

vehicles with video cameras (front and back) to catch speeders or other traffic violators. (Despite the legend, many stretches of the autobahn have speed limits!) A few states have no *Autobahnpolizei* and leave that responsibility to the normal traffic police.

The *Wasserschutzpolizei* (WSP or WaPo). All of the state police agencies in Germany, with the exception of Thuringia, have a WSP division (waterway police) that patrols rivers, coastlines, harbors and large lakes within the state. In coastal regions along the Baltic and the North Sea, sometimes the *Bundespolizei* acts like the US Coast Guard, patrolling the coastal waters.

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POLICE IN AUSTRALIA

Law enforcement in Australia consists of the three major components of the country's justice system, along with courts and corrections. There are law enforcement officers employed by all three levels of government federal, state/territory and local.

Federally, the main law enforcement agency is the Australian Federal Police (AFP), which has a wide mandate to enforce Australian criminal law and protect its national interests. There are also a number of other agencies that have powers confined to specific areas, such as national security (ASIO), customs and immigration (ABF), and white-collar crime (ATO, ACCC, ASIC). Each branch of the Australian Defense Force (ADF) has its own military police, although there is also an overarching ADF Investigative Service for more complex investigations.

Australian state and federal police routinely carry firearms. While on duty, most officers' duty belts consist of a handgun, a taser, an expandable baton, pepper spray, a set of handcuffs, ammunition magazines, gloves torch and a two-way radio. Local governments have their own smaller force of authorized officers – known as council rangers – to enforce local laws pertaining solely to individual local government jurisdictions. Council rangers generally do not have full police powers (unless they are sworn as special constables).

Each state of Australia has the capacity to appoint and maintain its own police force which is responsible for policing at the state and local level. In some states local governments employ by-laws officers or rangers

to enforce local by-laws or ordinances relating to such matters as parking, dog ownership, retailing, littering or water usage. These local government officers are not considered to be police forces as they generally only have the power to issue fines and do not have the same powers as state police. They may rely upon appointment as special constable or legislated powers for their authority. In recent years, the states and territories have returned the responsibility of recovering court ordered fines to their sheriffs. In practice, the police often carry out the functions of sheriffs and bailiffs in rural and more sparsely populated areas of Australia.

Thus we see that Australia has different procedure in organization of work of law enforcers. Each district manages public control individually according to their needs and problems. The idea of using different services for each state seems to be effective, if there is a necessity in keeping order additionally. Something similar can be organized in regions of our country which are receiving a special treatment.

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POLICE PATROL FOR CRIME PREVENTION

Traditionally patrol is considered the backbone of policing because the largest percentage of police personnel is assigned to patrol. In the United States, 68 % of police officers are assigned to patrol operations. The officer on the street has the greatest potential to affect citizens' safety, detect criminal actions and influence the community's perception of law enforcement. Crime prevention is the ultimate goal in policing. There are various crime prevention techniques some of which are presented below.

Random patrolling is conducted unexpectedly in certain areas to provide sudden but visible surveillance at unpredictable time. It is a deterrent to criminals as the appearance of police is completely random; its main law enforcement weapon is the element of surprise.

Targeted patrolling is focused on a specific area where crime has been at an extremely high level or where criminal activity is expected to occur. These patrols may be based on informants' tips or inside information. Helicopter patrols are good examples of strategic patrols. They are called on for a specific incident, such as the hunt for a fugitive or a search for a lost child.