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THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLE OF THE FBI'S WORK

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, commonly known as the FBI, stands as a paragon of unwavering dedication to its mission, which has evolved over time to meet the complex challenges of our ever-changing world.

In the course of this presentation, we shall embark on a meticulous exploration of the FBI's origins, its core objectives, its remarkable achievements, and the multifaceted challenges it encounters in an era marked by technological innovation and global intricacies. Through this lens, we endeavor to gain a comprehensive understanding of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, its historical significance, and the pivotal role it plays in preserving the integrity of USA legal and security framework.

History of creating bureau

The history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a compelling narrative rooted in the need for a centralized and professional law enforcement agency to combat crime, particularly during a time of national upheaval. Established on July 26, 1908, as the Bureau of Investigation within the Department of Justice, the FBI's origins can be traced to a period marked by rapid industrialization, urbanization, and an associated increase in criminal activity.

One of the pivotal events that led to the FBI's creation was the Mann Act of 1910, which made it illegal to transport women across state lines for immoral purposes. This law necessitated a federal agency capable of enforcing it. In 1919, Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer further expanded the role of the Bureau of Investigation to address the perceived threat of radicalism following World War I, particularly the Red Scare. This marked a significant shift in the Bureau's focus from purely criminal matters to include counterintelligence.

The FBI's transformation continued throughout the 20th century, with key moments including its involvement in major cases like the Lindbergh kidnapping, the investigation of organized crime, the pursuit of bank robbers during the Great Depression, and its crucial role in enforcing civil rights laws. The Bureau's mandate further expanded with the passage of the National Security Act of 1947, which allowed it to participate in intelligence and counterintelligence activities.

In the post-9/11 era, the FBI's focus evolved to include the prevention of terrorism, cybercrime, and the safeguarding of national security. Today, the FBI stands as a multifaceted agency, dedicated to upholding the law, protecting the nation, and serving as a global symbol of law enforcement excellence. Its history is not only a testament to its enduring mission but also a reflection of the ever-evolving challenges and complexities of American society and the world.

What do FBI investigate

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is tasked with investigating a wide range of matters to protect and uphold the rule of law within the United States.

1. Counterterrorism: The FBI plays a pivotal role in countering terrorism by investigating threats, monitoring potential terrorist activities, and collaborating with other agencies to prevent terrorist attacks on U.S. soil.

2. Counterintelligence: The Bureau is responsible for safeguarding national security by identifying and neutralizing espionage activities and safeguarding critical technologies and information.

3. Cybercrime: With the rise of digital technology, the FBI is deeply involved in investigating cybercrimes, such as hacking, ransom ware attacks, and online fraud.

4. Public Corruption: The FBI investigates public officials and law enforcement officers who engage in corrupt practices that

undermine the public's trust and the integrity of government institutions.

5. **Organized Crime:** The Bureau continues its historic role in investigating and combating organized crime, including criminal syndicates involved in activities such as racketeering and drug trafficking.

6. **Civil Rights:** The FBI takes a proactive stance in safeguarding civil rights by investigating hate crimes, human trafficking, and discrimination, ensuring that all citizens are treated fairly and equally under the law.

7. **White-Collar Crime:** This includes investigating complex financial crimes, such as corporate fraud, insider trading, and healthcare fraud.

8. **Violent Crime:** The FBI assists in investigating violent crimes such as serial killings, bank robberies, and crimes against children, contributing to the safety of communities.

9. **Transnational Crimes:** The Bureau tackles international criminal enterprises engaged in drug trafficking, money laundering, and other transnational crimes that impact the United States.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, as documented on the FBI's official website (www.fbi.gov), is a comprehensive initiative aimed at collecting and analyzing crime and law enforcement data across the United States. Established in 1930, the UCR Program is a vital component of the nation's efforts to maintain public safety and make informed policy decisions.

The UCR Program encompasses various aspects of crime reporting, with a primary focus on the collection of data related to seven major crime categories, known as Part I offenses, which include violent crimes (such as murder, rape, and robbery) and property crimes (such as burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft). Participating law enforcement agencies across the country provide data on these offenses, which is then compiled and made available to the public through annual reports and data publications.

The program also collects information on various law enforcement personnel, including sworn officers and civilian staff, to offer insights into the demographics and composition of the law enforcement community. Additionally, the UCR Program collaborates with agencies nationwide to track hate crimes, human trafficking, and other specialized offenses.

The data collected through the UCR Program serves as a crucial resource for policymakers, law enforcement agencies,

researchers, and the public, allowing for the evaluation of crime trends and the development of effective crime prevention and law enforcement strategies. The FBI's website provides access to these statistics and reports, contributing to transparency and informed decision-making in the realm of public safety and criminal justice.

How does the FBI work a case?

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) employs a systematic and multifaceted approach when working on a case. This approach includes the following key steps:

–Initiation: Cases can be initiated in various ways, including through tips from the public, leads from other law enforcement agencies, or proactive investigations by FBI agents. Each case is assessed to determine its jurisdiction and relevance to federal law.

–Investigation: Once a case is initiated, FBI agents and analysts work to gather evidence and intelligence related to the alleged criminal activity. This may involve conducting interviews, collecting physical evidence, and utilizing advanced technology and forensics.

–Collaboration: The FBI often collaborates with other law enforcement agencies, both at the federal and state levels, as well as with international partners, when cases involve multiple jurisdictions or cross-border issues.

–Legal Process: If the evidence suggests that a federal crime has been committed, the FBI may seek search warrants, subpoenas, or other legal tools to gather additional information and build a case.

–Analysis: FBI analysts play a crucial role in reviewing and interpreting the collected data to identify patterns, connections, and potential suspects.

–Arrest and Prosecution: When there is sufficient evidence, the FBI may make arrests and work with federal prosecutors to build a case for trial.

–Ongoing Monitoring: The FBI continues to monitor cases even after arrests and prosecutions to ensure that court orders and sentences are enforced.

–Intelligence Gathering: In some cases, the FBI may use intelligence and counterterrorism methods to address national security threats.

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