging that there was competition for the right to take control of Kingsland and that there were various factions trying to gain advantage.
10. It is important to note that by 1998 when this exchange occurred the BLP party had been elected as the governing party and Mr. David Simmons, brother of Peter Simmons and also involved with SBG, was in a position of power as Attorney General and other portfolios to cause public projects to proceed.
11. I note that other persons involved with this plans for Kingsland during the same period included the Defendant David Simmons who was, at material times when the BLP was in power, the Attorney General of Barbados and his cohort, friend and brother-in-law Philip Greaves who was a sitting member of parliament during the same period for the opposition DLP. (When the DLP had been in power prior to 1994 Mr. Greaves had been the Deputy Prime Minister of Barbados and Minister responsible for Transportation and Works.)
12. Also involved was Peter Simmons, the brother of David Simmons who I understood to be either an officer or director of SBG during all material times and in fact, on one occasion, met with me to discuss the Brown -Bannister Plan as it involved SBG.

13. Around the time that the SBG deal was in the process of being negotiated and the BLP were in power a major business opportunity arose in Barbados when it was determined by the government that there was a need for a new prison facility. There had been rumours about this public project commencing and it first came to my attention that the project was becoming a reality when I was advised by my cousin Charles A. Deane and verily believe, that that a number of government representatives congregated on lands belonging to Kingsland on or about January 15th, 2001 for the apparent purpose of planning to build the prison facility there. This group included the Attorney General.
14. A paper published in April, 2001 by David Simmons, as Attorney General and Minister of Home Affairs responsible for prisons, confirmed that a prison facility had already been planned by that time. It is annexed hereto as exhibit "C". I have also had further confirmation of the fact that a new prison was planned at least as early as 2000 as a result of an article in a newspaper on August 5, 2005 quoting deputy prime minister Mia Mottley when she acknowledged that the decision to build a new prison facility had been made in 2000. A copy of this article and other Nation newspaper articles related to the prison facility is annexed hereto as exhibit "D". As far as I know this information regarding the 2000 decision had not previously been made public.
15. Charles A. Deane has advised me what he observed at the time he saw the aforementioned official group on Kingsland lands and has reduced his recollection to writing which has been witnessed by a Justice of the Peace. I have spoken to Charles extensively about this matter and believe that his version is accurate. Now shown to me and annexed hereto as exhibit "E" to this affidavit is a true copy of Charles's statement.

16. That group meeting on Kingsland lands, which included the Attorney General, also came to the attention that day of my sister Jane Goddard who lives on an adjacent property. She memorialized the fact and date of the meeting and wrote a letter to my mother's lawyer about it that very day i.e. January 15th, 2001. This letter is annexed hereto as exhibit "F". Shortly thereafter on January 18th, 2001 my mother wrote a letter to the then Attorney General, Defendant David Simmons, about this meeting which was not answered. That letter is annexed hereto as exhibit "G". The failure to answer the letter seems strange as there should be no reason why a public official would not advise what an official group of people were doing on Kingland lands.

17. On June 21, 2006 Dale Marshall, who was then attorney general after David Simmons had retired from politics was quoted in the newspaper as saying that he commended Veco for starting construction of the prison facility even though at that time there was no contract. This article is contained in the aforementioned exhibit "D" to this affidavit.

18. The conspiracy pattern is evident in this situation because at the time the Brown-Bannister Plan was in play and the choice of Kingsland lands for the jail project would have meant that a substantial amount of money would eventually be earned by Kingsland or those that controlled it when the jail was eventually built there. This was a fabulous and substantial business opportunity. The choice of location of the jail was under the complete control of the then ruling party, the BLP, and by placing it on the Kingsland lands there would be enormous available profits for all concerned including the principals of SBG as well as the shareholders of Kingsland.

19. Eventually when the Brown-Bannister Plan did not immediately come to fruition because of delays caused by the infighting and lawsuits, the construction of the jail was shifted to other lands which thereby deprived Kingsland of a very profitable corporate opportunity which would have increased the value of the shares markedly.

20. Information, which came to my attention recently is that Veco Corporation and its subsidiary Commonwealth Construction Canada Ltd. are building the prison facility on lands called Dodds plantation although a search I have commissioned recently going back 50 years in the Land Registry Office has failed to find a deed or other instrument showing who holds the lands. I am certain, however, that Kingsland does not own the lands and does not appear to be in a position to reap any profit or gain from this choice of location.

21. In the same period Veco was involved in a similar construction project in Barbados. See exhibit "H" hereto which is a reproduction of a web site with the URL http://www.vecocorp.com/WhatsNew/0402_01.asp). This document shows that the Defendant Leonard Nurse, Chairman of Barbados National Terminal Company, was engaged in negotiations with VECO and its Canadian subsidiary, Commonwealth Construction (a copy of the company web site which is annexed hereto as exhibit "I" seems to say that there are two companies namely Commonwealth Construction Canada Ltd. and Commonwealth Construction Inc.) headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. This demonstrates that these companies are actively engaged in business in Barbados and I am sure that there are similarities between the two projects that should be explored. Attached hereto as exhibit "J" to this affidavit is a page printed from the Veco

website regarding the opening of the oil facilities at the port in April, 2006.

22. Similarly, press reports in the last two years have allowed me to gain knowledge regarding the construction of the jail facilities discussed above that had apparently been originally been targeted for Kingsland lands in the 2000-2001 time frame.
23. Now shown to me and annexed hereto as exhibit "K" to this affidavit are true copies of press reports that I have gathered from the Nation newspaper as well as Web Sites for Veco and Commonwealth. These confirm that these two companies are involved in building the prison facility in Barbados.
24. Attached as exhibit "L" are the copies of relevant news reports regarding illegal activities by Veco Corporation, and Commonwealth which include mention of tape recordings of Mr. Allen, President of Veco, offering Pete Kott, a Representative of the Alaska House of Representatives and former Speaker of the Alaska legislature, the job of operating the jail that his companies are building in Barbados. These conversations are also specifically referred to in the criminal indictment laid against these men which is annexed hereto as exhibit "M". Subsequently it has been reported, and I verily believe, that Mr. Allen has pled guilty along with the vice-president and they are awaiting sentence for his criminal activities including those reported which relate to the Barbados prison facility.
25. Given the evidence linking Veco and Commonwealth to the negotiation and building of the Barbados jail, which appears to have been moved once it was determined that the defendants could not get control of Kingsland, these companies are undoubtedly part of the conspiracy alleged in the statement of claim.

26. The DLP lost its majority status during the general election on September 6th, 1994 (three days after the Newspaper Article appeared) and it was no longer in power. David Thompson was no longer a cabinet minister but there is no disclaimer anywhere that he ceased to be involved in the Brown Bannister Plan.
27. Although I do not have all of the information relating to the 'hijacking' of the jail project from Kingsland, I have noted that the web site of the British Caribbean Chamber of Commerce lists a number of projects being undertaken in Barbados. At a time when Peter Simmons was Barbados' High Commissioner to Britain this website published a Projects List dated February 2003 - British High Commission Commercial Section which featured both the Barbados prison project No. 6 announced September 2001 and the Kingsland project No. 73. This document is annexed hereto as exhibit "N" to this affidavit.
28. In summary it seems clear that when David Simmons was Attorney General and the Brown-Bannister Plan was in play to allow he and his investors and partners to gain control of Kingsland there were plans that the government would build the jail there. Later, when it became clear that they could not achieve total control of Kingsland they moved the jail to another location where it is now being built. This represents a severe loss of opportunity for Kingsland.
29. I make this affidavit in support of a Motion and for no improper purpose.

SWORN BEFORE ME at *Canadian High Commission:*

, in the Parish of St. Michael)

Barbados, W.I.)

this 3rd day of)

August, 2007.)

John Knox

John Knox

.....
Notary Public

Canadian High Commission
Consular Section
P. O. Box 404
Bridgetown, Barbados



The following page(s) is(are) Exhibit "**A**" to my affidavit
sworn before and notarized by Dale Smyl of the
Office of the Canadian High Commissioner
at Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.
on August 3rd, 2007



John Knox

POLICEMEN ON local leave have been asked to report for duty today.

And there is also a meeting for island constables at District "A" tomorrow at 8 a.m.

Both these moves are in preparation for Tuesday's polling for the General Elec-

tions. A police source told the SUN on Saturday that those island constables seeking permission from their employers to undertake election day duties can collect letters from the Police Public Relations Office on Monday morning.

JOBS COURSE

1200 to find work at Kingsland golf project

by Hayden Boyce
SUN on Saturday

ANOTHER 1 200 golfing jobs are on the cards.

This time they will be provided by the US\$1 billion Royal Barbados Golf Resort at Kingsland, Christ Church.

Developers of Barbados' most ambitious golf project and biggest private sector investment yesterday predicted that the venture would employ about 1 200 people and attract 75 000 tourists annually.

Graham Brown, president of the Canadian firm G.S. Brown Associates Limited, said the project would include three golf courses spread over 2 400 acres of land, a five-star hotel and 1 160 development units.

Brown and other developers signed an agreement with Minister of Finance David Thompson at Government Headquarters yesterday.

The Kingsland project follows on the heels of the Royal Westmoreland Golf Resort, St. James, which has predicted 2 000 jobs.

Brown said construction on the first of the two-phase project should start in January, with the golf course completed so the initial tourist impact could be as early as the winter season 1996/1998. Phase 1 will cost US\$437 million and Phase 2 US\$400 million.

"The tourists which Barbados attract are not golfers and the new project will facilitate a new form of

tourism. We will target Scandinavia, Germany, United Kingdom, and Canada. We've already been in touch with tour operators in Scandinavia and are overwhelmed with their perception as to how many people they would be able to bring to our property," he added.

Brown said the developers planned to bring a world-class golf event to Barbados that would represent 16 hours of worldwide television coverage.

"We have looked at the Caribbean in total and our study is that there is no other country with an infrastructure as complete as Barbados. Within five years Barbados will be considered the destination golf country of the Caribbean," he said.

The project is a joint venture with local investors SBG Development Corporation. The commitment on financing is a 20-year commitment letter secured by a US\$48 million mortgage, which includes a US\$38 million revolving line of credit that can be drawn down over the 20 years.



IT'S ON ... Minister of Finance David Thompson initialling the Kingsland Golf agreement with Canadian Graham Brown yesterday at Government Headquarters.

Stranded travellers

A GROUP of Barbadian travellers is stranded in Margarita.

The passengers, who flew out of the island on Monday and were due to return last night, were grounded by a sudden suspension of flights by the airline, Aeropostal.

When contacted yesterday, general sales agent for Aeropostal, Athos Ho Kong King, confirmed that on Wednesday he received notice the flights would be sus-

pending. He added that he would have to wait until next week for more information.

King said, however, that the passengers who were due to return last night would be rerouted through Port-of-Spain or Caracas on airline LIAT, United Airlines or BWL.

And while he could not give an exact date when the passengers would arrive, he said "we believe they will be back as soon as possible".

Cable faults put phones out of order

MORE THAN 3 000 Barbadian households will be unable to discuss the General Election results with relatives and friends by telephone from their homes.

Some of them have been without phones for more than three months because of cable faults.

Two BARTEL repair crews - one handling cable faults and the other house faults - are working around the clock to get the phones back in order.

According to a BARTEL source, the cable faults can be caused either by hot sun, heavy rain or high winds.

"Three thousand faulty phones is not unusually high," said chief engineer Clifford Jordan. "The unfortunate thing is that most of the faults are in the cable system and clearing them takes much longer than if they were just house faults."

"Despite the fact that we are within the expected ratio of faults per 100 lines we are concerned about the number of people who have to suffer by not having their phones working."

"To accelerate the pace of repairs we are recruiting additional staff who will be trained specifically in this area."

Candidate: Not guilty to gun charge

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for St. Philip South, Winston Callender, pleaded "not guilty" to three firearm-related charges in the Circuit Court yesterday.

He faces summary trial of unlawful possession of a firearm, having an unlicensed firearm and unlawful possession of ammunition at North Shore, Christ Church, in March and April.

The 32-year-old St. Martin's St. Philip businessman asked for an

adjournment because of the absence of his attorney, Deighton Rawlins.

However, only the expert evidence of Station Sergeant John Annel was taken after the police prosecutor, Station Sergeant Barry Carrington, said the police firearm examiner was expected to travel to other jurisdictions outside Barbados to give evidence.

Annel tendered in evidence the .380 pistol and eight rounds of am-

munition handed over to him by Sergeant Warner for ballistic examination and the cartridges give him by Woman Police Constable Greaves for similar ballistic examination.

He said the pistol was manufactured by Lorcin of California, United States, and submitted it was a gun under the Firearms Act.

Further hearing was adjourned to September 23.

B1

The following page(s) is(are) Exhibit "B" to my affidavit
sworn before and notarized by Dale Smyl of the
Office of the Canadian High Commissioner
at Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.
on August 3rd, 2007

John Knox

John Knox

Barbados Advocate

Tuesday, September 22, 1998 • \$1 VAT inclusive

Julie N
THIS WEEKS
SUPER SPECIAL
TDE
AUDIO TAPE
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assistance. 'Gainst the wrongs that need resistance, for the future in the distance. And the good that I can do

THOMPSON HITS BACK

Opposition leader produces Simmons' letters

S.E.G. Development Corporation,
c/o Equitas Chambers,
Winford Street,
Bridgetown.

27th May, 1993

The Hon. David Thompson,
Minister of State,
Ministry of Finance,
Government Headquarters,
top screen,
St. Michael.

*File
20/11/93*

URGENT AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear David:

I wish to alert you to certain developments relating to the proposed Kingsland Golf Project which are causing us considerable concern and which, if not resolved expeditiously, could jeopardise the future of the entire project which you, like us, are so anxious to see get off the ground.

The continuing failure to satisfactorily conclude the contract with the government has resulted in our making two extensions for its now exhausted and it is my understanding that the attorneys for both Kingsland and Staple Grove have issued notices of completion. Failure to complete by the specified date could result in forfeiture of our \$1 million deposit being held by the vendor's attorneys.

Secondly, as a direct consequence of the continuing lapses, the plantation workers at Kingsland and Staple Grove have, since the end of reaping of the sugar crop, been referred to the S.I.S. as neither plantation is in a position to continue paying them. I need hardly emphasise the major trouble which this development has precipitated. In addition, since no work whatsoever is now being done on these farms, these lands which would have remained in cultivation and which would have no other preparation, are destined to be lost to any form of productive activity for 1994/95.

Thirdly, as you would be aware, general repatriate and project investors are very keen for the State to conclusively settle the outstanding issues. It would hardly surprise you therefore to learn that because of the delay in finalising the purchase of Kingsland which is currently being held up by the contract with the government, the State is being criticised for its handling of the matter. This is particularly so in view of the fact that the State has failed to complete the development of Kingsland and Staple Grove and that the State is being criticised for its handling of the matter.

It is a general belief that the State is being criticised for its handling of the matter. This is particularly so in view of the fact that the State has failed to complete the development of Kingsland and Staple Grove and that the State is being criticised for its handling of the matter.

I am sure that you will be able to see that there is a pressing need to complete the development of Kingsland and Staple Grove and that the State is being criticised for its handling of the matter.

Thank you for your usual helpful and co-operative assistance.

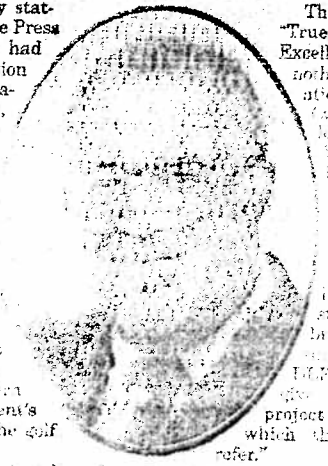
Yours faithfully,
Peter Simmons
For S.E.G. Development Corporation

OPPOSITION Leader
David Thompson yesterday produced documentary evidence to support his claim that there was communication between himself when he was finance minister back in 1993, and Peter Simmons, Barbados' current high commissioner to the United Kingdom, over the proposed establishment of a golf course at Kingsland, Christ Church.



David Thompson

Acknowledging that he had incorrectly stated in a letter to the Press that Simmons had made representation on behalf of Coronation International, Thompson wrote from daily newspapers yesterday and sent along copies of two letters dated May 27, 1993 and December 1, 1993 in which Simmons, then S.E.G. Development Corporation expressed concern over government's delay in okaying the golf project.



Peter Simmons

According to a denial from Simmons published in the local press last week, the Democratic Labour Party (DLP) leader said the mix-up over the company names stemmed from there being 40 many applications from

companies for concessions to put down golf courses at a time when the people of Barbados were being told, even by His Excellency's colleagues, that there was no confidence in the Barbados economy.

"I do not want there to be the slightest doubt that Mr. Peter Simmons was in fact writing to me and calling me about the Kingsland Project. So I attach herewith the relevant correspondence," said Thompson.

"True it is that His Excellency may know nothing about Coronation International (which I have now learned related to West Indians) but it is certainly not the case and none of Mr. Simmons' colleagues would have known anything about the situation in which these letters were written."

The brother referred to is David Simmons, current Attorney-General, who when the letter was written to Thompson was a lawyer

B3



CDP workers cooling out in lobby to avoid heat.

Heat off

CDP work persistent


SCORES of workers from the Commercial Data Processing (CDP) company in Harb Road Industrial had to retreat out yesterday after complaining of pain from heat in their office.

According to the female employees, the problem at the St. Michael's company is nothing new since similar conditions existed in the up-country offices "up to last week."

"We don't know if the air-conditioner is working or what but since 7 o'clock this morning this problem has been affecting us and we just couldn't take it anymore," said one worker who requested anonymity.

"I am asthmatic and was seriously affected ... I had to come out and said another worker."

Other workers also claimed that management

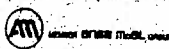
 **DELTA**
BEST SELLING TRUCK
BEST IN RELIABILITY
BEST VALUE FOR MONEY



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Rebate of
\$4,000

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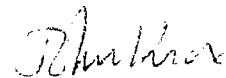
LETTERS from P...

in private practice.

In the letter dated Dec 27 addressed to Thor Simmons said: "I would alert you to certain comments relating to the proposed Kingsland Project which are of great concern to us and which, if not resolved expeditiously, could jeopardize the future of the project which you, I believe, are so anxious to see through to the ground."

In the letter of Dec 27 had "tried desperately to get the project. "Please let me at the earliest convenient status of the project this rapidly deteriorating

The following page(s) is(are) Exhibit "C" to my affidavit
sworn before and notarized by Dale Smyl of the
Office of the Canadian High Commissioner
at Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.
on August 3rd, 2007



John Knox

C2



Green Paper

on

**The Government's Proposals
for
Crime Reduction**

By

**DAVID A.C. SIMMONS B.C.H., Q.C., M.P.
Attorney General and Minister of Home Affairs
APRIL 2001**

FOREWORD

Crime is a societal phenomenon which rightly concerns all Barbadians. No one has yet discovered a single explanation for crime. The international evidence still suggests that criminality is best explained on the basis of multi-factor theories.

Thus, it is widely acknowledged that the crime problem in society should be answered by a combination of strategies, some going to the causes of crime, others dealing with crime control. These would include economic policy, social policy, education, law enforcement strategies and penal policy.

Moreover, there is a central role for evidence-based research to inform policy and planning.

In 1999, I asked the National Task Force on Crime Prevention to prepare a Green Paper on the reduction of offending in Barbados paying due regard to international criminological evidence.

This Green Paper is the product of careful study and analysis of the crime problem locally and internationally by the National Task Force on Crime Prevention. It draws upon the famous Sherman Report but carefully relates its findings to a Barbadian context. It has been developed in conjunction with other Ministries, notably, the Ministry of Education, Youth Affairs and Culture and the Ministry of Social Transformation.

The Green Paper proposes that we approach the task of reducing offending in Barbados in a wholistic manner using ten (10) CORE STRATEGIES.

Such Core Strategies do not dwell upon all of the details for effecting them but are designed to indicate to all Barbadians that a variety of approaches must be taken if we are to be successful in our objective of reducing offending.

These ten strategies reflect the distillation of criminological evidence of WHAT WORKS in reducing crime. Many of us have our own ideas of what will work to reduce crime. However, the international evidence shows that only certain strategies have proven successful.

It is therefore a counsel of prudence to eschew our own predilections and be guided by the weight of evidence.

The Government desires that this Green Paper be widely read and discussed. It does not represent settled Government policy and it stands to be enhanced by public discussion and comment.

The Green Paper is the first attempt by any Government of Barbados to write down an anti-crime policy and I commend the National Task Force on Crime Prevention for its efforts in producing a document that will, I am sure, stimulate public discussion in an informed way and, ultimately, contribute to reducing offending and making Barbados a safer society.

Introduction -The Ten Core Strategies

Crime and the fear of crime reduce the quality of life of many Barbadians. The Government is determined to tackle both by making the Criminal Justice System more effective, by taking action to prevent crime in the community, by preventing the development of criminality among young people and by reducing recidivism.

The Government proposes to carry the programme out by means of a combination of Core Strategies. However it knows that the strategies will be better and more effective if the public is consulted before the plan is finalized.

This document is not a detailed blue-print for the future. It has been written to invite public participation in the process of policy-making. After we have received comments we will publish a White Paper detailing our proposals.

Crime is a serious and worrying phenomenon and from time to time horrific crimes shock the nation. However we cannot fight it unless we have a clear picture of what is actually happening.

The evidence shows that the main problem with crime in Barbados is the continuing high level of violent crime. There has been no general increase in either violent or property crime over the last 10 years but violent crimes remain too high.

- The homicide rate has not changed over the last 20 years but it is on a level comparable with the United States, which is high compared to other countries.
- There is no evidence of an increase in rapes over the last decade but it is at an unacceptable level.
- Serious personal violence is lower now than it was eight years ago (as is robbery) but it is still too high.
- Property crimes are significantly lower than they were eight years ago – but we must push them lower still.

What we are facing is a problem which should be tackled on several fronts so that the quality of all our lives can improve. But there is no evidence that we are facing a "mounting crisis".

One exception to the general trend is the increase in the use of firearms. The Government takes this very seriously indeed. There is no need for firearms in our country and the Government will back the police and courts fully in their attempts to rid us of this scourge.

The proposals in this paper are based on evidence of "what works" gathered from Barbados and around the world. All the actions being proposed have been shown to be successful in reducing crime. Two particular studies have been used extensively and we are grateful to their authors for the evidence we have been able to use. The first of these reports is by Lawrence Sherman and others and is called "Preventing Crime. What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising" and the other is "Reducing Offending: an assessment of research evidence on ways of dealing with offending behaviour" published by the Home Office in London (this publication is the basis for a £300 million a year crime reduction programme in the United Kingdom).

Both these studies have been combed for good ideas but it is here in Barbados that we must reduce crime and adapt programmes to our special needs.

The sections which follow discuss each of the core strategies in some detail and make some proposals. But we want to hear from you. The Government can only help to reduce crime in collaboration with all our people.

The 10 core strategies we propose to use to reduce crime are:

- 1. Early intervention among children and families at risk**
- 2. The development of informal social controls and promotion of community cohesion**
- 3. The strengthening of the resources of law enforcement agencies**
- 4. The diversification of police strategies including neighbourhood watch, resident beat officers, community policing and problem oriented policing**
- 5. Assisting the public in situational crime prevention through public education and, possibly, incentives to business**
- 6. Increased direct intervention with drug users through the National Council on Substance Abuse**
- 7. Modernising the administration of Justice and the Penal System**
- 8. Developing greater consistency in sentencing practice**
- 9. Reducing recidivism**
- 10. Continuing research, evaluation and analysis to inform strategies against crime.**

Core Strategy I

Early Intervention among Children and Families at Risk

1.1 The Government's proposals to deal with crime start right at the beginning – with children and their families and their schools. There is no doubt that the seeds of future criminal behaviour are often sown very early in life, and if we are to do anything effective in the long run, this is where we must start. We know a good deal about the risk factors which can result in criminality. They include

- poverty and poor housing;
- poor parenting (including neglect, abuse, harsh and inconsistent discipline, lack of supervision and marital conflict);
- association with delinquent peers and siblings;
- poor school performance and persistent truancy;
- high levels of impulsiveness and hyperactivity;
- being brought up by a criminal parent or parents.

1.2 The more of these factors that there are in a child's upbringing the more likely it is that the child may become an offender. We will try to intervene early in potential problems through three programmes – home visits and pre-school education, clinics for family therapy and parent training and school-based programmes.

Home Visits and pre-school education programmes

1.3 Some of the most promising results in preventing crime are to be found in home visitation programmes. They involve trained workers – usually nurses, health visitors or social workers - supporting, helping and sometimes training parents of young children.

The Government will be supporting such programmes – particularly in the most disadvantaged areas.

1.4 We will also be supporting pre-school education programmes (which will include family support) for all children – but particularly children at risk. The Early Childhood Curriculum (described in Curriculum 2000) will cover children from 3 – 7. It will provide an enriched programme for young children.

However for children from particularly disadvantaged backgrounds, it will be adapted so that it provides the "learning how to learn" features of the highly successful High Scope programme in the U.S.A. If we do succeed in preparing children for learning before they start primary school we will increase the chances of fighting criminality at its roots.

1.5 The long term benefits of these programmes will include:

- lower levels of criminal behaviour;
- better performance in schools;
- reduced teenage pregnancies;
- reduced school drop-outs;
- increased earning capacity.

Clinics for Family Therapy and Parent Training

1.6 Family therapy and parent training can help reduce future criminality because they can help parents respond more constructively, use discipline less harshly and more consistently and avoid situations which precipitate conflict.

1.7 Using clinics for this training and therapy has been shown to be successful. Therefore we intend to have a clinic-based program with:

- clinics provided at convenient locations;
- professionals who will focus on parent/child relationships;
- a facility for working with families in danger of breaking down;
- treatment of anti-social behaviour, poor parenting practices and substance abuse by both parents and children;
- diagnostic testing of children to identify problems early.

1.8 Clearly these clinics will have to be multi-agency and will involve several different Ministries. They will use nurses, social workers, psychologists and para-professionals.

School-based Programmes

1.9 As can be seen from Curriculum 2000 the Government is determined to prepare all our children for the intellectual, emotional or social problems they will meet through life. However, school based programmes are not only aimed at the pupils. It is known that schools which are characterised by high quality classroom management, good leadership and organisation and where children feel emotionally as well as educationally supported are those best-placed to protect their children from engaging in criminal behaviour.

1.10 The Government will be working through the Ministry of Education, Culture and Youth Affairs to make sure (through a thorough inspection system) that all our schools meet these aims.

1.11 School is obviously one of the most important factors which influence the development of young people. And through the new curriculum it is intended that all young Barbadians will come out of school with a sense of self-worth, able to resist the pressures to use drugs and to reject the

drug culture, able to communicate well, intellectually stretched, socially and emotionally prepared for adult life, imbued with an enterprise culture, with pro-social attitudes, trained in non-traditional skills such as art, music, design and sport and ready to use their leisure constructively. This will reduce crime.

But we will have to do more with the really difficult cases. We know educational failure and crime are inextricably linked. The Government will:

- provide help to parents of failing children
- involve all the services that can play any part in providing support
- tackle truancy and school exclusions
- specially set out to change the behaviour, knowledge, skills, attitudes and beliefs of the most difficult children
- be more aggressive with parents whose children do not attend school
- help parents with parenting skills and literacy problems
- ensure all children are at least functionally literate when they leave school
- teach conflict resolution and negotiating skills
- involve parents as assistants to teachers
- get the community involved in schools and the schools involved in the community.

How can ordinary people help children to overcome the pressures which lead to disrespect, rejection of positive values and drugs?

Core Strategy 2

The Development of Informal Social Controls and Social Cohesion

2.1 Informal social control is the effective voluntary action of local residents to exert control over the behaviour of other residents or non-residents. It is an extremely powerful inhibitor of both property and violent crime.

2.2 Research from the United States of America suggests that in neighbourhoods in Chicago where there is powerful informal social control, violence is 50% lower than in similar neighbourhoods which lack such social control.

2.3 But, more importantly, it is accepted that if people in a neighbourhood know each other, feel responsible for each other and for the state of that neighbourhood, if they tell parents of children when those children misbehave (or deal with the problem themselves) and if parents take action as a result of such information then delinquency will be minimised.

2.4 Barbados has more social cohesion than many other countries and this fosters informal control but it has lost some of that cohesion over the last generation.

2.5 Family structure has changed so that there are fewer extended families living near each other. Single parent households sometimes lack the support of other members of their families; housing developments have put people together who do not know each other; mobility has increased so that people no longer associate themselves emotionally with the place they live or with their neighbours; unemployment leaves people feeling rootless and hopeless; the churches do not have as much of their traditional influence as they once had and there is a greater gap between the expectations of many people and their ability to fulfill those expectations legitimately. There is no doubt that if some people in a neighbourhood resent the success and relative wealth of others in that neighbourhood there will not be the feeling of community which is necessary for informal social control.

2.6 All these factors reduce social cohesion and thereby the ability of neighbourhoods to control their own deviants.

2.7 Once social cohesion has broken down it is difficult to rebuild it. But it is not impossible. Communities can be rebuilt and informal social control re-established.

2.8 The Government is aiming for improved neighbourhood-level outcomes on income, education, crime, health and physical infrastructure.

2.9 In these neighbourhoods:

- residents will believe it is a good place in which to bring up children;
- people will want to live there even if they can afford to move;
- relationships between the generations will be good;

- residents will believe they can make a difference;
- people will invest;
- residents will feel comfortable acting when neighbour or neighbours' children do something wrong;
- volunteerism will be strong;
- the vulnerable population will be well-cared for.

How do we think we will get to these goals?

2.10 Formal Voluntary Neighbourhood Associations will be encouraged. It has been shown that they can help re-build communities and it is known that a very high proportion of prisoners here have never been members of formal associations. The Government will work through the Ministry of Social Transformation to produce attractive programmes.

2.11 Community mentoring programmes will be started to facilitate strong bonds between juveniles at risk and their mentors. Big Brother/Sister programmes will be encouraged.

2.12 After School programmes which involve delinquent youths and pro-social youth and adults will be developed.

2.13 The Church will be invited to play an active part in the revitalization of communities and maybe in mediation programmes.

2.14 The National Youth Service will encourage volunteering and the involvement of all young people with their community.

2.15 And more generally, after neighbourhoods have been selected as special targets for the rebuilding of community the programme will:

- produce a neighbourhood needs assessment;
- form a multi-institutional, multi purpose project group to act as a constant advisor;
- ensure that a neighbourhood association exists and is supported;
- identify current and potential neighbourhood leaders;
- give the project widespread publicity;
- involve local radio;
- involve churches;
- involve schools;

- if necessary start a neighbourhood newsletter to be distributed to everyone;
- invite all residents to meetings given publicity by door-to-door canvassing by local residents;
- launch leadership development programmes;
- train residents in conflict resolution, community organising and leadership skills;
- have a neighbourhood clean-up;
- have neighbourhood parties/events;
- form mutual support groups (teen parents, grand-parents, etc);
- develop a vision for the neighbourhood that everyone will sign up to;
- establish safe places for children to go if they feel threatened;
- establish neighbourhood sport teams;
- encourage selfreliance.

2.16 Producing the social cohesion which will encourage informal social control will not be easy but the benefit could be enormous – not just in reducing crime but in a general increase in the quality of life.

What do you think we can do to get back to strong supportive communities?

Core Strategy 3

Strengthening the resources of the law enforcement agencies

3.1 The Royal Barbados Police Force is the main law enforcement agency in the island. The Government is committed to the improvement of its effectiveness and efficiency. It will do this by strengthening the Police Force's technological, human, scientific and mechanical resources. It will also carry out a programme of Police Reform after studying the management, training and organisational needs of the twenty-first century.

Technological Resources

3.2 The following areas are being tackled so that the Police Force can be made more technologically efficient:

- Increasing the computerisation process by providing additional computer equipment and linking it with all the other criminal justice agencies.
- Installing a modern state of the art telecommunication system.
- Obtaining various types of security equipment such as Closed Circuit Television.
- Moving from a paper-based system to an electronically based system.
- Utilising contemporary fingerprint and intelligence technology.

Human Resources

3.3 Consideration is being given to increasing the total complement of the Police Force.

A study done within the Police Force in 1998 recommended a need for an increase in the number of police officers over a 5-year period. Recently 259 places were created.

The Government will also:

- improve recruitment and the quality of recruits by improving remuneration and conditions of service;
- provide more training courses for top management personnel so as to boost professionalism;
- continue training geared to support the institution of the revised Community Policing Strategy;
- begin addition training for the technical support staff of the Criminal Records Office and Telecommunications Section;
- continue the use of combined operations of the Barbados Defence Force and Royal Barbados Police Force, sanctioned under the Defence Act, which authorises the military to work in tandem with the Police for the maintenance of law and order (This has been successful in reducing the landing of drugs on our shores and more recently in increasing the seizure of drugs and firearms on our streets);

- redevelop the Regional Police Training Centre so as to increase the capacity for senior training.

Mechanical Resources

3.4 The mechanical resources of the Police Force are being expanded by the addition of vehicles to the existing fleet. In August 2000, the Force acquired a large fleet of new vehicles and equipment. In 2001 it will receive a boat to assist its marine section and also additional vehicles.

Scientific Resources

3.5 The solving of crime scientifically has remained a focus of the Government. To this end the Police Force will be equipped with a highly sophisticated computerised system. This will allow for the quicker searching and identification of fingerprints of criminals. It will result in crime being solved more expeditiously. The Forensic Science Centre now under construction will become a centre for the Eastern Caribbean region and will significantly improve the detection capabilities of the Force.

Police Buildings

3.6 The Government by itself or in collaboration with agencies such as the Barbados

National Bank Limited and the Barbados Tourism Investment Inc, is committed to building additional police stations or outposts in the next two years at the following places:

- Cane Garden, St. Thomas
- Speightstown, St. Peter.
- The Glebe, St. George.
- Pine Plantation Road, St. Michael.
- Haynesville, St. James.
- Dover, Christ Church. (This station will replace Worthing).

The current programmes of major renovations to existing buildings will continue.

Public/private partnerships

3.7 There may be areas of work which could attract private financial support. Without compromising in any way the traditional role of the police we will consider whether this is an area for development.

Value for Money

3.8 The Government is also committed to the use of all these resources efficiently and effectively. Performance will be evaluated to ensure that the public receives true value for money. We will also be carrying out a survey of Barbadians to find out what they think about their Police Force.

Do you think that the police should be allowed to accept financial help from the private sector?

What improvements could be made to the way the police is organised and managed?

How can the Police provide a better service to Barbadians and visitors?

Core Strategy 4

The Diversification Of Police Strategies

4.1 Various policing strategies are needed to fight crime. However emphasis will be placed on the application of community policing and problem oriented policing measures. Both of these approaches have been shown to reduce crime when practised in other Police Forces.

4.2 The effort to diversify police strategies in Barbados is not new. Some aspects of Community Policing were introduced from the early 1980s. The Resident Beat Officer Scheme was introduced in 1983, the Neighbourhood Watch Programme in 1986, the School's Liaison Programme in 1992, Community Police Posts in 1993 and The Care for the Elderly programme in 1992. These strategies have been useful but it is now necessary to support them with a structured approach that can be further applied to other aspects of policing. This approach- Problem Oriented Policing (POP)-is particularly effective in areas that are prone to high crime and violence.

4.3 Problem Oriented Policing is a highly pro-active management style which combines regular police practices. It is a means of dealing with policing problems by examining the causes of the problems in a structured systematic manner. It aims to prevent or solve problems rather than react to them as they occur. This avoids having to return repeatedly to deal with the same matter.

Neighbourhood Watch

4.4 Since their establishment, Neighbourhood Watch programmes have done better in well off areas than in the poorer districts. There is therefore a need for a new approach to Neighbourhood Watch. This approach would:

- introduce different ways of organising the activities of Neighbourhood Watches based on whether they are located in low crime areas, medium crime areas or high crime areas;
- necessitate a change of police management style from non-involvement to active involvement in the management of Neighbourhood Watches.

Community Policing

4.5 The title "Resident Beat Officer" has now been changed to "Community Police Officer" in the Royal Barbados Police Force's revised approach to Community Policing. Their role remains essentially the same. It is to:

- interact with the communities ;
- seek to find long term solutions for problems as defined by the communities;

The communities must be responsive and supportive of these officers and it is important that they be allowed to build up and maintain continuous contact with the communities.

4.6 The administration of the Police Force has recently embarked on a revised version of the Force's Community Policing Programme. The features include:

- an improved management structure and a Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving model;
- requiring police officers to collaborate with the community, identify problems and create solutions for problems as defined by the community;

- seeking to build partnerships by targeting "communities of interest" such as the cricket and football fraternities, mini-bus association and Parent Teacher Associations with a view of developing working alliances to address problems ;
- rededicating Community Posts and adding more staff;
- encouraging the public to utilise the Community Posts for addressing their concerns and longer opening hours;
- employing the concept of "Special Populations" in order to reach groups with special needs (Groups such as "tourists" and the "boys on the block" will be included in this category);
- assessing the entire Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving model by the use of community surveys and making adjustments for improvements where appropriate.

Problem Oriented Policing

4.7 Notwithstanding the above plans for enhancing Community Policing as practised in Barbados, there is a need for the development of the more focused form of policing termed Problem Oriented Policing. This new management style is practised by an increasing number of forces in England and the U.S.A. It can be used by the entire force or sections, to reduce crime. POP also has application for problem solving in public order policing and traffic management.

4.8 There are various benefits to be derived from developing in Barbados a model of Problem Oriented Policing.

4.9 Problem Oriented Policing uses a tried and proven structured problem solving approach that is not found in Community Policing. This involves the application of various methods of analysis which serve to dissect and remedy the problems encountered.

4.10 This approach should enable the resources already at the disposal of the Royal Barbados Police Force to be utilised with greater efficacy as the more direct and systematic approach is applied. Community Police Officers, Community Consultative Groups, Community Posts, and the shift to computerisation would benefit from increased results-oriented usage.

4.11 It should produce a shift from incident-driven policing where the police primarily respond to reports, to a predominantly targeted problem solving approach. This should result in a more satisfied public and greater public safety.

4.12 The adaptation of Problem Oriented Policing should also help to boost morale within the Force. This would result from the engagement of the community and various ranks of the Force, as they work towards tailor-made solutions to crime. We believe that the line officers in particular will derive greater satisfaction from the utilisation and recognition of their input.

Members of the Force will be challenged to think creatively to solve problems.

4.13 The implementation of POP will result in increased community safety because it will use whichever methods are seen as being needed to reduce crime, whether opportunity reduction (see next section), by working with youth on the block or by targeting offenders and offences more effectively.

Victim Support

4.14 This programme which began in 1997 is being strengthened through the appointment of a full-time counsellor and additional part-time counsellors to render assistance to victims of traumatic crime especially rape and incest.

How can the methods used by the Police best answer the demands of the public in reducing and controlling crime and lawlessness?

Core Strategy 5

Encouraging Situational Crime Prevention

5.1 Criminal activity can be prevented by manipulating the physical environment in order to reduce opportunities to commit crime and increase the probability of apprehension (although this of course does not mean that offenders are absolved of responsibility). This approach to crime control is termed Situational Crime Prevention. One way of achieving this result is by providing the public with information or education about situational crime prevention methods so that they can work effectively with others in the community, including the police. Another method involves the offer of incentives to businesses to encourage the implementation of physical measures designed to curb crime.

Properly organised situational crime prevention has been shown to be the most cost effective method of reducing crime

5.2 The main approaches of situational crime prevention are:

- **Target hardening:** This involves making crime more difficult to commit e.g. burglar bars in houses, anti-robbery screens in banks.
- **Controlling access to crime targets:** e.g. effective control over entry to hotels, encryption of messaging in e-commerce, pin numbers and passwords for withdrawing money.
- **Deflecting offenders from targets:** This involves diverting potential offenders from places where they are likely to commit crime e.g. curfew orders for those who offend mainly at particular times and places, immobilising a car if driver has too much alcohol in breath.
- **Controlling crime facilitators:** This involves controlling the means whereby a crime is made possible and/or easy e.g. licensing or banning weapons, regulating vehicle number plate manufacture, passwords for mobile phones.
- **Screening entrances and exits:** This does not control access but highlights the fact that the rules are not being observed e.g. intruder alarms at doorways, baggage screening at the airport, electronic tags on goods in stores which activate when people try to leave with goods without paying, ID cards for public utility workers visiting homes.
- **Formal surveillance:** e.g. CCTV in stores and main shopping areas in cities, traffic speed cameras.
- **Surveillance by employees:** This involves the monitoring of people by those at work as part of their function e.g. police patrol, internal audit, security guards in shopping malls.
- **Natural Surveillance:** e.g. designing houses using the concepts of defensible space so that people are not isolated and have unobstructed views of their surroundings, improved street lighting, control of limits to vision such as overgrown hedges.
- **Target removal:** e.g. removable car radios, refuges for victims of domestic violence, phone cards to eliminate cash in public telephones.

- **Property identification:** e.g. property marking, vehicle licensing, electronic tracer systems on cars to locate them if stolen.
- **Reducing temptation:** e.g. hiding contents of car, gender-neutral phone listings, taking valuables out of shop windows at night.
- **Taking away benefits:** In this case the crime remains easy but design or later action makes it less profitable e.g. placing ink tags on merchandise, limiting cash in stores and gas stations, deactivation of stolen mobile phones by service providers.
- **Setting rules:** e.g. National Housing tenants agreements making the possibility of eviction clear if anti-social behaviour (conviction for drug selling) occurs, customs declaration, sexual harassment codes for the work place.
- **Stimulating conscience:** This occurs when there is no overt obstacle to criminal action, but where shame may be elicited e.g. speed cameras which display speed rather than enforcing laws, reintegrative shaming (meetings between crime victims and perpetrators), "shoplifting is stealing" signs.
- **Controlling disinhibitors:** This means controlling those factors which make crime easier or more likely e.g. control of alcohol by age or place, increasing likelihood of being punished for an offence.
- **Facilitating Compliance:** This involves making compliance with the law easy e.g. providing litter bins, excellent public transport and public lavatories.

5.3 There are already established programmes which educate the public in situational crime prevention measures via the print and electronic media. The agencies responsible for these are the National Task Force on Crime Prevention and the Royal Barbados Police Force. The programme used by the National Task Force on Crime Prevention includes:

- televising crime prevention tips at peak times to promote the security of personal possessions and houses, and personal safety practices e.g. taking rides from strangers;
- providing clips in newspapers concerning the security of houses to prevent crime;
- producing pamphlets containing crime prevention advice.

5.4 The Royal Barbados Police Force through its Crime Prevention Programme has contributed in a valuable way to the education of the public in situational crime prevention measures. Over the years this department has:

- printed booklets and brochures on commercial armed robbery, vehicle security, residential security, victims of crime, automatic teller machines and crime prevention tips for vacationers;
- implemented community projects involving the distribution of literature on aspects of situational crime prevention and drug abuse prevention;
- provided advice to home and business owners concerning the physical security of their property.

However we must go further.

Proposals:**The Government's action:**

5.5 The Government will encourage the setting up of local crime prevention partnerships which will empower communities and individuals to prevent crime through organization and knowledge.

5.6 The work of the National Task Force on Crime Prevention in educating the public on the security of property will be continued. This department will carry out further research and advise people and organisations on crime prevention techniques.

5.7 The Police Department will increase efforts to inform the public. This will be done in the following ways:

- The recently created police web site www.police.gov.bb will have pages included which spell out current crimes being committed and the general location. These pages will also provide general and specific tips to reduce the opportunity for such crimes.
- The National Task Force on Crime Prevention and the Royal Barbados Police Force will publish clippings that describe prevalent types of crime and offer specific help to prevent them.
- Partnerships will be forged with the business sector in order to disseminate anti-crime tips through the use of flyers, billboards and the print media.
- Property marking campaigns in communities where permanent signboards will be erected notifying that households have taken part in the campaign. This should both deter crime and increase the chance of property recovery.
- Public campaigns to encourage people to report crime and avoid being victims of crime will be launched.

Role of Individuals and Business in Crime Prevention

5.8 In October 2000, Government announced that individuals or business be importing electronic surveillance equipment can now do so free from all duties. The public and business will be encouraged to make the greatest possible use of this concession in order to better provide for their own security and crime prevention.

Businesses will be advised to complement these measures by employing trained private security personnel.

Providing government financial incentives for businesses to do things which they ought to do themselves as part of good business practice is, however, controversial and we will want wide-ranging discussion on these matters before taking action.

The Public's role

5.9 The public will be asked to develop a sense of public duty by:

- engaging in de-bushing campaigns and anti-crime measures;
- engaging in Crime Prevention Partnerships and in more informal consultations in their communities;
- becoming actively involved in the design of schemes to reduce or prevent crime;
- soliciting the cooperation of other members of public.

Should businesses be given tax breaks to provide situational crime prevention measures in their buildings or should they be encouraged to do the same without assistance?

In what way can the public be encouraged to become involved in the creation and execution of measures to curb crime?

Core Strategy 6

Increased Direct Intervention With Drug Users Through The National Council On Substance Abuse

6.1 One of the main drivers of crime is drug addiction. Estimates in some countries suggest that up to a third of property crime is drug driven and there is no doubt that use and dealing can result in serious violence. It is the intention of the Government to increase direct intervention with drug users through the services of the National Council on Substance Abuse. This organisation is vital in the fight against substance abuse through the facilitation of drug education, the reduction of drug use and the promotion of drug-free lifestyles in Barbados.

National Council on Substance Abuse's Performance

6.2 The National Council on Substance Abuse has already made significant achievements in the control of drug abuse. This organisation has:

- implemented a school prevention programme based on an instructional approach involving 110 primary and secondary schools in Barbados. The programme has identified problems which will be addressed;
- started community-based projects in six communities which provide skills training, sports and recreational facilities designed as alternative activities to substance abuse;
- conducted the Barbados Rapid Assessment Survey (Phases i and ii) which have identified alcohol, marijuana and crack-cocaine as the most problematic drugs in Barbados and made recommendations concerning various methods of combatting their scourge on society. The study also recommended corrective community-level and health related measures that can be employed;
- commenced a drug treatment programme within the prisons in association with the United Nations Drug Control Programme.

6.3 The National Council on Substance Abuse has proposed a number of measures on drug reduction, education, prevention and treatment to the Ministry of the Attorney General. Increased direct intervention with drug users will be carried out by:

- establishing more drug demand reduction programmes;
- ensuring that prevention education and treatment and rehabilitation programmes attain high standards and some measure of synchronisation;
- ensuring that all addicted persons in Barbados are able to access adequate and cost effective health care.

6.4 These measures will form the basis of proposals which will incorporate techniques and approaches that have proven successful when applied in other countries.

Proposed Intervention Strategies

6.5 The proposed strategies to promote the expansion of direct intervention with drug users through the National Council on Substance Abuse are:

- the use of school-based programmes which focus on individual and environmental change strategies to foster positive behavioural change;
- community programmes that take various forms and include treatment components to address substance abuse within the community;
- family intervention programmes to target drug use within the home;
- court ordered community drug treatment.

6.6 There is a need for school-based programmes which target substance abuse among the school age population in Barbados because delinquent behaviour manifested in substance abuse has been identified within the school system. School based programmes offer both individual change strategies and environmental change strategies.

6.7 Individual change strategies seek to change student knowledge, skills, attitudes, beliefs or behaviours. Included in this category are instructional type programmes for alcohol and drug education and for social competency development. There will also be resistance skills training to help students resist peer pressure and general life skills training. The second type programme will focus on broad resistance skills and general life skills.

6.8 School-based programmes with environmental change strategies will also be implemented. Such programmes concern the establishment of norms for behaviour. Emphasis will be placed on the enforcement of the school rules to prohibit substance abuse and related behaviours both formally and informally. The regular school curriculum will also include lessons about drug use including alcohol and tobacco. This could involve a nation-wide effort to redefine norms for behaviour and to signal appropriate behaviour.

The use of school-based programmes will require a multi-agency approach.

Community Programmes

6.9 Community programmes which are interactive and of greater intensity than those presently employed, will be expanded based on the work done by the National Council on Substance Abuse in seven communities. This will be done with a view of ridding these communities and society of drugs, crime and related problems.

- The committees within the already identified communities and those that should be developed will be encouraged to implement programmes that involve community mobilization which takes visible actions against neighbourhood drug use.
- They will also be asked to develop partnerships and community coalitions, implement comprehensive community initiatives; and create alternative opportunities for youth.
- The recommendation of the Rapid Assessment Survey for the reorganisation and expansion of the present treatment and rehabilitation facilities with a shift towards community-based treatment, could be explored within the overall community approach.
- The development of partnerships and coalitions with stakeholders within the communities i.e. businesses, the church and civic organisations could provide the logistical support needed to sustain short term and long term treatment programmes.

Family Intervention Programmes

6.10 Family intervention programmes have proven to be effective in targeting those with drug use problems and behavioural problems. This approach is important because "problems with partners and/or the family" accounted for 20% of the respondents of the Rapid Assessment Survey who related negative effects of substance abuse.

- The National Council on Substance Abuse has introduced programmes which involve counselling families affected by significant relationship problems. These programmes will be expanded. It is believed that the recruitment of the entire family for help would more likely reduce stress and improve family dynamics.
- Family interventions consisting of integrated home-based programmes and case management will be employed to reduce substance abuse. Such programmes will focus on alcohol, drug abuse and HIV/Aids in the home by involving parents and youths with a history of alcohol or drug use, abuse, neglect, delinquency, severe mental health problems or truancy.
- As the expansion and reorganisation of treatment and rehabilitation services in the community develop, there will be a need to combine parenting skills with treatment. This approach has been used successfully when combined with home-based case management. It resulted in increased parenting skills, reduced drug use and deviant peers and improved family management.

Core Strategy 7

Modernisation of the Criminal Justice System and Reform of the Penal System

Aims and Objectives

7.1 The aim of the Government is to completely reorganise and overhaul the criminal justice system and the penal system to ensure the delivery of speedy, efficient and accessible justice for all who use the system. This reorganisation and overhaul will mean that the greatest use will have to be made of contemporary computerised technology throughout the entire criminal justice and penal system. In addition, the physical facilities which in the past have supported the system will have to be upgraded to provide a better environment for all users of the system.

7.2 Government will make adequate provision for training and development of the human resources involved in the entire administration of criminal justice.

7.3 Current strategies, programmes and projects carried out under Government's normal expenditures will continue but the Government will seek external funding and advice, where necessary, to assist in the modernisation of the administration of justice.

I.A.D.B. Project

7.4 The Government has entered into negotiations with the Inter-American Development Bank (I.A.D.B.) for the provision of financial assistance to modernise the justice sector through the improvement of court administration and processes and the reduction of the social and economic costs associated with criminal behaviour.

7.5 The criminal justice programme with the IADB seeks:

- to strengthen the overall management capacity of the courts through technological enhancement, technical assistance and training.
- to improve sector coordination and crime prevention;
- to build upon the opportunities provided by the enactment of the Penal System Reform Act 1998 which is establishing a new sentencing culture of a non-custodial character;
- to establish a sector-wide information system linking the Courts, the Probation Department, the Prisons and the Immigration Department.

7.6 The youth and rehabilitation programme with the I.A.D.B. seeks:

- to provide consultancy services for the Probation Department in management, reorganisation and training;
- to support the conversion of the Boy's Industrial School at Dodds into a Young Offenders Institution;
- to support the construction of a new facility for male juvenile offenders to replace Dodds;

- to continue the upgrade of the Girl's Industrial School at Summervale;
- to assist in the development and extension of training and rehabilitation programmes in Glendairy Prison;
- to support the establishment of a mixed farming operation at a new location outside of Glendairy Prison and to remove all existing farming operations from within the Prison;

7.7 Execution of the programmes will result in a more efficient and accessible justice system, with greater crime prevention and rehabilitation capacity and an improved ability to coordinate activities. Under the IADB Project (excluding the component for reform of the civil justice system), the Government is seeking loan funds of approximately US \$10 million to support the project. The Bank will contribute 70% of the financing.

Other Initiatives

7.8 The Government is committed to expending its own funds to support the IADB Project and modernising the administration of justice and the penal system by:

- (i) Constructing a new Judicial Centre at Whitepark, St. Michael to provide ample space for the judiciary and the public and to allow for additional judges with a view to providing speedier access to justice and reducing backlog and delays;
- (ii) Centralising some of the Magistrates' Courts in the present Supreme Court building when the Supreme Court is vacated and moved to the new Judicial Centre;
- (iii) Professionalising the Prosecution Service and introduction of continuous High Court trials for serious criminal offences. The system of Assizes will be abolished;
- (iv) Constructing a facility at which ex-prisoners can use their skills, and offer their services and commodities to the general public. Funds have been provided to start this project which is being coordinated by the Ministry of Social Transformation;
- (v) Contributing to compensation for victims of violent crime in much the same way as legal aid is provided for criminal offenders but with a fixed cap of compensation.

7.9 The Steering Committee on Penal Reform has been mandated to examine and analyse the implications for Barbados of introducing a system of parole and to make necessary recommendations.

7.10 With a view to reducing overcrowding in prison, the Cabinet has agreed that Barbados may enter into Prisoner Exchange Agreements with other countries on a case-by-case basis.

7.11 The re-development of Glendairy Prison into a modern facility is being planned. Already the Government has agreed to the acquisition of properties in close proximity to the Prison to provide greater space, better security, better accommodation for staff and inmates, and to provide for improved training and rehabilitative facilities within the Prison. The Prison will also have its own sewage system.

In what other ways can the Government modernise the criminal justice system?

Core Strategy 8

Consistency in Sentencing

8.1 Offenders and society must be clear what will happen if they break the law. This is important both to maximise the deterrent effects of sentencing and to ensure fairness of treatment between offenders of similar circumstances, background and criminal record.

There are a number of measures that can be taken to increase consistency in sentencing.

Unduly lenient sentences

8.2 Parliament has given the Director of Public Prosecutions a right, where he believes a sentence is not severe enough to reflect the seriousness of the offence, to appeal that sentence to the Court of Appeal. The Government believes that this will clear up an anomaly whereby in the past only the defence has been able to appeal the length of sentence.

Information

8.3 There is currently almost no information available analysing the sentences passed in Barbados' courts. This makes it almost impossible for sentencers and others to know whether any particular sentence is consistent with sentences passed on others for similar offences. The Crime Policy and Analysis Unit (see Core Strategy 10) will be working to implement a criminal justice information system which will enable this information to be disseminated.

Sentencing

Guidance

8.4 In addition to providing access to information about past sentencing practice sentencers should have some sentencing guidance. While the precise sentence in each individual case must be a matter of judgement for the sentencer concerned, it is possible to produce guidelines showing the range of sentences which would be appropriate for particular offences and the offenders. Different approaches may be appropriate for different levels of court. Guidance might be formulated entirely by the judiciary or it could be informed by consultation with an advisory committee of members of the Judiciary, persons working in the penal system and members of the public or, subject to legislation, set out by Parliament.

8.5 Introduction of sentencing guidelines would be a matter of very great importance for the judiciary and, if it were to be pursued would require extensive consultation with its members to ensure the right balance between guidance and discretion.

Core Strategy 9

Reducing Recidivism

9.1 If we fail to stop people becoming offenders then we must try to stop them from becoming persistent offenders. The justice system will deter some – a majority of people who are convicted once are not convicted again – but it will not deter all. And the more convictions a person has the more likely it is that they will continue to offend. In order to reduce this persistent re-offending, or recidivism, as it is known, efforts have to be made to change the offending behaviour of individuals.

This core strategy describes our current and future efforts to rehabilitate offenders.

9.2 The experiences of offenders when serving their sentences can either help or hinder rehabilitation. But it is more difficult to rehabilitate someone in prison than in the community. This is one of the main reasons we have given the courts the power to pass sentences of punishment in the community.

9.3 Community penalties can combine punishment (through restriction on liberty) with reparation and rehabilitation and, although it is more difficult, prison can rehabilitate as well as punish and incapacitate. So this section outlines our proposals both in relation to community penalties and imprisonment.

Rehabilitation Programmes

9.4 Good rehabilitation programmes, whether in the community or in an institution, will be individualised and will include:

- Risk classification. Objective methods for estimating the risk of offenders re-offending will be used because the more intensive programmes should be targetted at high risk offenders (low risk offenders need minimal intervention);
- Targeting criminogenic needs. Anti-social attitudes, drug dependency, low level educational and vocational skills, poor thinking (cognitive) and interpersonal skills are all related to offending. These are the needs we will tackle;
- Programme integrity. Programmes will be properly carried out by trained staff in accordance with aims that do not change;
- Responsivity. The best results are obtained if teaching styles match offenders learning styles (and that is mostly active, participatory approaches);
- Skills based treatment. Treatment that is skills based and which includes a cognitive component to address attitudes, values and beliefs which support offending behaviour.

9.5 More specifically we will introduce or develop both community and institutional programmes:

- Literacy training. Because non-literate people find it difficult to get the jobs which will help them go straight.
- Cognitive-behaviour programmes. Because many offenders have failed to acquire certain cognitive skills (i.e. those skills which allow them to think ahead or think through the

impact of their behaviour on others) or have learned inappropriate ways of behaving. These can be tackled through intensive programmes.

- Drug treatment programmes. These will be developed further and carried out in association with thorough drug-testing programmes.
- Skills marketing. An ex-offenders skills marketing centre housing shops to train carpentry, joinery, tailoring and special craft will be opened because getting and keeping a job is one of the best ways of staying away from crime.
- Through care. A through-care programme which starts before the prisoner is released and continues after release and involves the Prison After-Care Committee and the Probation Service will be developed.

9.6 Rehabilitative programmes will be designed to create a strong link to the business sector with the view of using rehabilitated and skilled ex-offenders as a pool of labour.

9.7 The implementation of a holistic and integrated programme which incorporates prison and the probation service and reflects the 'what works' principles will undoubtedly reduce offending and help us to move to a safer, happier Barbados.

Core Strategy 10

Continuing Research, Evaluation and Analysis to inform Strategies against Crime

10.1 The whole thrust of this programme is that it is evidence-based. We must inform our actions as much as possible by research, evaluation and analysis, if we are going to give Barbadians the best value for money and to have maximum effect.

10.2 We will therefore be increasing the resources devoted to research and analysis and re-organising its delivery. The National Task Force on Crime Prevention has done some work identifying risk factors in crime and in examining the way information about the criminal justice system is collected, stored and used. But the Task Force is a temporary body and we intend to put research and analysis on a permanent basis in the Ministries of the Attorney General and Home Affairs.

10.3 Both Ministries wish to improve their ability to plan for the long term and to improve the quality of the information they are able to use for policy making, decision taking and programme delivery. In order to do this the Ministries need a strategic planning process, the ability to carry out or commission research and evaluation, good management information, good statistical information and effective communications.

10.4 The criminal justice agencies of both Ministries need similar types of help and therefore we propose that the new department should serve all criminal justice agencies including the police, prosecutor, courts, and the corrections agencies. The new department will be called the Crime Policy and Analysis Unit. The units mandate will be to advise the Attorney General and Minister of Home Affairs on ways to help the criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders be efficient and effective in delivering justice and, preventing and reducing crime, through the use of high quality information, advice and evaluation.

10.5 However, because the prevention and reduction of crime is complicated and not just achieved through the criminal justice agencies the new unit will have to have strong and fruitful relations with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Transformation, the Ministry of Health, the Board of Tourism, the Department of Statistics and various N.G.Os. and private sector organisations – including the Tourist Industry, the banking community and the University.

10.6 Our objectives in making these changes are to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the fight against crime, to improve the quality of justice and to reduce the number of victims of crime. We can achieve them all.

If you wish to obtain copies on the Green Paper on Crime Reduction or you would like to comment please write to:

The Secretary,
National Task Force on Crime Prevention,
#8 Alphonzo House,
1st Avenue,
George Street,
Belleville,
St. Michael.

The following page(s) is(are) Exhibit "J" to my affidavit
sworn before and notarized by Dale Smyl of the
Office of the Canadian High Commissioner
at Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.
on August 3rd, 2007

John Knox

John Knox

02



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US firm to build new jail at Dodds

Date **June 29, 2005**
 Brief

A UNITED STATES COMPANY has won the bid to finance and construct the new prison facility at Dodds, St Philip.

Attorney-General Mia Mottley announced yesterday in Parliament that Veco Inc was the company chosen out of two proposals which were submitted.

She said the proposals was evaluated by a technical committee chaired by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance which unanimously recommended Veco for the job.

"I accepted the recommendation and last Friday the memorandum of understanding was signed by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the representatives of Veco. It is anticipated that within 21 months we will have a new prison at Dodds," she told the House of Assembly.

Mottley said Government would have to await the completion of the designs to quantify the finance of the prison, but she estimated it would cost around \$100 million.

She added that in August a town hall meeting would be held with residents living in Dodds, Padmore Village, Church Village and surrounding areas to update them about construction of the prison.

"The site is almost 200 acres. We will only be utilising 50

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D3

acres for the prison so there will be no circumstance where the prison will be up underneath any community. It will be a good distance with significant buffers from any existing community," she said.

Meanwhile, sources revealed that the second bid was submitted by a consortium made up of Jada Builders, Rotherley Construction, Rayside Construction, C.O. Williams Construction, Williams Industries, FirstCaribbean International Bank, Barbados National Bank and mega-billion dollar British construction firm Carrilian, which builds and operate prisons in the United Kingdom.

That proposal carried a price tag of approximately \$120 million in a 25-year BOLT - build, operate, lease and transfer - arrangement.

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New prison by March 2007
 Date August 05, 2005
 Brief New prison by March 2007

by WADE GIBBONS

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BARBADOS' SPANKING NEW PRISON facility should be completed at Dodds, St Philip, by March 2007.

That was the word from Attorney-General Mia Mottley Wednesday at a town hall meeting held at the former St Philip Se

by WADE GIBBONS

BARBADOS' SPANKING NEW PRISON facility should be completed at Dodds, St Philip, by March 2007.

That was the word from Attorney-General Mia Mottley Wednesday at a town hall meeting held at the former St Philip Senior School at Church Village to update residents of plans to locate the penal institution in their community.

She told a packed hall the prison would be built on about 60 of the 190 acres of land at Dodds and should be able to accommodate 1 200 inmates. Mottley noted the facility would include female quarters with a remand centre.

The male section, she added, would have provision for 700 sentenced persons and 450 on remand. She explained that a large part of the prison would be built by pre-manufactured, pre-engineered specifications.

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DS

Mottley said environmental scoping studies on the likely impact of the structures on surface water drainage and the mitigation measures to be put in place, were part of the process.

She noted that the proposed method of sewage and solid waste disposal, crime prevention planning and fire control were among the several areas which had received consideration.

She added the buildings also had to be of category-five hurricane resistant standard.

The Deputy Prime Minister said Government was aware of the concerns residents had about the location of the prison in their community, but said all necessary steps would be made to ensure a smooth and safe process.

To a suggestion from a member of the audience who asked that the facility be located elsewhere, Mottley assured that it was already a fait accompli.

She explained that a decision to build a new prison had been made since 2000, but at that time it was to be a maximum security prison only. However, a March fire that gutted Glendairy Prisons, necessitated the project being expedited. She said work on the prison would start by year-end.

Deputy Chief Town Planner Trevor Leach told the gathering that areas in St Lucy and St Philip had been considered, but Dodds got the nod since it was already state property, isolated, and of the ideal size.

Ross Densky, construction manager of contracted company **Veco** Corporation, said a survey was being done on site and test pits would be excavated for the geo-technical evaluation of the property to be completed.

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Jail 'by January'

Date June 21, 2006

Brief Jail 'by January'

By the end of NEXT January, Barbados' new state-of-the-art prison at Dodds, St Philip should be operational.

Attorney-General Dale Marshall made the announcement yesterday following the official signing of the agreement between Gove

BY THE END OF NEXT JANUARY, Barbados' new state-of-the-art prison at Dodds, St Philip should be operational.

Attorney-General Dale Marshall made the announcement yesterday following the official signing of the agreement between Government and Veco USA Inc., the company contracted to construct the US\$140 million prison facility.

Speaking to the media at Parliament Buildings, Marshall said while the current prison population was over 980 inmates, the facility at Dodds would accommodate 1 250.

While acknowledging that a December hand-over had to be changed because of certain challenges arising from the unavailability of building material, the Attorney-General disclosed that over 90 per cent of the foundation work of all of the buildings had been completed.

In addition, Marshall said a significant milestone would be reached on July 10 with the installation of the first cell in the female housing and support building.

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He anticipated that on the current work schedule, all of the cells would be erected by the end of August.

He said there would be a significant emphasis on high-tech supervision of the prisoners.

The facility would also have an extensive prison farm, study facilities and improved conditions for prison staff.

He commended Veco USA Inc. for showing good faith in Government by proceeding with construction without a legal contract.

Speaking on behalf of the Ministry of Housing and Lands, acting minister Reverend Joseph Atherley said there would be a 25-year term lease of the 57.2 acres of land at Dodds to Barbados Corrections Corporation on behalf of Veco. (NC)

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FRAUD CHARGE
 Date May 08, 2007
 Brief FRAUD CHARGE

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by WADE GIBBONS

THE COMPANY hired by Government to build the new prison facility at Dodds, St Philip, has been named in a federal indictment in the United States.

Veco USA Incorporated, which is building the multi-million-dollar facility

LIFE

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- Horoscope
- Dear Christine

by WADE GIBBONS

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THE COMPANY hired by Government to build the new prison facility at Dodds, St Philip, has been named in a federal indictment in the United States.

Veco USA Incorporated, which is building the multi-million-dollar facility, is co-operating with federal authorities in a case where Alaskan Republican legislator Victor Kohring, and two former Republican legislators, Pete Kott and Bruce Weyhrauch, pleaded not guilty on Friday to counts of conspiracy to commit extortion, bribery and fraud.

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The charges relate to the three political figures accepting bribes or the promise of future work to benefit an Alaska-based oil services company. Attorney-at-law representing Veco, Amy Menard, described Veco as "Company A" in how the indictment referred to the oil services company.

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D10

"Veco has been co-operating since Day 1 since it learned of the investigation. The government has indicated to the company that it is satisfied with the co-operation and is looking forward to continued co-operation," she said.

Veco has turned over more than 100 000 pages of documents to investigators.

Warder proposal

According to the indictment, Kott indicated to Veco a desire for the job as warden of the prison at Dodds in exchange for his support of a proposed gas pipeline and a tax bill.

"You'll get your gas line, the governor gets his bill and I'll get my job in Barbados," Kott said.

Weyhrauch has been charged with helping advance Veco's cause in exchange for the promise of future legal work for the company.

An FBI spokesman said the arrests of the three resulted from an investigation that led federal agents to raid the offices of at least six lawmakers, including Kott and Weyhrauch, in search of ties to Veco.

In June 2005 Deputy Prime Minister Mia Mottley told the House of Assembly the prison would be completed within 21 months at a cost of about \$100 million.

In February this year, with just more than half of the work completed, Attorney-General Dale Marshall said the cost of construction had risen to \$292 million.

Marshall said the prison should be completed in August with inmates occupying it within a week of the hand-over.

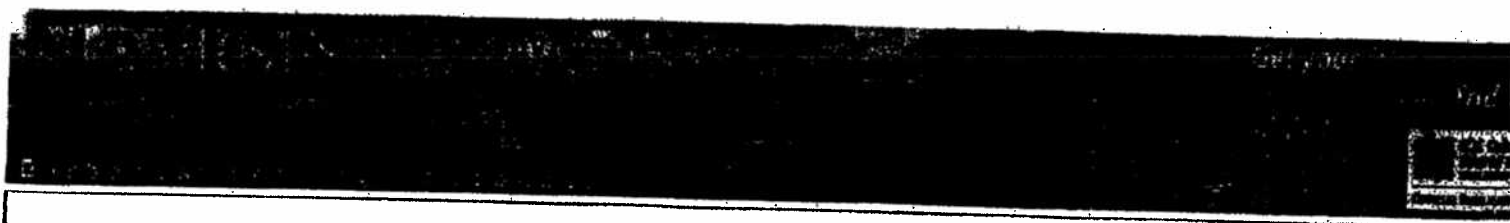
Yesterday efforts to reach Marshall proved unsuccessful.

wadegibbons@nationnews.com

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Veco USA to keep prison contract

Date May 26, 2007

Brief Veco USA to keep prison contract

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Dale Marshall has no problem with Veco USA Incorporated continuing to build Barbados' new prison despite its legal troubles.

Marshall said he met with executives of Veco recently to discuss its legal i

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DALE MARSHALL has no problem with Veco USA Incorporated continuing to build Barbados' new prison despite its legal troubles.

Marshall said he met with executives of Veco recently to discuss its legal issues and came to the conclusion "that any issues in relation to the United States has absolutely no connection to Barbados, or no connection at all to the construction of the prison".

Veco USA Incorporated was hired by Government to build the new multi-million-dollar prison at Dodds, St Philip.

The charges relate to three political figures accepting bribes or the promise of future work to benefit an Alaska-based oil services company.

"The issues in relation to bribery and corruption are issues which are being dealt with by a United States court. The chief executive officer of the company [Bill J. Allen] has pleaded guilty to bribery charges and resigned his position.

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A-G 'satisfied'

"But I am satisfied that the company's relationship with Barbados and the work they are doing for the Government of Barbados has at all times been entirely above board, and at no time is there any hint of a scandal in relation to the contracting of that company for the work on the prison or other work that they have previously done for the Barbados Government," the Attorney-General said.

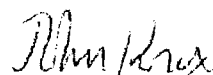
Marshall also refuted claims that one of the accused, Pete Kott, was offered a job as warden at Dodds in exchange for his support of a proposed gas pipeline and a tax bill.

"I have been assured by Veco that they have always understood that the appointment of any individual to work in the Civil Service in Barbados was a matter for the Government of Barbados.

"They have assured me they never made any representation to any individual that they could or would be posted to Barbados to work as a prison warden or any post in the Government of Barbados," said Marshall after the church service in commemoration of the 69th anniversary of the founding of the ruling Barbados Labour Party at St Patrick's Anglican Church, St Patrick's, Christ Church. (TM)

The following page(s) is(are) Exhibit "E" to my affidavit
sworn before and notarized by Dale Smyl of the
Office of the Canadian High Commissioner
at Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.

on August 3rd, 2007

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Knox".

John Knox

BARBADOS.

I CHARLES ERIC ANTHONY DEANE of "Fleetwood" Egerton in the parish of Saint George in the Island of Barbados hereby swear the following statement to be true.

A few years ago I left work during the day to come home to my address at "Fleetwood" Egerton, St. George. On arriving at the entrance to the avenue that leads to my house and the Egerton compound I noted that approximately fifty (50) yards further north along the main road there was a congregation of people and vehicles. This group of people extended a little way down a cartroad that leads in a westerly direction to Hanson Plantation. It appeared to me that there were approximately fifteen (15) people in this group. Some of these people were dressed in official uniforms and some appeared to be dressed in a manner for work at an office.

Being concerned about what was happening so nearby my home I drove into the Egerton compound to ask my father about it. My father, Eric Ashby Bentham Deane, resides at "Egerton House", also situated on the Egerton compound. I went to him and described to him what I had seen concerning this group of people and asked him if he knew what was going on. He told me he did not know.

I decided to take a drive to my cousin, Jane Goddard who lives at Hanson, St. George to see if she knew what this congregation of people was all about. She told me that shortly before I arrived a car had come into her yard at Hanson with a man who claimed to be the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Attorney General. I recall her telling me that this man had asked her if she knew where the meeting was being held at Hanson. She told me that she informed the man that she knew nothing of any meeting, and she told me the same.

I decided to investigate further. I called my cousin Iain Deane whom I thought might be able to assist me. I told Iain what I had seen and he told me he would call our uncle Keith Deane who lives at Hanson Plantation, St. George to inquire whether he knew what was going on. Iain then called me back and told me that Uncle Keith had told him that these people were looking into putting a prison farm in the area.

I was shocked that my father, who was the Chairman of Kingsland Estates Ltd and which said company owned the land, would not know of a matter as important as this that would concern some of Kingsland Estates Ltd.'s land, and that my uncle Keith Deane, who was the Secretary of Kingsland Estates Ltd., would have that knowledge.

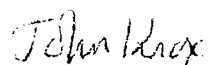
I allowed about a week to pass and I went back to my father and asked him again if he had found out what this meeting of people was about. He once again told me that he did not know.

Dated this 31st day of May 2007.

Charles E. A. Deane
Charles E. A. Deane

Witness: _____

The following page(s) is(are) Exhibit "f" to my affidavit
sworn before and notarized by Dale Smyl of the
Office of the Canadian High Commissioner
at Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.
on August 3rd, 2007



John Knox

January 15th. 2001

URGENT

ATTENTION Mr. Alair Shepherd

FROM Jane Goddard

Re. Kingsland Estates Ltd.

Dear Alair,

This morning a gentleman who said he was the Permanent Secretary from the office of the Attorney General arrived at my door asking about a meeting that was scheduled for today. He told me that the Attorney General had a meeting today at Hanson Plantation.

I telephoned Keith Deane who is my neighbour and Secretary of Kingsland Estates Ltd. which owns Hanson Plantation. Keith advised that he knew nothing about the meeting but that I should ask the gentleman to come to him. I saw Keith talk to the gentleman and send him on his way.

The gentleman specifically told me that the meeting was at Hanson Plantation when I asked if perhaps he had misunderstood and the meeting was at Egerton, Erie Deane's home.

Shortly afterwards my cousin, Charles Deane, arrived to tell me that he saw the Attorney General on foot in the area of Egerton with several well-dressed men. Charles said that he had asked what was happening and was told that the Attorney General was showing some people land which was for cow farming.

We have decided that we should delay no longer in getting all the facts of our matter to the British press and others as it appears that our mother is being treated in an unfair and extremely oppressive manner not only by the Directors of Kingsland but also by officials in the Government.

Please advise.

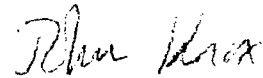
Regards

Jane Goddard

JANE GODDARD

The following page(s) is(are) Exhibit "9" to my affidavit
sworn before and notarized by Dale Smyl of the
Office of the Canadian High Commissioner
at Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.

on August 3rd, 2007



John Knox

COPY

P.O. Box 88
Welches Road
St. Michael

January 18th. 2001

The Attorney General
The Attorney General's Chambers
Sir Frank Walcott Bldg.
Culloden Rd.
St. Michael

Dear Sir,

I have been informed that on Monday, January 15th. 2001 you and others attended a meeting on the lands of Hanson Plantation. Please let me know the purpose of that meeting.

I put you on notice that Hanson Plantation is part of Kingsland Estates Ltd. and therefore under an injunction which was put in place through the law courts. Suit No.1805 of 1998 Marjorie Ilma Knox vs V. Deane and Others remains unresolved.

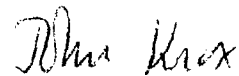
Your prompt attention would be appreciated.

Yours sincerely

Marjorie Knox (Mrs.)
Shareholder, Kingsland Estates Ltd.

Cc: Mr. E.A.B. Deane, Chairman, Kingsland Estates Ltd.
Mr. O.B.K. Deane Secretary, Kingsland Estates Ltd.
Sir Henry DeB. Forde KA QC
Mr. Alair P. Shepherd QC

The following page(s) is(are) Exhibit "H" to my affidavit
sworn before and notarized by Dale Smyl of the
Office of the Canadian High Commissioner
at Bridgetown, Barbados, W.I.
on August 3rd, 2007



John Knox

H2



The Team That Delivers™

WHAT'S NEW

February 2004

Barbados Oil Terminal and Pipeline EPC Project kicks off construction phase.

WHAT'S NEW

Construction Launched on Barbados Terminal and Pipeline

On January 23, 2004, the construction phase of a \$50-MM (USD) oil terminal and pipeline project was officially kicked off in Barbados with a nationally televised ground-breaking ceremony. At this ceremony, the Government of Barbados was represented by senior government officials and VECO was represented by Grig Cook, President of VECO subsidiary Commonwealth Construction.



Grig Cook, President of Commonwealth Construction (l); J. Patricia Alleyne, J.P.; Dr. Leonard Nurse, Chairman of Barbados National Terminal Company; and, The Honourable Anthony Wood, J.P., M.P., Barbados Minister of Energy and Public Works at the ground-breaking ceremony.

This has been a multi-office effort by VECO. For the past six months, the Bellingham office of VECO's USA Region has led Phase 1 of the Project. This Phase established the Scope of Work, ensured that all the regulatory approvals as well as public participatory requirements were met, provided sufficient engineering for the client to agree on the Scope, and for Commonwealth to bid the construction phase. The Bellingham office was assisted in this work by the Vancouver and Calgary offices of VECO's Canada / International Region.

Based on the successful conclusion of Phase 1, Commonwealth bid the job and signed an EPC contract with the Government of Barbados. Commonwealth, a wholly owned subsidiary of VECO

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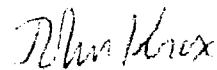
is a Vancouver-based construction company founded in 1907, which has a long successful history in the completion of large industrial projects. Commonwealth will now spend sixteen months constructing a terminal, marine facilities and pipelines that will be capable of handling all the crude oil, motor and aviation fuels for the country.

VECO wishes to formally thank the many stakeholders involved in the Project to this point - the Barbados National Terminal Company, the Town and Country Planning Department, and the Airport Authority. VECO is very appreciative of their exceptional level of cooperation and as well as their confidence in the VECO organization.

 Contact: Inquiries, Website: Webmaster

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- PIPELINE INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT
- ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
- 3D LASER SCANNING AND DESIGN

CONSTRUCTION

Construction is offered in a number of different formats at VECO:

- Engineering / Procurement / Construction Management;
- Engineering / Procurement / Construction;
- Construction only; and,
- Construction Management only.

VECO began life as a construction company and has more than 30 years experience delivering construction projects from initial concept to commissioning and start-up in a variety of formats.

[Contact us about construction](#)

VECO delivers both union and open-shop construction services through a number of wholly owned entities.

VECO Alaska Construction Group

The [VECO Alaska Construction Group](#) within VECO Alaska offers full industrial construction services to the resource sector in Alaska as well as specialty electrical services to the commercial sector. [More ...](#)

Anchorage Fabrication Facility

The [Fab Shop](#) provides a wide range of cost-competitive services both independently and for VECO Alaska. Having its own engineering and admin services, it can bid and deliver small jobs efficiently or it can draw upon the support and resources of VECO Corporation to deliver large projects such as the North Star modules. [More ...](#)

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES: VECO CONSTRUCTION LTD.

www.VECOConstruction.com



VECO Construction is a full service heavy industrial construction company operating in Western Canada, and the Canadian North. Working both independently and with other VECO companies, it focuses on oil and gas processing, power generation and pipeline facilities.

NORCON, INC.

www.NORCON.com



NORCON is a full-service heavy industrial union construction company that has operated in Alaska for more than 25 years. Having a long and successful history of operating in the most challenging conditions in Alaska, NORCON focuses on oil and gas processing, civil engineering works (roads, pads and related facilities), power plant and power transmission facilities.



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**COMMONWEALTH CONSTRUCTION CANADA LTD. /
COMMONWEALTH CONSTRUCTION, INC.**

Commonwealth

www.commonwealth.ca

Commonwealth is a full-service heavy industrial construction company that was incorporated in Canada in 1907. Gaining early recognition for building some of the most famous landmarks in Western Canada, it has gone on to be a global construction company with a focus in the primary resource sector - pulp and paper and mineral processing plants, petrochemical complexes, power generation facilities, and bulk material handling plants and general manufacturing facilities.

Contact: Inquiries, Website: Webmaster

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Commonwealth

A VECO Corporation Company

>> Corporate: History

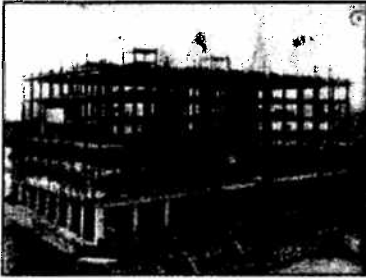
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Corporate Services Projects

History | Health and Safety | Quality Control | Environmental

Corporate History

Founded in 1907 in Winnipeg under the name Carter-Halls-Aldinger Company Ltd., the Company was one of the true Canadian pioneers following the rail development westward.



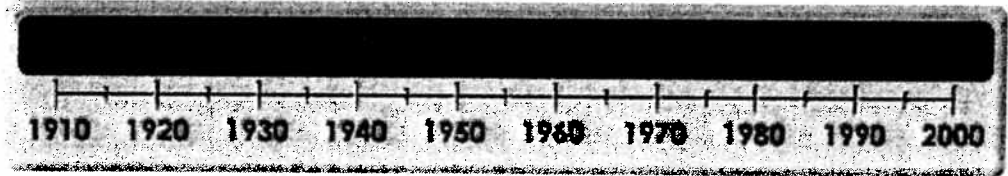
The Company's name changed to Commonwealth in 1944. At that time, it was primarily an architectural and commercial contractor.

With the purchase of Western Canada's major mechanical firm, Mathias & Nichol, followed a few years later with the purchase of a Canadian-based electrical contractor, Hume and Rumble, Commonwealth became a full-service, industrial contractor.

For the past 30 years, Commonwealth has followed its North American clients to numerous international projects, particularly in South America and South East Asia.

Owners asked for new forms of project deliveries in the 80's and 90's and Commonwealth responded by offering EPC and BOT capabilities.

In 1998, Commonwealth became a subsidiary of VECO. Commonwealth now has access to enhanced services for its clients in the area of financial capabilities, technology and skilled human assets through the contractual relationships between Commonwealth and VECO.



Historical Timeline - Click on a year for details

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Inquiries about Commonwealth Construction can be sent to: Inquiries@Commonwealth.ca Questions about this site can be directed to: We
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A Full-Service Industrial Builder

Commonwealth is a full-service industrial construction company providing a comprehensive range of innovative project development, management, and construction services to customers worldwide in the resource development, processing and manufacturing industries.

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Services

Commonwealth's principle services include: Project Management; Construction Management; Trades Contracting; General Contracting, and; Design / Build Contracting.

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History

Founded in 1907, it was a major player in the development of the infrastructure in Western Canada. In the 1950s, this civil contracting expertise was expanded to include mining, forestry and other heavy industrial facilities in both Canada and internationally. Again in the 1970s and 1980s, expertise grew when the company expanded into petrochemical plants, airport facilities, railways and related civil works. At the same time the scope of services expanded to include full design-build, engineering, procurement and construction.

➔ [view historical timeline](#)

VECO Corporate

In 1998, Commonwealth was purchased by VECO Corporation whose financial resources have made it possible for Commonwealth to bid successfully on much larger projects. In the last ten years alone, VECO has completed projects worth more than \$25 billion. VECO is also available to offer engineering / procurement / construction / construction management in partnership with Commonwealth or assist with any part of its global resources, as needed on projects.

➔ www.VECO.com

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International Experience

Headquartered in British Columbia, Canada - conveniently accessible to the Pacific Rim - Commonwealth is prepared to undertake challenging international projects and has a proven track record in the Americas and Asia.

To date, more than 38 mining, 30 pulp and paper, and 15 petrochemical companies have benefited from our Company's extensive knowledge and expertise. Many have expanded operations offshore and take advantage of Commonwealth's complete project and construction services.



Inquiries about Commonwealth Construction can be sent to: inquiries@Commonwealth.ca Questions about this site can be directed to: Webmaster@VECO.com

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John Knox

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According to the terms of the contract, VECO will own the prison complex and lease it to the Barbados government for a 25-year period.

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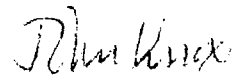
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NEWS

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US firm to build new jail at Dodds

Date: June 29, 2005
Brief

A UNITED STATES COMPANY has won the bid to finance and construct the new prison facility at Dodds, St Philip.

Attorney-General Mia Mottley announced yesterday in Parliament that Veco Inc was the company chosen out of two proposals which were submitted.

She said the proposals was evaluated by a technical committee chaired by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Finance which unanimously recommended Veco for the job.

"I accepted the recommendation and last Friday the memorandum of understanding was signed by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the representatives of Veco. It is anticipated that within 21 months we will have a new prison at Dodds," she told the House of Assembly.

Mottley said Government would have to await the completion of the designs to quantify the finance of the prison, but she estimated it would cost around \$100 million.

She added that in August a town hall meeting would be held with residents living in Dodds, Padmore Village, Church Village and surrounding areas to update them about construction of the prison.

"The site is almost 200 acres. We will only be utilising 50

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acres for the prison so there will be no circumstance where the prison will be up underneath any community. It will be a good distance with significant buffers from any existing community," she said.

Meanwhile, sources revealed that the second bid was submitted by a consortium made up of Jada Builders, Rotherley Construction, Rayside Construction, C.O. Williams Construction, Williams Industries, FirstCaribbean International Bank, Barbados National Bank and mega-billion dollar British construction firm Carrilian, which builds and operate prisons in the United Kingdom.

That proposal carried a price tag of approximately \$120 million in a 25-year BOLT - build, operate, lease and transfer - arrangement.

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Jail 'by January'
 Date June 21, 2006
 Brief Jail 'by January'

By the end of NEXT January, Barbados' new state-of-the-art prison at Dodds, St Philip should be operational.

Attorney-General Dale Marshall made the announcement yesterday following the official signing of the agreement between Gove

BY THE END OF NEXT JANUARY, Barbados' new state-of-the-art prison at Dodds, St Philip should be operational.

Attorney-General Dale Marshall made the announcement yesterday following the official signing of the agreement between Government and Veco USA Inc., the company contracted to construct the US\$140 million prison facility.

Speaking to the media at Parliament Buildings, Marshall said while the current prison population was over 980 inmates, the facility at Dodds would accommodate 1250.

While acknowledging that a December hand-over had to be changed because of certain challenges arising from the unavailability of building material, the Attorney-General disclosed that over 90 per cent of the foundation work of all of the buildings had been completed.

In addition, Marshall said a significant milestone would be reached on July 10 with the installation of the first cell in the female housing and support building.

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He anticipated that on the current work schedule, all of the cells would be erected by the end of August.

He said there would be a significant emphasis on high-tech supervision of the prisoners.

The facility would also have an extensive prison farm, study facilities and improved conditions for prison staff.

He commended Veco USA Inc. for showing good faith in Government by proceeding with construction without a legal contract.

Speaking on behalf of the Ministry of Housing and Lands, acting minister Reverend Joseph Atherley said there would be a 25-year term lease of the 57.2 acres of land at Dodds to Barbados Corrections Corporation on behalf of Veco. (NC)

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 Date May 08, 2007
 Brief FRAUD CHARGE

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by WADE GIBBONS

THE COMPANY hired by Government to build the new prison facility at Dodds, St Philip, has been named in a federal indictment in the United States.

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Veco USA Incorporated, which is building the multi-million-dollar facility

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by WADE GIBBONS

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Veco USA Incorporated, which is building the multi-million-dollar facility, is co-operating with federal authorities in a case where Alaskan Republican legislator Victor Kohring, and two former Republican legislators, Pete Kott and Bruce Weyhrauch, pleaded not guilty on Friday to counts of conspiracy to commit extortion, bribery and fraud.

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The charges relate to the three political figures accepting bribes or the promise of future work to benefit an Alaska-based oil services company. Attorney-at-law representing Veco, Amy Menard, described Veco as "Company A" in how the indictment referred to the oil services company.

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"Veco has been co-operating since Day 1 since it learned of the investigation. The government has indicated to the company that it is satisfied with the co-operation and is looking forward to continued co-operation," she said.

Veco has turned over more than 100 000 pages of documents to investigators.

Warder proposal

According to the indictment, Kott indicated to Veco a desire for the job as warden of the prison at Dodds in exchange for his support of a proposed gas pipeline and a tax bill.

"You'll get your gas line, the governor gets his bill and I'll get my job in Barbados," Kott said.

Weyhrauch has been charged with helping advance Veco's cause in exchange for the promise of future legal work for the company.

An FBI spokesman said the arrests of the three resulted from an investigation that led federal agents to raid the offices of at least six lawmakers, including Kott and Weyhrauch, in search of ties to Veco.

In June 2005 Deputy Prime Minister Mia Mottley told the House of Assembly the prison would be completed within 21 months at a cost of about \$100 million.

In February this year, with just more than half of the work completed, Attorney-General Dale Marshall said the cost of construction had risen to \$292 million.

Marshall said the prison should be completed in August with inmates occupying it within a week of the hand-over.

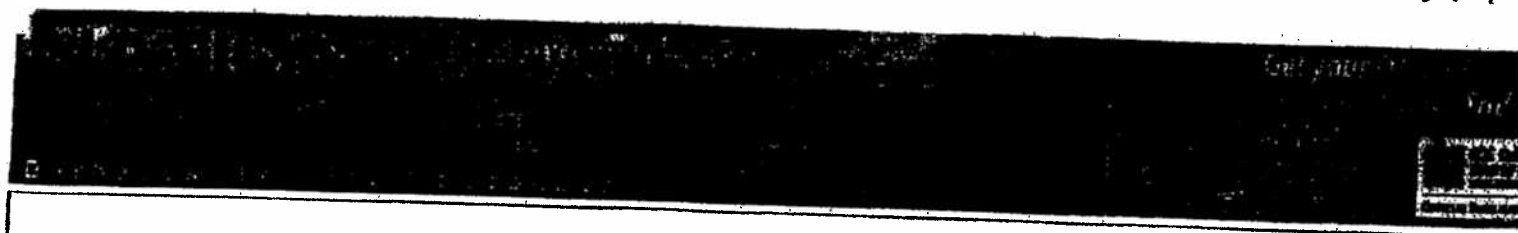
Yesterday efforts to reach Marshall proved unsuccessful.

wadegibbons@nationnews.com

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Veco USA to keep prison contract
Date May 26, 2007
Brief Veco USA to keep prison contract

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Dale Marshall has no problem with Veco USA Incorporated continuing to build Barbados' new prison despite its legal troubles.

Marshall said he met with executives of Veco recently to discuss its legal i

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DALE MARSHALL has no problem with Veco USA Incorporated continuing to build Barbados' new prison despite its legal troubles.

Marshall said he met with executives of Veco recently to discuss its legal issues and came to the conclusion "that any issues in relation to the United States has absolutely no connection to Barbados, or no connection at all to the construction of the prison".

Veco USA Incorporated was hired by Government to build the new multi-million-dollar prison at Dodds, St Phillip.

The charges relate to three political figures accepting bribes or the promise of future work to benefit an Alaska-based oil services company.

"The issues in relation to bribery and corruption are issues which are being dealt with by a United States court. The chief executive officer of the company [Bill J. Allen] has pleaded guilty to bribery charges and resigned his position.

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A-G 'satisfied'

"But I am satisfied that the company's relationship with Barbados and the work they are doing for the Government of Barbados has at all times been entirely above board, and at no time is there any hint of a scandal in relation to the contracting of that company for the work on the prison or other work that they have previously done for the Barbados Government," the Attorney-General said.

Marshall also refuted claims that one of the accused, Pete Kott, was offered a job as warden at Dodds in exchange for his support of a proposed gas pipeline and a tax bill.

"I have been assured by Veco that they have always understood that the appointment of any individual to work in the Civil Service in Barbados was a matter for the Government of Barbados.

"They have assured me they never made any representation to any individual that they could or would be posted to Barbados to work as a prison warden or any post in the Government of Barbados," said Marshall after the church service in commemoration of the 69th anniversary of the founding of the ruling Barbados Labour Party at St Patrick's Anglican Church, St Patrick's, Christ Church. (TM)

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