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**THE HISTORY OF:
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE CANADA**

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THE HISTORY OF: CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA

"It is hard enough to fight in the dark, but it is almost impossible to fight enemies you don't even know exist,"¹ therefore, "only through a well co-ordinated and unified attack by federal, provincial and local police forces will we be able to control and check the spread of organized crime in Canada"². These statements are most relevant and represent the basic philosophy of the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC).

During the 1930's there was evidence of organized criminal activity associated with narcotics, gambling, prostitution, illicit alcohol, smuggling and other lucrative crimes, however, not until the early 1950's was it abundantly clear that a very devious, refined and organized criminal behaviour had evolved in Canada.

It was evident that major criminal and group activity now maintained close ties with powerful United States syndicates. Organized Crime in Canada was now a matter of national concern, thus the evolution of the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada.

On October 24, 1961, Commissioner C.W. Harvison of the RCMP presided as chairman at a meeting comprised of Director J. Brunet, Québec Provincial Police, Director J.A. Robert, Montreal City Police, and Chief James P. Mackey of the Metropolitan Toronto Police. All agreed that it was essential that a central agency be established for the distribution of criminal intelligence and that the RCMP would act as that agency. The heads of the police forces agreed to funnel information to the RCMP Headquarters in Ottawa where it would be sifted, with the

¹ Mr. Justice L. Dutil, Chairman, Québec Crime Commission

² Report of Committee on Crime Intelligence (Aug. 1967)

resulting information being forwarded to the police department concerned. It was also concluded that it was essential that personal history files be compiled on all known criminals belonging to groups or syndicates involved in criminal activities in Canada, or between Canada and the United States.

Commissioner Harvison, on April 1, 1962, approved the formation of National Crime Intelligence Units with the RCMP to develop, gather, correlate, record and disseminate criminal intelligence information concerning organized crime or syndicated crime. National Crime Intelligence Units were established by April 1, 1963 at Montreal, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver with the Central Unit located at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa. Crime Intelligence Units were also established by the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, Ontario Provincial Police, Montreal City Police and Quebec Provincial Police.

At the Federal-Provincial Conference of the Prime Minister of Canada and the Provincial Premiers in Ottawa, during July 1965, Prime Minister Pearson, in his opening remarks, stated:

"...The Federal Government is deeply concerned to do all it can to assist Provincial Governments with the responsibility for combatting such crime. The RCMP have for some years operated a variety of national services for the benefit of all Canadian police forces. The Federal Government is prepared to authorize and finance expansion of several of these services particularly utilization of the RCMP resources for the gathering, correlation and dissemination of intelligence information on organized crime."

The Government of Canada was concerned that organized crime may reach into government, therefore as a result of the Federal-Provincial Conference, a sub-committee was immediately established consisting of the Minister of Justice and the Attorneys General of each province. This committee met on July 21st and 22nd, 1965, to discuss ways and means by which the Federal Government could assist in combatting crime. Those specifically mentioned by the Minister of Justice were the extension of the RCMP criminal intelligence function; extension of RCMP advanced training courses; and support to facilitate more frequent conferences between police officials in the

form of additional meetings of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and specialized regional conferences devoted to organized crime.

The suggestions were tentatively agreed upon and were welcomed by the Attorneys General. A subsequent meeting was scheduled for proposals to be put forward in greater detail and for Attorneys General to present proposals for discussion and consideration.

This, then, set the stage for the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime of January 6th and 7th, 1966. Mr. Claude Wagner, then Minister of Justice for the Province of Quebec, proposed the creation of a Central Intelligence Bureau for the use of all police forces in Canada. The function of the bureau was to provide for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of criminal intelligence to effectively combat organized crime. Mr. Wagner went on to state:

"...It is clear that the operation of this new agency will increase and accelerate the detection of organized crime by circumscribing it at its very first manifestation. It also appears that this central office should establish close co-operation with the various departments on a national and provincial level, Immigration, National Revenue, Post Office, Customs as well as other authorities."

During this conference the following resolution was adopted:

"That a committee consisting of the Commissioner of the RCMP, the Director General of the QPP, the Commissioner of the OPP, and the Commissioner of Police for the Province of British Columbia representing contracting provinces, be established to explore the nature, scope, and workability of a new central intelligence mechanism, and make a report to all Attorneys General for their consideration."

Having adopted the resolution, the Federal-Provincial representatives appointed the following police officials to the Committee on Crime Intelligence:

Commissioner George B. McClellan
Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Chairman;

Commissioner Eric H. Silk, Q.C.,
Ontario Provincial Police;

Director General J. Adrien Robert,
Quebec Provincial Police;

Assistant Commissioner F.S. Spalding,
Commanding Officer,
Royal Canadian Mounted Police,
Victoria, B.C.

The Committee met at Ottawa in three sessions - the first on January 20th and 21st, 1966, the second on March 21st and 22nd, 1966 and the third on February 2nd and 3rd, 1967.

It is significant to note that, early in the first session, the Committee defined certain terms, which were the product of considerable thought and were used throughout their deliberations. They are as follows:

"Organized Crime means two or more persons concerting together on a continuing basis to participate in illegal activities either directly or indirectly for gain."

"Crime Intelligence in the area of organized crime, means information relating to crime or persons who may be involved in criminal activity where the publication or transmission thereof be restricted because:

- a) it might reflect on the character or reputation of persons against whom no criminal prosecution has yet been commenced; or
- b) its reliability has not yet been confirmed; or
- c) its transmission has been restricted by the source furnishing the information; or

- d) its publication would defeat its usefulness; or
- e) its transmission or publication might place in peril the life or welfare of some person; or
- f) it connotes nothing of significance except when related to other crime intelligence; or
- g) because of the nature of its source; or
- h) its publication might hamper or interfere with criminal proceedings."³

For reasons set out above, crime intelligence differs from information routinely exchanged on less sensitive matters between police forces on a well-established basis.

In addition to the Committee on Crime Intelligence, two liaison officers, of commissioned rank, were appointed in May 1966 to co-ordinate the activities of the criminal intelligence function. During May 1966, the first such appointments were announced and these positions remained operational until June 1977, at which time the positions were eliminated.⁴

³ Report of Committee on Crime Intelligence (Aug. 1967)

⁴ Final Report - Committee of Seven (1977)

On August 8th, 1967, the Report of the "Committee on Crime Intelligence", which became known as the report of the "Four Wise Men", was presented to the Solicitor General and Attorneys General. In the final part of the report, the committee made the following recommendations:

- 1) A new central intelligence mechanism be created in Canada entitled the Canadian Crime Intelligence System;
- 2) the System should have a central repository based in Ottawa, incorporating the existing National Crime Intelligence Units operated by the RCMP at Headquarters Ottawa, and entitled the National Crime Intelligence Centre;
- 3) as part of the Canadian Crime Intelligence System, provincial crime intelligence centres should be established in each of the provinces;
- 4) the Crime Intelligence Units in the provinces under contract with the RCMP, presently in existence and maintained by that Force, should be redesignated as Provincial Crime Intelligence Centres;
- 5) the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec should make corresponding arrangements for the establishment of provincial crime intelligence centres under the direction of the senior police officials at the provincial level in those provinces;
- 6) the National Crime Intelligence Centre should undertake to accept, safeguard, record, and disseminate crime intelligence received from the Provincial Crime Intelligence Centres and elsewhere; the Provincial Crime Intelligence Centres should carry out similar functions within their respective jurisdictions;
- 7) a Co-ordinating Committee should be created of the following members:
 - the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or his designate (ex-officio);

- the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police or his designate (ex-officio);
 - the Director General of the Quebec Provincial Police or his designate (ex-officio);
 - the President of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (ex-officio);
 - the Chairman of the Committee on Organized Crime of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (ex-officio);
 - the Chiefs of four municipal police forces in Canada, their selection to be made by the five ex-officio members, their terms of office to run for a period of two years, on a rotational basis;
- 8) the Co-ordinating Committee should elect a Chairman from its members who would hold office for a period of two years;
 - 9) meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee should be held bi-annually, to be called by the Chairman, and a quorum consisting of five members;
 - 10) regardless of the recommendations contained in this report, nothing should in any way interfere or circumscribe or obstruct the normal or urgent exchange of information between police forces."⁵

Considerable correspondence then ensued between the Solicitor General of Canada and the Provincial Attorneys General pressing for agreement in principle with the Report of the "Committee on Crime Intelligence."

⁵ Report of Committee on Crime Intelligence (Aug. 1967)

On March 12, 1968, the Attorney General for the Province of Ontario decided that the Ontario Police Commission would be its intelligence arm, and thence, its regional repository on crime intelligence for the Province of Ontario. The Ontario Police Commission had already formed within itself, on February 2, 1966, an organization known as Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario. CISO membership was comprised of selected Ontario police departments, other Ontario enforcement agencies, together with the RCMP.

However, as early as 1968, exchanges between the Solicitor General, the Commissioner of the RCMP, and the Attorney General of Ontario, indicated doubts as to the feasibility of the OPC operating CISO. These doubts continued to exist, and as a result, in 1977, the operation of CISO was assumed by the OPP.

On April 28, 1969, the Province of Quebec designated the Quebec Police Force (formerly the Quebec Provincial Police) to be its criminal intelligence agency, establishing the Quebec Research Bureau on Organized Crime (QRBOC). Once this agreement was reached, the first meeting of the high level representatives of the Police agencies concerned with this new criminal intelligence network (Co-ordinating Committee) was held on October 7th, 8th and 9th, 1969, at RCMP "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario, under the Chairmanship of Commissioner W.L. Higgitt.

Nominations were entertained for permanent Chairman and Commissioner Higgitt was elected. It was at this initial meeting that the name Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC) was adopted. The Co-ordinating Committee was then renamed to become the Executive Committee. Terminology was defined, and the drafting of a proposed constitution commenced which was eventually adopted. A central bureau was to be maintained at Ottawa and administered by the RCMP. A system of provincial or regional bureaux was to be established across Canada, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee. It was agreed that the Executive Committee should appoint a Director of CISC and that there be provision for an Assistant Director as well. (Refer to Appendix "A" for appointment dates and names of Directors and Assistant Directors).

The second meeting of the Executive Committee of CISC was held on March 5, 1970, at the RCMP "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario and the CISC Manual of Procedure was adopted for the use of CISC and its members. It was then moved and agreed upon that the CISC Constitution, as amended, be formally adopted. (Refer to Appendix "B" for a list of meetings and dates of the Executive Committee of CISC).

The third meeting of the Executive Committee of CISC convened on January 28, 1971, also at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario. The agenda included a discussion on the attendance at meetings by alternates of established committee members; a proposed "Intelligence" Bulletin; and minor changes to the Constitution were proposed and adopted.

In the interim, subsequent to the formation of CISO and QRBOC, other provincial bureaux were established; Criminal Intelligence Service Saskatchewan (CISS) was formed on July 11, 1970; Criminal Intelligence Service Alberta (CISA) was formed on June 22, 1970; Criminal Intelligence Service Manitoba (CISM) was formed on June 11, 1970; Criminal Intelligence Service Nova Scotia (CISNS) was formed on February 12, 1971; Criminal Intelligence Service British Columbia (CISBC) was formed on May 25, 1971; Criminal Intelligence Service New Brunswick (CISNB) was formed on August 12, 1971 and the Criminal Intelligence Service Newfoundland (CISN) was formed on March 20, 1979. (Refer to Appendix "C" for bureau membership agencies).

In September 1971, the first CISC Supervisory Level Meeting was held in Ottawa, and these have since been held annually with the exception of 1976, to discuss problems of interest at all bureau levels. (Refer to Appendix "D" for a list of meetings and dates). The areas of concern and proposals brought forward at these meetings become the subject of discussion at subsequent Executive Committee Meetings, also held annually.

On February 9th and 10th, 1976, the Eighth Annual Executive Committee Meeting of CISC was held in Ottawa. Recommendations from the Supervisory Level Meeting of October 1975 were discussed, which resulted in the

appointment of the Committee of Seven to evaluate the effectiveness of CISC and make recommendations regarding the revitalization and future of CISC as an effective tool in the fight against organized crime. Following discussion, it was decided that the persons occupying the four positions which had comprised the Committee of Four, appointed by the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime in 1966, would sit on the Committee. In addition to the Commissioner of the RCMP, Director General of the QPF, Commissioner of the OPP, and the Commissioner of Police for British Columbia, it was decided that the committee should also include the Chiefs of Police for the cities of Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

On February 10, 1976, the first meeting of the Committee of Seven convened, consisting of Commissioner M.J. Nadon, (RCMP), Commissioner of the OPP represented by Assistant Commissioner K.W. Grice, Director General Jacques Beaudoin (QPF), Deputy Commissioner P. Bazowski (RCMP), Chief H. Adamson (MTPF), Chief Constable N.M. Stewart (Winnipeg PD) and Chief D.L. Winterton (Vancouver PD). The committee ordered that there be audits conducted at the CISC Central Bureau by the RCMP Management Audit Unit and at the eight Provincial Bureaux by a team representative of CISC member departments.

Two teams were selected to perform these indepth audits of the Central and Provincial Bureaux and report their findings to the Committee. The functions of these teams were to research all aspects and closely examine each and every function of the Service both from an operational and administrative standpoint.

On December 7, 1976, a special meeting of the CISC Executive Committee convened at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa. The only topic on the agenda was the proposed Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS), which is an on-line automated criminal intelligence information system for the restricted use of the criminal intelligence oriented Canadian police community. The purpose of ACIIS is to facilitate the retrieval of information held on files in the system in an immediate and concise form. The purpose of the meeting was to decide if ACIIS would be an effective tool to combat organized

crime, and if so, endorse the system for implementation by CISC. Commissioner M.J. Nadon briefly described the weakness of the present manual system and spoke of a study carried out by the Canadian Police Information Centre and National Crime Intelligence Branch (CPIC/NCIB) over the past three years to create an on-line system for criminal intelligence in Canada. This study was commenced in 1973 at the request of the NCIB of the RCMP, to determine if an automated criminal intelligence information system was operationally, technically, and economically feasible. The results and recommendations were published in the Integrated Solution Report dated September 27, 1976, of which copies were supplied to the Executive Committee of CISC.

A number of motions were made to the effect that ACIIS be adopted by CISC, that the Director of CISC would decide terminal locations for the overall good of CISC; and that a team comprised of four members of the CISC Secretariat be authorized to audit and teach ACIIS on an ongoing basis. These motions were adopted.

The management audit of the Central Bureau of CISC commenced on June 14, 1976 and was completed by June 23, 1976. The audit of the Central Bureau included both operational and administrative aspects of the Service.

In their report, dated August 12, 1976, to the Chairman of the Committee of Seven, the Management Audit Unit described problems relative to planning, the lack of direction at the Executive Committee and Provincial Bureau levels; inadequacies affecting the ability of the Central Bureau to serve its customers; evaluation of workload; establishment of CISC as a separate entity from the RCMP; the role of Director; resources; CISC training courses; and the adoption of appropriate security classifications for CISC. Twenty-two recommendations were formulated, and were contained in the report for the consideration of the Committee of Seven.⁶

⁶ Final Report - Committee of Seven (1977)

On September 7, 1976, the Provincial Bureaux audit commenced and was terminated by February 18, 1977. Each Provincial Bureau repository was examined to determine efficiency and effectiveness. In addition to this, every intelligence unit was visited and a total of 310 persons of varying rank and experience were interviewed, including members who had formerly occupied the positions of Director of CISC and Criminal Intelligence Liaison Officer.

In their Provincial Bureaux Audit Report to the Chairman of the Committee of Seven, the audit team agreed with most of the recommendations of the Management Audit Unit and its general assessment of the standing of CISC. The Provincial Bureaux Audit Team identified, and provided an overview of, related issues and problems which were national in scope. Their findings resulted in the formation of thirty-six recommendations for consideration by the Committee of Seven.

On April 26, 1977, the Committee of Seven met on a second occasion to consider the preliminary report of the Committee of Seven, the Management Audit Report of the Central Bureau and the Provincial Bureaux Audit Report. The culmination of these documents resulted in the "Final Report of the Committee of Seven"⁷. Contained therein were forty-three recommendations affecting all aspects of CISC. Of consequence was that the future composition of the CISC Executive Committee would include the Chairman of each provincial committee as an ex-officio member of the CISC Executive Committee.

On Tuesday, June 28, 1977, the Ninth Annual Executive Committee Meeting of CISC convened at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa. In his opening remarks, Commissioner Nadon emphasized that CISC was at the crossroads and the direction it would take depended largely upon the outcome of the meeting. Discussion ensued relative to the recommendations of the Committee of Seven concerning OPC and QPC representation on the

⁷ Final Report - Committee of Seven (1977)

Executive Committee, the elimination of the CILO positions, and the roles of the Director and Assistant Director. It was then moved, and unanimously carried, that the Final Report of the Committee of Seven, with minor amendments, be adopted.

On April 25th and 26th, 1978, the Tenth Annual Executive Committee Meeting convened at "A" Division RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa. Many issues and matters were discussed. Briefly, these included: the adoption of a CISC letterhead; the adoption of JFO Guidelines for CISC; the endorsement of a training package for the needs of Canadian police officers and criminal intelligence personnel; the revitalization of the gun tracing program; a federal funding scheme; presentation and discussion relative to motorcycle gangs which are to be looked at in the future; adoptions of changes in the reporting system; Human Rights Legislation; the preparation of a presentation on organized crime for Attorneys General by CISC Central Bureau; and matters pertaining to CISC membership.

The CISC Eleventh Executive Committee met on March 20th and 21st, 1979, at Ottawa and the highlights were the 1978 national implementation of ACIIS. The Executive also approved a motion that:

"Criminal Intelligence Service Newfoundland - CISN be accepted into CISC as the ninth Provincial Bureau, with all the rights and privileges accorded it by the CISC Constitution."

This new Bureau would incorporate the Newfoundland Constabulary.

The Executive Committee met in Ottawa on March 20, 1980, and attempted to redefine the definition of "organized crime", however, resolved to continue with the established definition in the CISC Constitution.

The Executive Committee did not meet in 1981, but reconvened at Ottawa on May 3rd and 4th, 1982. A CISO representative tabled a proposed motion which was adopted that:

"The CISC Executive approve the application of CISO for access to the ACIIS data bank through the approved OPIC/CPIC interface."

At Ottawa on June 6th and 7th, 1983, the Executive Committee directed the Central Bureau to:

"Involve themselves in a national project investigating auto theft as it relates to organized crime activities."⁸ and,

"To prepare a study examining the problems associated with ACIIS in co-operation with CPIC and report proposed solutions or ramifications to the Executive Committee."⁹

The Director of CISC underscored the importance of Supervisory Meetings and that major operational problems involving organized crime and solutions must be reported in order to enhance the results of the Executive Committee and the concept of CISC.

The Executive Committee met on April 12/13, 1984 and heard the results of the 1983 approved Auto Theft Project. There was a motion approved that:

"This Executive Body endorse the recommendations indicated in the Draft Auto Theft Presentation:

Recommendation #1

That the CISC Executive Committee support the development of the Provincial Registered Owners/CPIC Vehicle File VIN Comparison, and that CISC be the agency to disseminate resulting information to investigating agencies;

⁸ CISC - National Auto Theft Study - 1983/84

⁹ CISC/CPIC ACIIS Study - 1983/84

Recommendation #2

That the CISC Executive Committee support the development of the Insurance Crime Prevention Bureau/CPIC - Salvage VIN Project, and that CISC co-ordinate the collection of salvage VIN information from the Insurance Crime Prevention Bureau and disseminate the resulting information to investigating agencies;

Recommendation #3

That auto theft squads be encouraged to contribute information relevant to all aspects of organized auto theft to the appropriate Provincial Bureaux having jurisdiction;

Recommendation #4

That police forces utilize the training services available, and offered by the Canadian Auto Theft Bureau to increase the awareness of police personnel, in general, in the area of auto theft."

Also, that the Canadian Police College would be offering a new "Advanced Auto Theft Techniques" Course.

The Committee agreed that there are significant links between bikers and organized crime in Canada, and the following motions were carried:

"That the following recommendations be adopted by CISC:

- I a. Re-emphasize commitment to "FOCUS";
- b. Two "Workshops" for Motorcycle Investigators/Analysts per year;
- c. Three month situation report to be submitted by each Provincial Bureau to CISC where a national picture will be

formulated and returned to all Provincial Bureaux. Each Bureau is to exchange the three month Provincial Report with other Bureaux;

- d. Annual situation report to be submitted under same guidelines as Recommendation c, and
- II That this Executive Committee encourage CACP through its Organized Crime Committee to release a statement which assesses the threat posed by Motorcycle Gang crime in Canada.

Further the 1984 Executive Committee responded to an ACIIS study by presenting the following recommendations which were accepted:

"Recommendation #1

Restrict ACIIS to 20 terminals for analytical functions and address tactical functions via Suspect or Observation categories;

On May 2nd and 3rd, 1985, the Executive Committee placed a priority on motorcycle gangs in Canada and approved the following two recommendations by the Director of CISC:

- 1) *A motorcycle gang workshop be held once a year instead of two times per year;*
- 2) *Motorcycle gang situational reports be submitted twice yearly rather than quarterly as previously recommended the first report to be submitted April 30, and the second report to be submitted September 30."*

It was recognized that Asian Crime had become a national enforcement priority and as such, a motion was carried:

"That a workshop be held into Asian Organized Crime and thereafter a presentation be made to the Minister of Employment and Immigration outlining the concerns of and problems expected by police agencies in Canada."

The Director of CISC reported that the multi-volume CISC Reference Manual had now been distributed to all member agencies.

The first CISC Annual Report was presented by the Director CISC which was discussed by the Committee as a report suitable for public release at future annual CACP meetings. It was agreed that:

"that the approved Annual Report of CISC be provided annually to the CACP Organized Crime Committee for release at their annual meeting."

An overview on Labour Racketeering was presented to the Executive Committee and it was agreed that this subject should receive attention by all Provincial Bureaux. The future element of organized crime in this important area should be recognized. The Executive Committee also approved the formation of a workshop on Italian Organized Crime.

On May 21st and 22nd, 1986, the Executive Committee met in Ottawa. The Director CISC reported that, during October 1985, the CISC Asian Crime Workshop was a success. It was suggested that there be liaison with other countries with experience in Asian immigrants. In January 1986, CISC hosted an Italian Organized Crime Workshop and gave an overview of the results. It was agreed that it was not necessary to hold an annual Italian Organized Crime Workshop.

PROJECT FOCUS

On March 14, 1986, Project "FOCUS" was incorporated into the structure of CISC Central Bureau. The transfer was made in order to better facilitate the sharing of information among all member agencies of CISC. With the transfer was the responsibility to develop guidelines for access to the information contained on "FOCUS" and terminal selection criteria. It was stressed that accessibility is the key to the success of any information system.

FIREARMS TRACING PROGRAM

The Director CISC advised that the Firearm Tracing Program was initiated by CISC in co-operation with the Bureau of ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS, WASHINGTON, D.C. Since 1975, it has been administered by the CISC Central Bureau in Ottawa. Procedures have now been revised so that initial requests for traces are to be forwarded to the Firearms Registration and Administration Section (FRAS) Canadian Police Services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This will provide Police agencies with any available Canadian history on the particular weapon.

The CISC Annual Report was presented to the Executive Committee and released by the CACP Organized Crime Committee. The IACP presented CISC with an award of excellence for this report on Organized Crime in Canada.

The CISC Executive approved a motion that:

"CISC explore means by which there can be enhanced exchange of criminal intelligence information among Pacific Rim countries."

The Executive further approved a 1986/87 goal that the CISC Central Bureau:

"Conduct an analytical review of escort services in Canada to determine any connection/or control by organized crime groups."¹⁰

The 1986 Executive Committee directed:

"that CISC examine how criminal activity in support of political causes can best be recorded and the information shared".

¹⁰ CISC Escort Services Study 1986/87

After study, two recommendations by CISC were adopted. They are:

- (i) *"CISC view terrorists as criminals and their terrorist activities as crime";*
- (ii) *"Criminal activities or criminal intelligence for political purposes be recorded and shared in the same manner as the traditional criminal activities and criminal intelligence."*

The 1987 Executive Committee meeting was held at Ottawa on May 20th and 21st, 1987 and it was agreed:

"That an Asian Crime Workshop be held in Vancouver in 1988, that the RCMP Liaison Officer from Hong Kong be present, that a Royal Hong Kong Police member from middle management, familiar with organized crime and the Triad secret societies be invited. Also, that invitations be sent to one or two key police agencies from the Western United States who are actively involved in investigating Triads or similar organizations."

ESCORT SERVICES

The CISC Escort Services survey was conducted in 1986/87 and presented to the Committee who adopted a motion:

"That the Escort Services Study be distributed to CISC member agencies and respective bureaux only."

The Executive Committee approved the following goal for CISC:

"Conduct an analytical review to accurately identify the profits accumulated by select criminal activities in Canada."

An interim report is to be presented to the Executive Committee in 1988.

Commissioner Simmonds, the long-standing Chairman of CISC retired in September 1987 and was extended a vote of appreciation by the 1987 Executive Committee. Commissioner Simmonds has been replaced by Commissioner N.D. Inkster of the RCMP.

The 1988 Executive Committee Meeting convened at Ottawa on May 3/4, 1988 and set the following 1988/89 goals for CISC:

1. Organize and host a national workshop in 1988 on Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs.
2. Organize and host a national workshop, at an early date, relevant to criminal activities of persons who have links to Pacific Rim Countries.
3. That CISC continue the analytical review to accurately identify the gross proceeds of select criminal activities in Canada.
4. That CISC, in cooperation with CPIC, conduct a review of the ACIIS Program, with a view to enhancing the CISC concept of information sharing.
5. That CISC examine Project Focus to determine if refinements or modifications are required for data entry.
6. Undertake a study with the Canadian Police College on the contents of the CISC Criminal Intelligence Courses to make the necessary modifications.

The Chairman, Commissioner Inkster, indicated that the Central Bureau is now multi-force as the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police and the Director General of the Québec Police Force have both been invited to second commissioned officers to act as Assistant Directors of CISC. As of this writing, both these police forces have agreed to second officers to these positions at CISC in 1988.