

# P R E F A C E

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For reasons that we can all articulate, crime is a terrible burden on society. The men and women who will, or presently do, investigate crime play a crucial role in combating it. More than anything, this book is intended as a tool for those trying to make life safer for all of us.

*Criminal Investigation* continues to differ from other texts for this course, and it is important to understand the differences, as they are again reflected throughout this edition.

First, investigation generally has been conceived of, and touted as, an art. This approach depreciates the precision required to conduct inquiries; it denies the existence of, and adherence to, rigorous methods; and it associates investigation with unneeded mysticism. Investigation is in large part a science. The fact that criminals are not always apprehended does not make it less so. The rational scientific method will, of necessity, be supplemented by initiative and occasional fortuitous circumstances, but it is the application of the method rather than shrewd hunches that most frequently produces results. The most successful investigators are those who know how to apply the rational scientific method; therefore, it is this method that we consistently use in *Criminal Investigation*.

A second major difference between this text and others arises from our belief that writing about techniques takes on more substance if one understands something of the nature of the event being investigated. Thus, we have discussed typologies—including offenses, offenders, and victims—in depth, so that our readers not only take away a more comprehensive understanding of criminal investigation than they would from another textbook but also have substantial information to refer back to later, when they are using the text as a reference.

Third, because crime prevention technology has been a significant milestone for both the police and the public, we have inserted short sections on pre-

vention in chapters where appropriate. The complexity of crime prevention dictates that it is a specialization within police departments. Yet at the scene of a crime, the investigator may be in a unique position to make a few helpful, if rudimentary, suggestions to a victim on how to avoid further loss. *Criminal Investigation's* crime prevention sections give investigators the tools to accomplish this task.

Finally, most investigative books tend to blur the distinction between the roles of uniformed officers and detectives; we draw this line distinctly. While everyone may not agree with our dichotomizing, it is essential that the uniformed officer's role be recognized for the contribution it makes to the ultimate success of an investigation.

## THE EIGHTH EDITION

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Criminal investigation is always evolving due to scientific, legal, and social developments, as well as changes in the behavior of criminals. While many investigative techniques are fundamental and remain basically the same over time, there are also significant changes that occur on a continuing basis. In addition to having updated photographs, tables, figures, and citations, this edition reflects both the ongoing and the changing dimensions of criminal investigation by including the following text updates and revisions:

- Chapter 1, “The Evolution of Criminal Investigation and Criminalistics,” a historically oriented chapter, has undergone more modest revision than other chapters. However, a new chapter-ending section on institutional initiatives in investigation and criminalistics through 2001 ensures that the chapter remains relevant for today's readers.
- Chapter 2, “Investigators, the Investigative Process, and the Crime Scene,” is a major

rewrite, a dynamic new chapter on the cutting edge of practice. The section on preliminary investigation has been greatly expanded and now covers in depth the protocols for releasing the scene to follow-up investigators. Also included is a new discussion of primary and secondary crime scenes, as well as macroscopic and microscopic scenes.

- Chapter 3, “Physical Evidence,” has been carefully updated to reflect changes in protocols for locating, collecting, marking, and preserving physical evidence.
- Chapter 4, “Interviewing and Interrogation,” combines these two critical and interrelated investigative techniques, describing in detail their commonalities and their differences—something reviewers have asked us to do.
- Chapter 5, “Field Notes and Investigative Reporting,” includes several new sections—among them, sections on the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) and the use of mobile data terminals—as well as a number of new model reporting forms from various police agencies.
- Chapter 6, “The Follow-Up Investigation,” is a substantially rewritten chapter. While the title is not new, the coverage is. The chapter now includes new model forms on the building/neighborhood canvass, the vehicle canvass, and lead assignments, as well as an expanded section on sources of information internal to police departments (e.g., intelligence files, impounded-vehicle reports, and field interview or information cards). The polygraph and psychological stress evaluator section is entirely new, as are the guidelines for conducting photo, automated photo, and live lineups and show-ups.
- Chapter 7, “The Crime Laboratory,” now includes coverage of the role of the National Institute of Justice in promoting new forensic science research technologies as well as material on the identification and collection of DNA evidence, new developments in DNA-testing technologies, and postconviction DNA testing. The chapter also features updated coverage of the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System and the new National Integrated Ballistic Information Network Program.
- Chapter 8, “Investigative Resources,” is a brand-new chapter offering a fast-paced look at intelligence units, the intelligence cycle, methods of crime analysis, and ways in which intelligence is disseminated, as well as methods of criminal and geographic profiling and tools such as time-event charting and telephone record analysis. An array of federal investigative resources is covered, including the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), the Child Abduction and Serial Murder Investigative Resources Center (CASMIRC), Law Enforcement On-Line (LEO), and more.
- Chapter 9, “Injury and Death Investigations,” features revised coverage of stalking, including cyberstalking and a significantly expanded section on serial murder.
- Chapter 10, “Sex-Related Offenses,” contains a new section on the different categories of sexual murders and another on drug-facilitated sexual assault (by means of Rohypnol and GHB, for instance).
- Chapter 11, “Crimes against Children,” now includes sections on runaways and abduction, sex-offender registration, and the investigation of crime in schools.
- Chapter 12, “Robbery,” has been updated in regard to statistics and references and includes new case studies, new figures, and new sections on carjackings, ATM robberies, truck hijackings, and taxi-driver and convenience-store robberies.
- Chapter 13, “Burglary,” now includes an important new section on criminal fences and their operations as well as investigative techniques for detecting them, including stings.
- Chapter 14, “Larceny and Fraud,” now features coverage of mail fraud, the use of the Internet to launder money, and identity theft.
- Chapter 15, “Vehicle Thefts and Related Offenses,” contains new material on cargo theft, the NCIC 2000, and the National Equipment Register.
- Chapter 16, “Computer Crime,” is another significantly revised chapter. It now features an easy-to-understand “typology of computer crime” that focuses on the computer as the target of a criminal act, the computer as the instrumentality of a crime, the computer as

incidental to a crime, and crimes often associated with computer use. New, in-depth discussions of computer-based money laundering, child pornography and pedophilia, and intellectual-property violation highlight this presentation. There is also an extensive discussion of malicious attack codes sent through new Trojan horse, virus, and worm programs aimed at the destruction of Internet sites. Finally, the chapter highlights new investigative techniques involved in the detection, prevention, and prosecution of computer crimes, with a special discussion on crime scene techniques and digital forensic analysis.

- Chapter 17, “Agricultural, Wildlife, and Environmental Crimes,” features a revised section on environmental crime and continues to emphasize the connection between rural crime and the urban setting, including the sale of rustled horses for slaughter, the theft of dinosaur fossils from public land, seasonal theft of Christmas-type trees along expressways and parkways, and specialized investigative resources such as the EPA’s National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Forensics Laboratory.
- Chapter 18, “Arson and Explosives Investigations,” now includes new material on burn indicators, as well as a detailed guide for explosion and bomb scene investigations.
- Chapter 19, “Recognition, Control, and Investigation of Drug Abuse,” has been updated and now includes discussion of OxyContin, ecstasy, and other “new” drugs.
- Chapter 20, “Terrorism,” is new to the book and examines what terrorism is, which domestic and international terrorist groups are presently on the U.S. radar scope, the aims and methods of these groups, and the role of state and local officers in investigating and preventing terrorism.
- Chapter 21, “The Investigator and the Legal System,” describes pretrial and trial procedures and offers a detailed discussion on the law enforcement investigator’s role in court.

## ORGANIZATION

As with previous editions, we have attempted to craft in this revision a book that unfolds along the same logical continuum as an investigation. We start with the basics—fundamentals and history—in Chapter 1, “The Evolution of Criminal Investigation and Criminalistics,” and move on to actual crime scenes and an overview of investigatory procedures in Chapter 2, “Investigators, the Investigative Process, and the Crime Scene.” From the crime scene, we go to physical evidence in Chapter 3, interviewing and interrogation in Chapter 4, and field notes and reporting in Chapter 5. Thus, by the close of Chapter 5—just over a hundred pages into the text—readers have mastered all the basics of criminal investigation.

The next three chapters are pivotal, elevating the reader’s view from the crime scene to a wider perspective of investigation, including a more detailed understanding of the follow-up investigation, the role of the crime laboratory, and the myriad of federal and state resources that can be brought to bear on an investigation. Then, Chapters 9 through 20 explore crime-specific offenses in depth, presenting practical information about offenders, offenses, and offense investigations of everything from injury and death to fraud, computer and environmental crimes, and terrorism. The closing chapter, “The Investigator and the Legal System,” addresses the legal system as the investigator interacts with it, describing pretrial and trial procedures in detail.

## LEARNING AIDS

Working together, the authors and editor have developed a format for the text that supports the goal of a readable, practical, user-friendly book. In addition to all the changes already mentioned, we have added a host of new photographs, figures, and tables to this edition to amplify the text coverage. A more visual presentation of the book’s many lists—which are so critical in a text that teaches professionals or future professionals “how to” investigate crime—makes this material easier than ever to digest. The learning aids in the eighth edition go beyond these visual elements, however:

- **New, chapter-opening photographs, detailed outlines, and learning objectives** draw readers in and serve as a road map to the chapter.

- **New, expanded chapter-opening overviews** provide readers with a snapshot of the entire chapter and will prove to be excellent review tools when readers are preparing for exams.
- **New, detailed captions accompany photographs**, clarifying precisely what readers should be looking for and learning from when examining each piece of art.
- **New end-of-chapter review sections featuring key-term lists, review questions, and Internet activities** make preparing for exams easier than ever.
- **A new end-of-book glossary** includes definitions for all the text's key terms—a valuable review tool now and a superb reference resource later.

We have, of course, retained our plentiful, widely acclaimed “cases” within the body of every chapter, ensuring that the eighth edition is not only the most current, definitive text on criminal investigation but also the most practical and relevant. And with the enhancements we have made to the learning aids, *Criminal Investigation* is, simply put, the most mastery-oriented text available for the course.

## SUPPLEMENTS

As a full-service publisher of quality educational products, McGraw-Hill does much more than just sell textbooks. The company creates and publishes an extensive array of print, video, and digital supplements for students and instructors. This edition of *Criminal Investigation* is accompanied by an extensive supplements package.

### FOR THE STUDENT

- *Making the Grade CD-ROM (by Chris Perillo, Atlantic County Community College)*: This free electronic study guide, packaged with every text, includes chapter quizzes with feedback indicating why each answer is right or wrong, an Internet guide, a study skills primer, and much more.
- *Online Learning Center Website (by Chris Perillo and Maryann Carol, Atlantic County Community College)*: This unique, book-specific website features interactive cases that

are not only fun to explore but terrific learning tools; the website also includes flashcards that can be used to master vocabulary and a wealth of other chapter review tools.

### FOR THE INSTRUCTOR

- *Instructor's Manual and Testbank (by Max Bromley, University of South Florida)*: Rewritten from scratch, this instructor supplement now includes detailed chapter outlines, key terms, overviews, lecture notes, transparency masters, and a complete testbank.
- *Computerized Testbank*: This easy-to-use computerized testing program is for both Windows and Macintosh computers.
- *PowerPoint Slides*: Complete chapter-by-chapter slide shows feature text, art, and tables.
- *Online Learning Center Website*: Password-protected access is provided for important instructor support materials and additional resources.
- *PageOut*: This easy-to-use tool allows the instructor to create his or her own course web page and access all material at the *Criminal Investigation* Online Learning Center.
- *Videotapes*: A wide variety of videotapes from the *Films for the Humanities and Social Sciences* series is available to adopters of the text.

All the above supplements are provided *free of charge* to students and instructors. Orders of new (versus used) textbooks help us defray the cost of developing such supplements, which is substantial. Please contact your local McGraw-Hill representative for more information on any of the above supplements.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Without the kindness of many people throughout the country—literally from Alaska to Maine—this book could not have been written. We are grateful for the support of our colleagues around the country who have contributed case histories, reviewed portions of the manuscript within their areas of expertise, written sections for inclusion in the book,

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contributed photographs, forms, and other illustrations, or otherwise gone out of their way to be helpful. Our continuing concern in writing these acknowledgments is that, inadvertently, we may have omitted someone. If this is so, let us know so that we may correct this oversight and also please accept our apologies. Our acknowledgments include persons who have contributed to this edition and those who helped with earlier editions. Some of the people identified have retired or taken on new responsibilities since assisting us, but unless otherwise requested, we include their organizational affiliation and status at the time of the original contribution, since we feel that the agencies then employing them are also deserving of continued recognition.

Colleagues who have contributed photographs, forms, and other illustrations are identified on page xxviii; thank you one and all. We would also like to thank another group of individuals who helped out in a variety of ways. Bob Hopkins, Hillsborough County, Florida, Sheriff's Office, gave us information to strengthen the section on follow-up investigations; Commander Michael Frazier, Phoenix, Arizona, Police Department, was helpful with information on arson and explosives, as were Chief Richard Pennington and Officer R. Bonelli from the New Orleans Police Department; Chief Lee Donahue and Major William Gullede, Honolulu, Hawaii, Police Department; Kenneth V. Lanning, Supervising Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, allowed us to reprint in Chapter 11—"Crimes against Children"—from his previously published material on the topics of child molestation and child pornography. Major Andy Garrison and Frank Broadrick, Northeast Georgia Police Academy, reviewed the chapter on report writing and made good suggestions for its revision. Steven Gottlieb, executive director of the Alpha Group Center for Crime and Intelligence Analyst Training, allowed us to adopt portions of his textbook to explain the critical role of crime analysis in law enforcement investigations. Ron French, Ecorse, Michigan, Fire Department, provided updated commentary on where and how fires start, as well as on fire setting and related mechanisms. Leigh Herbst from the University of Nebraska helped with the new chapter-opening and -closing material.

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Maryellin Territo devoted long hours to researching sources for the most current information relating to all facets of criminal investigation.

Manuscript typing and revisions were handled by Marianne Bell and Carole Rennick, who worked hard and were patient with our changes and deadlines. Thanks to all of you.

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Charles R. “Mike” Swanson  
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# IN APPRECIATION

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Immigration and Naturalization Service, Forensic  
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National Park Service  
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U.S. Forest Service  
U.S. Public Health Service

**International Agencies**

London Metropolitan Police  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police



# VISUAL WALK-THROUGH

Criminal investigation is always evolving due to scientific, legal, and social developments, as well as changes in the behavior of criminals. While many investigative techniques are fundamental and remain basically the same over time, there are also significant changes that occur on a continuing basis. This edition of *Criminal Investigation* features the most up-to-date coverage of the important changes in the field.

## New Chapters

Two completely new chapters focus on recent developments: one on terrorism, which is particularly relevant in the aftermath of 9/11, and another on cutting-edge investigative resources, tools, and techniques.

### EIGHT

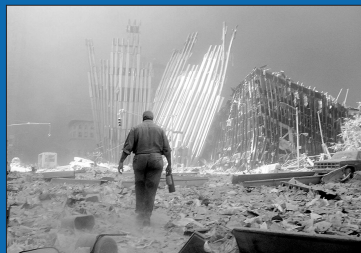
#### Investigative Resources



Today, law enforcement agencies make use of state-of-the-art technology to assist in criminal investigations. For example, software is now available to use eyewitness description information to produce reasonable likenesses of potential suspects, like this one, made with EIT. (Courtesy of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP))

### TWENTY

#### Terrorism

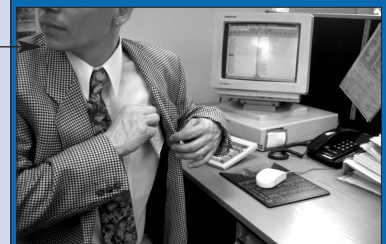


Ground Zero, where the Twin Towers stood prior to the murderous Al-Qaeda attacks on September 11, 2001. This tragedy of terrorism brought about significant changes in the frequency and types of information shared between federal and local law enforcement regarding suspected terrorists and their organizations. (© AP/WideWorld)

### SIXTEEN

#### Computer Crime

Robert W. Taylor and D. Kall Loper  
University of North Texas



Given the major advances in computer technology, it is not surprising that there are so many different types of computer crimes today. These range from network intrusion and data altering to the use of computers as facilitators for committing crimes. (© Harvok Gull/Corbis)

## Dramatic Updating

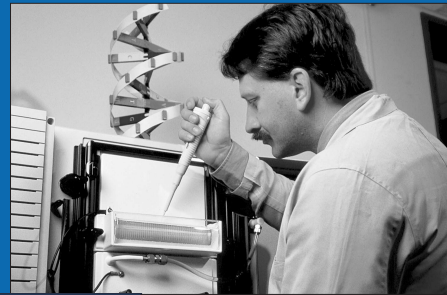
Dramatic updating of the computer crime chapter keeps the text current and accurate in this ever-changing arena.

## Extensive Chapter Revisions

Extensive revision of these chapters ensures that the text's presentation of tools and techniques remains unmatched in its currency, comprehensiveness, and accuracy.

## SEVEN

### The Crime Laboratory



*Recognized as one of the most comprehensive and prestigious crime labs in the world since its inception in 1932, the FBI crime lab has provided valuable services for law enforcement agencies at the state, county and municipal level. (Free of Charge, © R. Crandall/The Image Works)*

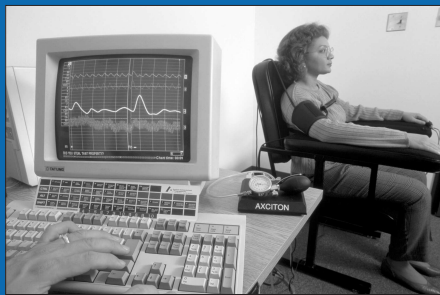
## TWO

### Investigators, the Investigative Process, and the Crime Scene



## SIX

### The Follow-Up Investigation



*The polygraph or "lie detector" is one of many investigative tools that may be used in follow-up investigations. Today's polygraphs are often computerized, like this one from the Montgomery County Police Department. (© Richard T. Nowitz/Corbis)*

*In situations such as a barricaded criminal or a hostage situation, an incident scene to take control of the situation. In fast-moving situations, the police will use an existing building, with the permission of the property owner, to operate out of his/her assigned vehicle until a mobile command center can be established. Following the attack of September 11, 2001, members of the FBI established a temporary headquarters near ground zero. (Courtesy Andrea Booher, Federal Emergency Management Agency)*

## Expanded Chapter Introductions

### Chapter-Opening Photographs

Chapter-opening photographs draw the reader in.

Expanded chapter introductions provide a snapshot of the entire chapter and will prove invaluable when the reader is studying for exams.

## NINE

### Injury and Death Investigations



The investigation of deaths, whether by accidental or felonious cause, can often be aided by modern technology. For example, the underwater search for missing bodies can be facilitated by sonar tracking devices such as the one shown in the photo from Hennepin County, Minnesota, where deputies are using a side scan sonar unit to attempt to locate a body. (© AP/Wide World Photos)

#### CHAPTER OUTLINE

The Law 274  
 Motivational Models for Classification of Homicide 275  
 Responding to the Scene 275  
 Arriving at the Homicide Scene 276  
 Establishing a Chain of Custody 277  
 Investigative Tools and Equipment 277  
 The Medico-Legal Examination 278  
 The Autopsy 278  
 Identification of the Dead Person 279  
 The Search for Buried Bodies 281  
 Estimating Time of Death 287  
 Evidence from Wounds 294  
 The Uncooperative Victim 305  
 Suicide 306  
 Vehicle Homicides 317  
 Fire Deaths 319  
 Family or Domestic Violence 324  
 Stalking 325  
 Serial Murder 329

#### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

1. Describe the four motivational models for classification of homicide.
2. Identify the investigator's responsibilities when responding to the scene of a suspected homicide or assault.
3. Comprehend the importance of personal identification of a victim in a homicide investigation.
4. Outline the major elements in a search for buried bodies.
5. Understand the individual observations used collectively to determine the time of death.
6. Discuss the five most common types of wounds encountered in injury and death investigations.
7. Assess information used by investigators to distinguish between a homicide and a suicide.
8. Outline facts that need to be determined in the investigation of fire deaths.
9. Define stalking, and identify common categories of stalking.
10. Describe what items are needed for a psychological profile.

#### INTRODUCTION

The investigation of felonious injuries and criminal homicides can be the most important, yet difficult, responsibility assigned to a police investigator. First, these crimes are viewed as being among the most serious offenses committed in our society. The seriousness is reflected in all state statutes, which impose severe penalties for acts resulting in the grave bodily injury or death of a human being. Second, in the beginning stages of some homicide investigations, the inability to identify the decedent greatly complicates the

investigative process and prevents it from moving forward. In all homicides, questions such as "Who were the victim's enemies?" and "Who would benefit most from the victim's death?" must be answered before any significant progress can be made in the investigation. Estimating the time of death also needs to be done early in the investigation.

Third, the interview and interrogation process for the investigator in both felony assaults and homicides can be very difficult. For felony

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### Outlines and Learning Objectives

Chapter-opening outlines and learning objectives serve as the reader's road map to the chapter.

#### CHAPTER OUTLINE

Types of Offenses 28  
 The Investigator and the Importance of Investigation 28  
 Organization of the Investigative Process 29  
 The Preliminary Investigation 30  
 The Crime Scene 35  
 Organization of the Crime Scene Investigation 36  
 Typical Crime Scene Problems 40  
 Rules for the Crime Scene Investigator 41  
 Crime Scene Safety Issues 45  
 The Crime Scene Search 51  
 Suspended Searches, Debriefing, and Release of the Scene 54  
 Collection and Care of Evidence 55  
 Visual Documentation of the Crime Scene 55  
 Submission of Evidence to the Laboratory 60

#### CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

1. Understand the role of the investigator and the skills and qualities he or she must possess.
2. Discuss the major events in the investigation of a crime.
3. Explain the seven major steps in a preliminary investigation.
4. Describe the activities conducted in a follow-up investigation.
5. Define a crime scene.
5. Outline the purposes and functions of a crime scene investigation.
6. Explain the "rules" for the crime scene investigator.
7. Identify potential threats to investigators' health and safety.
8. Be familiar with the five major considerations that dominate the crime scene search.

#### INTRODUCTION

Although crime is a national problem, its control is primarily the responsibility of local government. When officials fail to prevent or cannot deal effectively with crime, there are negative consequences. First, if individuals commit crime and escape prosecution, future illegal acts are encouraged. Second, an escalating crime rate requires that resources, which could be devoted to other social problems, be diverted to crime control, resulting in further entrenchment of such ills as poverty, substandard housing, and inadequate medical care. Third, as crime increases, our system of government faces the real possibility of a crisis of confidence in its ability to maintain public welfare. Finally, crime tears the fabric of social relations and living patterns. People

become fearful of strangers and of being on the streets after dark, homes become fortresses, and families move to new locations in search of a secure life. A terrible reality is that until significant inroads are made in controlling crime, the overall quality of life is lower than it could be.

While good investigative work will not significantly reduce crime by itself, the investigation of any crime places important responsibilities on the investigator. First, successful investigators must possess essential qualities such as good communication skills, strong ethics, initiative, resourcefulness, and compassion. Second, investigators must ensure that crimes are investigated effectively and thoroughly. This responsibility includes not only complete

Investigators, the Investigative Process, and the Crime Scene . . . . 43

D.C., area who may have entered more than 800 homes that were being offered for sale, stealing fun, tape recorders, silverware, and other valuables worth between \$200,000 and \$300,000.<sup>31</sup>

**MAINTAIN DOCUMENTATION**

Documentation of the crime scene is a constant activity, starting with the rough, shorthand record created by field notes. Other types of documentation that need to be maintained include:

1. The **crime scene entry log sheet**, which was shown in Figure 2-3.
2. The **administrative log**, which is the responsibility of the crime scene coordinator and details such things as who is assigned to what function at the crime scene and the sequence of events at the scene, including its release.
3. **Assignment sheets**, which are completed for each individual who gives specific work to do and which document the results—both positive and negative.
4. The **incidence/offense report**, which is the responsibility of the first officer on the scene.
5. **Photographic logs**, detailing who took which shots, from where, when, and under what circumstances (e.g., type of lighting). Typical photo logs are video, digital, conventional 35 millimeter, Polaroid, and aerial (see Figure 2-4).
6. The rough sketch of the crime scene, the data from which are used to prepare the finished or final diagram, which may be drawn by hand or by computer.
7. The **evidence recovery log**, which lists each item of evidence; the names of the collector and witness; the location, date, and time of the collection; and documentation such as photos or diagrams. (See Figure 2-5.)
8. Emergency medical personnel documents.
9. The **lifted-prints log**, which contains the same type of basic information as does the evidence recovery log.
10. If applicable, consent search form or search warrant.

In lesser offenses, a single officer may be the only representative of the police department at the scene. Thus, everything that is learned will be a result of his or her investigation. In such cases the only documentation that may exist is the officer's field notes and the incident/offense report.

**CRIME SCENE SAFETY ISSUES**

There are numerous threats to investigators' health and safety. For example, at outdoor scenes people

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**Figure 2-4a Photo Log Sheet**  
(Courtesy Ingersoll Forensic Services, © 2000, by permission)

**PHOTO LOG SHEET**  
Supplement to Evidence Report

EVIDENCE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_ LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE/TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ OFFICER: \_\_\_\_\_ PHOTOGRAPHER: \_\_\_\_\_

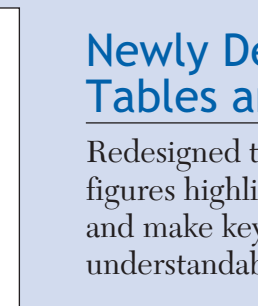
PHOTOGRAPH NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_ OFFICER APPROPRIATE ITEMS: \_\_\_\_\_ REVERSE SIDE DIAGRAM USED: \_\_\_\_\_

DIGITAL PHOTOS COPIED TO WHITE ON-DEMAND RECORD CD SERIAL NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

Basic case and photograph information  
Individual photos are listed here in numerical order and accompanied by notes

**Trace Evidence Vacuum**

A crime scene technician uses a trace evidence vacuum on a sofa where a small assault took place, while the detective working with him makes notes. Processing the sofa in this manner allows for recovery of hairs. (There are even certain types of drugs.)  
*(Courtesy Minneapolis, California, Police Department)*



**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

**HIV/AIDS**  
The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a blood-borne pathogen that is also present in other body fluids. There is some question as to whether all body fluids can transmit HIV, since evidence indicates that naturally occurring proteins in tears and saliva inhibit HIV. However, investigators must always take all appropriate precautions to protect themselves. If HIV progresses into acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), the body's natural defenses against many types of diseases are substantially reduced, leaving victims vulnerable to "opportunistic infections," such as pneumonia, from which they ultimately die. There is no HIV/AIDS vaccine.

# Easy-to-Read Lists

A more visual presentation of the book's many lists makes the material easier than ever to digest.

**Sex-Related Offenses . . . . 147**

**A 23-year-old businessman** was found dead in a hotel room. There was no evidence of foul play. The bed was in slight disarray, with one of the pillows on the floor. The bed covers were tucked in an unusual position. The body on the floor was dressed in a shirt, loosened tie, trousers, underclothes, and socks. Shoes were neatly laid out next to a chair, and a jacket was on the back of a chair. Examination of the contents of the deceased's trouser pockets revealed the usual items, except for a pair of female panties. Autopsy revealed a massive heart attack, and no vaginal cells on the penis. A logical reconstruction of the events preceding death suggested sexual foreplay with a female, in the course of which a wrestling match ensued during which the man took the woman's panties and then suffered a heart attack.

Although establishing the absence of sexual intercourse in this case did not significantly add to the medical solution of the problem, it did explain why the victim was found at a motel when he was supposedly having lunch.

**A business repairman** was found dead, slumped over the front seat of his van. There was no evidence of foul play, and the medical examiner was not called to the scene. Observation at the morgue revealed that there were peculiar parallel linear abrasions over the victim's knees, tearing of the overalls at the same region, and underwear. His boots were reversed and neatly laced. Penile swabings were positive for vaginal cells. Further investigation disclosed that he had visited a woman at 7 in the morning under the pretext of cleaning her furnace and had been stricken by a heart attack during intercourse. The woman hastily dressed him and dragged him across the back alley to his truck, not realizing that his underwear was neatly tucked under her bed.

**A 10-year-old girl's** body was found in a vacant lot. The absence of clothing on the lower body suggested sexual intercourse immediately before bearing on the cause of death. Faint abrasions were present on the back of the neck, and marked hemorrhages were present in the eye. The medical examiner believed that this was a case of rape.

## Newly Designed Tables and Figures

Redesigned tables and figures highlight material and make key points more understandable.

**Chapter Cases**

Plentiful, widely acclaimed "cases" within the body of each chapter ensure the text's real-world applicability.

**Expanded Figure and Photo Captions**

Detailed captions now accompany photographs and figures to clarify precisely what the reader should be looking for and learning from when examining each piece of art.

**Physical Evidence . . . . 75**

**Footwear Impression Photography**

Here a crime scene technician is recording the location of a shoe impression in dirt. The shoe print runs left to right, roughly between the two front legs of the tripod. The small piece of white paper is just "north" of the impression and has the necessary case identification information on it. The most important of a series of photographs will be shot from directly above the impression using a tripod and will include a ruler alongside the impression.  
*(Courtesy Nassau County, New York, Police Department)*

**Preserving Shoe Impressions in Snow**

Dental stone is also the preferred material for casting impressions in snow, replacing the more difficult and time-consuming process of using sulfur, which has to be heated. Impressions in snow should first be photographed in the manner previously described. A red-colored product called **Snow Print Wax** is sprayed on the impression at a 30- to 45-degree angle until the highlights are lightly tinted. A dark-colored spray paint will also serve the same purpose. In either case, the spray can must be held 30 to 40 inches away so that the force of the aerosol does not disturb the details of the impression. The impression is then rephotographed (see photos in the right-hand column on page 76). The casting process is continued, with the impression being sprayed with enough Snow Print Wax to form a layer of wax, followed by the dental-stone casting process. Because some heat is generated when dental stone is mixed, use snow or cold water instead of water to form a consistency some-

what thinner than pancake batter. A box should be placed over the cast as it dries for at least 1 hour before it is moved.

**PAINT**

During many investigations there is the possibility of encountering paint that has been transferred accidentally or deliberately, from one object to another.<sup>32</sup> The paint is transferred as fresh smears, dried chips, or "chalking" from old dry paint. Cases in which such transfers occur include burglaries and hit-and-run accidents.<sup>33</sup> In these offenses, the paint may be found on tools in the suspect's possession or on clothing. In hit-and-run cases, the make and model of the involved vehicle might be identified by comparing paint evidence to FBI reference files on original-manufacturer finishes.

Usually, paint is class-characteristic evidence, although in some cases it reaches the level of individual evidence. If the chips are large enough, it may be possible to make a physical match between a

The Evolution of Criminal Investigation and Criminalistics . . . 21

over the past decade there have been a number of discoveries in the area of DNA profiling, and they have led to quicker procedures with excellent reliability. While individual and team-driven scientific breakthroughs will continue to foster progress, another important factor has been initiatives at the institutional and system levels.

Characteristically, these initiatives are put forth by agencies blending old and new technologies and by agencies creating and managing new databases. The quickening pace of such initiatives can be seen in Table 1-1, on pages 19 and 20, which lists some

of the major institutional and system initiatives of recent years in chronological order. As explained in the table, the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) uses computer technology and scientific discoveries about DNA to create electronic comparisons of DNA profiles. The creation and management of a new database is typified by the Jewelry and Gem (JAG) database, which includes descriptions and images of stolen items. A number of the initiatives identified in Table 1-1 are discussed in greater detail in subsequent chapters, such as Chapter 8, "Investigative Resources."

**Key Terms**

<b>anthropometry</b>	<b>Goddard, Henry</b>	<b>Peel, Robert</b>
<b>Bertillon, Alphonse</b>	<b>Gross, Hans</b>	<b>Pinkerton, Allan</b>
<b>bobbies</b>	<b>Henry system</b>	<b>"police spies"</b>
<b>Bow Street Runners</b>	<b>Kirk, Paul</b>	<b>Popsy, Sergeant</b>
<b>criminalistics</b>	<b>Lattes, Leone</b>	<b>rogues' gallery</b>
<b>dactylography</b>	<b>Locard, Edmond</b>	<b>Scotland Yard</b>
<b>deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)</b>	<b>Metropolitan Police Act (1829)</b>	<b>T-men</b>
<b>Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)</b>	<b>Mulberry Street Morning Parade</b>	<b>Vollmer, August</b>
<b>Enderby cases</b>	<b>National Academy of Criminal Justice Center (NCIC)</b>	<b>Vucetich, Juan</b>
<b>Fielding, Henry</b>	<b>National Crime Information Center (NCIC)</b>	<b>West case</b>
<b>Fielding, John</b>	<b>Osborn, Albert</b>	
<b>Galton, Francis</b>	<b>palo verde seedpod case</b>	
<b>Girard, Stephen</b>		
<b>Goddard, Calvin</b>		

**Review Questions**

- Who were the Bow Street Runners, and of what historical importance are they?
- Why did the British public object to the use of detectives after enactment of the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829?
- Why did the profession of detective in this country basically evolve in the private sector?
- What assessment can be made of the work of Pinkerton and his National Detective Agency?
- What is a rogues' gallery?
- What parallels can be drawn between Allan Pinkerton and J. Edgar Hoover?
- What is anthropometry, and why was it abandoned in favor of dactylography?
- What are the milestones in the development of dactylography?
- Why does the Henry classification system enjoy greater use than Vucetich's system?
- What are the different human sources of DNA material identified in this chapter?
- Of what significance is the palo verde case?
- What are the milestones in the development of firearms identification?

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**Internet Activities**

- Research your local, county, and state police agencies. Do these agencies have a criminal investigation unit? Is there more than one unit that specializes in particular types of crimes (burglary, robbery, homicide, etc.)? How many investigators are assigned to such units? Do officers have to meet a certain criteria to be assigned to these units? Is there any history on the creation of these units?
- Find out more about DNA forensics by logging onto the U.S. Department of Energy's Human Genome Program website at [www.ornl.gov/hgms](http://www.ornl.gov/hgms). Under the heading "Ethical, Legal and Social Issues" click on "Forensics." Is DNA an effective identifier? What are some interesting uses of DNA forensics? What are the ethical, legal, and social issues associated with DNA data banking?

**Notes**

- Material on the evolution of criminal investigation is drawn, in part, from Thomas R. Phelps, Charles R. Swanson, Jr., and Kenneth Evans, *Introduction to Criminal Justice* (New York: Random House, 1979), pp. 42-55.
- T. A. Critchley, *A History of Police in England and Wales*, 2nd ed. (Montclair, N.J.: Patterson Smith, 1972), p. 34.
- Ibid.
- A. C. Germann, Frank D. Day, and Robert J. Galati, *Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice* (Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1970), pp. 54-55.
- Meville Lee, *A History of Police in England* (Montclair, N.J.: Patterson Smith reprint, 1971), p. 240.
- Thomas A. Reppetto, *The Blue Parade* (New York: Free Press, 1975), p. 26.
- Ibid., pp. 26-28.
- Ibid., p. 29.
- Ibid., p. 29, states three of four: John Coatsman, *Police* (New York: Oxford, 1959), pp. 98-99, notes only one such conviction. Vincent's CID was based on his study of the Paris centralized detective system.
- Coatsman, *Police*, pp. 98-99.
- Ibid., p. 99.
- James F. Richardson, *The New York Police* (New York: Oxford, 1970), p. 37.
- James D. Horan, *The Pinkertons* (New York: Bonanza Books, 1967), p. 25.
- Ibid., p. 23.
- Ibid., p. 23.
- Jürgen Thorwald, *The Marks of Cain* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1965), p. 129.
- Reppetto, *The Blue Parade*, p. 258.
- Thorwald, *The Marks of Cain*, p. 129.
- Reppetto, *The Blue Parade*, p. 257. There seems to be some dispute over whether there was ever any real threat and, if so, whether Pinkerton or New York City Police actually discovered it.
- Ibid., pp. 257-258.
- Ibid., p. 258. Reppetto asserts that as a military analyst Pinkerton was a failure and that his overestimates of enemy strength made General McClellan too cautious, contributing to McClellan's dismissal as head of the Union army.
- Ibid.
- William J. Bepko and Donald Shultz, *Principles of American Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice* (Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1972), pp. 70-71.
- Thorwald, *The Marks of Cain*, p. 131.
- Reppetto, *The Blue Parade*, p. 259, notes that in two separate instances a total of eight Reno gang members arrested by the Pinkertons were subsequently hanged. In the first instance, three gang members reportedly were taken from Pinkerton custody.
- Thorwald, *The Marks of Cain*, p. 131.
- Reppetto, *The Blue Parade*, p. 261.
- Ibid., p. 263.
- Clive Emsley, *Policing and Its Context 1750-1870* (New York: Schocken Books, 1983), p. 106.
- Augustine E. Costello, *Our Police Protectors* (Montclair, N.J.: Patterson Smith, 1972 reprint of an 1885 edition), p. 402.
- Richardson, *The New York Police*, p. 122.

# End-of-Chapter Review

Each chapter closes with a list of key terms, review questions, and Internet activities.

# End-of-Book Glossary

A new end-of-book glossary includes definitions for all the text's key terms—a valuable review tool now and a superb reference resource later.

## GLOSSARY

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**AAMVANET** Maintained by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, a computerized network linking state and Canadian province agencies on driver's license and motor vehicle matters of highway usage and safety.

**accelerant** In fire starting, any flammable fluid or compound that speeds the progress of a fire. Also called *booster*.

**action stereotyping** Occurs when an officer expects an event will unfold in a particular way; it can result in the officer's failure to see the event the way it actually occurred.

**active system (theft deterrent)** A type of vehicle anti-theft device which requires that the driver do something to activate and deactivate the system every time the vehicle is parked or driven.

**administrative log** A written record of the actions taken by the crime scene coordinator, including assignments and release of the scene.

**admissibility** A legal criterion used to determine whether an item of evidence can be presented in court; requires that it be detected and have relevance, materiality, and competence.

**admission** A person's acknowledgment of certain facts or circumstances that tend to incriminate him or her with respect to a crime but are not complete enough to constitute a confession.

**affidavit** A sworn, written statement of the information known to an officer that serves as the basis for the issuance of an arrest warrant.

**affirmation** The process in which a witness acknowledges that he or she understands and undertakes the obligation of an oath (i.e., to tell the truth with a realization of the penalties for perjury) as a means of establishing a witness's competence.

**AFIS** see **Automated Fingerprint Identification System**.

**agrichemical** Any of various chemical products used on farms; includes pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides.

**agroterrorism** The use of biological agents as weapons against the agricultural and food supply industries.

**AIDS** see **human immunodeficiency virus**.

**algor mortis** The decrease in body temperature that occurs after death.

**alligating** The checking of charred wood, which gives it the appearance of alligator skin.

**ALS** see **alternative light systems**.

**alternative light systems (ALS)** Portable lasers and handheld ultraviolet lighting used to locate physical evidence at the crime scene; particularly helpful in locating trace evidence.

**amateur burglars** Burglars who operate on the basis of impulse or opportunity, with no planning; often use sheer force to enter, ransack the premises for anything of value, and may become violent if detected and commit secondary crimes (e.g., murder, rape).

**ambush** A robbery that involves virtually no planning and depends on surprise and the use of force against victims; usually produces a small score.

**American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD)** An international society devoted to maintaining the highest standards of practice at crime laboratories; conducts an accreditation program for laboratories and education programs for lab personnel.

**amido black** A dye that is sensitive to blood and thus is used in developing fingerprints contaminated with blood.

**amphetamines** Stimulants that increase blood pressure and heart, respiratory, and metabolic rates; produce decreased appetite, hyperalert senses, and a general state of stress that last a prolonged period.

**anthrax** An acute infectious disease with three forms (cutaneous, intestinal, and inhalation), which differ in means of transmission, symptoms, and lethality; also, a biological agent.

**anthropometry** Developed by Alphonse Bertillon in the late 19th century, the study and comparison of body measurements as a means of criminal identification.

**archaeological looting** The illegal, unsentimental removal of archaeological resources from public, tribal, or private land.

**arrest** The process of taking a person into legal custody to answer a criminal charge.

**arrest warrant** A judicial order commanding that a particular person be arrested and brought before a court to answer a criminal charge.

**assignment sheets** Written reports completed by persons assigned tasks at a crime scene that document what they have done and found.

**associative evidence** Bidirectional evidence that connects the perpetrator to the scene or victim or connects the scene or victim to the perpetrator.

**attack code** A malicious software program intended to impair or destroy the functioning of a computer or a network resource.

**autoerotic death** Death from accidental asphyxiation as a result of masochistic activities of the deceased. Also called *sexual asphyxia*.

**Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)** A computerized system, maintained by the FBI, that stores and compares millions of fingerprints and is used to find matches for identification purposes.

**autopsy** The medical examination of a body to determine the time of and cause of death; required in all cases of violent or suspicious death.

**avionics** The electronic equipment (e.g., radio, navigation) on an aircraft.

**back doors** Code breaks used in debugging a computer program that are designed to evade normal security procedures targeted by exploit programs as a means of illegal access to files.

**barbiturates** Short-, intermediate-, and long-acting depressants (e.g., secobarbital, amobarbital) strongly associated with the tendency for abrupt withdrawal to cause convulsions and death; nicknamed after the capsule or pill color or the manufacturer's name.

**basic yellow 40** Used after superglue fuming, a dye that causes latent prints to fluoresce under alternative lighting.

**battered-child syndrome** The clinical term for the injuries sustained by a physically abused child.

**be-on-the-lookout (BOLO)** Part of the preliminary investigation, a notification broadcast to officers that contains detailed information on suspects and their vehicles.

**behavioral evidence analysis (BEA)** A deductive and evidence-based method of criminal profiling.

**Biggers-Brathwaite Factors Test** A test that balances the reliability of eyewitness identification (as determined by five factors specified by the Supreme Court) with the corrupting effect of any suggestive procedures; enables a highly reliable identification to be used in court even if something jeopardized the fairness of the identification procedure.

**biological agents** Certain microorganisms and toxins produced by organisms (e.g., smallpox, anthrax, plague, botulism) that cause human illness or death and could be used as terrorist weapons; typically slower acting than chemical agents.

**bobbies** A colloquial term used in reference to British police constables; derived by the public from the first name of Sir Robert Peel, whose efforts led to the creation of the first metropolitan police force in London.

**body language** Gestures, demeanor, facial expressions, and other nonverbal signals that convey, usually involuntarily, a person's attitudes, impressions, truthfulness, and so on.

# Supplements

## Making the Grade CD-ROM

A free electronic study guide is packaged with the text to help readers improve their grades on exams.

Close

For each question, click on the button beside the correct answer. Correct answers will be marked "Y". Incorrect answers will be marked "N".

**Chapter 1: Evolution of Criminal Investigation and Criminalistics**  
Multiple Choice Exercise

1 Which of the following were not reasons for public demands for governmental measures to control crime in eighteenth century England?

A Improvements in agriculture

B Population growth in the cities

C Growth of slums in the cities

D Industrial Revolution

---

2 The \_\_\_\_\_ were Londoners that hurried to the scenes of reported crimes and began investigations.

A Covent Garden Journal

B Bow Street Runners

C Bobbies

D Scotland Yard

---

3 Which American city passed an ordinance establishing America's first paid, daylight police force?

A Philadelphia



B New York City

C ...

## Quizzes

Multiple-choice quizzes with feedback indicating why each answer is right or wrong enable students to master chapter material as they prepare for exams.

Address: D:\start\_here.htm

### Criminal Investigation, 8/e

Charles R. Swanson,  
Neil C. Chamelin and Leonard Territo

Chapter Quizzes

Learning Styles Assessment

Internet Primer

Guide to Electronic Research

Study Skills Primer

Web Link

Help

Chapter Quizzes

Chapter 1: Evolution of Criminal Investigation and Criminalistics

- [Multiple Choice](#)

Chapter 2: Investigators, Investigation and the Crime Scene

- [Multiple Choice](#)

Chapter 3: Physical Evidence

- [Multiple Choice](#)

Chapter 4: Interviews and Interrogation

- [Multiple Choice](#)

Chapter 5: Field Notes and Reporting

- [Multiple Choice](#)

Chapter 6: Follow-Up Investigation

- [Multiple Choice](#)

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## More Resources

In addition to 21 separate quizzes, the *Making the Grade* electronic study guide includes such important resources as an Internet guide, a study skills primer, and more.

## Online Learning Center Website

The unique, book-specific website is available to students at no extra charge. The website features interactive cases that are not only fun to explore but terrific learning tools, flashcards that can be used to master vocabulary, and many other chapter review tools.

**Online Learning Center**

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**Criminal Investigation, 8/e**  
 Charles R. Swanson, University of Georgia  
 Neil C. Chamelin, Assistant State Attorney, Second Judicial Circuit  
 Leonard Territo, University of South Florida- Tampa

**Investigators, the Investigative Process, and the Crime Scene**

chap02 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

You are a uniformed officer on patrol, alone, in a suburban community, driving your marked vehicle. You have just received a dispatch report that a suspect has taken a large sum of money from a bank located in a shopping center that was about to close for the day. The dispatcher states that the suspect was carrying a large sack in one hand that contains the stolen money and may have been carrying some type of weapon while he forced the bank employees to fill his sack with money. No further description of the suspect has been provided. The suspect has not identified and was wearing some type of hat that appears to be a ski mask.

Address http://www.dushkin.com/powerweb/vt/0072551054/

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**POWERWEB**  
 Violence and Terrorism

**Spotlight on Terrorism**

In response to the events of September 11th and their aftermath, McGraw-Hill has created a unique website that enables instructors and students to integrate coverage of terrorism into their courses. This website contains the full text of thought-provoking articles on terrorism which are linked explicitly to chapters in your McGraw-Hill textbook and are accompanied by weekly updates and a 24-hour newfeed.

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- 5 complete articles
- Weekly updates

As you can see when you roll your mouse over the menu selections to your left, the following PowerWeb options are available to you here:

- Contents (click if you want to access the 5 articles mentioned above)
- Weekly Updates (click for this week's latest terrorism news)
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