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The International Councilor

President's Message

BY Roy Whitehouse

Dear Members,



Looking back on 2010, it's easy to conclude this has not been a particularly good year for many people in the investigative industry. Similar to other industries, the general economic downturn, coupled with high levels of unemployment, has resulted in many investigators going out of business.

Many of us have had to take a close look at our business practices, including how we operate, the services we offer and our pricing policies. Although this exercise was forced upon us—and was nothing short of painful—there have been a few benefits from it as well.

The end result is that many investigative companies have survived by widening their market place and offering different services at lower prices. The ones that have done this will come out of the economic downturn leaner and meaner, ready to embrace the increase of business that an upswing will bring.

As investigators, we deal in research, facts, and variables. This latter trait gives us the ability to be flexible

with market demands. As our client's demands change, we are forced to adapt or go out of business. Many industries are not so accommodating or flexible.

From my discussions with many people in the industry in a number of countries, it is anticipated that we will have some growth next year. The level of growth remains to be seen. We will have to stay ahead, and stay flexible.

This past year, the Council exceeded membership expectations. We are at the highest we have been in many years. We should all thank the officers, committee members, Regional Directors and volunteers that keep the CII moving forward and expanding our boundaries. A lot of people have done a lot of hard work this past year, for which we all are eternally grateful.

Next year will also be a busy year. The website is moving on to better things. The By Laws are being reviewed, and improvements are anticipated. We are formulating a five-year business plan for the organization so we can set long-term goals and objectives. The Executive Regional Director and the Third Vice President are arranging a number of Regional Meetings. Jay Groob and Brian King are arranging the 2011 AGM in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, which promises to be a great event.

“The End of Belgium.” Come See For Yourself This May

By Michel deKort

The Councillor asked members to provide news from their regions of the world. In response, our Belgium representative, Michel De Kort, gave us his insight into the political climate in Belgium, and clarification of the often-used media reference to “The End of Belgium.” What follows is an excerpt from his submission:

Belgium is divided into three regions: the Dutch, French and German regions. For the purpose of this article, let’s refer to them as “states.” Each state has its own government. Belgium also has a federal government similar to the United States.

Recently, the Dutch have been seeking more autonomy, which has been rejected by the French region. Meetings between representatives of the Dutch and French regions have been on-going for the past six months. If the two regions cannot come to a compromise, a division of Belgium will become a reality. The result would be: Flanders (Dutch), Wallon (French) and the East-Cantons (Germanic).

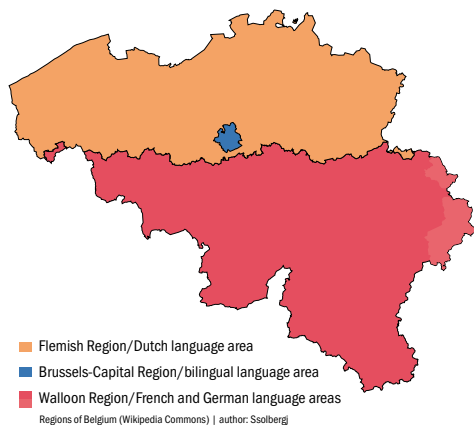
In this setting, the Federal Government would no longer exist and the Dutch region would be recognized as an independent state. Meanwhile, the French region would begrudgingly combine with the German region to form one state, in spite of the French region’s real desire to be recognized by France as one of their provinces. The fate of Brussels, the capital, would be unresolved. All states would remain in the European Union.

The primary reason that Flanders is seeking autonomy concerns its financial standing. (Doesn’t it always get down to money?) Belgium is like most countries in Europe; the northern part of a country, in general, is much richer than the southern part (i.e., Italy, Portugal, Spain,).

Much of the revenue generated in Flanders is attributable to the sound investment history of the region in economic growth. That revenue is spread or shared with the French region, whose politicians have failed to develop a sound business plan for the last 50 years to address economic challenges.

We can only hope that politicians of both regions reach a compromise because, for the past six months, the country of Belgium has essentially been operating without a federal government. This scenario forces Belgians (including this writer) to occasionally concur with the saying: “Government doesn’t solve problems, government is the problem!” I trust my comments provide some insight into the allegation that “Belgium has ceased to exist.”

I encourage members to draw their own conclusions by attending the 2011 CII Regional Meeting in Antwerp, Belgium on 20–22 May, 2011. As Regional Meeting host, I would be happy to welcome you to my town of Antwerp (which will not cease to exist). And when you think of Antwerp, think of the home of Rubens, chocolate, fashion, diamonds, gastronomy



President’s Message *continued*

I urge you all to constantly visit the website and look out for the events and changes going on in the CII. If you have any news releases, educational articles or other information to share, please submit it on the website, or directly to our editor, Ken Cummins, at kcummins@capinc.com.

One last thing to help our CII members have a better year ahead: please think of the CII and CII members first when sending cases to other organizations, regions or countries. I wish you and your families a fabulous holiday season and a most prosperous 2011.

Yours sincerely,
Roy Whitehouse ☐

Beware of South Africa's Onerous Money Laundering Laws

BY Peter Grant

Since 1994, when South Africa was readmitted into the international arena, the deregulation of international markets and the advancement in communication technology have resulted in a dramatic escalation in organized crime, money laundering, smuggling and the poaching of wildlife in South Africa.

Money laundering is defined by the South African Law Commission as: “the manipulation of illegally acquired wealth in order to obscure its true source or nature which is achieved by performing a number of transactions with the proceeds of criminal activities that, if successful, will leave the illegally derived proceeds appearing as a product of legitimate investments or transactions.”

The conversion of illegally acquired wealth into apparently legitimate funds can take place through a number of mechanisms. For instance:

- the placing of cash in domestic or foreign banks or other financial organizations;
- the purchase of expensive goods such as aero planes, yachts, artworks, precious stones, metals and luxury cars; and
- integrating the funds into the economy through unscrupulous investors.

It has been estimated that millions of American dollars, all dirty money, are laundered each year in South Africa.

The End of Belgium *(continued)*

and beer. At least one of those temptations should appeal to every one of our members.

Kind regards and Happy Holidays to all our members and their families. ☐

Michel de Kort is owner of de Kort Partners Ltd, in Antwerp, and wants to see all of you there in May.

In terms of the South African common law, people who intentionally involve themselves in money laundering can be prosecuted in relation to the underlying offence. But the South African government has endeavored to create a statutory framework to increase the ambit of criminal laws relating to money laundering. This involved the enactment of the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act 1992, the Proceeds of Crime Act 1996 and the Prevention of Organized Crime Act 1998 (referred to as POCA). POCA was enacted and came into effect on 21 January 1999. It repealed the Proceeds of Crime Act and those provisions in the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act relating to money laundering. Apart from South African common law, money laundering is currently governed only by POCA.

POCA was enacted in January 1999, and it is currently an offence under POCA, for example, to enter into any agreement or engage in any transaction or perform any act in relation to property where you know—or ought reasonably to have known—that such property is or forms part of the proceeds of unlawful activities, if such agreement, transaction or act would have the effect of concealing or disguising the nature, source, location, disposition or movement of the property. Property is defined in POCA as, “money or any other movable, immovable, corporeal or incorporeal thing and includes any rights, privileges, claims and securities and interest thereon and all proceeds thereof.”

POCA also criminalizes the rendering of assistance to another person to enable him or her to benefit from crime, and criminalizes the acquisition, possession or use of proceeds of the crime of another. It furthermore creates an obligation on every person carrying on business, and on every employee of a business, to report any transaction which is suspected of having involved proceeds of crime, or of facilitating the transfer of such proceeds, whether such transaction was completed or not.

So, for example, a South African resident arrives at an insurance company's parent office in London, or at one of its local offices, with GBP £750 000 (not SA Rand) to invest in a single premium policy. This strikes the agent as good for business, and he issues the policy, or his London office issues the policy after having obtained his approval. The agent and his employer may have committed an offence under POCA because their suspicions should have

Money Laundering *continued*

been aroused that the South African resident's £750 000 could be derived from the proceeds of crime.

Another example of the potential for money laundering in the insurance industry is the overpayment by a money launderer through the use of “dirty money” of an amount due in terms of a policy, e.g. a large premium. The simplest way to launder the overpaid portion of that amount is to request that the excess be repaid, and then to represent such repayment as a payment in terms of the policy.

As part of the South Africa government's commitment to the fight against money laundering, the Financial Intelligence Centre Act 2001 (generally referred to as FICA) was promulgated. The core sections have been in operation since 1 February 2002. The object of FICA, which largely mirrors anti-money laundering legislation adopted in other leading international jurisdictions, is to complement POCA.

The Money Laundering Advisory Council, made up of other role-players concerned with combating money laundering, has also been set up by FICA. Sectors of the market defined by FICA as “accountable institutions” (including the insurance and re-insurance industries) impose onerous and controversial obligations to implement internal administrative systems that will guarantee that they know and keep records of their clients, report certain suspicious or unusual transactions and train their employees to recognize and deal with suspected money laundering. The provisions of FICA primarily affect accountable institutions, but are also applicable to all persons.

According to FICA certain statutory bodies and functionaries—such as The Financial Services Board and The Law Society of South Africa—are “supervisory bodies. As such, they are required to report any suspicious transactions concluded by the institutions which they oversee.

An accountable institution must know its clients, and, therefore, may not establish a business relationship (defined as “an arrangement between a client and an institution for the purpose of concluding transactions on a regular basis”)—or even conclude a single transaction with a client—unless the institution has taken certain prescribed steps to establish and verify the identity of the client and, if necessary, the identity and the authority of the client's agent or principal. This also applies to already existing business relationships established prior to the commencement of FICA.



The requirements relating to identification and verification procedures for persons who enter into transactions with an “accountable institution” have been expanded considerably. Accountable institutions are not only required to obtain details of the identity, date of birth, residential address and nationality of its client, but also information as to:

- the source of a person's income;
- the source of funds which are expected to be used in concluding single transactions or transactions in the course of a business relationship;
- the income tax registration number of the person (with whom it is proposed to do business);
- the amount of that person's gross annual income; and
- the estimated net value of his or her estate.

This information has to be obtained from South African citizens, South African residents, and foreign nationals.

The process of verification means that an accountable institution should compare, for example, the identifying particulars provided by the client with other available information to establish whether the particulars provided by the client truly and correctly reflect the client's identity. For instance, if a person provides his or her identity number, that must be verified by inspection of his or her official identity document.


Money Laundering *continued*

The verification of existing clients' identities is required, as is the tracing of all accounts at the accountable institution involved in transactions concluded during the business relationship.

The accountable institution will also be required to keep proper records (which may be kept in electronic form) of:

- the identity of a client and the client's agent;
- the manner in which the identity of the persons referred to was established;
- the nature of the business relationship or transaction;
- the amount involved and the parties to the transaction;
- all accounts that are involved in transactions concluded in the course of a business relationship, and in a single transaction;
- the names of the person who obtained the information on behalf of the accountable institution; and
- any document or copy of a document obtained by the accountable institution in order to verify a person's identity.

The records have to be kept for at least five years from the date on which the business relationship is terminated or, in the case of a single transaction, for at least five years from the date on which that transaction is concluded.

Each accountable institution is required not only to appoint a compliance officer (or pay a substantial fine if it fails to do so) but also to develop its own internal rules prescribing the procedures which are to be followed for the establishment and verification of identity, the reporting of suspicious or unusual transactions, the storing of records, and so forth. In addition, accountable institutions have to take such steps as necessary to ensure that its employees are properly trained and equipped to comply with the provisions of FICA. 

Peter Grant is the owner of C Risk International Group in Lyttelton, Gaueng, South Africa. He would like to thank KPMG, Deneys Reitz, South African Revenue Services (SARS) and South African Reserve Bank (SARB) for information and assistance provided in the preparation of this article.

Conducting Personal & Business Research in Scandinavia

By Anne Styren

It is a common thing to use collective concepts. We like to talk of areas such as Central America, Europe, the Far East, the Nordic countries and Scandinavia. The aforementioned concepts denote geographical areas where the component parts are understood to have common denominators. But the collective terms can be troublesome—and often the similarities are not at all as strong as one might believe. Actually there is a good deal of confusion as to the distinction between Scandinavia and the Nordic countries, and the countries involved are very different when it comes to both language and access to information.

What are the Nordic Countries? Where is Scandinavia?

The Scandinavian peninsula—i.e., Norway and Sweden—is the basis of the concept, Scandinavia. We often also include Denmark when we talk of Scandinavia, but, strictly speaking geographically, the peninsula only consists of Sweden and Norway. The “Nordic countries,” however, form a significantly larger group as they also include—in addition to the two Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Finland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands. Since Greenland is governed by Denmark, you could also say that this polar region should belong under the concept of the Nordic countries. It may also be of interest to mention that the Nordic countries are home to two aboriginal peoples—the Lapps in northern Scandinavia and the Inuits in Greenland—which provides an additional dimension.

About Languages

Scandinavia, as previously stated, is not “a country”—nor do we have “a language.” It is not even certain that we understand each other despite our geographical proximity.

The Nordic languages, with the exception of Finnish, have a common Germanic basis. Old Norse and Icelandic are very closely related, and today's Norwegian “Bokmål” (Norway has two official languages: Bokmål, or Book Language, and Nynorska, or New Norwegian) has its basis in Danish. Aside from all the dialects—which can create additional

Scandinavia *continued*

difficulties—one could, in general, say that there is a good deal of comprehension between the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish languages.

Icelandic and Faroese are, however, different and are not immediately understood by the Scandinavian population. Finnish, which belongs to the Ugrian family of languages, is even more unfamiliar, and has nothing in common with the other Nordic languages. As luck would have it, Finland also has two official languages—Finnish and Swedish—which make communication easier, principally in those regions where Swedish is common. (Without going too deeply into the linguistic variations, we would nevertheless, as an example, like to mention that Sweden has today five recognised minority languages: Lappish, Romani, Meänkäli, Finnish and Yiddish!)

Naturally, it is also the case that the majority of people who live in the Nordic countries today speak English and/or other non-Nordic languages. Still, we must be able to communicate in the local language to ensure that we appreciate the subtle nuances and share a common understanding of concepts and technical terms—between us, the client and the respondent. We must be able to read articles and texts in their original versions to get a firsthand impression of what the writer has thought and meant. In addition, it is, of course, also the case that the majority of material found in any country about companies, markets, laws et cetera is in the country's home language.

So despite the fact that English versions are produced more often these days, we spend quite a large part of our work in translating, collating and making summaries into English.

Information Culture

The Nordic countries are also very different when it comes to their information culture. Perhaps one can trace some of these differences to occupation versus neutrality during the Second World War. Sweden has—for whatever reason—a considerably more open outlook towards information than its Nordic neighbours. In Sweden, many more personal facts are publicly available than in, for example, Denmark and Norway. Statistics have been kept far more diligently here, and companies' annual reports were put into digital format much earlier. Finally, there is a somewhat greater openness and willingness to answer questions about a company and its market in Sweden and Finland than there is in Norway or Denmark.

Sources and Databases

The Scandinavian countries differ in providing access to data-based information. The number of commercial databases is not great. Even though the digitalised official sources are increasing in number and accessibility, there is still much which can only be obtained by telephone. We could mention, as an example, that the local district courts in Sweden do not have any joint register, and you have to phone each one to do a litigation check.

When it comes to personal information, it is notable that the publicly available material in Sweden is also far more extensive than in Norway and Denmark. As personal information is almost non-existent in Denmark, a relatively new database of business executives is particularly helpful. All three countries use “personal ID numbers,” and these are very important to the research process. In Sweden, they are often accessible, but in Norway and Denmark, they must be provided by the individual as there is no public way of obtaining the personal ID number. Company accounts are digitally available in all Nordic countries, but please note that they are in their local language.



photo credit: Wiktor Mazur at en.wikipedia

“Of course it’s true and correct!”

Swedish media has been reporting several scandals lately where the background checks have been non-existent. Criminals have been elected into sophisticated organisations. Someone has gotten a job using his or her spouse’s university degrees/Money is given to projects without proper checks on the receiving partner (who in one case happened to have a very shady background). And so on. It seems as if decisions are often made on “gut-feeling” and instinctive trust rather than on hard facts.

This article’s simple ambition is to provide some insights into some of the differences within the Nordic region. We can provide a more detailed list of the basic can and can’t-do’s for personal due diligence/background research for each specific country for anyone who is interested. □

Anne Styren is the owner and Managing Director of Profile Intelligence AB, in Stockholm, Sweden and a new member of CII. She has been employed by the very same company since the beginning of her career and in 2000, became Profile Intelligence’s sole owner.

Where is Osama bin Laden?

By Jack Devine

There is no doubt that Osama bin Laden is foremost on the minds of the courageous CIA and Special Forces officers in Afghanistan who are looking for him. Where he hasn’t appeared lately is in the debates about what the United States is trying to achieve in Afghanistan and whether our emphasis should be on counterinsurgency and nation-building or on counterterrorism.

It has been nine long years since bin Laden and his disciples attacked the United States, bringing about the catastrophic loss of American lives on Sept. 11, 2001, and more in the military battles that followed.

The debate about where we are headed in Afghanistan must include finding bin Laden. This should be our top priority as we wind down our presence there. We have entered into two problematic wars and have expended a great deal of blood and treasure since September 11. What was it all about, if not capturing bin Laden?

It is amazing that bin Laden has disappeared not only physically but also from our Afghanistan lexicon. It is almost as though there is a conspiracy to play down his importance.

The cognoscenti in the intelligence world have for some time felt that bin Laden isn’t important because he is only a symbol for al-Qaida. Moreover, they

believe that the real threat is elsewhere and that bin Laden has only indirect influence over the groups his message spawned. Only history will tell conclusively if he really is this benign. I don’t believe it.

Even if one accepts that bin Laden is less relevant today and only a figurehead without organizational muscle, this judgment greatly underestimates the impact of removing him from the center of the radical terrorist movement. On the run, he is a symbol that terrorism can prevail and that its leader can survive despite our massive military power. If we end this myth, we stand a good chance of triggering a trend away from radical Islamic terrorism.

The fall of a charismatic leader traditionally deflates a movement’s followers, and these leaders are seldom replaced with individuals of even remotely similar presence and charisma. In the 1960s and ’70s, for example, when terrorism and insurgency were rampant in Latin America, the Cuban-inspired ideological movement rippling through South America lost much of its luster with Che Guevara’s demise in the mountains of Bolivia in 1967.

No one questions that the Afghan terrain is challenging and that many tribal considerations need to be confronted. But the United States and its allies have a 100,000-strong army there, and we are spending about \$100 billion a year on the war effort. We certainly have in place the resources needed to complete the task.

Equally challenging is working around Pakistan’s national security politics. A few years ago, in a discussion with a senior leader of the U.S. intelli-




Osama bin Laden in a video broadcast in 2001.

Where is Osama bin Laden? *continued*

gence community, I asked why we hadn't captured bin Laden. The response boiled down to "it's complicated." The implication was that elements within the Pakistani government were an impediment to his capture. If that is still the case, we should forget about nation-building in Afghanistan and, like Sherman marching across Georgia during the Civil War, march our army across eastern Afghanistan, pressing forward even into Pakistan's Northwest Frontier, and continue the march until we capture him.

We should advise the Pakistani government of our intention in no uncertain terms. While Pakistani officials would surely fuss, as they have done over a recent uptick in Predator drone attacks, it's a pretty good bet that we would have bin Laden's head on a platter before we got anywhere near the Pakistani border. This is not traditionally how we deal with important allies, and it is not a formula for routine diplomatic discourse. But in certain exceptional circumstances, hardball is called for. I also suspect the fallout would be far less damaging and more ephemeral than many might suggest.

It is hard to imagine an acceptable exit from Afghanistan without bin Laden's demise. Putting him to rest would provide a truly meaningful rationale for leaving. The most recent publicly available intelligence reports show that there are few al-Qaeda terrorists remaining in the region; many have moved elsewhere, including to Yemen.

We need to move bin Laden back to center stage in our Afghanistan strategy. However the administration's coming policy review turns out, let's hope we won't still be looking for Osama bin Laden on Sept. 11, 2011. 

Jack Devine, a former CIA deputy director of operations and chief of the CIA Afghan Task Force from 1986 to 1987, is president of the Arkin Group, a private intelligence company based in New York, and CII member. This column first appeared in The Washington Post on October 10, 2010.

Member News >

By Joan Beach


The Travels of Walter Atwood

Long time CII member, Walt Atwood, sends his season greetings from sunny Florida, USA. Walter reports he is "enjoying Jacksonville" and his "travels around the country." Walter has not only visited friends and relatives, but he also attended his 71st high school reunion.

Walter's health has improved with the help of the Mayo Clinic. He plans to start 2011 on a high note with a 15-day cruise in the Mediterranean Sea visiting six countries, and spending New Years Eve in Barcelona, Spain. The University of Florida (Institute of Aging) has selected Walter to participate in a four year program. Stay healthy and enjoy the holidays."

CII Members grieve the passing of Alana Burke

Not all news is good news. And so it is the case with the announcement that Alana Burke, wife of CII member Jack Burke of Chicago, Illinois, died on December 20, 2010, after a valiant battle with breast cancer. As Jack said, "Alana embraced CII and regarded her friendships within CII as a part of her family."

The funeral was held on Monday, December 27, 2010 at 10:30 a.m. In lieu of flowers, memorials may be sent to LCMH Foundation, 2800 West 95th Street, Evergreen Park, IL 60805. Attention: Beverly Breast Cancer Walk. Jack will not be reviewing his emails anytime soon so please contact him privately to provide your love and support. Alana will be featured in our next newsletter. 



Regional Director News >

RD Spotlight: Graham Dooley

Regional Director, France

Graham H. Dooley, Regional Director, France, is a former United Kingdom Police Officer. Graham completed 17 years of service as a Police officer before leaving the department in 1991 and moving to France. Upon arriving in France, Graham established his own business in French real estate.



In 1996, Graham obtained his PI License. He joined CII in 1998 and has remained an active member, providing valuable insight into legislation affecting all European investigators and specifically issues related to record keeping in France. Graham is also a member of the EPIC (Ex Police in Industry & Commerce Organization), CNSP-ARP (Conseil National Supérieur Professionnel des Agents de Recherches Privées), ABI (Association of British Investigators) UK-PAS (UK Process Servers Association) and the esteemed Intellenet organization.

In 1999, Graham was appointed as Regional Director for France. He specializes in missing person cases, fraud and accident investigations. He has an office in northwest France and can offer services throughout the country using English and French speaking detectives. ☐

Upcoming Events >

2011 CII AGM Conference In Boston

The upcoming AGM Technology Seminar will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. For our non-U.S. members, Boston is a major historical seaport located in the northeast corner of the United States. Boston was of great significance in the formation of the United States. CII accommodations are set in the luxurious and conveniently located Boston Copley Marriott Hotel.

Our presentations include:

Internet Investigations: how to dig deeper than the typical search engines. How to exploit databases.

Computer Forensics and Private Investigations: take a journey through the application of computer forensics in civil and criminal cases. Uncover digital “smoking guns.”



Our speakers will include **Mark Spencer**, President of *Arsenal Consulting*, where he leads engagements involving computer forensics, information security, and electronic discovery for law firms, corporations, and government agencies. He has more than a decade of law enforcement and private-sector computer forensics experience. Mark is also an adjunct professor at Bunker Hill Community College in Boston and an instructor at the Computer Security Institute. He has taught seminars and training classes for clients including NASA, Lockheed Martin, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.



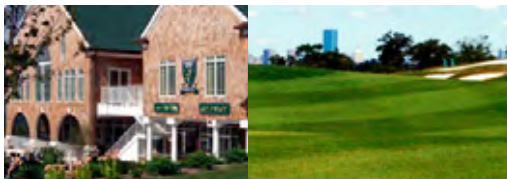
Bruker Detection will be do a presentation regarding advanced ion mobility spectrometry (IMS) technology. **Frank Thibodaux**, vice president of Bruker Detection, is involved in the creation and design of devices for the detection of chemical warfare agents (CWAs) and toxic industrial chemicals (TICs). The RAID-S2 is specifically designed for long-term monitoring of ambient air to detect the presence of hazardous chemical vapors in the interior or exterior of ships, buildings or shelters.



SAVE THESE DATES

Monday, September 12, 2011

Golf Event | Granite Links
Golf Club at Quarry Hills
12:00 PM – 4:00 PM



Tuesday, September 13

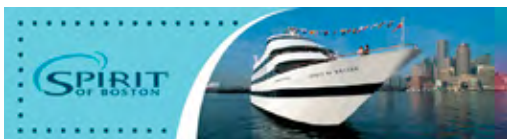
Welcome Reception
Top of the Hub
7:00 PM – 9:00 PM



Wednesday, September 14 • Group Event

(Options A – E | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM)

Option A: Spirit of Boston



Option B: Hop on–Hop off
Trolley Tour



Option C: Boston Duck Tour



Option D: New England
Aquarium



Option E: Walking–Freedom Trail



Option F: Segway Tours



Option G: Museum of Science

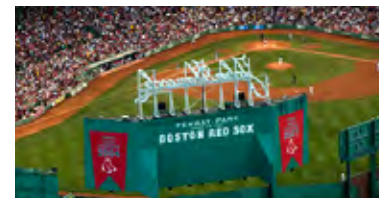


Thursday, September 15

Spousal/Partner Tour | 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM

Option A: Boston Red Sox Game

Option B: Broadway Across America



Option C: Couples Massage at the Bella
Sante – the Spa on Newbury



Friday, September 16

Spousal/Partner Shopping Event | 10:00 AM – 3:00 PM

Option A: Shopping at Copley Plaza



Option B: Shopping on
Newbury Street



Option C: Shopping at Quincy Market



Saturday, September 17

Cocktail Reception and Gala Dinner | 6:30 PM to Midnight

Options: Rowe's Wharf Sea Grille, Smith & Wollensky,
The Palm, Number 9 Park, 33 Restaurant & Lounge,
The Capital Grille, Anthony's Pier 4

Regional Meetings in Tel Aviv and Belgium announced by Alan Marr

CII's "unofficial helper," Alan Marr, upon the approval of our President Roy Whitehouse, announced the locations of the upcoming 2011 European Regional Meetings.

Tel Aviv, ISRAEL 25–27 March 2011

CII members Aaron Sivan and Jacob Lapid are hosting a meeting in Tel Aviv, Israel on 25–27 March, 2011. This would be a first for CII, and in an area of the world that many of us only read about.

Antwerp, BELGIUM 20–22 May 2011

The second Regional Meeting will be hosted by CII member Michel de Kort in Antwerp, Belgium on 20–22 May, 2011. This is yet another opportunity to expand our boundaries and introduce our organization to a wider Europe.

Alan has asked that each member indicate whether you plan to attend either meeting so that he can assist the hosts with RSVP's and planning. Your early reply would be appreciated. Alan can be reached at alan-marr@jigsawservices.co.uk ☐

Can You Guess?

Can any member identify the country where this a common mode of Transportation? Send your responses to our editor at editor@cii2.org



Note from PR Committee

Dear Members

Keep the contributions coming. Do post us your news online at www.cii2.org or email it to: editor@cii2.org When you submit an article to *The International Councilor*. Please provide art work or suggestions for photos/art to break up the greyness of the copy.

Wishing you and family a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Best Wishes for 2011

Yours truly,
 Sheila Ponnosamy, Joan Beach,
 Lois Colley, Ken Cummins, Ed Henry,
 Ruth Hoffman-Sales, Debbra MacDonald
 and Kelly Riddle ☐

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Full page	[9.25 in W x 7.0 in H / 237 mm W x 182 mm H]	200	300	400
Half page	[4.5 in W x 7.0 in H / 115 mm W x 182 mm H]	125	200	275
Quarter page	[4.5 in W x 3.5 in H / 115 mm W x 88 mm H]	75	100	175
Business card	[3.5 in W x 2.0 in H / 89 mm W x 51 mm H]	50	50	75

Send the artwork in PDF or JPEG file format to us by 5th of every month. All artwork to be sent to editor@cii2.org. Your support is much appreciated. ☐