

THE CPIRC NEWS

CANADIAN PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS' RESOURCE CENTRE



iSoft – Canada's best Private Investigation & Security Management software scheduled for release January 17

iSoft is a revolution in the Canadian Private Investigation & Security field. This software will leap you into the new digital age and allow you to run your company smoother and keep track of your business easier. iSoft has been developed in conjunction with CPIRC in order to ensure it met the essentials for a great Canadian Private Investigation software.

The application is designed with the user's point of view. Easy steps guide you through the process of creating or searching clients, contracts, personnel, equipment or permits.



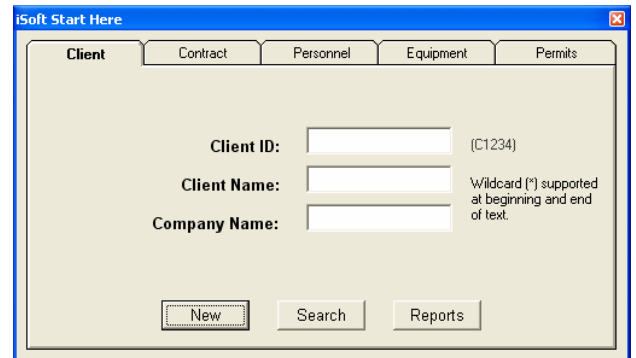
iSoft - the revolution in investigations' software

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iSoft ties your whole business together from the point of contact to billing. You can enter all your clients details, create quotes, contracts and invoices that get linked to your clients, assign employees to each contract and manage all your equipment, permits and expenses. A wide range of reports are also available in order to keep track of all aspects of your business.



Happy 2006!

We want to take the opportunity to thank all our members for their past and continued support. From everyone at The Canadian Private Investigators' Resource Centre to all of you.

Have a happy, safe and successful 2006!

The CPIRC family

“all the tools and information you need is at the tip of your fingers... with iSoft”
 John Farinaccio
 CPIRC Director

iSoft – the revolution in private investigation & Security software

The contract module can create quotes and contracts while keeping track of related quotes, linking to clients and employees, generating invoices and keeping track of payments. This module ensures that all your information related to the con-

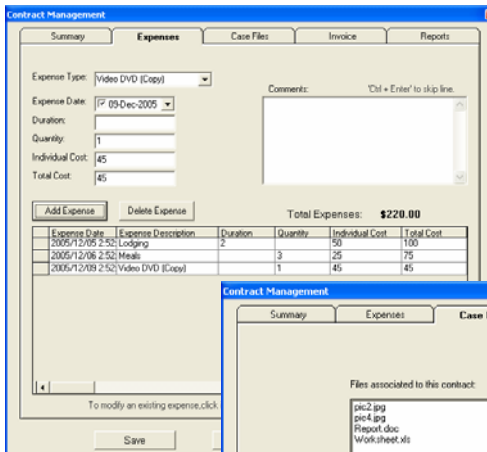
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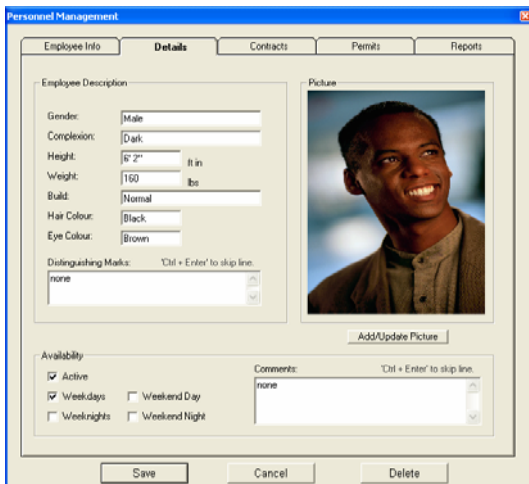
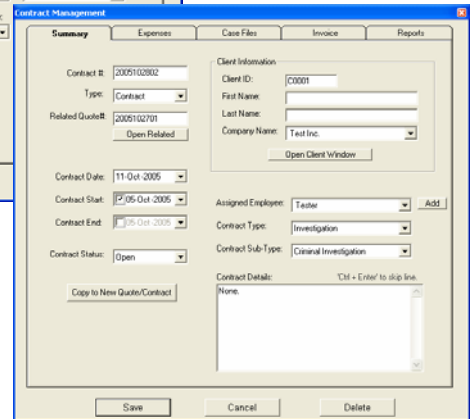
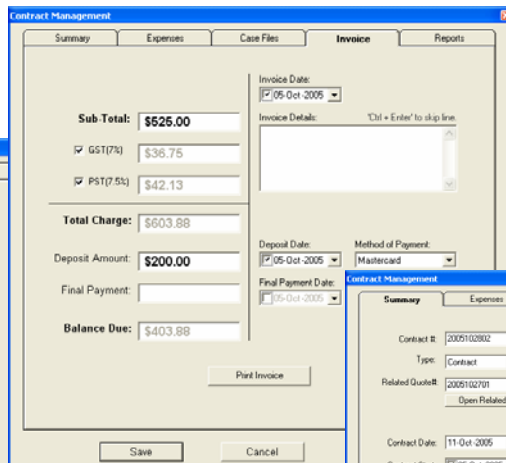
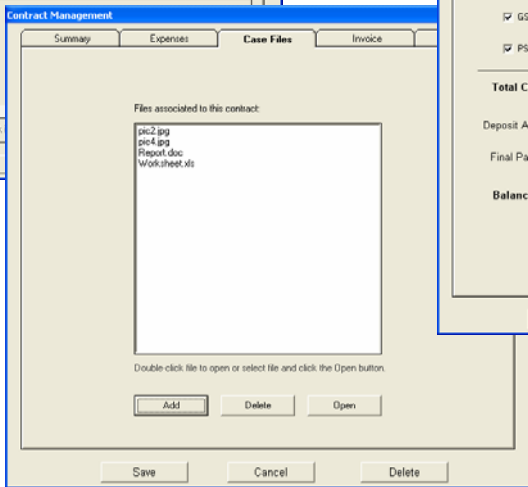
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A trial version will be available for download on the CPIRC website as of January 17. This version allows users up to 5 entries in order to get a feel for the application and see how it can benefit their business. The full version will be available for purchase via the CPIRC surveillance shop for \$349 CAD FOR CPIRC MEMBERS ONLY! Regular price for this software is \$499 CAD. This provides you with the full version, 1 year support including any patches.



A Tribute to Nazi Hunter Simon Wiesenthal

We are dedicating this issue of THE CPIRC NEWS to a man who helped bring more than 1,100 Nazi war criminals to justice after the genocide of the Jews in World War II.

On September 20th, 2005, the survivor of 12 concentration camps, Simon Wiesenthal passed away in his sleep at his home, according to Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean and founder of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, which campaigns against anti-Semitism and other forms of intolerance.

Paul Martin had this to say about Simon Wiesenthal's death, "The work of Mr. Wiesenthal and the organization that bears his name has had a significant influence on Canada and has contributed to the creation of our own War Crimes Program, designed to examine all allegations concerning the presence in Canada of suspected war criminals from either the World War II era or more recent conflicts. Canada stands with others to acknowledge the immeasurable contribution this man has made to the fight against impunity and for accountability for the most serious crimes. The Simon Wiesenthal Center, including its Toronto office, the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, will ensure that his voice continues to be heard."

- Prime Minister Paul Martin.

Unfortunately, the Canadian government seems to lack the political will to bring war criminals to justice. According to documents obtained by the Western Standard in 2004 from the federal Justice Department through an access to informa-

tion request, as many as 1,690 alleged WWII criminals had made their home in Canada as of October 27, 2004. By last fall, roughly 25 per cent had died. And of the more than 1,000 of those still alive, only 56 are being pursued, with another seven in active litigation. No wonder the number of suspected war criminals of all varieties from Austria, Germany, Ukraine, Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, Iraq and more has soared in recent years, according to official government estimates. In 1997, the Justice Ministry estimated there were 477 such people living in Canada. In 2002, there were at least 2,406.

Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies carries out the work of the Wiesenthal Center in Canada by bringing anti-Semitism, bigotry, racial hatred, and ethnic intolerance to the attention of the Canadian government, the public and the media. Friends has established itself as a leader in the field of social awareness and public education throughout Canada.

For those who would like to support the important work of the Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies they may be reached at:



Museum of Tolerance



**Simon Wiesenthal
1908 - 2005**

Friends of Simon Wiesenthal
Center for Holocaust Studies
5075 Yonge Street #902
Toronto, Ontario
M2N 6C6
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Fax: 416-864-1083
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"The only value of nearly five decades of my work is a warning to the murderers of tomorrow, that they will never rest"

Simon Wiesenthal quoted in an interview in *The Jerusalem Post International Edition*, February 5th, 1994

If a Lie is Repeated Often Enough, Can The Person Come to Believe That The Lie Is True?



During our seminars participants ask many interesting questions about the psychology of lying and factors that affect lie detection. A common question relates to the effects of repeating a false statement. Specifically, if a person tells the same lie over and over could the individual eventually come to believe the lie? We all have observed suspects who, based on analysis of the evidence, are obviously guilty of the crime yet display minimal deceptive behavior symptoms when they deny involvement in the crime. Has the suspect convinced himself that he did not commit the crime?

To answer this question it is important first to define exactly what is meant by a lie. Within the science of detection of deception, a lie is a statement that the person knows is false and is designed to benefit the person making the statement. Consequently, not all untrue statements represent a lie. For example, I recently talked to my brother about an incident that occurred during a spring break we took more than 20 years ago. He was convinced the incident occurred during a trip to Albuquerque. I was equally certain that the event occurred twelve months later when we traveled to Tennessee. Obviously, one of our recollections is not factual, but that person cannot be considered as lying because neither of us is knowingly making a false statement nor are we receiving any personal benefit by making the statement. The reason this is important in answering our question is that, by detection

of deception standards, if a person actually believes as true a statement which in fact is false, it is no longer a lie. With this in mind, the answer to the question posed above really relates to the effect repetition has on the integrity and clarity of a person's memory.

There is no question that repetition increases recall. We probably all memorized multiplication and addition tables through repetitive use of flash cards. It is also well documented that repetition is a significant factor in altering beliefs or attitudes, e.g., advertisements, propaganda, social values, etc. However, neither of these repetitive efforts describe the context of generating a knowingly false statement for personal benefit. To put this in proper context, consider that a boy was playing with matches and burned down his parents' home. The boy repeatedly lies to his parents, friends and the police about playing with matches or being responsible for the fire. Over time, could the boy's repeated lies cause him to believe that he did not start the fire?

The answer is closely tied to the emotional state experienced at the time of an event. I have used the following class exercise very effectively to illustrate this relationship. I request that students write down five memories from their first 10 years of life. This usually takes a while as the students reflect back over many years. I then have the students write down the emotion they experienced at the time of each event. This is very easy for them to do and they readily write down an emo-

tional state associated with their memory. It is curious that most of the reported emotions are negative such as fear, embarrassment, shame, sorrow and guilt. Evidently, the joy a ten-year-old girl experiences during a birthday party is not burned nearly as deep in her memory as the fear she experienced when, that same year, she got lost in the woods on a camping trip.

Most casual memories do erode over time and may be susceptible to alteration through suggestion, repetition or false association. But when a memory is directly connected to an intense emotional state, it tends to be much more rigid and psychologically indelible. This describes the circumstances of most criminal acts. When the previously mentioned boy burned down his parents' home, in all likelihood, he experienced tremendous fear and guilt as a result of his actions. This intense emotional state will cement the negative memory in his brain. Regardless of the number of times he denies being responsible for starting the fire, if he experienced a significant emotional state when he started it, it is highly unlikely that he would come to believe that he did not start the fire.

This explanation introduces a new question. What if a person who commits a crime does not experience a significant emotional state at the time of the crime? One circumstance that may lead to this condition is a person who is so intoxicated or under the influence of drugs as to greatly inhibit their emotional arousal at the time of the crime.

"If you tell the truth you don't have to remember anything"

- Mark Twain

The most common cause for this, however, is that the nature of an incident or event was non-emotional. Consider a wife who states that her husband arrived home from work at 6:30 PM last Friday. Because there was no strong emotional state associated with the time he arrived home, her memory in this area is malleable and, therefore, could erode with time and repetition. Each time she tells someone that her husband arrived home at 6:30 PM, she is more and more convinced that he did arrive home at 6:30. The same cause can be cited for the earlier mentioned difference between the recollections my brother and I had about the spring break we took together. The disputed incident was not associated with any intense emotions.

What then accounts for the apparent lack of deceptive behavior symptoms exhibited from some suspects who have repeatedly lied about committing a crime? The behavior symp-

toms investigators associate with lying have little to do with a suspect's feeling of guilt or remorse. Rather, they relate to the fear of being caught lying and subsequently suffering the consequences of their crime. Each time a guilty suspect lies successfully and escapes the consequences of his act he is fortified in his belief that he will not be punished. In essence, he becomes more confident telling the lie and his fear of being detected lying decreases. The more confident a suspect is in his ability to evade detection, the fewer deceptive behavior symptoms he will exhibit when he lies.

The question posed at the outset of this article was whether or not a suspect who repeatedly lied about committing the crime could come to believe that he did not commit the crime. If the crime in question resulted in a significant emotional state the answer to this question is, in all probability, no. Repeating a statement that the person

knows is not true does not change the liar's perception of reality, e.g., the person still knows that he is lying. What probably does occur is that the person becomes more convincing in telling the lie because of repeated success at not being caught lying.

For further information on interrogation or interviewing techniques consider attending our advanced course on interviewing and interrogation. All CPIRC members get discounts on Reid seminars.

This article was prepared by John E. Reid and Associates, Inc. as their Monthly Web Tip and was reprinted on our web site with their permission. For additional Monthly Web Tips, go to www.reid.com and click on "Helpful Info".



New stories of Interest that you'll find in the Resource Centre

We have recently added several stories of interest that include video and radio clips.

- Defectors say China running 1,000 spies in Canada
- Canadian spies secretly studied Soviet movies
- Private Investigator hunts down Nazis in Canada (Video Clip)
- The case against Helmut Rauca is overwhelming. He is charged with murdering 11,584

Jewish men, women and children as an SS master sergeant during the Second World War. (Video Clip)

- The Soviet military is seeking to extradite KUPIAK for organizing the mass murders of Soviet military and citizens during the Second World War. (Radio Clip)
- How many war criminals live among us? The Deschênes Commission — two years and \$60 million in the making. (Radio Clip)

● How many Nazi war criminals were actually recruited to Canada? "Ratline to Canada" (Video Clip)

- Immigration History Reconsidered (Video Clip)
- The Spokesman of Hatred - Leon Mugesera in Rwanda (Video Clip)



Resource Centre Roundup

HUNDREDS OF CAMERA MODELS HAVE DEFECTIVE SENSORS

Several major camera makers have announced plans to replace faulty CCD sensors in digital cameras and camcorders. CCD sensors capture images. As a result of the defect, images are distorted or nonexistent.

The CCDs were manufactured between October 2002 and March 2004. Sony, Konica Minolta, Canon, Fujifilm and Nikon have sold models that are affected by the problem.

Please visit our Resource Centre for full details or visit their respective sites.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITIES COMMISSION (BCSC)

The British Columbia Securities Commission (BCSC) website has a database where one can search for:

Hearings: search for hearings that were in progress or began after August 1, 2005

Decisions & Orders: find decisions, settlements, notices, and orders from November 1, 1996, as well as decisions and settlements naming individuals on our Disciplined Persons List from 1987

Cease Trade Orders: find cease trade orders issued against a person or company

Disciplined Persons List: find individuals that the Commission has sanctioned since 1987

Click the **British Columbia Securities Commission** link found in the "Business Name Search/Land Titles/Personal Property" category in the Resource Centre.

THE INDIVIDUAL'S GUIDE FOR UNDERSTANDING AND SURVIVING TERRORISM

On September 18, 2001, shortly after the terrorist attacks of 9-11, the United States Marine Corps published "The Individual's Guide for Understanding and Surviving Terrorism." This 138 page document outlines terrorism and terrorist incidents. It provides the



reader with information on detecting terrorists, including practical tactics for detecting surveillance and general information on protection through awareness.

The guide also provides information on what to expect if taken hostage and offers advice on how a hostage should conduct themselves during hostage taking, imprisonment and rescue.

Find "**The Individual's Guide for Understanding and Surviving Terrorism**" in the "Security and Intelligence Community" category in the Resource Centre.



CANADIAN PRIVATE INVESTIGATORS'
RESOURCE CENTRE

"Knowledge is Power"

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Thanks to all who support us!