

**UNIVERSITY OF THE CORDILLERAS**  
**College of College of Criminal Justice Education**

**MODULE in CDI 1 (Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation with Intelligence)**

<b>Course</b>	: CDI 1
<b>Course Title</b>	: Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation with Intelligence
<b>Course Credits</b>	: 4 units
<b>Contact Hours/week</b>	: 5 hours
<b>Prerequisite</b>	: CRIMINOLOGY 1
<b>Course Description</b>	:

The course focuses on the study of crime investigation as an integral function in police operation. Equally important is the need on the study of intelligence which is vital in criminal investigation.

**Course Outcomes:**

At the end of the trimester, the students are expected to have:

1. define the key terms used in studying criminal investigation and intelligence operation;
2. interpret the fundamental principles that serve as foundations of crime detection and investigation and intelligence;
3. explain the legal sanctions and/or requirements that should be observed while investigating criminal cases and conducting intelligence operation;
4. discuss the elements, tools and phases of criminal investigation;
5. state the aspects, doctrines and principles underlying intelligence operation;
6. analyzes the importance of using scientific knowledge in detecting and investigating crimes; and
7. apply the concepts and principles of intelligence operation.

**Topic 1:**

## Nature and Concept of Criminal Investigation

### Duration:

1 meeting, 2 hours and 30 minutes

### Objectives:

At the end of the lesson, students are expected to:

- Define the key terms in relation to criminal investigation;
- Distinguish criminal investigation as an art, a science and a process.

### Instructional Materials:

Handout on the Nature and Concept of Criminal Investigation  
Nature and Concept of Criminal Investigation ppt

### Teaching-Learning Activity/Lesson Proper:

#### A. Etymology of Investigation

1. The term came from the Latin word INVESTIGARE (vestigare in some books) which means "to track or to look into for traces".
2. Fundamentally, it may have been derived from VESTIGIUM, another Latin word which means footprint. (MS Encarta Reference Library, 2009)
3. Criminal Investigation came from the Latin term Investigat, which means "to inquire or to discover" during the 5th century (Microsoft® Encarta® 2008. © 1993-2007 Microsoft Corporation).

#### B. Definition of Terms

1. **Investigation** refers to the process of carrying out a detailed examination or inquiry usually in official manner, to discover something or somebody.
2. **Criminal Investigation** is a logical process of collection and analysis of facts about persons, things and places relative to a crime. It includes:
  - a. Identification of the guilty party
  - b. The location of the whereabouts of the guilty party, and
  - c. Providing admissible evidence to establish the guilt of the parties involved in the crime.
3. Criminal investigation is an undertaking that seeks, collects, and gathers evidence of a crime for a case or specific purpose (<http://www.pinow.com/investigations/criminal-investigations>)

#### C. Criminal Investigation as

1. **an art** based on intuition and sometimes by chance.
2. **a science** because it involves the application of knowledge of forensic sciences.

3. **a process** because it involves systematic procedure.

**References:**

Pinow (2020). Criminal investigation. Retrieved online on June 3, 2020 at <http://www.plnow.com/investigations/criminal-investigations>)

Bermas, D.S. (2004). Handbook on criminal investigation in the Philippines: fundamental and special crime. Manila: Central Book Store

Soriano, W.J. (2008). Fundamentals of criminal investigation: principles and procedures. QC: Great Books Publication

Tradio, C.M. (2003). Handbook of criminal investigation with criminal evidence. Manila: Central Professional Books.

## Topic 2:

### History of Criminal Investigation and Relevant Laws

#### Duration:

1 meeting, 3 hours and 30 minutes

#### Objectives:

At the end of the lesson, the student should be able to:

1. trace the history of criminal investigation; and
2. state the relevant laws applicable in criminal investigation; and
2. identify the proponents or significant personalities in criminal investigation.

#### Instructional Materials:

List of proponents  
Timeline of events

#### Teaching-Learning Activity/Lesson Proper:

- **Timeline and Personalities in Criminal Investigation** (Please refer to the Lecture Notes on the History of Criminal Investigation)
- **Relevant Laws/Applicable Provisions in Criminal Investigation** (Please refer to the Lecture Notes on the Legal Bases of Criminal Investigation)

#### References:

Bermas, D.S. (2004). Handbook on criminal investigation in the Philippines: fundamental and special crime. Manila: Central Book Store

Soriano, W.J. (2008). Fundamentals of criminal investigation: principles and procedures. QC: Great Books Publication

Tradio, C.M. (2003). Handbook of criminal investigation with criminal evidence. Manila: Central Professional Books.

### Topic 3:

#### The Criminal Investigator

#### Duration:

1 meeting, 3 hours and 30 minutes

#### Objectives:

- At the end of the lesson, the student should be able to:
1. State the functions of a criminal investigator
  2. describe the different qualities of a criminal investigator;

#### Instructional Materials:

The Criminal Investigator.ppt

#### Teaching-Learning Activity/Lesson Proper:

##### THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR

- Criminal investigator is the superstar in the process of investigation. He must be capable of observation and a rational thinker. Many times, a police investigator is being tested with his discretion.

##### Roles of Investigator

1. Determine whether a crime has been committed
2. Identify the victim/s and the offender
3. Locate and apprehend the accused
4. Present evidence of guilt for the suspect/s
5. Assist in case follow-up

##### Qualities of a Criminal Investigator

1. **Perseverance** - bring the desired conclusion in spite of obstacles.
2. **Endurance** is the ability to last physically and mentally.
3. **Incorruptible Honesty and Integrity.**
4. **The intelligence and Wisdom of Solomon.** Investigator could easily decipher falsehood from truth and separate the gain from the chaff.
5. **Acting Ability** is the ability to go down to the level of different types of individuals.

6. **Mastery of the Oral and Written Communication**
7. **The Keen Power of Observation and Description**
8. **Courage** is the moral fortitude to tell the truth no matter who will be hurt.
9. **Working Knowledge** of laws
10. **The power to “read between the lines.”** This is the ability of the investigator to interpret the words or phrases encountered in the process of investigation.
11. **Working knowledge of martial arts and firearms proficiency**

#### **Desirable Traits of the Investigator**

1. **Superior Reasoning Ability** is the ability to analyze logically a multitude of facts and determine how they interrelate is basic to the investigative process.

##### **Elements from the foundation of the critical thinking process:**

- a. Differentiating between fact and opinion.
  - b. Determining cause-and-effect relationships
  - c. Determining the accuracy and completeness of information presented.
  - d. Recognizing logical fallacies and faulty reasoning.
  - e. Developing inferential skills through deductive or inductive reasoning
2. **Imagination and Curiosity**
    - a. **Imagination** means forming mental images of what is not present.
    - b. **Curiosity** is the desire to learn by being inquisitive.
  3. **Intuition**
    - This is the immediate apprehension or cognition – quick and ready insight without the conscious use of reasoning.
  4. **Observational Ability**
    - Under most circumstances, the investigator will use the sense of seeing and hearing, the former being the more significant.
  5. **Organizational Ability**
    - The police investigator is continually processing various types of information.
  6. **Legal Knowledge**
    - Today's investigator must possess a solid grounding in criminal and to a lesser degree, in civil law.
  7. **Cultural Understanding and a Wide Range of Interest**
    - An awareness and understanding of cultures different from the investigator's own can be of great advantage.
  8. **Persistence**
    - Continuing in the face of opposition, or refusing to give up when faced with an adverse situation.

#### **References:**

Bermas, D.S. (2004). Handbook on criminal investigation in the Philippines: fundamental and special crime. Manila: Central Book Store

Soriano, W.J. (2008). Fundamentals of criminal investigation: principles and procedures. QC: Great Books Publication

Tradio, C.M. (2003). Handbook of criminal investigation with criminal evidence.  
Manila: Central Professional Books.

#### **Topic 4:**

### **Criminal Investigation: Phases, Kinds, Goals, Forms and Categories**

#### **Duration:**

1 meeting, 3 hours and 30 minutes

#### **Objectives:**

At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to:

1. identify the different phases, kinds, forms and categories of criminal investigation;
2. state the importance of the six (6) cardinal points of criminal investigation.

#### **Instructional Materials**

Criminal Investigation: Phases, Kinds, Goals, Forms and Categories ppt

#### **Teaching-Learning Activity/Lesson Proper:**

### **CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION**

#### **A. Goals of Criminal Investigation**

Generally, the goals of criminal investigation are the following:

1. To determine whether a crime has been committed;
2. To legally obtain information or evidence;
3. To identify persons involved in the crime;
4. To arrest suspects ;
5. To recover stolen properties;
6. To present the best possible case to the prosecutor.

#### **B. Kinds of Criminal Investigation**

Generally speaking, there are only two kinds of criminal investigation:

1. Investigation while the suspect is under arrest and detention; and

2. Investigation while the suspect is “**at large**”. It means that the suspect is not under arrest or detention, as distinguished from fugitive from justice.

### C. The Four Phases of Criminal Investigation

1. The identification of criminal.
2. The criminal is traced, located and arrested.
3. The facts or evidence to prove the guilt of the accused are gathered.
4. Pieces of evidence are presented in court.

### D. Components of Criminal Investigation

1. **PATTERN** Refers to a series of similarities that may link particular cases or indicate that the same person is committing a series of crimes.
2. **LEADS** These are clues or pieces of information that aid in the progress of an investigation.
3. **TIPS** Specifically refer to leads provided by the citizens that aid in the progress of an investigation.
4. **THEORIES** Beliefs regarding the based on the evidence, patterns, leads, tips and other information developed and uncover in the case.

### E. Trichotomy of Criminal Investigation

1. **Training** Being a critical factor in developing good and competent investigator, is the key to freedom from bandage of ignorance.
2. **Tools** To establish facts and develop evidence, a criminal investigator must use these tools-information, interview, interrogation, and instrumentation.
3. **Technique** Essence of tactical strategy in investigation.

### F. Importance of Criminal Investigation

1. The problem on crimes and criminals should be carefully studied and provided with solutions.
2. It helps the five pillars of the Criminal Justice system in recognizing and identifying criminal and provides clues or information in promoting social justice.
3. An aid in enforcing the laws and the protection of lives and properties.

### G. Forms of Investigation

#### 1. Formal Investigation

- It refers to official inquiry conducted by a government agency in an effort to uncover facts and determine the truth.
- It is usually considered as some form of inquiry concerning of criminal activity.

#### 2. Inquest

- It is an effort to search the basic cause of an incident such as the commission of a crime.

#### 3. Inquisition



- A more historical description than a current usage to describe any penetrating investigation concerning a religious issue.

#### 4. Probe

- Similar to formal investigation, is an extensive, searching inquiry conducted by a government agency.

#### 5. Research

- It is the most employed type of investigation refers to the careful, patient investigation done by scientist or scholars in their efforts to identify original sources of data or causes of problem.

#### 6. Investigative Reporting

- Relatively speaking, is a recent type of investigation pursued by the members of the press on their own initiative. It is designed to satisfy two purposes.
  - ✓ To attract readers/viewers
  - ✓ To get to the roots of the problem

### H. Categories of Criminal Investigation according to John Dempsey

#### 1. Criminal Investigation vs Non-Criminal Investigation

- **Criminal Investigation** - carried out by the police.
- **Non-Criminal Investigation** - involves on non-criminal incidents or events.

#### 2. Reactive Investigation vs Proactive Investigation

**Reactive Investigation** - initiated on the basis of a complaint.

##### Categories of Reactive Investigation

- Walk-through
  - Suspect is easily determined and located.
- Where-are-they
  - Suspect has been tentatively identified but has not been located.
- Whodunit
  - This is a case in which no suspects are initially identified.

**Proactive Investigation** - these are designed to catch a criminal in the act of committing a crime.

- Decoy operations** are of blending and decoy types to catch criminals in *flagrante delicto*.
- Undercover operations** usually in the form of buy-bust and entrapment.
  - **Buy-bust operation**
  - **Entrapment**

#### 3. Overt Investigation vs Covert Investigation

- Overt Investigation - openly.
- Covert Investigation - in secret.

## I. Basic Steps In Crime Scene Investigation

1. **Recognition-** involves the efforts of identifying data, including physical things that may provide relevant information regarding the criminal case being investigated.
2. **Collection-** refers to the act of gathering those identified data or facts, or physical things that are significant to the case under investigation.
3. **Preservation-** includes act of keeping the collected evidences in their true and original form, preventing contamination or destruction of its substantive value.
4. **Evaluation-** the process of determining the probative value of the evidence.
5. **Presentation-** it is the function that is primarily manifested inside the courtroom.

## J. STARTING POINTS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

1. State the problem
2. Form hypotheses
3. Observe and experiment
4. Interpret data
5. Draw conclusions

## K. THE SIX (6) CARDINAL POINTS OF INVESTIGATION

1. **WHO QUESTIONS:** These are questions used to inquire on the identity of the victims or offended party, name of suspect, accomplices, accessories and witnesses of the crime.
2. **WHAT QUESTIONS:** The purpose of these types of questions is to find out what happened or what took place before, during and immediately after the commission of the offense.
3. **WHERE QUESTIONS:** These are questions that localize the place of the incident- the city or town, the district or barangay, the street or road, the number of the house or building. Where questions are necessary in specifically pinpointing the particular location of the crime scene.
4. **WHEN QUESTIONS:** These are questions needed to determine and fix the time, day, month and year when the crime was committed. When questions should be specified and as accurate as possible.
5. **WHY QUESTIONS:** These are questions that endeavor to ascertain the motives, causes, antecedents, previous, incidents, related facts, background occurrences that might help explain the commission of the offense.
6. **HOW QUESTIONS:** These are designed to help the investigator determine how the crime was committed, the means/tools are employed, the crime was discovered, and the culprit enters the building/room.

## L. The Golden Rule in Criminal Investigation

**The golden rule states “Do not touch, alter, move, or transfer any object at the crime scene unless it is properly marked, measured, sketched and/or photographed.”**

The purpose of this rule is to avoid the mutilation, alteration and contamination (MAC) of the physical evidences found at the crime scene.

**References:**

Bermas, D.S. (2004). Handbook on criminal investigation in the Philippines: fundamental and special crime. Manila: Central Book Store

Dempsey, J.S. (2003). Introduction to investigations. Belmont, CA: Warsdworth/Thomson Learning

Soriano, W.J. (2008). Fundamentals of criminal investigation: principles and procedures. QC: Great Books Publication

Tradio, C.M. (2003). Handbook of criminal investigation with criminal evidence. Manila: Central Professional Books.

**Topic 5:**

**Tools of Criminal Investigation: INFORMATION**

**Duration:**

2 meetings, 7 hours

**Objectives:**

At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to:

1. explain the relevance information as a tool in criminal investigation;
2. demonstrate the different approaches or techniques used in gathering information;

**Instructional Materials**

Tools in Criminal Investigation ppt

**Teaching-Learning Activity/Lesson Proper:**

## **INFORMATION**

It is the knowledge or facts which the investigator had gathered or acquired from persons or documents, which are pertinent or relevant concerning the commission of the crime or criminal activities.

### **A. CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION AS TO ITS SOURCES**

1. Regular Sources
2. Cultivated Sources
3. Grapevines sources

### **B. METHODS USED IN ACQUIRING INFORMATION**

#### **1. ELICITATION**

- Obtain information through the process of direct communication.
- One or more of the parties to the communication is/are unaware of the specific purpose of the conversation.

- **Phases:**

- a. Determination of the mission.
- b. Selection of the subject.
- c. Accomplishment of the mission.

- **Devices in the conduct of elicitation**

- a. **Approach** is the process of setting people to start talking.

**Types:**

- i. **Flattery** – people are susceptible to praise.

**Variants:**

- **Teacher-pupil approach** – subject is treated as an authority.
- **Kindred Soul approach** – subject is placed in a pedestal having some specialized quality
- **Good Samaritan approach** – sincere and valid offers of help and assistance are made to the subject.
- **Partial disagreement approach** – produce talking by the word “I’m sure” if I fully agree.

- ii. **Provocative approach** – utilization of conversational gambits.

**Variants:**

- **Teaser Bait Approach** – elicitor accumulates the sources of knowledge about a particular subject.

- **Manhattan from Missouri Approach** – elicitor adapts an unbelievable attitude above anything.
- **Joe Blow Approach** – it is “I know the answer to everything” approach.
- **National Pride Approach** – defend their country and its policies.

b. **Probe** is the process to keep the person or subject talking incessantly.

**Types:**

- i. **Competition Probe** –used in connection with the teacher-pupil approach.
- ii. **Clarity probe** – used to elicit information in an area which the response is not clear.
- iii. **High Pressure probe** – it serves to pin down a subject in a specific area
- iv. **Hypothetical probe** – it presents hypothetical situation

**2. CASING**

- It literally means putting a thing or place in a case

- **Methods:**

- a. Personal reconnaissance
- b. Map reconnaissance
- c. Research
- d. Prior information
- e. Hearsay

- **Information desired in Casing**

- a. Area condition and habit
- b. Active opposition
- c. Disposal plan – in case of possible compromise
- d. Escape and evasion

**3. SURVEILLANCE**

- consist of keeping persons, place or other targets under physical observation

- **Definitions of Terms**

- a. **Pre-surveillance Conference** is a conference held before a surveillance is conducted.
- b. **Stake-out** is the observation of places or areas from a fixed point.

- c. **Tailing or Shadowing** is the observation of a person's movement.
- d. **Undercover man** is a person trained to observe and penetrate certain organization suspected of illegal activities
- e. **Liaison Program** is the assignment of trained intelligence personnel to other agencies in order to obtain information
- f. **Safe house** is a place, building, enclosed mobile, or an apartment, where police undercover men meet his action agent.
- g. **Drop** is a convenient, secured, and unsuspecting place where agents can leave notes, small package or envelope.
- h. **Convoy** is an accomplice or associate of the subject.
- i. **Decoy** any person almost similar to the subject used to avoid or elude surveillance.
- j. **Contact** refers to any person whom the subject picks or deals with while he is under surveillance.
- k. **Made** occurs the operation was compromised.
- l. **Lost** happens when the agent do not know the whereabouts of their subject.
- m. **Rabbit (Hare)** is a term referring to the subject of shadowing and tailing.
- n. **Test for tailing** is the common trick of the subject when he becomes conscious that he is being tailed.

- **Types of Surveillance**

- a. **According to Intensity and Sensitivity**

- Discreet
- Close
- Loose

- b. **According to Methods**

- Stationary
- Moving
- Technical

- **Shadowing, Tailing or Roping**

- Shadowing or tailing** - act of the surveillant of following his subject to detect criminal activities.
- Roping** - surveillant assumes different roles and identity in order to obtain information.

- **Procedures in Fixed Surveillance**

- a. Using a room in a nearby house or building
- b. The use of listening devices and to record them.
- c. Other surveillant may remain outdoor

- **Tools Used in Fixed Surveillance**

- a. Binocular or telescopes
- b. Movie Cameras with telephoto lens
- c. Wire tapping device with tape recording apparatus.
- d. Other listening devices
- e. In case there is difficulty in wire tapping device, an expert in lip reading must be employed.

- **The Methods of Foot Surveillance**

- a. One Man Shadow
- b. Two-Man Shadow
- c. Three-Man Shadow or ABC Shadow

#### **4. OBSERVATION AND DESCRIPTIONS**

- **Observation** is the complete and accurate awareness by an individual of his surroundings.
- **Description** is the factual reporting of what is observed.

- **Psychological Processes for Accurate Observation**

- a. Attention
- b. Perception
- c. Reporting

- **Types of Attention**

- a. Involuntary
- b. Voluntary
- c. Habitual

- **Factors Governing Report**

- a. Vocabulary
- b. Time log
- c. Recurrence of similar incidents

#### **5. CLANDESTINE OPERATION – COVERT/DISCREET**

- A secret action undertaken in behalf of the government or other friendly forces.

##### **Basic Organizational Elements**

- a. Sponsor
- b. Target or rabbit
- c. Agent or asset

##### **Classification of Clandestine Agent**

**a. Principal Agent**

**b. Action Agent**

- **Spy** is the primary and the most important human collector
- **Propagandist** mold the attitudes, opinions and actions of an individual group
- **Saboteur** undertake positive actions against unfriendly power resulting in the loss of an article, material or facility.
- **Guerilla** is a member of paramilitary group organized to grass the enemy.
- **Strongman** is an agent available to provide special protection.
- **Provocateur** induces an opponent to act to his own detriment.
- **Cover Action** exert influence from foreign government upon discretion of the sponsor.

**c. Support Agent**

**6. COVER AND UNDERCOVER**

- a. Cover – any device utilized conceals the true nature of its acts and/or existence from the observer.

**Essential Types of Cover**

- Natural cover
- Artificial
- Cover within a cover
- Multiple cover

**Hazards to Cover**

- Static or document opposition (ordinary citizen)
- Unhostile active opposition (police, security agencies)
- Hostile active opposition (enemy intelligence operatives)

- b. Cover Story – a biographical data which will portray the personality of the agent he assumed.

- c. Cover Support –assigned in target areas with the primary mission of supporting the cover story.

- d. Organizational Cover – any account consisting of biographical data which when adopted by an individual will assume the personality he wants to adopt.

**7. Undercover Assignment**



- An investigation technique in which an agent conceals his official identity to obtain information.

#### **Uses of Undercover**

- Used independently to get first-hand information about the subject of investigation.
- Supplement other investigative techniques like:

#### **Types of Undercover Assignment**

- Dwelling
- Work
- Social
- Jurisdictional Assignment
- Combination assignment
- Rope job – striking up friendship with the subject.

#### **Undercover agent**

##### **Special Qualification**

- Knowledge of the language
- Background regarding events
- Knowledge about the customs and habits
- Physical appearance
- An artist or an actor

##### **Factors to consider in the Selection of Action (Undercover) Agents**

- Placement
- Access
  - Primary Access
  - Secondary Access
  - Outside Access

##### **General Nature of Agent Handling**

- Sharing secret purpose.
- Agent controls the agent operationally and administratively.
- Rapport with each other.
- Respect with each other.

##### **Basic Agent Management**

- Agent handler must be in charge of the operation.
- The act insure the agent adherence.

- Good rapport must be established between the agent handler and the agent.
- The agent handler must constantly reinforce the agent motivation.

### **Key Element of Agent Management**

- Direction and control
  - a. Leadership
  - b. Action
  - c. Personal example
- Natural Weaknesses
- Agent training
- Agent testing
- Agent examination

### **Control**

- Authority to direct agent to carry out task or the requirements in behalf of the clandestine organization in acceptable manner and security.

### **Two Categories of Control**

- Positive control
- Negative control

### **Termination Problem**

- Amount of knowledge the agent has
- Inclination to use knowledge to the disadvantage of the intelligence service.
- Moral obligation to the agent

### **Provocation**

- Action taken in order to incite reaction from a known adversary or to observe adversary.

### **Purposes**

- Reveal the true status of an assumed adversary.
- Make a known adversary take seldom demanding action.

### **Provocateur**

- An individual from the enemy forces who is deliberately introduced in our custody with a specific mission of causing some unfavorable action or reaction on our part.

## **8. INFORMANT AND INFORMER**

- a. Informant - any person who gives information to the police authorities relative to a crime.

### **The Types of Informants**

- Anonymous Informant
- Rival-Elimination Informant
- False Informant
- Frightened Informant
- Self-Aggrandizing Informant
- Confidential Informant
- Mercenary Informant
- Double-Crosser Informant
- Women Informant

### **Motives of Informants**

- Vanity
- Civic Mindedness
- Fear
- Repentance

### **Steps of Informants Recruitments (SIAT)**

- Selection
- Investigation
- Approach
- Testing

### **Factors to consider in Informant Recruitment**

- Sex
- Health
- Ability
- Age
- Education
- Personality

### **Dismissal of Informants**

- The handler should avoid antagonizing the informant.
- Explain properly and humanely the reasons of dismissal.
- If file of the informant exists, dismissal must be in writing for future references.

- b. **The Informer** is a person who provides information to the police on a regular basis. They are either paid regularly or in a case-to-case basis, or none at all.

### Enhancement Activity/Outcome:

1. Observe different images which will be flashed and provide an accurate description of such images.
2. Discuss the considerations and/or do's and don'ts when conducting undercover operation.

### Assessment:

Read the statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given choices.

1. What is the most difficult tasks in agent handling or management?
  - A. Recruitment
  - B. Training
  - C. Handling
  - D. Dismissal
2. Mario provides information to police officers in exchange of rewards. Mario is considered as a/an
  - A. informer.
  - B. informant.
  - C. provocateur.
  - D. propagandist.
3. Katrina is a self-aggrandizing informant whose primary motive is
  - A. praise.
  - B. reward.
  - C. rival elimination.
  - D. redemption.
4. An action agent whose primary role is to cause loss or delay in the operation of an organization is called
  - A. propagandist.
  - B. strongman.
  - C. espionage agent.
  - D. saboteur.
5. Anonymous informant is someone who
  - A. gives information of confidential nature.
  - B. provide information yet his identity is unknown.
  - C. conceals the true nature of an operation.
  - D. hides secrets of an organization.
6. What device is used to conceal the true nature of one's identity?
  - A. Cover Support
  - B. Cover Story
  - C. Cover
  - D. Organizational cover

7. Elicitation is process of gaining information through communication where the subject is
  - A. willing the give the information.
  - B. fully aware of the through nature of the communication.
  - C. unaware of the purpose of the communication.
  - D. open to the idea of face-to-face interaction.
8. While tailing the subject, the agent noticed that the subject suddenly turned and moved towards his direction. What should the agent do?
  - A. Meet the subject head-on.
  - B. Ignore the subject and continue walking.
  - C. Tie his shoe.
  - D. Talk to the subject.
9. When the subject became aware that he is being followed, the operation therefore is considered
  - A. made.
  - B. success.
  - C. victorious.
  - D. triumphant.
10. Agents agreed to converge at 9:00 p.m. everyday to consolidate information received in an abandoned building outskirts of Baguio City. Such abandoned building is called is considered as
  - A. drop.
  - B. hub.
  - C. safe house.
  - D. command center.

**Reference:**

- Bermas, D.S. (2004). Handbook on criminal investigation in the Philippines: fundamental and special crime. Manila: Central Book Store
- Dempsey, J.S. (2003). Introduction to investigations. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning
- Soriano, W.J. (2008). Fundamentals of criminal investigation: principles and procedures. QC: Great Books Publication
- Tradio, C.M. (2003). Handbook of criminal investigation with criminal evidence. Manila: Central Professional Books.

## Topic 6:

### Tools of Criminal Investigation: Interview

#### Duration:

1 meeting, 3 hours and 30 minutes

#### Objectives:

At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to:

1. understand the importance of interview in criminal investigation; and
2. demonstrate the proper way of conducting interview of different types of witnesses.

#### Teaching-Learning Activity/Lesson Proper:

##### INTERVIEW

- A. **Interview** is the simple questioning of a person who cooperates with the investigator.
- B. **Cognitive Interview** conduct of interview upon willing and cooperative witnesses, to narrate their accounts without interruption.
- C. **Question and Answer** interview style whereby after each question by the investigator, the interviewee is required to answer.

##### D. The Golden Rule in Interview

*“Never conduct or let anyone conduct an interview if the interviewer has not gone to the crime scene.”*

##### E. Qualities of a Good Interviewer

1. Rapport
2. Forceful Personality
3. Knowledge of Human Behavior
4. Conversational Tone of Voice

5. Acting Qualities
6. Humility

#### **A. Interview Format (IRONIC)**

##### **1. Identity**

- a. The investigator should identify himself to the witness by name, rank and agency.

##### **2. Rapport**

##### **3. Opening Statement**

##### **4. Narration**

Allowing the witness to present in a narrative form without injecting questions.

##### **5. Inquiry**

After the witness has told the story, the investigator can make clarifying inquiries.

##### **6. Conclusion**

The interview should be concluded when the witness has nothing pertinent to offer.

#### **F. Reasons Why Witnesses Refuse to Talk or Testify**

1. Fear of Reprisal
2. Great Inconvenience
3. Hatred Against the Police
4. Bias of the Witness
5. Avoidance of Publicity
6. Family Restriction

#### **G. Stages of Handling the Interview**

- **Preparation** – investigator should review the facts in order that he would be ready for the questioning.
- **Approach** – investigator must carefully select his kind of approach.
- **Warming Up** –clear the atmosphere, promote a conducive ground for cordiality, respect and trust for each other.
- **Cognitive Interview**

#### **H. Rules in Questioning a Person Involved in a Crime**

1. Ask Question at a Time
2. Avoid Implied Answers
3. Questions should be clearly stated
4. Saving Faces
5. Yes and No Answers are not Allowed

#### **I. Types of Witnesses According To Their Attitude**

1. Know-nothing Type
2. Disinterested Type
3. The Drunken Type
4. Talkative Type

5. Honest Witnesses
6. Timid Witnesses
7. Witnesses who refuse to answer

**Enhancement Activity/Outcome:**

Each student would be assigned a particular type of witness to be interviewed. Demonstrate how to conduct the interview of each of witness taking into account the stages in the interview and interview format.

**Assessment:**

Read the statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given choices.

1. A type of witness who is hesitant to give information is called
  - A. timid witness.
  - B. know-nothing type.
  - C. honest witness.
  - D. talkative witness.
2. One of the rules in questioning a witness is to avoid asking questions with implied answers. Questions with implied answers mean
  - A. the question is answerable by yes or no.
  - B. the question is already suggesting the answer.
  - C. the answer to the question is vague.
  - D. the answer to the question is indicative of the guilt of the person.
3. During the interview, in order to prevent the subject from answering yes or no, the interviewer must ask
  - A. rapid questions.
  - B. close-ended questions.
  - C. open ended questions.
  - D. clear questions.
4. On what stage of the interview should the interviewer establish pleasant relationship with the person being interviewed?
  - A. Preparation
  - B. Approach
  - C. Warming up
  - D. Cognitive interview
5. An interview format where the subject will be allowed to speak without interruption is called
  - A. narration.
  - B. conclusion.
  - C. identity.
  - D. rapport.

**References:**



Bermas, D.S. (2004). Handbook on criminal investigation in the Philippines: fundamental and special crime. Manila: Central Book Store

Dempsey, J.S. (2003). Introduction to investigations. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning

Soriano, W.J. (2008). Fundamentals of criminal investigation: principles and procedures. QC: Great Books Publication

Tradio, C.M. (2003). Handbook of criminal investigation with criminal evidence. Manila: Central Professional Books.

### Topic 7:

### Tools of Criminal Investigation: Interrogation

#### Duration:

1 meeting, 3 hours and 30 minutes

#### Objectives:

At the end of the lesson, the student should be able to:

1. demonstrate the different techniques in conducting interrogation.

#### Teaching-Learning Activity/Lesson Proper:

### INTERROGATION

#### A. Definition of Terms

1. **Interrogation** is the vigorous and confrontational questioning of a reluctant suspect about his participation in a crime.
2. **Custodial Interrogation or Investigation** is the investigation conducted by the investigator on the suspect who is under police custody.
3. **Debriefing** is the interrogation of a friendly interrogee who has information at the direction of or under the control of friendly intelligence service.
4. **Interrogation Report** is an oral or written statement of information by the questioning of an interrogee.
5. **Interrogator** is a person who does the questioning.
6. **Interrogee** refers to any person subjected to the interrogation process.
7. **Screening** is the initial examination of an interrogee to determine the extent of his knowledge.
8. **Source** refers to any person who for any reason submits information of intelligence interest usually on a voluntary basis.
9. **Suspect** refers to any person believed to be associated with prohibited activity.

10. **Witness** refers to any person who has direct knowledge of facts concerning an event or activity.

## **B. Forms of Interrogation**

1. Direct – the subject is aware but he may not learn the true objectives of the interrogation
2. Indirect – the subject is aware.

## **C. Types of Interrogation**

1. Screening. This is usually applied immediately after capture to obtain background information about the interrogee (subject).
2. Formal interrogation (detailed). This is the systematic attempt to exploit to an appropriate depth those areas of the interrogee's knowledge.
3. Debriefing. It is generally used when the area of knowledge ability of the interrogation is known.
4. Interview. Similar to debriefing although it is less formal.
5. Interrogation of lay personnel (special type). In this type, the techniques are similar to interrogation but special effort must be made.
6. Tactical interrogation. The level of interrogation where the source has specific and detailed information that requires a trained expert in the subject matter to be explored.

## **D. Phases of Interrogation**

### **1. Planning of Interrogation**

2. **Approach (Meeting the Interrogee).** The first meeting in which it is extremely critical because the outcome may depend on the initial impression created by the interrogator.
3. **Questioning.** This is the heart of the interrogation.
4. **Termination.** The termination of the interrogation will depend on various factors such as the physical condition of the subject.
5. **Recording.** The interrogator should take notes in cryptic if possible.
6. **Reporting.** The end product of an interrogation is the Tactical Interrogation Report containing the information gained. Report must be made orally or in written form.

## **E. The Techniques of Interrogation**

1. **Emotional Appeal**
2. **Sympathetic Approach**
3. **Friendliness**
4. **Tricks And Bluff Techniques:**
  - a. **The Pretense Of Solid Evidence Against The Accused**
  - b. **The Weakest Link**
  - c. **Drama**
  - d. **Feigning Contact with Family Members**
  - e. **The Line Up**

**f. Reverse Line Up**

5. **Stern Approach** – The investigator displays a stern (demands immediate response) personality towards the suspect by using the following methods:
  - a. **Jolting** –investigator selects the right moment to shout to the subject with a pertinent question in an apparent righteous outrage.
  - b. **Opportunity to Lie** – The suspect is given all the opportunities to lie.
6. **The Mutt and Jeff or Sweet and Sour Method**
7. **Removing the Ethnic or Cultural Barrier**
8. **Searching for the Soft Spot**

**F. Additional Modern Techniques of Interrogation**

1. **Rationalization** –use of reasons
2. **Projection** –putting the blame to other persons, not alone to the suspect.
3. **Minimization** – It is the act of minimizing the culpability of the suspect.

**G. Physical Signs of Deceptions**

1. Excessive Sweating
2. Face Color Change
3. Dry Mouth
4. Excessive Breathing
5. Increase of Pulse Beat
6. Avoidance of Direct Eye Contact

**Enhancement Activity/Outcome:**

Select a specific type or form of interrogation and demonstrate how it is carried out.

**Assessment:**

Read the statements carefully and select the correct answer from the given choices.

1. During the interrogation, the interrogator places the blame to the victim that prompted the suspect to kill him. This technique is called
  - A. minimization.
  - B. rationalization.
  - C. projection.
  - D. repression.
2. When the subject is already angry, he would manifest
  - A. excessive sweating.
  - B. face color change.
  - C. dry mouth.
  - D. excessive breathing.
3. The investigator, during interrogation, told the suspect that even if he will not confess, he has already sufficient evidence to prove his guilt. This techniques is called
  - A. line-up.

- B. reverse line-up.
  - C. weakest link.
  - D. pretense of evidence.
4. The heart of interrogation is
    - A. approach.
    - B. termination.
    - C. reporting.
    - D. questioning.
  5. The one who conducts the interrogation is called
    - A. interrogee.
    - B. interrogator.
    - C. subject.
    - D. witness.
  6. The subject of interrogation usually are
    - A. friendly witnesses.
    - B. hostile witnesses.
    - C. cooperative witnesses.
    - D. civic-minded witnesses.
  7. Interrogation of a suspect by a trained expert is called
    - A. custodial investigation.
    - B. cognitive interview.
    - C. tactical interrogation.
    - D. interrogation of laymen.
  8. What is the end product of interrogation?
    - A. Report
    - B. Termination
    - C. Incarceration
    - D. Confession
  9. The interrogator, during preliminary questioning, inquired about the past plights or troubles of the subject. This technique in interrogation is called
    - A. emotional appeal.
    - B. friendly approach.
    - C. stern approach.
    - D. sympathetic approach.
  10. Excessive breathing during interrogation is an indication of
    - A. suffocation.
    - B. hyperventilation.
    - C. deception.
    - D. emotional outburst.

**References:**

- Bermas, D.S. (2004). Handbook on criminal investigation in the Philippines: fundamental and special crime. Manila: Central Book Store
- Dempsey, J.S. (2003). Introduction to investigations. Belmont, CA: Wardsworth/Thomson Learning

Soriano, W.J. (2008). Fundamentals of criminal investigation: principles and procedures. QC: Great Books Publication

Tradio, C.M. (2003). Handbook of criminal investigation with criminal evidence. Manila: Central Professional Books.

## Topic 8:

### Tools in Criminal Investigation: Instrumentation

#### Duration:

1 meetings, 3 hours and 30 minutes

#### Teaching-Learning Activity/Lesson Proper:

##### **INSTRUMENTATION**

- It is sometimes called **Criminalistics**.
- It is the process of applying instruments or tools of the police sciences in criminal investigation and detection.
- This is the use of the Police Laboratory in the examination of physical evidences.

The different divisions of forensic science include:

1. **POLYGRAPHY OR LIE DETECTION TEST** – focused in detecting deception.
2. **POLICE PHOTOGRAPHY** – division of forensic science focused in providing pictorial record of the crime scene.
3. **FORENSIC CHEMISTRY**. It involves the use of the science of chemistry in the examination of fibers, hairs, powder burns, blood, stain, paints, poisonous substances and other matters in their relevance to the investigation.
4. **FORENSIC MEDICINE** – used to determine the cause of death as one of the elements of corpus delicti and it could also approximate the time of death and other pertinent and relevant matters in the investigation.

5. **FORENSIC BALLISTICS or FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION.** This is the science of firearms identification.
6. **DACTYLOSCOPY or PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION.** This is otherwise known as the science of fingerprint identification.
7. **QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS EXAMINATION** - establish if there is alteration, superimposition, or erasures, either mutually or chemically of a document.
8. **FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY.** The remove of dentures are of paramount importance in the identification of unknown bodies especially when other means of identification is lost.
9. **FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY.** This is a very recent science in the field of criminal investigation and detection.
10. **FORENSIC COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY.** This is the age of advanced information technology.

**Modern discoveries of instrumentation**

1. **DNA (DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID)** = DNA Fingerprinting is considered to be the ultimate identification test in the conduct of criminal investigation. It provides 100 percent positive identification of a suspect whose blood, semen and/or other DNA-bearing body tissues of fluids were found at the crime scene or with the victim.
2. **Hair Examination.** The roots of the hair when examined under this new technology will determine the presence of drugs taken by the person two years prior to the said examination.
3. **Automated fingerprint identification system.** A questioned fingerprint is feed into the AFIS machine which will automatically search the files of fingerprints and renders report in matters of seconds.
4. **GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS).** This is for the effective identification on the location of criminals and objects thru modern and special gadgets. It points out the exact location of the subject or the person who committed the crime.

**References:**

- Bermas, D.S. (2004). Handbook on criminal investigation in the Philippines: fundamental and special crime. Manila: Central Book Store
- Dempsey, J.S. (2003). Introduction to investigations. Belmont, CA: Warsdworth/Thomson Learning
- Soriano, W.J. (2008). Fundamentals of criminal investigation: principles and procedures. QC: Great Books Publication
- Tradio, C.M. (2003). Handbook of criminal investigation with criminal evidence. Manila: Central Professional Books.