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Пособие содержит аутентичные профессионально-ориентированные тексты юридической тематики на английском языке для совершенствования коммуникативных навыков устной и письменной речи, овладения языком юридической речи, формирования способности к межкультурному общению.

Для курсантов по специальностям 40.05.01 «Правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности» и 40.05.02 «Правоохранительная деятельность».

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Чтение иностранных текстов является одним из основных методов изучения языка наряду с письмом, говорением и аудированием.

Профессионально-ориентированный материал из современных масс-медийных источников способствует расширению пассивного запаса специальной (терминологической) лексики курсантов. При подборе текстов учитывалась новизна и практическая значимость имеющейся в них информации.

Структура учебного пособия содержит два раздела *UNIT I «THE UK POLICE SERVICE»* и *UNIT II «THE US POLICE SERVICE»*, каждый из которых включает в себя тематически объединённые тексты различного содержания и послетекстовые упражнения, направленные на закрепление новых лексических единиц и совершенствование умения аннотировать тексты, выделять основную идею прочитанного текста. После каждого текста указан объём печатных знаков, который может помочь в применении дифференцированного подхода к разноуровневым обучаемым.

Основная цель пособия – развитие навыков самостоятельной работы с тематическими текстами и формирование у курсантов умений извлекать информацию для углубления знаний и решения задач в профессиональной деятельности по темам: «Полиция Великобритании», «Полиция США».

Для совершенствования коммуникативных навыков устной и письменной речи, овладения языком юридической терминологии, формирования способности к межкультурному общению данное пособие может быть использовано на практических занятиях и для самостоятельной работы адъюнктов, слушателей и курсантов образовательных организаций МВД России по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский язык)».

UNIT I «THE UK POLICE SERVICE»



BRITISH POLICE OFFICER

Policeman, policewoman, police constable

A police officer keeps law and order, investigates crime and supports crime prevention.

Salary: £20,000 to £60,000 average per year

Hours: 37 to 40 per week

1. Entry requirements

You'll need to contact your local police force to apply.

Each police force has its own recruitment rules, but the basic guidelines are the same. You'll need to:

- Be aged 18 or over
- be a British or Commonwealth citizen, a European Union (EU) or European Economic Area (EEA) citizen, or a foreign national with the right to stay and work in the UK for an indefinite period
- pass background and security checks, and give details of any previous convictions

If your application is successful, you'll be invited to an assessment center where you'll:

- have an interview
- take written tests
- take a physical fitness test
- take a medical and eyesight test

If you've got a degree, you could apply for the Police Now Graduate Leadership Development Programme.

If you've got management experience you could apply for direct entry as an inspector or superintendent. Lead Beyond has more information about direct entry.

The College of Policing has more information on careers in the police service.

2. Skills required

You'll need:

- the ability to communicate well
- confidence, courage and initiative
- the ability to learn facts and procedures quickly
- to be calm and decisive in challenging situations
- the ability to work in a team

3. What you'll do

You'll work as a uniformed officer on patrol, checking the security of public areas. You'll also work at a police station.

Your day-to-day tasks may include:

- responding to calls for help from the public
- investigating crimes and offences
- interviewing suspects and making arrests
- giving evidence in court
- controlling traffic and crowds at large public events and gatherings
- giving the public advice on personal safety and crime prevention
- promoting respect for people in relation to their race, diversity and

human rights

You'll work with other police officers and staff like police community support officers, and investigators for crime scenes and road traffic accidents.

4. Salary

Starter: £20,000 to £23,000 (constable)

Experienced: up to £38,000

Highly Experienced: up to £43,000 (sergeant)

Inspectors can earn up to £53,000 and chief inspectors up to £60,000.

Salaries vary between local police forces

These figures are a guide.

5. Working hours, patterns and environment

You'll usually work 40 hours a week on a shift system. This could include nights, weekends and public holidays.

When you're on patrol, you'll usually be in a car or on foot. Depending on your area, you'll also patrol by bicycle, motorbike, horseback or boat.

The job can be physically demanding, and sometimes dangerous.

6. Career path and progression

You'll spend 2 years as a student officer before becoming a police constable. You'll then decide whether you want to specialize in a particular area of policing. You could consider:

- Criminal Investigation Department (CID), anti-fraud or road traffic
- Drugs or firearms
- counter-terrorism
- air support or under water search
- dog-handling or mounted policing

With experience you may be able to apply for promotion to sergeant, inspector, chief inspector or higher.

In the CID you'll also have the title of detective added to your rank - for example, detective sergeant or detective chief inspector.

(3402 п.зн.)

1. Найдите в тексте и выпишите из него предложения, демонстрирующие те или иные изученные вами грамматические явления (видо-временные формы глагола, неличные формы глагола, модальность, нестандартные случаи употребления множественного числа, степени сравнения, типы предложений). Подчеркните эти явления и дайте перевод этих предложений.

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3. Задайте к тексту 10 различных типов вопросов, раскрывающих основное содержание.

4. Передайте краткое содержание текста и выразите своё отношение к прочитанному.

CRIME STATISTICS FOR 2016-2017 OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

The Metropolitan Police Service has published its end-of-year crime statistics for 2016-2017.

Assistant Commissioner Martin Hewitt, responsible for Territorial Policing, said: "London is one of the safest global cities in the world. There are few others with such low rates of serious crime, such as murder and gun crime.

"Similar to the rest of England and Wales, crime rates in London are rising, but many of these are still at a much lower level than five years ago and are against the backdrop of significant reductions in resources.

"For example, robbery is around half the level of 2006/7 and there were 58 fewer homicides this year compared with 10 years ago. Along with rises in traditional crimes, we are facing new challenges across London.

"We are concerned about the rise of gun crime and rise of knife crime offences committed by young people and the changing nature of the offenders. Young people carrying knives are doing so for a variety of reasons including status, criminality and self-protection but only around a quarter are affiliated with gangs.

"Whilst we continue to focus on reducing stabbings by taking weapons and dangerous offenders off the streets, prevention and diversion from knife crime is key. There are complex social reasons why more young people are carrying knives and this cannot be solved by the police alone, we must work with communities to help combat knife crime.

"We are also managing an increased demand across areas as a result of societal changes such as child protection, mental health and missing people.

"The crime picture has evolved and so must we in the way we police, recruit and operate. We have an ambitious transformation programme which is already underway and will deliver a 21st century police service for London,

strengthening local policing by bringing specialist officers closer to communities.

"We are committed to increasing the amount of neighbourhood officers dedicated to particular areas to engage with the public and work with them to keep them safe; by the end of this year there will be an extra dedicated officer on every ward.

"The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) has published the Police and Crime Plan, which sets out policing challenges and proposes key areas for London, with boroughs and some wards able to set their own priorities. We are also developing a complementary plan to ensure the objectives of the Police and Crime Plan are articulated in a clear set of actions for the Met and this will be finalised later this year.

"We will be changing the way we investigate crimes - training more frontline officers to carry out investigations of certain crimes, relieving some of the burden on detectives. We are also rolling out 'Body-Worn-Video' which is in 16 boroughs so far and will help secure stronger evidence leading to early convictions.

"We have introduced the crime prevention campaign 'Be Safe', which focuses on residential burglary, theft snatch and moped-enabled crime and is supported by operational activity. Its aim is to motivate, empower and mobilize Londoners to take small crime prevention steps to protect themselves and their property, while officers continue to work hard to disrupt and arrest the criminals."

(3292печ.зн.)

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POLICE IN BRITAIN FIRED THEIR GUNS JUST SEVEN TIMES IN THE LAST YEAR

Official figures paint a huge contrast with the United States

Fatal shootings by police officers have been a major political issue in the United States in recent years. From Michael Brown in Ferguson to Freddie Gray in Baltimore, such killings, often of young African Americans, regularly lead international news headlines.

One counting project found 613 people had been killed by US police so far in 2016, as of 28 July. American police routinely carry guns, and most high profile incidents are shootings.

Official figures in the United Kingdom could not paint a more different picture. Statistics released by the Home Office – Britain’s interior ministry – show how rare it is for the UK’s police to use guns.

In England and Wales in the 12 months to March 2016, British police discharged their firearms on just seven occasions, the statistics, released on Thursday show.

This figure is actually a record, of sorts. In the same period ending in March 2013, firearms were used only three times. In the 2015 period they were used six times. Seven uses of weapons is the highest since at least 2009.

Britain's police do not routinely carry firearms; instead, specially trained firearms officers are rapidly dispatched to incidents where a threat is reported.

Heavily armed police can also be found guarding places perceived to be likely terror targets, such as airports, government buildings, and major railway stations.

There is no equivalent overall count for the number of times police used firearms in the United States; their use is considered routine.

The Home Office notes that the statistics do not include so-called “animal destruction”, accidental discharge of guns, and – intriguingly – the shooting out of car tyres in police chases.

The number of police officers authorised to use firearms has also been falling in a long-term trend. In 2009 there were 6,906 such special officers in England and Wales; in March 2016 there were just 5,639, with a decline recorded in almost all intervening years.

The number of times armed police were actually deployed in England and Wales in the 12 month period was 12,471 – broadly flat on last year in the context of a long-term decline. But decisions on whether to open fire tend to be made through the chain of command, meaning even when police with guns arrive, a shoot-out is rare.

The United States of course has a bigger population than the UK – Britain has 64.1 million residents, the US 319 million. But on a per-capita basis, Britain's rate of police gun use would translate into US police using their guns on 35 occasions in an entire year. This would be an unthinkable low number.

The Guardian newspaper's project, *The Counted*, recorded the 613 killed figure used above.

The overall picture in Britain doesn't mean police shooting incidents do not happen. The fatal shooting by police of 29-year-old Mark Duggan in 2011 prompted an inquiry and criticisms of misconduct. The shooting of Jean Charles

de Menezes also provoked controversy. Campaigners have also long highlighted statistics showing a pattern of deaths in police custody.

But the scale of such killings is undoubtedly of a different order to that in the United States.

(3250печ.зн.)

1. Найдите в тексте и выпишите из него предложения, демонстрирующие те или иные изученные вами грамматические явления (видо-временные формы глагола, неличные формы глагола, модальность, нестандартные случаи употребления множественного числа, степени сравнения, типы предложений). Подчеркните эти явления и дайте перевод этих предложений.

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'THEY GOT THE WRONG MAN,' SAYS PEOPLE-SMUGGLING SUSPECT

PART I

The man (presented as Medhanie Yehdego Mered after extradition from Sudan to Italy in June 6) believed to be one of the world's most wanted people smugglers, whom British police claimed to have helped to arrest and extradite to Italy, seems to have said this week that he remains at large and that an innocent man was seized and extradited in his place.

In private messages sent from his Facebook account and later seen by the Guardian, Medhanie Yehdego Mered said that another Eritrean man facing trial

on Tuesday in Sicily, accused of being Mered, is in fact the victim of mistaken identity.

The messages constitute the strongest suggestion yet that the man on trial is not Mered, 35, but Medhanie Tesfamariam Berhe, a 29-year-old former dairy worker.

The news further undermines the claims of Britain's National Crime Agency (NCA), Italian prosecutors, the British Foreign Office and the Sudanese police – all of whom played a role in the extradition in June.

Written in Tigrinya, one of the most widely spoken languages in Eritrea, the messages said: “They made a mistake with his name – but everyone knows he’s not a smuggler ... I hope he will be released because he hasn’t done anything. They can’t do anything to him.”

Two sources confirmed that the account belonged to Mered. The account displays photographs of Mered’s baby son, features frequent interactions with Mered’s wife, Lidya Tesfu, and is in the name of “Meda Yehdego” – which is how the suspected smuggler is known among friends. The phone number listed on the page matches one associated with Mered on Italian court documents.

The news raises further questions of the NCA, who in June claimed the capture of “one of the world’s most-wanted people smugglers”.

It said he was responsible for a notorious shipwreck off the southern Italian island of Lampedusa in 2013, and had helped send thousands of people from Eritrea – one of the main sources of migrants to Europe – to Italy, via Sudan and Libya.(2024 печ.зн.)

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'THEY GOT THE WRONG MAN,' SAYS PEOPLE-SMUGGLING SUSPECT

Part II

The news raises further questions of the Britain's National Crime Agency (NCA), who in June claimed the capture of "one of the world's most-wanted people smugglers".

It said he was responsible for a notorious shipwreck off the southern Italian island of Lampedusa in 2013, and had helped send thousands of people from Eritrea – one of the main sources of migrants to Europe – to Italy, via Sudan and Libya.

Today's disclosure follows a series of other developments that cast doubt over the claims of the NCA and the Italian prosecution. It has already emerged that:

- Prosecutors could not provide a single witness to testify against Berhe.
- The prosecution's chosen experts could not tell whether Berhe's voice matched that heard in a 2014 wiretapping of a man said to be Mered.
- The man on trial looks markedly different to the photographs of Mered released both by prosecutors prior to Berhe's arrest, and by the Guardian last week.
- Berhe's high-school documents and Eritrean ID card suggest that he and Mered are different people.

- Graphic pictures found on Berhe's phone, which prosecutors claimed were photographs of his deceased clients, were in fact downloaded from an Asian website.
- Two of Mered's former passengers did not recognise Berhe, with one refusing to be quoted by name because he believed that Mered was still at large, and feared Mered would target him for speaking out.
- Mered's wife had a short exchange with Berhe on Facebook in October 2015 that suggested the pair had never met, let alone married.

On Monday a new photograph was also provided to the Guardian that shows Mered with his wife, contradicting prosecution claims that Berhe could have been the smuggler's alias.

More witnesses have also recently contacted the Guardian to corroborate claims that the Italians are prosecuting the wrong man. Bereket Gaeushm, a prominent Eritrean singer, told the Guardian that he knew Mered in Sudan in 2009, and that he is definitely not the man who was extradited to Italy.

(2056 п.зн.)

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**'THEY GOT THE WRONG MAN,'
SAYS PEOPLE-SMUGGLING SUSPECT
PART III**

On Monday a new photograph was also provided to the Guardian that shows Mered with his wife, contradicting prosecution claims that Berhe could have been the smuggler's alias.

More witnesses have also recently contacted the Guardian to corroborate claims that the Italians are prosecuting the wrong man. Bereket Gaeushm, a prominent Eritrean singer, told the Guardian that he knew Mered in Sudan in 2009, and that he is definitely not the man who was extradited to Italy.

"I have never seen this guy in Italy, why have they arrested him?" said Gaeushm, who used to run a shop in Sudan frequented by Mered.

"The right guy, I know him. [Mered and his colleagues] used to come to my shop and buy cigarettes and clothes – they used to buy things for the people they were smuggling to Khartoum. In 2011 he became a bigger smuggler – but in 2009 he was just smuggling people from Shagarab to Khartoum. He was a simple man."

Mered's messages also raise questions about whether he ever became as important a smuggler as the NCA claimed. Mered said his reputation had been smeared when police claimed he "organised everything".

The messages said: "Sometimes they say that I organise everything, sometimes they say that I have sent the boat of Ermias [another prominent smuggler]. They are smearing my name – but there are a lot of people working with the smugglers at sea. They exaggerated [my role] a lot."

Asked to comment on the messages, the NCA said it remained confident in its intelligence. The Italian prosecutors have been invited to respond.

The Foreign Office said it could not comment on ongoing proceedings, but has previously admitted that it was not the FCO's responsibility to verify the identity of the man arrested by the Sudanese police.

The Sudanese foreign ministry said it had "not received any new information about the suspected smuggler".

(1908 п.зн.)

1. Найдите в тексте и выпишите из него предложения, демонстрирующие те или иные изученные вами грамматические явления (видо-временные формы глагола, неличные формы глагола, модальность, нестандартные случаи употребления множественного числа, степени сравнения, типы предложений). Подчеркните эти явления и дайте перевод этих предложений.

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BRITISH POLICE RANKS



The Police Rank Structure is standardized throughout the UK, with only a slight variation in the senior ranks, which can be found in the Metropolitan and City of London Police. The majority of the ranks that exist today are those that were created by Home Secretary Sir Robert Peel, who founded the Metropolitan Police in 1829.

If you are new to the Police or interested in joining, then understanding the rank structure displayed on each officer's shoulder is not only a good idea but could also save you future embarrassment, as some higher ranking officers may expect to be addressed as 'Sir' or 'Ma'am'. Senior officers usually wear distinguishing marks on their uniform, usually found on headgear, sleeve patches and tunic collar details.

There are nine ranks in total, each level an officer is promoted to results in greater responsibility and a higher level of leadership. As a result of this, certain ranks in the Police are subject to a greater deal of security vetting than others. These higher-ranking officers have access to more sensitive material; therefore need to be screened more thoroughly.

Below are the ranks of police officers, from low to highest:

- Constable
- Sergeant
- Inspector
- Chief Inspector
- Superintendent
- Chief Superintendent
- Assistant Chief Constable
- Deputy Chief Constable
- Chief Constable

A point worth noting is that when joining the Metropolitan Police Force, every officer is issued with a warrant number, which shouldn't be confused with the number on his or her shoulder epaulette.

It is a number that remains with them throughout their career, whilst their shoulder number will change as they advance through the ranks.

In other smaller forces officers are only issued with Shoulder numbers and these will stay with them throughout their career. (1800 печ.зн.)

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4. Передайте краткое содержание текста и выразите своё отношение к прочитанному.

BRITISH POLICE HIERARCHY

The Police forces of United Kingdom is basically divided into two sections such as the Greater London's Metropolitan Police service and the City of London Police. The British Police Hierarchy is organized in accordance with the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829. We will talk about the Metropolitan police in details.

About Metropolitan Police

The metropolitan police force is the territorial police force handling the greater London. The Metropolitan police service deals in various significant activities such as coordinating on the counter-terrorism matters of the country and the protection of the British royal family. The metropolitan police service is headed by the Commissioner.

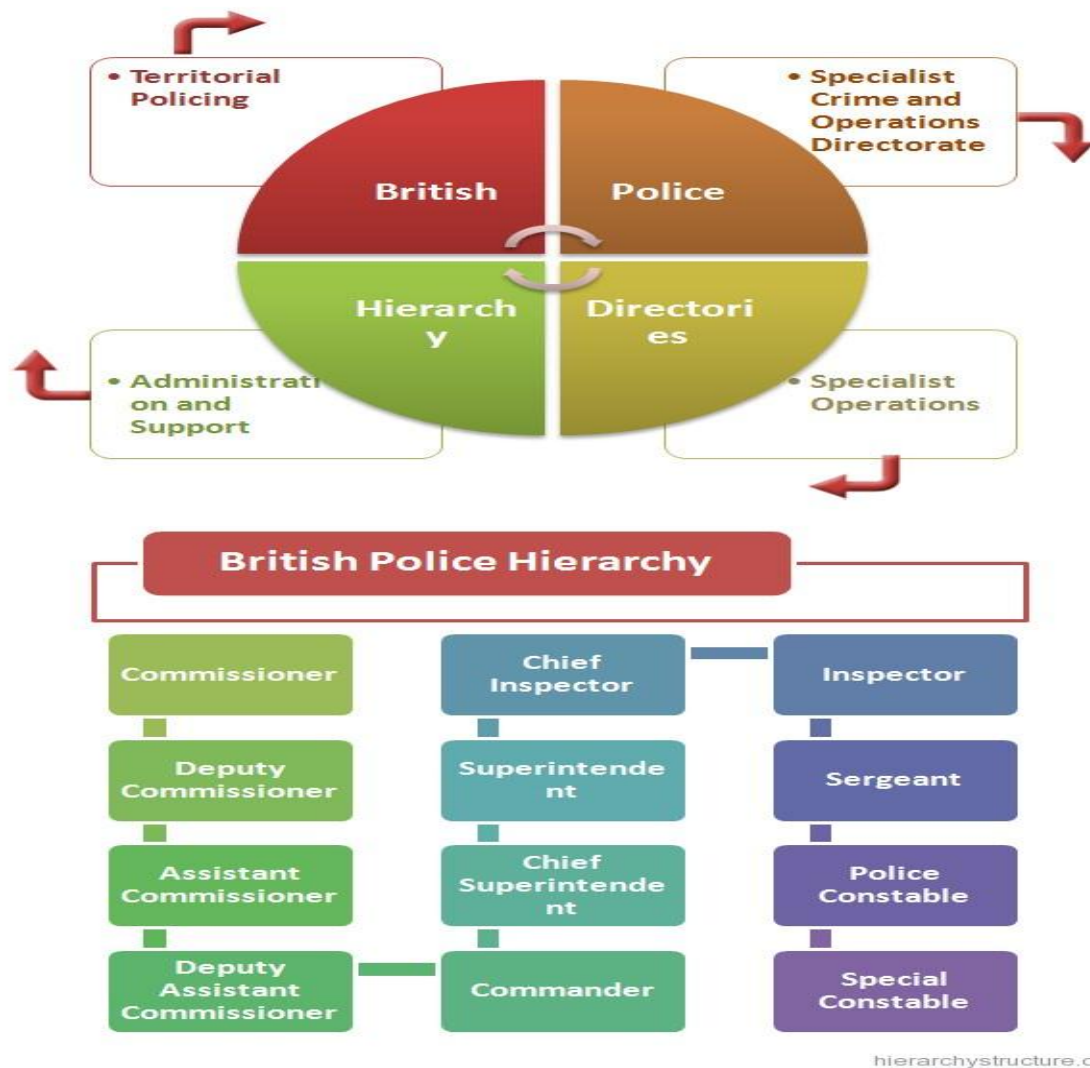
There are four main directories of the Metropolitan Police, each with specific roles and responsibilities. The directories are:

- Territorial Policing
- Specialist Crime and Operations Directorate
- Specialise Operations
- Administration and Support

Each directorate is handled by an Assistant Commissioner.

The British Police Hierarchy of the metropolitan police is as follows, starting from the higher grade to the lower grades:

- **Commissioner:** The Commissioner is the head of the Metropolitan Police Service. The Commissioner is appointed for a period of five years under the Police Act 1996. The post is accountable to the Home Secretary and MPA, chaired by Mayor of London and must answer to the public nationality.



- **Deputy Commissioner:** The Deputy Commissioner is the second-in-command of the Metropolitan Police Service.
- **Assistant Commissioner:** This is the third highest rank. There were four distinctions of the Assistant Commissioners such as 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'L'. The Assistant Commissioner 'A' handles the operations and administration section. 'B' handles the traffic section. 'C' handles the criminal investigation department and the Assistant Commissioner 'D' handles the Personnel and Training section and is responsible for recruitment, welfare and departmental communications.
- **Deputy Assistant Commissioner:** This is the rank between Assistant Commissioner and Commander.

- **Commander:** The Commander is a rank common to both the Metropolitan Police Service and the City of London Police. In both the police forces, the rank is senior to Chief Superintendent.

- **Chief Superintendent:** This is the sixth position of the **Police Hierarchy**. This post is senior to a Superintendent and junior to a Commander. The badge for this post is a single crown over one pip.

- **Superintendent:** The rank of Superintendent is above the Chief Inspector and below the Chief Superintendent. The badge of this rank is a crown worn on the epaulettes.

- **Chief Inspector:** A Chief Inspector is senior to an Inspector and is junior to a Superintendent. They perform a variety of functions on the basis of the different types of forces.

- **Inspector:** The Inspector is the second supervisory rank. The inspectors are directly concerned with the day to day policing.

- **Sergeant:** Sergeant is the first supervisory rank. The rank is senior to that of Constable and junior to that of Inspector. The Sergeants mainly supervise a group of constables and assigns duties to them.

- **Police Constable:** The Police Constable post is junior to Sergeant and senior to the Special Constable. The Police constables supervise the work of Special constables.

- **Special Constable:** The Special Constables were appointed to act on special occasions, public gatherings and in case of any riots etc.

(3476 печ.зн.)

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5 CRIMES THAT CHANGED LAW ENFORCEMENT IN BRITAIN

From murders with missing bodies to the development of finger-printing techniques, author Gary Powell shares five crimes that have changed the process of law enforcement in the British Isles...

Great Britain has one of the oldest judicial systems in the world: our common law can be traced back to the Middle Ages, with the jury system as its cornerstone and with the basic tenet that a person is innocent until proven guilty. Of course, the law cannot stand still and has to move with the times to be fit for purpose in relation to Britain's ever-changing social and economic traits.

Gary Powell's latest book *Convicted: Landmark Cases in British Criminal History* outlines 100 such cases that have changed the process of law enforcement in the British Isles. In each of these five cases, methods of crime detection were presented to a court of law and tested as far as their legality and credibility, and each has changed or affected the process of law enforcement in this country.

5 crimes that changed law enforcement in Britain are "No body, no murder", "The use of fingerprints", "The first arrest for drink-driving", "The 999 emergency service", "The use of footprints". Here is the first case.

‘No body, no murder’

In the mid-17th century, the English market town of Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, was the centre of one of Britain's most extraordinary criminal cases, dubbed the 'Campden Wonder'. The case resulted in a historic ruling that would survive well into the 20th century.

On 16 August 1660, local businessman William Harrison left his home in Chipping Campden to collect some rent from neighbouring farms. When he failed to return home that night, his son Edward and a manservant named John Perry set out to find him. On the route they expected William to have taken, the two discovered some personal items and clothing belonging to the missing man; some were covered in blood. An investigation took place; the manservant John Perry was arrested the following week and initially blamed his own mother Joan and brother Richard for the murder. Eventually the three all stood trial for the killing of Harrison, though Harrison's body was never recovered. All three were found guilty in March 1661 and hanged.

A year after the executions, the close-knit community in the Cotswolds was shocked when the 'victim' of this horrendous crime returned to the village, in full health and with an incredible story. William Harrison informed the authorities that on the night in question, he had been violently abducted by several men and taken to the port of Deal in Kent, where he was bundled onto a Turkish ship and later sold as a slave. Following the death of his elderly master, he managed to escape and concealed himself on board a Portuguese ship and travelled to Dover.

At the time, at least, it appears that no one had any doubts about Harrison's story, though following this incredible miscarriage of justice resulting in the execution of three innocent people, courts in Britain would

follow a principle of ‘no body, no charge of murder’ for almost the next three centuries. The principle was maintained well into the 20th century, when advances in forensic science in such cases as George Haigh – the ‘Acid Bath Murderer’ who killed at least six people in the 1940s and dissolved the bodies in acid – proved beyond doubt that murder had taken place, without the need for a body to be presented as evidence.



John George Haigh (right), also known as the Acid Bath Murderer, arrives at Horsham Magistrates Court with a police escort in April 1949. Though the bodies of his victims had been dissolved in acid, advances in forensic science made it possible to

convict Haigh. (Photo by Keystone/Hulton Archive /Getty Images)

(3556 печ.зн.)

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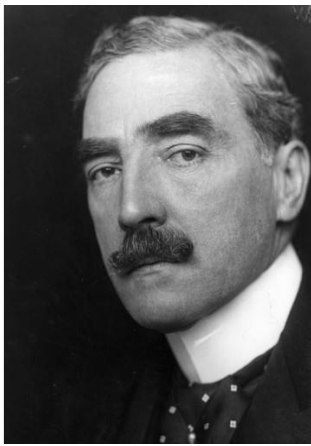
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THE USE OF FINGERPRINTS

The estimated odds of billions to one that two human beings might share the same fingerprint (including those of twins) became the basis of the most important development in the world of crime detection.

Though the value of using fingerprints to identify individuals had been recognised as early as the 1850s, it was Sir Edward R Henry, a member of the Indian Civil Service and inspector general of the Lower Bengal Police, who first devised and championed a workable system for classifying fingerprints in the



mid-1890s, opening the world's first Fingerprint Bureau in Calcutta, India, in 1897.

Sir Edward Richard Henry, who devised and championed a workable system for classifying fingerprints in the mid 1890-s.
(Photo by George C.

Beresford/Beresford/Getty Images)

Later, after being appointed assistant commissioner of crime at Scotland Yard in 1901, Henry established the first United Kingdom Fingerprint Bureau. Initially the primary function of the bureau was to enable police to identify offenders with previous criminal convictions; but within a short period of time, the science of fingerprint identification would evolve into an effective tool in crime detection.

The first criminal conviction which used a fingerprint as prime evidence was the case of habitual thief Harry Jackson in September 1902. Jackson had been suspected of several burglaries in south London and was eventually arrested by a sharp-eyed police constable called George Drewitt whilst attempting to break into the Perseverance Pub on Vassal Road in Brixton.

One of the burglaries leading up to Jackson's arrest had occurred at 156 Denmark Hill, which was the home of a family called Tustin. Jackson had gained entry through a ground-floor window and had stolen a number of ivory snooker balls. Whilst doing so, he had left a fingerprint on a recently painted windowsill. The fingerprint was examined by officers from the fingerprint bureau and positively matched to Jackson.

When the case was tried at the Central Criminal Court Old Bailey, Jackson pleaded not guilty. This was a make-or-break case for the forensic science of fingerprint examination as the whole case rested on one fingerprint which placed the defendant at the scene of the crime. The evidence was strongly tested by the court, with officers from the fingerprint bureau giving expert testimonies. The judge and jury accepted the validity of the evidence and convicted Harry Jackson.

However, many contemporary commentators still doubted the new crime-fighting revelation. One writer wrote to *The Times* under the moniker 'A Disgusted Magistrate', commenting that: "Scotland Yard, once known as the world's finest police organisation, will be the laughing stock of Europe if it insists in trying to trace criminals by odd ridges on the skin."

(2806 печ.зн.)

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THE FIRST ARREST FOR DRINK-DRIVING

At 12.45am on 10 September 1897, a London police officer named PC Russell observed a licenced cab driver driving his cab erratically along New Bond Street in London. The 25-year-old driver George Smith reportedly swerved from one side of the road to the other, before running across the footway and crashing into number 165, breaking a water pipe and causing damage to the property's front window. PC Russell approached Smith, realised that he had been drinking and escorted him to Vine Street police station, Westminster, in what is widely believed to be the first recorded arrest for a case of drink-driving. Smith was examined by a local police surgeon who confirmed his drunken state and that he should not have been in charge of his vehicle.

Smith was charged and appeared in front of the magistrate at Marlborough Street police court later that same morning. When questioned by PC Russell in front of the bench, he admitted that he had consumed several glasses of beer.



An electric motor cab and driver, London, 1897. The arrest of 25-year-old driver George Smith in 1897 is widely believed to be the first for a case of drink-driving. (Photo by York & Son/English Heritage/ Arcaid /Corbis via Getty Images)

The magistrate sentenced Smith to a fine of 20 shillings and advised the cabbie: “You motor-car drivers ought to be very careful, for if anything happens to you – well, the police have a very happy knack of stopping a runaway horse, but to stop a motor is a very different thing.”

(1524 печ.зн.)

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THE 999 EMERGENCY SERVICE

The innovative emergency telephone system, in which any member of the public could pick up a telephone and dial 999 free of charge, was launched in London on 30 June 1937. The launch of the system, which was first operated by the General Post Office, was accompanied by a public education campaign in several newspapers, including the *London Evening News* which advised its readers to:

“Only dial 999 if the matter is urgent; if, for instance, the man in the flat next to yours is murdering his wife or you have seen a heavily masked cat

burglar peering around the stack pipe of the local bank building... If the matter is less urgent, if you have merely lost little Towser or a lorry has come to rest in your front garden, just call up the local police.”

The new 999 system quickly proved a success when, just a week later, the first arrest was made as a result of such an emergency call. During the early hours of 7 July 1937, architect John Stanley Beard of Hampstead in north



London had been awoken by a noise outside his bedroom window. As he peered out he saw a would-be intruder, later identified as Thomas Duffy. Beard’s quick-thinking wife dialled 999 and gave a description of the suspect and the direction in which he had escaped. The police acted quickly and arrested Duffy nearby; he was charged and convicted of attempted breaking and entering. Mr. Beard was delighted with the result and commented after the event that: “It struck me, as a householder and fairly large taxpayer, that we are getting something for our money and I was very impressed by it.”

Operators dealing with emergency calls at New Scotland Yard, London, c1956. (Photo by Reg Speller/Getty Images)

During the first week of the 999 launch, police received 1,336 calls – 91 of which were pranks. The service was launched in Glasgow in 1938, and other major cities followed after the Second World War.

However, the rest of the country had to wait until 1976 for the system to become national, when all telephone exchanges became automated. Today the 999 system (now incorporating all emergency services) receives more than 30 million calls a year.

(2145 печ.зн.)

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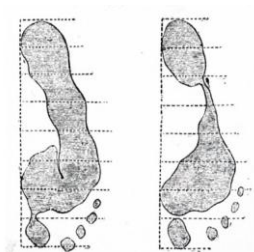
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THE USE OF FOOTPRINTS

The first recorded example in the English courts of someone being charged as the result of plantar evidence – forensic evidence relating to the sole of the foot – came in 1956.



The first recorded example of someone being charged as the result of forensic evidence relating to the sole of the foot in the English courts was in 1956. (Photo by: Universal History Archive/UIG via Getty Images)

Sydney Malkin was a 47-year-old chef who had a penchant for women's underwear. In 1956, he broke into the Hastings flat of one Mrs. Edith Bowles and stole items of underwear and a silk slip. Mrs. Bowles, whose flat was on an upper level, had left her underwear out to dry with the windows open. Mrs. Bowles reported the crime to a local police officer, PC Ernest Parker. Parker examined the point of entry and was astonished to discover a number of bare footprints – one on top of the television, one on a loudspeaker and finally one on the floor.

The unusual *modus operandi* – stealing women's underwear from high-rise flats – matched the profile of Sydney Malkin. He was arrested and comparisons were examined between the footprints left at the crime scene and impressions taken of Malkin's feet – they were identical. Fingerprint expert Detective Superintendent Holten from Scotland Yard presented his findings to the magistrates at Hastings. Malkin was convicted – the first case of its kind in England – and bound over to keep the peace for three years.

(1464 печ.зн.)

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THE WAY BRITISH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OPERATE

Security, stability and a peaceful environment are fundamental goals of all states in contemporary world affairs. To achieve these goals, the existence of a competent and professional intelligence system is vital. Intelligence analysis, collection and the information process help law enforcement agencies in protecting national security. Like all other law enforcing bodies, the British agencies face a tough task of maintaining law and order across the country. The recent mistrust between government, communities and the police; controversies regarding the basic function of the border agency and the day-to-day changing strategies of the Home Office proved the fact that some government circles were trying to influence the present security infrastructure of the country. These political attempts and the deteriorating law and order across the country raised many questions. From the Home Office to the border agency, the Metropolitan police to the serious organised crime agencies and intelligence-led policing, every law-enforcing agency has its own agenda and programmes. It was obvious no proper coordination and exchange of information existed during the riots of last year. This culture of policing may create further instability.

The British law enforcement agencies perform different roles in different fields. Intelligence agencies help enforcement of law in many ways but the war in Afghanistan and the Middle East diverted their attention from countering domestic terrorism to international terrorism. The collective failure of the UK police to provide an appropriate and professional service to the communities and to serve citizens because of their colour, culture or ethnic origin has become a hot debate in the national press.

Although the Home Office showed commitment to the Macpherson inquiry for the implementation of an inspection report on police-community and race relations, which clearly warns that the police cannot achieve success

without the support of communities, neither the Home Office fulfilled its commitment nor any positive change in the police attitude towards communities occurred. The Home Office, policing-improvement agency and independent police complaints commission receive thousands of complaints from the public against the misconduct of the police department but we see no improvement in the attitude of the police force. Police stop thousands of people in the streets for checking, but no big criminal has so far been arrested. The ‘moral crisis’ at the heart of policing is now so acute that it ought to be a matter of great concern.

The employment of illegal immigrants within the police department as civilian members’ staff, who perform many functions to assist the police, created many controversies that the virus of corruption had also penetrated the police rank and file. Currently, in England and Wales, a police authority, nine local councillors and eight department members including magistrates are responsible for overseeing each local force. In Northern Ireland, the police service is being supervised by policing on board and in Scotland each police force is overseen by a local authority. The virus of sectarianism and racism is rapidly spreading in the police department. It is the centre of numerous deficiencies and controversies. To intercept corruption and the entrance of incompetent people into the police department, on November 15, 2012, Wales and England police will have elections in all their sections. Policing experts understand that this will be the biggest shake-up since the establishment of the force. Some government circles view these changes as the empowerment of local communities to decide policing priorities. The Home Secretary has hinted at police reforms to reconnect the police and communities. The National Crime Agency will also be established but will only be operational in 2013. The 2011 spending review of the present government declared 20 percent cuts, which according to the Association of the Chief Police Officers (ACPO), will lead to 28,000 jobs being slashed during four years.

Keeping in view all these changes, one has to suggest that immediate reforms in the COBRA system and its contribution in the national security issue, its achievement technique and effectiveness are necessary. The cabinet committee that deals with major crises such as terrorism or natural disasters should be replaced with a new National Security Operation Centre. Another suggestion is regarding the degree of transparency in the intelligence infrastructure. Accountability must be maintained and there must be some changes in the Intelligence Act 1994 to streamline the activities of intelligence agencies. The UK intelligence community also stands in a difficult situation due to the changing opinions and stances of government and opposition leaders on the issue of national security. It must be borne in mind that intelligence and security (Michael Herman, 2011) are closely related activities because security in many states is based on intelligence assessments. The approaches of the security sector to terrorism should be based on a double balance. First, there must be a balance between the current focus on combating terrorism and the need to tackle other threats. Second, the threat from terrorism must be dealt with in a way consistent with certain fundamental values.

The government in 2009 attempted to introduce some reforms in the intelligence infrastructure and released a few proposals but faced opposition from some political circles. Some government circles supported the idea and suggested that with these proposals the function of the cabinet office would become more effective as it worked together with intelligence agencies, including MI6 and MI5. The Foreign Office, its counter-terrorism department, the Home Office, its counter-terrorism office, department of international development, CID, DIS, RIPA and SOCSA, all play their own specified role to ensure the stability of the country.

The threat of terrorism or violent extremism has not been imported from abroad; it is Britain's own problem caused by its indirect involvement in South Asia and the Middle East. The flames of the arming of the Afghan Mujahideen,

Taliban and dissidents in the Middle East and South Asia that slowly and systematically reached here, warmed the blood of young Muslims. These unnecessary involvements cultivated the seeds of numerous violent security threats. Police and law enforcement agencies are now tired of tackling these threats but due to this self-inflicted crisis, the police weakened its ability to meet these challenges.

(6669 печ.зн.)

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UNIT II «THE USPOLICE SERVICE»



A PROTECTED WITNESS TESTIFYING

The entire purpose of the witness protection program is to keep the witnesses safe so that they can testify at trials that could convict members of organized crime, gangs or terrorist networks. Perhaps the riskiest part of the process is when the witness returns to testify.

A great number of precautions are taken, and security is maximized at this time. In his book, Shur describes bringing witnesses in mail trucks, helicopters and fishing boats. In one instance, an armored car was sent with a full police escort as a decoy while former Mafia member Joseph Barboza was snuck in through a side door of the courthouse. At trial, even witnesses no longer in the program are given protection if they are testifying in cases for which the witness originally entered the program.

Taking such drastic measures to protect witnesses has paid off for prosecutors. Since the program's inception in 1970, it has achieved an overall conviction rate of 89 percent as a result of protected witness testimony, and more than 10,000 criminals have been convicted, according to the Marshals Service.

All requests for a witness's appearance must come through the Marshals Service or OEO with at least 10 days' notice. Prosecutors and law enforcement

agents are required to conduct conferences or interviews of relocated witnesses at neutral sites designated by the Marshals Service. For prisoner-witnesses, conferences are conducted at the prisoner's assigned federal prison.

Once the trial is over, it is time for the witness and his family to enter their new life

(1575 печ.зн.)

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A REAL INTERROGATION

On September 1, 2003, Detective Victor Lauria of the Novi Police Department in Detroit, Michigan, used his training in the Reid technique to interrogate Nikole Michelle Frederick. Frederick's two-year-old step daughter, Ann Marie, was brought to the emergency room near death, with obvious signs of extensive child abuse. Frederick was her primary caretaker and was watching Ann Marie in the time before the trip to the hospital. The interrogation took

place over two days, with Frederick being charged with the crime immediately following the first sit-down.

Lauria began with a simple interview, just talking in a non-threatening way to establish Frederick's baseline reactions

Over two days of questioning Frederick never asked how Ann Marie was doing. Near the end of the interview I pointed this out to her. She tried to convince me that she had asked several times about Ann Marie's injuries. She then asked me for an update in her condition. I told her that Ann Marie was brain dead and that she was probably not going to survive. Frederick stated "Oh my God. I'm gonna go for murder." I then spent another 45 minutes with various themes in an attempt to get further information. After several attempts at denying any further knowledge or involvement in causing the injuries to Ann Marie she admitted to shaking her. After admitting to shaking her, Frederick broke down and cried. She then said "I killed that little girl. I killed that little girl."

Ann Marie died of her injuries, and Nikole Michelle Frederick stood trial for First Degree Felony Murder. She was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

Getting a guilty suspect to confess is the best way to ensure she'll be found guilty at trial and serve time for the crime she committed. The problem is that while a confession looks really good in court, it's not an infallible indicator of guilt. That's a big part of the controversy surrounding police interrogation tactics.

(1997 печатных знака)

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сравнения, типы предложений). Подчеркните эти явления и дайте перевод этих предложений.

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AMERICA'S SAFEST AND MOST DANGEROUS STATES 2015

By Kevin Rizzo

November 24, 2014

Alaska is the most dangerous state in the nation according to the latest violent crime data from the FBI. With an increase in violent crime rate from 603 per 100,000 people in 2012 to 640 in 2013 – the most recent year for which the FBI provides data – Alaska moved into the number one spot, followed by New Mexico (613) and Nevada (603). Law Street's second annual slideshow of the Safest and Most Dangerous States ranks all 50 states from most dangerous to safest and details the violent crime statistics for every city in the country with a reported population of 25,000 or more. Each state's qualifying cities are listed from highest to lowest rate of violent crime per 100,000 people, which is comprised of murder, rape, aggravated assault, and robbery.

1. The FBI determined that Chicago's data were underreported, thus the city cannot be ranked relative to any other city. The FBI also determined that Chicago's data collection methodology for the offense of rape (which is included in violent crime) does not comply with national Uniform Crime Report guidelines.

2. This agency began the year submitting rape data classified according to the legacy UCR definition. However, at some point during the calendar year, the agency modified its reporting methods and began classifying and submitting rape offenses according to the revised UCR definition of rape.

3. The District of Columbia is not ranked in this slideshow because its population density and status as a District does not allow for a relevant comparison to states and causes its violent crime rate to be higher than any of the 50 states. However, its violent crime rate is not abnormal for a city of its size.

(2039 п.3н.)

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AN INITIAL INTERVIEW

Before the nine steps of the Reid* interrogation begin, there's an **initial interview** to determine guilt or innocence. During this time, the interrogator attempts to develop a **rappport** with the suspect, using casual conversation to create a non-threatening atmosphere. People tend to like and trust people who are like them, so the detective may claim to share some of the suspect's interests or beliefs. If the suspect starts talking to the interrogator about harmless things, it becomes harder to stop talking (or start lying) later when the discussion turns to the crime.

During this initial conversation, the detective observes the suspect's reactions -- both verbal and non-verbal -- to establish a baseline reaction before the real stress begins. The detective will use this baseline later as a comparison point.

One method of creating a **baseline** involves asking questions that cause the suspect to access different parts of his brain. The detective asks non-threatening questions that require memory (simple recall) and questions that require thinking (creativity). When the suspect is remembering something, his eyes will often move to the right. This is just an outward manifestation of his brain activating the memory center. When he's thinking about something, his eyes might move upward or to the left, reflecting activation of the cognitive center. The detective makes a mental note of the suspect's eye activity.

The next step is to turn the questioning to the task at hand. The detective will ask basic questions about the crime and compare the suspect's reactions to the baseline to determine if the suspect is being truthful or deceptive. If the interrogator asks the suspect where he was the night of the crime and he answers truthfully, he'll be remembering, so his eyes may move to the right; if he's making up an alibi, he's thinking, so his eyes might move to the left. If the

interrogator determines that the suspect's reactions indicate deception, and all other evidence points to guilt, the interrogation of a guilty suspect begins.

*NB: The Reid technique is the method of questioning suspects to try to assess their credibility, developed by consultant and polygraph expert John Reid. «The Reid technique» is a registered trademark of John E. Reid and Associates, and is widely used by law-enforcement agencies in the North America.

(2368 печатных знака)

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FACTUAL AND BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS INTERVIEW AS THE COMPONENTS OF THE REID TECHNIQUE

The Reid Technique involves three components – factual analysis, interviewing, and interrogation. Following is a brief summary of these components.

Factual Analysis

The Reid Technique describes factual analysis as:

an inductive approach where each individual suspect is evaluated with respect to specific observations relating to the crime. Consequently, factual analysis relies not only on crime scene analysis, but also on information learned about each suspect.

Applying factual analysis results in establishing an estimate of a particular suspect's probable guilt or innocence based on such things as the suspect's bio-social status (gender, race, occupation, marital status, etc.), opportunity and access to commit the crime, their behavior before and after the crime, their motivations and propensity to commit the crime, and evaluation of physical and circumstantial evidence.

This factual analysis is also intended to “identify characteristics about the suspect and the crime which will be helpful during an interrogation of the suspect believed to be guilty” such as motive or the suspect's personality type.

Behavior Analysis Interview

The Reid Technique describes the Behavior Analysis Interview (BAI) as a non-accusatory question and answer session, involving both standard investigative questions and “structured 'behavior provoking' questions to elicit behavior symptoms of truth or deception from the person being interviewed.”

The investigator first asks background questions, to establish personal information about the suspect and allow the investigator to evaluate the suspect's “normal” verbal and nonverbal behavior. The investigator then asks “behavior-

provoking” questions intended “to elicit different verbal and nonverbal responses from truthful and deceptive suspects.” The investigator will also ask some investigative questions during this stage. The Reid website states that the BAI:

provides objective criteria to render an opinion about the suspect's truthfulness through evaluating responses to the behavior-provoking and investigative questions. In addition, the BAI facilitates the eventual interrogation of guilty suspects . . . by establishing a working rapport with the suspect during the non-accusatory BAI, and developing insight about the suspect and his crime to facilitate the formulation of an interrogation strategy.

(2447 печ.зн.)

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FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE PERSON ENTERING THE WITNESS SECURITY PROGRAM

The Marshals Service provides 24-hour protection while they are in a high-threat area, including pre-trial proceedings and court appearances. In this section, we'll look at how the Marshals Service gets a witness to and from court without incident.

Entering the Witness Security Program is not like winning the lottery. There is no forgiveness of loans or other obligations. Before entering the program, witnesses must first pay any existing debts and satisfy any outstanding criminal or civil obligations. They also must provide appropriate child custody documents proving that their kids are indeed theirs.

Post 9-11 Changes

Witness security is open to more than just witnesses testifying against Mafia members. Today, there is a greater effort to find witnesses who will testify against terrorist organizations that are less organized and more dangerous. This increases the complexity of hiding witnesses, as many of those who can testify against foreign terrorists are in the United States illegally. Foreign-born witnesses require a number of additional documents from the Immigration and Customs Enforcement division of the Department of Homeland Security. Witnesses who are illegal aliens cannot be relocated until the immigration requirements are satisfied and the necessary documents are provided to the OEO or Marshals Service.

Prosecutors must also convince immigration officials not to deport witnesses and to remove those witnesses from terrorist watch lists. Additionally, everyone involved in managing the program must adjust to cultural and language differences.

(1647 печ.зн.)

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HOW US POLICE INTERROGATION WORKS

PART I

Getting someone to confess to a crime is not a simple task, and the fact that detectives sometimes end up with confessions from the innocent testifies to their expertise in psychological manipulation. No two interrogations are alike, but most exploit certain weaknesses in human nature. These weaknesses typically rely on the stress that results when people experience contrasting extremes, like dominance and submission, control and dependence, and the maximization and minimization of consequences. Even the most hardened criminal can end up confessing if the interrogator can find the right combination of circumstances and techniques based on the suspect's personality and experiences. In the United States, scholars estimate that somewhere between 42 percent and 55 percent of suspects confess to a crime during interrogation.

Police interrogations weren't always so complex. Until the early 1900s in the United States, physical abuse was an acceptable (if not legal) method of getting a confession. Confessions obtained by "third degree" techniques -- deprivation of food and water, bright lights, physical discomfort and long isolation, beating with rubber hoses and other instruments that don't leave marks -- were usually admissible in court as long as the suspect signed a waiver stating the confession was voluntary. Between the 1930s and 1960s, though, a crackdown on police tactics gradually changed the practice of interrogation.

While the Supreme Court had ruled as early as 1897 against involuntary confessions, it was in 1937 that things really started to change. In the case *Brown v. Mississippi*, the Supreme Court threw out a "voluntary" confession that was obtained after police officers repeatedly strung a suspect up in a tree and whipped him. The Court's decision was clear: Confessions obtained by force cannot be used as evidence at trial. By the 1950s, confessions were considered involuntary not only if police beat the suspect, but also if they held a suspect for an unnecessarily extended period of time, deprived him of sleep, food, water or bathroom facilities, promised some benefit if the suspect confessed or threatened some harm if he didn't.

(2214 печатных знаков)

1. Найдите в тексте и выпишите из него предложения, демонстрирующие те или иные изученные вами грамматические явления (видо-временные формы глагола, неличные формы глагола, модальность, нестандартные случаи употребления множественного числа, степени сравнения, типы предложений). Подчеркните эти явления и дайте перевод этих предложений.

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HOW POLICE INTERROGATION WORKS

PART II

When the case **Miranda v. Arizona** reached the Supreme Court in 1966, coercive police interrogation took another blow. Ernesto Miranda had confessed to rape and kidnapping after two hours of interrogation, and the appeal to the Supreme Court alleged that Miranda was not aware of his rights to remain silent (the **Fifth Amendment**) and to counsel (the **Sixth Amendment**). The Court ruled in favor of Miranda, and the decision instituted what we've come to know as the "Miranda Rights." To safeguard against a suspect falling into an involuntary confession because he thinks he has no choice but to speak, the police must expressly, clearly and completely advise any suspect of his rights to silence and counsel before beginning an interrogation or any other attempt to get a statement from a suspect. The Miranda decision attempts to eliminate suspect ignorance as a contributing factor to involuntary confessions.

In looking for a replacement for illegal forms of coercion, police turned to fairly basic psychological techniques like the time-honored "good cop bad cop" routine, in which one detective browbeats the suspect and the other pretends to be looking out for him. People tend to trust and talk to someone they perceive as their protector. Another basic technique is maximization, in which the police try to scare the suspect into talking by telling him all of the horrible things he'll face if he's convicted of the crime in a court of law. Fear tends to make people talk. For a while, police tried such things as polygraphs to determine if the suspect

was being deceptive, but polygraphs and polygraph training are expensive, and the results are almost never admissible in court. But some polygraph analysts, including a man named John Reid, began noticing that subjects exhibited certain outward, consistent physical signs that coincided with the polygraph's determination of untruthfulness. Reid went on to develop a non-machine-based system of interrogation based on specific types of questions and answers that uncover weaknesses the interrogator can use against a suspect to obtain a confession. Reid's "Nine Steps" of psychological manipulation is one of the most popular interrogation systems in the United States today. In the next section, we'll find out about this system.

(2289 печатных знака)

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HOW WITNESS PROTECTION WORKS

Witness protection is provided only for witnesses whose testimony is determined to be essential to the successful prosecution of a criminal case and in which the witness's life or the life of his family is at risk. The witness's testimony also must be considered credible and certain in coming, meaning that the witness isn't going to back out of giving that testimony in court.

Three organizations manage the Witness Security Program:

- **United States Marshals Service** provides security, health, safety of non-incarcerated program participants
- **U.S. Department of Justice: Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO)** - authorizes the admission into the program of witnesses whose lives are in danger as a result of their testimony against drug traffickers, terrorists, organized crime members or other major criminals
- **Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)** - maintains custody of incarcerated witnesses

The U.S. Attorney General's office, which has final word on all witness protection cases, has defined specific cases in which witnesses may be granted entry into the Witness Security program, including:

- Any offense defined in Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(1), which covers organized crime and racketeering
- Any drug trafficking offense described in Title 21, United States Code
- Any other serious, Federal felony for which a witness may provide testimony that may subject the witness to retaliation by violence or threats of violence
- Any State offense that is similar in nature to those set forth above
- Certain civil and administrative proceedings in which testimony given by a witness may place the safety of that witness in jeopardy

(1667 печ.зн.)

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INTERROGATION AS A COMPONENT OF THE REID TECHNIQUE

The Reid website states that an interrogation “should only occur when the investigator is reasonably certain of the suspect's involvement in the issue under investigation.” There are nine steps to the Reid interrogation technique, briefly described below.

1. The positive confrontation. The investigator tells the suspect that the evidence demonstrates the person's guilt. If the person's guilt seems clear to the investigator, the statement should be unequivocal.

2. Theme development. The investigator then presents a moral justification (theme) for the offense, such as placing the moral blame on someone else or outside circumstances. The investigator presents the theme in a monologue and in sympathetic manner.

3. Handling denials. When the suspect asks for permission to speak at this stage (likely to deny the accusations), the investigator should discourage

allowing the suspect to do so. The Reid website asserts that innocent suspects are less likely to ask for permission and more likely to “promptly and unequivocally” deny the accusation.

4. Overcoming objections. When attempts at denial do not succeed, a guilty suspect often makes objections to support a claim of innocence (e.g., I would never do that because I love my job.) The investigator should generally accept these objections as if they were truthful, rather than arguing with the suspect, and use the objections to further develop the theme.

5. Procurement and retention of suspect's attention. The investigator must procure the suspect's attention so that the suspect focuses on the investigator's theme rather than on punishment. One way the investigator can do this is to close the physical distance between himself or herself and the suspect. The investigator should also “channel the theme down to the probable alternative components.”

6. Handling the suspect's passive mood. The investigator “should intensify the theme presentation and concentrate on the central reasons he [or she] is offering as psychological justification [and] continue to display an understanding and sympathetic demeanor in urging the suspect to tell the truth.”

7. Presenting an alternative question. The investigator should present two choices, assuming the suspect's guilt and developed as a “logical extension from the theme,” with one alternative offering a better justification for the crime (e.g., “Did you plan this thing out or did it just happen on the spur of the moment?”). The investigator may follow the question with a supporting statement “which encourages the suspect to choose the more understandable side of the alternative.”

8. Having the suspect orally relate various details of the offense. After the suspect accepts one side of the alternative (thus admitting guilt), the investigator should immediately respond with a statement of reinforcement

acknowledging that admission. The investigator then seeks to obtain a brief oral review of the basic events, before asking more detailed questions.

9. Converting an oral confession to a written confession. The investigator must convert the oral confession into a written or recorded confession. The website provides some guidelines, such as repeating *Miranda* warnings, avoiding leading questions, and using the suspect's own language.

(3411 печ.зн.)

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INTERROGATION AS A CONTROVERSIAL SUBJECT

Interrogation has always been a controversial subject. Any time a law-enforcement officer goes into a room with a civilian and shuts the door, people are going to question what happens inside. And any time that officer leaves the room with a confession, the questions are going to escalate. Was the confession coerced? Did the police violate the suspect's rights?

The real question is probably a much larger one: Can police interrogation ever be a fair process? How can a system designed to manipulate a suspect into confessing be non-coercive? The debate about the fairness and morality of police interrogation techniques is an ongoing one, with several issues at the forefront.

First, interrogation is **guilt-presumptive process**. The goal is to get the suspect to confess. Once the interrogation begins, a detective can unconsciously ignore any evidence of innocence in pursuit of a confession. This is a common psychological phenomenon -- people often "filter out" any evidence that does not fit with their already-formed viewpoint. Interrogation is designed to make a suspect extremely nervous, and signs of stress like grooming and fidgeting, which are taken as positive indicators of guilt, might just as easily indicate the stress of an innocent person being accused of a crime he didn't commit. There's also the issue of **latent coercion**. While police may not explicitly offer leniency for a confession or threaten punishment if someone won't confess, they may imply promises or threats in their language and tone. For instance, when detective Lauria told Nikole Frederick that "without an explanation of what happened people would assume the worst," Frederick may have understood that to mean that if she confessed to the crime but explained why she did it, the consequences would be less severe than if she kept her mouth shut.

In a more general way, a lot of the human rights concerns surrounding police interrogation have to do with the fact that psychological interrogation techniques bear an uncanny resemblance to "**brainwashing**" techniques. The interrogator is attempting to influence the suspect without the suspect's consent, which is considered an unethical use of psychological tactics. A lot of the techniques used to cause discomfort, confusion and insecurity in the brainwashing process are similar to those used in interrogation:

- Invading a suspect's personal space
- Not allowing the suspect to speak

- Using contrasting alternatives
- Positioning confession as a means of escape

(2544 печатных знака)

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KINESIC INTERVIEW

The Kinesic Interview method involves analyzing a person's behavior to assess deception. The method has some similarities to the Reid Technique.

Kinesics is the study of nonverbal communication. One author, Stan B. Walters, describes two phases to this process: the “Practical Kinesic Analysis Phase” and the “Practical Kinesic Interrogation Phase.”

During the analysis phase, the interviewer uses several techniques to observe and analyze the subject's behavior “to determine the subject's truthful and deceptive behaviors or at least to determine those areas most sensitive to the subject and, therefore, in need of further attention through verbal inquiry”

(Walters 3). Walters describes four fundamental stages of the interview: (1) orientation, (2) narration, (3) cross-examination, and (4) resolution.

The investigator uses information gathered during the first phase to tailor interrogation for the specific subject. Walters describes the interrogator's task of “breaking the cycle of deception” during the interrogation; this includes confronting the suspect's negative-response emotional states. Walters outlines different interrogation strategies for different personality types.

Walters describes over 30 practical kinesic principles to guide investigators in this process. The “first and most important” such principle is that “No single kinesic behavior, verbal or nonverbal, proves a person is truthful or deceptive”. The other principles include both general statements of human behavior (people are better able to control verbal than nonverbal kinesic signals) and statements specifically focused on interview or interrogation techniques (to attack a denial, the investigator should review the real or circumstantial evidence with the subject every 3 to 5 minutes).

(1796 печ.зн.)

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4. Передайте краткое содержание текста и выразите своё отношение к прочитанному.

PEACE METHOD OF INTERROGATION

In England, police generally use a less confrontational interview and interrogation method than is used in the United States. The method is called **Preparation and Planning, Engage and Explain, Account, Closure and Evaluate** (PEACE). Under the PEACE method, investigators allow a suspect to tell his or her story without interruption, before presenting the suspect with any inconsistencies or contradictions between the story and other evidence. Investigators are prohibited from deceiving suspects during an interview.

1. Preparation and Planning. Interviewers should create a written interview plan, focusing on issues such as the objectives of the interview and the order of interviews. Among other things, the plan should include the time a suspect has been in custody, the topics to be covered, and points necessary to prove the offense or provide a defense. Interviewers should consider characteristics of the interviewee that could be relevant to the plan (e.g., cultural background could affect how someone prefers to be addressed). Interviewers may need to consider practical arrangements, such as visiting the scene or the location of the interview.

2. Engage and Explain. The interviewers should engage the individual, including using active listening to establish a rapport with him or her. The interviewers should explain the reasons for the interview and its objectives. They should also explain routines and expectations of the process (e.g., explaining that the interviewers will take notes). Interviewers should encourage the individual to state anything they believe is relevant.

3. Account. The interviewers should use appropriate questions and active listening to obtain the interviewee's account of events. Questions should be short and free of jargon, and can help to clarify and expand the account. Multi-part questions should generally be avoided due to possible confusion, and leading questions should be used only as a last resort.

4. Closure. This stage should be planned to avoid an abrupt end to the interview. Among other things, the interviewers should summarize the person's account of events, allowing the person to make clarifications and ask questions.

5. Evaluate. The interviewers should evaluate the interview to (a) assess how the interviewee's account fits with the investigation as a whole, (b) determine if further action is needed, and (c) reflect on their performance.

(2439 печ.зн.)

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PLACING A WITNESS INTO THE WITNESS SECURITY PROGRAM.

The process for enrolling a witness into the program begins when a state or federal law enforcement agency submits a request for protection. A Witness Security Program application is then submitted to the OEO; these application summaries the testimony to be provided, the threat to the witness and any risk the witness may pose to a new community if relocated.

The OEO then arranges for a preliminary interview with the Marshals Service so the witness can find out what to expect from his or her new life in the program. The Marshals Service coordinates the interview directly with the prosecutor or requesting law enforcement agency, which must provide a copy of the application and threat assessment to the Marshals Service. Following the preliminary interview, the Marshals Service makes its recommendation as to whether the prospective witness should be placed in the Witness Security Program. Its recommendation goes to the OEO.

The final authority to enroll a witness into the program belongs to the **U.S. Attorney General**. The authority of the Attorney General was established as part of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 and extended by The Witness Security Reform Act of 1984. Considering recommendations of the Marshals Service and the prosecuting attorneys, the Attorney General (or a person delegated by the Attorney General) creates a written assessment of the risk the witness and his family members might pose to their new community, as many of these witnesses are often criminals themselves. The Attorney General evaluates the following factors regarding each adult considered for protection:

- Criminal records
- Alternatives to witness protection
- Testimony from other potential witnesses

If the value of the witness's testimony outweighs the danger to the new community, the Attorney General can place the witness in the Witness Security Program. The OEO then advises the requesting agency's headquarters of the Attorney General's decision, and the witness and family members must sign a **Memorandum of Understanding**, verifying they understand the rules of the program.

(2138 печ.зн.)

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PROS AND CONS OF BECOMING A US POLICE OFFICER

If you are considering a career as a police officer, research the various pros and cons associated with the job. Those in law enforcement assert that it can be very rewarding, but there are many factors to consider.

First, the dangers associated with law enforcement vary throughout the US, depending on location and crime rates. According to the FBI's 2014 Law

Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA) report, in 2014 51 law enforcement officers around the nation were killed in the line of duty as a result of felony activity; 45 officers were killed as a result of accidents in the line of duty; and 48,315 officers were assaulted while performing their duties.⁵

To compensate for the dangers that officer's face, there are substantial benefits that come with the job. One of the advantages of becoming a police officer is the stability of working for the government. Local, state, and federal governments continue to be the biggest employers in the United States. Officers who earn seniority have a measure of job security not often found in the private sector. Additionally, government jobs often offer better benefits than jobs in the private sector, including generous pensions, paid time off, and paid life insurance policies.

Additional advantages of becoming a police officer include:

- Police officers receive excellent training that can be used beyond their careers in police work, such as problem identification, problem-solving, and public relations.
- Many seasoned police officers assert that they gain a sense of pride and accomplishment from their careers. Police officers are literally the “thin blue line” between law-abiding citizens and criminals.
- Working as a police officer means that you are part of a tight-knit team. No matter where you work, your law enforcement colleagues become like a second family, providing support throughout your career and after leaving the force.
- Opportunities for advancement are abundant in law enforcement. As individuals retire or move up in the ranks, there are more chances for promotion. Because police departments are usually divided into divisions, there are choices as far as available career tracks.

Though there are many advantages to becoming a police officer, there are also disadvantages, including:

- Law enforcement work can be very stressful. With departmental policies; local, state and federal laws; and other regulations, you may find it difficult at times to stay abreast of all that is required of you as a police officer.

- Law enforcement work requires a great deal of documentation. Even with computerization, officers spend many hours each day simply working on paperwork.

- You will see the results of violent crime. Due to the emotional magnitude of the job, post-traumatic stress disorder is common among police officers.

- Work schedules generally aren't consistent. Most departments have 12-hour rotating shifts. Your schedule may vary from day to night shift. Police work doesn't take a holiday and you will most likely have to work weekends, nights, and holidays quite often, especially before you earn seniority. Shift work can be very stressful on your family life.

The decision to become a police officer should not be taken lightly. Weigh all of the pros and cons before making this commitment. You must have the desire to serve the public, to protect others, and to work as a team in order to be a successful police officer.

(3461 п.зн.)

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STEPS FOR BECOMING A US CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR

Criminal investigators can technically secure employment with only a high school degree or equivalent. However, aspiring investigators who hold an associate's or a bachelor's degree in criminal investigations or another area of criminal justice can increase their chances of finding a position. It may also be helpful to pursue courses in crime scene investigation, forensics, psychology, and sociology. Positions with federal agencies typically require a minimum of a bachelor's degree.

To become a criminal investigator, you should:

1. Acquire the education and/or experience needed for the criminal investigator job you are targeting.
2. Apply for a job as a criminal investigator.
3. Undergo a back ground check.
4. Pass a drug test.
5. Be interviewed.
6. Be hired as a criminal investigator.
7. Receive training on-the-job once hired.

Please note that a degree cannot guarantee employment or career advancement. Additional academy training or education may be required for law enforcement jobs.

Criminal Investigator Training

Required training for investigators depends on the agency with which the individual works. Federal agencies, such as the FBI, generally provide training within the organization. Some agencies also offer internship programs for aspiring investigators that provide real-world experience that can enhance employment prospects.

Other Helpful Skills and Experience

A criminal investigator must possess such traits as the ability to pay careful attention to even the smallest of details and to conduct independent research. The investigator must carefully examine and evaluate every piece of evidence (including physical evidence and information gained from interviews) to uncover motives and suspects. Therefore, an investigator must have strong interpersonal skills and well-developed reasoning and critical-thinking skills. Criminal investigators must be problem solvers, be able to effectively interact with and educate people, and be active listeners. A college degree in criminal justice or a related field and experience in law enforcement are both benefits when looking for employment.

Possible Job Titles for This Career

- Criminal Investigator
- Detective
- Special Agent

(2234 п.зн.)

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STEPS FOR BECOMING A US POLICE OFFICER

The education requirements for becoming a police officer vary by state and, in most cases, by city department. The minimum level of education accepted by most police departments is a high school diploma or GED. However, many departments around the country require at least some college coursework or an associate's degree in criminal justice.

Even if it's not a specific requirement in the hiring process, having an associate's or bachelor's degree works strongly in an aspiring police officer's favor. There is high competition for available positions and promotion within the law enforcement sector, and those with college experience generally stand out during the hiring process. Additionally, a college degree can be a requirement for promotion into higher ranks.

There are additional requirements an individual must meet to become a police officer. A candidate must be a US citizen, be 18 to 21 years old depending on the jurisdiction, and meet rigorous physical criteria. Physical criteria include having stamina, agility, adequate vision and hearing, and physical and mental strength. In many cases, candidates who speak a common second language receive preferred hiring status. Similarly, those with military experience are often placed at the front of the line in the hiring process.

Working as a police officer means protecting a community, but it also means having a certain level of respect for working with the public. Future police officers must have a personable demeanor and should enjoy working with people. Applicants must be honest, responsible, and demonstrate integrity. Backgrounds are investigated during the interview process and most applicants are asked to undergo polygraph exams and to submit to drug testing. Prospective police officers should look into the process of the law enforcement agency for which they are applying, but generally, you can expect a process similar to the one below:

1. Accumulate the education and/or experience needed to become a police officer.
2. Apply for an open police officer position.
3. Be interviewed for the position.
4. Complete a physical examination.
5. Take and pass a drug test.
6. Take and pass a polygraph exam.
7. Undergo a background investigation.
8. Be conditionally hired.
9. Complete several weeks of required police academy training.
10. Be hired as a full-time peace officer.
11. Continue being trained on the job once hired.

Please note that a degree cannot guarantee employment or career advancement. Additional academy training or education may be required for law enforcement jobs.

(2588 п.зн.)

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THE REID TECHNIQUE

PART I

The Reid technique is the basis of the widely used "Criminal Interrogation and Confessions" manual we already mentioned. It lays out nine steps or issues guiding interrogation. Many of these steps overlap, and there is no such thing as a "typical" interrogation; but the Reid technique provides a blueprint of how a successful interrogation might unfold.

1.Confrontation

The detective presents the facts of the case and informs the suspect of the evidence against him. This evidence might be real, or it might be made up. The detective typically states in a confident manner that the suspect is involved in the crime. The suspect's stress level starts increasing, and the interrogator may move around the room and invade the suspect's personal space to increase the discomfort.

If the suspect starts fidgeting, licking his lips and or grooming himself (running his hand through his hair, for instance), the detective takes these as indicators of deception and knows he's on the right track.

2.Theme development

The interrogator creates a story about why the suspect committed the crime. Theme development is about looking through the eyes of the suspect to figure out why he did it, why he'd like to think he did it and what type of excuse might make him admit he did it. Does the suspect use any particular mode of reasoning more often than others? For example, does he seem willing to blame the victim? The detective lays out a theme, a story, that the suspect can latch on to in order to either excuse or justify his part in the crime, and the detective then observes the suspect to see if he likes the theme. Is he paying closer attention than before? Nodding his head? If so, the detective will continue to develop that theme; if not, he'll pick a new theme and start over. Theme development is in the background throughout the interrogation. When developing themes, the interrogator speaks in a soft, soothing voice to appear non-threatening and to lull the suspect into a false sense of security.

(2023 печ. зн.)

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THE REID TECHNIQUE

PART II

The Reid technique is the method of questioning suspects to try to assess their credibility, developed by consultant and polygraph expert John Reid. «The Reid technique» is a registered trademark of John E. Reid and Associates, and is widely used by law-enforcement agencies in the North America. Here are some of nine steps or issues guiding interrogation.

3. Stopping denials

Letting the suspect deny his guilt will increase his confidence, so the detective tries to interrupt all denials, sometimes telling the suspect it'll be his turn to talk in a moment, but right now, he needs to listen. From the start of the interrogation, the detective watches for denials and stops the suspect before he can voice them. In addition to keeping the suspect's confidence low, stopping denials also helps quiet the suspect so he doesn't have a chance to ask for a lawyer. If there are no denials during theme development, the detective takes this as a positive indicator of guilt. If initial attempts at denial slow down or stop during theme development, the interrogator knows he has found a good theme and that the suspect is getting closer to confessing.

4. Overcoming objections

Once the interrogator has fully developed a theme that the suspect can relate to, the suspect may offer logic-based objections as opposed to simple denials, like "I could never rape somebody -- my sister was raped and I saw how much pain it caused. I would never do that to someone." The detective handles these differently than he does denials, because these objections can give him information to turn around and use against the suspect. The interrogator might say something like, "See, that's good, you're telling me you would never plan this, that it was out of your control. You care about women like your sister -- it

was just a one-time mistake, not a recurring thing." If the detective does his job right, an objection ends up looking more like an admission of guilt.

(1969 печатных знака)

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THE REID TECHNIQUE

PART III

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5. Getting the suspect's attention

At this point, the suspect should be frustrated and unsure of himself. He may be looking for someone to help him escape the situation. The interrogator tries to capitalize on that insecurity by pretending to be the suspect's ally. He'll try to appear even more sincere in his continued theme development, and he

may get physically closer to the suspect to make it harder for the suspect to detach from the situation. The interrogator may offer physical gestures of camaraderie and concern, such as touching the suspect's shoulder or patting his back.

6. The suspect loses resolve

If the suspect's body language indicates surrender -- his head in his hands, his elbows on his knees, his shoulders hunched -- the interrogator seizes the opportunity to start leading the suspect into confession. He'll start transitioning from theme development to motive alternatives (see the next step) that force the suspect to choose a reason why he committed the crime. At this stage, the interrogator makes every effort to establish eye contact with the suspect to increase the suspect's stress level and desire to escape. If, at this point, the suspect cries, the detective takes this as a positive indicator of guilt.

(1540 печатных знака)

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THE REID TECHNIQUE

Part IV

The Reid technique is the method of questioning suspects to try to assess their credibility, developed by consultant and polygraph expert John Reid. It is widely used by law-enforcement agencies in the North America. Here are some of nine steps or issues guiding interrogation.

7. Alternatives

The interrogator offers two contrasting motives for some aspect of the crime, sometimes beginning with a minor aspect so it's less threatening to the suspect. One alternative is socially acceptable ("It was a crime of passion"), and the other is morally repugnant ("You killed her for the money"). The detective builds up the contrast between the two alternatives until the suspect gives an indicator of choosing one, like a nod of the head or increased signs of surrender. Then, the detective speeds things up.

8. Bringing the suspect into the conversation

Once the suspect chooses an alternative, the confession has begun. The interrogator encourages the suspect to talk about the crime and arranges for at least two people to witness the confession. One may be the second detective in room, and another may be brought in for the purpose of forcing the suspect to confess to a new detective -- having to confess to a new person increases the suspect's stress level and his desire to just sign a statement and get out of there. Bringing a new person into the room also forces the suspect to reassert his socially acceptable reason for the crime, reinforcing the idea that the confession is a done deal.

9. The confession

The final stage of an interrogation is all about getting the confession admitted at trial. The interrogator will have the suspect write out his confession or state it on videotape. The suspect is usually willing to do anything at this

point to escape the interrogation. The suspect confirms that his confession is voluntary, not coerced, and signs the statement in front of witnesses. It should be noted here that in the United States, if at any point during the interrogation the suspect does somehow manage to ask for a lawyer or invoke his right to silence, the interrogation has to stop immediately. That's why it's so important to interrupt the suspect's attempts to speak in the initial stages -- if he invokes his rights, the interrogation is over.

(2289 печатных знаков)

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TOTAL ANONYMITY FOR WITNESSES

Entry into the program is only the first step to anonymity. In the next section, you will learn how the Marshals Service creates new identities and finds a new city for protected witnesses.

Prisoner Witnesses

Some witnesses who are already in state or federal prison may also be eligible for the Witness Security Program if they meet the criteria of the

program. In addition to the other conditions of the program, prisoner witnesses are required to take a polygraph test. Entry into the program can be denied depending on the results of the polygraph test. Incarcerated witnesses are managed by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons and often will be transferred to a new prison once in the program to serve the remainder of their sentence. Once out, their case will be re-evaluated to determine if they need to be relocated to a safe city.

Falling Off the Face of Earth

The Witness Security Program is designed to create total anonymity for witnesses and help them blend into a new city where they most likely won't be recognized. The United States has more than 300 million people and thousands of cities in which to hide a protected witness. Following the acceptance of a witness into the program, the Marshals Service is tasked with creating a new identity and finding a new city for the witness, his family and any endangered associates. This requires the coordination of multiple government agencies, good timing and total secrecy.

After the witness receives a pre-admittance briefing by Marshals Service personnel and agrees to enter the program, he and his family are immediately removed from their current location and taken to a temporary, secure holding area.

While witnesses are given a fresh start in a new community, their past transgressions are not completely ignored. The Marshals Service often notifies local law enforcement in the new community of the presence of the witness and his criminal history. The Marshals Service also can mandate random drug or alcohol testing and set other conditions to ensure the success of the program. In return, the Marshals Service will:

- Obtain one reasonable job opportunity for the witness
- Provide assistance in finding housing
- Provide subsistence payments on average of \$60,000 per year

- Provide identity documents for witnesses and family members whose names are changed for security purposes
- Arrange for counseling and advice by psychologists, psychiatrists or social workers when the need has been substantiated

As far as choosing a new name, witnesses can have their pick. However, according to the book "WITSEC: Inside the Federal Witness Protection Program, co-written by the program's creator, Gerald Shur, witnesses are advised to keep their current initials or same first name. Name changes are done by the court system just like any name change, but the records are sealed.

Once in the program, the Marshals Service provides 24-hour protection while they are in a high-threat area, including pre-trial proceedings and court appearances. In the next section, we'll look at how the Marshals Service gets a witness to and from court without incident.

(3134 печ.зн.)

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TYPES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

There are many different types of law enforcement agencies, from small town police departments to large federal agencies. The types of jobs available will depend on the type of agency, its mission, size, and jurisdiction. These are important considerations when selecting the agency that is right for you and your interests.

Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

There are 65 federal agencies and 27 offices of inspector general that employ full time personnel authorized to make arrests and carry firearms. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2008 the largest employers of Federal officers were U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Federal Bureau of Prisons, the FBI, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, each with over 15,000 full-time law enforcement. Federal officers' duties include police response and patrol, criminal investigation and enforcement, inspections, security and protection, court operations, and corrections.

State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies

There are more than 17,000 state and local law enforcement agencies in the United States, ranging in size from one officer to more than 30,000. Many of these are municipal police departments operated by local governments, but there are actually several types of law enforcement agencies.

- **Local Police** includes municipal, county, tribal, and regional police that derive authority from the local governing body that created it. The primary purpose is to uphold the laws of the jurisdiction, provide patrol, and investigate local crimes.

- **State Police / Highway Patrol** – State police often perform police duties to include highway patrol and statewide investigations. Some states have only highway patrol with investigative functions covered by a separate entity such as a state bureau of investigation. State police assist local police with

investigations and emergencies that extend beyond the resources and jurisdictional boundaries of the local agency.

- **Special Jurisdiction Police** – Officers for special jurisdictions provide police services for defined entities or areas within another jurisdiction. These include parks, schools, transportation assets (e.g., airports, subways), hospitals, housing authorities, and government buildings. Special jurisdiction police are generally full-service departments, offering the same services as local police.

- **Deputy Sheriffs** – Generally sheriff's offices are granted authority by the state to enforce state law at the local county level. Deputies commonly run the local jail, serve warrants and court summons, and respond to calls for service in areas outside local police jurisdictions.

Law Enforcement Accreditation

While not a type of law enforcement agency, one designation to look for when evaluating departments is CALEA Accreditation.

CALEA, which stands for the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, is the international authority on law enforcement standards. The Commission offers several prestigious credentialing programs for public safety agencies, including Law Enforcement, Public Safety Communications, and Public Safety Training Academy Accreditation.

CALEA Law Enforcement Accreditation is a voluntary program open to all types of law enforcement agencies. Accreditation involves the systematic review of an agency's policies and procedures against CALEA's internationally accepted *Standards for Law Enforcement Agencies*©. These standards reflect the current thinking and experience of law enforcement practitioners and researchers, and are considered benchmarks for modern law enforcement agencies.

There are currently over 800 law enforcement agencies enrolled in the CALEA Law Enforcement Accreditation Program and over 600 law enforcement agencies in the U.S. are accredited.

(3777печ.зн.)

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US COMMON INTERROGATION TECHNIQUES

Modern interrogation is a study in human nature. Most of us are more likely to talk to people who appear to be like us. Once we start talking, it's hard for us to stop. Once we start telling the truth, it's harder to start lying. When a police officer tells us our fingerprints were found on the inside doorknob of a home that was robbed two days ago, we get nervous, even if we wore gloves the whole time we were inside.

With a few exceptions, the police are allowed to lie to a suspect to get him to confess. The belief is that an innocent person would never confess to a crime she didn't commit, even if she were confronted with false physical evidence of her involvement. Unfortunately, that's not always the case (more on false

confessions in the next section), but it's a big part of the reason why the police are allowed to employ deceptive tactics in interrogation.

The psychological manipulation begins before the interrogator even opens his mouth. The physical layout of an interrogation room is designed to maximize a suspect's discomfort and sense of powerlessness from the moment he steps inside. The classic interrogation manual "Criminal Interrogation and Confessions" recommends a small, soundproof room with only three chairs (two for detectives, one for the suspect) and a desk, with nothing on the walls. This creates a sense of exposure, unfamiliarity and isolation, heightening the suspect's "get me out of here" sensation throughout the interrogation.

The manual also suggests that the suspect should be seated in an uncomfortable chair, out of reach of any controls like light switches or thermostats, furthering his discomfort and setting up a feeling of dependence. A one-way mirror is an ideal addition to the room, because it increases the suspect's anxiety and allows other detectives to watch the process and help the interrogator figure out which techniques are working and which aren't.

(1948 печатных знака)

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US CONFESSIONS AND THE CONSTITUTION

PART I

The primary Constitutional Amendments referred to in Supreme Court decisions regarding the admissibility of confessions are the Fifth Amendment, which guarantees a person's right to not incriminate himself, the Sixth Amendment, which guarantees the right to a speedy trial, and the Fourteenth Amendment, which guarantees the right to due process. When the police hold and interrogate a suspect for three days without charging him with a crime, they've violated that suspect's right to due process. When the police string someone up in a tree and whip him until he confesses, they've violated that person's right not to incriminate himself (among other rights).

The more stress a suspect experiences, the less likely he is to think critically and independently, making him far more susceptible to suggestion. This is even more true when the suspect is a minor or is mentally ill, because he may be poorly equipped to recognize or fight off manipulative tactics. A process designed to cause someone so much stress that he'll confess just to escape the situation is a process that leaves itself open to **false confessions**. Researchers estimate between 65 and 300 false confessions per year in the United States. Here are just a few false confessions that investigators have uncovered:

- **Peter Reilly, 1973** Peter Reilly was 18 years old when his mother was found murdered in their home. After eight hours of interrogation by Connecticut police, he confessed to brutally murdering her. A jury convicted him of first-degree manslaughter based on his confession, and he served three years in prison before a judge set him free in the face of new evidence indicating someone else committed the crime.

- **Earl Washington, Jr., 1982** Earl Washington, Jr., a man described by psychologists as "mildly retarded" with an IQ of 69, confessed to raping and murdering a 19-year-old woman after undergoing interrogation. He was

convicted on the confession alone and spent 18 years in prison, half of that time on death row. Nine days before his scheduled execution, the governor of Virginia pardoned him because DNA evidence had revealed that the actual perpetrator was another man.

Possible solution to the problem of false confessions is to train police to recognize subtle signs of mental illness that make a false confession more likely. Many within the law-enforcement community cite prohibitive costs as a reason not to mandate solutions like these and maintain that the problem of false confessions is not as big as critics suggest.

(2644 печатных знака)

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US CONFESSIONS AND THE CONSTITUTION

PART II

Researchers estimate between 65 and 300 false confessions per year in the United States. Here are just a few false confessions that investigators have uncovered:

- **The "Central Park Five," 1989** After more than 20 hours of interrogation, five teenagers -- Raymond Santana, 14, Kharey Wise, 16, Antron McCray, 16, Kevin Richardson, 14, and Yusef Salaam, 15 -- confessed to raping and beating a woman jogging in Central Park in New York City. They spent between six and 12 years in prison (four out of the five were tried as minors) before another man confessed to the crime in 2001. DNA evidence confirmed that this other man was in fact the Central Park rapist.

- **Michael Crowe, 1998** Michael Crowe was 14 years old when police interrogated him without a parent or other adult in the room. He eventually confessed to stabbing his 12-year-old sister to death after the interrogator told Michael of false physical evidence against him. He was charged with the crime, but at pre-trial hearings, a judge deemed his confession to be involuntary. DNA evidence later led police to the man who actually murdered the girl.

Michael Crowe's entire interrogation was videotaped, and that tape assisted the judge in determining that the confession was involuntary. Just videotaping the confession itself can do little to ensure the legality of the process that led up to it, and critics of police interrogation techniques point to mandatory taping of all interrogations from start to finish as a step in the right direction. Another possible solution to the problem of false confessions is to train police to recognize subtle signs of mental illness that make a false confession more likely. Many within the law-enforcement community cite prohibitive costs as a reason not to mandate solutions like these and maintain that the problem of false

confessions is not as big as critics suggest. Still, most of us see one false confession that leads to conviction as one too many.

(1999 печатных знака)

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US CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR SALARY AND JOB OUTLOOK

The annual salary for investigators depends on education, experience, and geographic location. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that detectives and criminal investigators earned an average annual salary of \$77,210 as of 2015.¹ The largest number of jobs are available in states with larger populations, including Texas, California, New York, Arizona, and Florida.¹ Specialized jobs in criminal investigations include fraud investigator and police detective.

Criminal investigators may begin their career doing entry-level tasks, including examining written records, helping to prepare evidence for trial, investigating felony and misdemeanor crimes, and offering testimony in court about the gathered evidence. One of the main contexts in which an investigator

works is crime scenes. The investigator is charged with studying the scene and determining what may have occurred based on the evidence observed and collected at the scene. A criminal investigator then turns evidence over to a forensics specialist for evaluation. An investigator often interviews people who are related to the case to gain more information. This might include witnesses and family and friends of the suspect. CIs study records, observe suspicious activities or suspects, and help with raids and arrests. As an investigator gains experience his or her responsibilities increase, which may include promotion to a supervisory position.

Possible Job Titles for This Career

- Criminal Investigator
- Detective
- Special Agent

Frequently Asked Questions

Question: What kind of schedule does an investigator work?

Answer: Investigators usually work at least 40 hours a week and must be willing to work various shifts, including holidays, nights, and weekends. Overtime is common, as is being relocated. Travel may be required with little advance notice.

Question: Are there any continuing education requirements for criminal investigators?

Answer: Because technology constantly evolves, CIs must keep up with the latest industry news and developments. However, the continuing education or training required generally depends upon the organization for which the investigator works.

Question: What kind of tools do investigators use?

Answer: Some common tools within the criminal investigation field include polygraph machines, wiretapping equipment, and surveillance equipment. Investigators should be prepared to carry a gun. (2440 П.3Н.)

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US CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR: CAREER GUIDE

One job in the field of criminal

justice that offers a great deal of variety is that of criminal investigator (CI). The work of criminal investigators has been glamorized on television and in the movies; on television shows, the crime is always solved within an hour, but that is not the case in real life. The job of a CI is to attempt to solve each case that comes his or her way. The nature of the work tends to be specialized based on the CI's education and experience and the needs of the organization for which he or she works. Criminal investigators generally work for local, state, and federal government agencies, such as state police, the US Forestry Department, the Inspector General, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the FBI. Investigators with extensive experience may earn promotions to

special units or to high-ranking administrative positions. An advanced degree also benefits those seeking a promotion.

Career Description, Duties, and Common Tasks

Criminal investigators may begin their career doing entry-level tasks, including examining written records, helping to prepare evidence for trial, investigating felony and misdemeanor crimes, and offering testimony in court about the gathered evidence. One of the main contexts in which an investigator works is crime scenes. The investigator is charged with studying the scene and determining what may have occurred based on the evidence observed and collected at the scene. A criminal investigator then turns evidence over to a forensics specialist for evaluation. An investigator often interviews people who are related to the case to gain more information. This might include witnesses and family and friends of the suspect. CIs study records, observe suspicious activities or suspects, and help with raids and arrests. As an investigator gains experience his or her responsibilities increase, which may include promotion to a supervisory position.

Detectives, who are also CIs, typically investigate a particular class of crime, such as homicide. Cases are typically assigned to detectives on a rotating basis, and detectives work on these cases until the perpetrator is arrested and convicted or the case is dropped. The work of police detectives can be extremely dangerous. Police detectives have to practice constant vigilance so that they are ready to confront dangerous situations quickly. They are often exposed to death and suffering and this type of emotional trauma can take a toll. Police detectives often work overtime and frequent weekends, holidays, and nights. They usually work longer hours during an active investigation.

(2650 п.зн.)

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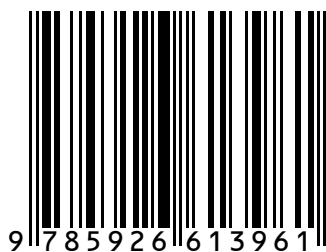
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