

# THE CPIRC NEWS



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In the mid to late 90's the internet was growing at an amazing rate yet there was a real lack of online Canadian investigative content. Necessity being the mother of invention resulted in the birth of The Canadian Private Investigators' Resource Centre. Upon its inception in 1999, [www.cpirc.com](http://www.cpirc.com) consisted of a handful of basic resources and nothing else. With the support of many in the investigation community CPIRC continued to grow through its infancy to today where we now boast an ever-growing Resource Centre of over two thousand Canadian and international investigative resources, money saving discounts for our members, support and training for new-comers in the field, a free referral service for members and now with the opening of [www.TheSecurityShop.ca](http://www.TheSecurityShop.ca) we have finally come full circle creating the only Canadian one-stop investigation shop.

What started as a small side project from CPIRC's founder, John Farinaccio, has grown into a vast international network. Starting with a small network of devoted investigators in the province of Quebec, spread throughout Canada and into the United States. In 2008, the network had reached the other end of the globe with investigators coming from everywhere including highly populated regions like China to some of the most remote places in Africa where few would think investigators could be operating.

Although we at The Canadian Private Investigators' Resource Centre don't know how to show our deep appreciation to all those who have supported us over the past 10 years we would like to dedicate 2009, our 10th year in existence, to all of you who have supported us over the years and continue to support us today. Thank you!

# The Realities of International Protection

by Angelo M. Marino

## Diamonds and Guns in Sierra Leone

Successful personal protection officers rely greatly upon proper advance work, pre-planning and avoidance of confrontation. Although private and public sector protection differ to some extent, in both worlds, the clients are generally busy people in various professions who require convenience and avoidance of delays in addition to their protection. This task can become somewhat more complex when working with a travelling client within a high risk environment.

In preparation for an over seas mission, a proper threat assessment should be made of the local conditions of the areas to be visited. Similar to local protection operations, a foreign advance will normally cover transportation, hotels and residences, restaurants, emergency services, special events and functions, as well as all the other potentially pertinent factors. Additional considerations regarding culture, tradition, tolerance to foreigners, politics, religion and economic conditions are also a must.

Although the crucial need for up to date intelligence, as well as a very thorough threat assessment is obvious, circumstances are often less than ideal when operating within some of the world's known hot spots. Survival may sometimes depend solely upon your ability to select the right team operatives for the mission at hand, a lesson whose confirmation came to me in April of 2008.

While on mission protecting the interests of a Canadian client in the diamond distribution business, our endeavor took us from the dry lands of West Africa in Mali and Burkina Faso, to the coasts of Ghana and Sierra Leone, through the European channels of Brussels and Amsterdam, while experiencing the charms of Morocco.

The incident occurred in Sierra Leone when we were required to leave the relatively stable environment of the capital city of Freetown, for the Eastern Region. The itinerary called for us to meet the individuals with whom our client was to do business and visit the mines from which the product was being extracted. Although a reputable company known to be legitimate and of integrity even by The Canadian and US Embassies, the details regarding our visit somehow got into the hands of a less noble group of people with an agenda of their own.

While on route from Kenema to the district of Kono, our route alternatives had been narrowed down to one possible main road due to the rains having washed away the smaller secondary alternatives, rendering them un-travelable. Although cautious and alert, the absence of an advance team made my task somewhat difficult even though I had traveled that same route with Bari, the appointed driver of my choice, prior to the client's arrival.

The drive consisted of unpaved red earth winding mountain roads, with jungle on either side, whose scenery changed seldom other than the diversity of an occasional village or the appearance of a free fall cliff on one side or the other. I remember stating to the driver that if I had ever seen an ambush heaven, it probably would have looked a lot like the road we were on.

Apparently, I had spoken too soon. It was a few minutes past 5 p.m. when the event began to unravel.

While approaching yet another left curve, both Bari and I spotted a dark red Toyota 4Runner SUV parked facing the opposite direction on the right side of the road. As we passed the vehicle in question, I saw two individuals in it and the passenger appeared to be holding an assault rifle. I asked Bari to keep driving and during my counter-surveillance realized the 4Runner had turned around and began down the road behind us.

I immediately asked the client to lay low on the back seat and requested that Bari concentrate on the possibility of a second vehicle ahead to try and block our passage. I failed to finish my sentence because a black Ford Ranger pick-up truck traveling in the opposite direction swerved towards us and tried to run us off the road, but thanks to Bari's excellent driving skills and his ability to follow orders, the Ranger did not strike us and drove off the cliff.

The 4Runner had caught up with us at this point and began firing rounds from what appeared to be an AK-47 assault rifle, while the driver was attempting to ram the back of our vehicle. Without ever having practiced the maneuver, the driver followed my instructions to the letter and as the attack vehicle overtook us on the left, Bari struck the rear quarter of the passenger side perfectly and spun them off the road as well.

It just happened that the area in which the attack occurred was a communication dead zone; so needless to say, it was full speed ahead from there to the next village just under 20 kilometers away. A formal declaration was made and monetary motivation bought us a police escort the rest of the way, but the important thing was that both we and the client escaped the incident unharmed.

Angelo M. Marino  
International Security Advisor  
Pro-Vision Group International  
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### **About the author**

Angelo M. Marino is considered to be one of Canada's most renowned specialists and master instructors in the fields of Executive Protection, Armoured and Non-Armoured High Risk Transport and Tactical Operations. He has trained almost 3700 security, police and military personnel both locally and internationally. Angelo has worked in over 35 countries to date and has personally trained the presidential security details of two West African countries.



## **Canadian Tactical Training Academy (CTTA)**

### **PERSONAL PROTECTION OFFICER BASIC COURSE – 120 hours**

In this day and age, the field of personal protection is considered to be a specialization for which officers must combine both proper training and pertinent experience. Although some protection officers represent private entities, generally this is a service carried out by private security, police and/or military forces under special circumstances. 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 clients safe regardless of where they live, or where they are traveling to.

This training offers the participant the opportunity of acquiring the fundamental notions and necessary instruction from experts in the fields of personal protection and specialized escorts, having operated both locally and internationally for over 20 years.

#### **PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION**

This program brings forth the basic fundamentals of the tasks encountered by personal protection officers. It allows the participant to discover various aspects of the world of protection while assimilating the elementary notions of potential specialized international escorts.

While performing their duties, a personal protection officer must be able to identify potential security risks involving both people and/or things. Beyond knowing the elements of risk prevention, the officer requires the capability of responding quickly and efficiently if an emergency presents itself. Hence an excellent preparation is in order to ensure that the personal protection officer can successfully complete their mission.

The program consists of a theoretic segment involving approximately 50 hours of self education and exercises having to be completed at home prior to participating in a one week intensive on sight training session. The home study segment is designed to allot for more dedication to the practical aspects of the course allowing for maximum absorption of certain specific notions.

#### **CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION**

- Working knowledge of either English or French.
- No criminal record.
- Possess good judgment and a sense of responsibility.
- Good physical conditioning.
- Good oral and written communication skills.
- Professionalism.

**PROGRAMME COST : \$1895.00 CAD + taxes**

**PROGRAMME CONTENT**

**A. Home Study Segment – Approximately 50 hours of study including work exercises:**

- Section 1 – The Fundamentals Of Personal Protection
- Section 2 – Threat Assessment And Risk Management
- Section 3 – Security Planning And Organization
- Section 4 – Operating Procedures And Escort Techniques
- Section 5 – Complimentary Notions

**B. Classroom Training – Approximately 70 hours of intensive training over 6 days:**

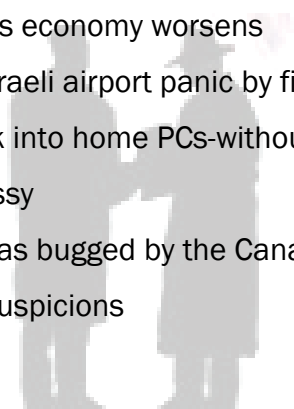
- Threat assessment – Case studies
- Terrorism and threats to personal protection.
- Terrorism and aviation.
- Mission planning and emergency evacuations.
- Preventative advance work.
- Travel preparations.
- Protection when travelling.
- Passenger screening and search procedures.
- Escorts in the air and on the ground.
- One and Two officer escorts.
- Multiple officer escorts.
- Detection of improvised explosive devices.
- Vehicle embarks and disembarks techniques.
- Crisis Intervention.
- Tactical first aid (bullet wounds, edged weapon wounds...)
- Ballistic equipment.
- Introduction to firearms and weapon nomenclature.
- Firearms training for protection officers.
- Armed confrontations and post traumatic stress management.
- Theoretical exam
- Reality based escort scenario

**Our Mission: To facilitate the achievement of your professional training and operational objectives by offering you the tools and guidance required to enhance YOUR career and ensure YOUR SURVIVAL!**

**CANADIAN TACTICAL TRAINING ACADEMY (CTTA)**  
**TEL; (514) 373-8411      FAX; (514) 303-8841**  
**[www.ctta-global.com](http://www.ctta-global.com)**

## News Stories and Publications of Interest that you'll find in our Resource Centre

- Retailers brace for more crime as economy worsens
- Tony Blair's bodyguard sparks Israeli airport panic by firing his gun
- British plan allows police to hack into home PCs-without warrants
- Russia bugged Australian embassy
- The Soviet embassy in Ottawa was bugged by the Canadian government and MI5
- U.S. investigates laptop spying suspicions



## Essential Computer Security Can Be Free

There are many basic security programs that every computer should come with when you purchase a new PC, like standard antivirus, firewall, disk cleaner, even encryption software, but rarely do. You don't have to pay top dollar to get basic computer protection. There are plenty of very good FREE programs out there that will protect you from ongoing threats out there.

FREE Anti-Virus **Avast!** [www.avast.com](http://www.avast.com)

FREE Anti-Virus **AVG** [www.free.grisoft.com](http://www.free.grisoft.com)

FREE Firewall **ZoneAlarm** [www.zonealarm.com](http://www.zonealarm.com)

FREE Firewall **Comodo** [www.comodogroup.com](http://www.comodogroup.com)

FREE Anti-spyware **Ad-Aware** [www.lavasoft.com](http://www.lavasoft.com)

FREE Encrypted Email Service **Hushmail** [www.hushmail.com](http://www.hushmail.com)

FREE Secure Deletion Software **Eraser** [www.heidi.ie/node/6](http://www.heidi.ie/node/6)

You will find the above FREE software as well as the following in our Resource Centre:

FREE Secure Email Certificates

FREE Secure Email Software

FREE Website Authentication Software

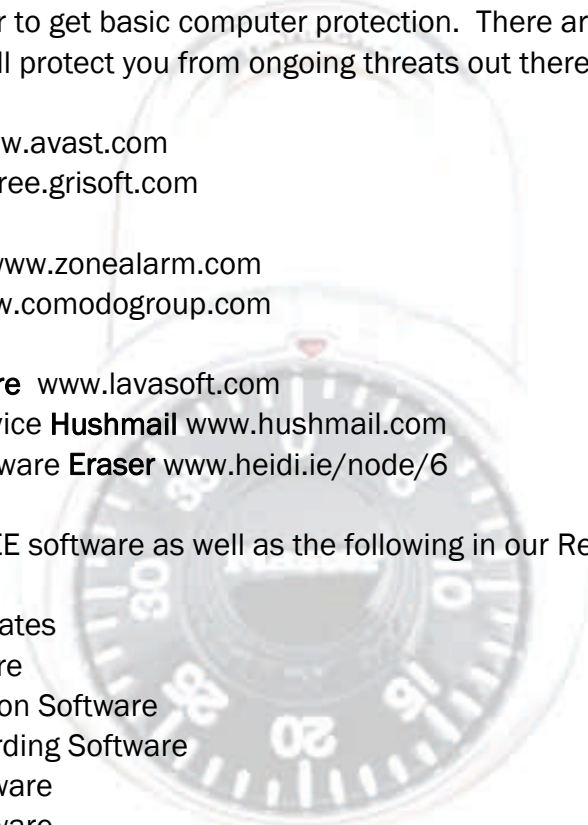
FREE Audio Editing / Recording Software

FREE Imaging Editing Software

FREE Firewall Verifier Software

FREE word processor and spreadsheet that are compatible with Microsoft Office files.

Any Many More...



## Evaluating Exaggeration Within a Response

During a recent congressional hearing a CEO of one of the big three auto makers was asked, "Isn't it true that you have been trying to sell your company for several years?" The response to this question was, "I don't get up every morning and spend the day trying to sell the company." On the literal level this exaggerated response was undoubtedly the truth, but it certainly did not mean that the CEO had not been trying to sell his company. An exaggerated response like the one above allows a suspect to imply non-involvement without lying. As a further benefit to the liar, the sarcasm within an exaggerated response often discourages further questioning. The above mentioned CEO was never again asked about efforts to sell his company.

Occasionally, a suspect will use sarcasm to offer what might be called a pretend confession. As an illustration, the suspect may be asked, "Did you steal the missing deposit?" The suspect's response is, "Right. I took the money and was also involved in assassinating President Kennedy." Because part of his response is obviously false (being involved in the Kennedy assassination), the suspect is hoping that the investigator will assume that the other part of his response is also false.

A sarcastic response often allows the guilty suspect to answer the investigator's question without lying. An investigator should respond to an exaggerated, sarcastic response like any other evasive response. That is, the same question should be repeated in a non-accusatory manner, e.g., "Sam, I'm not investigating Kennedy's death. What I need to know is whether or not you stole the missing deposit."; "Sir I'm not asking about what you do every morning. Have you attempted to sell your company in the last several years?"

Another tactic involving an exaggerated response is illustrated in an interview we critique during our Advanced course. The subject is a teacher accused of sexual assault. The victim alleges that the teacher kissed her, placed his hand on her breast and moved his hand down to her stomach and eventually placed his fingertips under the top of her jeans. When the teacher was asked at the beginning of his interview, "Tell me what (the victim) is saying you did to her?" the suspect responded, "She said that I kissed her, fondled her breast and put my hands down the front of her pants." This, of course, is a distorted description of the allegation but allows the teacher (who later confesses) to tell the truth when he denies fondling her breast or putting both hands down her pants.

Innocent suspects will typically offer an accurate description of the allegation against them.

This same principle applies to guilty suspects who may attach their own exaggerated definition to legal or descriptive language. For example a suspect who is asked, "Tell me why you wouldn't have sexual contact with a child?" may respond, "Because I'm not a child molester." Under this circumstance, the investigator should ask the follow-up question, "Define for me what a child molester is?" A guilty suspect is likely to offer an exaggerated definition such as, "Well, that's someone who abducts little children from their homes and drives them out to the country where he forces them to engage in perverted sex." An innocent suspect will offer a proper definition of the term, "That's any adult who has sexual contact with someone under the age of 18."

While the very concept of exaggeration involves distorting reality, and therefore represents a falsehood, not all exaggeration necessarily means that a person is lying. It is not uncommon for legitimate victims to exaggerate some aspect of an allegation. Consider the following statement taken from a harassment victim:

"He never showed me any respect and was always putting me down in front of other employees. He would constantly talk about how sexy I looked and every time I was in his office he would find some excuse to touch me."

There is no question this statement is not true on the literal level. Certainly there were occasions when the accused showed the complainant respect and times when he did not put her down. It is implausible to believe that 100% of the conversations between the accused and complainant centered around how sexy she looked or that she never had an incident where he did not touch her while she was in his office. Legitimate victims who are upset, frightened or angry when they report an offense will often exaggerate such things as the frequency or length of an occurrence. This is a natural product of emotions affecting the accuracy of a person's recollections.

When taking a statement from a person who is relating an emotional event, the investigator needs to recognize the possibility of exaggerated recollections and direct his or her questions toward objective assessments. The following examples illustrate this:

V: "He was always threatening to hurt me or my kids."

I: "When is the last time he threatened you?"; "What specifically did he say?"

V: "He kept hitting me."

I: "Approximately how many times do you remember him hitting you?"; "What did he hit you with?"

V: "He was a big guy and pulled out this knife with a really long blade."

I: "As I stand next to you, was he taller or shorter than me?"; "Show me on this flashlight handle how long the blade was."

In conclusion, exaggerating some aspect of a response often allows a guilty suspect to answer the investigator's question without lying. Because many of these responses also incorporate sarcasm, the interviewer may believe that the suspect was offended by the question and not pursue the area further. Exaggerated responses are evasive responses and the proper interviewing tactic is to re-ask the same question in a non-accusatory manner. It is a common ploy for guilty suspects to exaggerate the nature of an allegation against them or to exaggerate the definition of legal terms such as a child molester, arsonist or thief. On the other hand, witnesses or victims who are relating an emotional event may naturally exaggerate aspects of the event. Under this circumstance, the investigator should ask questions that elicit objective information.

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*The topic covered in this web tip is derived from information covered during our advanced course on interviewing and interrogation. If you have attended our basic course and are ready to enhance your ability to detect deception and elicit confessions, check our course calendar for the location of the advanced course nearest to you.*

*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](http://www.reid.com) and click on "Helpful Info".*

## Resource Centre Roundup



### Encrypt Your Gmail Account

If you're using public, unencrypted, or WEP-encrypted WiFi, there's a way to force Gmail to use an encrypted connection. If you manually navigate to <https://gmail.google.com/>, your connection will remain encrypted after logging in. This does not work for <https://www.google.com/gmail>, so make sure to use the right address.

### Scott French (1948-2009)

Scott French, a.k.a. Lee Lapin, passed away on January 11, 2009 at the age of 60 after a brief illness. Since 1974 he has authored over 12 hugely popular books. Some of his most famous books, *How to Get Anything On Anybody* & *The Whole Spy Catalog*.

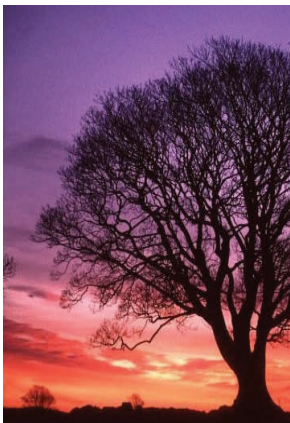
*He is survived by a son Jason.*



### Counterintelligence Reports

Every year The U.S. Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive releases a report on the threat of economic collection and industrial espionage from foreign businessmen, scientists, engineers, students, and foreign military and intelligence officers. While collectors came from a large number of countries, those from fewer than 10 nations, including both allies and adversaries, accounted for the bulk of targeting activity.

To download your own copy of a report between 1995-2007, visit our "**Competitive Intelligence**" category in the Resource Centre.



### Genealogy Resources

We have just added and will continue to add several new genealogy resources to our Resource Centre:

- Search Canadian Census Records
- Immigration & Emigration Searches
- Border Crossings: From Canada to U.S., 1895-1956
- Western Land Grants (1870-1930)
- WWI & WWII Military Records
- Church Records Dating Back Over 300 years

To view the above resources and many others visit our "**Genealogy Research / Birth & Death Records / Adoptee Registry / Canadian Government Archives**" category in the Resource Centre.

## HOW TO CONTACT US



Monday to Friday	09:00 -17:00 (Eastern Standard Time)
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Canadian Statutory Holidays	Closed

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For all membership, product or general enquiries please [click here](#).

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[www.cpirc.com](http://www.cpirc.com)

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