

The International Councilor

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The Newsletter of the Council of International Investigators

Issue 10

*In every language,
Merry Christmas, and Peace on Earth*

AL-
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AFRIKAANS
seënde Kersfees;
BANIAN gëzuar Krishtlindja;
SATIAN gleckika Wianachta;
ARABIC miilaad majiid; ARMENIAN
Shnorhavor Surb tsund; BASQUE
Eguberri on; BELARUSIAN З
Божым нараджэннем (Z Bozym naradzenniem);
BENGALI subho baradin; BOSNIAN
sretan Božić; BRETON Nedeleg laouen;
BULGARIAN весела коледа (vesela koleda);
BURMESE Christmas nay hma mue pyaw pa;
CATALAN bon Nadal; CHINESE 圣
诞快乐
(shèng dàn kuài lè); CORNISH Nadelek lowen; CORSICAN
bon Natale; CROATIAN sretan Božić; CZECH veselé Vánoce;
DANISH glædelig jul; DUTCH vrolijk Kerstfeest; ENGLISH
Merry Christmas; ESPERANTO gojan Kristnaskon; ESTONIAN häid joule; FAROESE
gleðilig jól; FINNISH hyvää joulua; FRENCH joyeux Noël; FRISIAN noflike Krystdagen;
FRIULAN bon nadâl GALICIAN bo Nadal; GEORGIAN Ahali tseli; GERMAN frohe
Weihnachten / fröhliche Weihnachten; GREEK kala christougenna /kala xristougenna;
HAITIAN CREOLE jwaye Nowel; HAWAIIAN mele Kalikimaka; HEBREW christmas sameakh;
HINDI Krismas ki subhkamna; HUNGARIAN boldog Karácsonyt; ICELANDIC gleðileg jól;
ILOCANO naragsak a paskua; INDONESIAN selamat Natal; IRISH GAELIC Nollaigshone;
ITALIAN buon Natale / gioioso Natale; JAVANESE sugeng Natal; JAPANESE merii kurisumasu;
KABYLIAN assegass amegass; KINYARWANDA Noheli nziza; KOREAN seun-tan chu-ka-hae-yo;
KURDISH Noela we pîroz be; LAO souksan van Christmas; LATIN felix dies Nativitatis; LATVIAN
prieçģus Ziemassvētkus LIGURIAN bun Denâ / bun Natâle; LITHUANIAN su Kalėdomis /
linksmų Kalėdų; LOW SAXON vrolik Kersfees; LUXEMBOURGEOIS schéi Chrëschtdeeg; MACEDONIAN
среќен Божиќ (srećen Božić); MALAGASY tratry ny Krismasy / arahabaina tratry ny Krismasy / arahaba tratry
ny Krismasy; MALAY selamat hari natal; MALAYALAM Christmas ashamsagala; MALTESE il-milied
it-tajjeb / milied hieni; MANX Nolllick ghennal; MAORI meri Kirihimete; NORWEGIAN god jul; OCCITAN bon
Nadal; PERSIAN krissmas khojaste / krissmas farkhonde; POLISH Wesołych Świąt; PORTUGUESE feliz Natal;
ROMANI baxtalo Kreçuno; ROMANIAN un Crăciun fericit; RUSSIAN С Рождеством Христовом (S rojdestvom
Kristovom); SAMOAN ia manuia le Kerisimasi; SARDINIAN bona pasca'e Nadale (logudorese) / bona paschixedda
(campidanese); SCOTTISH GAELIC Nollaig chridheil; SERBIAN Срећан Божић (srećan božić); SHONA krisimas yakanaka;
SINDHI Christmas joon wadhayoon; SLOVAK vesele vianoce; SLOVENIAN vesel božič / vesele božične praznike; SOBOTA
dobro dedek; SPANISH feliz Navidad; SWEDISH god jul; TAGALOG maligayang pasko; TAHITIAN ia orana e te noera;
THAI สุขสันต์วันคริสต์มาส (souksaan wan Christmas); TURKISH Noeliniz kutlu olsun; UDMURT Shuldyr Ymuştön;
UKRAINIAN Z Rizdvom Hrystovym VIETNAMESE Mừng Chúa Giáng Sinh; WALOON ("betchfëssis" spelling) djoyeus
Noyé; WELSH Nadolig llawen; WEST INDIAN CREOLE jénwèl

From the Editor

2010. What does the next decade hold for us in the investigations industry? Will privacy laws continue to tighten like a noose around our neck until we find ourselves to be so ineffectual that we cannot continue to satisfy our clients?

What new technologies will be developed over the next 10 years that will assist us? Will we be able to use satellite technology to follow and watch our targets?

Will the world of law enforcement suddenly wake up to the huge army of trained and logical assistants that is sitting on their doorstep? Perhaps they will make cameras that allow you to lock in on your subject and automatically keep them centered and in focus (every boss's dream...).

Whatever technology brings us, the true builder of our business is likely to be our relationships that we build with others and the ones that we make with our fellow CII representatives are the most important of all. Cherish them. Support your Board. Volunteer your time and abilities to make the Council even better. Always try to find a CII member in places where you need an investigator. Always be prepared to recognize the expertise of your fellow members and be respectful of what they bring to the table.

Attend the conferences or regional meetings whenever you can—you owe it to your fellow members to get to know them personally and build social relationships with them. I can say without reservation that some of the finest people I have ever met are members of CII and I am grateful to them for their friendship, their huge hearts and souls.

Merry Christmas, everyone.

-Trish Dehmel



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DVLA data sharing plan raises fears of privacy abuse in EU

A restricted report has revealed that under new EU data sharing arrangements, motorists' data could be abused by foreign officials.

According to a report obtained by The Register, the personal data belonging to nearly 40 million UK motorists will be available to officials in EU member states.

The government has said the new powers are "fundamental" to tackling serious crime and terrorism. But the restricted report commissioned by the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA) revealed that access to the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency's (DVLA) data will be uncontrolled.

The arrangements, called the Prüm convention, mean member states can access a motorist's name, address, motoring convictions and some medical information.

The "Issues and Risks" report said: "The UK is aware that this is open to abuse, and that some EU member states are likely to use the Prüm capability for inquiries beyond the defined scope of cross-border crime and counter-terrorism."

Any attempt to block access for trivial reasons is "not practical", the NPIA said, meaning the data could be abused for many years to come. The report has raised concerns that member states could sell the data to com-

mercial interests, such as marketing firms and private investigators.

The NPIA, the police's IT body, is currently implementing the Prüm Convention, which the government signed in June 2007. At first it will grant agencies in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Spain access to the DVLA database. Eventually the whole of the EU is expected to join, including former Eastern bloc states such as Bulgaria, where official corruption is widespread.

The convention must be implemented by September 2011. It also requires more controlled access to DNA and fingerprint databases.

In turn, the UK will also gain access to other member states' databases.

Dominic Grieve, the shadow justice secretary, said the NPIA report showed ministers had misled the public when they signed the convention.



The CII members that attended the meeting. Back row – Aaron Sivan (Israel); David Sanmartin (Spain); Joel Auribault (France); Jean-Pierre De Cuyper ; Raul Fat (Romania); Front row Jacob Lapid (Israel); Deborah, Jacob's partner; Alan Marr (UK); Host Bernhard Maier (Austria); Pascal Mignot (Switzerland).

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FIFA World Cup 2010 and Crime in South Africa

By Peter Grant

Republic of South Africa (RSA)

Population: 46.9 Million

Area: 1,219,912 sq km

GDP: US\$255Billion

INTRODUCTION

The FIFA Soccer World Cup tournament will be played between 11 June and 11 July 2010 at ten stadiums in nine cities across The Republic of South Africa (RSA). For more information go to; <http://www.sa2010.gov.za/>.

South Africa is often referred to as one of the most crime ridden countries of the world and from time to time Johannesburg is given the title of “murder capital of the world”. An exaggeration if comparison is made with Ciudad Juarez in Mexico.

This said, crime is a problem in South Africa and it is a problem that residents have to live with and adapt to. The prevalence of crime as reported in the media will most certainly come as a culture shock to foreign visitors.

There is a large population of illegal immigrants in RSA, which the authorities have difficulty in dealing with, due to the restraints of the Constitution, confusion over the definition of refugee status and interference by self professed “human rights” and charitable organisations.

As a result there are literally colonies of Chinese, Vietnamese, Zimbabweans, Angolans, Mozambicans and Nigerians in various parts of the country and particularly in the Cape Town area there are Somalis and various Farsi and Pushtu speaking Islamic enclaves. The majority of these people cannot find gainful employment and take to a life of crime. From time to time the black South Africans, who are very xenophobic, get fed up with being preyed upon and a public affray takes place aimed at foreigners.

An offshoot of the above is organised crime inasmuch as the organisers are either illegal immigrants or they were not properly vetted before entering the country. There are cartels of the following nationalities; Chinese, Italians, Thaïs, Vietnamese, Zimbabweans, Mozambicans, Nigerians, Somalis, and Pakistanis involved in gambling, drugs manufacture and trafficking, people trafficking, prostitution, illegal trade in marine and wild life products, illegal trade in human body

parts, fraud, kidnapping, cash heists, and receiving stolen property. A great many illegal immigrants are “employed” by organised crime.

For this paper I will list what I consider the relevant crimes. But ALL crime to some degree or another could well affect visitors from around the world for the FIFA World Cup 2010. I am not providing figures on crime trends or statistics. For the official crime statistics in South Africa go to; http://www.issafrica.org/index.php?ink_id=24&slink_id=2489&link_type=12&slink_type=12&tmpl_id=3

GENERAL

In general terms the centres where World Cup matches are due to be played will attract prostitutes, pimps, drug peddlars, and criminals not only from other parts of South Africa but, due to the porous state of our borders, also from Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana and farther afield such as Nigeria.

Despite assurances to the contrary, the SAPS (South African Police Service) “master plan” may not cope with the anticipated influx of criminals as well as about half a million visitors. They are under strength and for additional manpower they may have to draw heavily on Police Reservists and in all probability they will strip classes out of the Police Training Colleges.

Morale in the SAPS is not good. The Ex SAPS National Commissioner Jacob Sello ‘Jackie’ Selebi is currently on trial for many counts of corruption and defeating the ends of justice. Serving white officers are resentful as they are being jumped for promotion by juniors who have little or no qualifications other than party loyalty, or the correct ethnic background. There is distrust of Asiatics by other races and amongst the Africans there are strong divisions and distrust on tribal and clan lines. Add to this that the men will be working twelve hour shifts with limited rest days which, as the event progresses could lead to heavier than usual absenteeism due to sickness.

Notably, private security companies are now boosting their manpower in Event Management and other general security products.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

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Generally speaking most murders that occur are black on black, but there has been a disturbing trend lately for excessive violence to be used during the commission of less serious crimes. There are far too many illegal firearms in circulation and they are readily obtainable if one has the right connections. The sources are weaponry stolen from/lost by RSA citizens, the armed forces and the SAPS; as well as weaponry smuggled in from Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

In the cities where the match venues will be held the expectation is that there will be a lot more money floating around resulting in improved cash takings in shops, bars, clubs and so forth. This will mean more cash in transit to the banks, ergo more cash in transit heists?

CASH IN TRANSIT

Cash in Transit (CIT) heists are generally very bloody and violent affairs and in this respect there are indications that some heists have been carried out by members of the Zimbabwean National Army who have used their Army issue weaponry and then returned to Zimbabwe with the loot. In general however, heists are the work of well organised gangs run by syndicates and carried out with ruthless efficiency.

A sinister development from CIT heists are shopping centre/mall robberies which are carried out with the same degree of organisation and ruthlessness and a complete disregard for casualties amongst by-standers.

RESIDENTIAL

There is an increase in house robbery as opposed to housebreakings. Now these tend to occur when the occupants of the house are awake. Simplistically the complainant opens the front door in response to a knock only to find them selves staring down the barrel of a gun. In a recent case a housewife opened the front door and got a face full of pepper spray. Resistance to these attacks can result in serious consequences. There have been cases where occupants of houses have been tortured to reveal the whereabouts of firearms, cash, safe, or vehicle keys.

Similarly more and more housebreakers are carrying guns and/or knives by day and by night which they will not hesitate to use if they are disturbed during the course of the breaking.

VEHICLE HI - JACKS

Vehicle hi-jacks are a daily occurrence in the larger centres and can be accompanied by senseless violence and murder. Volumes have been written about this crime, but the nuts and bolts are that unless a person drives extremely defensively and refrains from driving a model car that is popular with hi-jackers, anyone can end up as a hijack victim.

SMASH AND GRAB

Allied to hijackings are vehicle smash and grab attacks, where the window of a stationary vehicle is smashed so that the criminal can steal handbags, laptops, mobile phones or any other attractive items from the car seats. In some of these cases the complainant has suffered serious injuries trying to protect his or her property.

STREET VIOLENCE

Victims of street muggings (robberies) are often confronted and sometimes stabbed by knife wielding criminals some of whom are as young as nine or ten. The use of such young criminals by "Fagans" has been prompted by the law's failure to mete out appropriate punishment to the so called "street children" and the activities of "bleeding heart" organisations who maintain that the offender is "more sinned against than sinner."

SOCCER VIOLENCE

A word needs to be said here concerning organised soccer violence, which seems to be endemic in some areas of Europe. It is a phenomenon which is uncommon in South Africa although it does occur from time to time. There is a general feeling that should there be an outbreak of this brand of soccer violence between groups of fans/supporters then the SAPS would deal with it as a riot and use of rubber bullets, tear gas, police dogs, the lot!

THEFT

Thefts can and do occur at any time and any place. Favoured items are mobile phones, lap-tops, i-Pods, other electronic goods, cash, jewellery, bank and credit cards. Thefts occur from leaving accommodation unlocked, leaving one's property unattended, items of value left in plain view in parked motor vehicles, or being the victim of a pick-pocket.

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FIFA World Cup 2010 and Crime in South Africa

Continued from page 5

MOBILE PHONES

Mobile phones and lap-tops are easily converted to cash. The receivers, who in many cases are of Pakistani origin and known as "The Taliban", use illegal programmes which enable them to reformat mobile phones and give them a new identity, and also over-ride password protection on lap-tops. Bank and credit cards are of course as good as money.

CREDIT CARD FRAUD

Last but by no means least the use of card skimmers and cloning devices has increased dramatically lately. The devices are mainly employed by organised criminal syndicates and are rarely used by individual criminals working on their own.



The new generation of card skimmers / cloners are actually smaller than the card itself (see the above photograph), making it very easy for the card to be swiped usually by the waiter/waitress when they take the card to the till or if the card holder is distracted when signing the authorisation slip.

During a recent arrest at a restaurant at Cape Town International Airport Police found a "state-of-the-art" skimming device on one of the suspects which could hold details of up to 500 cards and they have been able to link it to fraudulent withdrawals from accounts totalling about US\$15,000.00. Similarly in Johannesburg a waitress from Bulgaria was arrested with a skimming device in her possession which when full was sent to

Europe where on the strength of the duplication in Johannesburg, fake cards were manufactured.

In conclusion, hereunder are some views expressed by personnel currently employed by security companies in South Africa; "In SA many a security business and "wanna be security businesses" lick their lips for this event. But, the security business that is serious about customer service and long term relationships will realise that the security threat during the 2010 WC stretches beyond the stadiums, the hotels and busses.

It is about the threat against their current clients, especially business and residential areas as well as a threat to operational capabilities of security companies.

The risk is four fold or more;

On the one hand will the WC event security companies lure away existing security officers from reputable security companies with lucrative cash offers to get involved in temporary jobs relating to the WC security. A second risk is that staff would have difficulty to get to and from work with existing public transport and logistical supply to security companies could be hampered due to transport system.

Thirdly is there the desire by all South Africans to watch the games, even if only on television which could result in probable alcohol abuse before work, late arrival for work or even plain absenteeism due to alcohol abuse or the desire to watch a specific game.

The fourth and most dangerous risk, against the background of the three foregoing risks, is intensified criminal activity against business and residential areas whilst the focus is on WC protection and the rest is "neglected".

A proper risk assessment at the beginning of 2010 followed by regular monitoring of the risk profile of SA or specific business areas linked to a detailed plan would be essential.

It is evident that the WC could cost business and residential areas more in terms of security - placing more security officers at probable higher "WC Rates", improving electronic security at businesses, improved response services, etc could be the order of the day."