

# ENGLISH

公安专业

# 英语阅读教材

中国刑事警察学院基础部外语教研室

# 英语阅读教材

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## Criminology

Criminology is that science which deals with crime in all its aspects.

Marxist criminology considers that:

1. Criminality is a historical phenomenon;
2. In capitalist societies, criminality is an immediate consequence of the exploitative character of the system;
3. Criminality is alien to socialism.

However one cannot ignore the fact that crime still exists in our society. It makes us investigate reasons for its existence and find the most effective ways and means of fighting it.

In capitalist society one can easily find an identity between the basic tendencies of social structure and the general features of criminality. Private ownership isolates the individual from his environment. In order to survive there one has to rely on himself only, competing or

even struggling against one another. Extreme egoism and individualism are known to be the objective and subjective basic tendencies of criminal behaviour, which expresses the protest of the isolated individual or whole groups against dominating situations, conditions of life or the social system.

In socialist countries the social structure is based on collective property of the means of production. Collective production and collective appropriation are aimed at co-operation, mutual regard of the individuals, mutual help and support, and the stressing of the social side of man. This model of behaviour excludes the senseless of fight of man against man, and this should result in the reduction of criminality, which tendency can be observed in all socialist countries. But the new models of behaviour cannot be formed and become common knowledge at once automatically. Certain individuals sometimes break the laws to the detriment of the interests of the society they live in and of their own interests as well, as crime leads to self-destruction of the individual without solving his problems or conflicts.

Criminality is a social phenomenon. It consists of many individual acts committed by many



individual persons. Criminality affecting and being affected by almost every side of social life, the co-operation of specialists working in such fields of human knowledge and activities as social sciences, legislature, law enforcement, education, psychology and others is essential to eliminate it from our life.

## Criminology

### I. Key Words:

1. criminology
2. aspect
3. criminality
4. immediate consequence
5. alien (to or from)
6. ownership
7. compete
8. extreme
9. egoism
10. individualism
11. criminal behaviour
12. isolate
13. the means of production
14. the social structure = the structure of

society

15. collective appropriation

16. mutual regard

17. model of behaviour

18. exclude

19. reduction

20. break the law

21. detriment

22. destruction

23. law enforcement

24. legislature

II. Analyse the following sentences and then translate them into Chinese:

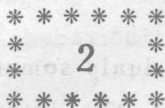
1. In order to survive there one has to rely on himself only, competing or even struggling against one another.

2. Extreme egoism and individualism are known to be the objective and subjective basic tendencies of criminal behaviour, which expresses the protest of the isolated individual or whole groups against dominating situations, conditions of life or the social system.



3. Certain individuals sometimes break the laws to the detriment of the interests of the society they live in and of their own interests as well, as crime leads to self-destruction of the individuals without solving his problems or conflicts.

4. Criminality affecting and being affected by almost every side of social life, the co-operation of specialists working in such fields of human knowledge and activities as social sciences, legislature, law enforcement, education, psychology and others is essential to eliminate it from our life.



## In Search of Criminology

Every country faces the problems of crime and of punishment which are the stuff of criminology.

Too much time is still being spent, especially on the continent of Europe, in trying to construct an elaborate and exhaustive definition of criminology, in dividing and subdividing its various departments of interest, and in assigning to each of them a different title, while at the same time insisting that these various pursuits are interconnected and cannot be followed in isolation from each other.

Some twenty different terms are in use, and they make a bewildering list: criminology; criminal science; criminal anthropology; criminal biology; criminal psychology; criminal (or forensic) psychiatry; judicial psychology; criminal sociology;

gy; penal philosophy; penal policy; criminal policy; criminal jurisprudence; criminal statistics; penology; prison science; prison law; prison pedagogy; police science; criminalistics; criminal prophylaxis. Though these varied titles represent the several emerging lines of a new discipline, it is difficult to justify such a wealth of expressions, and the confusion is increased by the fact that many of them have different meanings for different authors.

Criminology, in its narrow sense, is concerned with the study of the phenomenon of crime and of the factors or circumstances—individual or environmental—which may have an influence on, or be associated with, criminal behaviour and the state of crime in general. But this does not, and should not, exhaust the whole subject matter of criminology. There remains the vitally important problem of combating crime. The systematic study of all the measures to be taken in the spheres of prevention (direct and indirect), of legislation, of the enforcement of the criminal law, of punishments and other methods of treatment constitutes an indisputable and integral part of criminology. To rob it of this practical function is to divorce criminology from reality and render it sterile. Its individual entity lies in the peculiar

purpose that brought it into existence: namely, the study of crime, its conditioning, its prevention and its treatment.

## In Search of Criminology

### I. Key Words:

1. stuff
2. elaborate
3. exhaustive
4. construct a definition
5. interest
6. pursuit
7. bewildering
8. make a list
9. criminal science
10. criminal anthropology
11. criminal biology
12. criminal psychology
13. criminal(or forensic)psychiatry
14. judicial psychology
15. criminal sociology
16. penal philosophy
17. penal policy
18. criminal policy

19. criminal jurisprudence
20. criminal statistics
21. penology
22. prison science
23. prison law
24. prison pedagogy
25. police science
26. criminalistics
27. criminal prophylaxis
28. discipline
29. integral
30. sterile

II. Analyse the following sentences and then translate them into Chinese:

1. Too much time is still being spent, especially on the continent of Europe, in trying to construct an elaborate and exhaustive definition of criminology, in dividing and subdividing its various departments of interest, and in assigning to each of them a different title, while at the same time insisting that these various pursuits are interconnected and cannot be followed in isolation from each

other.

2. Criminology, in its narrow sense, is concerned with the study of the phenomenon of crime and of the factors or circumstances—individual or environmental—which may have an influence on, or be associated with, criminal behaviour and the state of crime in general.



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## Interpol

Consider the charisma of the name alone: INTERPOL. Interpol, the international police force.

Continents leaped in a single bound, oceans crossed in the space of a breath.

The Interpol story begins in 1914, a few months before the world went to war, when a meeting was held in Monaco at the invitation of Prince Albert I to discuss better methods of fourteen countries and territories. They call themselves the First International Criminal Police Congress. The major topics discussed were unification of extradition laws, maintenance of central files on criminal, better identification methods, and simpler and faster arrests.

Just when it seemed that the participants would be to put something viable together, the war began. Their ideas had wait for more peaceful times.

In September, 1923, in Vienna, another conference was held, called the Second International Criminal Police Congress. At this time a permanent body for police co-operation was created. It was to be named the International Criminal Police Commission (I. C. P. C) and to be headquartered in Vienna.

The I. C. P. C. developed gradually until 1938, when thirty four nations claimed membership. But in March of that year, when Hitler gobbed up Austria for all practical purposes the I. C. P. C. ceased to function.

In 1946, with the war over, a congress was held in Brussels to revive the I. C. P. C. Seventeen nations were represented. A new constitution was formed and an executive committee of five members elected. The commissions headquarters were moved to Paris. A telegraph address was necessary and the word Interpol a contraction of international police was chosen and registered on July 22, 1946.

The press was delighted with this new word and began referring to the organization simple as Interpol.

In 1956, when the constitution was again revised and name was changed from the unwieldy International Criminal Police Commission Organization—Interpol, the word Interpol was officially sanc-

tioned.

Since then, of course, most of world has used only the name Interpol, and it's a winning bet that few people can remember the mouthful that precedes it.

In 1966, Interpol moved again but not very far. This time it was to a spanking-new building in the Paris suburb of St. Cloud.

## Interpol

### I. Key Words:

1. charisma
2. in a single bound
3. in the space of a breath
4. go to war
5. extradition law
6. put something viable together
7. a telegraph address
8. contraction
9. sanction
10. spanking
11. unwieldy
12. central files on criminal