

Policing

高级警务英语

行业英语系列教材

颜国伟 主编



高等教育出版社

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Advanced Policing English

高级警务英语

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内容提要

本书是行业英语系列教材中的一册。本书的选材涉及到警务活动的各个主要环节,全面介绍了国外最新警务动态、先进的警用技术和工作模式。作者在编写本书时,尤其注重结合中国公安工作的特点,旨在培养学员在处理涉外警务事件中的口头表达和交际能力。

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前 言

中国在大踏步地走向世界的同时,世界也大踏步地走进中国。随着国与国之间的交流日益加深,必然会涉及社会生活的各个方面和领域。一方面,高科技,特别是通信技术在全世界范围内的快速发展迅速改变着人们的生活质量和效率;另一方面,经济犯罪、人口贩卖、走私等有组织的犯罪也与日俱增。恐怖主义、跨国犯罪在某些局部地区时有发生,单靠一个国家很难取得打击和防范犯罪的效果。加强司法和执法方面的国际合作是必然趋势。

中国警务人员已经逐步走向世界,不仅在东帝汶、科索沃曾经展现了他们的雄姿,而且在和西方发达国家的圈内同行合作交流中也频繁出现他们的身影。再者,随着中国经济的新一轮发展,我国和其他国家的交往进一步密切,来华的外国人日益增多,必然会引起涉外警务案件的增多和处理难度的加大,这对我们警务人员的素质提出了更高的要求。要处理好涉外警务案件,提供良好的警务服务,就必须学好一门外语,掌握警务英语的表述。中国警察所面临着的工作挑战是前所未有的。《警务英语》就是针对这一情况而编写,旨在辅助各地警局培养一批涉外警务人才。

本教材主要选编最新国外警务书籍的经典文章,力求介绍国外最新警务动态、先进的警用技术或工作模式,结合中国公安工作的特色而编写。其内容主要涉及社区警务、交通执法、反恐、高科技犯罪、缉毒、犯罪

现场调查以及警务接待等诸多涉外工作和服务职能。作者在处理某个话题时,尽量全面地表达这个话题,内容尽可能贴近实战,并且注意严肃性和趣味性相结合。本书是国内首本汇集听、说、读、写为一体的警务英语教材,注重交际功能的训练,注意警务术语的出现频率和覆盖面。

本书由上海市公安高等专科学校颜国伟副教授任主编,并担任全书的审校、修改工作。具体编写安排如下(按姓氏字母排列次序):季菊兰负责编写第三和第六单元,姜鲁负责编写第五和第九单元,颜国伟负责编写第一、第二和第四单元,徐信芬负责编写第七和第八单元,朱志平负责第十单元的编写。

在本书的编写过程中曾得到圈内同行的热情帮助,特别是徐信芬副教授为本书的先期联络做了不少工作,在此表示感谢。由于时间仓促、作者水平有限,在编写的过程中难免出现错误,诚请读者和专家给予批评指正。

编者

2003年7月

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Unit

1

Crime Prevention and Reduction

Unit Summary:

- 1) Human prevention
- 2) Technical prevention
- 3) Elimination of stolen property receivers

Part I Warming up

Crime Survey

	You	Your Partner
<p>The following questions refer only to things that happened to You or Your Partner during the last six years.</p>		
1. Did you have your (pocket picked/ purse snatched)?	_____	_____
2. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as a stickup, mugging or threat?	_____	_____
3. What kind of crimes mostly disturb you and your family members?	_____	_____
4. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance, at work, in a theatre, or restaurant, or while traveling?	_____	_____
5. Have you ever had your bike stolen?	_____	_____
6. Did you find any evidence that someone attempted to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	_____	_____

(continue)

	You	Your Partner
7. Did you call the police during the last six years to report something that happened to you which you thought was a crime?	_____	_____
8. Did any of your family members become a victim of a certain crime?	_____	_____

Related common crimes: robbery, burglary, theft, pocket-picking, rape, extortion, drug-trafficking and fraud

Related common criminals: robber, burglar, thief, pickpocket, rapist, extorter, drug-trafficker and defrauder

Part II Speaking and Practice

1) Situational Dialogues

Dialogue One

(A — a Chinese policeman B — an American businessman in China)

A: Have you ever realized the importance of crime prevention in our society?

B: Yes, I used to think your country was peaceful and safe but now I've changed my mind.

A: Since the open-door policy was implemented, our economy has been developing fast but at the same time, the crime has been rising all the time.

B: Nearly every country will go through such a phase. Opening the door to the outside world will constitute one of the channels of transmitting crimes from one country to another.

A: From the survey, we can see the crimes are so prevalent in China that nearly every family has a victim.

B: I agree with you. At least every family has a victim of bicycle theft or every community has a victim of burglary.

A: That's why we've come here to expect your cooperation.

B: I used to misunderstand you. I thought you came here only to bring trouble to our enterprise.

A: The goal of crime prevention can be attained only by depending on the active participation of citizens.

B: I agree. I'm willing to offer any help you need.

Dialogue Two

B: Hello, officer. As I know, the crime rate in such a large city as yours is much lower than that in our city. I'm told you've adopted a technical prevention approach. Well, can you tell me what it is about?

A: It's about the advanced technology that's used in our preventive work. For example, we encourage the local residents, bosses to install alarm systems, say, infrared alarm devices, in their houses, office buildings or shops.

B: Do you install any cameras in important buildings or areas?

A: Sure. We've installed monitoring cameras in banks, jewelry shops, shopping malls and so on.

B: What's use of the cameras?

A: If any criminal commits any crime in the area where there's a camera, his appearance will be recorded by the monitoring camera so that it's easy for policemen to identify him, which will help crack down the case.

B: What's use of the alarm systems?

A: These devices are connected with local police stations. If any warnings are given off, we policemen will rush to the scene within five minutes in the urban areas and within at most thirty minutes in the rural areas.

B: How efficient you are! How do you protect local residents' houses from burglary?

A: We recommend the residents to install safety doors or window guards if they live on the first floor.

B: I know that. Thank you for your introduction.

A: It's my pleasure.

Dialogue Three

B: Can you tell me what the human prevention approach is about?

A: As you know, the police resources in our country are limited.

To ensure public security has to rely on the masses' cooperation.

B: What specific measures have you taken to ensure that?

A: First of all, we police have to improve the citizens' sense of security by propaganda material such as mass mailings, posters or flyers.

B: What else do you do in this aspect?

A: We usually organize volunteers to patrol in their neighborhood, train them by teaching the self-defense skills, ask them to collect information about the risky family or report the suspects to the police.

B: I'm told you've formed a joint-defense security team. What's it about?

A: It's made up of citizens to help the police do the preventive work. But they've got no right of law enforcement. What they do should be guided by experienced policemen.

B: Your work is very creative.

A: Thank you for your praise. Actually, the policemen of the two countries have accumulated a lot of experience in this field. We can exchange that.

2) Communicative Tasks

Work with your partner to discuss the following topics (You may refer to the given words and expressions).

Task 1: How do you persuade an American citizen to patrol as a volunteer in your community?

joint security office (联防办公室)

comprehensive crime control strategy

to confiscate the porn discs

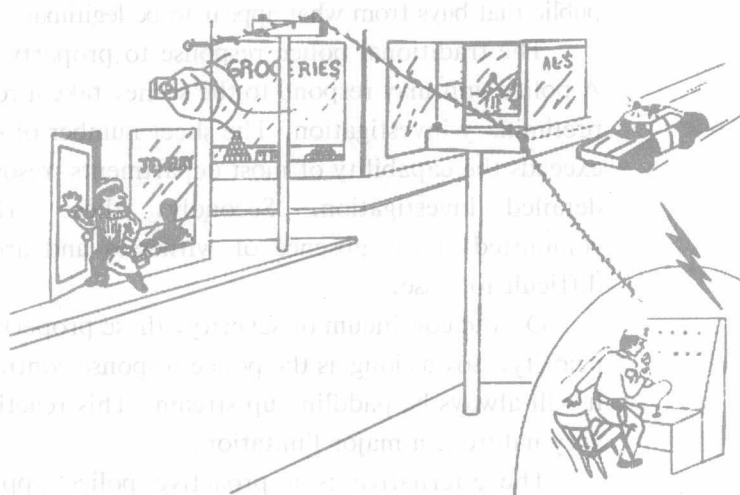
to combat criminals by relying on the masses

to maintain contact with the public

Unit 1 Crime Prevention and Reduction

to safeguard the people's interests
anonymous tip-off about where the suspect may hide (写匿名信告发嫌疑犯躲藏地)
Justice has a long arm. (天网恢恢,疏而不漏。)

Task 2: Introduce how a burglar alarm works to a foreign resident according to the picture given.



Possible Related Words or Expressions

Intrusion detection sensor	detect the presence of intruder
be sensitive to sound	infrared ray
scare away an intruder	activate the device
respond to the alarm	jewelry store

Part III Reading Comprehension

New Perspective on the Larceny

In 1999 there were over two million reported burglaries, nearly seven million larcenies and over one million motor vehicle thefts in the United States. The estimated total dollar value of the loss was

nearly \$15 billion. Thieves steal the property not to possess it but to convert it into something of value, like cash or drugs. The disposal of this stolen property is a major hurdle that must be overcome by the thief.

Fifteen billion dollars of stolen property ends up in circulation; in the hands of a generally law abiding public. A public that is unaware it is supporting and enabling criminal activity; a public that cannot pass up a good deal and is unaware it is committing a crime; a public that buys from what appear to be legitimate businesses.

The traditional police response to property crimes is reactive. A police unit may respond to the scene, take a report and conduct a preliminary investigation. The sheer number of offenses usually far exceeds the capability of most departments' resources, precluding a detailed investigation. Secondly, these crimes are usually committed in the absence of witnesses and are among the most difficult to close.

On the continuum of severity, these property crimes fall low in priority. So, as long as the police response continues to be reactive, it will always be paddling up stream. This reactive approach by its very nature is a major limitation.

The alternative is a proactive police approach to property crimes: targeting the demand side of the stolen property markets instead of the reactive supply side. This approach increases the thieves' major hurdle of disposal and conversion of stolen property.

A symbiotic relationship exists between the thief and receivers of stolen property. Thieves cannot survive without receivers of stolen property. The ability of the thief to market stolen property determines success of his criminal activities. In the absence of someone to purchase or convert stolen property, the criminal act of stealing becomes a useless endeavor. The receivers of stolen property fill the thief's need.

Law enforcement has neglected the powerful and intimate relationship between the thief and those who sell stolen property. Police have paid more attention to arresting the thieves than investigating and prosecuting those who receive stolen property.

This is not a new phenomenon. The role of receivers in property crime was recognized in the late 18th century by Patrick Colquhoun in his book *A Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis* in 1795. He wrote "Nothing . . . can be more just than the old observation, that if there were no receivers there would be no thieves . . . Deprive a thief of a safe and ready market for his good and he is undone."

New Words and Expressions

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. perspective | 观点, 透视 |
| 2. larceny | 非法侵占他人财产; 偷盗罪 |
| 3. hurdle | 障碍 |
| 4. pass up | 放过 |
| 5. legitimate | 合法的 |
| 6. preliminary | 预备的; 初步的 |
| 7. sheer | 绝对的; 纯粹的 |
| 8. preclude | 排除 |
| 9. continuum | 统一体 |
| 10. paddle | 涉水 |
| 11. proactive | 积极置前的 |
| 12. symbiotic | 相互共存的 |
| 13. market | 在市场上销售 |
| 14. prosecute | 彻底调查; 对……提起公诉 |
| 15. law enforcement | 执法 |
| 16. treatise | 论文 |
| 17. metropolis | 大都市 |

Exercise A

Read the text and select the best answers.

- The estimated total dollar value of the loss was nearly \$15 billion, which is mainly caused by .
 - burglaries
 - larcenies
 - the theft of motor vehicle
 - property-related crimes
- It can be safely reasoned that the ordinary citizens' unconscious purchase of the stolen property most probably will lead to

- _____ one day.
- a. the victimization of themselves
 - b. the reduction of burglaries in the neighborhood
 - c. the satisfaction of criminal financial desire, so that they may stop their activities
 - d. the police's difficulty in cracking down these cases
3. It's hard for a citizen _____.
- a. to buy stolen property
 - b. to conceal the course of purchase
 - c. to resist the temptation of such low prices of stolen property
 - d. to convert purchased property into hard cash
4. What's the police's traditional approach to deal with property crimes?
- a. They just sit on such cases.
 - b. They go to the crime scenes to make close investigation.
 - c. They usually succeed in catching the criminals concerned.
 - d. They are short of hands to deal with such crimes carefully because of the huge number.
5. Which one has best expressed the writer's general idea of Paragraphs 3 and 4?
- a. The uprising of larceny is caused by too active police approach.
 - b. The increase of larceny is caused by citizens' becoming the amateur receivers unconsciously.
 - c. The police fail to pay adequate attention to the property crimes considering the less serious nature when compared with other crimes.
 - d. The police's inactive participation in criminal investigation may cause the larceny to soar.
6. The proactive police approach to reduce the property crimes is _____.
- a. to increase the thieves' danger of converting stolen property to cash
 - b. to prevent the stolen property from flowing into receivers
 - c. to target the demand side of the stolen property
 - d. All of the above

7. The criminal act of stealing becomes a useless endeavor only when _____.
 - a. the thief is caught immediately
 - b. the thief is prosecuted soon
 - c. the receivers of stolen property don't exist
 - d. the thief isn't assisted by citizens
8. What does the word "undone" in the last paragraph mean?
 - a. In effect
 - b. In vain
 - c. Finished
 - d. In a measure

Exercise B

Fill in the table to compare two kinds of policing approaches by using the information you get from the text.

	Reactive Policing Targeted at Property-related Crimes	Proactive Policing Targeted at Property-related Crimes
1.	The police may not make _____ investigation into cases because limited _____.	The police should focus on _____.
2.	It's difficult for the police to crack down the cases of such a kind because _____.	The theory is that the survival of thieves depends on _____.
3.	The property-related crimes are increasing because _____.	

Part IV Reading and Practice

The Demand Reduction Approach

Strategies and tactics to reduce the incidence of receiving stolen property might employ one or more of the three broad categories of crime prevention: increasing the effort of offending, increasing the risk of offending or reducing the rewards of offending. Crime prevention endeavors would make it a hurdle for thieves to convert property they have stolen and to increase the real or perceived likelihood they will be reported to the police, arrested or convicted. Crime prevention efforts would also reduce rewards by either lowering the price of stolen property or reducing the volume of sales.

Professional and avocational receivers are those who purchase and redistribute stolen property. Intelligence and investigative approaches aimed at identifying these groups can be beneficial. Officers and detectives should take the time to interrogate all individuals arrested for theft or burglary concerning the locations where they sell stolen property. Since a large percentage of thefts and burglaries in many jurisdictions are committed by drug addicts to support their habits, they too should be interrogated by police. Post arrest interrogation information, data on arrests and recovery of stolen property may help identify a street corner, pawnshop or other public place where stolen property is sold.

This serves two purposes. One is it can lead to the arrest of the operator and closing of the location, which takes a stolen property disposal site off the market and can make it more difficult to convert because one less site is available for conversion. It can increase the risk to the offender as he may have to hold the property longer and could reduce the reward.

The second purpose is once the professional and

avocational receivers hear that the police are interrogating their client bases, they may become more selective with whom they do business, thus reducing the amount of conversion or ultimately perceiving the risk has become too great and stopping operations. Here again, the translation is more effort and risk for the offender.

Officers and detectives can develop sources of information who can supply them with information concerning professional and avocational receivers. These sources are often immersed in a culture or environment where they hear and see things that are concealed from the police and general public. With an intelligence base developed from sources, an investigation can be generated that can result in the closing down of an operation.

With the increased interaction of the police and the public through community policing, residents should be encouraged to provide information concerning the receivers of stolen property. Again, this intelligence base can provide enough information alone or with other intelligence to generate a successful investigation. Once the place where stolen property is disposed of is identified, interventions can be developed to deal with the problem. Special attention, surveillance or undercover operations may prove effective in reducing or eliminating the market.

There can be no doubt that the market for stolen property plays a major role in property offenses. Disrupting markets for stolen property — making it increasingly difficult to convert stolen property and raising the level of risk for the offender and receiver — can prevent crimes. Directing resources at the demand side of property crimes can result in successes. Whether it is a lone community officer, a group of detectives or a whole task force aimed at the receiving stolen property problem, attention to this often neglected aspect of the criminal equation can prove highly effective.