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**Английский язык: Сборник текстов для внеаудиторного чтения
для курсантов 1 и 2 курсов**

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Данный сборник построен как вспомогательное средство методического обеспечения самостоятельной работы студентов по программе дисциплины «Иностранный язык» (английский) для специальностей 030501.65 Юриспруденция и 030505.65 Правоохранительная деятельность.

В данном учебном издании представлена подборка текстов для чтения из ресурсов Internet, согласно тематике рабочей учебной программы по иностранным языкам.

Пособие подходит как для внеаудиторных занятий, так и аудиторных, и имеет своей целью выработку у студентов умений навыков чтения аутентичных текстов и говорения.

Спецификой данного сборника является также познавательный характер текстового материала.

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Методические рекомендации

Преподавателю:

При отработке навыков чтения основные задачи программы курса на начальном этапе – это умение понимать письменное сообщение, используя различные виды чтения в зависимости от конкретной коммуникативной задачи. Как правило это:

а) детальное понимание текста (как основного содержания, так и деталей текста) — изучающий вид чтения (скорость чтения не ниже 60-70 слов в минуту, полнота понимания — от 90%, объем текста — до 700 слов оригинального текста;

объем незнакомой лексики в не ключевых позициях — до 10%);

б) нахождение в тексте ключевой информации для понимания основного содержания текста — ознакомительный вид чтения (скорость чтения 120 слов в минуту, полнота понимания — 40%, объем текста — до 2000 слов оригинального

текста; объем незнакомой лексики в неключевых позициях — до 40%);

в) нахождение и понимание информации, ограниченной коммуникативным заданием, — просмотровый вид чтения (скорость чтения не ниже 140 слов в минуту, полнота понимания — до 20%, объем текста — до 1000 слов).

При этом студент должен получить лингвистическую информацию, касающуюся таких понятий как:

- Виды чтения текста (просмотровый, изучающий и др.)

- Организация текста в соответствии с коммуникативной целью высказывания. Структурная, смысловая и коммуникативная целостность текста. При работе со сборником в зависимости от контингента и уровня знаний обучающихся преподаватель вправе самостоятельно формировать упражнения и вопросы на понимание, проверяющие умение студента понять общее содержание, детали и структуру текста. При этом можно использовать традиционные типы заданий, вырабатывающие навыки разных видов чтения.

Рекомендуемые типы заданий для студентов:

При внеаудиторной (самостоятельной) работе:

1. Прочитайте текст без обращения к словарю. Засеките время. Постарайтесь в одном высказывании сформулировать главную мысль текста, предложите новый заголовок.

2. Читайте абзац за абзацем. Выделяйте незнакомые слова/словосочетания.

3. Выпишите не менее 10 незнакомых слов. Догадайтесь о значении выделенных

незнакомых слов. Найдите неизвестные слова по словарю. Подберите не менее основных значений для каждого слова.

4. Укажите какие из абзацев/предложений абзаца несут главную информацию, почему.

5. В указанных абзацах подчеркните ключевое слово (или предложение).

6. Выполните перевод указанных предложений на русский язык. Какие единицы не имели прямых эквивалентов по словарю.

7. Определите по формальным признакам, какими частями речи являются выделенные слова.

8. Составьте план текста для пересказа.

9. Выпишите все прилагательные/существительные в указанном абзаце.

Подберите синонимы/антонимы.

10. Напишите сообщение/эссе (не более 100 слов) по теме текста.

11. Найдите дополнительную информацию по прочитанному вопросу.

12. Составьте 10 вопросов по тексту.

13. Составьте не менее 10 предложений с незнакомыми словами.

14. Выберите примеры, демонстрирующие те или иные грамматические явления

изучаемые в разделе грамматики английского языка (время, типы причастий, модальности и др.)

15. Выделите средства связности в тексте.

16. Дайте несколько вариантов предложения.

17. Что вы хотели бы узнать по теме текста дополнительно.

При аудиторной работе:

1. Прочтите предложения. Выразите ту же мысль по-другому.

2. Соотнесите понятия, выражаемые данными словами, с темой текста.

3. Перечислите вопросы, освещаемые в тексте.

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4. Дайте краткую аннотацию прочитанного.

5. Ответьте на вопросы преподавателя по тексту.

6. Прокомментируйте предложения, взятые из текста.

7. Перескажите текст группе/товарищу/преподавателю.

8. Выразите свое отношение к прочитанному.

9. Составьте ложные и истинные утверждения по тексту. Спросите товарища.

10. Какие аспекты вас заинтересовали, что нового вы узнали из текста, что еще хотели бы узнать.

Рекомендуемые формы промежуточного и итогового контроля:

Во время тестирования навыков чтения студент анализирует 1-3 текста (от 300 до 700 слов), к которым предлагаются вопросы на понимание, что проверяет умение студента понять общее содержание, детали и структуру текста, а также умение выделить конкретную информацию. Кроме того, при организации тестирования рекомендуется делать реферативный пересказ одного из текстов, и сообщать свое

мнение по тому или иному проблемному вопросу, затрагиваемому в тексте.

UNIT 1. Top 10 FBI Cases

No. 01 - Lindbergh Kidnapping



Before you read

1. The words and phrases given below come up in the text. Guess or look up in the dictionary any word you

don't know.

To be kidnapped, nurse, ransom, perpetrator, toddler, ladder, intermediary, to act as a go-between, negotiations, hide, an autopsy, suffer, handwriting experts, to electrocute.

Read the text

On March 1, 1932, Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr., the 1-year-old son of world-famous aviator Charles Lindbergh and his wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh, was kidnapped from the family's home near Hopewell, N.J. The child's nurse, Betty Gow, made the initial discovery at about 10 p.m. During a search of the home, a ransom note was found, demanding \$50,000 in exchange for the toddler.

When authorities arrived on the scene, they discovered that the kidnapper had used a ladder to gain entry to a window in the nursery. Footprints were found outside; however the perpetrator had managed not to leave a single fingerprint behind.

Five days later, a second letter was received via postal mail, in which the kidnapper increased the ransom amount to \$70,000. Two days later, on March 8, 1932, the Lindbergh's attorney received a third ransom letter in the mail. The amount remained unchanged; however the kidnapper said that he would not deal

with an intermediary appointed by the Lindbergh's. A fourth ransom note received the following day indicated that the kidnapper would allow Dr. John F. Condon, a retired New York City school principal, to act as a go-between. Negotiations then transpired via a local newspaper column.

On March 12, 1932, a taxi cab driver delivered a note to Condon, directing him to another note, hidden beneath a stone near a local subway station. Upon finding the note, Condon followed the step-by-step instructions contained within it, which directed him to Woodlawn Cemetery, where he met an unidentified man. Upon discussing payment of the ransom, Condon requested that the man provide him with proof that he had the child. Approximately four days later, Condon received another note, accompanied by an article of baby clothing. The Lindbergh's positively identified the article as belonging to their child.

For the next several weeks, the exchanges continued. Then, on April 1, 1932, the kidnapper announced he was ready to accept the ransom money. The following day, after meeting at a previously agreed-upon location, Condon turned over the ransom, which was made up of marked gold certificates. The kidnapper then gave Condon a note, which directed him to a boat at Martha's Vineyard where he would find the child. Following the exchange, all of the piers at the Vineyard were searched; however authorities were unable to locate the boat that the kidnapper had described.

The mystery continued until May 12, 1932, when the baby's body was found partially buried in the ground near the Lindbergh home. An autopsy revealed the child had been dead for approximately two months, having suffered from a fatal blow to the head.

On Oct. 19, 1933, the FBI officially took over the investigation. Over the course of the next year, they meticulously traced each of the gold certificates, which finally led them to a man named Bruno Richard Hauptmann, a German carpenter who lived in Bronx, New York. Condon was able to identify Hauptmann as the kidnapper he met with, and authorities found further evidence when a search of his garage revealed roughly \$13,000 worth of the marked gold certificates. In addition

to this evidence, FBI handwriting experts also determined that Hauptmann had authored the ransom notes.

On Feb. 13, 1935, Hauptmann was found guilty of first-degree murder. For his crime he was sentenced to death, and on April 3, 1936, he was electrocuted.

No. 02 - Unabomber

Before you read

1. *The words and phrases given below come up in the text. Guess or look up in the dictionary any word you don't know.*

a mail-bomb crusade, tiny log cabin, a promising future, identification, to track down, to track smb down, to capture, advocate, to predict, a search warrant, to overthrow, to reside.

2. **Read the text and answer the questions after the text.**

Theodore "Ted" Kaczynski waged a mail-bomb crusade on progress and society from his tiny log cabin in the mountains of Montana. Once a brilliant academic with a promising future as a Berkeley professor, by the mid-1990s Kaczynski had become America's most wanted terrorist after his bombs killed three people and injured 23.

Prior to Kaczynski's identification and arrest, the FBI spent nearly two decades trying to track him down. At one time, over 150 full-time agents were assigned to the case.

In 1995, Ted sent a rambling 35,000-word essay to the media, in which he attempted to explain his motivations for the bombings.

"We therefore advocate a revolution against the industrial system," read one



paragraph from the manifest. "This revolution may or may not make use of violence: it may be sudden or it may be a relatively gradual process spanning a few decades. We can't predict any of that. But we

do outline in a very general way the measures that those who hate the industrial system should take in order to prepare the way for a revolution against that form of society. This is not to be a political revolution. Its object will be to overthrow not governments but the economic and technological basis of the present society."

Concerned he might strike again if the essay was not published; FBI Director Louis Freeh and Attorney General Janet Reno agreed to allow the *Washington Post* and *New York Times* to print the entire manifesto.

Upon reading the essay, David Kaczynski began to suspect that his brother could be the author behind it. He notified the FBI and in turn provided them with samples of other papers his brother had written, which were frighteningly similar to the manifesto. The evidence proved to be enough, and on April 3, 1996, the FBI acquired a search warrant for Ted Kaczynski's mountaintop hideaway. During the search of his cabin, they found bomb-making components and journals that detailed the Unabomber crimes.

Ted Kaczynski ultimately pled guilty to the bombings, for which he was sentenced to life in prison. He currently resides in an isolated cell in a Colorado supermax prison.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why had Theodor Kaczynski become America's most wanted terrorist by the mid-1990s ?
2. Was it difficult for the FBI agents to track Kaczynski down?

No. 03 - Oklahoma City bombing

On April 19, 1995, a bomb exploded in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, reducing the entire building to a pile of smoldering rubble. Nearly 300 other buildings were also damaged by the explosion.



The bombing attack was one of the most horrific crimes in U.S. history, claiming 168 lives – including 19 children – and injuring more than 800. The FBI later described the incident as the "worst act of homegrown terrorism in the nation's history."

The FBI got their first break in the case when they located an axle from a rental truck that had been parked in front of the building. The truck was ultimately traced to Timothy McVeigh, who was already in custody. He had been arrested shortly after the blast for driving a vehicle without a license plate and for possessing a concealed weapon. Evidence found in McVeigh's possession connected him to the bombing and also implicated his friend, Terry Nichols.

According to court documents, McVeigh had manufactured the bomb using agricultural fertilizer, diesel fuel and other chemicals. McVeigh then transferred the bomb to the rental truck, which he parked in front of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. After igniting a timed fuse, McVeigh calmly walked away from the truck to his getaway car.

Authorities later connected McVeigh to a militia group that had a grudge against the government. McVeigh claimed that the bombing was revenge for "what the U.S. government did at Waco and Ruby Ridge."

Nichols was convicted and sentenced to life in prison for his role in the crime. McVeigh was not so lucky, and in June 2001, he was executed by lethal injection at the U.S. federal penitentiary in Terre Haute, Ind.

No. 04 - Jonestown



In November 1978, California congressman Leo Ryan flew to South America to investigate the Peoples Temple, a cult-like group that had been founded by religious fanatic Jim Jones. Ryan had heard that the religious commune was actually a slave camp, where over 900 people were beaten and forced

to do Jones' bidding. The bulk of the followers were from San Francisco, thus prompting Ryan to get involved.

When Ryan arrived in Guyana he was accompanied by various government officials and a group of reporters. He was initially welcomed into the Jonestown settlement; however Jones became angry when several of his followers decided to leave with Ryan. Several days later, on Nov. 18, 1978, Ryan and a large group of defectors traveled to a local airport, where they prepared for departure. Unbeknownst to them, several armed men from the Jonestown camp had followed them there. The group of cultists quickly opened fire on the planes, killing congressman Ryan, photographer Greg Robinson, NBC reporter Don Harris and several others.

Meanwhile, back at the compound, Jones had assembled his followers – roughly 909 Temple members, including more than 200 children – and ordered them all to drink a fruit cocktail that was laced with cyanide. While each of his followers consumed the deadly drink, Jones himself took his own life with a handgun.

In the aftermath of the case, the FBI launched an investigation, during which they were able to identify survivors of the Peoples Temple. Among them was Temple loyalist Larry Layton, one of the men responsible for the shootings at the airfield. As a result of his involvement, Layton was extradited to the United States, where he was convicted and sentenced to life in prison.

No. 05 - D.B. Cooper Hijacking



On Nov. 24, 1971, a man who identified himself on travel documents as Dan Cooper boarded Northwest Orient Airlines Flight 305, in route from Portland, Ore., to Seattle, Wash. Shortly after the flight took off, Cooper handed a female flight attendant a note that read "I have a bomb in my briefcase. I will use it if necessary. I want you to sit next to me. You are being hijacked."

Cooper had in his possession a briefcase that contained numerous wires, dynamite-like sticks and a large battery. Cooper demanded \$200,000, made up of all \$20 bills with random serial numbers and four parachutes. He then instructed the pilot to circle over Puget Sound. Later that day, upon hearing confirmation from the pilot that his demands had been met, Cooper instructed him to land at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, where he exchanged the passengers for the ransom. Afterward Cooper ordered the pilot to fly the jet toward Reno, Nev. Per his instructions, the plane was to fly at a speed of 170 knots and an altitude of less than 10,000 feet, some 15,000 feet below the plane's normal cruising altitude.

Once the plane was back in the air, Cooper ordered a stewardess who remained onboard to go into the cockpit. Shortly thereafter, approximately 25 miles north of Portland, the pilot observed a warning light on his console that the jet's aft door had been opened. The flight crew decided not to investigate whether Cooper had jumped, and the jet later landed in Reno, Nev., where their suspicions were confirmed. While there was no doubt Cooper had jumped, his exact landing zone remained a mystery. Despite massive ground searches of Ariel, Wash., and the Lake Merwin Dam of the Lewis River, no trace of evidence was found and the case remained a mystery.

The first break in the case came in February 1980, when an 8-year-old boy who was picnicking with his family found \$5,800 in decaying bills on the banks of the Columbia River. Serial numbers on the bills later confirmed they were from Cooper's ransom money; however despite thorough searches of the area, no other evidence was found to suggest what happened to the remaining bills or Cooper himself.

Within the press release, the FBI provided a series of pictures and information on the case that had not previously been released.

"We originally thought Cooper was an experienced jumper, perhaps even a paratrooper," Special Agent Larry Carr said. "We concluded after a few years this was simply not true. No experienced parachutist would have jumped in the pitch-black night, in the rain, with a 200-mile-an-hour wind in his face, wearing loafers

and a trench coat. It was simply too risky. He also missed that his reserve chute was only for training and had been sewn shut — something a skilled skydiver would have checked."

Carr does not think Cooper survived the jump and believes his body is somewhere in the foothills of Washington.

"Diving into the wilderness without a plan, without the right equipment, in such terrible conditions, he probably never even got his chute open," Carr said.

Nonetheless, it is one mystery he would like to solve, and he is hoping advancements in technology or renewed publicity in the case will jar someone's memory.

"Maybe a hydrologist can use the latest technology to trace the \$5,800 in ransom money found in 1980 to where Cooper landed upstream. Or maybe someone just remembers that odd uncle."

No. 06 - Al Capone

Born in 1899, the infamous Capone ruled Chicago's underworld in the roaring 1920s. He is a legendary figure in the history of mobs and gangsters.

A renaissance man, Capone dabbled in bootleg liquor, gambling and prostitution, among other businesses. Though no proof confirms it, Capone is widely believed to have been responsible for the St. Valentine's Day Massacre of the Bugs Moran Gang in 1929, which led to the death of seven men.

The FBI began their investigation into Capone in March 1929, when he ignored a federal grand jury subpoena. Capone's attorneys were able to successfully argue that he was ill and unable to attend the hearing. As a result it was postponed; however in the interim FBI agents were able to confirm that Capone was not ill and had been traveling throughout Florida. As a result of the ruse, agents arrested Capone and he was charged with contempt of court, to which he was sentenced to six months in jail.

While Capone sat behind bars, the U.S. Treasury Department began to assemble a tax evasion case against him. Capone initially pled guilty; however he

later changed his plea to not guilty. Nevertheless, Capone was convicted after trial and sentenced to 11 years in federal prison. He served portions of his sentence at a U.S. penitentiary in Atlanta and at Alcatraz.

On Nov. 16, 1939, Al Capone was finally released from prison. All totaled, he had served seven years, six months and 15 days behind bars. Upon his release, he retired to Florida, where he spent the rest of his days until his death in 1947.

No. 07 - Bonnie and Clyde

Clyde Chestnut Barrow was born in Tellico, Texas, on March 24, 1909. The fifth of seven children born to Henry and Cumie Barrow, Clyde, along with most other children of the era, grew up in poverty. Even after his family managed to improve its circumstances, Clyde chose to ditch school and commit petty crimes.

Bonnie Elizabeth Parker was born in Rowena, Texas, on Oct. 1, 1910. The second of three children born to Charles and Emma Parker, Bonnie was also raised in poverty. However, unlike Clyde, she excelled in school and was an honor roll student.



Bonnie's and Clyde's paths first crossed in January 1930. Some sources claim they met at a local café, while others say it was at a mutual friend's house. Regardless of how they met, the two were immediately smitten with each other. Perhaps that is what led to their first crime, which occurred only weeks after they met.

Clyde's first major brush with the law occurred on Feb. 12, 1930, when he was arrested for a series of robberies, most of which occurred in McClennan and Waco counties. While Clyde was in jail awaiting trial, his cell mate, Frank Turner, convinced Bonnie to smuggle in a gun so that the pair could escape prison. Anxious to be reunited with her new love, Bonnie agreed, and the plan went off without a hitch.

Unfortunately for the lovebirds, their plan to reunite was thwarted by the manhunt that was launched following the jail break. Clyde and Turner absconded to Illinois, where they committed a series of robberies, before being recaptured and extradited back to Texas.

Clyde was paroled on Feb. 8, 1932. Despite having just earned his freedom, he was not yet ready to settle down. And, while courting Bonnie, he formed a gang and set out on a crime spree unlike any other in the pages of history.

It's impossible to know the number of robberies and market holdups in which Bonnie and Clyde participated. Often they were accused of committing crimes when they were actually hundreds of miles away at the time. Nonetheless, it is believed that Barrow's gang was responsible for committing some 13 homicides, nine of which involved officers of the law.

The end came for Bonnie and Clyde on May 23, 1934, when authorities received a tip that they were visiting friends in Acadia, La. An ambush was quickly staged, and when the couple drove down a desolate road, they were greeted with a hail of gunfire. A total of 167 steel-jacketed, high-velocity bullets ripped through the car. Roughly 50 of the shots fired struck the bodies of 23-year-old Bonnie and 24-year-old Clyde, both of whom were killed instantly.

In May 2009, the 75th anniversary of the couple's death, the FBI released nearly 1,000 pages of new material on its investigations of Bonnie and Clyde and their partners in crime. In a recent press release, the bureau said it made the documents available with the hope that they will lead to new understandings of law enforcement and crime during the "Year of the Gangster."

No. 08 - John Gotti

Known as the "Dapper Don" for his stylish appearance and as the "Teflon Don" for his ability to let criminal charges slide right off him, John Gotti was America's most famous



modern outlaw.

Gotti took over as the head of the Gambino crime family in New York City following the demise of boss Paul Castellano in 1985; Castellano was believed to have been killed by Gotti and his men.

As the head of the Gambino family, Gotti and his men battled other crime families for control of New York City and its suburbs throughout the 1970s and 1980s. A public figure who often got in scrapes with the law, Gotti bribed jurors and used police informants to stay one step ahead, thus earning his "Teflon" nickname; nevertheless, he served brief prison stints throughout his career for crimes, including hijacking, larceny and burglary.

For years Gotti was able to elude law enforcement, but he was finally brought down when the FBI and NYPD caught him on tape discussing various crimes, including murder. Arrested in 1990, Gotti was later convicted on multiple counts, ranging from murder to tax evasion.

In 1992, John Gotti was sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. He died of cancer in prison in June 2002, at the age of 61.

No. 09 - John Dillinger



John Herbert Dillinger was as lovable as he was ruthless, the kind of man who would make friends with people even as he robbed them of their life savings. He was also quite cunning: Dillinger once escaped from prison using a piece of wood that was shaped in the form of a gun.

Born in Indianapolis on June 22, 1903, Dillinger grew up in a middle-class household. His mother died when he was 3 years old, and his father later remarried. A grocer by trade, Dillinger's dad was known to be a strict disciplinarian who expected the most from his son. Despite this, Dillinger often rebelled and later

dropped out of school. He held a few menial jobs throughout his teen years, but it was a later brush with the law that resulted in Dillinger enlisting in the Navy. His service there was short lived, and he eventually deserted his ship when it docked in Boston, Mass.

Dillinger did not stay out of trouble for long, and a robbery earned him a 10- to 20-year prison sentence. Released after serving nearly nine years, Dillinger emerged an educated criminal.

Beginning in the early 1930s, Dillinger set off on a crime spree like no other in recent history. He committed countless bank robberies and prison breaks that resulted in the deaths of at least 10 men. As a result of the multiple jurisdictions impacted, the FBI became actively involved in the case and a nationwide manhunt was launched.

Dillinger's downfall finally came in July 1934 when Anna "Sage" Cumpanas, an immigrant prostitute from Romania, tipped off police to his whereabouts in an attempt to avoid deportation. Later that night, Dillinger was killed in an FBI ambush outside the Biograph Theater. Sage was later sent back to Romania, despite her assistance in the matter.

No. 10 - Hollow Nickel Spy Case



On June 22, 1953, a newspaper delivery boy collecting his weekly payments at a Brooklyn apartment building was surprised to find a hollowed-out nickel among the change he had received from a customer. Equally puzzling was a tiny photograph of a series of numbers that he found hidden inside the coin.

News of the find made its way to local police, who reached out to the FBI for assistance. When agents examined the photo, they found that there were 10 columns of numbers. Suspecting the numbers were a coded message, agents send it off to a lab for further investigation. Unfortunately, they were unable to decode the

message, and when they spoke to the woman who had given it to the paper boy, they found that she knew nothing of its origin.

The mystery continued until 1957, when Reino Hayhanen, a former Soviet State Security Service (aka KGB) spy contacted the U.S. embassy in Paris and requested help defecting from Russia. The FBI determined that Hayhanen had operated as a Russian spy in the country since the fall of 1952. In exchange for help defecting, Hayhanen agreed to cooperate with agents in tracking down other active spies. It was during this time that agents discovered the spies would communicate using trick containers – hollowed-out pens, pencils and coins, which they would then place in inconspicuous places in the New York area. Hayhanen's revelation reminded agents of the coin found by the paperboy in 1953, and they immediately questioned him about it. As a result, they were finally able to uncover the code. When translated, it read in part:

"We congratulate you on safe arrival ... We gave instructions to transmit to you three thousand dollars in local [currency]. Consult with us prior to investing it in any kind of business, advising the character of this business ... We Wish you success."

In addition to helping the FBI break the code, Hayhanen was instrumental in helping the FBI identify several active spies in the U.S., including Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, a Russian spy who had been posing as a U.S. citizen. When authorities arrested Abel, they found in his possession a vast collection of modern espionage equipment.

In October 1957, Abel was tried and convicted in a New York federal courtroom. He was ultimately sentenced to a 30-year prison sentence. Nevertheless, he only served five years of that sentence, as he was later exchanged for Francis Gary Powers, an American pilot who was a prisoner of the Soviet Union.

UNIT 2. RECENT TERRIFYING HOSTAGE SITUATIONS



Hostage situations are a very real and very terrifying situation. Whether the person taking hostage is upset for being terminated, is trying to prove a point, or is just a random act, hostage situations can end very badly and seem to be happening more recently. The following are some hostage situations that have plagued the media in the last year:

1. Georgia Army Hospital:

On September 6, 2010, 29 year old Robert Anthony Quinones, stormed an Army Community Hospital and held 3 hospital workers hostage. He entered the hospital in the early morning hours armed with a semiautomatic rifle and a semiautomatic submachine gun demanding mental treatment. Quinones was medically discharged from the Army months before and suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder. No one was hurt and he eventually surrendered and later told investigators that he planned to kill President Obama and former President Bill Clinton; Quinones was charged with kidnapping, assault with a deadly weapon, and charges relating to his assassination threats.

2. Discovery Channel Hostage Situation:

On September 2, 2010 James Lee stormed the Discovery Channel headquarters in Maryland and took three people hostage. Lee, who was carrying guns and wearing explosives, was upset with the channel about programming and

had been arrested for disorderly conduct in 2008 for staging protests against the station. Lee had a long history of protest against the channel and often wrote negatively about it online and in his blogs. After several hours of police telephone negotiations Lee pointed his gun at one of the hostages and tactical officers then shot at Lee, killing him; none of the hostages were injured.

Sacramento, California:

In June of 2010, 25 year old Anthony Alvarez, who was wanted by authorities in connection with three armed robberies, attempted murder, and shooting at a police officer, hid from police. When police received a tip-off of where Alvarez was staying he grabbed his cousin's 16 month old boy and ran into an apartment, holding the boy hostage. In what turned into a 56 hour standoff, several gunfire exchanges between Alvarez and SWAT forced the city to close down busy surrounding streets and businesses. On the third day, SWAT blew a hole in the wall and swarmed the apartment, killing Alvarez and rescuing the baby boy, who was not injured.

New York middle school

In November of 2009, 42 year old Christopher Craft snuck into Stissing Mountain Middle School in upstate New York. Craft, who was a former student, hid a disassembled shotgun on him, assembled it in the bathroom and took the principal, Bob Hess hostage for over two hours. Craft yelled at administrators and was visibly upset but did not specifically threaten or harm anyone, according to police. Craft eventually surrendered and was arrested on charges of first-degree kidnapping, criminal possession of a weapon and criminal trespassing.

Virginia Post Office:

In December of 2009, 53 year old Warren Taylor, stormed a post office in Wtheville, Virginia with an explosive and a pistol and held three people inside the post office hostage. Hostages claimed Taylor ranted about his hatred for the federal government, the government's overtaxing, and the repossession of his truck. Taylor,

who was in a wheelchair, shot at a postmaster and at police at some point and surrendered himself and let his hostages go after about 8 hours- no one was harmed. Taylor had been planning the attack for some time was charged with kidnapping and other federal charges.

UNIT 3. 15 SHOCKING WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS



Miscarriages of justice are sad reminders that the criminal justice system is a good one but far from perfect. Sometimes bad guys go free, and sometimes innocent men and women do time or die for crimes they didn't commit. When you look at a list like this, some patterns emerge: some confessions are coerced by police, while other convictions are overturned because of advances in DNA technology. But everyone on this list paid a price for something they didn't do, and that's a reminder that in the legal system, there's always room for improvement:

1. **Randall Dale Adams**

In 1976, Robert Wood of the Dallas Police Department was shot and killed when he pulled a car over. Police first suspected a man named David Ray Harris, but Harris blamed Randall Dale Adams for the killing, and multiple surprise witness in the trial led to Adams' conviction. He was sentenced to death. However, in May 1979, with just three days to go before his execution, the Supreme Court stayed his execution because of procedural issues with the trial, so Adams' sentence was commuted to life. In 1985, documentary filmmaker Errol Morris began making *The Thin Blue Line*, which would come to investigate Adams and reveal further evidence that he was innocent. Adams was set free in 1989, in part because of what the court called malfeasance on the part of the original prosecutor and perjury issues with one of the witnesses. At a later legislative hearing, Adams summed up his journey: "The man you see before you is here by the grace of God. The fact that it took 12 and a half

years and a movie to prove my innocence should scare the hell out of everyone in this room, and if it doesn't, then that scares the hell out of me.”

2. Darryl Hunt

Darryl Hunt was convicted of the 1984 rape and murder of Deborah Sykes in North Carolina, though from the start, racial tensions were present: Hunt is black, Sykes was white, and Hunt faced an all-white jury. Further, there was no physical evidence linking him to the crime, merely testimony from witnesses later proven to be inaccurate. In 1994, DNA technology had advanced to the point where Hunt's name was cleared in the sexual assault charge, which in turn raised doubts about his involvement in the killing. In December 2003, another man confessed to Sykes' rape and murder, and the DNA backed up the confession. As a result, Hunt was set free after serving 18 years of his original life sentence. He had always maintained his innocence, and has since become involved with The Innocence Project, a non-profit group that uses DNA testing to help overturn wrongful convictions. The story was retold in the documentary *The Trials of Darryl Hunt*:

3-6. The Roscetti Four

Lori Roscetti, a medical student was raped and murdered in Chicago in 1986. The young men convicted of the crime came to be known as the Roscetti Four: Omar Saunders, 18, Marcellius Bradford, 17, Calvin Ollins, 14, and Larry Ollins, 16. Bradford agreed to plead guilty and testify against Ollins, and as a result received a 12-year sentence while the other three got life. However, Bradford eventually recanted, saying that his confession and subsequent plea bargain had been forced on him by police. Although forensics at the original trial said that semen found on Sykes' body could have come from the Ollins brothers, further digging revealed that none of their blood types matched the evidence. In 2001, DNA tech cleared all four men of the crime, and they were released from prison. They all received settlements from the State of Illinois, and Calvin Ollins earned another \$1.5 million from the

City of Chicago. The proceedings were recounted in a 2002 episode of the radio program “This American Life” entitled [“Perfect Evidence.”](#)

7. Kirk Bloodsworth

Kirk Bloodsworth holds an interesting record: He’s the first American sentenced to death whose conviction was overturned through DNA testing. Bloodsworth was convicted of the rape and murder of a 9-year-old Maryland girl, and he maintained his innocence even as several witnesses placed him at the scene. In 1992, while in prison, Bloodsworth read about the emerging practice of DNA testing and how it could be used to help convict or exonerate criminals. When tested against the crime scene evidence, including semen in the victim’s underwear, Bloodsworth name was cleared, and he was set free in 1993. The real killer was located in 2003. Bloodsworth now works with [The Justice Project](#) and other groups on behalf of those who have been wrongfully convicted.

8. Martin Tankleff

When he was 17, Martin Tankleff’s parents were murdered and he was arrested for the crime. His conviction was largely aided by a confession written out by a detective that Tankleff rejected and refused to sign. In 1990, he began serving serving his two consecutive life sentences. However, in the following years, he worked hard to protest his treatment and spread word of his innocence. In November 2007, the Suffolk County district attorney was convinced that there had been prosecutorial misconduct in the original trial, and in December of that year, Tankleff’s convictions were overturned. The state later announced it would not seek to retry him, effectively ending his nightmare of wrongful imprisonment after 17 years behind bars.

9. Darryl Burton

Convicted of a murder he didn’t commit, Darryl Burton served 24 years of his erroneous life sentence before earning his freedom. When a drug dealer was killed

in St. Louis in the summer of 1984, Burton was named for the crime by a pair of witnesses angling for lighter sentences on other charges. There was no evidence linking him to the murder, but the testimony was enough to put him away. With help from Centurion Ministries, Burton's case was eventually brought back up and he was allowed to go free after 24 years.

10. Bill Dillon

Bill Dillon was convicted of murder in 1981, thanks largely to the testimony of a man named John Preston, who used his scent-tracking German Shepherd to link the victim's bloody T-shirt with Dillon. However, Preston and his dog turned out to be frauds, and were discredited in 1987. Unfortunately, no one started a review process of the cases in which Preston had testified, so it wasn't until Dillon learned about Preston's phoniness in 2006 that he started acting on it. He secured a DNA test that exonerated him of the crime, and he was set free after spending 26 years in prison for a crime he always maintained was committed by someone else.

11. Clarence Brandley

A high school janitor in Texas, Clarence Bradley was convicted of the rape and murder of 16-year-old student Cheryl Dee Ferguson. Brandley, a black man, was sentenced to death for the crime after facing two all-white juries. (The first was declared a mistrial.) Once in prison, his lawyers discovered more evidence that supported his innocence, and civil rights groups raised money to promote his cause and further investigate the killing. Brandley was eventually freed, though prosecutors refused to admit they pursued the wrong man.

12. Glen Edward Chapman

Glen Edward Chapman was convicted of the 1992 killings of Betty Jean Ramseur and Tenene Yvette Conley in North Carolina. However, he was granted a new trial in 2007 when a Superior Court judge learned that detectives had covered up evidence affirming Chapman's innocence and that one of the detectives had

committed perjury in the original trial. Even his original defense attorneys were no good: one was disciplined by the state bar association, and other was taken off another death penalty case to enter alcohol abuse treatment. After 15 years and multiple errors, Chapman was finally sent home a free man. “I’m tired, but not angry,” he said. “I see no need for it.”

13. Thomas Clifford McGowan

When Thomas Clifford McGowan was sent to prison for committing rape and burglary, he maintained his innocence. The main evidence used to put him away was identification by the victim that turned out to be inaccurate. Thanks to DNA tech, his innocence was proven in 2008, and he was set free after spending 23 years behind bars. “Words cannot express how sorry I am for the last 23 years,” state district judge Susan Hawk told him when he was released.

14-15. Ron Williamson and Dennis Fritz

Ron Williamson and Dennis Fritz were wrongly convicted in 1988 of the rape and murder of Oklahoma woman Debbie Carter. Williamson, a former minor league baseball player, was suffering from increased mental illness in the 1980s, and though Carter was murdered in 1982, he and Fritz were arrested in 1987 on sketchy premises, including a dream of Williamson’s that was cited as a confession. The evidence against the men also included hair analysis, and the spotty procedure (now known to be unreliable) was used to convict them when it could just as easily have exonerated them. Williamson received a death sentence, despite his mental state, while Fritz received life imprisonment. It wasn’t until April 1999 that the men were freed because of DNA testing. Williamson died five years after in a nursing home, suffering from cirrhosis of the liver. John Grisham wrote about the men in his nonfiction book *The Innocent Man: Murder and Injustice in a Small Town*.

UNIT 4. POLICE DETECTIVES

Adrian Monk

Adrian Monk is a fictional character portraying a role of private detective who works for San Francisco Police Department. He was suspended from the department after the death of his wife, Trudy. His wife was intentionally killed and this tragedy drove Monk to suffer from a disorder.

Adrian Monk was experiencing a severe turmoil in his mind, which is known as obsessive compulsive disorder and was also a sufferer of phobias. Due to these disorders, Monk was suspended from the Police Department and began with the private eye investigation.

To come up from the sickness, he undergoes different therapies which help him to keep a control over his phobias and investigate the cases appropriately. The series became very popular among the people and to make the series more interesting, Tony Shalhoub was chosen to portray the character that could keep up the humor, as well as the passion for solving mysteries.

Tony Shalhoub was treasured a lot for his excellent performance and he also won several awards like Primetime Emmy Awards and Golden Globe Awards to name a few.

Introduction

Adrian Monk has been made a silly character with brains who uses his own techniques to solve the mysteries. Although the murder of his wife Trudy makes him suffer from the disorder, but his determination helps him to recover soon and come back as a private detective.

Like other fictional characters in crime novels, Adrian Monk also has an assistant who has zero detective capabilities and a brother who also possesses some incredible abilities which he uses for solving mysteries.

Monk suffers from 312 phobias including sharp or pointed objects, vomiting, crowds, snakes and elevators to name a few. Due to being a part of such phobias,

Monk always avoids touching anything bare hand so that germs do not catch him and he also avoids eating anything that people have already touched before.

This is what makes him so dependent upon his assistants. His first every assistant was a nurse who helped Monk to recover from his illness, but later on, started to serve him as a personal assistant. After a couple of years, her first assistant returns back to her ex-husband and marries him and then Natalie Teeger joins Monk as his assistant.

Adrian Monk suffers from an obsession to note down every minute detail and this is what makes him so proficient in solving the cases. Although being suffering from various disorders and phobias, he manages to grab hold of all the evidences and link them to solve the mysteries.

Adrian Monk – Personally

Adrian Monk was born on 15th October 1959 and his father dumped the complete family when Monk was just eight year old. In the year 1994, Monk's mother died.

His wife Trudy was also murdered for some reasons and his agoraphobic brother thinks that Trudy was killed in his presence and so he takes himself as a culprit.

While dealing with different cases, he also finds clues for his wife's murder and comes to know that the bomb in the car which targeted Trudy was actually kept there to kill Monk.

The entire series is fun to watch and people can enjoy all the seasons of Adrian Monk.

Kathryn Dance

Kathryn Dance is a special detective agent at California Bureau of Investigation, similar in character and form to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Kathryn operates from California Bureau of Investigation Office which is strategically situated in a fictionalized city named Monterey, in California. Dance is a widow.

Her husband was a secret service agent with FBI, and who died in one of the assignment operations. She also has two sweet and lovely kids named Wes and Maggie. Also included in Dance's family are two dogs. In short, Dance has a small and loving family, and she cares a lot about her family and the dogs. The family is residing at Pacific Grove, which is situated around hundred and twenty miles south of San Francisco, Pacific Grove is a beautiful place which is a beautiful village on the water, and surrounded by lush green and verdant fields.

Dance's parents live in a yet another spectacular area named Carmel, which is nearby to her house and she often visits her parents house along with her kids and dogs, on the weekends, or whenever she finds the time from otherwise busy schedule.

As a law enforcement agent, Kathryn has immense qualities which are rarely found in an individual. She is punctual in her work, and always undertakes the assignment with profound sense of responsibility and seriousness. She is a smart lady who has both brains and beauty, and who knows how to keep balance between the two.

Quite amazing to know, Kathryn maintains a perfect body kinesics, and which she uses effectively during the interrogation and interviewing witnesses and suspects. It is her seriousness towards her professional that she is liked by the people of her department. She is praiseworthy lady who can easily mold with the conditions, and their happenings. You cannot take her to be an easy going personality.

Kathryn, owing to her supreme intellect and seriousness towards the profession is always given complex cases to handle. It is told quite early in the novel that California Bureau of Investigation is a prime investigating agency in California which deals with crimes of extreme seriousness including homicides and gang war happening. Kathryn finds her duties interlocked between these gruesome gang wars and homicidal conditions.

Kathryn is not one of those sleeping detective agents who can easily say no to the assignment,. She takes every assignment to completion, no matter what it takes, and no matter how it goes. She's a hard agent to beat.

Apart from tracking the bad guys, smugglers, and drugs, Kathryn is also given the cases that involve family crimes and the issues likely to be faced by a single parent or a single woman. She is adept in solving any type of crime case, and this makes her a cynosure amongst her professional colleagues.

Often during the work, Kathryn has to deal with her troubled and quirky co-workers. But, the things are pretty cool at her end, as she can easily manage them once at work.

Inspector Morimoto

Inspector Morimoto is the character which has been created by the creative abilities of British author Timothy Hemion. Morimoto is an intelligent detective who has the brains and the brawns, and serves detective in the local police force in Okayama, Japan. He is helped by his acolyte named Suzuki in solving the cases of gruesome nature. Inspector Morimoto makes use of his deductive reasoning to solve the cases and crime situation. He is of the type who can solve the case much in the same and intellect like Sherlock Holmes.

You can find deductive reasoning playing the key role in solving complex cases where double murders or other type of heinous crimes are involved. Inspector Morimoto is not one of those lazy lads who just takes the crime for granted over his personal life, He is serious about solving the crime, as much as he is serious and passionate about his love life. Whether it is the crime solving through the intriguing puzzles which roam around expensive diamond jewelry, or burglary in the Metropolitan Trust Bank, both Suzuki and Inspector Morimoto take the courage and use their deductive reasoning attributes to solve the case.

Morimoto and Suzuki solves the linkage and involvement of wealthy owner of the downtown kimono shop and the manager of the Okayama Central Hospital in the Bank robbery case, and book both of them for their crime. What's more, the

Chief of Police gets concerned about the development of the Bank robbery cases, especially because the people who are involved in the case have contacts with the influential city council. It is here that Suzuki and Inspector Morimoto undertake a careful research of the whole scenario and solves the crime by implementing their amazing deductive reasoning.

Both Morimoto and Suzuki make use of their deductive reasoning concept to create an astonishing theory that would help them to solve the crime in a logical way. Inspector Morimoto's intellect complements that of Suzuki, and similarly, Suzuki's intellect complements that of Morimoto. You cannot think of them as normal cops. They have something special about them as always seen at the crime scene.

Timothy Hemion creates the Inspector Morimoto with his own intellect. Timothy, apart from writing the novel has been actively involved in life teaching and researching mathematics. And that is why the character that he shaped in the form of Inspector Morimoto has all that qualities. In fact, it would not be wrong to say that Inspector Morimoto is borne with the persona of Timothy, especially in relation to the smart deductive reasoning he applies in developing crime solution. Both Inspector Morimoto and his assistant, Suzuki does their best to solve the crime and not by using the brawns but with the help of their intellect. Very rarely will you see them taking to the action. All the crime solving is done through the help of their analytical way of thinking, and subtle knowledge of the criminology. There's no doubt that Inspector Morimoto is a, man of the substance.

Comissaire Maigret

The famous character, Comissaire Maigret is created by Georges Simenon, a well known writer. He is famed for his smoking pipes which are usually used for tobacco smoking. He is also famous for his mixed approach for detecting crime.

He often was seen in restaurant or any café bar while drinking or having lunch. His choice of drinks includes cider or beer and also he is well known to drink

pastis. He often used to wear overcoat while traveling to Riviera. The people usually failed to think him as policemen due to his informal activities.

History

Comissaire Maigret was born in 1884 in Saint – Fiacre, France. Comassaire was married with Lousie who was well known with a name of Madame Maigret. Comissaire had a beautiful daughter but she died at the time of birth. As they have no children, they are very fond of children and always treat them with patience and kindness.

There are 28 short stories and 75 novels published about Maigret which are quite interesting to read. The character, Comissaire Maigret was played by British, Austrian, German, Japanese, Irish, French and Dutch actors.

All the actors played very well according to this character and this is really an admiring quality to play other character so exceptionally well.

Television and Radio Adaptations

There are several television serials that are telecasted around the world. This amazing character role was played by various actors from different countries. People were very fond of watching the programs of this interesting character.

The role of Maigret is played by several actors but the role played by a French actor named Jean Gabin is the best one. There were also several radio shows available which telecasted the show everyday in the evening time.

Several interview programs were also broadcasted on the radio which gained much hype at that time. There are numerous novels available based on this character and the list is quite big that it is not possible to write all of those. All the novels published were from 1931 to 1950 and there is a huge list.

Comissaire Maigret was an elegant character who smokes cigar and is often seen in the bar. He was a legendary and his clothing style provides a class to the viewers.

The people still love to watch his serials in some regions and in some areas the repeated serials of Comissaire Maigret are telecasted.

Also there is a huge list of short stories available which were quite popular among the people. Short stories are the best method to portray one's character in very short time.

There is an endless list of novels and short stories of Commissaire Maigret.

Some of the short stories include Maigret's Mistake, Stronger Vessel, Mr. Monday, The open window, under the hammer and many more short stories are in the list.

All the stories are beautifully portrayed and really interesting to watch. There are numerous online and offline stores available where one can purchase the short stories if available.

Internet is the best medium to find the Commissaire Maigret short stories and one can also order them online.

Inspector Columbo

Inspector Columbo is the lead character in the most popular American TV series, Columbo which is a Crime fiction. The character is played by Peter Falk as Inspector Columbo, who works as Homicide detective in Police Department in Los Angeles. Inspector Columbo is a shabby looking officer who is often undervalued by his colleagues and by the murderers. Regardless of his appearance and apparent absent mindedness, he is able to solve all the cases and accumulate all the required evidence needed for supporting allegation against the criminals. He has the potentiality to trace the details and bring about a scrupulous and committed approach to get things work.

The character

Police Inspector Columbo is a scruffy dressed seemingly intelligent and witty police detective. He is very fumble and his polite manner can surprise anyone as to how he can solve a crime, and even an intricate murder. Inspector Columbo is actually very brilliant and intelligent detective who has an eye for miniature details and also possess the ability to merge information and unrelated incidents which can help in solving crimes. However, his behavior cannot be judged even by the

suspects. Columbo is often able to confirm the guilt of the criminals by trapping them in fake sagacity of security and creating the circumstances that persuade them to incriminate themselves.

The interrogation techniques implemented is to carry out inoffensive interviews in a polite and humble manner and exiting the scene, just walking up to the door way and after a few moments return and inquire a question which could be clarification of the suspects, or explanation on the recent interviews. The way the interviews are conducted combined with apparent incompetency and vagueness makes the culprits feel that they are beyond the claws of law. Columbo's meticulous tactics of interrogation leaves the suspects vulnerable, which results in the wrong doers to reveal certain information which proves that they are guilty. In most cases he is seen to befriend the suspects that make them believe that they are not being suspected rather interviewed to gather information.

The suspects often inevitably feel secured when being able to work with Columbo, without knowing that their movements and faux pas are being observed which would incriminate them. At the end, most of the criminals and wrongdoers are stunned when they are arrested, knowing that they have been fooled. There are several occasions where suspects who considered themselves as making the perfect crime congratulate Inspector Columbo after they are caught and there are also instances when suspects attempts to kill Columbo.

Brief history of Inspector Columbo

The character was first created By William Link and Richard Levinson, who alleged that Columbo was inspired by another crime fiction character Porfiry Petrovich in Crime and Punishment series and also resembles the clerical detective, Father Brown by G.K. Chesterton.

The character Inspector Columbo was first portrayed by Bert Freed and screened on television in 1960 as Anthology series by the name 'Chevy Mystery Show'. With huge popularity the series was adapted into stage play in 1962 which was called 'Prescription: Murder', where Thomas Michelle played the character of Colum

UNIT 5. REAL DETECTIVES



Francois Vidocq

Eugène François Vidocq was a French criminal and criminalist with the life and times inspired by many popular writers including Victor Hugo and Honoré de Balzac.

Once, Vidocq was the criminal and later became the founder and first director of a premier crime control organization named Sûreté Nationale, besides, being the head of first private detective agency. Vidocq is also considered as the father of modern criminology as well as French police. What's more, Vidocq is also recognized as the first private detective in France.

About his antecedents, Eugène François Vidocq was born on 24 July 1775. As far as his childhood and youth goes, very little is known. However, the French archive it is found that Eugène's father was a wealthy and well-educated personality, who was also into the profession of corn dealing.

Vidocq's father was a successful corn dealer. Vidocq had six siblings in all, of which one died during the birth of Vidocq. During the early years of growth and development of Vidocq, he was fearless, rowdy and cunning. Though he was sluggish and lethargic in his actions, there's absolutely no doubt about his intelligence.

Most of his time was spent in the armories of Arras. He was nicknamed as "le Vautrin", and also acquired as the reputation of astounding fencer, who exploited his fencing skills fully, and proved his fighting intellect.

Vidocq had plenty of stories as a toddler. Once, when he was 13 years of age, Vidocq stole and sold the money from the silver plates just in a day. Three days later, he was thrown to local jail Baudets.

It was only ten days later that he came to know that it was his own father who had arranged for his arrest. He was remanded on a total of fourteen days of jail

custody, before he was released. But, despite this, Vidocq was not able to correct his attitude and behavior.

When he turned 14, he had already stolen huge amounts of money from parent's bakery, only to leave for Ostend. Out there he was plundered of his loot, and finally, he was without the money. In order to earn his living, he was hired by the traveling entertainers, where he continued to work hard in the role play only to get promoted from stable boy to fair-monster.

After a while, he worked hard to work as an assistant of a peddler, and soon he returned to his home in Arras in search for forgiveness from his parents. He was welcomed by his mother.

Vidocq had played majority of roles which helped in the criminal investigations of critical issues. These include undercover work, criminology, ballistics, record-keeping and much more. What's more amazing!

He made first plaster casts from shoe impressions. He made the role model when he introduced unique anthropometrics, presently being used by French police. However, the saddest thing to know is that Vidocq was never acknowledged in France owing to his criminal record.

Vidocq had been a good and efficient investigator and his farsightedness on the crime is commendable.

Allan Pinkerton

Most of the detective stories and crime novels are based upon fictional characters that are generally created by authors, but the main source of inspiration for these authors were actually the real heroes.

Allan Pinkerton was a Scottish Detective who created first ever detective agency in United States popularly known by the name Pinkerton National Detective Agency. Allan Pinkerton was born in the year 1819 in Scotland and was brought up by his father William Pinkerton and mother Isabel.

When Allan grew up he started trading wooden staved vessels and also became an activist in British Chartist Movement.

Early Life

Allan Pinkerton married a lady secretly who was a singer by profession named Joan Carfrae and after a few years he moved on to the United States. He left his country at the age of 23 and immigrated to United States in the year 1842.

In the year 1849, Allan Pinkerton was chosen as the first ever detective in Chicago who formed North Western Police Agency with the attorney Edward Rucker which later on became popular by the name Pinkerton National Detective Agency. With the increasing rail transportation, the train robberies were also growing day by day which made it difficult for the native people to manage.

Allan Pinkerton solved many cases of train robbery and facilitated the citizens a lot. His ability to solve mysteries and different cases helped him to make contacts with Abraham Lincoln and George McClellan.

Investigative Allan Pinkerton

Allan Pinkerton with his sharp mind and intelligence was able to get to the bottom of cases and this was something which helped him to link all evidences and solve the mystery behind it. In the year 1861, Allan served as the head of Union Intelligence Service and also brought up several investigation techniques which were really appreciated by high command officers and other law enforcement associated officers.

Some of his analytical and undercover techniques are still being used by detectives and spies. Most of the agents of Allan Pinkerton worked undercover to succeed in different missions. In the year 1872, Allan was appointed by the Spanish Government so that citizens could get the right to vote and slavery be put to an end.

In the year 1884, Allan Pinkerton slipped off from a pavement and his tongue was bitten off between the teeth which caused an infection, but he did not go for a treatment and in July 1884, the infection caused Allan to die when he was working on a database system. These database systems are now being used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Allan's popularity made him more prominent in the world, even after his death and many detectives started using his surname as slang for private eye.

Books and Writings

Allan Pinkerton created several detective books and many of them got published after his death. In these books, he added his personal experiences and various techniques that he used while solving the mysteries.

Some of his famous writings include “The Express Man and the Detective”, “Criminal Reminiscences and Detective Sketches”, “The Spiritualists and the Detectives”, “The Gypsies and the Detectives” and “A Double Life and the Detectives” to name a few.

UNIT 6. 10 DUMBEST CRIMINALS

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1 The Robber who tried to rob a bank that had already closed



A bank robber was arrested in Liberty, Pennsylvania, USA, after police said he tried to rob a bank that had already closed for the afternoon. Christopher Allen Koch, 28, arrived at Citizens & Northern Bank around 11.40am and sat inside his car in the bank's parking lot for 20 minutes. But Koch had not read the opening hours, posted on the bank's door and the bank closed at noon. He tried to enter the bank at 12.01 pm - a minute too late. He was wearing ski mask and gloves and had a gun. Employees inside spotted Koch and got a license plate number that led police to him. Koch was charged with criminal attempted robbery and possessing instruments of a crime.

2 The Robber who decided to burglarize a house full of karate blackbelts



Manizales, Colombia may not sound like a capital of karate, but the Pan-American karate champion Cristian Garces happens to live there, along with her instructors and fellow karate-peeps. So when a burglar decided to invade his house in 2008 while every single one of Manizales most bad-ass appendage launchers was present, they sprung into action and beat the shit out of him before he could scream "Auxilio!"

The thief already had a bag and a laptop computer, two digital cameras and other items of value that he left behind before attempting to flee but was apprehended by residents until police arrived. "I don't think the thief was eager to continue robbing

here, he was very scared,” said Garces.

3 The Robber who tried to fool police by playing dead at a funeral home



On 2008, a burglar broke into a funeral home in Burjassot, a small town just outside Valencia and tried to fool police by playing dead, but two things gave him away. First, he breathed. Second, he wore grungy clothes rather

than the Sunday best of those settling in for eternal rest.

Neighbors living nearby alerted police when they heard the front door of the business being forced open in the middle of the night. Police officers arrived with the owner, and eventually found the suspect lying on a table in a glassed-in chamber used for viewings of deceased people during wakes. The suspect's name was not released. Police said he had served jail time in the past for robbery.

4 The Robber who called to check if there was money in the cash register before the crime

On 2008, police charged Daniel Glen, 40, with robbing a convenience store in Windsor, Ontario, after he called ahead to ask the clerk how much money was in the cash register before showing up. The clerk alerted police, who arrested Glen nearby. Canwest News Service reported Glen was a suspect in two similar incidents where the thief called ahead to make sure the clerk had the money bagged and ready for

him.



5 The Burglar who wrote his own name on the crime scene

An 18-year-old burglar who vandalized a children's campsite building was caught because

he wrote his name on a wall at the scene, a court has heard. Peter Addison, of Heaton Mersey, Stockport, and his friend Mark Ridgeway of Poynton, Cheshire, smashed crockery and let off fire extinguishers. There are some pretty stupid criminals around, but to leave your own name at the scene of the crime takes the biscuit. Apart from writing his own name in black marker pen at the Toc H centre in Adlington, Cheshire, Addison also left his gang's name on the wall, “The Adlington Massiv!”.

6 The Robber who was defeated by a 95-year-old woman



Armed only with a screwdriver, a 95-year-old woman in a wheel chair kept a burglar from breaking into her home by repeatedly stabbing his hand.

It was 3 a.m. when a 95-year-old Bartlesville woman heard somebody break the glass on her front door and push the door open. When a hand came inside and tried to unlock the door, she stabbed it. Again and again. The woman would not leave the door for fear the man would break in while she was calling for help. When police arrived, they found the bloody suspect passed out on the front porch with dozens of stab wounds to his lower arms and hands. The suspect, 46-Year-Old Robert Horsley, is in jail facing one count of first-degree burglary.

7 The Robber who tripped and stabbed himself with the very knives he was stealing



A man running from a western Michigan store with stolen hunting knives hidden in his pants tripped, fell and stabbed himself in the stomach. The man had put about 300 US dollars

worth of hunting knives in his waistband and tried to leave the store, but Meijer employees confronted him and a scuffle followed, he then fell and was stabbed by the knives he had hidden in his clothing. The suspect was hospitalized after the attempted theft from a Meijer Inc. superstore in the US city of Grand Rapids and is expected to face a misdemeanor shoplifting charge, police say.

8 The Robber who drove a stolen car to court



A 37-year-old man was charged with stealing a Lexus SUV after he drove it to court the day a jury decided whether to convict him in an unrelated auto theft charge.

Police were suspicious after watching the San Francisco hairstylist walk to the car, parked in front of the courthouse, with keys in hand. The car also attracted attention as it had several Yorkshire Terriers mulling around it. The man was charged with receiving a stolen vehicle, receiving stolen property and charges of animal cruelty for leaving the dogs unattended in the vehicle.

Meanwhile, the jury convicted the man of the original auto theft charge. He was charged with possession of a Porsche Carrera, valued at \$125,000, that had been stolen from a San Anselmo home.

9 The Burglar who stole, got drunk and got caught



A burglar who pinched a bottle of expensive champagne to celebrate after stealing money and jewellery was caught after he parked his car to sleep it off. Police were called out by worried passers-by who saw the 37-year-old man slumped behind the wheel of a car at the side of the road in Dusseldorf, Germany.

Officers who woke him up checked his ID and found he was wanted for a string of robberies. A police spokesman said: "The officers couldn't believe their luck when they found out who he was. He even had the stolen goods from his latest robbery with him in the car. And we can also got him for drink driving as well."

10 The Robber who broke into the home of a sword-wielding Olympic fencing ace



A burglar in Hungary climbed over a fence to rob a house only to be confronted by a sword-wielding Olympic fencing ace. Virgine Ujlaky, 23, was practicing her swordplay when she saw Pal Nagy, 43, clambering in through a window of her house in a posh suburb of Budapest.

Within seconds and a few swift slashes of the sword the crook was pinned against the wall, with the blade against his throat as the swordswoman reached for the phone and called police. They arrested the villan 20 minutes later, who had to be treated by paramedics for shock. Ujlaky said: "I wasn't scared when I saw him. It was good practice as I have a competition coming up this week."

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