

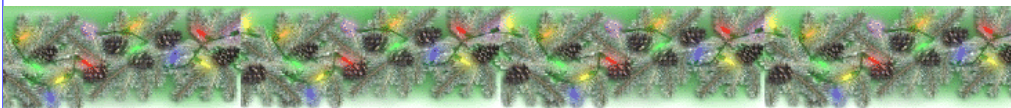
THE CPIRC NEWS

VOLUME IV, ISSUE IV DECEMBER 2004

The Council of Private Investigators - Ontario "CPI-O" and the "Greater Peterborough Chamber of Commerce" will hold a Professional and Business Development Trade show next October (2005).

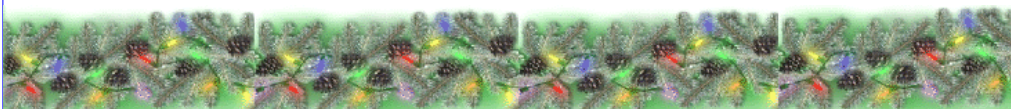
All Private Investigators are welcome to attend the trade show which will cover such topics as Surveillance, Theft Investigations, Workplace Investigations, Loss Prevention, Counterfeiting, Credit Card Fraud, Employee Fraud and much more.

Anyone who is interested in attending the trade show or anyone who would like to help in the preparations please contact Tony McMillan at facts@mcmillaninvestigations.on.ca



With the holiday season upon us signalling the end of one year and the beginning of a brand new one, everyone at the Canadian Private Investigators' Resource Centre would like to wish all of you and your loved ones a happy and safe holiday season.

We are looking forward to seeing many of you in the New Year!



Happy Holidays!



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WITH YOUR SECURITY IN MIND

IS BIG BROTHER WATCHING YOU?

If you have a colour laser printer, it may well be keeping track of what you print.

Xerox recently confirmed that its printers have secretly encoded colour prints for 20 years.

Peter Crean, a senior research fellow at Xerox, says his company's laser printers, copiers and multifunction workstations, such as its WorkCentre Pro series, put the "serial number of each machine coded in little yellow dots" in every printout. The millimeter-sized dots appear about every inch on a page, nestled within the printed words and margins.

"It's a trail back to you, like a license plate," Crean says.

Xerox said governments were concerned that laser printers could be used to counterfeit money. The microscopic yellow dots, can lead the police right back to the printer. The dots are invisible to the naked eye but can be seen with a blue LED flashlight.

The U.S. government says it tracks printers only in criminal cases.

Check out the PC World article:

<http://www.pcworld.com/news/article/0,aid,118664,00.asp>



Free Secure Email?

Hushmail uses industry standard algorithms as specified by the OpenPGP standard (RFC 2240) to ensure the security, privacy and authenticity of your email. Features include encrypted email, encrypted attachments, easy digital signing, and email notification.

Hushmail offers both free and premium accounts, starting at around \$30/year. Most people will find that the free accounts are sufficient.

Click on the **Hushmail** link found in the "Free Investigative Software & Publication Downloads" category in the Resource Centre.



SO, YOU'RE STILL USING A CORDLESS PHONE ?

Then think about using a cordless phone with Digital Spread Spectrum (D.S.S.)

D.S.S. technology has its roots back in World War II and has evolved into the technology of choice for the cordless phone.

Spread spectrum technology can be implemented in several different ways, but the most common and easiest to understand involves frequency hopping. The basic idea behind frequency hopping is simple -- instead of transmitting on one frequency, a spread spectrum system switches rapidly from one frequency to the next. The choice of the next frequency is random, so it is nearly impossible for someone to eavesdrop or jam the signal. So common radio scanners cannot hear a DSS cordless telephone conversation.

Beware of some manufactures that market their phones as a D.S.S. phone but the acronym does not stand for Digital Spread Spectrum.



NATIONAL SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY NOW IN EFFECT



OTTAWA, December 15, 2004 -- The Honourable Anne McLellan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, announced today the implementation of the new national sex offender registration system.

The National Sex Offender Database, will be maintained by the RCMP and serves more than 60,000 law enforcement officials in every province and territory, and requires sex offenders being released from jail to let police know their whereabouts.

Convicted offenders will have to register within 15 days following their release from custody or a court order for registration. They will be required to re-register annually and within 15 days of a change of address.

Offenders will also have to provide local police with information such as addresses and telephone numbers, names and aliases and identifying marks and tattoos. Offenders can be charged if they fail to keep the registry updated.

The registry will contain the names of those convicted of sex offences on or after the day the legislation comes into force and will not be retroactive.

There are concerns about how well the registry will stand up if faced with a constitutional challenge. Ontario's now three-year-old registry is currently being challenged through the courts.

The national registry's first offenders will be added as court officials from the provinces determine who should be on it. They will be chosen from the population of prisoners being released or finishing conditional sentences in the community.

Ottawa expects the registry to include several thousand names within a year.

Unlike some states in the U.S., Canada's National Sex Offender Database will not be accessible to the public.

RESOURCE CENTRE ROUNDUP

UNLIMITED SATELLITE IMAGES FOR \$30/YEAR?

Keyhole is the only company to deliver a 3D digital model of the entire earth via the Internet. Keyhole's groundbreaking EarthStream™ technology, which was recently bought by Google, combines advanced 3D graphics and network streaming innovations to produce a high performance system that runs on standard PC's and commodity servers. Access satellite images of virtually anyplace in the world just by typing in an address of the location. Certain locations like Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver are available in high resolution (0.7 Meters). Imagery can vary in age from as new as 2-3 months to as old as 2-3 years.

The satellite images come in very handy when preparing for a surveillance or protection detail allowing the user to get a birds eye-view of a location.

If you're not yet convinced you can download a 7-day free trial. Click the [Keyhole](#) link found in the "Weather/Maps/Almanac/Satellite Photos" category in the Resource Centre.

U.S. FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS INMATE LOCATOR

Although this resource is not Canadian based it comes in very handy when conducting background checks on U.S. citizens.

The FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS INMATE LOCATOR website allows one to search all U.S. Federal inmates from 1982 to present. You may search the database using the inmate's Register Number, DCDC Number, FBI Number, INS Number, or by using the inmate's first and last name.

Here's the result we got when entering the name Martha Stewart:

Inmate Information for MARTHA STEWART	
Inmate Register Number :	55170-054
Name :	MARTHA STEWART
Age :	63
Race :	WHITE
Sex :	FEMALE
Projected Release Date :	3/06/2005
Location :	ALDERSON FPC GLEN RAY RD. BOX A ALDERSON , WV 24910
Phone Number :	(304)445-2901

Click the [Prison Inmate Locator](#) link found in the "Resource U.S.A." category in the Resource Centre.

A **CPIRC** Interview with Pro-Vision Group International

CPIRC's John Farinaccio had the opportunity to interview Angelo M. Marino, President and CEO of Pro-Vision Group International, on training in the world today.

Editors Note:

Angelo M. Marino is educated and certified in various North American institutions, having completed a Master of Science in **International Policing and Social Conflict**. He is the President and Chief Executive Officer of Pro-Vision Group International. He has a strong and diversified background in both the public and private sectors of the security world. Mr. Marino's experience includes 17 years as a personal protection specialist, having escorted clients to and from Canadian, American, European and West African destinations, 10 years as a security and personal protection trainer, 6 years as director of a network of specialized security and protection instructors, 7 years as a municipal public safety officer, and 10 years as a protection officer specialized in the secure transport of high-risk cargo, including 4 years as coordinator of special operations.

Angelo M. Marino was awarded the **"Citizenship Achievement Award"** for outstanding service to community and country, by the House of Commons, Canada.

CPIRC (John Farinaccio):

How do you define training?

Angelo M. Marino:

Contrary to what many people may think, there is nothing conventional about training anymore. It is all made to measure. It's really a matter of understanding where your students are, what it is that they have to do on a day-to-day basis and then adapting the course content to their specific needs. In my opinion, in order to be a successful trainer, one must first be able to master a philosophy and then transfer this philosophy in a way that students can adopt the information and use it to their benefit and to the benefit of those that they are protecting. Often the focus of training is on the HOW TO and not the WHY we do what we do, this unfortunately leads to the birth of somewhat qualified, yet less passionate professionals, lacking the drive and dedication needed to share their knowledge for the benefit of society as a whole.

CPIRC (John Farinaccio):

Many people wanting to get into the investigation & security field ask us if we recommend public training over private. What would you tell them?

Angelo M. Marino:

I would tell them that it is a matter of definition and that although public conferences and seminars are a valuable form of obtaining information, in my opinion there is no such thing as public training, only training of public organizations and training of individuals for public service. Training is always private and prepared according to the needs of a given group. What changes is how you adapt that training to relate to the realities of a student's working environment. When preparing the said training, the trainer must consider important criteria such as who their students are, what they do, where they work, what laws and/or internal regulations are involved, and at the international level, one must also consider what cultures, nationalities and religions are involved, what country they are in, and what are the actual threats in that country. The training is always basic and you add and elaborate on specific subject matter according to requirements of your clientele. All this being said, I would tell those who ask, to focus on what they would like to learn, find a credible source to teach it, and then make use of that information for their benefit and the benefit of others.

CPIRC (John Farinaccio):

What type of training does Pro-Vision Group International offer?

Angelo M. Marino:

Pro-Vision Group International offers a variety of programs covering both theoretical and practical aspects of subjects such as Personal Protection, Private Security, Public Safety, Intelligence Gathering and Investigations, Airport Security, Port Facilities Security, K-9 Assisted Security, and Equestrian Security. Our qualifications also allow us to offer numerous tactical courses tailored for civilians as well as more elaborate tactics developed for Police, Military and Para-Military S.W.A.T. teams, although our pride resides in the safety awareness programs that we continuously develop for professionals from every walk of life. In a world where teachers and retail sales representatives are faced with violence on a daily basis, we've been called upon to educate both on how to prevent and how to survive potentially dangerous situations. Nurses, nurse's aids, doctors, lawyers, banking professionals, client services representatives and many more have also approached us for similar training. So whether our trainees are presidential bodyguards or the average woman wanting to feel a little safer when going about her everyday responsibilities, the advantage of Pro-Vision Group International is that we are not a school, we are a network of professional trainers from both the public and private security sectors with specialists in Canada, the United States and overseas. All these instructors are passionate about teaching and share common training philosophies, but more importantly, the testament to the successful transfer of information between trainers and students is in the success of our graduates.

CPIRC (John Farinaccio):

Pro-Vision Group International is based in Quebec but I know that you spend just as much time, if not more, training people internationally. How do you do it?

Angelo M. Marino:

In my opinion, teaching around the world is not the overwhelming task it once was. Modern day travel and technological advances in various domains have greatly simplified the field of global training. At Pro-Vision Group International we believe that local, regional, national and/or elite societies unaffected by occurrences in other parts of the world NO LONGER EXIST. When the topic of discussion is security, it is crucial that all concerned understand that we now live in a very active international society where protection professionals globally must share information and work together to keep our citizens safe, regardless of where they live. All nations, though independent, are inter-related and often similar in many ways. Regardless of the country we are in, we begin with a meticulous evaluation of the existing security systems and procedures, followed by the exploration of potential flaws and short comings of said systems and procedures with the help of local professionals. We then proceed to make suggestions in regards to improvement of their existing situation through the additional training and/or certification of local professional trainers who often times become valuable members of our network (PVGI). An excellent example of our methodology would be the West African Academy of Professional Security situated in the Ivory Coast. After introducing two eager Ivorian students to our philosophies concerning both security and training here in Canada, the first Pro-Vision mission to the Ivory Coast involved two simultaneous seminars in the city of Abidjan on the topics of public safety and VIP protection. The following missions involved the continuous training of twenty plus West-African instructors who in turn, were to train the local security forces according to Canadian standards. The result of this extremely noble endeavour was the creation of the first west-African Academy for professional security officers, during the turmoil of a country in the middle of a 3 year civil war. It may not sound like much to some, but to those who understand the realities of developing countries and civil unrest, the magnitude of having helped our Ivorian brothers and sisters successfully build such an establishment is obvious. I am particularly proud to announce that the graduation of the first contingent of 318 students was celebrated on the 2nd of September, 2004, in the presence of the honourable Michèle Lévesque, The Ambassador for Canada in the Ivory Coast, and that all graduates are now actively protecting their society as certified security professionals.

CPIRC (John Farinaccio):

As a teacher I'm sure you learn just as much as you teach. What have you learned from your experiences in Africa?

Angelo M. Marino:

I sincerely appreciate each and every opportunity that arises to train fellow protectors elsewhere in this great world of ours, but Africa reminded me of the importance of not taking life and its treasures for granted and of the irreplaceable value of transferring knowledge through passion, human to human. I truly believe that teaching is a mindset in which one feels the need to share their knowledge simply because of the benefit it may bring to others. A successful teacher must remain a willing student and when the student is willing to learn what they are being taught, obstacles are of little importance, and success is inevitable. It is not something that happens overnight and everybody has to do the work, both students and teachers. When we consider the fact that education is the key to the stability of a people, we accept that it is worth the time that it takes to do it right, especially if the result of what we are doing is making our world a safer place, one student at a time.

Angelo M. Marino may be contacted at a.marino@pro-visiongroup.com or by visiting the Pro-Vision Group International website www.pro-visiongroup.com.

RESOURCE CENTRE ROUNDUP



COALITION FOR GUN CONTROL

Founded in the wake of the Montreal massacre, the Coalition for Gun Control was formed to reduce gun death, injury and crime. The Coalition for Gun Control site is filled with statistics on firearm related deaths in each province, statistics on children and firearms and laws pertaining to firearms.

The Coalition for Gun Control website obviously has a one sided opinion on firearms and whether you agree with it or not, the site is filled with useful information on the subject.

Click the [Coalition for Gun Control](#) link found in the “**Military/Law Enforcement/Forensic Science**” category in the Resource Centre.

For firearms information from the Canadian Government Click on the [Canadian Firearms Centre](#) link found in the “**Military/Law Enforcement/Forensic Science**” category in the Resource Centre.



PLACE A BID ON A GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

MERX is the most complete source of public tenders available in Canada. MERX has levelled the playing field so that businesses of any size can have easy and affordable access to billions of dollars in contracting opportunities with the federal government and participating provincial and municipal governments.

Billions of dollars in public sector business opportunities are tendered annually through MERX, from goods and services representing hundreds of dollars to multi-million dollar contracts. As a supplier to the government, you can use MERX to connect to buyers in the federal, provincial and MASH (municipal, academic, school and hospital) sectors to get the information you need to bid on public sector contracts.

The MERX service, owned and operated by MERX, a subsidiary of Mediagrif Interactive Technologies Inc., can help you to expand your business by offering access to potentially thousands of opportunities with government departments and agencies that you may not have considered as potential clients. MERX provides an easy-to-access location for you to view opportunities and order only the documents relating to opportunities that make sense for your business.

Click the [Place a Bid a on Government Contract](#) link found in the “**Business/Land Titles/Personal Property**” category in the Resource Centre.

Interviewing vs. Interrogation

A concept we teach in our basic course is, "If you're going to interview, interview. If you're going to interrogate, interrogate." There are two important parts of this lesson. The first is that there are significant procedural differences between interviewing and interrogation. The second is that if these procedures are intermingled, the investigator will often be ineffective in accomplishing the goals of either one.

An Interview

An interview is a non-accusatory question and answer session with a suspect, victim or witness. The goal of an interview is to gather information and make an assessment of the subject's credibility. Some of this information will be investigative in nature. Examples of investigative questions include, "When did you arrive home last night?"; "Do you have access to a handgun?"; "Do you know who Gloria Smith is?" Other interview questions are specifically designed to elicit behavioural responses from a subject such as, "Do you think this lady really was raped?" or, "Tell me why you wouldn't force a woman to have sex with you?"

It is important that the investigator maintain a non-accusatory tone and demeanour during an interview. This is so even when he knows that the subject has lied to an investigative question or exhibits clear indications of deception to a question designed to evoke behavioural responses. Under this circumstance if the investigator becomes accusatory or challenging the subject will become guarded and reluctant to offer information. A subject will offer much more meaningful information if he does not feel threatened or intimidated. In short an investigator should allow, and in some cases, even invite subjects to lie during an interview. As long as the subject continues to answer the investigator's question information is being learned.

During an interview the investigator should talk about 20% of the time and the person being interviewed 80%. To accomplish this balance, the investigator should keep his questions succinct and, whenever possible, elicit a narrative response from the subject. Too often, investigators reveal so much information through their questions that following an interview the subject has learned much more about the investigation than what the investigator has learned about the suspect's possible involvement in the crime.

An Interrogation

The purpose for an interrogation is to elicit the truth from a person whom the investigator believes has lied during an interview. It represents, therefore, an effort to persuade the subject to tell the truth. In some instances, an innocent person will be interrogated. Under this circumstance interrogation tactics used must not be so persuasive as to elicit a false confession. A particular tactic to avoid is to threaten the subject with inevitable consequences followed by a promise of leniency if the subject confesses.

The interrogation should not consist of accusatory questions for this will only lead to further denials from the subject. Rather, it should consist of a monologue during which the investigator makes statements designed to persuade the subject to tell the truth. The monologue often addresses the circumstances which led up to the subject's commission of the crime. In addition, logic and rationale arguments (based on evidence) may be used to persuade the subject to tell the truth.

During an interrogation, the investigator's demeanour should be understanding toward the subject's criminal behaviour. It is psychologically much easier for a subject to tell the truth to someone who appears to understand why he committed the crime. At no time should the investigator remind the subject of the seriousness of his offence or possible punishment for it. Such reminders merely reinforce the subject's effort to avoid consequences through continued denials.

If the investigator's persuasive statements have an impact on the subject, the guilty subject often exhibits signs which indicate that he is considering telling the truth. At this point the investigator asks a question which offers the subject two choices concerning some aspect of the crime. For example, "Did you plan this out for months and months in advance or did it pretty much happen on the spur of the moment?" If the subject now acknowledges that the crime happened on the spur of the moment, this represents his initial admission of guilt.

Once the subject makes an initial admission of guilt, active persuasion stops and the investigator returns to the interviewing mode where a full confession is elicited by asking non-accusatory questions. If the subject is truly guilty of the offence he will be able to provide the investigator with details of the crime that only the guilty person would know.

On the other hand, if the investigator makes no clear distinction between interviewing and interrogation, less information will be learned when questions are asked during the interaction that resembles "interviewing" and the persuasive impact of the "interrogation" stage will be minimized. Of most concern, however, is that the guilty subject may never truly be persuaded to reach a stage where he is willing to openly talk about his crime (the first admission of guilt). Under this circumstance, often active persuasion is used to extract details of the confession piece by piece. The voluntariness of that confession, and even its trustworthiness, may later be challenged in court.

For further information on interrogation or interviewing techniques consider attending our advanced course on interviewing and interrogation.

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".



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THANKS TO ALL WHO SUPPORT US!