

The Purloined Newsletter



A CAPITAL CRIME WRITERS PUBLICATION

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Capital Crime Writers is an organization of writers and editors working in the mystery field, as well as readers who love the genre.

We meet on the second Wednesday of each month to discuss writing and crime. Meetings are suspended in July and August for the summer.

Membership fees are:
\$30 per year,
\$15 corresponding.

Meetings are held in Room 156 at the Library and Archives Canada, 395 Wellington Street beginning at 7:00 p.m.

Volume 22, Issue 2—October 2009

CCW MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT

October 14, 2009 at 7 p.m.
**I SPY: Security & Surveillance
Technology with special guest
Ursula Lebana of
Spy Tech Stores**

Think the video camera hidden in the pen is only for James Bond? You might be surprised at what's on the market. In fact you, and your fictional PI, have access to a vast array of high-technology surveillance and security devices.

To walk us through a bit of the history of surveillance technology and show us the latest gizmos and gadgets on the market, Ursula Lebana, owner of the chain of SpyTech stores, will be our special guest this evening. She'll be bringing with her devices for demonstration, as well as various powders, chemicals and sprays used in investigations.

**See you at the meeting,
Alex Brett,
Program Committee**



**Author Vicki
Cameron in
the library at
the
Lyndhurst
Turkey Fair.**

**See more
photos of
the event
inside on
page 4!**

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**“Sure, it's simple,
writing for kids...
Just as simple as
bringing them up.”**
Ursula K. LeGuin

Message from the President - Ken Gibson

If Ken were here, and not in South Africa on a fabulous wilderness safari with his lovely wife Margaret, I know he would take this time to commend the incredible work of tracking down and prosecuting war criminals done by RCMP Cpl. Yves Gravelle.

Cpl. Gravelle captivated us right off the bat with his presentation at the September meeting as he talked about his background with murder investigations in Iqaluit, to his army days in Bosnia, to his current assignment with the War Crimes Unit of the RCMP. Our thanks to him, and to Tom Curran for arranging this dynamic start to the CCW season.

And if Ken were here and not, I repeat, over in Africa gazing at lions and elephants, I know he would also want to remind everyone to register soon for the November 14 Anniversary Event. It's free, unlike Ken's safari, and perhaps a tad safer—but not that much safer — as there are plenty of crazy surprises planned for CCW event. For one we are thrilled to have the MP for Ottawa Centre, Paul Dewar scheduled to come out and welcome us.

And when Ken returns from answering the call of the wild, I am sure he'll wonder if we reminded everyone that it's time to pay your membership dues — which are probably considerably cheaper than the meals on a single day of Ken's excursion over on the dark continent. Of course it would only be cheaper if Ken hasn't been out with his rifle hunting for Wildebeest on the

golden savannahs and grilling his own meals...

So — if you come on out early to the next CCW meeting on October 14th you'll get a chance to interrogate Ken firsthand about his encounters on safari.

But there is even more reason to come out to the meeting on October 14th! Alex Brett has lined up an exciting evening with special guest Ursula Lebana of Spy Tech stores. Ms. Lebana will be demonstrating some of the latest gadgets and gizmos of the spy trade.

And that's it for now. From Canada this is the editor, Katherine Hobbs signing off for Ken, Ken, Ken of the Jungle





From the Editor - Katherine Hobbs

Earlier this year I started researching my mother's family tree, the Hunton's. The original patriarch of the family arrived from England in 1829 and settled in Montreal. He was followed by his children; the two eldest boys Thomas and William Hunton settling in Ottawa and opening a dry goods store on Rideau Street.

The Hunton brothers were met with great success. They moved their store to the Sparks Street Mall where they sold imported silks, velvets, real laces and fancy goods like "The Josephine, Trefoussie and Harris's seamless kid gloves". This was in the 1800's and they were selling European lace for \$25 a yard at the time—unbelievable! Later on the three-storey Hunton store building on the mall was to house the Royal Bank.

Thomas Hunton became strongly ensconced in Ottawa society and married a Billings. Two of his children married Ormes, and one daughter married Charles Moss, an artist and Master of the Art School of Ottawa whose artworks are currently contained in the National Archives.

It was Moss's son-in-law who chronicled the family history back in the 1950's. While reading through the manually-typed, yellowed pages I discovered that until his death in 1875, Thomas Hunton owned the house on the site of today's Ottawa Public Library.

Here is the account as detailed in Moss's documents regarding the property:

"In 1866 Thomas Hunton moved from the old shop near the corner of Rideau and Nicholas Streets to a building at the corner of Metcalfe and Sparks Street. Brother William had retired from the partnership and had built himself a large house in Upper Town and his place was taken in the firm by William Schoolbred who married Thomas' first daughter, Charlotte in 1864. Schoolbred built for his bride what later became the Hunton house, on the corner of Metcalfe and Maria (now Laurier) where the Carnegie library

now stands. The property took in five lots; towards the west, between Metcalfe and Bank a scattering of houses was being put up in the boom caused by the choosing of Ottawa as the Federal Capital; east and south there was uncleared bush. The five lots became a garden, with fruit trees and grape vines, a barn and stable, one cow forming the livestock of the establishment. The house itself was designed by Fuller and Jones, architects who had just completed the new Parliament Buildings. Once he had finished the 'Metcalfe Street' house to his taste, Schoolbred sold it to his father-in-law and it remained henceforth the 'Hunton' house, the family moving there from their lodgings over the Sparks Street shop.

In 1875 Thomas died. He was 53 years old. Ottawa gave him the largest funeral ever yet seen. The procession was over a mile long and all business closed as it passed. He had built up a dynasty and left three sons and five daughters, a home which was pointed out by the townsmen with considerable pride, possibly the most flourishing retail shop in Ottawa. Following his death his sons handled the business and within a very short time it was closed, realizing little over the liabilities. The home was sold and at least part of the proceeds seems to have stuck to the fingers of Thomas' executor, who was his lawyer and close friend. No one seems to have made any effort to retain any funds for the widow, left by then in what amounted to poverty."

What a description of Ottawa back in the 1860's — it's inconceivable almost today to think about all the uncleared bush in that area of downtown.

After working on the background for the library story starting on page 5 in this issue, it seems most likely that it was the logging baron, George Perley who bought the Hunton house from the executor, as it was he who willed it to the City in 1896, thus providing the future site for the Carnegie Library.

Last year I took a writing workshop in Stouffville and met librarian Catherine Sword. She was very kind in answering my questions about how to most effectively pester her to get one's books in her library. And many, many thanks to Michael Murphy of the Ottawa Public Library for spending such a great deal time with me and providing the information on what goes on in the Ottawa system.

Thanks also to Paul Sadler for his amazingly detailed account of the September meeting. It was a complex and fascinating subject and he captured it so well. Check out Paul's account starting on page 8.

Don't forget to check out the photos of past events on page 4 and the announcements of upcoming ones on page 11 & 12! There's a lot going on. And someday it will be history too. So come on out and be part of it!

Katherine

September's events in pictures!

Readings at the Lighthouse Bookstore in Shawville, QC
Authors selling books at the Lyndhurst, ON Turkey Fair



Authors Brenda Chapman (left) and C.B. Forrest (right) are pictured above at the Lighthouse Bookstore in Shawville where they put on an evening full of readings and signed their books.



No turkeys in sight at the Lyndhurst Turkey Fair, but plenty of CCW authors: The hatted Violette Malan (pictured above left and bottom right) and Vicki Delany (above left). Selling the Ladies Killing Circle wares were Susan Gates (not pictured) and Bev Panasky (bottom left). Vicki Cameron (front page) and Brenda Chapman (above right) were also on hand selling their books.



Why buy the book when you can get it for free?

By Katherine Hobbs

Do authors benefit from having their books at the library? You betcha they do. People may not be buying your books from a store, but books are being bought by an entity with so much buying clout that publishers send their vendors out to call on them. That entity is the *Library*.

In 2008 the Ottawa Public Library spent \$350,000 on adult English fiction alone -- and that was by no means their complete book budget. So as an author, the library is a customer you can't afford to overlook.

Not only do the libraries buy the book, but they buy it in a number of versions: paperbacks, hardcovers, and books on tape to name a few.

But what if your publisher isn't out hawking to the library? What can little old you do? I spoke with Michael Murphy of the Ottawa Public Library and Catherine Sword of the Stouffville-Whitchurch Library for some sage advice on how to get your books on their shelves.

"Every library system in Canada operates individually and makes their purchasing decisions independently," says Michael Murphy. "At the Ottawa Public Library the ordering is done centrally by Collection Development Services. They order the books for all of the branches in the Ottawa Public Library. Books are ordered prior to publication from Publishers notices, vendors' bestseller lists, Publishers catalogues, reviewing journals, to name a few."

And how many copies they will order? Publishers catalogues and wholeseller catalogs give the library an indication of the number of copies being printed of a title. This is an indication of anticipated demand. The book-reviewing periodicals also give an indication of how big releases are. And if the Library has other titles by an author they look at how much the previous books went out.

Whitehots, Library Bound, S & B, and Library Services Centre are a few of the big vendors in Canada used by the Ottawa Public Library.

Larger publishers with library reps also make sales calls on libraries to talk about their new

"Libraries welcome inquiries from authors about whether the library wants to buy an author's book," says Michael Murphy of the Ottawa Public Library.

books. Materials are ordered from catalogues and email from publishers, or any way it comes to the Library's attention. But there are other sources.

"Librarians are readers at heart," says Murphy. "Looking at blogs to see what readers are reading and reviewing can also be used as a means of finding out about a book."

He goes on to say that it is very helpful if authors draw their new book to the attention of the Library. "Libraries welcome inquiries from authors about whether the library wants to buy an author's book. Authors



The main branch of the OPL today.

can phone the library, email the library or come into the library with their book. If they want to send an email, it might be good to call the library and get an email address for the person who orders books so that time is saved. That is also true if you are mailing something. The people who select books would be interested in knowing that the book is by a local author."

Murphy does emphasize that it is better to speak to the person who selects which materials to buy for the Library collection. The name of this department can vary from library to library. At Ottawa Public Library it is called Collection Development Services.

The more information the author can provide the easier it is for the Library. They should have:

- Author name
- title
- publishing information (who is publisher, when is it available, where can the library get copies)
- ISBN
- A review is helpful. Sometimes a book has not been reviewed. The Library will still consider it for purchase.

Why buy the book when you can get it for free? (Cont'd)

Initially the Ottawa Public Library may order the hardcover, the audio book and the Large print edition. The book may not be translated into other languages until later. And the paperback does not necessarily come out at the same time, it is usually later as well.

But is it a myth that librarians don't like paperbacks? "We have a large paperback novel collection covering all genres," says Murphy. "Clients expect to find popular novels in paperback. They do not last as long as hardcovers, however clients like paperbacks to take on holidays -- and they are easier to handle overall."

The Ottawa Public Library is very interested in hosting author readings. However some authors will draw a bigger crowd at suburban locations. As an example, an author who has a new book on gardening may draw a bigger crowd at a suburban branch rather than the Main Library. **If an author wants to have a reading, the book has to be in the Library collection or on order.**

So that's the big city. But what about the more rural areas in Ontario?

Whitchurch-Stouffville is a town about 50 kms outside of Toronto. The Public Library dates back to 1877 when it was first established in Allan's Jewellery Store. The Library then became known as the Mechanic's Institute. It became a free public library in 1899. The first permanent library was built in 1923 through a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. The Library celebrated its 100th birthday in 1999. The Lebovic Leisure Centre was

constructed in 2001 and is currently occupied jointly by the department of Leisure Services and the Library.

The following is a copy of my interview with librarian Catherine Sword of the Whitchurch-Stouffville Library.

Katherine Hobbs: How do authors reach librarians without irritating them?

Catherine Sword: Letting me know that you are a local author does carry a bit more weight with me. I don't mind phone calls, email, or drop-ins. I'd love to have reviews of a piece of work as I'm not necessarily going to read the book. I've actually had one author asking if I would read his manuscript to give him feedback because he felt as a librarian I would know about good writing. Don't do that. I know what I like, and I have no time or interest for that sort of thing.

Things an author could do to irritate me:

- Suggest that I don't know my job because I haven't put their book in our library.
- Invoice the library with the hope that I won't remember ordering the book and just pay for it.

KH: Who should they call - the person who buys the books -- purchasing, or someone else in the library?

CS: This depends on the library. For 20 years I've been responsible for both ordering the books and programming. I like to

hear about authors for both jobs. Some libraries have a librarian for children's services and another for adult services. Really large libraries might even have one for Youth. So it depends on the type of book, who you'd call.

KH: What info does the library need on an author?

CS: Reviews are especially good. I do not want to be in the position of trying to judge a book, especially by the cover. Also, if the author has given a reading at another library or elsewhere, that doesn't hurt to know. I may call the place to see how it went.

KH: What about having a friend or relative put in a request for the library? Would a recommendation bear more weight coming from a fan or from the author?

CS: A fan, perhaps. Friends or family, maybe not. I want a source that has been grabbed by the story over somebody who thinks the author is a nice person and "should" be famous.

KH: Other than a good book, what do you want from authors? Should we market to you? Does our book have to be in your catalogue to come in for an event?

CS: Never stop writing.

Why buy the book when you can get it for free? (cont'd.)

Never stop marketing. No, your book doesn't have to be in our catalogue for our consideration. In fact, I've actually had to track down some local writers because they've gotten articles in the local newspaper, but never dropped into the library!! Talk about making me work.

Donations are something else libraries consider. I know it's not fair to ask authors to just give away their work, but some libraries are really poor. Ask for their budgets. This is public information. If an author wishes to donate their book to the library, we **consider** adding it to our collection. Libraries usually have a selection policy. We look for a well put-together book that won't fall apart at the first reading.

No, I will not be adding a book about some weird language you've devised out of some sort of mathematical system and made-up symbols. It may border on genius, but I am unqualified to make that decision. Likewise, *hate* literature, even if it's presented as some sort of humorous Bush-bashing – forget it. Some donations, if they are left in our bin, will simple end up in the recycle bin.

KH: Is your library interested in author readings? What other types of events are you interested in hosting?

CS: HOLY SMOKES, YES! I love author readings, but to be honest they're not a big draw. If it wasn't for friends and families of the writers there would be cases where I'd have no audience. To put

this in perspective, Whitchurch-Stouffville has grown from a population of about 13,000 to 30,000. I'm hoping this means we'll have more people to draw an audience.

Recognizable names have been Katherine Govier, B.W. Powe (local writer) and John Brady (a mystery writer). In these cases I may have gotten a dozen people. Even for the mystery writer, and I was so sure he'd be a big draw!! Our patrons love mysteries – can't get enough. So, I'm usually embarrassed by attendance, but the authors have always been grateful and to be honest, the few people who attend are also grateful.

For something different, (and I'd like to do more of this), I had an evening with three local authors. I think combining a few readings is a good idea.

Another thing I've learned from our local high school is "video readings". They partner with other high schools to cover the cost of author visits, but the authors present from video to all schools at once. I've no idea how to get in on that idea with the budget we've got, but I see this as an interesting option some day.



THE HISTORY OF THE OPL

Ottawa had a few reading rooms in hotel lobbies, and some small fee-based libraries for working men, but prior to the twentieth century there was no truly free place for anyone to read. The city's active Local Council of Women took up the cause of a free library for all. Just before the election of 1896 they announced that the mansion of George Perley, a local lumber baron was donated in his will as a home for the library. However, the city voted down the motion to build a library, as well as another motion to build a fire-hall; the city just didn't have any money to spare for "luxuries".

American steel magnate Andrew Carnegie was well known for his philanthropic efforts. Beginning in the early 1880s he funded the establishment of well over 3,000 libraries, in almost every U.S. state, Canada, Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the West Indies and Fiji.

Usually, he would endow the building and equipping of a proposed library on condition that the local authority provided a suitable site and agreed to pay for its operation and maintenance. In 1901 Carnegie offered \$100,000 to Ottawa to build the library if a site was provided and a pledge of \$7,500 a year was made to maintain it. The city eventually agreed in January 1903, and the library was opened to the public on April 30, 1906.

The main branch is located in downtown Ottawa at the corner of Metcalfe and Laurier, at the same spot as the original Carnegie library, although nothing remains of the original building but some stained glass windows. Several of the Corinthian columns from the old Carnegie library survive in the Rockeries in Rockcliffe Park.

The library now has branches spread throughout Ottawa and the surrounding area. It's the largest bilingual English-French library system in North America, with 33 branches and two bookmobiles serving the Ottawa area.

The original Carnegie Library. When it opened April 30, 1906 it was bedlam. The masses who'd come out to see how Carnegie's money had been spent carried away the plants and disarranged things to the extent that the library was closed the next day and unable to open until the evening.

September Meeting Report: Investigating War Crimes with RCMP Senior Investigator Cpl. Yves Gravelle

The new season for Capital Crime Writers kicked off on September 9th, 2009 with a presentation by Corporal Yves Gravelle (Senior Investigator) of the War Crimes Section of the RCMP. With a Masters degree in Military History, and two years of experience dealing with major cases, Corporal Gravelle is ideally suited for work in the research-heavy War Crimes Section. During his presentation, Corporal Gravelle outlined the history of prosecution of war crimes in Canada, the organizational structure of the RCMP unit, and the steps in a typical investigation of alleged war crimes.

In 1985-1986, a Royal Commission looked at war crime issues and a list was established of 883 names from World War II. A War Crimes unit was set up with a staff of 23 personnel. Four people were charged, and one decision went all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada (Imre Finta, a prosecution of a WWII era Hungarian police officer, charged with manslaughter, kidnapping, unlawful confinement and robbery). However, the charges were not laid under special "war crime" legislation – Canada didn't have any! Instead, they were laid under various sections of the Criminal Code, and Supreme Court struck down this approach in 1994. In 1995-1996, the War Crimes unit was reduced to just seven people, and the focus shifted to immigration solutions. However, in 1998, Canada introduced new legislation which was passed in 2000 and came into force on

February 1, 2002 (the [Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act](#)), and the RCMP unit was expanded again to 11 people with a new focus – old World War II crimes would be handled solely by the Department of Justice, while modern war crimes would go to the new task force combining RCMP, Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA), Department of Justice (DoJ), and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC). A unique feature of the War Crimes Act is that it is retroactive – while most laws go "forward" in time (i.e. something is a crime only if the act takes place after the law has been enacted), the CAHWCA applies even if the crime took place before 2002. And the law has teeth – criminal conviction results in an automatic life sentence for most offences (i.e. except pillaging). There are also remedies available to the government under the Ex-

tradition Act, the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, and the Citizenship Act.

The War Crimes Section of the RCMP has three sub-units – one unit dealing with Africa (which includes Cpl. Gravelle, who has been assigned mainly to African investigations and worked extensively on Rwandan genocide suspects); one unit dealing with Europe and the Rest of the World (ROW); and a Foreign Assistance Team.

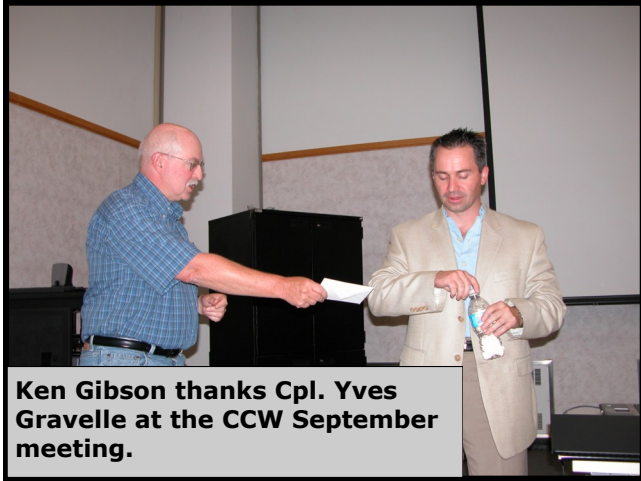
A typical full investigation and prosecution goes through a series of nine stages:

a. Complaint – as with most crimes, a war crime investigation starts with a complaint. Many come from the public, some from the media, and others come from international NGOs active in the human



Cpl. Yves Gravelle presenting to the CCW September meeting.

September Meeting Report: (cont'd)



Ken Gibson thanks Cpl. Yves Gravelle at the CCW September meeting.

rights arena. Some may come from international sources too. Every complaint is taken seriously and every complaint receives follow-up.

b. Initial inquiries – Domestic inquiries take place first, looking at historical research (DoJ), immigration records (CBSA and CIC). If possible, the complainant is interviewed; however, a particular challenge exists where the complaint is made anonymously, making it almost impossible to verify additional details (time, place, nature of crime, etc.).

c. Decision time – As noted above, every complaint is looked at, and an initial file completed. At this point, most people would assume that the next step would be a criminal investigation, but criminal cases are harder to prove, more time-consuming, and as a result of both of those, much more expensive with no guarantees of conviction. As such, a file review committee (made up of the four departments) meets every two months to look at new files and considers a number of factors in determining how to proceed -- the different requirements of the courts in criminal and immigration/refugee

cases to substantiate and verify evidence; the resources available to conduct the proceeding; and Canada's obligations under international law. Based on this review, the committee chooses between one of three possible options for next steps:

i. Criminal prosecution in Canada;

ii. Immigration solutions (revocation of citizenship and deportation, denial of visa to persons outside of Canada, denial of access (ineligibility) to Canada's refugee determination system, inquiry and removal from Canada under the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act); and,

iii. Extradition to a foreign government or surrender to an international tribunal (upon request).

Immigration solutions are generally easier to implement than criminal prosecutions – and it is more cost-effective to bar entry into Canada in the first place than to prosecute the war criminals once they are here. As such, in 2005-06, CIC and CBSA prevented 361 persons from coming to Canada, excluded 31 persons claiming refugee status, and removed 35 persons. By contrast, there has been one major criminal case since the new Act was established. However, sometimes the file review committee cannot choose an immigration solution – if the country of origin might impose the death penalty, Canada cannot deport the person as the Supreme Court has ruled

such a deportation would violate their human rights. In this case, Canada has to pursue a criminal prosecution by default.

d. Negotiation – If the decision is made to proceed with a criminal prosecution, Canada then proceeds to negotiate with the government of the country where the crime took place. This negotiation is made easier sometimes by the presence of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs), but still has to be done in order to get the cooperation of the foreign government to allow Canadian investigators to gather the evidence needed for a prosecution. A wrinkle in this seemingly bureaucratic process is that the foreign government never wants the Canadians to investigate their own possible atrocities – we only get to investigate the losers.

e. Research – Building upon the initial file created above, the main research phase takes place on the ground in the country where the crime was committed. This can be the ultimate cold case, with all the normal challenges exacerbated by time – often no crime scene at all, or if there is one, no continuity of evidence by preserving a crime scene; no physical evidence; and potentially 25 years of silence. As a result, most of the evidence collected (90%) is witness-based. Much of the research therefore is aimed at establishing timelines and identifying potential witnesses to interview.

f. Investigation – While it seems somewhat paradoxical to describe the above as not part of the “investigation”, this stage is the main investigation element. The team travels to the country, and once there, takes pictures and

September Meeting Report: Cont'd

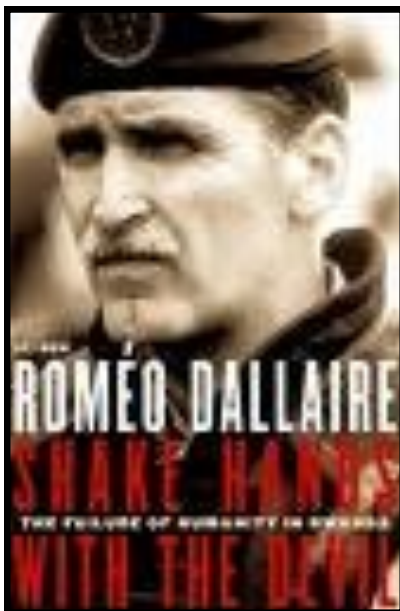
videos, reviews archival materials, makes use of aerial imagery or forensic anthropology, and interviews available witnesses. Witnesses in foreign jurisdictions cannot be compelled to testify and some may still feel their lives in danger from people in the area where they live.

As a result, Canadian investigators try not to intrude directly into the villages where the witnesses live, but instead use "trackers" who go to the villages and invite the witnesses to meet with the Canadians in an alternate location. In some jurisdictions, the host government allows the Canadians to conduct the interviews themselves; in others, the local government does the interviews while the Canadians observe. These interviews can be extremely difficult, particularly as the events were often traumatic and emotional.

Three additional challenges exist during the interviews. First, and foremost, Canadian investigators avoid leading the witness – they deliberately avoid mentioning the name of the suspect until the witnesses do themselves. Second, as the events occurred in the past, the memories of witnesses may have been altered through repeated discussions with others or hearing other people's stories.

In other words, the investigators have to decide what the witness knows first-hand and if he or she is "filling-in-the-blank" based on stories and recollections of other people. Third, identification of the suspect can be quite difficult with the passage of time, and since a simple "line-up" isn't possible, investigators have to resort to the use of photo line-ups, with all the limitations that go with them complicated by needing photos of the suspect from the timeframe in question. Finally, an-

other challenge is the use of interpreters – this makes for longer interviews, some of the substances can be lost, and the investigators are at the mercy of the interpreters. To mitigate this risk, bilingual investigators are used in "francophile" countries (Rwanda, Congo, etc.) where there is a high probability that some of the witnesses will speak French, especially for the university educated ones, so that the interviews can



be conducted without using an interpreter.

g. Report – After the trip, all the interviews have to be transcribed and translated. In addition, the photos, videos, and other digital recordings (all the interviews are recorded digitally) are combined to form a detailed timeline of the event.

h. Recommendation – The RCMP sends the completed investigation file to the Department of Justice's War Crimes Unit, which reviews it and makes a recommendation to the Attorney General of Canada to decide.

This is similar to the standard process in regular criminal cases (i.e. the Crown deciding if there is enough evidence to proceed to trial), but has an added level of scrutiny given the political nature of the crimes, profile, etc. which raises it to the Attorney General to decide. He or she considers the likelihood of conviction as well as whether a prosecution is in the public interest. A key difference from domestic Criminal Code offences is that the RCMP can not lay charges under the CAHWC unless authorization has been received from the Attorney General.

i. Prosecution – If the Attorney General decides to proceed with a criminal charge, the RCMP will lay the charge and lawyers from the Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC) will prosecute. Standard steps under the prosecution include additional legal analysis, a "proofing" mission to finalize all the witness statements and invite them to testify in Canada, and the actual trial.

On May 22, 2009, Desire Munyaneza became the first person convicted under the Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act. Mr. Munyaneza was found guilty of seven charges related to genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity for his role in massacres and rapes near Butare, Rwanda, between April and July of 1994. He had been arrested by the RCMP in 2005. His sentence will be handed down on Oct. 29th, 2009. As he already faces a life sentence, lawyers are mainly arguing over whether he should be eligible for parole. However, the defence is appealing the guilty verdict separately.

Agenda for the CCW November 14th Event— Celebrating 20 years of Writing Wrongs!

Time	Auditorium	Conf Room
9:30 – 9:45	Mixer – Coffee & Cakes	Workshop with Alex Brett 10:00—11:30
9:45 - 10:00	Welcome – Ken Gibson & Paul Dewar, MP	
10:00-10:30	Panel: Would I lie to you?	
10:30 – 10:45 10:45 – 11:00	Reading: Barbara Fradkin Break/Signings	
11:00-11:30	Panel: What do you need to know to write a crime novel? How I met my protagonist, and other processes to get a novel written.	
11:30 – 11:45 11:45 – 12:00	Reading: R.J. Harlick Reading: Vicki Delany	
12:00 – 1:00	Lunch/Signings	
1:00 – 1:15	Intro: MC Dave Stephens	
1:15-1:45	Panel: You Talking about Me? The advantages and dangers of modelling characters on yourself, friends and family.	
1:45 – 2:00 2:00 – 2:15	Reading: Brenda Chapman Reading: Mary Jane Maffini	
2:15 – 2:30	Break/Signings	
2:30 – 3:00	Panel: Cosies vs. Hardboiled mystery	
3:00 – 3:15 3:15 – 3:30	Reading: C.B. Forrest Reading: Rick Mofina	
3:30 – 3:40 3:45 – 4:00	Closing - Ken Gibson Books for sale and signings until 4:00	

The Final Bits & Pieces: CCW NEWS & EVENTS

CCW member **Bill Newman** has recently published his short stories on his website. Check them out at www.bjnbooks.com. Two won Audrey Jessup Awards.

The **Westport Arts Council** is holding it's second annual **Writers Reading** at the Westport United Church from 1-5 p.m., **Sunday, October 25**. Guest authors are Giles Blunt, Barbara Fradkin, Mary Jane Maffini and John Moss. Light refreshments are included in the \$20 ticket. Tickets may be reserved by calling Norman Peterson at 613-273-7781, or Steve Scanlon at Stillwater Books at 613-273-2727.

Announcing the **17th Annual Short Prose Competition for Developing Writers & \$2,500 PRIZE**. The Writers Union of Canada is pleased to announce that submissions are being accepted until **November 3, 2009** for the 2009 SHORT PROSE COMPETITION FOR DEVELOPING WRITERS. The winning entry will be the best Canadian work of 2,500 words in the English language, fiction or nonfiction, written by an unpublished author.

For additional information, please visit: http://www.writersunion.ca/cn_shortprose.asp. Or contact Fan Li at fli@writersunion.ca or (416) 703-8982 ext. 226

The Unhanged Arthur—Arthur Ellis Awards: The deadline for mailing submissions is **November 6, 2009** for the 2010 Arthur Ellis Award for Best Unpublished First Crime Novel, aka the Unhanged Arthur. The judges are different each year, you're welcome to submit the same ms. as you submitted last year, but it must be still unpublished or not yet under contract for publication.

Bloody Words 2010, Toronto: Take advantage of earlybird rates now. Registration is currently \$150. Go to www.bloodywords.com and click on the link to Bloody Words 2010. Paypal payment is an option.

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CCW 20th Anniversary Event — Saturday, November 14, 2009

If you haven't registered for the CCW anniversary event on Saturday, November 14, 2009, you might want to do it soon to assure yourself a place at the Ottawa Public Library auditorium at 120 Metcalfe Street. This event is open to all members of CCW as well as to the general public. The day's agenda is listed on Page 11 of this newsletter. It promises to be a lively day of conversation with Ottawa's top mystery authors:

**Alex Brett * Vicki Cameron * Brenda Chapman * Tom Curran
Vicki Delany * Nadine Doolittle * CB Forrest * Barbara Fradkin
Therese Greenwood * RJ Harlick * Mary Jane Maffini
Rick Mofina * Judy Peacocke * Sue Pike**

Local Ottawa personalities such as Alan Neal of the CBC and soprano Donna Brown will be doing readings throughout the day.

Free admission! Free coffee & snacks! Door Prizes! FREE LUNCH!
Registrations can be made by e-mailing secretary@capitalcrimewriters.com

For additional information contact **Michael Murphy**, Ottawa Public Library, at 613-580-2424, ext. 32115 or michael.murphy@bibliooottawalibrary.ca