

The Investigator

7 May 2009
www.the-investigator.co.uk

ESSENTIAL READING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS



Child's Play

New ways
of interviewing
child abuse victims

INSIDE: The rudiments of investigation - Behavioural patterns
Head of crime focus - Fingernail forensics - Mobile phone forensics
Interview recording technology - **NEW:** Training and development

Child's Play – allowing children to draw accounts of sexual abuse can be an effective method of improving the quality of their evidence.

11

Changing Times – Ian Scott the Head of CID at Durham Constabulary and ACPO lead on facial imaging techniques looks at the current challenges and issues faced by the force and wider police service.

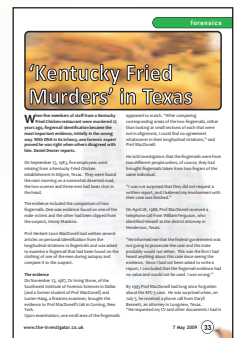
17

Behavioural Patterns - in part one of our series on Behavioural Investigative Advisors, Karl Roberts looks at the role they play in planning interview strategies for suspects.

26

Kentucky Fried Texas murders – fingernail identification was used as evidence in the murder of five restaurant staff in the US.

33



6 News 44 Event Diary
24 Trading Places 52 Interview Recording
30 Best Practice 56 In This Week
38 Training 58 Crime Vault

Specialist Books on Analysis and Policing

Get 15% off purchases of books on analysis and policing through *The Investigator* plus free postage.

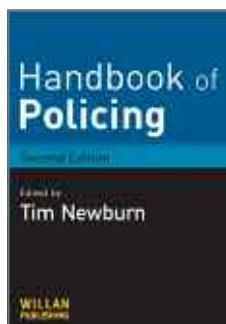
Handbook of Policing (2e)

Edited by **Tim Newburn** (LSE, University of London)

This new edition of the *Handbook of Policing* updates and expands the highly successful first edition, and now includes a completely new chapter on policing and forensics. It provides a comprehensive but highly readable overview of policing in the UK, and is an essential reference point combining the expertise of leading academic experts on policing and policing practitioners themselves.

'A major contribution to the study of policing in the UK ... authoritative, interesting and extremely wide ranging.' - **Sir Ian Blair** (Commissioner, Metropolitan Police)

August 2008 912pp
9781843923237 (Pbk) £34.99 / 9781843925002 (Hbk) £85.00



NEW EDITION

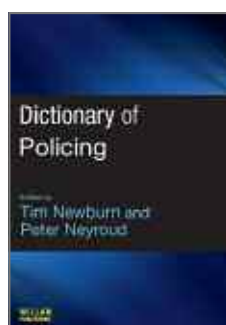
Dictionary of Policing

Edited by **Tim Newburn** (LSE, University of London) and **Peter Neyroud** (Chief Executive, NPIA)

'This is the first time that the body of knowledge about Policing has been brought together in a single volume dictionary accessible to practitioner and member of public alike. It is a really welcome development.' - **Paul Stephenson QPM** (Deputy Commissioner, Metropolitan Police Service)

This dictionary contains approximately 300 entries (of between 500 and 1500 words) on key terms and concepts arranged alphabetically. It is edited by the UK's leading academic expert on policing and the Chief Executive of the National Policing Improvement Agency

April 2008 384pp
9781843922872 (Pbk) £24.99 / 9781843922889 (Hbk) £62.00



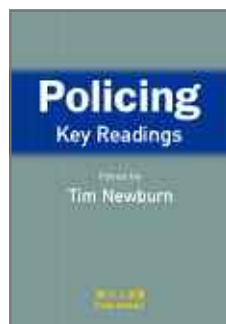
Policing Key Readings

Edited by **Tim Newburn** (LSE, University of London)

This book aims to bring together the key readings which constitute this core of policing studies, setting them within the necessary theoretical, social and political context, and providing an explanatory commentary. It will provide both students and practitioners with key literature and writing on policing.

'A collection of classic and contentious contributions to the literature on policing that will be an indispensable companion to any course on police and policing' - **Professor P. A. J. Waddington** (University of Wolverhampton)

November 2004 848pp
9781843920915 (Pbk) £33.99 / 9781843920922 (Hbk) £87.50

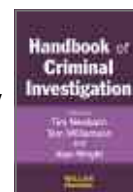


Handbook of Criminal Investigation

Edited by **Tim Newburn** (LSE), **Tom Williamson** (formerly Univ. of Portsmouth) and **Alan Wright** (Keele Univ.)

Handbook of Criminal Investigation is the most comprehensive and authoritative book yet published on the subject of criminal investigation, provides a rigorous and critical approach to not only the process of criminal investigation but also the context in which this takes place, the theory underlying it.

May 2007 728pp
9781843921875 (Pbk) £32.99 / 9781843921882 (Hbk) £85.00



Introduction to Police Work

Edited by **Colin Rogers** (University of Glamorgan) and **Rhobert Lewis** (University of Glamorgan)

This book provides student police officers with a highly readable and up to date introduction to the work of the police, exploring what this currently involves and the directions it may be going in.

'Written by practitioners for practitioners, this book is a comprehensive introduction to the work of policing and will provide a useful insight for anyone, seeking to understand our profession.'

- **Peter Neyroud QPM** (Chief Executive, NPIA)

July 2007 312pp 9781843922834 (Pbk) £19.50



Police Work

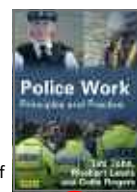
Principles and practice

Tim John, Rhobert Lewis and Colin Rogers (University of Glamorgan)

This book provides a highly readable account of police work. It builds upon the same authors' *Introduction to Police Work* to provide a comprehensive, in depth and critical understanding of policing in today's diverse society.

It will be especially appropriate for those on probationer training programmes.

Sept 2009 336pp
9781843925316 (Pbk) £20.99 / 9781843925323 (Hbk) £50.00



NEW TITLE

Criminal Investigation

Peter Stelfox (Head of Investigative Practice, National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA))

This book provides an authoritative and highly readable introduction to criminal investigation, from somebody ideally placed to write about it, focusing on how police practitioners carry out investigations.

It will be essential reading for both student police officers as well as officers taking higher levels of CPD within the police service.

March 2009 256pp
9781843923374 (Pbk) £18.50 / 9781843923381 (Hbk) £50.00



NEW TITLE

Police Corruption

Exploring police deviance and crime

Maurice Punch (LSE)

Policing and corruption are inseparable. This book argues that corruption is not one thing but covers many deviant and criminal practices in policing.

It provides a fresh, accessible overview of this under-researched topic for students, academics, police and criminal justice officials and members of oversight agencies.

March 2009 256pp
9781843924104 (Pbk) £21.99 / 9781843924111 (Hbk) £55.00



NEW TITLE

Police Interviewing

Styles and tactics

Stephen Moston (James Cook University)

Police Interviewing Styles and Tactics aims to describe and critically evaluate a wide range of police interviewing styles and tactics that might be used during the questioning of suspects in criminal investigations.

This book will be essential reading on the subjects for both police practitioners and those studying the subject.

July 2009 224pp
9781843925224 (Pbk) £25.00 / 9781843925217 (Hbk) £55.00



NEW TITLE

Policing and the Legacy of Lawrence

Edited by **Nathan Hall**, **John Grieve** and **Stephen P. Savage** (University of Portsmouth)

Foreword by **Doreen Lawrence OBE**

February 2009 marks the 10th Anniversary of the publication of the Inquiry into the events surrounding the investigation of the murder of Stephen Lawrence. This book marks this anniversary and examines various dimensions of the impact of Lawrence on policing policy and practice.

February 2009 304pp
9781843925057 (Pbk) £22.00 / 9781843925064 (Hbk) £50.00



NEW TITLE

Order via our website www.willanpublishing.co.uk using discount code INV09, or call 44(0)1884 849085 quoting *The Investigator* to receive your discount.

All orders are made through Willan Publishing, Culmcott House, Mill Street, Uffculme, Devon EX15 3AT.


EDITORIAL

Editor: Carol Jenkins
Tel: +44 (0) 844 589 6502
 carol@the-investigator.co.uk

ANALYSIS

Sophie Harrison
Tel: 0844 660 8703
 sophie@the-investigator.co.uk

FORENSICS

Daniel Dexter
Tel: 0844 660 8704
 daniel@the-investigator.co.uk

CONSULTANT

Gary Shaw
Tel: 0844 660 8709
 gary@the-investigator.co.uk

ADVERTISING

Dale Hazell
Tel: 0844 660 8707
 sales@the-investigator.co.uk

CONFERENCES

Tel: 0844 660 8707
 info@the-investigator.co.uk

PRODUCTION

Tel: 0844 660 8709
 snoops@the-investigator.co.uk

CIRCULATION

circulation@the-investigator.co.uk
Tel: 0844 660 8709

PUBLISHING

The Investigator
 1 Barnshaw House
 Coxhill Way
 Aylesbury
 Bucks, HP21 8FH
Tel: 0844 660 8709
Fax: 0844 660 8701

www.the-investigator.co.uk




From the editor

The need for academics and practitioners around the world to share best practice with a view to improving standards on the international stage is a theme of this month's issue of the Investigator.

Attending the IIRG annual conference in Teesside last month, it struck me just what co-operation and goodwill exists between countries from the UK to Israel, Norway and Australia and New Zealand.

The strong links that exist between the UK and Australia in terms of policing are being strengthened by projects involving the NPIA and Charles Sturt University.

This issue looks at the outcome of sessions conducted by Gary Shaw the National Interview Advisor for the NPIA and the university.

We hope that the Investigator will serve as a valuable tool to help promote international co-operation and best practice. We would be pleased to hear from readers from around the world about any ideas for articles that would help achieve this.

Finally, this issue sees us launch our first conference 'Practical Forensics for Investigators' which we hope will serve as a valuable day for officers of all ranks to provide help and best practice on how best to use the wealth of forensic technology that currently exists.

We look forward to meeting all those who plan to attend on June 30.

Carol Jenkins

Prosecutors to extend community role

The role of prosecutors is to be extended beyond preparing case files and prosecuting offenders in court.

The CPS has announced that next month, they will adopt a 'community prosecutor' approach using creative strategies to help address some of the more negative issues facing our neighbourhoods.

The Community Prosecutor approach was announced in The Engaging Communities in the Criminal Justice Green Paper. This means that from this summer our prosecutors will be active in communities in 30 different areas across England and Wales as well as in court.

In reality there are examples where this has happened already, on an ad hoc basis, but the Community Prosecutor approach takes these achievements to a new dimension.

The CPS says it "strongly reinforces the importance of the CPS' problem-solving role in the communities it serves where confidence is being undermined."

DPP Keir Starmer said: "I envisage a scenario where, say, our prosecutor works with the police, the local authority and a school to tackle a problem of youths causing problems in a shopping area.

"Maybe the local authority would be able to identify other activities that could be used to engage the youths and divert them from anti-social behaviour. The prosecutor would be able to provide advice and guidance about what offences may have been committed, the evidence needed for a successful prosecution, and sentencing and non-court options."

As the impact on the local community from the offending behaviour may amount to an aggravating factor, the prosecutor would take this into account when making casework decisions.

If a prosecution took place the prosecutor would

seek advice from both the neighbourhood policing team and the local anti-social behaviour specialist prosecutor to draft, for example, an application for an ASBO. This would address the offending behaviour and the needs of the local community.

At the sentencing stage our prosecutors can draw a court's attention to evidence of the impact of offending on a community. The Community Prosecutor initiative will help deliver this better.

"Our role is much broader than preparing case files and prosecuting defendants in court. We are involved in the criminal justice system at an earlier stage, providing pre-charge advice. The Community Prosecutor initiative ensures our staff are aware of the needs and key priorities of the communities for which they are providing pre-charge advice."

University academic honoured by police

Dr Becky Milne from The University of Portsmouth, is the first person to receive the Tom Williamson memorial award from the Association of Chief Police Officers.



Mr Williamson, who died in 2007, was a senior research fellow at the university's Institute of Criminal Justice Studies after he retired from policing in 2001.

Dr Milne, who specialises in investigative interviewing techniques, said: 'To be the first to receive this award in memory of Tom was totally unexpected and is a great honour.'

'I was lucky enough to work with him and he was one of the first people to recognise how university research could benefit policing on the street.'

Dr Milne works with the police and other criminal justice organisations in the UK and abroad. Her work has helped influence the way police carry out interviews with witnesses and victims and she is one of the lead academic members of the ACPO investigative interviewing strategic steering group.

'Practical Forensics for Investigators' conference launched



Sponsored by Forensic Science Service

The Investigator magazine has announced the date of its first in a series of conferences designed to promote best practice and learning within the service.

The first one-day conference is entitled 'Practical Forensics for Investigators' and will be held on June 30 at Ashridge Management Centre, Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire.

'Practical Forensics for Investigators', sponsored by the Forensic Science Service, will feature a line-up of expert speakers who will give advice on how to apply cutting edge forensic techniques to major and volume crime.

"The pace of forensic science has developed considerably over the past five years," said Carol Jenkins Editor of the Investigator.

"The role of the conference will be to highlight some of the most innovative techniques and provide help and advice to investigators of all ranks on practical application."

Headline speakers include Det Chief Supt Stuart Cundy from the Met, who was the SIO in the Sally Anne Bowman murder investigation.

Forensic evidence played a key role in the conviction of Mark Dixie for the crime and Stuart will be describing how forensics was used and how officers can learn valuable lessons from this remarkable investigation.

FSS scientist Orlanda Elmhirst will be giving an

update on the Operation Advance project - a Home Office led project to re-examine evidence from cold cases using the latest DNA techniques.

DI Matt Bonner from Hertfordshire Constabulary will be giving advice on how to make best use of forensic evidence in volume crime cases. Keith Fryer Head of Forensics NPIA Harperley Hall will be addressing conference to give a national perspective on forensics.

Dr John Bond Head of Scientific Support at Northamptonshire Police and Honorary Research fellow at the University of Leicester Forensic Research Centre will be discussing his pioneering technique to recover fingerprint from gun casings and how it can best be used in investigations.

Jane O'Brien head of footwear project at Foster and Freeman Ltd will give advice to investigators on how to make best use of the innovative shoe database to identify shoes from shoe prints recovered from scenes of crime.

The day is not just aimed at police investigators of all levels but also would be of interest to corporate investigators. The team at the Investigator are looking forward to meeting you all there.



Ashridge Business college

Bookings for the conference which includes, lunch and refreshments are now being taken. For a full speaker programme and profiles please see pages 21-23 of this issue.

The Investigator
conferences
ESSENTIAL LEARNING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS

Specialist police unit marks seventh anniversary by crashing through £315m savings barrier

Banking sponsored police unit saves in excess of £315 million through financial fraud prevention week. More than 335,000 compromised cards and card numbers recovered.

The Dedicated Cheque and Plastic Crime Unit (DCPCU) – the specialist police squad that tackles cheque and card fraud crime in the UK – marks its seventh anniversary last Wednesday.

The DCPCU was launched on 29 April 2002 as a two-year pilot and, following the successful conclusion of this trial, it was established as a permanent Unit with an ongoing brief to help stamp out organised card and cheque fraud. The Unit is fully sponsored by the banking industry and comprises officers from the Met and City of London police forces who work alongside banking industry fraud investigators.

Since its inception, the DCPCU has:

- Achieved more than £315 million in savings from reduced fraud activity
- Recovered more than 45,000 counterfeit cards
- Recovered just under 290,000 compromised card numbers

- Secured 240 convictions on fraud related matters.

Detective Chief Inspector John Folan, who leads the DCPCU and is a serving City of London police officer, said:



"The Unit's track record over the past seven years speaks for itself. Our work continues to seriously disrupt the organised gangs responsible for this type of crime and, when coupled with fraud prevention savings in excess of £315 million, it is clear that the DCPCU has become a powerful asset in the fight against fraud."

In the past year the DCPCU has also benefited from the work of the Payments Industry and Police Joint Intelligence Unit (PIPJIU), which was set up in last year. The PIPJIU is an enhanced intelligence unit that uses a secure and robust reporting mechanism to gather information on fraud, which is then analysed and shared as appropriate amongst banks

and police throughout the country.

Sandra Quinn, director of corporate communications said: "The banking industry is delighted by the continuing success of the DCPCU. Their outstanding work provides an excellent example of how a joint public/private partnership can work together. Not only does the Unit stand on its merits as a successful model for other countries to follow, but it provides real benefit when tackling the organised criminal gangs behind financial fraud."

And finally!

US authorities said a man accused of money laundering was tripped up because he could have used a little cleansing himself. Court records show that during his trips to a Eugene bank a man drew attention to himself because of a foul odor, possibly linked to fertilizer. A teller vomited. Customers complained. Authorities investigated.

After a Revenue Service investigation into a drug operation involving marijuana and hallucinogenic mushrooms, a federal grand jury indicted the man. He does not face drug charges, but he is accused of laundering cash in dozens of transactions totaling nearly \$500,000.

A million seized from human smuggling ring

A total of more than £1.2million has now been confiscated from four members of a human smuggling ring in the UK.

The final confiscation hearing took place last week where Ali Riza Gunwas ordered to repay £325,000 under the Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA).

He was given six months to pay and if he fails to do so he will have to serve an additional three and a half years imprisonment on top of the ten year sentence he received on 16 October 2006.

Previously, three other key principals in the smuggling ring also faced confiscation hearings: Oruc Gecsoyler was ordered to repay £501,000, on the 11 January 2008 at Croydon Crown Court, Hassan Eroglu, was ordered to repay £50,000 on the 18 September 2008 at Croydon Crown Court and Ramazan Zorlu was ordered to repay £341,224 on the 24 February 2009 at Croydon Crown Court.

DS Richard Southwell of the Metropolitan Police's Specialist Crime Unit said: "This was a massive, highly illegal human smuggling ring that brought misery to those who were trafficked. Not only has this ring now been destroyed and the perpetrators successfully prosecuted, but the money regained from it, will go straight back into worthwhile community projects and local policing."

DCI Sean Wanless, from the Regional Asset Recovery Team (RART), said: "This successful investigation utilised MPS resources to ensure a successful conviction and a RART confiscation to remove the benefit of this criminality. Great results like this show that crime does not pay."

The original operation, codenamed Bluesky, was a two-year investigation led by the Metropolitan Police's Specialist Crime Directorate into the large-scale facilitation of illegal immigrants into London from mainland Europe. The illegal immigrants, predominately from Turkey, were believed to be smuggled into the UK by a variety of methods

through ports in Holland, Italy, France and Belgium.

The MPS worked closely with a number of partner agencies and services throughout this operation, including Lincolnshire Police, the National Criminal Intelligence Service, the Immigration Service (UKIS), the UK Passport Service (UKPS), seven European law enforcement agencies and police services from France, Holland, Denmark, Italy and Belgium.

Operation Bluesky involved 30 separate prosecutions across Europe, all linked to the same criminal network and headed by three main conspirators based in the UK (Eroglu, Gun and Zorlu) It involved the large-scale facilitation of illegal immigrants into London from mainland Europe.

The illegal immigrants, predominately from Turkey, were smuggled into a number of entry points in the UK by a variety of methods including by car, by train, by ferry and by light aircraft through ports in Holland, Italy, France and Belgium. In total, the entire pan-European smuggling network has culminated in over 60 arrests.

A total of 10 defendants were charged in the UK with conspiracy to facilitate the illegal entry of illegal immigrants into the United Kingdom (Section 1 Criminal Law Act 1977 and Section 25 Immigration Act 1971). All appeared at Croydon Crown Court and, due to the thorough and extensive nature of the investigation, all pleaded guilty to all charges.

The London RART is based within the Economic and Specialist Crime Command (SCD6). It comprises of detectives and staff from the MPS, City of London Police, HM Revenue & Customs, SOCA and the Crown Prosecution Service. The remit of the team's work involves getting money back from criminals that have been gained through their criminality and putting that money back into policing and community projects.

For daily news updates visit:
www.the-investigator.co.uk

AIRLight - Truly Portable Evidential Interview Recorders

One Digital have recently launched their compact, 2-disc version of the successful AIR digital interview recorder.

Weighing in at just 2.3Kg, the AIRLight still offers all of the same beneficial features as the classic AIR recorder:

- High quality stereo digital audio
- Up to 8 hours recording duration
- Multiple identical copies produced
- Every disc digitally signed to prove audio integrity
- Power-loss protection – your recording is never lost
- Network-ready – full networking is available now or at a later date with no extra cost or any need to change the machine
- Compliant with PACE (1984)
- Ease of use – On screen instructions available for every step should you need them
- Failsafe – Recording will not commence unless audio and suitable media are present
- Battery power option available – offering complete portability
- Custom designed – designed for the purpose using durable interfaces and a rugged shell.

A promotional launch offer currently provides you with free



microphones and padded carry case with the purchase of an AIRLight recorder, giving you everything you need to conduct a

completely PACE compliant, evidential interview in the field.

The classic AIR recorders are still available in 2, 3 and 4 disc versions, should you require more than two identical copies of a recording. These are also suitable for use in the field, with a padded carry case available.

One Digital Ltd

Ridgeway Farm, Hartwell Road, Ashton, Northampton, NN7 2JR
Telephone: +44 (0) 845 602 1677 www.onedigital.ltd.uk

8 April issue - competition winners

Criminal Investigation by Peter Stelfox



Neil Blanchard

Plymouth

Ian Shead

Essex Police College,

Robin Williams

Durham University

Ian Bennett

South Yorkshire Police

Nicole Courone

Queensland Police

Dave Johnstone

Otago, New Zealand

Life on Mars DVD and books



DS Joe McKerns
Strathclyde
Police



Books

DC Sally Nicholls

West Mercia Constabulary

Julian Donald

Surrey

Janet Collins

Loughborough

Gerry Davies

NPIA

Colin Gorman

Hertfordshire



**Win a Sony
Walkman in
this issue.
See page 16**



Child's Play

Allowing children to draw accounts of sexual abuse can be an effective method of improving the quality of their evidence and make the process less daunting. Carol Jenkins looks at three research projects and assesses their merits.

“While drawing I could see what he had done to me,” said one eight year old female victim of child abuse. The child took part in a recent research project to assess the effectiveness of allowing young victims to draw accounts of suspected sex crimes.

Another victim, a nine-year-old boy, told researchers that “after drawing I felt good. Now I can talk to you about everything that happened to me.

One 12-year-old victim reported that drawing made her feel relaxed and safe.

The study of 125 children aged four to 14 was conducted by Carmit Katz from the University of Cambridge and Irit Hershkowitz from the

University of Haifa in Israel. The findings were presented to an audience of practitioners and academics from around the world at the recent International Investigative Interviewing Research Group conference held at the University of Teesside.

The researchers told delegates that the children were referred for investigation following reports of a single-incident of sexual abuse by a non-family suspect.

They were interviewed following the open-ended questioning phase of the NICHD Protocol and then were randomly assigned to one of two research conditions with our without event drawing.

Children in the drawing conditions were instructed to draw ‘what happened’ for seven minutes, while children in the comparison group experienced a seven minute break.

Children were then re-interviewed about the abusive events using open-ended questioning,

followed as necessary by closed questions. The results showed that the children in the drawing group disclosed more information about the abusive events than children in the comparison group; the effect was especially pronounced in the children's response to invitations.

The children produced 96 per cent more new information through drawing - this was regardless of age, gender, type of abuse, time delay. They also came up with new information about

The study examined whether using human figure diagrams helped interviewers elicit clear information about body parts and actions associated with any physical contact that had occurred in the course of alleged abuse. The sample included investigative interviews with 88 children ranging from 4 to 13 years of age. Children were interviewed using the NICHD Investigative Interview Protocol and were then asked a series of questions in association with unclothed gender-neutral outline diagrams of a human body.

Use of the diagrams helped children of all ages to provide clearer information about body parts but not touch-related actions. The oldest children reported more new clear details about suspects' body parts than the younger children did.

Pei-Jung Yang from the University of Cambridge presented findings of the project to delegates that she conducted with Yee-San Teoh and Michael E Lamb from the University of Cambridge. Their research found that diagrams helped children pinpoint exactly where they had been touched during incidents of abuse.



people, actions and location. Delegates were asked to consider why the act of drawing was so effective. They looked at whether it was the actual act of drawing itself or the fact that drawing was an effective memory prompt that allowed the children to retrieve new information.

The research did show that the children enjoyed drawing and that it focused their attention, reduced their anxiety and empowered them.

However, results showed that the drawing did increase the richness of their account. In a second presentation to conference, researchers presented the findings of their work into the usefulness of human figure diagrams in clarifying accounts of touch.

It also allowed them to make clearer reference to their own body parts that were associated with any touching.

In a third study, researchers looked at the effectiveness of using multiple interviews with child witnesses.

David La Rooy from the University of Abertay, Dundee told delegates that the 'one interview' rule had developed due to concerns that multiple interviews would be seen as suggestive, unnecessary and oppressive, distressing or stressful and lead to a loss of spontaneity and witness inconsistency.

David told delegates that within the area of experimental psychology, there are numerous

studies of the effects of repeated interviews with child witnesses that have had important



implications for investigative interviewing. However, the dynamics of repeated interviews that occur in real investigations have not been adequately captured by these experiments and their relevance to real world investigations may be limited.

He presented a series of case studies to delegates that illustrated the fact that multiple interviews increased the accuracy of information by 90 per cent. However, this figure reduced the longer the time lapse between the event and the interview.

In one case, an abuse victim gave a second interview which gave more detailed information about the time of the abuse, the specific actions and other central information relating to the offender's action.

One delegate urged caution with all of these methods of interviewing amid recent concerns about the coaching of interviewees.

However all three research projects did seek the need to try and maximise the information gleaned from child witness interviews to support the prosecution process and bring more abusers to justice.

About the IIRG

The IIRG was set up by Gavin Oxburgh from the University of Teesside in conjunction with the Norwegian Police University College in Oslo.

Research on investigative interviewing is highly specialised. The Group influences interviewing policy and practice throughout the world for police officers and other law enforcement agencies.

It brings together academics and practitioners who wish to study and carry out research in investigative interviewing of victims, witnesses and suspects of crime. Strong interaction between academia and practitioners is a major benefit of the group, helping to shape and hone research to focus more directly on real concerns.

The IIRG is open to all professionals (academic researchers, psychologists, criminologists, police officers and any other law enforcement agencies) involved in investigative interviewing who can contribute to this complex and intriguing area of research. Students conducting research in this area are also invited to join. Membership is free.

For more information go to: www.tees.ac.uk/schools/SSSL/iirg.cfm

University of Teesside, Middlesbrough, Tees Valley, TS1 3BA, UK Tel: +44 (0) 1642 218121



Baby P case presents new vulnerable witness challenges

The appalling death of Baby Peter and the rape of a two-year-old girl by the same person have tested public confidence in organisations like social services and the police service to the limit.

Shocking statistics reveal that a child under five is killed by a parent or carer at least once every ten days. Officers hear of a sexual crime against a baby or toddler more than three times a day, according to the NSPCC.

In 2007-8, there were 1,339 sex crimes against children under five reported by forces in England and Wales.

This has led to the NSPCC to call on the government to collect and public annual data from forces showing the number and ages of sex abuse victims and to link this with the number of convictions and other penalties resulting from the recorded offences.

Durham Constabulary is one force that recognises the challenges forces and other agencies face in the resources of child, adult and domestic abuse.

Speaking in this issue of the Investigator (page 17)

force Head of Crime Ian Scott admitted that the demand and national profile of this work increases year on year and the responsibility given the investigators at the frontline also increases.

“Unfortunately at a time when the police service is being measured around public confidence a high profile case with the associated media frenzy emerges which raises questions over the capability of the service to protect the vulnerable,” he said.

This detracts from the often unseen and quality work performed every day across the vulnerability partnership arrangements.”

Ian tells the Investigator that he has recently commissioned a force review of vulnerability resource allocation and anticipates the force will be faced with difficult decisions given the constant demand for resources at every level.

The NSPCC is calling for a better national strategy to prevent abuse and develop local services for sexually abused children in a bid to ensure that Baby P’s death wasn’t in vein and real lessons are learnt from this tragic death.



Youngest ever witness gives Old Bailey evidence

The CPS has defended its decision to call the two-year-old rape victim to give evidence against the man who also caused the brutal death of Baby P.

It said that the question of whether a very young witness should be called to give evidence does not hinge only on the question of age.

And that when reviewing cases involving very young witnesses the Crown Prosecution Service must consider a number of issues.

Firstly it must evaluate the level of the witness's understanding and once prosecutors are satisfied that they can understand what is being asked of them and that they are capable of expressing what they mean, then prosecutors will consider whether the account they have given is reliable.

Finally, prosecutors must determine whether it is right, having regard to the welfare of the witness, which is a paramount consideration, to call the witness in criminal proceedings.

In reaching judgments on these issues the CPS takes account of all the available evidence and information from other witnesses including specialists and health care professionals where relevant.

In reaching the decision to call this witness to give

evidence, the CPS said that it consulted a range of specialist views including those of a consultant paediatric psychiatrist together with the views of her carers, other health care professionals who knew her, and the specialist police investigators who had interviewed her.

“Once we had received this advice we discussed this decision at senior levels within the CPS and concluded that it was in the best interests of this child and of justice to call her as a witness,” said a spokesman.

“She received an extremely high level of support throughout the process.”

During the course of the proceedings the judge overruled a number of arguments presented by the defence teams that the witness did not have sufficient understanding to enable her to give evidence before the jury.

He also concluded, at the end of the prosecution case and after the witness had testified, that the account she had provided was properly one which should be left to the jury to consider. They have reached their decision.

Were it not possible for us to consider calling very young witnesses, purely because of their age, then that would inevitably provide a green light to those who abuse them said the CPS.

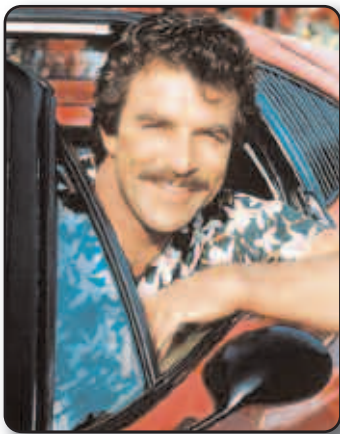
Competition

Win a Sony Walkman® 2GB MP3 Player



HOW TO WIN

Email the answer to the following question to:
info@the-investigator.co.uk



Q. Tom Selleck starred in the cult TV series *Magnum PI* but who was the manufacturer of the car he is associated with?

The closing date of the competition is 31 May 09. Only one prize can be won. The winning entry will be drawn at random. The Editor's decision is final.



Sony Walkman - NWZ-B135
2GB (500 songs) funky design
WALKMAN® mp3 player
with flashing power LED.
Direct USB connection.
3 minute quick charging and
16 hours battery life.



Changing times

With a career in CID spanning 27 years, Durham Constabulary's Head of Crime Ian Scott, talks to Carol Jenkins about the changes he has witnessed and helped influence and why he is proud to be described as a 'career detective.'

Looking back over 27 years as a detective in Durham Constabulary, Det Chief Supt Ian Scott admits that the modern day CID has now changed significantly since the 70s and 80s.

Ian, who has been Head of Crime at the force for eight years, says he has seen "a greater emphasis on the professionalism of police investigations that goes through all ranks of the CID and the service."

"Although the Life on Mars/Sweeney type approach may make for good TV - in terms of how investigations operate now then it couldn't be further from the truth. The service has outgrown that image," he said.

"From a junior detective to a senior investigating officer the expectation in terms of the standards of your work and how you are recognised as a qualified investigator has taken massive strides."

He admits that when he performs his final assessment of prospective SIOs and examines their portfolios of evidence and their policy files he is "very proud about the efforts these officers are putting in their work to demonstrate they are operating at the highest levels of investigation."

Despite the fact the term 'career detective' has

previously had a negative press in some sections of the service, Ian is proud wear the tag and he has spent the majority of his career working in an area that has brought him "tremendous job satisfaction."

Perhaps the pinnacle of his career came in 2000 when he took over as head of crime for the force. His first task was to conduct a root and branch review of the headquarters CID structure.

His aim was to try and assess whether the CID was performing at a strategic level, whether resources were being deployed effectively and matched the current and future demand profile.

One of his first observations was that the existing drug squad and stolen vehicle squad were operating in silos of activity.

"The reason this wasn't working effectively was that organised crime groups don't deal in an individual commodity such as drugs or stolen vehicles," he explained.

"They diversify in terms of how they make their money. This might be drugs, copyright issues, money laundering or brothels."

This led to the setting up of an Organised Crime Team that was equipped to deal with criminals engaging in a diverse range of criminality.

An Economic Crime Team was also set up to provide the focus for hi-tech crime, fraud and

financial investigation. Ian also took the decision to bolster up the major crime and also the intelligence capabilities of the force. The approach had been praised by HMIC. Their comment came before HMIC highlighted the necessity for the service investment in protective services.

As head of crime, Ian has always believed in the importance of analysis about the profile of offending and matching the resources to fit.

One of his first tasks was to review the homicide profile of the force. This revealed that the majority of people were dying in domestic relationships and also as a result of incidents that occurred with the night time economy.

“I knew the profile was not around organised crime and gang warfare. Our profile was not in terms of stranger murders. As a consequence I ensured resources were matched to the needs and profile of the risk,” he explained.

“If I was running homicides which were longer term investigations involving weeks and weeks and trying to find out who did it – I would need more resources.

“Because I knew the profile was more about an obvious suspect or through relatively smaller investment of resources then the demands for a major crime capability was not so great. But this needs reviewing regularly and this is now embedded in the force strategic assessment.”

One of the greatest challenges the force is now dealing with is the protecting vulnerable people agenda – particularly in the management of sex offenders and dangerous people and the resourcing of specialist investigators in the child, adult protection and domestic abuse teams.

When he took over the number of sex offenders living in the force area was 250 – this has now risen to 510 because of new registration requirements brought in under MAPPA.

“Our job is to know where they are and what they are doing, identify any situations which could raise the risk of their re-offending and also ensure we are robust in their supervision in the community.

“Clearly on average the numbers increase by 50 a year. The challenge is how do you keep resourcing that demand and giving professionalism and reassurances to the public that sex offenders can be integrated back into the community with a minimal amount of risk?”

In addition, there are people who have the potential to commit series sexual or violent offences but who fall outside of any management under MAPPA because they have not been convicted or cautioned for a registrable offence.

A similar dilemma is evident in the force and partnership contribution to the resourcing of the child, adult and domestic abuse disciplines.

“The demand and national profile of this work increases year on year and the responsibility given the investigators at the frontline also increases.

“Unfortunately at a time when the police service is being measured around public confidence a high profile case with the associated media frenzy emerges which raises questions over the capability of the service to protect the vulnerable.

This detracts from the often unseen and quality work performed every day across the vulnerability partnership arrangements.”

Ian has recently commissioned a force review of vulnerability resource allocation and anticipates the force will be faced with difficult decisions given the constant demand for resources at every level.

In addition to his role as head of crime, Ian also takes part in policing on the national stage as a member of the Homicide Working Group and also as ACPO spokesperson on facial imaging techniques.



He acknowledges that these national roles at times do take him away from his job with the force but is a firm believer in that any time he invests nationally will, in the long-run, benefit Durham.

“The two don’t work in isolation,” he said.

“For a career detective – being a member of the Homicide Working Group is something I relish being involved in. It means I can get involved in the centre of excellence for the quality and progression of major crime investigations.”

Durham Chief Constable Jon Stoddart is chair of the group which means that the force is at the cutting edge of what’s going on nationally and internationally in the investigation of major crime.

“We can both assess what Durham’s position is within all that and almost be ahead of the game in preparing the force for any problems we might face in the future.”

His work in the Homicide Working Group has coincided with the publication of guidance on the resourcing of major crime investigations, the investigation of drug related death, liaison with the Ministry of Justice on coronial matters and the

National Health Service on organ donation. As ACPO lead on facial imaging techniques, Ian has successfully lobbied the NPIA to examine training arrangement for composite image operators. The NPIA is now in discussion with two companies VisionMetric and the manufacturers of Evofit from the University of Lancaster about how the training would be provided.

In addition, under his guidance, the NPIA is shortly to publish practice advice on facial image techniques and from this the NPIA is intending to re-examine the existing detective training programme, across all ranks, to include a section in the syllabus on identification.

In terms of his own personal career, Ian is relishing his time as head of CID and says that it is the people that make his job so rewarding.

“Looking back, I wouldn’t change anything about my career and I feel privileged to have been given the opportunity to influence the development of major crime investigation both in force and on the national stage. In addition I have also had the privilege to lead both police officers and police staff who provide a high quality of service and who will be the bedrock for the future of the force.”

Practical Forensics for Investigators Conference

Applying cutting edge techniques to major and volume crime



Sponsored by Forensic
Science Service

30 June 09 - Ashridge Business College
Nr. Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, UK.
Email: info@the-investigator.co.uk for a brochure

The Investigator
conferences
ESSENTIAL LEARNING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS

Why attend an Investigator conference?

Investigator conferences give delegates access to internationally renowned experts, top police officers and police staff personnel who are at the cutting edge of their profession.

All of our conferences place huge emphasis on taking this expertise and translating it into best practice and practical tips and advice that can be applied to both major and volume crime investigations.

Each of our lively sessions gives you the opportunity to ask questions, engage in debate with the speakers and also share your experiences and best practice points with fellow delegates.

PLUS: the day will allow you to network with delegates from forces from around the country and forge new working relationships

PLUS: meet the team who bring you the Investigator and give us your feedback on the magazine and the stories you'd like to see us cover.

An enjoyable day at Ashridge: enjoy the stunning surroundings of Ashridge Business College and the comfortable facilities. Tea and coffee is available throughout the day and a hot carvery style lunch will be served in the dining room.

For those of you travelling by train – free transport is available from nearby Berkhamsted railway station which is a ten minute drive away.

Conference Sponsor

The Forensic Science Service is a leading provider of analysis and interpretation of evidence from crime scenes. It provide a comprehensive service, from crime scene to court room, and analyses more than 120,000 cases each year.



Conference sponsor
FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICE

www.forensic.gov.uk

The Venue

Ashridge is a world class conference centre in close proximity to London. Ashridge has always been a renowned seat of learning. It originated as a monastic order called the 'College of Bonhommes' in 1283 and returned to education in the twentieth century. The current building dates from the early 18th century and was designed by the architect James Wyatt.

Conveniently located 30 miles north of London with unlimited free parking.



Conference cost
Full day: £199
(With lunch)

Payment methods

By cheque:
Made payable to Carol
Jenkins Ltd

By BACS
Barclays Bank plc

Sort code: 20-02-53

Account No.
40009938

Account name:
Carol Jenkins Ltd

A VAT invoice will be
issued upon payment in
full, a pro-forma invoice is
available.

Cancellations must be
confirmed within 14 days of
the conference, a £68
admin charge will apply.

No refund will be given for
cancellations received 14
days or less from the
conference date.

Amendments
The organiser reserves the
right to amend the
programme due to
unforeseen circumstances.

Each received booking
form will generate an
invoice for full payment.

Practical Forensics for Investigators Conference

30 June 09 - Booking Form

DELEGATE DETAILS

Name:

Organisation:

Address:

Post code:

Telephone:

Email:

INVOICE DETAILS (if different from above)

Name:

Organisation:

Address:

Post code:

Telephone:

Email:

The Investigator

1 Barnshaw House, Coxhill Way
Aylesbury, Bucks, HP21 8FH
Tel: 0844 660 8709
Fax: 0844 660 8701
E: info@the-investigator.co.uk

**the
Investigator
conferences**
ESSENTIAL LEARNING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS

**Fax, post or email your
completed booking form**



Ten years ago, Tracey Green swapped life as a DI in Northumbria for an academic career at Charles Sturt University in New South Wales. She talks to Carol Jenkins about why life Down Under is proving so rewarding.

Tracey Green spent 22 years in the UK police service – working for Humberside Police and then Northumbria Police in the areas of serious and serial criminal investigation, in particular homicide, drug and police corruption.

Working as a DI in Northumbria gave her tremendous job satisfaction and she couldn't imagine any other life.

That was until she was given an opportunity that would not only change her life but would help her contribute to the development and professionalisation of policing the other side of the world in New South Wales, Australia.

She was originally offered a three-year secondment to the university as a lecturer but ten years later she is still enjoying Australian life and has risen to the position of Associate Dean.

In her role as Associate Dean (Policing and International) Tracey, who is now a Professor has overall responsibility for all of the Universities policing programs, including the School of Policing Studies located within the NSW Police College at Goulburn and the Australian Graduate School of Policing which is co-located within the Australian Institute of Police Management at Manly.

"I originally went over as a lecturer in homicide and drug investigation and since then I haven't looked

back," said Tracey.

"The opportunities I've been given to develop both my own career and also to help take things forward for policing in Australia have been life-changing. As an operational officer it is difficult to change and influence policing especially in the UK where there are so many individual police forces. Whereas for example New South Wales is one big force of 17,000 officers so you are not fighting as many layers of bureaucracy.

Life in Australia has given her a unique perspective of how policing in both countries is both similar in some ways but also different in others.

Like the UK, policing in Australia has undergone tremendous change in recent years.

"Australia has made huge headway in terms of professionalising policing and encouraging people to reflect on their own practice," she explains.

The UK is still some way ahead in terms of investigative interviewing and the NPIA's National Interview Advisor Gary Shaw has just returned from a visit to the university to run a series of training sessions.

"The importance of specialist investigative interview is only now just coming to a head," said Tracey.



**Assoc Dean
Tracey Green**

“We’ve had a couple of high profile cases that went wrong and so the momentum and interest is being focussed upon interviews because of scrutiny from the judiciary. What this has meant is that we are now making real progress in professionalising the whole interviewing area.”

Despite this, there are other areas of Australian investigative practice that the UK can learn from. One example is that Australian police have been routinely video recording suspect interviews for ten years.

They also routinely take suspects back to scenes of serious crimes and record their reaction to the crime scene after the forensics has been completed.

Both legal systems are similar, but Australia still has much work to do in the area of public order and crowd violence explains Tracey.

“Australia is behind in public order policing because it has never had to deal with it on the same scale as the UK. We don’t have crowd trouble at big football matches or other similar large events so we don’t get a lot of practice. We have recognised we have some work to do and so have called on the help of the UK.”

One of Tracey’s biggest achievements has been to establish formal partnerships between the university and numerous law enforcement agencies both national and international. These agreements recognise the training undertaken by police and many of the programs are now taught collaboratively with police and law enforcement. In particular the majority of officers in New South Wales have associate degree status and many have topped up with a relevant policing degree and post graduate specialist qualifications.

“We are trying to make police a professional career in its own right. Officers conduct research into the way they do business and critically look at their own work instead of relying on academics from outside to evaluate their performance and

practice.”

She said the number of police who have good academic qualifications that are practically based is “impressive”. There are 7,000 policing students studying with the university at any one time with an intake of 2,000 new students every year.

Some of the Australian policing challenges include the fact that the geographic area is so vast and that it can often take days to get a body removed and examined by a pathologist because of the distances involved.

“Some of the areas are very remote and police have to fly to them. This has a huge operational impact. New South Wales on its own is eight times the size of the UK.”

While competition for policing jobs in some Australian states is competitive, others that have seen huge mining booms are not quite as lucky and struggle to attract the required number of recruits.

There isn’t the same volume of population or crime as in the UK and so the opportunity to practice policing serious crime isn’t as great. She added this is also one of the really nice things about living in Australia!



Tracey is now firmly established in Australia both professionally and personally and can’t see herself returning to the UK to live.

However, she believes great benefits can be realised from increased co-operation between the UK and Australian police in terms of swapping best practice. She has recently recruited five UK officers to teach on CSU programs in Australia and is also looking to Canada and New Zealand to further broaden the experience of the teaching staff.

“We are all working to a common goal and I think there is a lot to be gained by greater partnership working and the sharing of experiences which can be of tremendous benefit to policing internationally.”

Behaviour Patterns

In part one of our two part series, Professor Karl Roberts looks at the role of behavioural investigative advisors in planning interview strategies for suspects.

For many years, individuals with some knowledge of the behavioural sciences - psychologists, psychiatrists, criminologists, - have provided the police with advice concerning major inquiries.

This has often focussed upon so-called offender profiling – attempts to suggest likely characteristics of an unknown offender based upon the offender's behaviour in committing the offence – and many Offender Profilers have written about their experiences describing their work.

More recently, some psychologists and Psychiatrists have contributed their knowledge and experience to police inquiries by helping design interview strategies for suspects, victims and witnesses of crime.

In the early years of behavioural science advice, the relationships between senior investigators and the behavioural 'expert' were informal and not subject to any real consistent and systematic controls by the police.

There was no way for investigators to know who had relevant expertise; it was possible for any individual to claim skills and knowledge and there were no checks to ensure that self proclaimed expertise was in fact genuine.

Working practices were agreed locally between the SIO and the behavioural expert, there were no general controls over the way in which the behavioural expert used the, sometimes, highly confidential, information they were given, and no consistency in the time scales the expert required, or the way in which the advice from the expert was communicated to the police.

This lack of clarity and consistency in the relationship between the police and the behavioural expert led to a wide variety of practices with attendant risks to the integrity of the police investigation.

Faced with this, in the late 1990s the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) created the role of the ACPO Accredited Behavioural Investigative Advisor (BIA).

To become an ACPO approved BIA, individuals needed to go through an application and accreditation process where they had to demonstrate to the satisfaction of an ACPO expert panel the basis of their expertise i.e. that they have relevant qualifications, skills and experience.

Accredited BIAs were required to sign up to a code of practice that clearly stipulated, amongst other things, what was expected of them in terms of the integrity of material, reporting time scales and the manner in which reports are presented to investigators; they are also subject to an annual review of their operational performance by an ACPO committee that considers feedback from

investigators as well as the nature of the reports they have produced and the extent to which their work conforms to the BIA working practices.

Ultimately the system is designed to provide police investigators with a quality assurance mechanism so that investigators can have some confidence that those offering behavioural advice are fit and appropriate to do so.

Expertise

The NPIA manages a database on behalf of ACPO of the accredited BIAs including details of their respective qualifications, skills, experience and areas of expertise. Whilst the skills and qualifications of the BIAs are varied there are two general classes of individual, Psychologists and Psychiatrists.

Broadly the psychologists are trained to postgraduate level in Psychology frequently specialising in forensic psychology – the application of psychology to the study of crime and criminality – or clinical psychology – the application of psychology to the treatment and management of psychological and behavioural problems.

Psychiatrists are medically trained individuals who specialise in psychiatry following their medical qualification, and have a general focus upon the treatment and management of mental disorders and behavioural problems.

As regards the investigative process whether the BIA is a psychologist or a psychiatrist is largely irrelevant as both sets of individual have skills and experience in human behaviour that are relevant to police investigations. What is perhaps most important is the individual BIA's skills and experience with the type of offending under investigation.

The majority of the BIAs on the approved list provide advice in terms of offender profiling, a

somewhat smaller subset provide advice on investigative interviewing.

Definition

Information is the lifeblood of any police investigation and so the overall aim of an investigative interview should be to maximise the quantity and quality of information obtained from those who are interviewed. A well-planned interview with a clearly stated aims and objectives and a strategy geared to achieving these aims and objectives can help to achieve this.

A suspect Interview strategy can be defined as methods of dealing with a suspect during an interview that may help maximize and improve the quality of information. This can cover a wide variety of issues such as:



What are the aims of the interview?

What are the points to prove in the interview?

What are the relevant topic areas?

Are there any topic areas that could and should be avoided?

What order should different topics be introduced?

What is the most effective way of asking questions of a particular interviewee?

What would be the most effective first question in an interview?

What characteristics of the interviewer – skills, experience, background, appearance etc. - would be most effective in obtaining information?

How might questions be effectively worded? How can rapport be built up effectively with the interviewee?

The PEACE interview model stresses the

importance of planning and it is during the interview-planning phase where the use of BIA's

may be particularly effective in helping investigators to answer some of those questions.

An interview strategy should not be designed to elicit a confession from a suspect. There are many legal and ethical problems with any attempt to do this. If the desired outcome is a confession, success for the interview is measured by the confession; interviewers may become biased so that they selectively ignore other relevant though contradictory information during the interview – essentially they are 'expecting' a particular outcome.

Some vulnerable individuals are likely to confess in order to 'please' the interviewer and/or to reduce the anxiety they feel within the interview.

Having considered what a suspect interview strategy is, it is important to consider what information BIA's base their suggestions upon and how they use this information to advise in the design of an interview strategy.

This is important because it is only when an investigator is aware of the methods and assumptions used by the BIA that he or she is able to make decisions as to the usefulness and practicality of the suggestions made.

Designing an Interview Strategy

In preparing for an interview most interviewers give some consideration to the characteristics of the person they are going to interview. They may ask themselves, how they think the individual will react and try to consider ways of getting the individual to give them information.

From the perspective of the BIA, the first stage in designing an interview strategy is to carry out an assessment of the personality and behavioural characteristics of the interviewee.

This is important because this can identify salient behavioural characteristics of the individual such as attitudes, feelings, vulnerabilities etc. that are

useful in considering how one might approach them during interview.

This stage is necessarily limited by the amount of information that is available concerning any individual who becomes of interest to a Police inquiry. Nonetheless, investigators will be able to glean some relevant information from observations of the demeanour, reactions and behaviour of an individual following an arrest and whilst that person is awaiting interview.

Even in the face of limited information about an individual, time spent considering their behavioural characteristics is likely to pay dividends.

The second stage in designing the interview strategy involves making suggestion as to the best way of approaching the individual in the light of the behavioural characteristics identified.

This covers all aspects of the interview process from the arrest through to possible charge. It can include suggestions such as nature and timing of an arrest, who is to make the arrest, characteristics of interviewers, duration of interviews, timing of interviews, order of questions asked, when and how to make challenges, the order and impact of challenges, topics to include in the interview and avoid etc.

The first stage of planning an interview strategy then is the assessment of the suspect, in essence this is where the BIA will try to make some behavioural decisions about the information provided by the police in order to identify salient behavioural characteristics. We now move on to consider how this is done and the assumptions that lay behind it.

Assessment

Human behaviour is influenced by two key factors, the personality and behavioural characteristics of an individual and the characteristics of the environment or situation that they find themselves in.

Indeed human behaviour has often been

characterised as a complex interaction between personality characteristics and the environment/situation an individual inhabits.

Personality characteristics can be defined as internal aspects of an individual such as an individual's attitudes, beliefs, needs, competencies, values and expectations, and emotional responses. Generally these are inferred from an individual's behaviour.

As an example readers are invited to consider an individual that they know well such as their partner, a sibling or a good friend. How would they describe the general behavioural characteristics of that person?

Frequently individuals use terms such as 'outgoing,' 'friendly,' 'intelligent,' 'generous,' to describe others. These descriptors are examples of behavioural or personality characteristics. We are able to describe these characteristics in others we know well because we have seen many examples of how they behave across a range of situations and so can say how someone generally behaves.

Environmental factors are factors external to the individual that serve to support or curtail certain actions. There are two broad classes of environmental factors, the immediate environment - the characteristics of the situation an individual is presently in and the more global environment an individual inhabits beyond the current situation including such things as relationships, domestic details, stresses such as financial situation, threats from others, fears etc.

As personality and environmental factors are influential in determining an individual's behaviour, an assessment should seek to describe a suspect in terms of the salient environmental and personality characteristics.

An assessment seeks to answer the key question, what characteristics of an individual and his or her environment are significant influences upon their behaviour?

If we have an answer to these questions, no matter how partial the answer is; we are in a better position to be able to predict how an individual will act when placed in different situations. In the context of a Police interview, it may then be possible to create interview situations that elicit particular behaviours.

For example, if we know that an individual has very negative attitudes towards women, we are in a position to predict that this individual may be very dismissive of women and may react by ignoring a female interviewer or even being aggressive towards her.

This knowledge is likely to be useful in designing an interview strategy in terms of who should be on the interview team.

About the author

Professor Karl Roberts is a chartered forensic psychologist and an ACPO Approved BIA. He has been involved in operational policing since 1992 and has provided interview advice to Police in over 300 major inquires.



He is also actively involved in police training and contributes to advanced interview and interview advisor training throughout the UK and abroad. He currently works for the Australian Graduate School of Policing where he contributes to Postgraduate training of senior police officers through MA and Doctoral Policing programmes.

Read part two in the next issue

The rudiments of investigation

David Jackson, a former police officer, looks at some more of the general principles of investigation.

As indicated in the previous article, successful investigations are dependent on information. The scene of a crime will often be a source of information in respect of:

- o the crime itself; and
- o the perpetrator of the offence.

The nature of the offence or crime being investigated will determine the necessity or otherwise for the scene of the crime being:

- o preserved;
- o examined;
- o searched;
- o the starting point for making initial enquiries of people.

The preservation of the scene calls for consideration of:

- S** Securing and physically isolating the scene and devising a systematic examination of it.
- C** Contamination of the scene being prevented.
- E** Excluding unauthorised access pending examination of it.
- N** Noting and recording what occurs.
- E** (the) Elements - sometimes necessitating taking special measures to protect the scene.

In considering the examination of the scene, the following will always be important:

- E** Examination – the sequence of;
- X** (e)xperts – what are their (e)xpertise, sequence of experts visiting the scene;
- A** Assessments – continuing to be made;

- M** Means of approach;
- I** Indiscipline must be avoided – no wandering, casual examinations, unnecessary access;
- N** Notes:- record area search/examined, identities of persons involved, location of articles found, everything of likely potential relevance;
- E** Evidence/Exhibits – Preserve and Secure.

Failing to preserve and prove the integrity and continuity of exhibits has been the source of many evidential problems.

- A** Articles must be taken proper care of.
- R** Remember, cross contamination to be avoided.
- T** Tag initially, as to where found, by whom seized, description of article etc.
- I** Integrity to be proved.
- C** Continuity to be proved.
- L** Laws of Science and Justice – bear in mind.
- E** Exhibits Officer – consider appointing.

Enquiries made at the scene of the crime might sometimes establish:

- o whether a suspect is present, the identity of a suspect and whether a suspect is still present;
- o who may have been present at the time of the offence;
- o potential witnesses.

Conducting an investigation involves continual, objective, evaluation of facts which might result in physical evidence being found, the identity of the offender being established, discovering the full circumstances of the commission of the offence and facts which will be admissible in evidence. The ability to recognise and gather evidence at the scene of a crime must be accompanied by a

knowledge of the correct procedures for caring for the evidence from the time of its initial discovery until the time of trial.

Central to the foregoing consideration is:

- o protecting the physical evidence for further examination, analytical purposes, or court;
- o the proper identification of the article;
- o proving continuity i.e. the chain of custody of the article.

Not every article taken into possession in the course of an investigation will need to be subjected to the rigours of scientific examination. Nonetheless, every article which is a potential exhibit must be afforded protection.

- P** Photograph if preservation impossible.
- R** Risks of contamination, deterioration, chemical/change, destruction to be reduced.
- O** Object at all times – to preserve for examination/analysis/court.
- T** Theft to be prevented.
- E** Evidence article harbours to be protected/preserved.
- C** Condition of article to be preserved.
- T** Temperature/climate may adversely affect.
- I** Identify properly.
- O** Organic matters change character unless preventative measures taken.
- N** Negligence / accident may result in damage/contamination.

Once a potential exhibit has been suitably and adequately packed and sealed it should be labelled, bearing information which identifies it with the case. The following information should normally be contained on the identifying label or tag:

- o the case reference number;
- o date and time the article was found/seized;
- o name and description of the article;
- o location at the time of discovery/seizure;
- o signature of the investigator who found/seized the article; names of relevant witnesses.

Special considerations apply in respect of the protection and handling of documentary exhibits,

especially those which might be subject to forensic examination.

Proving the continuity of an exhibit is of crucial importance.

- C** Continuity – the chain of custod/possession of the exhibit;
- O** Onus to prove on investigator;
- N** No contamination/careless packing/packing in non sterile environment;
- T** Transactions, involving the exhibit to be separately recorded;
- I** Include all required information on identification label and who seized, passed to, received by;
- N** No unnecessary access to the exhibit;
- U** Unauthorised access to be avoided;
- I** Inability to prove chain of custody – exhibit inadmissible in evidence;
- T** Times of transaction to be recorded;
- Y** Your responsibility as investigator to prove continuity.

Contamination, i.e. transfer of material, e.g., fingerprints, person's DNA, otherwise than as a result of crime contact; destroys the evidential value of material found and can arise as a result of careless packaging; packaging in a non-sterile environment, e.g. where other items have been packed or are packed by the same person. This consideration should never be overlooked.

Above all else, investigators should remember that handling some biological materials involves risk of infection.

Cuts and wounds should be kept covered with waterproof dressings and plastic disposable gloves should be worn.

If you cut yourself on a blood stained item get medical treatment. Always wash your hands after handling blood samples and blood stained items.

Nothing more than some rudiments of good investigative practice.

Comments to editor@the-investigator.co.uk



www.scenesafe.co.uk

UK | 0870 609 2385
Int. | +44 (0)121 329 5220

Worldwide Suppliers of Quality Forensic Products

'Kentucky Fried Murders' in Texas

When five members of staff from a Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant were murdered 25 years ago, fingernail identification became the most important evidence, initially in the wrong way. With DNA in its infancy, one forensic expert proved he was right when others disagreed with him. Daniel Dexter reports.

On September 23, 1983, five employees went missing from a Kentucky Fried Chicken establishment in Kilgore, Texas. They were found the next morning on a somewhat deserted road; the two women and three men had been shot in the head.

The evidence included the comparison of two fingernails. One was evidence found on one of the male victims and the other had been clipped from the suspect, Jimmy Mankins.

Prof Herbert Leon MacDonell had written several articles on personal identification from the longitudinal striations in fingernails and was asked to examine a fingernail that had been found on the clothing of one of the men during autopsy and compare it to the suspect.

The evidence

On November 23, 1987, Dr Irving Stone, of the Southwest Institute of Forensic Sciences in Dallas (and a former student of Prof MacDonell) and Lucien Haag, a firearms examiner, brought the evidence to Prof MacDonell's lab in Corning, New York.

Upon examination, one small area of the fingernails

appeared to match. "After comparing corresponding areas of the two fingernails, rather than looking at small sections of each that were not in alignment, I could find no agreement whatsoever in their longitudinal striations," said Prof MacDonell.

He told investigators that the fingernails were from two different people unless, of course, they had brought fingernails taken from two fingers of the same individual.

"I was not surprised that they did not request a written report, and I believed my involvement with their case was finished."

On April 28, 1988, Prof MacDonell received a telephone call from William Ferguson, who identified himself as the district attorney in Henderson, Texas.

"He informed me that the federal government was not going to prosecute the case and the state probably would not either. This was the first I had heard anything about this case since seeing the evidence. Since I had not been asked to write a report, I concluded that the fingernail evidence had no value and would not be used. I was wrong."

By 1995 Prof MacDonell had long since forgotten about the KFC-5 case. He was surprised when, on July 5, he received a phone call from Darryll Bennett, an attorney in Longview, Texas.

"He requested my CV and other documents I had in

my file on this case. I faxed this material to him that evening. I was surprised because he told me that Dr Stone – who initially recommended I view the evidence - was expected to testify that he had matched the fingernails.

“Mr Bennett requested the photographs I had taken of the two fingernails as well as my reasons for concluding that they did not match. That was my last contact with him. I again thought I was finished with the KFC-5 case. I was wrong again.”

An email arrives

In July 2007, Prof MacDonell received an e-mail from Lisa Tanner, an assistant attorney general for the state of Texas. She advised him that her office might want me to review his files on this case yet another time. Her letter best sums up where the case stood at that time:

Prof MacDonell, I am the prosecutor on a case that you did some work on back in the early to mid 80's commonly referred to as the 'Kentucky Fried Chicken Murders' from Kilgore, Texas.

Since that time, a number of items of evidence were subjected to DNA analysis, including a box and a napkin from the KFC restaurant, that both had bloodstains on them.

The bloodstains were matched via CODIS hits, to two cousins - Darnell Hartsfield and Romeo Pinkerton - from a town 20 minutes away, both with extensive criminal histories, who were the prime suspects in the first week, but were pretty much abandoned once officers saw that Mankins had a torn fingernail.

About a week after the crime, a witness even picked one of the two out of a photo spread as being outside the restaurant at closing time.

These new suspects were indicted for capital murder and we are now preparing to try Pinkerton this fall. Not surprisingly, the primary defence will most likely be that Mankins really did it and that the DNA testing was wrong, that it really was his fingernail.

Thus, the state is now in the rather peculiar position of changing course and seeking to prove that it is not his fingernail, after 12 years of trying to prove that it was.

We may need to request your presence to testify about your findings, much as you had planned to do for the defence previously.

Prof MacDonell reviewed the photographs and wrote a report on his findings. He wrote: “It is obvious that if these areas of the fingernails actually did match, which they do not, the width of the fingernails would be significantly wider than the actual width of Mankins’ finger.

“A photograph showing what appears to be a casting of his finger was given to me, from which the known sample had been removed. This shows the removed fingernail was one-half an inch wide; the same as my own right middle fingernail. If the apparent match (shown in Figure 1) was a true match his fingernail would have to have been much wider.”

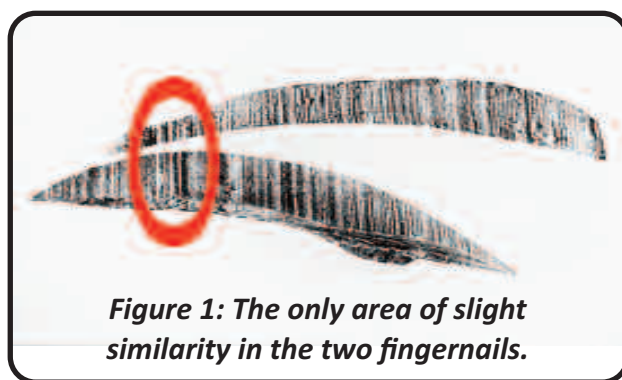


Figure 1: The only area of slight similarity in the two fingernails.

The comparison

To compare the fingernail Prof MacDonell utilised a metalised coating for microscopic examination.

He photographed the two fingernails using identical lighting so there was no possible error in the reflection of ‘hills and valleys’. That is to say, when a flat surface, as the fingernails are, is lighted from different angles, there could be a difference in the reflection.

“During my examination of the fingernails I set the lights so they were striking the fingernails at the same angle. With the usual degree of tilting the samples, no agreement between their longitudinal could be achieved. They did not match; the two fingernails came from two different sources.”

A true match of fingernail striations is demonstrated in Figure 2, which shows four metalised fingernail clippings taken from Prof

MacDonell's right ring finger in, top to bottom, 1963, 1966, 1969, and 1973. A clipping from this same finger today, still has the identical striations; 46 years later. The magnification is about 14 diameters if the top fingernail is printed to a width of 17.6 mm.

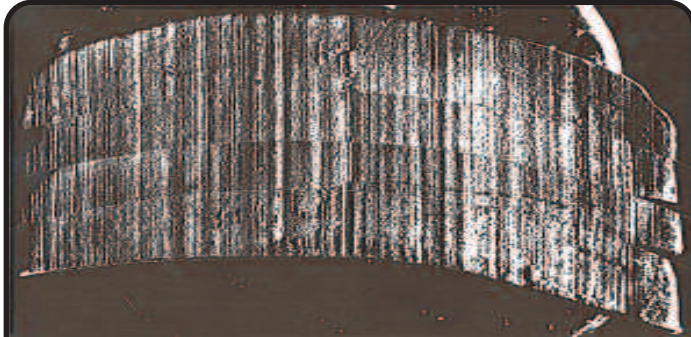


Figure 2: Ten years difference between the top and bottom nail clippings.

Prof MacDonell prepared several other exhibits (Figures 3–7) for use during his testimony.

On October 23, 2007, he was called as a witness by Lisa Tanner to present expert testimony on fingernail identification by their longitudinal striations via teleconferencing from the TV studio of Corning Community College, New York. This was during the trial of Romeo Pinkerton, the first of two defendants. His cousin, Darnell Hartsfield, was to be tried later.

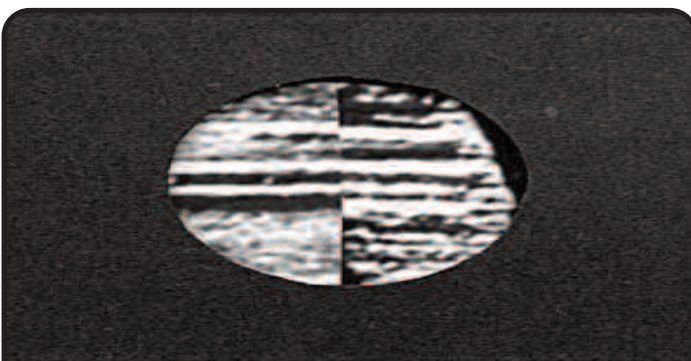


Figure 3: The area of Dr Stone's and Haag's false matching.

The exhibits

One of Prof MacDonell's exhibits was the comparison of longitudinal striations in fingernails using a comparison microscope; two microscopes joined by an optical bridge, allowing the viewer to see a split field in which the objects that are under

the two microscopes are seen side by side with a vertical split in the centre.

“Figure 3 is not a true comparison photomicrograph, but rather a mock up of what you would see if you were looking at two different fingernails through a comparison microscope,” said Prof MacDonell. This limited field of view shows the ‘match’ Stone and Haag believed to exist. It shows two fingernails, one from Jimmy Mankins, and the other is from the evidence fingernail. The rest of each fingernail is hidden beneath a black paper mask as is explained in Figure 4.

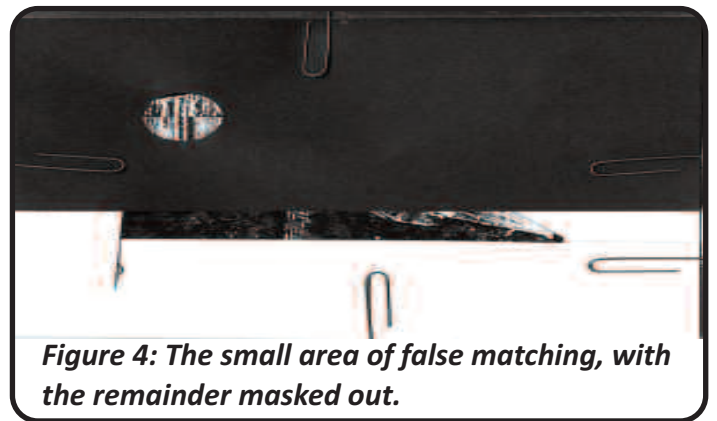


Figure 4: The small area of false matching, with the remainder masked out.

Figure 4 was prepared to show a jury what they might see when two items are viewed through a comparison microscope. This exhibit consisted of two photographs being compared, each lying mostly hidden under a black paper mask which has been folded over them. The top side of this exhibit, which is to the left in Figure 4, has a round hole cut in it to show only the small area that the viewer could see. This exhibit is turned 90 degrees from Figure 3 as viewing the striations in this attitude allows a better perspective for comparing the striations of the two fingernails.

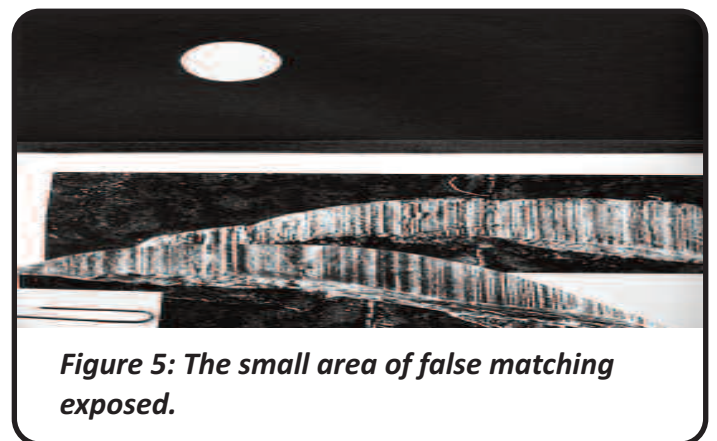


Figure 5: The small area of false matching exposed.

In Figure 5, the black paper mask has been folded up to expose the entire length of the two photographs of the fingernails. It is obvious that they are greatly displaced on their horizontal axis.

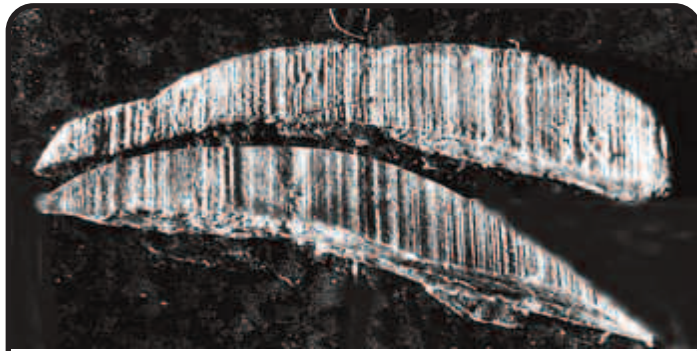


Figure 6: The two fingernails correctly aligned, revealing no similarity in their longitudinal striations. On top is the evidence fingernail. On the bottom is a known fingernail, pruned from Jimmy Mankins' right middle finger.

“The two photographs shown in Figure 6 have been shifted into vertical alignment and it is clear that there are no areas of agreement in their longitudinal striations,” said Prof MacDonell.

It gets interesting

It was rumoured that Dr Stone was going to testify that they never brought the actual fingernails to Prof MacDonell, but rather just photographs of them. However, with no fewer than ten Polaroid

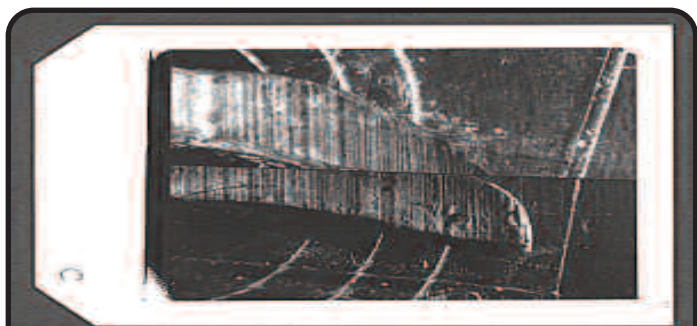


Figure 7: Polaroid positive print taken of the two fingernails on Prof MacDonell's two microscope stages. The three concentric rings are clear.

P/N (positive/negative) negatives and prints that Prof MacDonell had taken of the fingernails on one of the comparison microscope's stages, and a memorandum of transfer signed by Dr Irving on November 23, 1987, his memory was soon refreshed.

Rhonda Roby, a leading authority on DNA, identified the fingernail found at autopsy as having come from Mary Tyler, one of the two women who were shot. “Why that victim's broken fingernail was not noticed and reported at Tyler's autopsy is inexcusable,” said Prof MacDonell. “How much time and money would have been saved if that simple observation and a morphological fit had been made in 1983.”

Six days after Prof MacDonell testified, the first defendant, Romeo Pinkerton, pleaded guilty to five homicides in the KFC-5 case. Interesting, the plea came the day before Dr Stone was scheduled to testify for the defence.

The trial of the second defendant, Darnell Hartsfield, began in October 2008. After only two hours of deliberation, the jury found Darnell Hartsfield guilty of capital homicide. He was sentenced to five life terms to run consecutively.

After being cleared of being the killer in the KFC-5 case, Jimmy Mankins reportedly said: “Being wrongfully associated with the crime has ruined my life, my name, and my family's name.”

The rest of the story

Mr Mankins' remarks might bring sympathy from the reader were it not for the rest of the story. It seems that Jimmy had already ruined his name. That was the year that DNA analysis results prompted the then-attorney general for the state of Texas Dan Morales to issue a media advisory. A portion of that advisory is shown on the next page:

In 1995, Mankins had been in federal prison on drug charges for about six months when the DNA results came back and the charges against him for the KFC-5 murders were dismissed.

In 2008 Jimmy went back to prison for drug charges. No, the KFC-5 indictment did not ruin his name; he had already accomplished this and continues to do so. He also damaged his family name which was an embarrassment to his father who was a former Texas state legislator.

Professor Herbert Leon MacDonell is director of the Laboratory of Forensic Science in Corning, New York.

From 1969-1970 he was project director of 'flight characteristics and stain patterns of human blood' under the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and has conducted over 100 seminars and workshops on the subject in several countries.

He was an expert witness in numerous civil and criminal cases (OJ Simpson, Robert Kennedy, Jean Harris, Martin Luther King, Black Panthers).

In 1973 Prof MacDonell founded the Bloodstain Evidence Institute and in 1974 became the seventh recipient of the Dondero Award for his outstanding contribution in the field of scientific identification.

In 1983 he founded the International Association of Bloodstain Pattern Analysts, which currently has over 800 members from 17 countries.

He is a distinguished member of the International Association for Identification. In 2006 he received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Milton College Preservation Society.

**Office of the Attorney General
State of TEXAS
DAN MORALES
ATTORNEY GENERAL**



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1995**

MEDIA ADVISORY: KFC MURDER CHARGES DISMISSED

The Office of the Attorney General has dismissed the indictments filed against James Earl Mankins Jr, for the capital murder of five individuals at the Kentucky Fried Chicken in Kilgore more than 12 years ago.

Subsequent to the indictment, my office was able to convince a U.S. government testing facility to conduct advanced DNA testing to compare a blood sample from Mankins with a portion of a fingernail belonging to Mankins. The test of the fingernail was the first of its kind in this country.

The testing facility has reported to my office that the portion of the fingernail submitted for testing does not belong to Mankins. Although we were surprised at the findings, we have the highest regard and confidence in the testing facility, as well as the science involved.

The information from the testing facility is inconsistent with other evidence in the case. Therefore, in the interests of bringing all of the perpetrators of this heinous crime to justice, we must dismiss the charges against Mankins. Our investigation is continuing.”

Core Skills in Mobile Phone Forensics

This course is designed for staff who need to be able to retrieve data from mobile phone handsets and SIM cards in a forensically sound manner.

Course / Module entry requirements

This course is designed for staff who are, or will be, examining mobile phones. As this is an entry level course attendees do not require previous experience or training in mobile phone examination. However, it is desirable that attendees have had some exposure in a mobile phone examination environment in order to fully benefit from this course.

Dates and Venues

14 Sep 2009 - 17 Sep 2009
Venue: Wyboston, UK

20 Oct 2009 - 23 Oct 2009
Venue: Wyboston, UK

09 Feb 2010 - 12 Feb 2010
Venue: Wyboston, UK

Methods of delivery

Trainer led theoretical inputs and practical scenario based exercises.

Assessment process / accreditation details

Written assessment at conclusion of course. Successful completion of this course will allow 10 credits to be obtained towards the MSc in Cybercrime Forensics offered by Canterbury Christ Church University.

For bookings and enquiries, please contact:

Tel: 01480 401986

enquiries_hightechcrime@npia.pnn.police.uk

www.npia.police.uk



Thursday 9th July 2009 Annual Reducing Re-offending Conference

Ensuring positive outcomes in the economic downturn

Venue: America Square Conference Centre, London EC3



Speakers Include: **Phil Wheatley**, Director General, NOMS Agency

Chris Horton, Skills Development Manager, OLASS, Learning and Skills Council

Stephen Shaw CBE, Prison and Probation Ombudsman

Sean Duggan, Director of Prisons & Criminal Justice Programme, Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health

For further information contact Sarah Spencer Tel: +44 (0)20 7324 4359
sarah.spencer@neilstewartassociates.co.uk www.neilstewartassociates.com

INVESTIGATOR TRAINING-EVENTS-CONFERENCES

Charles Sturt University and New South Wales Police have established the School of Policing Studies under a collaborative arrangement to provide recruit and police education services.



CSU and the NSW Police Force jointly provide the formal entry level studies undertaken to gain entry to the NSW Police Force Service. This formal training is called the Associate Degree in Policing Practice.

The School of Policing Studies is the largest School in the Faculty of Arts, Charles Sturt University and is the largest provider of tertiary police education in Australia. CSU is co-located with NSW Police Force colleagues at the NSW Police Force College, Goulburn.

Many of the staff are either former police officers or expert practitioners in policing related disciplines such as communications and ethics. This gives the School a strong practical teaching focus, and a professional focus to research activities.

For details on all policing courses contact:
School of Policing
Charles Sturt University
Locked Bag 2005, Goulburn
NSW 2580, Australia
Telephone: + 61 2 4823 2664
www.csu.edu.au



Increasing Detections through Identification Technology - 11th June

The Fingerprint Society in Partnership with NPIA
CPD Seminar/Workshop
Derbyshire Constabulary HQ

The aim of this one day seminar/workshop is to bring practitioners and users of the subject up to date with the latest technology used for identification as part of the investigative process. Delegates will be able to engage in workshops where they will have the opportunity to use some of the techniques and technology discussed in the morning session.

The subject matter will cover the New National Footwear Database, Remote Transmission of marks from Crime Scenes, hand held devices for taking of elimination prints, Facial Identification, identification from cosmetic implants with the emphasis on maximising evidential potential.

The seminar/workshop will therefore be of interest to: Fingerprint Staff, Footwear Specialists, other mark Identification Specialists, CSIs, in-house laboratory officers, Imaging specialists, SIOs, Specialist Operations Staff, Forensic Intelligence Analysts, Facial Imaging specialists.

Further information:

www.fpsociety.org.uk or
deborah.bowlzer.5370@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk



Quaerite et Invenietis
1974



PROGRAMS DESIGNED FOR PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONERS

Bachelor degrees in Policing and Investigations

Postgraduate programs to Masters level in Intelligence, Investigation, Fraud, Terrorism Safety and Security, Leadership and Management

Professional Doctorate in Leadership or Policing and Security

Charles Sturt University has been delivering applied police education for 20 years. Our policing programs are closely aligned with professional development needs and articulate with internal police training programs around the world. Although we are an Australian university, all programs are delivered by distance education meaning the programs can be studied at any time, any place, anywhere. Credit for previous study and police training is available. International fees have been reduced for students in these programs.

Find out more:

www.csu.edu.au or email: tgreen@csu.edu.au
or call +61 2 63386077



CHARLES STURT
UNIVERSITY

Investigation guidance

Two former SIOs are now using their experience to provide advice in the investigation and review process. The Investigator looks at how their work is helping forces and private companies.

DST Investigative Consultancy Services Ltd has been established to provide expertise and guidance in all areas of the Investigation and Review process, the police complaints system, linking to this workplace issues, assisting with Policy and Procedure and advice and guidance in respect of identity and application fraud.

Brian Dunn and Harry Stephenson are retired superintendents who between them have 64 years police experience having served as Senior Investigating Officers in Cleveland and Durham police. They have dealt with such diverse investigations as the murder of a paedophile and the exhumation of victims bodies, they have been involved in a large number of complex investigations and worked together on the first joint Cleveland and Durham Terrorist Investigation and are now in a position to offer that experience to assist both public and private sector companies and organisations.

They also work with a forensic accountant who has experience national and international fraud cases.

“Our aim is to establish long term relationships with companies and organisations where we can act as the investigators of choice, or work

alongside existing investigation teams within there own workplace environment providing a mentor capability to increase the skills and abilities of the individuals and teams,” explained Harry.

Anyone considering introducing an investigation team needs to have expert advice, guidance and training which DST can provide.

Within the company there is an expert on PACE. Brian and Harry served as the heads of the police professional standards departments and have a vast amount to offer in respect of the police complaints procedure and policy in relation to anti fraud and corruption, whistleblowing, confidential reporting, mystery shopper, grievance, discrimination and workplace issues. They have worked closely with the Independent Police Complaints Commission and investigated a large number of complaints and misconduct issues.

Harry was a “friend” for ten years with the Superintendents Association and has performed this role on many occasions during discipline investigations and hearings.

Many managers do not have the time to deal with issues brought to their attention which can range from minor workplace conflict to serious breaches of policy and procedure and criminal activity. DST will deal with these issues on behalf of the company/organisation.

“Policy and procedure is a vital requirement to any

INVESTIGATOR TRAINING-EVENTS-CONFERENCES

company or organisation, however much of the time it is no more than a written document quite often out of date and not referred to until something happens by which time it is too late," said Brian.

DST conducts reviews/audits of policy and procedure to determine if it is current, known and used. For example an anti-fraud policy is in common use throughout the public and private sector but are the senior managers confident that it is being used to prevent and detect fraud and corruption issues. When was it really last tested, managers have a duty to protect organisational and company assets.



CRIMINAL & CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS AND REVIEWS
FRAUD INVESTIGATION
INVESTIGATIVE TRAINING
IDENTITY AND DOCUMENT FRAUD

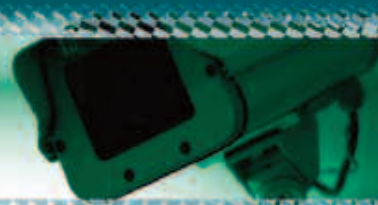
DST
Investigative Consultancy Services Ltd

PO Box 231
Chester-le-Street
DH3 9DF
Tel: 08444 151 077
info@dstics.co.uk
www.dstics.co.uk



CITY UNIVERSITY
LONDON

The University for business and the professions



Where else would you study such professionally orientated programmes?

The School of Social Sciences at City University London is a vibrant place of teaching, learning and research. With an exceptional reputation for graduate employability a postgraduate degree from City University provides an excellent step up to your future career. We combine first class teaching with an exciting programme of postgraduate courses and offer a number of specialist degree programmes. We are now accepting entry on the following programmes:

MA Surveillance Studies

This distinctive interdisciplinary degree is designed to present cutting edge knowledge of recent developments in surveillance. Taught by leading academics in the field, it provides in-depth analysis and discussion of the key issues characterising the expansion of Surveillance in 21st century society. The programme includes modules on Security and Crime Control, Victimology, Surveillance Theory and Concepts, Human Rights, Globalising Cities and Transnational Policing.

MA Criminology

This postgraduate degree will appeal to those wishing to undertake advanced study in contemporary developments in criminology and criminal justice. The course emphasises the importance of locating key developments in crime and crime control within an interdisciplinary and global context. Students can investigate the latest thinking concerning 21st century crime and evaluate the latest criminological research and policy proposals.

Start the discussion...

For further information, or to receive an application pack, please contact Postgraduate Admissions on +44 (0)20 7040 8512 or email socscipg@city.ac.uk and quote ref IV0509 alternatively for open day information, please visit the website www.city.ac.uk/social

INVESTIGATOR TRAINING-EVENTS-CONFERENCES

University Challenge



Police Specialist Skills Taught in Australia by Charles Sturt University in partnership with the National Police Improvement Agency.

Throughout February and March Charles Sturt University (CSU) in partnership with the National Police Improvement Agency (NPIA) have run a total of five one week training programmes throughout Australia. The programmes have focussed on enhancing Investigative Interviewing skills and strategy planning for Australian police officers from both the State and Federal policing agencies.

CSU has developed a close working relationship with the NPIA which has proven to be of mutual benefit in assisting the development of policing through education throughout the region.

Gary Shaw represented the NPIA in his position as the National Coordinator for Investigative Interviewing throughout the UK. Gary is a former colleague of Associate Professor Tracey Green and they have collaborated to bring this series of programmes together.

Gary has a vast experience in the area of professional investigative interviewing and has been involved in establishing a National Strategy for the ongoing training and assessment of Interview Advisors and specialist Interviewers to be available to assist in all major investigations throughout the UK.

The programmes have been delivered to senior investigating and operational officers from almost all states and territories, Australian Federal Police and New Zealand. Associate Professor Karl Roberts a Forensic Psychologist and Police Psychological Consultant (BIA) with CSU, as well as Tracey and other members of the CSU academic staff assisted Gary Shaw. The focus of the programmes was to enhance and refine the skills held by Australian Federal Police officers and other staff of state policing agencies.

The content included both the theory and practice of the PEACE model of interviewing plus the development of interview strategies for complex and serious crime. The students commented that they particularly liked the practical approach and the professional expertise of the presenters. One student said “This is one of the most practical and valuable courses I have undertaken in the Police. It provided a very professional basis to increase my skills”.

The opportunities for students to practice and improve techniques during the practical scenarios were of great value and the input of Karl in relation to the psychological aspects of planning and preparation for an interview was of great benefit.

The overall feedback strongly suggests that the programmes were an overwhelming success. When asked what the students would take away from the course one officer said “the fact that

really planning an interview professionally is crucial for obtaining the best possible account. Apply the techniques and it works.”

Historically Australian and New Zealand policing has not been subject to the same level of scrutiny by the legal system in relation to the conduct of both suspect and witness interviews.

However in recent times, cases such as that of Mallard in Western Australia and Haneef in Queensland have focused the attention of the Judiciary on the conduct of police in relation to the way they conduct investigative interviews. There is currently a national interest in increasing the level of professionalism in particular in relation to the investigation of serious crime.

New Zealand Police adopted a system of training and accreditation of police interviewer's similar to that of the UK in 2007 and both Queensland and Western Australia are moving to roll out extensive training packages. Various versions of PEACE training have been taught at both recruits and detective training levels but there has been no systematic move towards full adoption of either the PEACE model of interviewing the development of 'specialist interviewers' outside those involved with juveniles or sexual assault.

The consideration of how interviewers deal with

vulnerable adult interviewees i.e. those with mental health problems or learning difficulties has only recently become an area of interest in Australia and to date there has been little systematic training in this type of interviewing.

This is an important area as vulnerable individuals present may risks to the integrity of the interview process - issues such as lack of understanding of questions, suggestibility, increased anxiety and difficulty concentrating being particularly relevant. Associate Professor Karl Roberts is about to begin a review of how vulnerable adults are treated in police interviews in Australia with a view to designing training packages and operational support for police officers.

When designing interview skills training, in order to avoid duplication within the programmes and to achieve the most cost effective approach it is essential that there is a co-ordinated structure to the training. Similarly, the need for effective workplace assessment should not be overlooked as a valuable asset in ensuring the success of the financial investment and commitment.

To maximise the opportunity for further study in the area all students successfully completing all aspects of the courses will be eligible for entry and credit within CSU courses within this discipline area.



Gary Shaw NPIA (centre left) with staff from The Charles Sturt University

INVESTIGATOR TRAINING-EVENTS-CONFERENCES



ACPO-APA 2009

Summer Conference & International Policing Exhibition

Manchester Central, Conference **7-9 July** Exhibition **8-9 July**



*Association
of Police
Authorities*



The biggest and most influential event for policing in the UK

The latest products and services, updates on training, policies and procedures from leading police organisations, for all police staff, associates and colleagues.

**Register today at
www.acpo-apa.co.uk
to receive your free
fast-track entry badge**



INVESTIGATOR TRAINING-EVENTS-CONFERENCES

JUNE 2009



08 - ACPO/ACPOS Data Protection, Freedom of Information & Records Management Conference

Location: Southampton, UK.

Contact: www.acpoprostandardsconference.co.uk



11 - Increasing Detections through Identification Technology

Location: Derbyshire Constabulary HQ, UK.

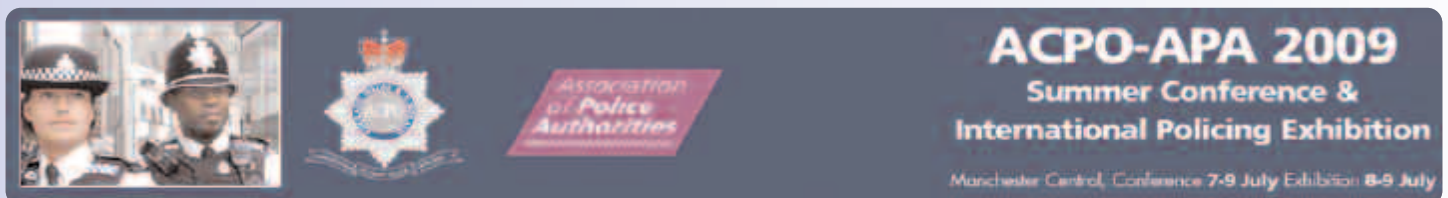
Contact: www.fpsociety.org.uk

22, 23, 24 - The Professional Standards Conference

Location: Nottingham, UK.

Contact: www.acpoprofessionalstandards.co.uk

JULY 2009



15 - International Crime Science Conference

Location: British Library, London, UK

Contact: www.cscs.ucl.ac.uk

SEPTEMBER 2009



14, 15, 16, 17 - Police Superintendents' Annual Conference 2009

Location: Kenilworth, UK.

Contact: www.policesupers.com

Police Superintendents' Association of England and Wales



21 - 22 September

Location: Coventry, UK.

ACPO
EXCELLENCE IN POLICING CONFERENCE
2009

Contact: www.eip-conference.co.uk

INVESTIGATOR TRAINING-EVENTS-CONFERENCES

To get your event listed email: info@the-investigator.co.uk



MOBILE FORENSICS WORLD 09

Chicago Police Training Academy
and the O'Hare Marriott
Chicago, Illinois, USA
May 26-30, 2009

Mobile Device Forensics (Mobile Phones, GPS, etc.)
Advanced Techniques of Mobile Forensics,
SIM/USIM Card Analysis, Cell Site Analysis,
Mobile Spyware, Hex Dumps and Flashing,
Call Data Record Analysis, and other
Mobile Forensics Applications and Research

Mobile Forensics World is the **ONLY** Conference specifically dedicated to Federal, State and Local Law Enforcement Forensic Specialists, Corporate and Private Forensic Examiners, the Intelligence Community, Military and Homeland Security Agencies, Industry Leaders and Academic Researchers performing Mobile Forensics!



Hotel Information

O'Hare Marriott, 8535 West Higgins Road, Chicago, Illinois 60631 USA

MFW09 Room Rate: \$149/per night

THIS RATE EXPIRES May 4, 2009

Make sure you request the "Mobile Forensics World 2009 Rate". Only 250 Rooms Reserved for this Conference!

Reservations for MFW09 must be made directly to Marriott reservations at: 001 (800)228-9290

Register Online: www.mobileforensicsworld.com
Registration: \$300 Just visit the Exhibit Halls: \$150

For questions concerning registration, email Erica Wilson ericaw@purdue.edu or by phone at +001 (765) 494-7221

INVESTIGATOR TRAINING-EVENTS-CONFERENCES

NOVEMBER 2009

16, 17, 18 - ACPO Drugs Conference

Location: Bristol, UK.

Contact: www.acpodrugsconference.co.uk

24, 25 - The Emergency Services Show 2009

Location: Stoneleigh Park, Coventry, UK.

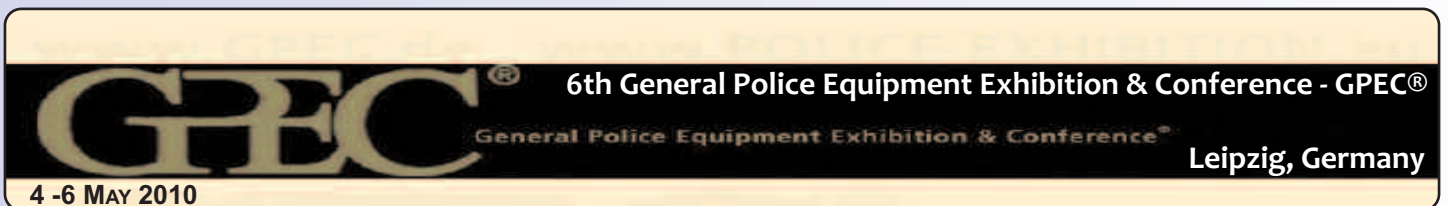
Contact: www.theemergencyservicesshow2009.com



COUNTER TERROR EXPO 2010
www.counterterrorexpocom



COUNTER TERROR EXPO 2010



GPEC® 6th General Police Equipment Exhibition & Conference - GPEC®
General Police Equipment Exhibition & Conference®
Leipzig, Germany
4 -6 MAY 2010

Practical Forensics for Investigators Conference

Applying cutting edge techniques to major and volume crime

30 June 09 - Ashridge Business College
Nr. Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, UK.

Email: info@the-investigator.co.uk for a brochure



**The Investigator
conferences**
ESSENTIAL LEARNING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS



PROGRAMS DESIGNED
FOR PROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONERS

Bachelor degrees in Policing and Investigations

Postgraduate programs to Masters level in Intelligence, Investigation, Fraud, Terrorism
Safety and Security, Leadership and Management

Professional Doctorate in Leadership or Policing and Security

Charles Sturt University has been delivering applied police education for 20 years. Our policing programs are closely aligned with professional development needs and articulate with internal police training programs around the world. Although we are an Australian university, all programs are delivered by distance education meaning the programs can be studied at any time, any place, anywhere. Credit for previous study and police training is available. International fees have been reduced for students in these programs.

Find out more:
www.csu.edu.au or email: tgreen@csu.edu.au
or call +61 2 63386077



**CHARLES STURT
UNIVERSITY**

INVESTIGATOR TRAINING-EVENTS-CONFERENCES

To get your event listed email: info@the-investigator.co.uk

UK firm tackles issue of mobile phone forensics



It's a generally regarded fact that the modern day criminal is fast becoming ever more sophisticated in their use of technology, and it seems that the mobile phone in particular is regarded as the first choice, favoured tool of the trade.

The usage of mobile phones in serious crime increases month by month and until now our security and enforcement agencies have struggled to keep pace with the ever evolving market ... but things are about to change with the emergence of mobile phone forensics.

Until now the analysis of data captured from the mobile phones of suspected criminals has taken up huge resources as officers are requested to plough over mobile devices looking for recent numbers, voicemail messages, contacts numbers and text messages.

However the arrival of a UK technology company called Radio Tactics Limited has made the forensic analysis of mobile phones a simplistic operation

that even the most technophobic of enforcement officers can handle effectively.

Founded in 2004, Radio Tactics Limited or RTL as it's become known is the brainchild of two former NEC mobile phone design consultants called Andy Gill and Neil Maitland.

The two collaborated for the Japanese phone giant on the development of satellite phone technology throughout the 1990's and worked on network infrastructure projects which culminated in a 3G infrastructure for the Chinese market in 2001.

Andy and Neil created RTL after realising that the fight against the modern day criminal could be greatly improved by the technology that they knew they could develop.

Today, RTL is the only UK based provider of forensically sound technology equipment that allows law enforcement agencies to safely and securely recover data from SIM cards and mobile devices.



Customers that embrace new and ‘none traditional’ technology are always hard to find, but RTL found an early adopter on their doorstep with the Thames Valley Police HTC.U.

After a period of consultation with Thames Valley, RTL developed its first product called the ForensicSIM Toolkit or FST which was quickly followed by the ForensicMobile Toolkit or FMT. Working alongside Thames Valley the company soon became a trusted supplier, trainer and service provider and was later granted membership to the Police and Public Security Suppliers association.

Word of the success that Thames Valley were having with RTL products soon spread and today the company is a supplier to over 33 Home Office Police Forces, the British Transport Police, armed forces as well Security/Risk Management Companies, the Financial Services Industry and Corporate Fraud Investigation. Overseas, RTL now distribute to Europe, the US and Asia.

Based in Southampton the company that was

started by two partners now employs sixteen people and is able to call the now retired Commissioner of Police for the City of London, Dr James Hart, CBE, QPM as Company Chairman.

Understanding that you can’t just sell mobile forensic products in the same way that you sell a kettle, RTL have developed a full support package for all of each of its products that includes account management, product support, training and bespoke development.

The company strongly believes that it’s just as important that officers know exactly how to use the products if the anticipated level of results are to be obtained.

Keeping pace with the criminal fraternity is one thing but the real challenge for RTL is to keep up with developments in the mobile market, a point perfectly illustrated by RTL’s latest products that now sync perfectly with Blackberrys and the Apple iPhone.



Because it's what's on
the inside that really matters...



The best in mobile phone forensics

Aceso

Radio Tactics developed this product to tackle the diverse needs of investigators that want results quickly, accurately and securely.

Aceso provides reliable, fast and cost effective results allowing the user full control over the examination and subsequent report and offers the ability to preview the data, utilise Evidential Storage Media or export to a conventional DVD or USB memory stick.



Athena

Athena is the only truly portable solution, offering live examinations of mobile phones suitable for intelligence and forensic data gathering, both in an overt and covert situation. Athena will collect data from SIM cards, handsets and memory cards and offers speed, flexibility and security at all times.



Apollo

Apollo has been designed with a custody suite and front line police officers in mind. Apollo scans the phone and within seconds the officers are informed whether the mobile is lost, stolen or blocked. Apollo is easy to use, produces very quick results and is already proving to be invaluable in justifying lawful ownership of mobile phones and many other personal belongings.



For further information, please contact:

Radio Tactics Limited
Millbrook Technology Campus
Second Avenue
Southampton
United Kingdom
SO15 0DJ

Tel: +44 (0) 0238 511 131

www.radio-tactics.com

Email (information): info@radio-tactics.com



Email (sales): sales@radio-tactics.com

Email (support): support@radio-tactics.com

Modernising interview techniques

A project led by the National Interview Group will modernise the way officers conduct their interviews. The Investigator reports.

Two years ago the National Interview Group embarked on a project that will revolutionise the way investigators conduct future suspect and witness interviews.

It wants to replace the current tape recording machines used to conduct the interviews with a fully networked solution. The UK became the first in the world to introduce audio recordings of suspects following the introduction of PACE.

However, the technology has not been updated and so officers are still using the same tape recording machines with audio tapes.

The National interview group want to see the introduction of new technology in every force in the form of a new networked solution. It has sent a letter to all 43 forces as well as hosting regional meetings to get the buy-in of the entire police service.

Det Chf Insp Andy Griffiths from Sussex Police is one of the officers leading the project. He wants to see the introduction of a new networked solution that will allow for the recording of both audio and video interviews in one central server. Access to stored interviews will be by desk top PC.

Despite the fact that the current technology is outdated – the reason forces have relied on it for so long is that it is a nationally recognised system that is used as evidence in court.

The concern is also that all 43 forces will adopt different solutions and that the picture will be fragmented. Any new system should be PACE compliant and able to withstand challenges by the defence in court.

The group did consider the possibility of recommending that forces replace their audio and video tape recording equipment with CD and DVD recorders.

However this would not solve the issue long term as you would get the same issue of bulk storage and no improvements in efficiency. The fact that technology is advancing so rapidly means that any solution that is adopted will quickly become outdated and the service will find itself back in the same situation in five years time looking for a new solution.

Benefits of new system

If a suspect is in custody officers could, as part of their interview preparation access the last few interviews.

Other benefits include:

- It will modernise major criminal investigation
- It will increase efficiency
- It will increase public confidence
- It will improve victim and witness care
- Will enable officers to combine both suspect and witness interview disciplines onto one solution.

Future work

The National Interview Group has consulted with the Home Office and organisations such as the Law Society and Crown Prosecution Service and has received support for the new system.

Networked Video Interview Recording

In the world of law enforcement, commercial investigations and disciplinary hearings video recordings provide an accurate and impartial record to benefit all parties. Previously, the size and complexity of the necessary equipment made recording impractical.

To make the recording process as straightforward as possible, ClearView have developed the compact PaceNet series of recorders, in use by police forces, which are easy to use with only two controls: RECORD and STOP. PaceNet records between one and three cameras onto single or multiple DVDs. The discs can be replayed on standard high street DVD players or computers.

PaceNet recordings can also be sent over an IP network for live monitoring or hard disc back-up. Facilities are available to time-link written notes to the video recording live, or by written transcript on replay. A particular section of recording can be found instantly by mouse-clicking the relevant section of a word document.

- Secure central storage of video and/or audio interview recordings.
- Interview room download of up to three DVD -Video format discs.
- Transcription of video and/or audio from networked or stand-alone PC.
- Configurations available for suspect, children and witness recording.

The PaceNet system consolidates this knowledge to provide systems which comply with the latest Criminal Justice, British Standards, PACE and HOSDB guidelines in a format which is easy to use, secure and reliable.

Many facilities within a modern police premises can now be connected via standard computer IP networks. There is a general convergence of security, IT and telecommunications technologies which means that all systems can now communicate over the same IP network infrastructure.

This brings specific benefits to video and audio interview recording including:

- Secure central back-up of recordings.
- Movement of recordings via the network without the need to bag and transport media physically.
- Storage of recordings and transcripts at the same location.
- Live monitoring of interviews from any authorised networked location.
- Audit log of all activities associated with every interview.



ClearView Communications' range of video and audio systems have been developed for fixed and mobile applications including recording interviews with suspects, vulnerable or intimidated witnesses, children and employees.



The systems have been designed in full accordance with all relevant guidelines including:

- Private Standard CJS2004 "Visual recording of evidence within the Criminal Justice System" Equipment Specification
- Home Office "Memorandum of Good Practice"
- "Speaking up for Justice" 1998
- "Achieving Best Evidence" 2002

The benefits of ClearView's PaceNet systems include:

- Recordings admissible as evidence in court
- Ease of use with only with two controls RECORD, END INTERVIEW
- Small size (same as traditional PACE audio tape recorder)
- Comprehensive alarms with alpha-numeric status displays
- Highest quality of recorded video and Hi-Fi audio
- Options for IP network recording back-up and remote monitoring
- Options for annotation of the interview recording live and on replay
- Options for networked-based transcription
- Replay using high street DVD players
- Replay using on standard PC
- Transcription of video and/or audio from networked or stand-alone PC.

- Foot-pedal transcription from PC or transcription DVD player
- DVD duplication capability
- DVD editing capability
- Reliability
- Comprehensive training Service support

Transcription

Interviews may be transcribed using industrial DVD replay hardware or PC-based software. Both systems allow foot-pedal control of PLAY, PAUSE, REWIND and BACKSPACE. Backspace allows the operator to rewind the DVD a few seconds to check a phrase. PaceNet transcription software allows typists to make notes which are linked to the interview when replaying a recording.



Short-cut keys automatically insert the real time into the transcript. When reviewing the notes, the relevant section of the interview can be replayed instantly from a single mouse click. Many interviews may be searched simultaneously for a specific name or keyword. Once retrieved, the relevant clip can replay on-screen automatically."

For more information on video interview recording contact:

Andy Lockett
ClearView Communications Limited
Widford Industrial Estate
Robjohns Road
Chelmsford
Essex CM1 3AG
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0) 1245 214104

E: sales@clearview-communications.com

www.clearview-communications.com



Moors murderers jailed for life



Ian Brady and his lover Myra Hindley have been sentenced to life imprisonment for the so-called Moors murders at Chester Assizes.

Judge Fenton Atkinson imposed three concurrent life sentences on Ian Brady, aged 28, for what he called "three calculated, cruel, cold-blooded murders".

The couple were tried for the killing of Edward Evans, 17, Lesley Ann Downey, aged 10, and 12-year-old John Kilbride - a case that has shocked the nation.

Hindley, 23, was sentenced to two concurrent life sentences for the murder of Edward Evans and Lesley Ann Downey and found not guilty of the killing of John Kilbride.

The bodies of the three children were found on Saddleworth Moor in the Pennines seven months ago.

Boasts

Brady, a stock clerk from Glasgow and Hindley, a shorthand typist from Manchester, lured the children into their home in Manchester, tortured, then killed them.

It was Hindley's brother-in-law, 17-year-old David

Smith, who called the police after witnessing the brutal murder of Edward Evans at the couple's home in Hattersley, East Manchester. He told them that Brady had boasted that he had buried other victims at the moors.



Myra Hindley and Ian Brady

The judge praised the "utmost skill and thoroughness" of the police working on the case.

They had discovered a left-luggage ticket in Hindley's communion prayer book.

This led them to a suitcase containing pornographic photographs and tapes that proved to be valuable evidence against the pair. One of the photos showed Hindley posing with her dog at what turned out to be the site of John Kilbride's grave.

The Home Office has said that anyone sentenced to life imprisonment is liable to be held for the whole of his or her natural life but the Home Secretary could release a prisoner on licence.

Two children believed to be victims of Brady and Hindley - Pauline Reade and Keith Bennett - are still missing.

In Context

Both Brady and Hindley were taken back to the moors, separately, in the 1980s, when Greater Manchester Police began a new search for bodies.

They discovered the remains of Pauline Reade in 1987 but failed to find any trace of Keith Bennett's grave.

Ian Brady has been on hunger strike at high-security Ashworth psychiatric hospital since October 1999.

The High Court in London rejected his appeal for "the right to die" in April 2001. Later that year American publishers controversially released a book by Brady analysing serial killers.

Myra Hindley's original 30-year sentence expired in 1996 and she has tried to win her release since then. But successive home secretaries have ruled that "life should mean life".

Hindley's last appeal for freedom failed in the House of Lords in March 2000.

She died on 15 November 2002 from a severe chest infection aged 60.



Fifth crime scene

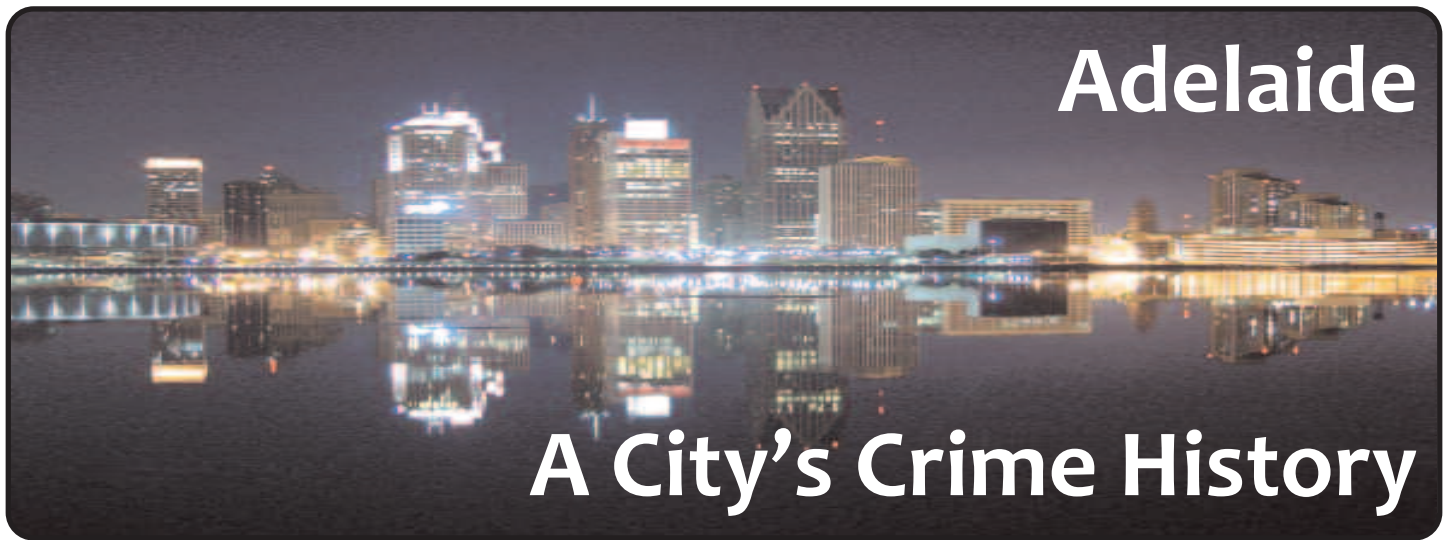


The Investigator
www.the-investigator.co.uk
ESSENTIAL READING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS



**Recruitment - advertise your positions instantly on
www.the-investigator.co.uk**

email: recruitment@the-investigator.co.uk



Adelaide

A City's Crime History

Laid-back Adelaide, the capital of South Australia with its population of one million, is small in comparison to most of the other capital cities of Australia. Rich in culture and beauty, Adelaide and its surrounding districts are responsible for some of the finest wines in Australia.

Throughout Adelaide, seemingly on every corner, are houses of worship of all denominations. For this reason Adelaide is referred to as the City of Churches.

But there is an inexplicable dark side to Adelaide. And it is not hard to understand why. Per capita Adelaide and environs has recorded more of Australia's most notorious crimes than any other Australian capital city. In the annals of Australia's most horrific crimes, laid-back Adelaide's sinister past makes other cities look like Camelot.

The Investigator looks back at some of the most notorious crimes that have been committed in and around Adelaide.

1971: In South Australia's worst mass murders, ten members of the Bartholomew family, comprising of eight children and two women, are shot to death by a man at Hope Forest.

1972: Homosexual Adelaide University Law lecturer, Dr. George Duncan is thrown into the Torrens River and drowns. Two Adelaide vice squad detectives are eventually charged with the death.

1973: Schoolgirl Joanne Ratcliffe, 11, and Kirsty Gordon, 4, disappear from Adelaide Oval while attending a football match and are never seen again.

1976-77: In Australia's worst serial murders, seven women aged 15 to 26, go missing in and around Adelaide over a 51-day period from Christmas 1976. Their skeletal remains are discovered in the Truro district in the Adelaide foothills several years later in what becomes known as The Mass Murders of Truro.



James Miller

James Miller is sentenced to life imprisonment without parole for his part in the murders.

1979: David Szach murders his lover, lawyer Derrance Stevenson, and conceals the body in a freezer in Parkside.

1958: Rupert Max Stuart rapes and murders nine-year-old Mary Olive Hattam at Thevenard.



Rupert Max Stuart

1966: The three Beaumont children aged 4, 7 and 9 are abducted from Glenelg Beach.

1979-83: Between 1979 and 1983 in what would become known as "the Family Murders," five men are abducted, drugged, held captive, sexually assaulted, hideously mutilated and murdered.

1984: Sexual sadist Bevan Von Einem is tried for the horrific torture and murder of a 15-year-old youth. Later, Von Einem is charged with numerous other horrendous crimes relating to the "Family Murders."

1994: A letter bomb kills Sergeant Geoff Bowen at the Adelaide offices of the National Crime Authority.

1999: In "the case of the casked cadavers in the crypt," six bodies are found in casks filled with acid in a bank vault in rural Snowtown, which leads police to the discovery of another five bodies buried in and around Adelaide. Four men are charged with murder.

Some of these cases are deeply etched into the annals of Australia's most notorious crimes.

The Investigator takes a look at some of them in greater detail.

The Missing Beaumont Children

On 26 January, 1966 when Jane, 9, Arna, 7, and 4-year-old Grant Beaumont disappeared from South Australia's Glenelg Beach at about 11:15 a.m. while on an outing alone. Their disappearance made headlines all around Australia.

On that morning the weather was fine and the forecast was for a hot and steamy day, ideal conditions for a day at the beach. The Beaumonts were an average Australian family living at suburban Somerton Park, not far from the beach, and the children's father, a traveling salesman, had opted against joining his children at the beach for the day and instead chose to visit on a client. It was a decision that would prove fateful.

At 10 am the children took the bus to the beach,

which was only a few minutes ride away. The eldest girl, Jane, was considered old and responsible enough to mind her two siblings. She assured her mother that that they would be home on the midday bus. They caught the bus at the stop just 100 yards from their front door. The bus driver confirmed later that he dropped them five minutes later at Glenelg beach.

When they didn't arrive home their mother wasn't unduly concerned. Children simply didn't



go missing in suburban Adelaide, especially from a crowded beach area. She concluded that they must have decided to walk home and had spent their bus fare money on sweets and she would hear the usual ruckus as they ran in the front door at any minute.

When Mr. Beaumont arrived home in the mid-afternoon and his children still weren't home he went looking for them. When they still hadn't been sighted four hours later he notified police and a massive search was launched. By morning their photographs were being circulated to every newspaper across the country telling of every mother's worst nightmare.

Police were left with the three possibilities: that the children had run away; drowned in the surf or had been abducted and were being held for ransom. The only ray of hope was the sighting of the children in the company of a tall blond or light brown-haired young man in blue swimming trunks. Then another witness came forward and said that he had seen the children with the same young blond man in a park opposite the beach and then walking away with him behind the Glenelg Hotel.

Then the local postman came forward and said that he had seen the trio walking up Jetty Road away from the beach and toward their home at about 3 p.m. They were laughing and holding hands.

The police received hundreds of calls about possible sightings of the Beaumont children but

they all proved to be fruitless. They had vanished without a trace and have never been seen since.

But there would be a glimmer of hope, albeit a very horrific glimmer, of finding out what happened to the Beaumont children, many years in the future at the committal hearing of one of the most evil murderers in Australia's history.

The Family Murders

At around midnight on a chilly autumn night in May 1972, on the banks of the Torrens River which flows through the heart of Adelaide and is a notorious "pick up" area frequented at night by homosexuals, Adelaide University lecturer Dr George Duncan and Roger James were attacked by four men, bashed and thrown in the river and left for dead.

Duncan, a frail man with just one lung as a result of juvenile tuberculosis, was drowned. Severe bruising beneath his arm pits indicated that he had been man-handled and thrown into the freezing river by a number of people.

Roger James escaped with a broken ankle and had been saved by a tall young blond man in his mid-20s, who just happened to be passing by at the



The body of Dr. George after being pulled from the river.

time, a Bevan Spencer Von Einem, a name that would be of enormous significance in the time to come. Dr. George Duncan's death was treated as murder and within days the spotlight fell on three senior Vice Squad detectives who were alleged to have gone to the Torrens River that night in search of "poofers" to bash after they had attended a drunken send-off for one of their comrades. Witnesses said that the detectives were accompanied by a tall civilian whose name never came to light.

All three detectives were called upon to give

evidence into a Coronial Inquest into Dr. Duncan's death but all refused to answer any of the incriminating questions put to them and were immediately suspended from duty.

A subsequent police inquiry failed to find sufficient evidence to recommend a prosecution of the three police officers. The public were outraged and while the whole matter stank of a cover-up, there was little that could be done and the incident was soon forgotten... for the time being.

In June 1979, while the God-fearing citizens of Adelaide were trying to come to terms with the murders of seven young women in the Truro Serial Murders, the hideously mutilated body of 17-year-old Alan Barnes was found on the banks of the South Para reservoir northeast of Adelaide. He had been reported missing seven days earlier.

His "fresh" corpse indicated that he had died the day before he was discovered. A post-mortem examination revealed that he had died of massive blood loss from ghastly injuries inflicted upon his anus by a large blunt instrument, while he was still alive.

Two months later police were called to investigate what looked like human body parts found in plastic bags that had floated to rest on the banks of the Port River at Port Adelaide. They turned out to be the dissected remains of 25-year-old Neil Muir, neatly cut into many pieces, placed in the garbage bags and thrown into the river.



Neil Muir

In June 1982 the skeletal remains of 14-year-old Peter Stogneff who had gone missing ten months earlier were found at Middle Beach, north of Adelaide, cut into three pieces as if by a surgical saw.



Peter Stogneff

On 27 February 1982, 18-year-old Mark Langley disappeared while walking near the Torrens River.

Nine days later his mutilated body was found in scrub in the Adelaide foothills. Among the

mutilations was a wound that appeared to have been cut with a surgical instrument that went from his navel to the pubic region. The hair around the area had been shaved as it would have been in an operation in a hospital. Part of his small bowel was missing. The post-mortem revealed that Mark had died from a massive loss of blood from gross injuries to his anus.

By now the zealous press was convinced that the murders were the work of a group of surreptitious Adelaide homosexuals in very high places throughout the community; politicians, judges, religious leaders and the like, who paid handsomely for kidnapped young men who they drugged and kept alive for their pleasure. When the victim was no longer any use to them the procurers disposed of the bodies.

The press christened this unconfirmed clandestine group "the Family" and from then on the case was referred to in the national press as the Adelaide Family Murders.

Note: Two of the three detectives who allegedly threw Dr. George Duncan in the River Torrens in May 1972, and left him to drown, were eventually brought to trial in 1987 in the South Australian Supreme Court, charged with manslaughter.

After a three-week trial, they were found not guilty.

The Tall Blond Man

Working on the now obvious assumption that the murders were the work of the same individual(s) and that the person(s) they wished to talk to most of all was a homosexual, South Australian Police Major Crime Squad detectives infiltrated the vast South Australian homosexual network.

Through their secret contacts they came up with a short-list of possible suspects consisting of known deviants and "closet" kinks known only in the homosexual sub-culture.



Bevan Von Einem

One such person of interest was a tall, blond,

well-groomed, 37-year-old accountant named Bevan Spencer Von Einem. Openly homosexual, Von Einem was well known to police as a frequenter of homosexual pick-up spots or "beats" as they were more commonly known. Von Einem also had a reputation as being particularly fond of young boys, a pastime scorned by the homosexual community.

Von Einem was brought in and questioned at length about the Barnes and Langley killings. He vigorously denied any knowledge of the murders other than what he had read in the papers and the rumours he had heard that were circulating about the specific injuries to the victims. Police had no choice but to let him go. For the time being.



Richard Kelvin

On 23 July, 1983, a fifth victim turned up. Seven weeks earlier, 15-year-old Richard Kelvin was abducted a short distance from his North Adelaide home and his body was found by an amateur geologist off a track near One Tree Hill in the Adelaide foothills. The boy was wearing a Channel Nine T-shirt, jeans and sneakers, the clothes he had on when he left his parent's home on June 5.

He went to a bus stop only 200 yards from his home that afternoon to catch a bus to say goodbye to a friend. Several neighbours reported hearing calls for help at about that time and police were convinced he had been kidnapped.

No real attempt had been made to conceal the body. Police weren't surprised that the post-mortem revealed that the lad had similar grotesque wounds to the anus as the other victims.

The examination also revealed that the teenager had been heavily drugged and had been kept alive for up to five weeks before he was murdered. Richard's body was found to contain traces of four different drugs.

Police rounded up the usual suspects once again and this time Von Einem aroused their suspicions by not protesting as vehemently to their questioning as he had previously.

Task force detectives decided to search Von Einem's house and give him and his clothing a thorough scientific once-over. It paid off in spades. In Von Einem's possession they found three of the drugs taken from the dead boy's body and found Von Einem's hair in the deceased's clothing.

Von Einem was charged with the murder of Richard Kelvin. At his trial Von Einem pleaded not guilty and even though he was faced with undeniable evidence that he had been in Kelvin's company, he denied ever having known the boy. Then in a complete turnaround Von Einem said that he had picked Kelvin up one time when he was hitchhiking and dropped him off near his home.

The jury was obviously unimpressed and found him guilty of murder. Bevan Spencer Von Einem was sentenced to life imprisonment with a non-parole period of 24 years which was later



Police search the area where Kelvin's body was found

increased to 36 years on appeal by the Crown, a record for South Australia.

More Murder Charges

The detectives who had worked on the Kelvin case were absolutely convinced that Von Einem, either alone or with others, most likely with others, was responsible for the deaths of the other youths, or in the very least knew who was. And they had very good reason to be.

Apart from the fact that most of the other victims had suffered the identical anal injuries as

Kelvin and had died in similar circumstances, their homosexual informants told them that it was common knowledge that Von Einem regularly picked up young hitch-hikers, drugged them and then sexually abused them.

The detectives worked tirelessly on new leads and new witnesses.

After four years they visited Von Einem in Adelaide's Yatala Prison where he was being held



Yatala Prison

for his own safety in the protective custody division and charged him with the murders of Alan Barnes and Mark Langley.

At Von Einem's committal hearing held in 1990, the Crown chose to pursue a committal for Von Einem on the lines that "similar fact evidence" was admissible and alleged that if Von Einem was guilty of the Kelvin murder then he must also be guilty of the murders of Barnes and Langley as they were identical in every fashion.

And further more, the Crown alleged, it had circumstantial evidence that could back this up. Magistrate David Gurry allowed Crown Prosecutor Brian Murray, Queens Council, to proceed along these lines. It would prove to be a disastrous ploy.

And if the packed public gallery thought they had heard stories of unbelievable horror as the evidence unfolded of how the boys had died from the injuries inflicted upon them, then they must have thought that the Crown had saved the most shocking allegations for last.

If what they were about to hear was true, Bevan Spencer Von Einem would go down in history as one of the most sadistic monsters the world has ever known.

The "Family" Murders

The Case for The Crown

The Crown prosecutor called 22 witnesses which included former hitchhikers and associates of Von Einem. The police had really done their homework and had left no stone unturned in their efforts to nail what they believed was the most heinous killer in Australian history.

The first prosecution witness would only give testimony under an alias of "Mr. B" for his own protection and his name was withheld from publication by court order. Mr. B claimed that he believed that Von Einem had killed 10 young people, including five children who had disappeared 24 years earlier.

Mr. B denied that he was a "perpetual liar," and that a reward over the unsolved murders of several Adelaide teenagers, which stood at \$250,000, had anything to do with his giving information to police.

In an angry outburst, Mr. B claimed that consideration for relatives of the deceased was part of the reason he was telling what he knew of Von Einem's activities. "I have given a lot of consideration to the relatives of the kids. They deserve to know what's really happened," he told the court.

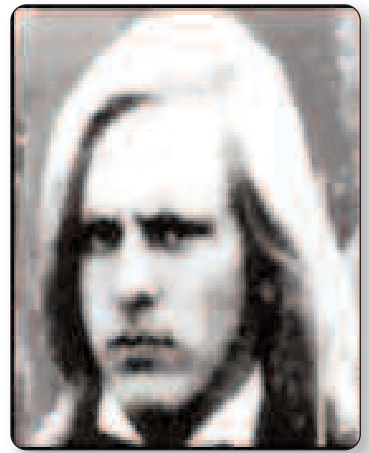


Jane, Grant & Arnna Beaumont

Mr. B was a former friend of Von Einem's and a homosexual. He said he had evidence that linked Von Einem with the five Family murders and also the disappearances of the three Beaumont children in 1966 and the 1973 disappearance of schoolgirls Joanne Ratcliffe and Kirsty Gordon from Adelaide Oval. The courtroom was stunned. They couldn't believe what they were hearing.

For four days Mr. B testified how he and Von Einem picked up young boys who were hitchhiking and drugged them and raped them. On the night that

Alan Barnes had died he and Von Einem went looking for hitchhikers after meeting on the banks of the Torrens River.



Allan Barnes

He said that they gave Alan Barnes a lift and gave him alcoholic drinks containing a very strong sedative called Rohypnol which they knew that when mixed with alcohol would induce unconsciousness. They all then went into a café where Barnes was obviously affected by the drug and was showing signs of passing out.

Von Einem went away and made a phone call and when he came back said that he had rung a friend and had arranged to meet him back at the Torrens River. They met up with a man known only as "Mr. R." Von Einem went for a walk with Mr. R and came back ten minutes later and asked if Mr. B would like to go with them while they "performed some surgery" on the now unconscious Barnes.

Von Einem went on to say that they also intended to take videos of what happened, then kill Barnes and throw his body from a bridge. Mr. B told the hushed courtroom that he had declined the offer and Von Einem, Mr. R and the unconscious Barnes had driven off.



Sample of Rohypnol pills.

Mr. B said that he saw Von Einem a few days later and he said that the youth had died and that Mr. R was concerned about what Mr. B knew about what happened. Von Einem then warned him that if he said anything to anyone about what he had seen then he would be implicated in the murder as well.

Mr. B then explained that since that night his life had been a mess and he lived under the constant threats of an "Adelaide businessman."

Resolution to the Beaumont Children Mystery?

Mr. B said that Von Einem had also told him that he had picked up the Beaumont children at Glenelg Beach on 26 January, 1966. Von Einem had told him that he went to the beach regularly to have a perve on people in the showers and had picked up three children and had performed some "brilliant surgery on them" and that he had "connected them up" and one had died. Von Einem said that he had dumped the childrens' bodies at Moana or Myponga, south of Adelaide.

Mr. B also said that Von Einem told him that he had also picked up two children at a football match and killed them and even though Von Einem didn't mention any names it seemed apparent that he was talking about Joanne Ratcliffe and Kirsty Gordon who had gone missing from the Adelaide Oval in 1973. Mr. B said that Von Einem didn't elaborate any further.

Mr. B alleged that an Adelaide trader who he says could have helped kill Alan Barnes was in court while he was giving his evidence. "You've got no idea what I've had to go through... coming here... facing crap like (the Adelaide trader) sitting in the body of the court," he said.

The magistrate, Mr David Gurry, immediately suppressed the name of the Adelaide trader whom Mr. B claimed could have helped kill Alan Barnes. The man's counsel said the trader categorically denied being with Von Einem and Barnes the night Barnes was last seen alive.

The trader was not called as a Crown witness. The trader's counsel said that his business of 20 years would be ruined if he was identified and also challenged Mr. B's claim that the trader was in the public gallery listening to evidence.

Garry Wayne Place, an insurance worker in his 30s, said that he came forward late the year before as he had "had enough" after 11 years of telephone threats to his life if he talked. Mr. Place said that the last anonymous call was about a week earlier and the caller told him to "keep your mouth shut or you and your wife will get it."

Mr. Place told the court that Alan Barnes had introduced Von Einem one Saturday at an Adelaide hotel about a week before his murder. Barnes had also introduced three other people with Von Einem a doctor whose name sounded like Goodard, a man called Mario, and a woman. There had been talk about a party that night where there would be "women, drugs, booze anything you like."

Later that week Place and Barnes had gone to a hotel where Von Einem had told him (Place) that if he provided sex, he would get "drugs, women, anything" and the same things would be provided if he brought along some young lads.



Bevan Von Einem

Mr. Place told the court that the first threatening telephone call came the night he learnt that Alan Barnes had been murdered. A muffled male voice had said something like: "Keep your mouth shut or you're going to get it," and there had been about 20 other calls that night.

Committal and Dismay

If the parents of the missing children were holding their breaths in the hope that Von Einem was going to admit guilt and tell police where their remains were, then they were sadly mistaken. Von Einem vigorously denied any involvement in the abductions of the children and lashed out at Mr. B claiming that Mr. B was merely out for a portion of the \$250,000 reward on offer.

But the circumstantial evidence against him appeared to be overwhelming. After two months of hearings, on May 11, 1990, Bevan Spencer Von Einem was committed to stand trial in the South Australian Supreme Court on charges of having

murdered Alan Barnes and Mark Langley.

Immediately Von Einem's defence council lodged an interjection to have the trial put on permanent stay of proceedings due to the fact that no matter what, their client could not possibly get a fair hearing due to the amount of public animosity toward him and the over-exposure of the committal hearing in the newspapers.



Mark Langley

It didn't work. The trial judge, Justice Duggan chose to throw it out. But there were other matters about the forthcoming trial that worried His Honour. At a pre-trial hearing Justice Duggan ruled the "similar fact evidence," so successfully used in the committal hearing by the Crown prosecutor, as inadmissible. This ruled the evidence presented at the committal all but useless.

The Crown tried different tactics. It would present two separate trials for the murders of Barnes and Langley. But a couple of days later the Crown withdrew the murder charge against Langley considering that they could build a stronger case by trying Von Einem on the Barnes murder alone, the case for which they had the strongest evidence.

Then came the killer blow. After lengthy consideration, Justice Duggan ruled that evidence from the Von Einem trial and conviction for the

murder of Richard Kelvin was disallowed. Justice Duggan also ruled inadmissible any evidence about Von Einem's alleged involvement with hitchhikers and his purported associates.

The Crown case was in tatters and if it went to court without their evidence the Crown didn't have a prayer of gaining a conviction. To their disgust, on 1 February, 1991, the Crown had no choice but enter a nolle prosequi (unwilling to pursue) on the second charge of the murder of Alan Barnes.

To the detectives who had worked tirelessly on the case for years it was a bitter pill to swallow. To the parents of Alan Barnes and the other young men who were so inhumanely violated and died such ghastly deaths at the hands of suspected respectable citizens it meant that their nightmare of wondering would go on.

And to many Australians, there is little doubt in their minds that "the Family" of depraved and murderous pedophiles did, and possibly still does, exist in South Australia.

They also believe that there are more victims as yet unaccounted for. Transient hitchhikers from other states and young tourists perhaps. And those same believers are also convinced that the tall, blond, well-groomed accountant with the aristocratic name, Bevan Spencer Von Einem, knows all of the answers of where the bodies are buried and who the guilty parties are.

But while he is in Yatala Prison he is keeping his dark secrets to himself.

Practical Forensics for Investigators Conference

Applying cutting edge techniques to major and volume crime

30 June 09 - Ashridge Business College
Nr. Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, UK.

Email: info@the-investigator.co.uk for a brochure

The Investigator
conferences
ESSENTIAL LEARNING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS

Specialist Books on Analysis and Policing

Get 15% off purchases of books on analysis and policing through *The Investigator* plus free postage.

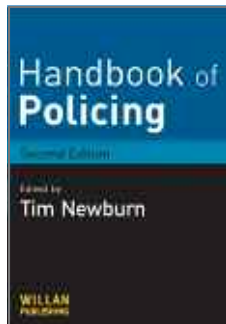
Handbook of Policing (2e)

Edited by **Tim Newburn** (LSE, University of London)

This new edition of the *Handbook of Policing* updates and expands the highly successful first edition, and now includes a completely new chapter on policing and forensics. It provides a comprehensive but highly readable overview of policing in the UK, and is an essential reference point combining the expertise of leading academic experts on policing and policing practitioners themselves.

'A major contribution to the study of policing in the UK ... authoritative, interesting and extremely wide ranging.' - **Sir Ian Blair** (Commissioner, Metropolitan Police)

August 2008 912pp
9781843923237 (Pbk) £34.99 / 9781843925002 (Hbk) £85.00



NEW EDITION

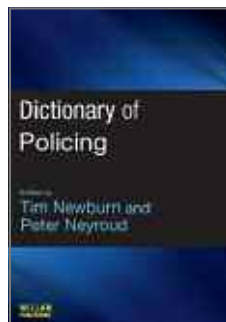
Dictionary of Policing

Edited by **Tim Newburn** (LSE, University of London) and **Peter Neyroud** (Chief Executive, NPIA)

'This is the first time that the body of knowledge about Policing has been brought together in a single volume dictionary accessible to practitioner and member of public alike. It is a really welcome development.' - **Paul Stephenson QPM** (Deputy Commissioner, Metropolitan Police Service)

This dictionary contains approximately 300 entries (of between 500 and 1500 words) on key terms and concepts arranged alphabetically. It is edited by the UK's leading academic expert on policing and the Chief Executive of the National Policing Improvement Agency

April 2008 384pp
9781843922872 (Pbk) £24.99 / 9781843922889 (Hbk) £62.00



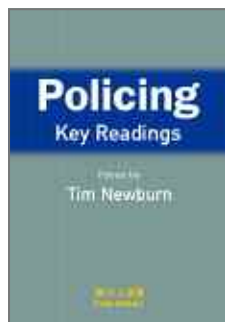
Policing Key Readings

Edited by **Tim Newburn** (LSE, University of London)

This book aims to bring together the key readings which constitute this core of policing studies, setting them within the necessary theoretical, social and political context, and providing an explanatory commentary. It will provide both students and practitioners with key literature and writing on policing.

'A collection of classic and contentious contributions to the literature on policing that will be an indispensable companion to any course on police and policing' - **Professor P. A. J. Waddington** (University of Wolverhampton)

November 2004 848pp
9781843920915 (Pbk) £33.99 / 9781843920922 (Hbk) £87.50

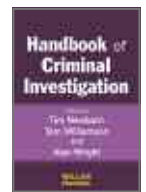


Handbook of Criminal Investigation

Edited by **Tim Newburn** (LSE), **Tom Williamson** (formerly Univ. of Portsmouth) and **Alan Wright** (Keele Univ.)

Handbook of Criminal Investigation is the most comprehensive and authoritative book yet published on the subject of criminal investigation, provides a rigorous and critical approach to not only the process of criminal investigation but also the context in which this takes place, the theory underlying it.

May 2007 728pp
9781843921875 (Pbk) £32.99 / 9781843921882 (Hbk) £85.00



Introduction to Police Work

Edited by **Colin Rogers** (University of Glamorgan) and **Rhobert Lewis** (University of Glamorgan)

This book provides student police officers with a highly readable and up to date introduction to the work of the police, exploring what this currently involves and the directions it may be going in.

'Written by practitioners for practitioners, this book is a comprehensive introduction to the work of policing and will provide a useful insight for anyone, seeking to understand our profession.' - **Peter Neyroud QPM** (Chief Executive, NPIA)

July 2007 312pp 9781843922834 (Pbk) £19.50



Police Work

Principles and practice

Tim John, Rhobert Lewis and Colin Rogers (University of Glamorgan)

This book provides a highly readable account of police work. It builds upon the same authors' *Introduction to Police Work* to provide a comprehensive, in depth and critical understanding of policing in today's diverse society.

It will be especially appropriate for those on probationer training programmes.

Sept 2009 336pp
9781843925316 (Pbk) £20.99 / 9781843925323 (Hbk) £50.00



NEW TITLE

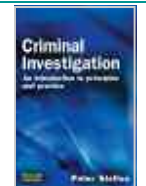
Criminal Investigation

Peter Stelfox (Head of Investigative Practice, National Policing Improvement Agency [NPIA])

This book provides an authoritative and highly readable introduction to criminal investigation, from somebody ideally placed to write about it, focusing on how police practitioners carry out investigations.

It will be essential reading for both student police officers as well as officers taking higher levels of CPD within the police service.

March 2009 256pp
9781843923374 (Pbk) £18.50 / 9781843923381 (Hbk) £50.00



NEW TITLE

Police Corruption

Exploring police deviance and crime

Maurice Punch (LSE)

Policing and corruption are inseparable. This book argues that corruption is not one thing but covers many deviant and criminal practices in policing.

It provides a fresh, accessible overview of this under-researched topic for students, academics, police and criminal justice officials and members of oversight agencies.

March 2009 256pp
9781843924104 (Pbk) £21.99 / 9781843924111 (Hbk) £55.00



NEW TITLE

Police Interviewing

Styles and tactics

Stephen Moston (James Cook University)

Police Interviewing Styles and Tactics aims to describe and critically evaluate a wide range of police interviewing styles and tactics that might be used during the questioning of suspects in criminal investigations.

This book will be essential reading on the subjects for both police practitioners and those studying the subject.

July 2009 224pp
9781843925224 (Pbk) £25.00 / 9781843925217 (Hbk) £55.00



NEW TITLE

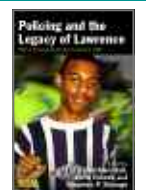
Policing and the Legacy of Lawrence

Edited by **Nathan Hall**, **John Grieve** and **Stephen P. Savage** (University of Portsmouth)

Foreword by **Doreen Lawrence OBE**

February 2009 marks the 10th Anniversary of the publication of the Inquiry into the events surrounding the investigation of the murder of Stephen Lawrence. This book marks this anniversary and examines various dimensions of the impact of Lawrence on policing policy and practice.

February 2009 304pp
9781843925057 (Pbk) £22.00 / 9781843925064 (Hbk) £50.00



NEW TITLE

Order via our website www.willanpublishing.co.uk using discount code INV09, or call 44(0)1884 849085 quoting *The Investigator* to receive your discount.

All orders are made through Willan Publishing, Culmcott House, Mill Street, Uffculme, Devon EX15 3AT.

Reduce custody process costs with facial biometrics

- Rapid identification
- Faster throughput
- Save time, save money

Custody Imaging & Identity Solutions



Unique biometric software by OmniPerception Ltd



Digital Image Register
Manufactured by DW Group Ltd

Serving Police Forces throughout the UK

OmniPerception Ltd, 15 Frederick Sanger Rd, Guildford, Surrey
Tel: 01483 688 350 info@omniperception.com www.omniperception.com

www.the-investigator.co.uk

the Investigator
ESSENTIAL READING FOR TODAY'S INVESTIGATORS

connecting investigators