

A TO Z IN CRIMINOLOGY

Maxims | Terms | Personalities

By:

ROMMEL K. MANWONG

Philippine Copyright 2020

“

*Train your mind with terms
Adopt yourself with great maxims
Go hunt your dream with great persona!*

*May You Be Blessed with the Courage
To Accomplish All You Can. To Set No Limitations
And Pursue Your Every Plan. May You Learn to Appreciate
Each Trait That You Possess. To Know That Your Potential
Will Lead You to Success. May You Be Filled with Confidence
And Given Self Esteem. And Be Blessed with A Future
That Fulfills Your Every Dream*

Rommel K Manwong
www.criminologysolutions.com

A

AB EXTRA - from outside.

AB INITIO - from the beginning.

ABANDONED CHILD – a person who has no proper parental care or guardianship, or one whose parents or guardians have deserted him for a period of at least six continuous months.

ABATEMENT – any act that remove or neutralize a fire hazard.

ABBREVIATED PLAIN DRESS MESSAGE – a message that has certain elements of the message heading omitted for speedy handling. Anyone or all of the following may be omitted - precedence, date, date-time group, and group count.

ABDUCTION – is the taking away of a woman from her house or the place where she may be for the purpose of carrying her to another place with intent to marry or to corrupt her. The elements constituting the crime of abduction are: that the person kidnapped must be a woman; the crime must be committed against her will; and it must be committed with unchaste designs, that is, with the intention of lying with the woman.

ABDUCTION WITH CONSENT – the essential elements of abduction with consent are: that the taking away of a maiden over 12 and below 18 years of age; the girl shall have consented to being taken away; and the act shall have been committed with lewd designs.

ABERRATIO ICTUS – mistake in the blow.

ABET – encouraging or inciting a crime; abet usually applies to aiding an individual in the violation of a law.

ABEYANCE – in expectation, remembrance and contemplation of law.

ABOLITIONISM – a political and criminological perspective that advocates the radical transformation of modern punishment forms with a more reflexive and multifaceted approach capable of better understanding dominant ideological constructions of crime.

ABORTION – is the willful killing of the fetus in the uterus, or violent expulsion of the fetus from the natural womb and which results to the death of the fetus.

ABRAHAM MASLOW – an American psychologist who was best known for creating Maslow's hierarchy of needs, a theory of psychological health predicated on fulfilling innate human needs in priority, culminating in self-actualization.

ABRASION – a wound characterizes by the removal of the superficial layer of the skin brought about by friction against a hard-rough surface.

ABRASION – in ballistic examination, they are scratches caused by using improper cleaning materials or by firing ammunition with bullets to which abrasive material was adhering.

ABSOLUTE – free from condition or qualification; perfect.

ABSOLUTE CLAIM – a claim which is subject to no contingency and may be proved and allowed as a debt by a tribunal, or committee on claims.

ABSTAIN – refrain.

ABSTINENCE – means refraining from drug use or being drug-free.

ABUSE OF CONFIDENCE – only the abuse of confidence that facilitates the lustful purpose of rape is the kind of abuse of confidence that aggravates the responsibility of the offender.

ABUSE OF RIGHTS – a principle in law which holds that indemnity for damages may be granted in cases where there is an abuse of rights. A person should be protected only when he acts in the legitimate exercise of his right, that is, when he acts with prudence and in good faith; but not when he acts with negligence or abuse.

ACCELERANT – in fire starting, any flammable fluid or compound that speeds the progress of a fire. Also called *booster*.

ACCESS – a way of entering or travelling towards a location. It is used when describing which vehicle movements may be permitted at an intersection (such as with an access-only barrier). It is also used when

describing the location of driveways and walkways which provide an entrance to a property.

ACCESSORIES – those who having knowledge of the commission of the crime, and without having participated therein, either as principals or accomplices, take part subsequent to its commission in any of the following manners: by profiting themselves or assisting the offender to profit by the effects of the crime; By concealing or destroying the body of the crime, or the effects or instruments thereof, in order to prevent its discovery; by harboring, concealing or assisting in the escape of the principal of the crime, provided the accessory acts with abuse of his public functions or whenever the author of the crime is guilty of treason, parricide, murder, or an attempt to take the life of the Chief Executive, or is known to be habitually guilty of some other crime (Art. 19, RPC).

ACCESSORY – in traffic law enforcement, the accessory of an automobile is any article designed to be used in connection with such vehicle to add to its utility or ornamentation and which is primarily adapted for such use whether or not essential to the operation of the vehicle.

ACCESSORY AFTER FACT – Under Art.19 (1), Revised Penal Code, they are: 1) the accused must not have participated in the criminal design nor cooperated in the commission of the felony; 2) He must have knowledge of the commission of the crime; and 3) he must have profited from the effects of the crime.

ACCIDENT – any happening beyond control of persons, consequences of which are not foreseeable.

ACCIDENTAL CHARACTERISTICS - Indications peculiar to one weapon or to each cartridge case and bullet fired in the same gun.

ACCIDENTAL CRIMINALS - are those who commit crimes when the situation is conducive to its commission.

ACCIDENTAL WHORL - is a fingerprint pattern which is a combination of two or more different types of pattern except in the plain arch. It can

be a combination of a loop and a whorl, a loop and a central pocket loop whorl, or any combination of two or more different loops and whorl type patterns. Symbolized by letter "X" in the fingerprint classification.

ACCOMPLICE – those who, not being principals cooperate in the execution of the offense by previous or simultaneous acts (Art. 18, RPC).

ACCOUNTABILITY – the ways in which organizations and individuals are rendered answerable for their policies and day-to-day activities, exerted by internal and external mechanisms.

ACCOUNTABLE PUBLIC OFFICER – a public officer who has been duly entrusted with government funds or property.

ACCURATE (EFFECTIVE) RANGE - distance within which the firer has control of his shots.

ACCUSE – to formally charge or declare another person of being guilty of a punishable offense. A statement or defense attempting to prove that a suspect charged with a crime could not have committed that crime.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT – a separate message originated by the addressee to inform the originator that his message has been received and is understood.

ACQUISITIVE CRIMES – are those which when committed, the offender acquires something as a consequence of his criminal act.

ACQUITTAL – one is acquitted if, after he has been arraigned and trial has been begun, upon a valid indictment or information, he is discharged by a competent court. It is also a verdict that a criminal defendant is not guilty or the finding of a judge that the evidence is insufficient to support a conviction.

ACT – any bodily movement tending to produce some effect in the external world. In Certiorari, the act contemplated in the law is one which creates some sort of status, i.e., determinative of a certain legal right. A merely threatened act, or an act which is preliminary and does not determine a legal right, cannot be reviewed in a certiorari proceeding.

ACT OF LASCIVIOUSNESS – acts of lewdness committed upon a person of either sex, short of lying with a woman and anything leading up to it. What constitutes lewd or lascivious conduct must be determined from the circumstances of each case.

ACTION - breech mechanism of a gun, by which it is loaded and unloaded.

ACTION STEREOTYPING – based on typical actions, stereotyping in which an officer expects that a certain type of event will unfold in a particular way; can result in the officer's failure to see the event the way it actually occurs.

ACTIONES LEGIS - law suits.

ACTIVE CRIMINALS – are those who commit crimes due to aggressiveness.

ACTUS NEMINI FACIT INJURIAM - the act of the law does no one wrong.

ACTUS NON FACIT REUM NISI MENS SIT REA - the act does not make one guilty unless there be a criminal intent.

ACTUS REUS - a guilty deed or act.

ACUTE CRIMINALS – are those who violate a criminal law because of the impulse or fit of passion. They commit passionate crimes.

AD HOC - for this purpose.

ADDICTION – the state of physical dependence on a drug.

ADJOURN- to postpone or defer.

ADMINISTRATIVE CRIMINOLOGY – a form of practical policy-relevant criminology that focuses almost exclusively on the nature of the criminal event and the particular setting in which it occurs. Under this perspective, the offender is considered only as a 'rational actor' who makes calculated decisions about the costs and benefits of criminal action. Administrative criminologists seek to reduce the opportunities for crime, thus making the costs/risks of crime outweigh the potential benefits.

ADMINISTRATIVE LOG – a written record of the actions taken by the crime scene coordinator, including assignments and release of the scene.

ADMINISTRATOR – any person who acts as agent of the owner and manages the use of a building for him.

ADMISSIBILITY – is a legal criterion used to determine whether an item of evidence can be presented in court; requires that the evidence have relevance, materiality, and competence.

ADMISSION - an acknowledgment of facts. It embraces any statement of fact made by a party which is against his interest or unfavorable to the conclusion for which he contends or inconsistent with the facts alleged by him.

ADOLPHE QUETELET – a Belgian Statistician who pioneered the idea of Cartography, thus became the “Father of Cartographical School of Criminology. He also coined the word “seasonal crimes”.

ADOPTION – is the act or proceeding by which of paternity and filiation are recognized as legally existing between persons not so related by nature.

ADULTERY – a crime committed by a married woman who has sexual intercourse with a man not her husband and by the man who has carnal knowledge of her, knowing her to be married, even if the marriage be subsequently declared void.

ADVANCE WARNING AREA – the first component of a work zone, upstream of the approach area, used to alert drivers to road work ahead.

ADVERSARIAL COURT SYSTEM – where the accused is innocent until proven guilty.

ADVERSARY – an individual, group, organization, or government that conducts activities or has the intention and capability to conduct activities detrimental to the individual, private or government entity.

AETIOLOGICAL CRISIS – refers to the majority of post-war criminology was predicated on the basis that poor social conditions caused crime.

AFFIDAVIT – summary judgment. The kind of affidavit necessary to support a summary judgment is that affidavit from which it may be clearly drawn that certain facts pleaded by either party are certain, undisputed and indubitable which dispense with the hearing or trial of the case.

AFFIRM – means to ratify; confirm; resents agenda-things to be done.

AFFIRMATION – the process in which a witness acknowledges that he or she understands and undertakes the obligation of an oath; a means of establishing a witness's competence.

AFTER OPERATION REPORT – it is a report that may be rendered after any successful police operation that leads to the arrest of any member or some members of syndicated crime group.

AFTER SOCO REPORT – it is a report rendered by the Team Leader of the SOCO that conducted the scene of the crime operations, processing or investigation.

AGEISM – discrimination or prejudice against people because of their age or presumed age.

AGENT – a person who bind himself to render some service or to do something in representation or on behalf of another, with the consent or authority of the latter.

AGENT OF PERSON IN AUTHORITY – any person who by direct provision of law or by election or by appointment by competent authority, is charged with the maintenance of public order and the protection and security of life and property. Any person who comes to the aid of persons in authority.

AGENT REPORT – a report rendered by a documented agent who answers an intelligence requirement.

AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES - are those which, if attendant in the commission of the crime, serve to increase the penalty without, however, exceeding the maximum of the penalty provided by law for the offense.

AGGRESSION - threatening behaviors, either verbal or physical, directed at others

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR (interactive) - includes repeated noncompliance to a direct command, verbal abuse-name calling, verbal abuse-threat, and physical abuse.

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR (isolated) - includes cursing/swearing, intentional destruction of property, and self-destructive behaviors.

AGONIST - a drug that mimics naturally occurring chemicals that stimulate particular receptors in the brain and central nervous system.

AGREEMENT - a proposal. A proposal remains an offer even if not answered and irrespective of the length of time that has passed. It only becomes an agreement when accepted by the other party. The only exception is where there is a duty on the part of the other party to answer, and hence silence is implied assent.

AGROTERRORISM - the use of biological agents as weapons against the agricultural and food supply industries.

AIR BRAKE - a brake in which the mechanism is actuated by the manipulation of air pressure. The term is often used to describe brakes that employ air under pressure above atmospheric, in contrast to vacuum brakes, which employ pressure below atmospheric.

AIR CRAFT SERVICE STATION - portion of an airport where flammable liquids are stored or dispensed and shall include all facilities essential thereto such as underground tanks from which aircraft fuel and lubricants may be drawn through dispensing device.

AIR GUN - a weapon (or toy), designed to discharge normally from the shoulder, in which the expanding force of compressed air is employed to propel the projectile. Specifically, an air gun must have a smoothbore

barrel. The projectile is commonly either round metal balls, special metal bullets, or pellets, or darts.

AIR PISTOL - a weapon (or toy) as described above, except that is intended to be discharged normally from one hand. The weapon variety of air pistol may have either a smoothbore or rifled barrel. The toy variety is not rifled. Missiles used are the same types as for air rifles and air guns.

AIR RESISTANCE – refers to the resistance encountered by the bullet while in flight.

AIR SHOTGUN - a smoothbore shoulder arm using compressed air to propel a small quantity of round shot in the fashion of the common shotgun. In the modern breech loading air shotguns, the charge is packed in a small container of paper or similar fragile material with supporting wads to hold the charge together until it leaves the barrel.

AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT – refers to an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which takes place between the times any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, in which any person suffers death or serious injury as a result of being in or upon the aircraft or by direct contact with the aircraft or anything attached thereto; or the aircraft receives substantial damage.

ALBERT COHEN – published *Delinquent Boys - The Culture of the Gangs* in 1955. He advocated the Sub-Culture Theory of Delinquency.

ALBERT OSBORNE – published the book 'questioned documents' and became prominently known as 'father of questioned document examination'. He developed fundamental principles of document examination responsible for the acceptance of documents as scientific evidence by the courts

ALCOHOL – a liquid produced by fermentation, which is the action of yeast on liquids containing sugars and starches. A depressant drug that slows down activity in the central nervous system.

ALCOHOL ABUSE THEORY - the theory that disinhibition of impulse control and inattentiveness to the environment contribute to aggressive and neglectful behavior.

ALCOHOLISM – a clinical syndrome characterized by very heavy alcohol consumption and continued drinking despite severe negative social and physical consequences.

ALEC JEFFREYS – developed the first DNA profiling test and became known as the ‘Father of DNA Evidence’.

ALEXANDER III OF MACEDON - commonly known as Alexander the Great, was a king of the Ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon. He was a brilliant tactician and ability to adapt to the enemy’s tactics. He used military intelligence in his successful conquests.

ALEXANDER MACONOCHIE – was a Superintendent of the penal colony at Norfolk Island in Australia during the 1840s who introduced the “Mark System” - a system in which a prisoner is required to earn a number of marks based on proper department, labor and study in order to entitle him for a ticket to leave or conditional release which is similar to parole.

ALEXANDRE LACASSAGNE - as a French physician and criminologist. He was the founder of the Lacassagne school of criminology, based in Lyon France, and considered to be the main rival to Lombroso's Italian school. In forensic studies, he was the first to try to individualize bullets on gun barrel, his comparisons at the time were based simply on the number of lands and grooves.

ALFRED REDL – he was brilliant intelligent agents, though a homosexual. He became Chief of the Austro – Hungarian Secret Service, and became a double agent for Russia. In 1913, his treason was discovered and he was forced to commit suicide.

ALGOR MORTIS – the decrease in body temperature that occurs after death.

ALIBI - at another place, elsewhere.

ALIBI- usually a defense plea stating at the time of the crime the accused was elsewhere.

ALIEN – foreigner; a foreign –born resident of this country who has not become a naturalized citizen.

ALIGNMENT - the relation of parts of the whole of writing or line of individual letters in words to the baseline. It is the alignment of words or the relative alignment of letters.

ALIUNDE - from elsewhere, or, from a different source

ALLAN PINKERTON - America's most famous private investigator and founder of Criminal Investigation in USA. He established the practice of handwriting examination in American courts and promoted a plan to centralize criminal identification records.

ALLEGATION – assertion without proof but which its advocate proposes to support with evidence.

ALLEGED – connotes something “claimed”. It leaves the truth of the averment an open question.

ALLEGIANCE – the obligation of fidelity and obedience which the individuals owe to the government under which they live or to their sovereign, in return for the protection they receive.

ALLIGATOR PATTERN – a pattern of deep cracking on the surface of a material that has been burned which could point to the point origin of the fire: appearance of charred wood that is similar to the alligator skin.

ALLIGATORING – the checking of charred wood, which gives it the appearance of alligator skin.

ALLOY – metals mixed by fusing.

ALPHONSE BERTILLON - a French Anthropometrist who devised an identification system based on the theory that every individual has unique body measurements prominently known as the Bertillon System. He was considered ‘Father of Criminal Identification’.

ALTER – To add, change, substitute or omit something from a pleading or instrument.

ALTERNATIVE CIRCUMSTANCES – circumstances in law which can be aggravating or mitigating according to the nature and effect of the crime and other conditions attending its commission.

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENTS – also called alternative medicine, alternative therapies or complementary medicine. A variety of therapeutic or preventive health care practices that do not follow accepted medical methods and may not have a scientific explanation for their effectiveness.

AMBASSADOR – A person who has been appointed as chief of mission and has served as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

AMBUSH – a robbery that involves virtually no planning and depends on surprise and the use of force against victims; usually produces a small score.

AMEND – means to add, change, substitute or omit something from a pleading or instrument.

AMENDMENT- addition or change.

AMICUS CURIAE - friend of the courts, usually an attorney who volunteers to assist the court in whatever manner deemed necessary.

AMIDO BLACK – a dye that is sensitive to blood and thus is used in developing fingerprints contaminated with blood.

AMMUNITION – metallic cartridges and shot shells used in firearms.

AMNESTIC SYNDROME – the inability to remember ongoing events more than a few minutes after they have taken place.

AMNESTY – a general pardon extended to a group of people, such as a political offender purposely to bring about the return of dissidents to their home and to restore peace and order in the community.

AMPHETAMINE – a synthetic stimulant drug that affects the central nervous system and speeds up the messages going from the brain to the body. Also known as "speed"; a group of stimulant drugs.

ANABOLIC STEROIDS – a synthetic substance derived from the male hormone, testosterone. Assist in the growth and repair of muscle. Some

anabolic steroids are used to treat medical conditions and are sometimes misused to enhance athletic performance and appearance.

ANACHRONISM – refers to something wrong in time and in place. This means that the forger has trouble matching the paper, ink, or writing materials to the exact date it was supposed to have been written.

ANALGESICS – are painkilling drugs.

ANARCHIST – person who proposes the over-throw of the government by creating disorder and violence.

ANIMO TESTANDI - with an intention of making a will.

ANIMUS FURANDI – fully intending to commit a theft; state of mind at the time the theft is committed.

ANNUL – invalidate void and cancel. Commonly used in annulment of marriage.

ANOMIE – a social condition in which norms are uncertain or lacking.

ANONYMOUS – no name known or acknowledged: unsigned letter, note, etc.

ANONYMOUS INFORMANT – those who gives information through telephone with the hope that the informant cannot be identified.

ANSWER – in Sec. 1 Rule 19, Rules of Court, includes the affirmative and/or special defenses and counterclaim contained therein.

ANTAGONIST – a substance that blocks the effects of another drug by binding with the receptor site for that drug in the brain; for example, naltrexone is an antagonist for opioids.

ANTE - before.

ANTE LITEM MOTAM – before the institution of the action or commencement of litigation.

ANTE MORTEM – before death.

ANTECEDENT CIRCUMSTANCES - facts existing before the commission of the crime such as hatred, bad moral character of the offender, previous plan, conspiracy, etc.

ANTHRAX – an acute infectious disease with three forms (cutaneous, intestinal, and inhalation), which differ in means of transmission, symptoms, and lethality; also, a biological agent.

ANTHROPOMETRY – a system of criminal identification developed by Alphonse Bertillon which was based on 11 measurements of the human body frame. Having to do with the measurement of the human body to determine differences in races: comparison with corresponding measurement or other individual.

ANTI-DEPRESSANT – a psychoactive drug used to treat depression and depressive disorders, for example, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors such as Prozac and Zoloft.

ANTIMONY - used to alloy lead in bullets for hardening the projectile.

ANTI-SOCIAL FAMILY – a pathogenic type of family structure which espouses unacceptable values as a result of the influence of parents to their children.

ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER - It is characterized by continuing violation of the rights of others through aggressive, anti-social behavior without remorse or loyalty to anyone.

ANVIL - in a primer or a cartridge case, a fixed point against which the priming mixture is compressed and there by denoted by action of the firing pin.

ANXIETY - is an intangible feeling that seems to evade any effort to resolve it. It is also called neurotic fear. It could be intense; it could be low and can be a motivating force.

ANXIETY DISORDERS – are disorders characterized by persistent and unpleasant feelings of fear or apprehension that significantly interfere with daily life.

APPEAL – a request that a case removed from lower court to higher court. A request to a higher (appellate) court for that court to review and change the decision of a lower court.

APPEALED POLICY - a type of policy that arises when problems at the lower levels of the organization and the man in charge does not know how to meet the problem. He then appeals to his superiors for guidelines and for guidance.

APPEARANCE – voluntary submission to a court’s jurisdiction.

APPELLATE – relating to appeals; person who appeals to a higher court; appeal from the decision of a lower court to a higher court.

APPELLATE COURT – court that has the power to review appeals from another jurisdiction of the lower court to a higher court.

APPELLEE – person appealed against: often times referred to as the “respondent”.

APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY – uses a variety of disciplines to examine criminality and the criminal justice system. The study focuses more on the processes seen in the justice system and in the enforcement of laws directed towards influencing social policies.

APPROACH-AVOIDANCE CONFLICT – a type of conflict where a person faces situation having both a desirable and undesirable feature. It is sometimes called “dilemma”, because some negative and some positive features must be accepted regardless which course of action is chosen.

ARBITRARY – willful and unreasoning action, without consideration of and in disregard of the facts and circumstances of the case. Action is not arbitrary when exercised honestly and upon due consideration where there is room for two opinions, however much it may be believed that an erroneous conclusion was reached.

ARBITRARY DETENTION – a detention that begins not merely from the moment a person is locked up in prison cell but from the moment such person is deprived of his liberty without legal grounds, and it ends only when such person is absolutely freed from any restraint on his person.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOOTING – the illegal, unscientific removal of archaeological resources from public, tribal, or private land.

AREA – a section or territorial division of a large city each comprised of designated districts.

AREA TARGET STUDY – refers to the area of operation of surveillance activities.

ARGUMENTATIVE QUESTION - a type of leading question which reflects the examiners interpretation of the facts.

ARMOR PIERCING BULLETS – are hardened steel cores and are fired against vehicles and other armored targets.

ARRAIGN – means to summon a person to a court to answer charges made against him in an incident.

ARRAIGNMENT – is the initial step in a criminal prosecution whereby the defendant is brought before the court to hear the charges and to enter a plea. The procedure of furnishing the accused with the copy of the complaint or information with the list of witnesses, reading the same in the language or dialect known to him whether he pleads guilty or not guilty; all of the procedures are made in open court by the judge or the clerk of court.

ARREST – is the taking of a person into custody in order that he may be bond to answer for the commission of an offense (Rule 113, RRC). A restraint on person, depriving one of his own will and liberty, binding him to become obedient to the will of the law.

ARSON - the intentional or malicious destruction of a property by fire. It is also defined as the criminal burning of property.

ARTERIAL ROAD – is a major road, used primarily for through traffic rather than for access to adjacent land, that is characterized by high vehicular capacity and continuity of movement. Intersections are spaced relatively far apart and are frequently signalized.

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE - a British writer best known for his detective fiction featuring the character Sherlock Holmes

ARTHUR MACARTHUR JR – father of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. He was a United States Army general who became the military Governor-General of the American-occupied Philippines in 1900.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION - is the introduction of seminal fluid with spermatozoa in the generative of a woman by any means of syringe, pipette, irrigator, etc.

ASPHYXIA – death due to lack of oxygen; death due to sudden or gradual cessation of oxygen intake.

ASPORTATION – taken away; moving of items from one place and “transporting” said items to another place; Removal of such goods is extremely important when considering an offense of larceny.

ASSAULT – a threat or use of force on another that causes that person to have a reasonable apprehension of imminent harmful or offensive contact; the act of putting another person in reasonable fear or apprehension of an immediate battery by means of an act amounting to an attempt or threat to commit a battery.

ASSEMBLY OCCUPANCY – the occupancy or use of a building or structure or any portion thereof by a group of people for civic, political education travel, religious, social, amusement or recreational purposes.

ASSESSMENT – a specific evaluation methods and tests used in screening, identification, diagnosis and determining suitability for treatment or mitigation.

ASSET - any information, facility, material, information, or activity which has a positive value to its owner whether it is an individual, private or government entity.

ASSIGNMENT SHEETS – the written reports completed by persons assigned tasks at a crime scene that document what they have done and found.

ASTHENIC – a type of body built that is lean, slightly built, and narrow shoulders

ATAVISM – Lombroso’s concept which suggests that criminals are physiological throwbacks to earlier stages of human evolution

ATHLETIC – a type of body built that is medium or tall, strong, muscular, and with coarse bones

ATOM – the smallest particle of an element that take part in a chemical reaction.

ATTACK CODE – a malicious software program intended to impair or destroy the functioning of a computer or a network resource.

ATTAINDER – loss of civil rights, inheritance, property etc.; such as loss of civil rights occur after a person has committed treason or felony and received a sentence of death for his crime.

ATTEMPT – intent is a quality of the mind and implies a purpose only, while attempt implies an effort to carry that purpose into execution.

ATTEMPTED BOMBING - incidents in which a device designed or purposely made to detonate/ignite fails to function. Intent of activity is criminal in nature; this also pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices.

ATTEMPTED FELONY- when the offender commences the commission of a felony directly by overt acts, and does not perform all the acts of execution which should produce the felony by reason of some cause or accident other than his own spontaneous desistance.

ATTEST – to bear witness and testify under oath or signature.

ATTITUDES - are predisposition to respond in a positive or negative way to someone or something in your environment.

AUBURN PRISON SYSTEM - The prison system called the “Congregate System”. The prisoners are confined in their own cells during the night and congregated work in shops during the day. Complete silence was enforced.

AUGUST VOLLMER - was the first police chief of Berkeley, California and a leading figure in the development of the field of criminal justice in

the United States in the early 20th century. He is considered as the 'father of modern policing' and the 'father of police professionalism'.

AUGUSTE COMTE – one among the prominent founder of sociology and positivism

AUGUSTE DEMETZ – was a French penal reformer and jurist who established an agricultural colony for delinquent boys in 1839 providing house fathers as in charge of these boys.

AUTHORITARIAN LEADERSHIP - Authoritarian chiefs, commanders, captains, or sergeants tend to dominate the departments or units they head. They determine all policies and dictate all procedures, work schedules, and work assignments at their level. They tend to remain aloof from group activity, making it clear "who is the boss around here."

AUTHORITARIANISM – is a trait that focuses on the rigidity of person's belief. A person high in authoritarianism tends to adhere rigidly to conventional values and to obey recognized authority. He is concerned with toughness and power and opposes the use of subjective feelings.

AUTHORITY – a person or persons, or a body, exercising power or command; for those upon whom the people have conferred authority. It may also mean the right to command and control the behavior of employees in lower positions within an organizational hierarchy.

AUTHORITY LEVEL PRINCIPLE – implies that decisions within the authority of the individual commander should be made by them and not be returned upward in the organizational structure.

AUTOEROTIC DEATH – the death from accidental asphyxiation as a result of masochistic activities of the deceased. Also called sexual asphyxia.

AUTOLOADING - a firearm which fires and reloads on a single pull of the trigger so that the weapon is ready to be fired with the next pull of the trigger.

AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (AFIS) – a computerized system that stores and compares fingerprints and is used to find matches for identification purposes.

AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM – an integrated system of underground or overhead piping or both connected to a source of extinguishing agent or medium and design in accordance with fire protection engineering standards which when actuated by its automatic detecting device, suppress fire within the area protected.

AUTOMATIC LOADING TYPE – in ballistics, after the first shot is fired, automatic loading or feeding of the chamber takes place.

AUTOPSY – examination and dissection of a dead body to discover the cause of death; a post – mortem surgical examination.

AUTO-SEXUAL – also called self-gratification or masturbation, or “self-abuse”. The sexual satisfaction is carried out without the cooperation of another.

AVIONICS – the electronic equipment (e.g., radio, navigation) on an aircraft.

AVOIDANT PERSONALITY DISORDER – a disorder characterized by hypersensitivity to rejection and apprehensive alertness to any sign of social derogation.

B

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION - is comprehensive investigation about the background of a person. A through and complete investigation of all or some of the circumstances or aspects of a person's life is conducted.

BAIL – a security given for the release of a person in custody of the law, furnished by him or a bondsman, conditioned upon his appearance before any court as required under the conditions provided by the rules of courts. It may be in the form of corporate surety, property bond or cash deposit or recognizance.

BAILIFF – sheriff's assistant who serves processes and officer has charge or prisoners and guards the jurors in court, or one who supervise offenders and maintain order in provincial and state courtrooms during legal proceedings.

BAILMENT – provision of bail for an arrested person.

BALL – a term for “bullet” during the earlier times, and still being used in military terminology.

BALL BULLETS – bullets that have soft lead cores inside a jacket.

BALLISTIC COEFFICIENT - means that the bullet may lose its speed very rapidly during its flight the air.

BALLISTICIAN – a person who has knowledge in firearms identification and investigation.

BALLISTICS - the science of the motion of projectiles; refers also to the science of firearm identification. It deals with the flight behavior of various types of projectiles.

BAND – a group of more than three armed malefactors who act together in the commission of an offense.

BANISHMENT OR EXILE – the sending or putting away of an offender which was carried out either by prohibition against coming into a

specified territory such as an island to where the offender has been removed.

BANK SECURITY - this type of security is concern with bank operations.

Its main objective is the protection of bank cash and assets, its personnel and clientele. Security personnel are trained to safeguard bank and assets while in storage, in transit and during transactions.

BARBITURATE – depressant drug.

BARREL - part of the gun through which passes the bullet from breech to muzzle.

BARREL TIME - measured from the fall of the hammer to the muzzle of the gun.

BARRICADE – is a device which provides a visual indicator of a hazardous location or the desired path a motorist should take, but is not intended to contain or redirect a vehicle. It is intended to provide separation or to inform of closure, or to provide direction to pedestrians.

BARRIER - any structure or physical device capable of restricting, deterring, delaying, illegal access to an installation.

BASE - bottom portion of the case which contains the primer which contains the priming mixture. The shell head which contains the head stamp, caliber and the year of manufacture.

BASE WARD - compressed paper or other materials inside a shot shell, varying in size and form.

BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME - the malicious actions perpetrated on children by their parents or other adults; also called child abuse and neglect. The term "battered child syndrome" is also used to describe a clinical condition in young children who have received non-accidental, inexcusable violence or injury, ranging from minimal to severe or fatal trauma, at the hand of an adult in a position of trust.

BATTERED WOMEN SYNDROME - the psychological, emotional and behavioral reactions and deficits of victims and their inability to respond effectively to repeated physical and psychological violence

BATTERY CUP - type of shot shell ignition form which the cap or primer is held.

BATTERY- the application of force to another, resulting in harmful or offensive contact.

BEAT – an area assigned for patrol purposes, whether foot or motorized. The smallest area specifically assigned for patrol purposes.

BEAT PATROL – the deployment of officers in a given community, area or locality to prevent and deter criminal activity and to provide day-to-day services to the community.

BEHAVIORAL EVIDENCE ANALYSIS – a deductive method of criminal profiling in which characteristics of the perpetrator are determined from evidence at the crime scene.

BELTED CASE - cartridge case with a band or belt at base just a head or extractor grooves, and which case position in chamber of rifle.

BENCH WARRANT – an order issued by a judge or law court for the arrest of a person charged with a contempt of court or criminal offense.

BÉNÉDICT MOREL – a French alienist who developed a theory of degeneracy, based on the premise that certain (lower) social classes and races were predisposed to various neurological and mental illnesses due to bad heredity, resulting in social degradation.

BENZIDINE TEST – a color reaction tests that indicates the presence of human blood.

BENZODIAZEPINES – are sedatives that affect the central nervous system by slowing down the body physically, mentally and emotionally. Prescribed by doctors to treat anxiety, sleeping problems, epilepsy, alcohol withdrawal, and muscle spasms.

BERDAN CARTRIDGE – a primer with two flush holes or vent with the anvil integral with the cartridge case. Also called a European type primer.

BEST EVIDENCE – is the original object or document. It is which suffices for the proof of particular fact. That evidence which, under every

possible circumstance, affords the greatest certainty of the fact in question and in itself, does not indicate the existence of other and better proof.

BEST EVIDENCE RULE – is a well-known rule of law that a witness cannot be permitted to give oral testimony as to the contents of a paper writing which can be produced in court.

BESTIALITY – the sexual gratification is attained by having sexual intercourse with animals.

BIAS – means preconceived opinion.

BIASED WITNESS – a witness who tends to exaggerate. Although he may be honest, he cannot, while human nature remains unchanged, overcome the tendency to distort, magnify or even minimize as his interest persuades, the incidents which he relates.

BIFURCATING RIDGES – a single ridge which splits into two ridges forming a “Y” shape formation or structure.

BIGAMY – a crime committed by a person who contracts a second or subsequent marriage before the former marriage has been legally dissolved, or before the absent spouse has been declared presumptively dead by means of a judgment rendered in the proper proceedings.

BILL OF RIGHTS – a declaration and enumeration of the individual rights and privileges which the Constitution is design to protect against violation by the government or by individual or group of individuals. It is a charter of liberties for the individual and a limitation upon the power of the state.

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS – are certain microorganisms and toxins produced by organisms (e.g., smallpox, anthrax, plague, botulism) that cause human illness or death and could be used as terrorist weapons; typically, slower acting than chemical agents.

BIOLOGICAL THEORIES – a theory that attribute violence either to an innate, instinctual drive for aggression or to a variety of neurochemical imbalances such as increased testosterone levels or an imbalance in

levels of serotonin, dopamine, norepinephrine, or other neurotransmitters.

BIPOLAR DISORDERS – are mental disorders characterized by recurring and extreme swings in mood and behavior, from depression and sadness, to elation and excitement.

BITE MARK INJURIES – pattern injuries made by a human or animal.

BLACK CARTRIDGE – a cartridge consisting of the case with its primer powder charge and a wad to train the powder.

BLACK POWDER – a mechanical mixture of charcoal sulfur and salt peter. Burns the considerable while smoke.

BLACKMAIL – some form of payments obtained by a person to prevent disclosure of information that would bring disgrace or ruin if made public: also referred to as extortion.

BLASTING AGENT – any material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer used to set off explosives.

BLOOD MONEY – the price paid for causing a person's death.

BLUE COLLAR CRIMES - are those committed by ordinary professionals to maintain their livelihood.

BLUNT INJURIES – abrasions, contusions, lacerations, or fractures consistent with crushing impact against the body with a blunt object

BOAT TAIL – referring to the base taper given certain bullet to give greater efficiency at long ranges.

BOBBIES – a colloquial term used in reference to British police constables; derived by the public from the first name of Sir Robert Peel, whose efforts led to the creation of the first metropolitan police force in London.

BODY LANGUAGE – refers to gestures, demeanor, facial expressions, and other nonverbal signals that convey, usually involuntarily, a person's attitudes, impressions, truthfulness, and so on.

BODYGUARDS – escort and protect persons from injury or from invasion of privacy

BOGUS - fake; not genuine; not original

BOILING POINT – the temperature at which a liquid is transformed or converted to vapor

BOLT – disengages center pin to allow opening of cylinder and blocks hammer

BOMB THREAT – an information or warning, written or oral, claiming knowledge that a dangerous device, such as a bomb or similar type of explosives, has been or will be placed in a building, aircraft, sea craft or other facilities with the intent of harming people and destroy properties.

BOMBING - any incident which uses a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. This term also refers to incidents where premature detonation occurs during preparation, transportation, or placement of a constructed device.

BONA FIDE – in good faith; sincere.

BOOK OF ACCOUNT – a book containing charges and showing a continuous dealing with persons generally. To be admissible as evidence, it must be kept as an account book and the charges made in the usual course of business.

BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER – a disorder characterized by instability reflected in drastic mood shifts and behavior problems. The person usually displays intense anger outburst with little provocation and he is impulsive, unpredictable, and periodically unstable.

BORE - the inside of a gun barrel.

BORE DIAMETER - in rifled arms, the diametrical measurement between tops of land.

BORN CRIMINALS – those that had pathological symptoms common with imbecile and the epileptic. Lombroso argued that if criminal behavior is inherited then the “born criminal” could be distinguished by associated physical characteristics.

BOTTLE NECK CARTRIDGE - a type of cartridge designed to accommodate more powder, usually for high powdered guns.

BOTTLENECK – a highway section with reduced capacity that experiences operational problems such as congestion. Bottlenecks may result from factors other than reduced roadway width. For example, the close spacing of exit and entrance ramps can cause weaving patterns that result in congestion.

BOULEVARD – an improved strip of land between the roadway and the sidewalk, or between two opposing roadways.

BOW STREET RUNNERS – an early group of English criminal investigators who operated as directed by a court which was located in the Bow Street, London.

BRAIN DEATH – death occurs when there is irreversible coma absence of electrical brain activity and complete cessation of all the vital functions without possibility of resuscitation.

BRAIN LESION THEORY - the theory that tumors and seizures have been associated with aggression and violent behavior

BRAWNER RULE – it provides that “a person is not responsible for criminal conduct if at the time of the conduct as a result of mental disease or defect he lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law.”

BREECH - the rear extremity of the rifle.

BREECH BLOCK - the steel block which closes the rear of the bore against the force of the charge; the face of this block is known as Breech face.

BREECH BOLT – the part of the breech that resist the rearward force of the combustion that occurs when a cartridge is discharge.

BRIBERY – the giving, offering, or taking of anything especially money, as an inducement to do something illegal or wrong. It is a corrupt payment, receipt, or solicitation of a private favor for official action.

BRIDEWELL WORKHOUSE – a popular workhouse was in London which was built for the employment and housing of English prisoners in 1553.

BRIGANDAGE – is a crime committed by more than three armed persons who form a band of robbers for the purpose of committing robbery in the highway or kidnapping persons for the purpose of extortion or to obtain ransom, or for any other purpose to be attained by means of force and violence.

BROKEN LINE – a pavement marking consisting of a cycle of marking segments and gaps. Broken lines are permissive and inform drivers that they are permitted to cross a broken line, two-lane, two-way highways or multi-lane roadway or that there is a change in use of a particular lane.

BROKEN WINDOWS THEORY – a perspective on crime causation which holds that physical deterioration in a place, like broken windows, results to increase on personal safety due to higher crime rates in that area.

BROTHEL – establishment which commonly function as house of prostitution.

BUDGETING – with all that goes of budgeting in the form of fiscal planning, accounting, and control.

BUGGING – using a concealed electronic device to record conversations within a room without the consent of those people involved.

BULGING – the swelling of a gun barrel.

BULLET – a projectile propelled from a firearm by means of the expansive force of gases coming from burning gunpowder.

BULLET COMPARISON MICROSCOPE – a piece of optical equipment frequently by firearms identification expert with camera attachment.

BULLET RECOVERY BOX – a long box filled with ordinary cotton and separated into sections by card board partitions.

BULLET VELOCITY – is the speed at which a bullet travel forward.

BUNCO GAME – act or trick contrived to gain the confidence of the victim who is then defrauded. This form of thief is handled by a special investigative unit in most police departments in US.

BUPRENORPHINE – a synthetic agonist/antagonist that can be used in substitution treatment for heroin dependence. It has been used for the short-term treatment of moderate to severe pain.

BURDEN OF EVIDENCE – the duty of a party of going forward with evidence.

BURDEN OF GOING FORWARD – in a criminal trial, the responsibility of the defense to present enough evidence to create a reasonable doubt of guilt in the court's mind; an optional burden, as the defense is not required to present any evidence.

BURDEN OF PROOF – in a criminal trial, the requirement that the prosecution establish the defendant's guilt beyond and to the exclusion of every reasonable doubt.

BUREAU – the largest organic functional unit within a large department. It comprises of numbers of divisions.

BURGLARY – is the crime of breaking and entering a house or other building belonging to another with the intent to commit a crime therein.

BURGLARY – the unlawful entering of a building or structure with the intent to commit a felony or theft.

BURGUNDIAN CODE – a code which specified punishment according to the social class of offenders, dividing them into: nobles, middle class and lower class and specifying the value of the life of each person according to social status.

BURN INDICATORS – any effects of heat or partial burning that indicate a fire's rate of development, points of origin, temperature, duration, and time of occurrence and the presence of flammable liquids.

BURR HAMMER – an expose hammer having a serrated knob at the top to provide a gripping surface for cocking.

BUS LANE – a street or highway lane intended exclusively or primarily for buses, either all day, or during specified periods.

C

CACOGRAPHY – a bad writing.

CADAVER – a corpse; a person who has been dead over a period of time.

CADAVER DOGS – are trained dogs, sensitive to the odor of decomposing human remains that assist in locating bodies buried in the ground or submerged in water.

CADAVER TAG – an identification tag attached to the cadaver containing tag number, name (if identified), date/time and place of recovery, date/time/type/place of incident, gender, other pertinent information, and name of investigator.

CADAVERIC SPASM – the instantaneous tightening of an extremity or other part of the body at the time of death. Also called death grip.

CAFFEINE – a stimulant that acts on the central nervous system to speed up the messages to and from the brain. It is a substance found in the leaves, seeds or fruit of a number of plant species, such as coffee and tea plants.

CALAMITY – an event that brings terrible loss, lasting distress, or severe affliction.

CALIBER – refers to the diameter of a bullet; somewhat larger than the bore of the weapon from which the bullet is fired.

CALIPER – an instrument used for making measurements such as bullet diameter and bore diameter. A measuring device used in the calibration of bullet and gun bores.

CALL SIGN – is a word, or a combination of words, intended for transmission by voice means, and it identifies the command, unit, or authority of the radio station.

CALL SLIP – a debt and credit ticker authorizing the Central Bank to pay a certain bank chargeable against the account of another bank

CALLIGRAPHY – the art of beautiful writing.

CALORIE – the amount required to raise the temperature of one gram of water.

CALVIN GODDARD – was a forensic scientist, army officer, academic, researcher and a pioneer in forensic ballistics. He developed the method for microscope in the usage of the comparison of firearms.

CANNABIS – a depressant that comes from the hemp plant, Cannabis sativa. When taken at high doses it can have hallucinogenic properties. Marijuana, hashish and hashish oil come from this plant. The active chemical in cannabis is THC (delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol).

CANNELLURED BULLET – an elongated bullet with grooves around it, these grooves are used for holding the lubricant or for crimping purposes.

CANNELLURES – serrated grooves that are sometimes found rolled into the neck and bodies of the cases at the location of the bullet bases to prevent the bullets from being pushed back or loosened.

CAPITAL OFFENSE – a very serious crime, for which the death penalty is imposed

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT - the most severe of all sentences, that of death. Also known as the death penalty.

CAPLACK – used by muzzle loading guns whose ignition system employs a percussion, a small thimble like metal cap containing a denoting mixture.

CARBINE – a short barrel rifle, having a barrel not longer than 22 inches, designed to fire a single shot through a rifled – bore, either semi-automatic or fully automatic, for every press of the trigger.

CARBON BLACK – formed by the incomplete combustion of acetylene.

CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU - was a French clergyman, nobleman, and statesman. He was consecrated as a bishop in 1607. He soon rose in both the Catholic Church and the French government. He introduced the network of covert collectors who transmitted prompt and accurate information to Paris regarding the activities of the rebels and dissidents of the kingdom.

CARDIO-RESPIRATORY DEATH – death occurs when there is continuous and persistent cessation of heart action and respiration.

CARDIOSPHYMOGRAPH – this is the fourth and the bottom pen of the polygraph instrument. This cardio unit is a mechanically operated unit. It is a high-pressure system that records changes in mean blood pressure, rate and strength of pulse beat by means of a medical blood pressure cuff containing a rubber bladder that is wrapped around the upper arm, in a manner that places the bladder against the brachial artery.

CARGO TANK – any container mounted on a tank vehicle with a capacity of at least four hundred fifty liters used for carrying flammable or combustible liquids. It does not apply to the fuel tank of a motor vehicle.

CARJACKING – the crime of taking a motor vehicle from the motorist or passenger, or from his or her immediate presence, by use of force, fear, or threat of force, with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the owner of its use.

CARL ROKITANSKI – a pathologist

CARNAPPING – the taking, with intent to gain, of a motor vehicle belonging to another without the latter's consent, or by means of violence against or intimidation of persons, or by using force upon things.

CARPOOL – an arrangement in which a group of people share the use and possibly the cost of a car in travelling to and from pre-arranged destinations together.

CARTRIDGE – is a complete unfired unit consisting of bullet cartridge case, gunpowder and primer.

CARTRIDGE CASE – a tubular metallic container which is designed to hold the primer or priming, propellant, powder, and the bullet.

CARTRIDGE LIFE – the life of well-made metallic small arm ammunitions is perhaps 10 years on the average age.

CASE OFFICER – the person responsible for and in charge of the investigation of a case.

CASE OPERATIONAL PLAN – a definite target-specific activity conducted in relation to an intelligence project under which it is affected. Several case operations may fall under one intelligence project. Refers to a preparatory plan on how to carry out a case operation which is the last resort to pursue intelligence objectives when normal police operations fail.

CASHIER'S CHECK – form of check where the bank is the payer of the funds. Sometimes called as teller's check, treasure checks, official check and or manager's check.

CASING – a type of fixed surveillance which is done by establishing an outdoor observation post; the surveillant stays outdoors posing as a person who normally conducts his business in such area. The term use in the police organization while reconnaissance is used in military terms.

CASUAL PILFERER – one who steals due to his inability to resist the unexpected opportunity and has little fear of detection is no plan or premeditation and he is usually a “loner” on the job.

CAUSA CAUSANAS – immediate cause and the last link in the change of causative factors.

CAUSALITY – the concept of causality is based on the idea that one event is the result of another event. The stories about the cause of disease, for example, have evolved over time

CAUSE OF ACTION – is the act or omission by which a party violates a right of another. It has two elements - 1) the right of plaintiff, and 2) the violation of such right by the defendant.

CAUSE OF DEATH – a declaration of by what means and by whom the declarant was injured is within the purview of the term “the cause of the declarant’s death” in a dying declaration.

CAUSEWAY – a bridge or raised way constructed over marshy land or water. It may be either an earth fill or bridge type structure.

CAVEAT EMPTOR – under this particular rule, it is incumbent upon the buyer to examine the goods and determine any malfunctions or defects. Often termed as “let the buyer beware” or “take care”

CELERITY – means swiftness of punishment. Beccaria argues that in order to be effective deterrent, punishments must possess celerity. A punishment that occurs quickly after the crime helps to form a strong connection between the punishment and the crime in the minds of the general public, so that whenever a citizen contemplates a criminal act, he will instantly recall the punishment and weigh it into his deliberation.

CELLULOSE NITRATE OR NITRO CELLULOSE – a highly combustible and explosive compound produced by the reaction of nitric acid with a cellulose material.

CELLULOSE NITRATE PLASTIC – also known as Pyroxylin - plastic substance, material or compound having cellulose nitrate (nitro cellulose) as base.

CENSORSHIP – it is the control and examination of the civil, national, armed forces, field press, and prisoners of war.

CENTER FIRE - priming powder is located at the center.

CENTER FIRE CARTRIDGE - a cartridge case where the priming is found in the center of the base.

CENTER PIN – serves as a locking device for the cylinder.

CENTRAL POCKET LOOP WHORL – is a fingerprint pattern which for the most part of a loop, but which has a small whorl inside the loop ridges, sometimes called a composite pattern, which means that it is made up of two patterns in one, a whorl inside a loop. Symbolized by letter “C” in the fingerprint classification.

CERTAINTY OF GUILT – absolute certainty of guilt is not demanded by the law to convict one of any criminal charge but moral certainty is required, and this certainty is required as to every proposition of proof requisite to constitute the offense.

CERTIFICATED OF DESTRUCTION – is the certification by a witnessing officer that the classified matters describe therein has been disposed of in his presence, approved destruction methods.

CERTIORARI – the extra-ordinary remedy to correct an actuation of a judge who has acted without jurisdiction, in excess of jurisdiction or clearly in grave abuse of discretion, and not to correct errors of procedures and/or mistakes in the judge’s findings or conclusions.

CESARE BECCARIA – an Italian philosopher and economist best known for his work ‘On Crimes and Punishments’ which was published in 1764, which made him famous as the “Father of the classical/traditional school of criminology”.

CESARE LOMBROSO – founder of the positivist school of thought and commonly considered today as the “Father of Modern Criminology”, published ‘The Criminal Man’ 1876.

CHAIN OF COMMAND – also known as Scalar Chain or Line of Authority. This principle of organization suggests that communications should ordinarily go upward through established channels in the hierarchy.

CHAIN OF CUSTODY – The process, by which evidence is handled, transferred. Accounted for from the time of discovery until the final

disposition of the case where it is being used. At trial, the authenticity of an item as evidence is crucial, whether it be a physical object like a bullet, a medical record or a photograph. The item cannot be offered in court without a testimonial sponsor who can vouch for its unaltered authenticity to the court and the jury. To validate an item unaltered authenticity. A record must be kept of each time the item changes hands.

CHAMBER – refers to the rear portion of the barrel where the cartridge is inserted.

CHAMBER PRESSURE – it is the pressure generated within the chamber erroneously called breeched pressure.

CHANAKYA KAUTILYA - an Indian statesman, philosopher, and advisor to the ruler of the Mauryan Empire. He advised his king that for the ruler to succeed, the ruler should strike at his enemy's weak points by means of spies. He proposed the following means to conquer enemy's stronghold: Intrigues and spies - Winning over enemy's people - Siege and assault - Before beginning military operation, a conqueror should know the comparative strength and weaknesses of himself and his enemy.

CHANCE IMPRESSIONS – these are fingerprints which are imprinted by mere chance or without any intention to produce the print.

CHANGE OF VENUE – suit which is initiated in one locality or district may be changed to another locality for trial purposes

CHARACTER EVIDENCE – evidence of a person's moral standing or personality traits in a community based on reputation or opinion.

CHARGE – to impose a duty or obligation to someone else: to accuse. The accusation itself.

CHARIVARI – a medley of discordant voices, a mock serenade of discordant noises made on kettles, tins horns, etc., designed to annoy and insult.

CHARLES DARWIN – proponent of the Theory of Evolution which laid the foundation of anthropological criminology.

CHARLES DICKENS – Through his story entitled Bleak House, he introduced the term ‘detective’ to the English language.

CHARLES GORING – published The English Convict: A Statistical Study in 1913 which established some notions whether there were any significant physical or mental abnormalities among the criminal classes as suggested by Cesare Lombroso. He argued that there is no such thing as an anthropological criminal type.

CHARLES MONTESQUIEU – a French historian and philosopher who analyzed law as an expression of justice. He believed that harsh punishment would undermine morality and that appealing to moral sentiments as a better means of preventing crime.

CHARRING – the scorching of materials by fire; used to deduce the direction of fire spread by comparing relative depths of char throughout the scene.

CHATTEL – item, article, or piece of property which is somewhat personal and transferable.

CHECK KITING – a method of operation in which several checking accounts based upon non – existent funds in the attempt to withdraw funds.

CHEMICAL EXPLOSION – explosions in which the high-pressure gas is produced by reactions that involve changes in the basic chemical nature of the fuel; commonly caused by the burning of hydrocarbon fuels (e.g., natural gas, gasoline, lubricating oils).

CHEMISTRY – a branch of science which deals with the study of composition and study of matter, changes matter undergoes.

CHILD – a person below eighteen (18) years of age or one over said age and who, upon evaluation of a qualified physician, psychologist or psychiatrist, is found to be incapable of taking care of himself fully

because of a physical or mental disability or condition or of protecting himself from abuse.

CHILD ABUSE – general term used to describe behavior on the part of a parent or guardian that results in significant negative emotional or physical consequences for a child. Abuse of children can take several different forms: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse or neglect.

CHILD IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW – refers to a child who is alleged as, accused of, or adjudged as, having committed an offense under Philippine laws.

CHILD NEGLECT – the negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child by a parent or caretaker under circumstances indicating harm or threatened harm to the child's health or welfare.

CHILD TRAFFICKING – the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child purpose of exploitation.

CHILDREN AT RISK - refers to children who are vulnerable to and at the risk of committing criminal offenses because of personal, family and social circumstances.

CHILLED SHOT – shot gun pellets made from lead especially hardened by the additional of a slight amount of antimony.

CHIROSCOPY – the science of palm print identification.

CHOKED – the degree of constriction applied in the muzzle then of the shotgun to decrease the spread of the pressure.

CHOP SHOP – an illegal operation at which stolen cars are disassembled and their traceable parts are altered or disposed of so that untraceable parts can be sold to repair shops, salvage yards, and indiscriminate buyers.

CHROMING – it is the practice of inhaling vapors from volatile substances. Modes of administration include huffing (saturated material is held against the mouth and/or nose) and bagging (vapors are inhaled from a plastic or paper bag held over the nose and/or mouth)

CHRONIC CRIMINAL - is one who commits crime acted in consonance of deliberated thinking. He plans the crime ahead of time. They are the targeted offenders.

CHRONOGRAPH - an instrument which can measure the velocity of projectile.

CIPHER - is a system that manipulates one, two, or three characters at a time.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL - indirect; concerning matters surrounding an event, rather than the event itself

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE - Evidence of circumstances which are strong enough to cast suspicion upon the defendant and which are sufficiently strong to overcome the presumption of innocence, and to exclude every hypothesis except that of the guilt of the defendant. It does not directly prove the truth of the fact in issue, but may established a strong inference as to the truth of the fact.

CITY PRISONERS - those sentenced to suffer a term of imprisonment from 1 day to 3 years or a fine of not more than 1,000 pesos or both. Those detained therein whose cases are filed with the MTC. Those detained therein whose cases are cognizable by the RTC and under preliminary investigation.

CIVIL COMMITMENT - the indefinite incarceration of the sex offender who has been deemed untreatable

CIVIL SECURITY - it encompasses active and passive counter intelligence measures affecting the non-military nationals permanently or temporarily residing in an area under military jurisdiction.

CIVILIZING PROCESS - a concept which refers to the pacification of medieval society through the development of self-restraint, social regulation and increasing repugnance towards violence.

CLASS CHARACTERISTICS - the characteristics of physical evidence that are common to a group of objects or persons.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL OF THOUGHT – is a broad label for a group of thinkers of crime and punishment in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Its most prominent members, Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham, shared the idea that criminal behavior could be understood and controlled as an outcome of a "human nature" shared by all of us. Human beings were believed to be hedonistic, acting in terms of their own self-interest, but rational, capable of considering which course of action was really in their self-interest.

CLASSIFICATION PROCESS – in prison management, is a method by which diagnosis, treatment planning and execution of the treatment programs are coordinated in the individual case study. It is a process of determining the needs and requirement of prisoners for assigning them to programs according to their needs and existing resources.

CLASSIFIED – refers to assign information by one of the four security classification categories – Top Secret, Secret, Confidential, or Restricted.

CLASSIFYING – mentally determining the name of subject or number of which a specific record is to be filed is called classifying.

CLERK OF COURT – an officer of a court of justice who has charge of the clerical part of its business, who keeps its record and seal, issues process, enters judgment and orders, gives certified copies from the records and the like. While the clerk of court belongs to the judicial as distinguished from the executive or legislative branch of government, his office is essentially a ministerial one.

CLONING – is the illegal programming of cellular phones by overwriting their access codes with the codes of legitimate cellular customers; done through a personal computer or cloning "black box."

CLOSE SURVEILLANCE – subject is aware that he is under observation varied on each occasion. The subject is maintained under constant observation in a close surveillance. Even in a situation where the

surveillant loses the subject, a close surveillance should continue through an alternate plan.

CLOSE TAILING – a moving surveillance where subject is kept constant within view: tight tailing

CLOVERLEAF – a highway intersection designed so as to route traffic without interference, by means of a system of curving ramps from one level to another, in the form of a 4-leaf clover.

COCAINE – a narcotic drug extracted from the leaves and fruit of the coca plant; a powerful central nervous system stimulant used to produce euphoria. Most commonly comes in the form of a white, odorless powder called "cocaine hydrochloride". The powder is obtained from the leaves of the coca bush.

CODE – is a system which uses words as the smallest element.

CODE OF KING HAMMURABI – credited as the oldest code prescribing savage punishment.

CODEINE – a drug extracted from morphine and sold commercially to treat mild to moderate pain.

CODING – making an identifying mark on the item to be stored to indicate what classifications it is to be filed. It may be done by underlining, checking, circling, or marking the record in some other way.

COERCION – the use of forceful means or physical compelling means to obtain information from a suspect or offended party.

COGNITIVE INTERVIEW TECHNIQUE – an interviewing approach in which a witness is asked to recall events and details in different ways as a means of fostering the witness's recollections.

COHABIT – the term cohabit means to dwell together, in the manner of husband and wife, for some period of time, as distinguished from occasional, transient interviews for unlawful intercourse.

COHORT – a group of individuals sharing certain social characteristics in common such as sex, time, and place of birth.

COINS – are pieces of metal stamped by government authority, for use as money or collectively referring to metal currency.

COLD BLOOD – crime not committed in a fit of anger. This is term utilized in cases relating to homicides in which there is an absence of emotion or violent passion.

COLLATER MATTERS – are matters other than the fact in issue and which are offered as a basis for inference as to the existence or non-existence of the facts in issue.

COLLECTION – refers to the organization of raw data and information into usable form; grouping similar items of information so that they will be readily accessible.

COLLISION – an incident resulting in property damage, personal injury or death and involving the loss of control and/ or the striking of one or more vehicles with another vehicle, a person, an animal or an inanimate object.

COLLUSION – secret agreement for fraudulent or illegal purposes; conspiracy; an agreement to defraud another of his rights or to secure an object forbidden by law.

COMBINATION STANDPIPE – pipe line system filled with water connected to a constant water supply for the use of Fire Service and the occupants of the buildings solely for the suppression purposes.

COMBINED DNA INDEX SYSTEM – developed by the FBI, a database of convicted-offender and known- and unknown-subject DNA profiles that is used to find matches and to link unsolved crimes in multiple jurisdictions.

COMBUSTIBLE – descriptive of materials that are easily set on fire.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBER – any readily ignitable and free burning fiber such as cotton, oakum, rags, materials commonly used in commerce.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBER LOOSE HOUSE – an enclosed and isolated structure where loose fibers are worked upon, and used as storage for such fibers.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID – any liquid having a flash point at or above 37.8 Degrees Celsius or 100 Degrees Fahrenheit.

COMBUSTION – the burning of any substance, is a process that evolves light and heat.

COME DOWN – a word used to describe hangover from drinking alcohol, taking illegal drugs can lead to experiencing negative after-effects.

COMMAND POST/HOLDING AREA – and area where case conferences, briefings and debriefings are being conducted by the responding agencies.

COMMANDING OFFICER – an officer who is in command of the department, a bureau, a division, an area, or a district.

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT – executed in accordance with the Code of Commerce or any Mercantile Law, containing disposition of commercial rights or obligations.

COMMISSION AGENT – one specially employed to receive goods from a principal and to sell them for a compensation called “commission”.

COMMITMENT – consignment to a prison in or jail: commitment by means of a court order or warrant of a person to a particular facility or incarceration.

COMMON INTEREST TECHNIQUE – an interrogation technique whereby the interrogator exert effort to impress the interrogee of their common interest. The interrogator points out the real advantages the interrogee will receive if he cooperates.

COMMON LAW – unwritten of the country based on custom, usage, and decisions of law courts as contrasted with STATUTE LAW. Common law marriage is not solemnized by religious or civil ceremony but effected by an agreement to live together as husband and wife; cohabitation.

COMMUNICATION – refers to the transfer of thought or idea from one person to another. It simply means the process of sharing ideas, information, and messages with others in a particular time and

place. Technically, it refers to the means or equipment used to exchange a thought or idea.

COMMUNICATION SECURITY - is the protection resulting from the application of various measures which prevent or delay the enemy or unauthorized persons in gaining information through our communications.

COMMUNISM – a system of social organization in which goods are held in common.

COMMUTATION – an act of the president changing/ reducing a heavier sentence to a lighter one or a longer term into a shorter term. It may alter death sentence to life sentence or life sentence to a term of years. It does not forgive the offender but merely to reduce the penalty pronounced by the court.

COMPANY SECURITY FORCE – a security force maintained and operated any private company/ corporation for its own security requirements only.

COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY – is a perspective in criminology that deals with the study of the crime problem by understanding the differences and similarities of social cultures in order to understand crime patterns and trends.

COMPARISON - the act of setting two or more items side by side to weigh their identifying qualities; it refers not only a visual but also the mental act in which the element of one item are related to the counterparts of the other.

COMPARISON CAMERA – a camera especially designed camera used to photograph under the comparison of two specimens.

COMPARTMENTATION – is the grant of access to classified matter only to properly cleaved persons in the performance of their official duties.

COMPEL – to force

COMPETENT EVIDENCE – one that is not excluded by law in a particular case.

COMPLAINANT – a party or person who makes a complaint or file a formal charge in the court of law.

COMPLAINT – it is sworn written statement charging a person with an offense, subscribed by the offended party, and peace officer, or other public officer charged with the enforcement of the law violated. It is a formal allegation or charge of the offender party.

COMPLETE BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION – consist of the investigation of the background of a person, particularly all the circumstances of his personal life.

COMPLEX CRIME – a single act which constitutes two or more grave or less grave felonies, or an offense which is a necessary means for committing the order.

COMPLEX LEADERSHIP – in complex organizations, effective leaders learn to manage and develop networks. They foster and cultivate interdependencies within and without the organization. Leaders generally feel that it is their responsibility to enrich connections in the system that is, to forge new connections where none existed or to improve existing connections.

COMPLIMENTARY DOCTRINES – formulated jointly by two or more bureaus in order to effect a certain operation with regard to public safety and peace and order.

COMPONENT SWAPPING – a fraudulent practice in which manufacturers (e.g., of computers) use parts from the lowest-cost supplier but do not inform consumers that the parts are non-standard.

COMPOUND QUESTION – a question which calls for a single answer to more than one question.

COMPOUNDS – are two or more different atoms combined in definite proportion.

COMPRESSED GAS – is one in which at all normal atmospheric temperature insides its container.

COMPROMISE – the loss of security, which results from an authorized person obtaining knowledge of classified matter.

COMPULSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER – characterized by excessive concern with rules, order, and efficiency that everyone does things their way and an ability to express warm feeling. The person is over conscientious, serious, and with difficulty in doing things for relaxation.

COMPUTER CRIME – any illegal act in which knowledge of computer technology is used to commit the offense; include frauds that are perpetrated through the misuse of an electric machine.

COMPUTER VANDALISM – refers to the unauthorized removal of valuable information from a computer system, thereby preventing the legitimate user or owner from having access to that information.

CONCENTRIC FRACTURES – lines that roughly circle the point of impact in a glass window.

CONCEPTUAL SKILL – the ability to analyze and solve complex problems. This is analytical ability, which draws heavily on one's mental capacities to identify problems and opportunities, and to make good problem-solving decisions that serves the organization's purpose.

CONCLUDING INVESTIGATION – the final phase of the investigation. Terminating an unsuccessful case or preparing a successful case for prosecution.

CONCLUSIONARY QUESTION – a question which asks for an opinion which the witness is not qualified or permitted to answer.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE – incontrovertible evidence

CONCLUSIVE PRESUMPTIONS – based on rules of substantive law which cannot be overcome by evidence to the contrary.

CONCOMITANT CIRCUMSTANCES – are facts existing during the commission of the crime, i.e. opportunity, presence of the accused at the scene of the crime.

CONCUBINAGE – any husband who shall keep a mistress in the conjugal dwelling, or, shall have sexual intercourse, under scandalous circumstances, with a woman who is not his wife, or shall cohabit with her in any other place.

CONCURRENT – means running together.

CONDITIONING – a psychological principle which holds that the frequency of any behavior can be increased or decreased thru reward, punishment and or other association with other stimuli.

CONDUCTION – It is the transfer of heat by molecular activity with a material or medium, usually a solid.

CONE – the reduction of diameter in a barrel where the chamber joins the bore.

CONFABULATION – in hypnosis, the subject's fabrication of recollections to fill in gaps in his or her actual memory.

CONFESSION – is an express acknowledgment by the accused in a criminal prosecution of the truth of his guilt as to the offense charged, while admission refers to statements of fact not directly constituting an acknowledgment of guilt.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT – a person who gives information violate of the law to includes crimes and criminals.

CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS – these are information and material (matter) the unauthorized disclosure of which, while not endangering the national security, would be prejudicial to the interest or prestige of the nation or any governmental activity, or would cause administrative embarrassment or unwarranted injury to an individual or would be of advantage to a foreign nation.

CONFIDENTIAL SWINDLES – fraud or crimes that are based on deceit or misrepresentation of facts.

CONFLICT - the simultaneous arousal of two or more incompatible motives resulting to unpleasant emotions. It is a source of frustration because it is a threat to normal behavior

CONFLICT THEORY - This theory states that individual's band together in group because they are social animals with needs that are best served through collective action. People constantly clash as they try to advance the interest of their group over those of the other, thus resulting to conflict.

CONFRONTATION – bringing a witness face to face with the accused in a criminal action.

CONJUGAL PARTNERSHIP – a relationship established during the marriage of man and woman by virtue of which they place the fruits of their separate property and their earnings and divide, share and share alike, upon the dissolution of the union, the benefits indiscriminately obtained by either of them during the marriage.

CONJUGAL PARTNERSHIP OF GAINS – means of which the husband and wife place in a common fund the fruits of their separate property and the income from their work or industry, and divide equally, upon the dissolution of the marriage or of the partnership, the net gains or benefits obtained indiscriminately by either spouse during the marriage.

CONSANGUINITY – pertains to blood relationship.

CONSENSU - unanimously or, by general consent.

CONSENSUAL CRIMES – offenses that are committed by mutual consent of parties involved; hence said to be “victimless crimes” typical examples are vice offenses.

CONSENSUS AD IDEM – agreement as to the same things.

CONSOLIDATION AREA – an area designated by higher authorities as processing area for recovered cadavers from the disaster scene.

CONSPIRACY – an agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime in concert. It exists when two or more persons come to an agreement concerning the commission of a felony and decide to commit it.

CONSTRUCTIVE DELIVERY – a general term comprehending all those acts which, although not conferring physical possession of the thing, have been held by construction of law equivalent to acts of real delivery, as for example, the giving of the key to the house, as constructive delivery of the house from the vendor to the vendee.

CONSTRUCTIVE POSSESSION – The possession and cultivation of a portion of a tract under claim of ownership of all is a constructive possession of all, if the remainder is not in the adverse possession of another.

CONSUL – a government official residing in a foreign country, who watches over the interest of his countrymen.

CONSUMMATED FELONY – a felony is consummated when all the elements necessary for its execution and accomplishment are present.

CONTACT – in police operations, any persons whom the subject picks or deals with while he is under observation and identifies the observer.

CONTAINMENT – those aspects of the social bond which act to prevent individuals from committing crimes and keep them from engaging in deviance

CONTEMPT – in its broad sense, contempt constitutes a disobedience to the court by acting in opposition to its authority, justice and dignity. In its restricted and more usual sense, contempt comprehends a despising of the authority, justice or dignity of a court.

CONTINGENT LEADERSHIP – an alternative approach, recognizing the diverse nature of organizations. It is focused on taking the advantages of adapting leadership styles to the particular situation rather than adopting a one size fits all stances.

CONTINUED CRIME – a continued crime is a single crime, consisting of a series of acts but all arising from one criminal resolution.

CONTRA BONOS MORES - against good morals.

CONTRABAND – a generic term covering all goods exported from or imported into the country contrary to applicable statutes.

CONTROL MODEL – in prison management, emphasizes prisoner obedience, work end education.

CONTROL THEORY – a theory developed in the 1960s and 1970s, attempts to explain ways to train people to engage in law-abiding behavior. According to this view, crime is the result of insufficient attachment and commitment to others.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE – a substance that is subject to government controls on its manufacture, sale or distribution.

CONTROLLING – is management function referring to the process of monitoring performance, comparing results to objectives and taking corrective action as necessary.

CONTUSION – an injury in which the skin is not broken, but the blood vessels are ruptured.

CONVECTION – heat transfer by circulation within a medium, such as gas or liquid.

CONVERGING RIDGES – are two or more lines forming an angle, a ridge whose closed end is angular and serves as a point of convergence.

CONVICT CRIMINOLOGY – a contemporary perspective in criminology that deals with the study of convicts and ex-convicts in order to provide answers to many issues in criminal justice where criminal correction is a pillar in the system.

CONVOY – an accomplice or associate of the subject used to avoid or elude surveillant.

COOKIE – is a small file that some web pages plant within the browser of a visiting computer; can pass its limited data (e.g., user name) back to the web server on subsequent visits but cannot gather additional information.

COORDINATING – means interrelating the various parts of the work.

COORDINATION REPORT – a report which is used as a means of formal coordination to be made by the investigating agency with the police unit

or military unit having operational jurisdiction over the place where a police case operation shall be conducted.

COPS – refers to Community Oriented Policing System. It is the deploying of policemen in police blocks to provide police and public safety services. It also involves the breaking down of large and impersonal police departments into small units to create a series of mini-police precincts, which are responsive to the smaller communities.

COPYRIGHT - an exclusive right granted or conferred by the government on the creator of a work to exclude others from reproducing it, adapting it, distributing it to the public, performing it in public, or displaying it in public. Copyright does not protect an abstract idea; it protects only the concrete form of expression in a work. To be valid, a copyrighted work must have originality and possess a modicum of creativity.

CORDITE – a nitro glycine smokeless powder used mainly in England.

CORE – a point on a ridge formation usually located at the center or heart of a pattern.

CORONER – a district officer whose function is to inquire into the circumstances and causes of any violent or sudden death (with suspicion) occurring within his jurisdiction; often referred to as the “Coroner’s Inquest”.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT – also known as physical punishment.

CORPORATE CRIME – illegal acts or omissions which are the result of deliberate decision-making or culpable negligence within a corporation.

CORPORATISM – a word used to describe an approach to criminal justice based on centralization, government intervention and cooperation of agencies and professionals working towards common goals. Typically, it has also been associated with the use of targets, and prescribed ways of working.

CORPSE – a dead body, commonly of a human being.

CORPUS – mean “body”.

CORPUS DELICIT – literally it means the body of a crime; the substance of the crime or the vital evidences that established the essential elements of an offense or felony.

CORRECTION – a branch of the Criminal Justice System concerned with the custody, supervision and rehabilitation of criminal offenders. It is the field of criminal justice administration, which utilizes the body of knowledge and practices of the government and the society in the general involving the processes of handling individuals who have been convicted of offenses for purposes of crime prevention and control.

CORRESPONDENCE – communication by means of letters, or it may refer to the letters which pass between those who have friendly or business relations.

CORROBORATE – to add credibility by evidence.

CORROBORATING EVIDENCE – confirmation by further evidence: seconding or conforming initial evidence; additional evidence of a different kind and character tending to prove the same point as that of previously offered evidence.

CORROSION – the chemical wear and tear of the inside of the gun barrel due to rust formation or chemical action of the byproducts of combustion after firing.

CORROSIVE LIQUID – any liquid that causes fire when in contact with organic matter or with certain chemicals.

CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS – a committed by a public official by means of bribery considering the following elements 1) the person receiving the bribe is a public officer, 2) Said officer shall have actually received, either personally or through another, gifts or presents, or accepted offers or promises; 3) Such reception or acceptance shall have been for the purpose of executing an act, which may or may not be accomplished, but not constituting a crime; and 4) the person offering the gift or making the promises shall be a private individual.

COSA NOSTRA – literally means “one thing”, a term signifying organized crime, and one of the variety of names for the mafia, the outfit, the mob, the syndicate, or the organization.

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE – a kind of intelligence that covers the activity devoted in destroying the effectiveness of hostile foreign activities and to the protection of info against espionage, subversion and sabotage.

COUNTERFEIT – to copy or imitate without authority, with intent to deceive or to defraud by passing the imitation for the genuine.

COUNTERFEITING - is the crime of making, circulating or uttering false coins and banknotes. Literally, it means to make a copy of; or imitate; to make a spurious semblance of, as money or stamps, with the intent to deceive or defraud.

COUNTERMEASURES – are actions taken or a physical entity used to reduce or eliminate one or more vulnerabilities. The cost of possible countermeasures may be monetary, but may also include non-monetary cost such as reduced operational efficiency, adverse publicity unfavorable working conditions, and political consequences.

COUNTERSIGN – to verify by an additional signature.

COURIER – the person delivering any ransom or other item demanded by the offender.

COURT – persons appointed under law and vested with the power of rendering judgments, issuing writs and hearing appeals

COURT DIVERSION – an initiative to divert some people who use drugs away from courts and the criminal justice system into treatment or education programs.

COURT MARTIAL – a military court for the enforcement of the military regulations.

COVER – the means by which an individual group of organization conceals the true nature of its acts and or existence from the observer.

COVER STORY – a biographical data through fictional that will portray the personality of the agent he assumed, a scenario to cover up the operation

COVER SUPPORT – an agent assigned in target areas with the primary mission of supporting the cover story.

COVERT – covered; protected; clandestine.

COVERT INTELLIGENCE – is the secret procurement of information, which is obtained without the knowledge of the person or persons safeguarding vital intelligence interest.

CRACK – a very pure form of cocaine obtained by heating cocaine powder combined with baking soda (freebasing) and sold in the form of small crystals or rocks.

CRAZING OF GLASS – the formation of irregular cracks in glass due to rapid intense heat- possibly when accelerate is used.

CREDIBILITY – worthiness of belief.

CREDIBLE WITNESS – competent witness.

CREMATION – the reduction of a corpse to ashes.

CRIME – an act or omission in violation of a criminal law in its legal point; an anti-social act; an act that is injurious, detrimental or harmful to the norms of society; they are the unacceptable acts in its social definition; an act, which is considered undesirable due to behavioral maladjustment of the offender; acts that are caused by maladaptive or abnormal behaviors. It is also a generic name that refers to offense, felony and delinquency or misdemeanor.

CRIME ANALYSIS – is the use of systematic analytical methods to acquire timely and pertinent information on crime patterns and trend correlations; subdivided into administrative, strategic, and tactical analysis.

CRIME COUNT – the number of offences occurring within a given referent of time and space.

CRIME FLUX – a concept that defines the crime rate as a product of the prevalence of victims in the population, and the frequency with which they are victimized.

CRIME LABORATORY – a scientific organization that analyzes material collected from crime scenes and suspects to help determine whether a crime was committed and, if so, how, when, and by whom it was committed.

CRIME MARKETS – a market that deals specifically with the acquisition, distribution and consumption of illegal goods and services.

CRIME PATTERN – a crime characteristic in which the same crime is committed repeatedly over a short period of time, sometimes by the same offender.

CRIME RATE – the measure that gives an index of crime occurring in a particular jurisdiction for a specific time period.

CRIME SCENE – also called “*locus criminis*”; the location at which a suspected criminal offense has occurred.

CRIME SCENE RELEASE – the end of crime scene processing and the return of the premises or area to the owner or another responsible person; determined by the scene coordinator.

CRIME SCENE SKETCH – a measured drawing of a scene, showing the location of all the important items, particularly physical evidence.

CRIME STATISTICS – the accounts that the State compiles of the actions of its agencies concerning those acts which the law prescribes.

CRIMEN FURTI – larceny or theft

CRIMEN INCENDI – arson or incendiary fire

CRIMEN MAJESTATIS – treason

CRIMEN OMNIA EX SE NATA VITIAT – crime vitiates everything, which springs from it.

CRIMEN TRAHIT PERSONAM – the crime carries the person.

CRIMES BY IMITATION – are crimes committed by merely duplicating of what was done by others.

CRIMES BY PASSION – are crimes committed because of the fit of great emotions.

CRIMINAL ETIOLOGY – a study which include the scientific analysis of the causes of crime and the study of criminal behavior. This is more accurately known under the area called Criminal Sociology.

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE – unlawful taking of another’s life in such a manner that he dies within a year and one day from the time the mortal wound is inflicted.

CRIMINAL INFORMANT – an informant who give information to the police pertaining to the underworld about organized criminals with the understanding that his identity will be protected

CRIMINAL INSANITY – a mental state that precludes understanding of the criminal nature of the act committed.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS – the identification of and provision of insight into the relationship between crime data and other potentially relevant data with a view to police and judicial practice.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION – a study which pertains to the processes of crime detection and the identification of criminal offenders. It is the collection of facts in order to accomplish the three-fold aims – to identify the guilty party; to locate the guilty party; and to provide evidence of his (suspect) guilt.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR – a public safety officer who is tasked to conduct the investigation of all criminal cases as provided for and embodied under the law.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION – the authority to hear and try a particular offense and impose the punishment for it.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONER – a person who deals in the broad areas of law enforcement, courts and corrections. His work may include police work; probation or parole work; or counseling and correctional work in correctional institutions.

CRIMINAL LAW – one that defines crime, treats of their nature and provides for their punishment. Punishment, in this sense, refers strictly to the penalty imposed.

CRIMINAL LIABILITY – the law provides that a person may be held criminally liable even if the injurious result be greater than that intended, provided these requisites concur: 1) an intentional felony has been committed; and 2) the wrong done to the victim be the direct, natural, and logical consequence of the felony committed.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE – consists in the failure to take such precautions or advance measures in the performance of an act as the most common prudence would suggest, whereby injury is caused to persons or to property.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE – a generic term used to describe the network of laws and rules which govern the procedural administration of criminal justice.

CRIMINAL PROFILING – is the process of inferring distinctive personality characteristics of individuals who commit crimes.

CRIMINAL PSYCHODYNAMICS – the study of mental process of criminals in action

CRIMINALIST – one who study criminalistics or forensic science. He is a *physical* scientist who uses scientific methods and techniques to find and interpret *physical* evidence. His interest is concerned with criminalistic tools which includes DNA, blood, fingerprints, ballistics, etc. They rely on scientific findings and techniques used in a particular field and apply them within a legal framework.

CRIMINALISTICS – is the application of scientific disciplines, such as geology, physics, chemistry, biology, and mathematics, to criminal investigation and the study of physical evidence.

CRIMINOGENESIS – is also known as criminal etiology; the study focused on the causes of crimes.

CRIMINOGENIC PROCESSES – it explains human behavior and the experiences which help the nature of a persons' personality as reaching mechanism. Factors and experiences in connection thereto infringe differently upon different personalities producing conflict which is the aspect of crime.

CRIMINOLOGIST – a person who study criminology. He is more concerned with the scientific aspects of crimes in relation to criminal justice. He analyzes crime and criminal behaviors and attempts to provide explanations as to who commits crime and why they do it. He also analyzes a criminal's behavior and the methods he or she employs and develops profiles of criminals and their behavior using research and studies that examine psychological behavior, social issues, environmental factors, education levels and biological factors.

CRIMINOLOGY – is the body of knowledge regarding delinquency and crime as a social phenomenon. This is the general and more traditional meaning of criminology. However, there are other definition of criminology suggested by some modernist such as criminology may refer to the study of crimes and criminals and the attempt of analyzing scientifically their causes and control and the treatment of criminals.

CRIMINOLOID – a term used by Lombroso to describe occasional criminals who are influenced primarily by environmental factors; those who commits crime due to less physical stamina or self-control. A criminal type qualitatively similar to the born criminal but differing quantitatively from him —who had become a criminal more from precipitating external factors than from predisposing internal ones.

CRIMP – that part of mouth of a case that in turned in upon the Bullet. It aids in holding the bullet in place, it offers resistance to the movement of the bullet out of the neck which affects the burning of the gunpowder.

CRITICAL CRIMINOLOGY – is a perspective in criminology that deals with the genesis of crime and the nature of social injustice and inequalities. The study focuses on law and punishment where crime is viewed as

interconnected and part of a system of social inequalities. Critical criminologists deal on the account of contextual factors of crime such as oppression of workers, class division, ethnic minorities, women, sexism, and racism.

CRITICALITY – is the impact of a loss as measured in financial terms; in terms of the survival or existence of the organization.

CROSS EXAMINATION – the examination by the adverse party of the witness as to any matter stated in the direct examination, or connected therewith, with sufficient fullness and freedom from interest or bias, or the reverse, and to elicit all important facts bearing upon the issue.

CROSS PROJECTION – a method of crime-scene sketching allowing for a 3-dimensional view of the scene.

CROSS REFERENCE – a cross reference is a notation put into a file to indicate that a record to not store in that file but in the file specified on the cross-reference. A cross-reference is somewhat like a directional sign. It tells the filer or searcher where to find the needed material.

CROSS-EXAMINATION – in a trial, the questioning of a witness who was initially called by the opposing party.

CROWD – consists of a body of individual people with no organization, no single partnership. Each individual's behavior is fairly controlled and ruled by reason. All the participants have been thrown by circumstance into a crowd for some common purpose that may give them at least one thing in common.

CRUELTY – deliberate intention to prolong physical suffering of the victim.

CRYOGENIC – Descriptive of any material which by its nature or as a result of its reaction with other elements produces a rapid drop in temperature of the immediate surroundings.

CRYPTANALYSIS – the process of accessing secured information by breaking encryption; in computers, often done intrusively with cryptanalysis software.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC SECURITY – a component of communication security which results from the provisions of technically sound crypto-system and their proper use.

CRYPTOGRAPHY – the use of simple ciphers and codes to protect the security of messages

CRYSTAL METH – a slang name for crystalline methamphetamine.

CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY – a distinct theoretical, methodological and interventionist approach to the study of crime that places criminality and its control in the context of culture; that is, it views crime and the agencies and institutions of crime control as cultural products—as creative constructs. As such they must be read in terms of the meanings they carry.

CULTURAL DEVIANCE THEORY – a theory that views crime as one resulting from man's cultural values that permit and allow crime and delinquency to happen or even demand behavior that violate the laws.

CULTURAL TRANSMISSION - handling down of delinquency as a socially learned behavior, transmitted from one generation to the next especially among depressed and disorganized urban areas.

CULTURE CONFLICT THEORY – explains that different groups have different conduct norms, and the conduct norm of one group may be in conflict with those of another. Adherence to one's own norm would violate the norm of another group.

CUMULATIVE EVIDENCE – additional evidence of the same kind bearing on the same point.

CUMULATIVE QUESTION – a question which has already been asked and answered.

CUNEIFORM – refers to the first forms of writing through pictographic system, with symbols representing objects.

CURTAIN BOARD – a vertical panel of non- combustible or fire resistive materials attached to and extending bellow the bottom chord if the roof

trusses, to divide the underside of the roof into separate compartments so that the heat and smoke will be directed upwards to a roof event.

CUSTODIA LEGIS – a thing is in “*custodia legis*” when it is shown that it has been and is subjected to the official custody of a judicial executive officer in pursuance of his execution of a legal writ.

CUSTODIAL INVESTIGATION – an investigation conducted by law enforcement officers after a person has been arrested or deprived of his freedom of action. It includes invitation to a person who is being investigated in connection with an offense.

CUSTODIAL MODEL - a model for prison management based on the assumption that prisoners have been incarcerated for the protection society and for the purpose in incapacitation, deterrence and retribution. It emphasizes maintenance and security and order through the subordination of the prisoner to the authority of the warden. Discipline is strictly applied and most aspect of behavior is regulated.

CUSTODY – is the guarding or penal safekeeping, it involves security measures to ensure security and control within the prison.

CYBERCRIME – criminal activities which take place in a “virtual” space using networked technologies. They cut across national boundaries, which has implications for law enforcement and punishment.

CYBERSTALKING – the crime of harassing or threatening victims by means of electronic technologies (e.g., through e-mail and Internet chat rooms or news groups).

CYBERTERRORISM – the use of electronic tools to disrupt or shut down critical infrastructure components, such as energy, transportation, and government operations.

CYCLICAL CRIMES – offenses that occur or recur in certain patterns of regularity.

CYCLOID – a term used by Kretschmer to describe a particular relationship between body built and personality type.

CYLINDER – serves as chamber and magazine and a revolver.

CYLINDER NOTCH – it helps hold cylinder in place and aligned ready for firing.

CYLINDER STOP – stops and holds the cylinder alignment for firing.

D

DACTYLOGRAPHY – the scientific study of fingerprints

DACTYLOGRAPHY – the study and comparison of fingerprints as a means of criminal identification; first used systematically for that purpose in England in 1900, but a means of identification since the first century.

DACTYLOSCOPY – identification of persons through examination and comparison of fingerprint. The term is derived from the Greek words *dactylos* – a finger and *skopien* – to examine

DACTYLOSCOPY – the study of fingerprints as means of personal identification.

DAMPER – a normally open device installed inside an air duct system which automatically closes to restrict the passage of smoke or fire.

DAUBERT STANDARD – a test in scientific acceptability applicable to gathering of evidence in criminal cases.

DAVID EMILE DURKHEIM – a French sociologist, famous for his work on the “Anomie Theory” which focused on the sociological point of the positivist school which explains that the absence of norms in a society provides a setting conducive to crimes and other anti-social acts.

DE FACTO - in fact.

DE FUTURO - in the future.

DE INTEGRO - as regards the whole.

DE JURE - rightful, by right.

DEADLY WEAPON – a weapon which is designed for the destruction of life or inflicting an injury.

DEATH – is the termination of life. It is the complete cessation of all the vital functions without possibility of resuscitation.

DEATH BY ASPHYXIA – all forms of violent death which results primarily from the interference with the process of respiration or to condition in which the supply of oxygen to the blood or tissue or both has been reduced below normal level.

DEATH CAUSED IN A TUMULTUOUS AFFRAY – when several persons, not composing groups organized for the common purposes of assaulting and attacking each other reciprocally, quarrel and assault each other in a confused and tumultuous manner and in the course of the affray someone is killed and it cannot ascertain who actually killed the deceased but the persons who inflicted serious physical injuries can be identified, such person shall be punished.

DEATH OR PHYSICAL INJURIES INFLICTED UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES – any legally married person who having caught his spouse in the act of committing sexual intercourse with another, shall kill any of them or both of them in the act or immediately thereafter, or shall inflict upon them any serious injuries, shall suffer the penalty of destierro.

DEBRIEFING – the interrogation of a friendly interrogee who has information at the direction of or under the control of the friendly intelligence service.

DECEDENT – the term applied to the person whose property is transmitted through succession, whether or not he left a will.

DECLASSIFY – is the removal of security classification from classified matter.

DECOY – a cover supporting the surveillant who can become a convoy whenever surveillant is burned.

DECRIMINALIZATION – a drug policy where possession of a drug for personal use is treated as a misdemeanor rather than a criminal

offense. Often applied to substances considered to be less likely to cause dependence.

DEDUCTIVE REASONING – a thinking process in which a particular inference is drawn from a generalization in the absence of all the facts or evidence.

DEFAMATION - libel, slander and any willful injury to the reputation of another

DEFAULT - fault; neglect

DEFENSE COUNSEL – an attorney who represents the defendant in a legal proceeding.

DEFENSE-IN-DEPTH THEORY – The idea that there is no impenetrable barrier. Thus, security measures should be implemented at all times with the integration of series of systems and barriers.

DEFORMITY- is meant physical ugliness, permanent and definite abnormality. It must be conspicuous and visible.

DELAYING RELEASE – a crime committed by a public officer or employee who delays for the period of time, the performance of any judicial or executive order for the release of a prisoner or unduly delays the services of the notice of such order to said prisoner.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY – is the conferring of an amount of authority by a superior position onto a lower-level position. The person to whom authority is delegated becomes responsible to the superior for doing the assigned job. However, the delegators remain accountable for accomplishment of the job within the guidelines and quality standards of the agency.

DELIBERATE – carefully considered; willful; intentional violation of law; with premeditation.

DELINQUENCY – any action; course or conduct that deviates from acts approved by the majority of people. It is a description of those acts that do not conform to the accepted rules, norms and mores of the society.

DELIRIUM – severe impairment of information processing in the brain affecting the basic process of attention, perception, memory and thinking.

DELTA – a point on the first ridge formation at or directly in front or near the center of the divergence of the type lines.

DELUSION - a false belief based on an incorrect inference about external reality and firmly sustained despite clear evidence to the contrary, and which is not related to cultural or religious beliefs

DEMAND DRAFT – a bank transaction wherein a client of a bank will buy or purchase a demand draft to be presented to its branch.

DEMAND REDUCTION – a strategy, policy or program aimed to reduce consumer demand for controlled substances.

DEMEANOR EVIDENCE – behavior of a witness on the witness stand during trial to be considered by the judge on the issue of credibility.

DEMENTIA – the deterioration in intellectual functioning after completing brain maturation. There is a defect in the process of acquiring knowledge or skill, problem solving, and judgment.

DEMENTIA PRAECOX — a collective term of mental disorder usually that begins shortly after puberty and leads to general failure of the mental faculties with the corresponding physiological impairment.

DEMOCRACY – a form of government which is directed according to the will of the people.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP – leadership that consult and involve workers wherever feasible and appropriate; it builds of individuals, rather than robots.

DEMOGRAPHY – the study of the characteristics of population groups usually expressed in statistical fashion.

DEMONOLOGICAL THEORY – a theory which explains that some individuals are possessed by good or evil spirits, which caused their evil behavior.

DEMONSTRATIVE EVIDENCE – an evidence that has tangible and exemplifying purpose.

DEMURRER – a denial of the defendant that the allegations of the declaration, even if true, would legally constitute a cause for action; a plea for the dismissal of a law suits in the grounds that even if the statements of the opposition are true, they do not sustain to claim because they are insufficient or otherwise legally defective.

DENSITY GRADIENT TECHNIQUE – a technique commonly used to compare and analyze soil evidences.

DENTAL IDENTIFICATION – the identification of an individual on the basis of dental records; performed by a forensic dentist, who compares before-death records with after-death findings to see if there is a match.

DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA) – a nucleic acid consisting of the molecules that carry the body's genetic material and establish each person as separate and distinct.

DEPARTMENT RULES – are rules established by department directors/supervisors to control the conduct of the members of the police force.

DEPAUCHERY – excessive hedonistic pleasure: a sexual immortality or the unlawful excessive indulgence of lust in the form of sexual activity.

DEPENDENT CHILD – a child without a parent, guardian, or custodian and is dependent upon the public support.

DEPENDENT PERSONALITY DISORDER – a disorder characterized by extreme dependence on other people – there is acute discomfort and even panic to be alone. The person lacks confidence and feels helpless.

DEPRESSANT DRUGS – are groups of drugs that reduces activity in the central nervous system.

DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS – a group of illnesses characterized by a depressed mood, low self-esteem and a reduced interest or pleasure in regular activities, over a prolonged period of time, which affects a person's everyday life.

DEPTH OF CHAR – depth of burning wood used to determine length of burn thereby locating the point of origin of fire.

DERISION – scorn or mockery; ridicule

DESCRIPTION – the actual and factual reporting of one's observation of the reported sensory experience recounted by another.

DESIGNER DRUG – are synthetic analogues of illicit drugs, developed to circumvent drug laws.

DESTIERRO – the penalty of banishing a person from the place where he committed a crime, prohibiting him to get near or enter the 25-kilometer perimeter.

DETECTIVE BEAT – refers to a contiguous area where a team of police investigators is assigned with a specific task of conducting follow-up investigation to all complaints, reports, referrals, and other requests with the end-in-view of full compliance and/or the filling of a case.

DETENTION PRISONERS – those detained for investigation, preliminary hearing, or awaiting trial. A detainee in a lock up jail. They are prisoners under the jurisdiction of Courts.

DETERRENCE - a strategy of punishment associated with the Classical School. Deterrence can be either specific, punishing an individual so that she will not commit a crime again, or general, punishing an individual to set an example to society, so that others will not commit the same crime.

DETOUR – a diversion from the usual travelled roadway either a crossover from one multi-lane roadway to another (within the highway right-of-way), or a route detour.

DETOXIFICATION – is the process of removing drugs from the body by allowing them to metabolize over time. Often the initial stage of drug treatment.

DICTUM – formal statement made by the judge; a judge's statement or opinion on some legal point other than the principle issue of the case. Such statement is usually utilized as illustration or argument.

DIE - in hand loading ammunition, any number tools used to sized bullets and shells.

DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORY – a theory which explains that criminal behavior is learned and not inherited, and learned through interaction with other persons in a process of communication.

DIFFERENTIAL OPPORTUNITY THEORY – a theory which explains that society leads the lower class to want things and society does things to people. Ohlin claimed that there is differential opportunity, or access, to success goals by both legitimate and illegitimate means depending on the specific location of the individual within the social structure. Thus, lower class groups are provided with greater opportunities for the acquisition of deviant acts.

DIGAMY – a valid second marriage.

DIGITAL FORENSIC ANALYSIS – the process of acquiring, preserving, analyzing, and presenting evidentiary electronic data relevant to an investigation or prosecution.

DILIGENCE OF A GOOD FATHER OF A FAMILY – used in reference to person of ordinary or average diligence. To determine that diligence, we must use as a basis the abstract average standard corresponding to a normal orderly person. Anyone who uses diligence below this standard is guilty of negligence.

DIP TANK – a tank, vat or container of flammable or combustible liquid in which articles or materials are immersed for the purposed of coating, finishing, treating or similar processes.

DIRECT EVIDENCE – an evidence that proves the fact in issue without aid of inference or presumptions.

DIRECT EXAMINATION – in a trial, the questioning of a witness by the party that calls the witness to testify; the interrogation of a witness by the party, who called him.

DIRECT MOTION – an action of the expensive force of gases out of the burning powder.

DIRECT SUPPORT SERVICE PROVIDER – any person, whether from the public or private sector, who provides or assists in the delivery of services that directly benefit the child victim/ survivor of trafficking.

DIRECTING – task of making decisions and embodying them in specific and general orders and instructions and serving as the leader of the enterprise

DISASTER – an exceptional, damaging or destructive event which causes serious loss, destruction, hardship, unhappiness, injuries or deaths.

DISASTER SCENE/AREA – a region or a locale heavily damaged by either natural hazards, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, tsunamis, floods, earthquakes, technological hazards including nuclear and radiation accidents, or sociological hazards like riots, terrorism or war. The populations living there often experience a loss of energy supply, food, services, and an increasing risk of disease.

DISCIPLINARY BOARD IN JAILS – is a board that is organized and maintained within our local jails for the purpose of hearing disciplinary cases involving violation of jail rules and regulations by the inmates.

DISCORDANT OR DISTURBED FAMILY – a pathogenic type of family structure characterized by non-satisfaction of one or both parents from the relationship that may express feelings of frustration. This is usually due to value differences as common sources of conflict and dissatisfaction.

DISCREET SURVEILLANCE – subject person to be watch is unaware that he is under observation

DISCRETION – individual judgment: wise use of one's judgement.

DISCRIMINATION – the unfavorable treatment based on a person's color, age, sexuality, gender or ethnicity.

DISGUISED WRITING – a writer may deliberately try to alter his usual writing habits in hopes of hiding his identity. The results, regardless of their effectiveness are termed disguised writing.

DISHONESTY – is the concealment or distortion of truth in a matter of fact relevant to one's office or connected with the performance of his duties.

DISLOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT – consist of abandonment or renunciation of one's loyalty to the government, or advocating the overthrow of the government.

DISPLACEMENT – shift of criminal activity from one spatial location to another.

DISPUTABLE PRESUMPTIONS – based on procedural rules and may be overcome by evidence to the contrary.

DISPUTE – a controversy; a disagreement.

DISPUTED DOCUMENT – it suggest that there is an argument or controversy over the document, and strictly speaking this is true meaning. In this text, as well as through prior usage, however, “disputed document” and “questioned document” are used interchangeably to signify a document that is under special scrutiny.

DISQUALIFY - to incapacitate; ineligible for office.

DISRUPTED FAMILY – a pathogenic type of family structure characterized by incompleteness whether as a result of death, divorce, separation or some other circumstances.

DISSENT – disagree; holding a separate opinion.

DISTILLATION – the process of fire raising the temperature to separate the more volatile from the less volatile parts and then cooling and condensing the result vapor so as to produce a nearly purified substance.

DISTRICT – a geographical subdivision of a city for patrol purposes, usually with its own station.

DIVERGING RIDGES – are two ridges running side by side and suddenly separating, one ridge going one way and the other ridge, another way.

DIVERSIFICATION - is an administrative device of correctional institutions of providing varied and flexible types of physical plants for

the more effective custody, security and control of the treatment programs of its diversified population.

DIVERSION - a discrete intervention to channel the mentally ill disordered offender away from the judicial process and penal system into the health care system. It is also an alternative, child-appropriate process of determining the responsibility and treatment of a child in conflict with the law on the basis of his/her social, cultural, economic, psychological or educational background, without resorting to formal court proceedings.

DIVERSION PROGRAM – a program that the child in conflict with the law is required to undergo after he/she is found responsible for an offense without resorting to formal court proceedings.

DIVERSION ROUTE – is a route where a driver is required to depart completely from the normal route and is directed to use an alternate route.

DIVISION – a primary subdivision of a bureau.

DNA TYPING – is the process of isolating and reading deoxyribonucleic acid-a genetic blueprint unique to every human (except for identical twins), which can be used as a means of criminal identification. Also called DNA fingerprinting.

DOCTRINE OF INFORMER PRIVILEGE – a legal principle recognizing that an informer/confidential informant's identity should not be disclosed during trial if such disclosure would result in retaliation to the informer/confidential informant.

DOCUMENT - a written instrument in which is recorded matter which may be used as evidence in court; any material containing marks, symbols, or signs either visible, partially visible that may present or ultimately convey a meaning to someone, maybe in the form of pencil, ink writing, typewriting, or printing on paper.

DOCUMENT EXAMINER – a person who studies scientifically the details and elements of documents in order to identify their source or to discover other facts concerning them.

DOCUMENT SECURITY – this involves the protection of documents and classified papers from loss, access by unauthorized persons, damage, theft and compromise through disclosure.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE - those consisting of writing or any material containing letters, words, numbers, figures, symbols or other modes of written expression offered as proof of its contents.

DOGMATISM – is a trait that regards legitimate authority as absolute and accepts or rejects others based on their acceptance of authority. A person high in dogmatism sees the world as a threatening place

DOLI CAPAX – capable of evil intent.

DOLI INCAPAX – incapable of crime.

DOMAIN – the absolute ownership of land.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM – the use or threatened use of violence against persons or property by a group or an individual whose operations are entirely within the victims' nation, without foreign direction, and are done to further political or social objectives.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE – any form of physical assault, sexual abuse, rape, threats and intimidation. It may also be accompanied by other forms of intimidation such as degradation, mental and verbal abuse humiliation and systemic criticism

DOMICILE – customary or permanent dwelling place, home, residence. Taken in a legal frame of reference, domicile refers to “one’s official or legal residence”.

DOMINIUM – ownership.

DOPAMINE – a brain chemical produced naturally by certain brain cells. Specific drugs may block specific effects of dopamine, act like dopamine at specific receptor sites or increase the availability of dopamine.

DOUBLE ACTION – a weapon in which pressure upon the trigger both cocks and releases the hammer.

DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER – a type of handgun which needs a long pull on the trigger to cause the hammer to rock and fall without the need of touching the hammer with the thumb.

DOUBLE APPROACH CONFLICT – a type of conflict where a person is motivated to engage in two desirable activities that cannot be pursued simultaneously.

DOUBLE BASE – a powder containing nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin as the principal explosive ingredients.

DOUBLE BOND – the bond which carries a penalty for its non-fulfillment

DOUBLE JEOPARDY – the defense in a criminal action that the defendant has previously been tried for the same offense as now charged.

DOUBLE LINE – a pavement marking used on two-way, undivided roadways to inform the driver of a "no-passing" zone in both directions of travel.

DOUBLE LOOP WHORL – is a fingerprint pattern consisting of two separate and distinct loop formations. Symbolized by letter "D" in the classification.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR – son of Gen. Arthur Macarthur. He was an American general who commanded the Southwest Pacific in World War II. He oversaw the successful Allied occupation of post-war Japan and led United Nations forces in the Korean War. He served as chief of staff of the Army and field marshal of the Philippines, where he helped organize a military. During World War II, he famously returned to liberate the Philippines in 1944 after it had fallen to the Japanese.

DOUGLAS MCGREGOR - was a famous management professor in the field of personal development and motivational theory. He is best known for his development of the Theory X and Theory Y, a leadership theory on two different leadership styles.

DOWNSTROKE – the movement of the pen toward the writer.

DRAFT – a promissory note signed by the client of the bank.

DRAGNET OPERATION – is a police operation purposely to seal off the probable exit points of fleeing suspects from the crime scene to prevent their escape.

DRILLING – a three barrel gun, popular in Europe, which usually combines smooth bores and rifled bores.

DRIVEWAY – a private road giving access from a public way to a building or property on abutting grounds.

DROP – any person is a convenient, secure and unsuspecting place where police undercover men meet his action agent for debriefing or reporting purposes.

DROP SHOT – it means soft shot.

DRUG DEPENDENCE – a condition that occurs when a drug is central to a person's life, they have trouble cutting down their use and experience symptoms of withdrawal when trying to cut down. Can be physical or psychological, or both.

DRUG INDUCED PSYCHOSIS – a disorder of the mind that occurs as a result of substance misuse. Drug induced psychosis is characterized by a range of symptoms, including hallucinations (most commonly auditory), paranoia or feelings of being persecuted, physical agitation or stupor, and intense emotions such as fear, ecstasy or depression.

DRUG MISUSE – also called “drug abuse”. The use of any drug for purposes not consistent with legal regulations or medical guidelines. This includes risky alcohol consumption, the hazardous or non-medical use of prescription or over-the-counter medications, and illicit drug use.

DRUG PREVENTION – refers to programs, services or other measures designed to prevent harmful drug use. There are three levels of drug prevention: primary prevention (preventing uptake of drug use), secondary prevention (preventing problematic and/or increased drug

use) and tertiary prevention (reducing use and harms associated with drug use).

DRUG TESTING – is the analysis of body fluids (such as blood, urine or saliva), hair or other tissue for the presence of one or more psychoactive substances.

DRY STANDPIPE – a type of standpipe system in which are normally not filled with water. Water is introduced into the system through fire service connection when needed.

DUCT SYSTEM – a continuous passageway for the transmission of air.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW – the regular procedure in the administration of law; a procedure that is done under the authority of a law that is valid; the requirement that no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without “due process of law” simply requires that the procedures fully protect the life, liberty, and property of the citizens in the State.

DUEL – it is a formal or regular combat previously concerted between two parties in the presence of two or more seconds of lawful age on each side, who make the selection of arms and fix all the other conditions of the fight.

DUPLICITY – the technical fault of using more than one of cause of action in a declaration or more than one defense in any subsequent pleading; fraud

DURESS – coercion or compulsion: as “confession signed under duress”. The use of mental compulsion to obtain information; usually involving the imposition of restrictions or restraints on physical behavior.

DURHAM RULE – a standard for judging legal insanity which hold that an accused is not criminally responsible if his unlawful act was the product of mental disease or mental defect.

DUST – a finely powdered substance which, when mixed with air in the proper proportion and ignited will cause an explosion.

DUTY MANUAL – a manual that describes the procedures and defines the duties of officers assigned to specified post or position.

DWELLING – any building or structure exclusively devoted for rest and comfort as distinguished from places devoted to business, offices, etc.,

DYAD – is the most basic form of interpersonal communication, an encounter or conversation between two people.

DYING DECLARATION – a statement given by a victim who has proper knowledge of his or her imminent death, and who actually dies after the declaration; a declaration of a dying person, made under the consciousness of an impending death.

E

EARL RICHARD QUINNEY – advocated the Instrumentalist Theory, a Marxist capitalist rule idea. He argued that the state exists as a device for controlling the exploited class – the class that labors for the benefit of the ruling class. He claims that upper classes create laws that protect their interest and the same time the unwanted behavior of all other members of society.

EARNEST ALBERT HOOTON – a Physical Anthropologist, popularly known in the field of criminology for his Criminal Physical Inferiority Theory in his “The Asymmetrical Character of Human Evolution,” in which he argues that human development has not been uniform, but rather that some traits have developed differently for different subsets of people.

EASEMENT – the right to use the realty of another for a specific purpose or to limit the use of someone else’s realty

ECONOMIC RECESSION - occur when the amount of goods and services produced by a country’s economy falls in two successive quarters.

ECSTASY – is a street term for a range of drugs that are similar in structure to the synthetic stimulant MDMA (methylenedioxyamphetamine). The chemical structure of MDMA is related to stimulants (amphetamines) and some hallucinogens. Drugs sold as "ecstasy" often contain a range of drugs such as amphetamine, amphetamine derivatives, caffeine, aspirin, paracetamol, ketamine, in addition to, or in place of MDMA.

ECTOMORPHS – a type of body built that is thin physique, flat chest, and delicacy through the body, slender, poorly muscled. They tend to look more fatigued and withdrawn.

EDGEWORK – the momentary integration of subcultural practices with experiences of extreme risk and excitement.

EDMUND LOCARD – Developed the first official crime laboratory in the world prominently known for the Locard Exchange Principle, whenever two objects come into contact with each other, traces of each are exchanged.

EDWARD HENRY – introduced the Henry system of fingerprint classification and filing upon which modern methods were based. The Henry System with modifications and extensions is used in Europe and most English-speaking countries today.

EDWARD RICHARD HENRY - developed the print classification system that would come to be used in Europe and North America. He published classification and uses of fingerprints. He became head of Scotland Yard and adopted fingerprint identification in replacement of anthropometry.

EDWIN SUTHERLAND – an American Sociologist known for his Differential Association Theory (DAT) and for defining white-collar crimes. He was referred to as “the most important criminologist of the twentieth century” because his explanation about crime and criminal behavior can be seen as a corrected extension of social perspective.

EGO – refers to the organized part of the personality structure that includes defensive, perceptual, intellectual-cognitive, and executive functions. Conscious awareness resides in the ego, although not all of the operations of the ego are conscious. It represents what may be called reason and common sense, and acts on what Freud call “reality principle”.

EGOTIST TECHNIQUES – an interrogation technique usually employed against an interrogee who has displayed a weakness or a feeling of insecurity. The interrogator described him as the best person, superior or comrade.

EGRESS – a way of exiting or travelling away from a location. Is used when describing which vehicle movements may be permitted at an intersection (such as with an egress-only barrier). Is used when describing the location of driveways and walkways which provide an exit from a property.

EJECTOR – the mechanism in a firearm which causes the cartridge case or shell to be thrown out from the gun.

ELECTRICAL ARC – an extremely hot luminous bridge formed by the passage of an electric current across a space between two conductors or terminal due to the incandescence of the conducting vapor.

ELECTRICAL HEAT ENERGY – one that produces heat when electric current flows through a conductor or when a spark jumps on air gap.

ELECTRONIC DATA MESSAGE – refers to information generated, sent, received or stored by electronic, optical or similar means, but not limited to, electronic data interchange, electronic mail, telegram, telex, or telecopy.

ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE – refers to any distinctive mark, characteristic and/or sound in electronic form, representing the identity of a person and attached to or logically associated with the electronic data message or electronic document or any methodology or procedures employed or adopted by a person and executed or adopted by such person with the

intention of authenticating or approving an electronic data message or electronic document.

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE – a method listening to and recording spoken interactions by using devices that gather and amplify sound.

ELICITATION – a system or plan whereby information of intelligence value is obtained through the process direct intercommunication in which one or more of the parties to the common is unaware of the specific purpose of the conservation.

ELONGATED BULLET – a bullet longer than an ordinary bullet; it is wide, the opposite type from the round bullet.

ELTON MAYO – an Australian born psychologist, industrial researcher, and organizational theorist, who developed the concept of the Human Relations Theory. This theory explains that the needs of workers were often based on sentiment that could lead to conflicts with managers, who mainly focused on cost reduction and efficiency.

E-MAIL INTERCEPT – is an intelligence technique in which e-mail is intercepted and analyzed to obtain information about terrorists, pornographers, hackers, and other criminals and their crimes; requires a showing of reasonable cause.

EMANCIPATE – it means to set free

EMANCIPATION – rendered free or set at liberty by his parents' guardian, or master, such as a child emancipated from his parents.

EMBER – a hot piece of lump that remains after a material has partially burned, and is still oxidizing without the manifestation of flames

EMBEZZLE – it means to misappropriate funds

EMBEZZLEMENT – a statutory offense and may be defined as the fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of money or goods entrusted to one's care by another; the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come.

EMERGENCY – an unforeseen, unplanned combination of circumstances or the resulting situation that calls for immediate action in order to prevent or reduce damage or hazard.

EMINENT DOMAIN – government's power to take private property for public use whenever the public exigency requires it; which can be done only on condition of providing a reasonable compensation therefore.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE – it encompasses the lack of love and affection, as well as deliberate withholding of contact and approval, it may include a steady diet of put downs, humiliation, name calling, lying, demanding excessive responsibilities, and unrealistic expectations.

EMOTIONAL APPROACH – an interrogation technique in which the interrogator appeals to the suspect's sense of honor, morals, family pride, religion, etc.; works better with women and first-time offenders.

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT – this exist when the child is maltreated, raped or seduced, exploited, overworked, or made to work under conditions not conducive to good health, or are made to beg in the streets or public places, or when children are in mortal danger, or exposed to gambling, prostitution and other vices.

EMPHATY – the power to enter into the feelings of spirits of others

ENCRYPTION – a means of data security in which the data are scrambled into nonsense for storage or transmission and then unscrambled, as needed, by legitimate users.

ENCUMBRANCE – it includes every right or interest in the land which exists in favor of third persons.

ENDOMORPHS – a type of body built with predominance of soft and rounded throughout the regions of the body. They have low specific gravity and commonly persons with typically relaxed and comfortable disposition.

ENDOTHERMIC REACTION – changes whereby energy is absorbed or is added before the reaction takes place.

ENERGY – In bullets, the amount of work done, at a given ranges expressed in foot pounds.

ENERGY BARRIERS – it is the employment of mechanical, electrical, electronic energy imposes a deterrent to entry by the potential intruder or to provide warning to guard personnel.

ENGLISH RULE – a rule which states that crimes are triable in that country, unless they merely affect things within the vessel or they refer to the internal management thereof.

ENGRAVING – is the process by which the line to be printed are cut into pieces of metal by hand or with a machine. Ink is rubbed over the plate to fill the cuts in the metal and the extra ink wiped-off the top. The pressure of the paper on the plate causes the ink in the holes to be lifted on the surface of the paper. The ink lines will be felt to be raised above the surface. The engraving process is used for the production of all genuine bank notes.

ENRICO FERRI – the principal younger colleague of Lombroso, who coined the term “born criminal.” He was an Italian criminologist and socialist, worked on the social and economic factors to crimes, and authored Criminal Sociology published in 1884.

ENTRAPMENT – deceiving or tricking a person into committing a crime not contemplated by the individual; entrapment does not imply the mere act of a police officer furnishing a person opportunity to violate the law, where the criminal intent was already present.

ENVIRONMENT – it covers all external factors affecting living things such as poverty, stress, age, presence of other disease or disability, changes in the weather. Factors in the physical, biological and social environment that that contribute to health-related conditions.

EPIDEMIOLOGY – the study of the distribution and determinants of states of health and illness in human populations

EPILEPSY – any of various disorders marked by disturbed electrical rhythms of the central nervous system and typically manifested by convulsive attacks usually with clouding of consciousness

EPISODIAC CRIMINAL – a non-criminal person who commits crime when under emotional stress.

EPISODIC CRIMES – are serial crimes, they are committed by a series of criminal actions within a lengthy space of time.

ERASURE – the removal of writings, typewriting or printing, from a document is an erasure. It may be accomplished by either of two means. A chemical eradication in which the writing is removed or bleached by chemical agents (e.g. liquid ink eradicator); and an abrasive erasure is where the writing is effaced by rubbing with a rubber eraser or scratching out with a knife or other sharp with implement.

ERNEST BURGESS – an American Sociologist, prominent contributor as Urban Sociologist, collaborated with Robert Ezra Park and came out with Introduction to the Science of Sociology, which became one of the most influential sociology books, even referred as the “Bible of Sociology”. Also, an advocated the Social Disorganization Theory which link crime rates to neighborhood ecological characteristics, youths from disadvantaged neighborhood and sub culture.

ERNEST KRETSCHMER – a German psychiatrist, popular in the field of criminology for his work on body physique and character which advanced the theory that certain mental disorders were more common among people of specific physical types.

EROSION – it is more or less gradual wearing away of rifling by combustion gas and bullet friction.

EROTOMANIA – a morbid propensity to love or make love; uncontrollable sexual desire by members of either sex.

ERROR IN PERSONAE – mistake in the identity of the victim.

ERROR OF JUDGMENT – an error of judgment is one, which the court may commit in the exercise of its jurisdiction.

ERROR OF JURISDICTION – an error of jurisdiction renders an order or judgment void or voidable

ESPIONAGE – an act, without authority therefor, enters a warship, fort, or naval or military establishment or reservation to obtain any information, plans, photographs, or other data of a confidential nature relative to the defense of the country spied upon; or being in possession, by reason of the public office he holds, of the articles, data, or information referred to in the preceding paragraph, discloses their contents to a representative of a foreign nation.

ESPOUSAL – mutual promise to marry

ESTOPPEL – the principle that precludes a person from asserting something contrary to what is implied by a previous action or statement of that person or by a previous pertinent judicial determination.

ET CETERA – other things of that type.

ETHICAL DOCTRINES – doctrines that define the fundamental principles governing the rules of conduct, attitude, behavior and ethical norm of the police organization.

ETHICS – study and analysis of what constitutes good or bad conduct. Ethics is the study of how people treat each other, and what it means to lead a good life. It is also the study of the philosophy of human conduct, the basic principle of right and wrong, set, or system of moral principles; Morals and ethics are used interchangeably.

ETHNICITY – the problem that arises from using the biological concept of 'race' to describe social phenomena has led some theorists to reject the term 'race' in favor of 'ethnicity'. Like the terms 'race' and 'racism', 'ethnicity' has no universally agreed definition. The term ethnicity characterizes social groups based upon a shared identity rooted in geographical, cultural, historical factors and migratory patterns.

ETHNOGRAPHY – the study of groups of people in their natural setting, typically involving the researcher being present for extended periods of time in order to collect data systematically about their daily activities and the meanings they attach to them.

EUGÈNE FRANÇOIS VIDOCQ – was a French criminal and criminalist, who became the founder and first director of the crime-detection *Sûreté Nationale* and the head of the first known private detective agency. He is also regarded as the first private detective.

EUGENICS – study of hereditary improvement by genetic control.

EUPHORIA – a sense of elation and commonly sought by people who use drugs.

EUTHANASIA – the painless, peaceful death; the deliberate putting to death painlessly of a person suffering from an incurable disease

EVALUATION – is the examination of raw information to determine intelligence value, pertinence of the information, reliability of the source and agency, and its credibility or truth of information.

EVERLASTING CASE – brass cartridge case from heavy stock intended for extended reloading life.

EVIDENCE – is the means sanctioned by the Rules of Court of ascertaining in a juridical proceeding the truth respecting a matter of fact; anything that has been used, left, removed, altered or contaminated during the commission of a crime by either the suspect or victim.

EVIDENT PREMEDITATION – carrying out the criminal intent with deliberation, calculation or reflection through a period of time sufficient, with passionate consideration of the final consequences thereof, thus indicating a greater perversity.

EVIDENTIAL SIGNATURE – it is a signature, signed at a particular time and place, under particular conditions, while the signer was at particular age, in a particular physical and mental condition, using particular implements, and with a particular reason and purpose for recording his name.

EVIDENTIARY PRIVILEGES – certain matters of communication that defendants and other witnesses have a right to have barred from disclosure in court; classified as professional, political, social, and judicial.

EX CATHEDRA - with official authority.

EX FACIE – on the fact of it.

EX GRATIA – out of kindness, voluntary.

EX PARTE – proceeding brought by one person in the absence of another.

EX POST FACTO - by reason of a subsequent act.

EXASPERATION – an interrogation technique employed against hostile type interrogee. The subject is placed in a longer period of interrogation without rest or sleep. The interrogator permits the source to go to sleep and subsequently awaken for another series of questioning, and done repeatedly.

EXCLUSION AREA - an exclusion area is a restricted area which contains a security interest to top secret importance, and which requires the highest degree of protection.

EXECUTION - the term for the process by which judgments are enforced; the final act necessary to make legal a document effective; the enforcement of capital punishment

EXECUTIVE OR VIP SECURITY – are those measures taken by Agents, Security Officers, Law Enforcement officers or an Agency /officers to protect heads of state, foreign, national or local dignitaries, civilian or military against any personal injury, assassination, sabotage, and espionage. These may include the protection of any government or civilian officials and individual utilized as government witnesses.

EXEMPLARS – specimen of the writing of suspects are commonly known as exemplars. The term “standards” is a general term referring to all authenticated writings of the suspects while exemplars refers more especially to a specimens of standard writing offered in evidence or obtained or request for comparison with the questioned writing.

EXEMPTING CIRCUMSTANCES – are those grounds for exemption from punishment because there is wanting in the agent of the crime any of the conditions which make the act voluntary, or negligent.

EXEMPTION – freedom from taxation on certain property or a certain amount of one's income; freedom from military service; property which may not legally levied upon or sold to satisfy a debt after judgment

EXHIBITIONISM – the exposure of the sex organ, under other conventionally lawful circumstances, for sexual gratification; commonly known as indecent exposure.

EXHUMATION – disinterment of a body from a tomb or grave

EXOTHERMIC REACTION – a reaction that release or give off energy thus they produce substances will less energy than the reactants.

EXPARTE – action in behalf of one party only.

EXPERIMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY – is a perspective in criminology that heavily relies on experimental methods of research. It focuses on random selection of social issues directed to evidenced-based crime and justice policy.

EXPERIMENTAL DRUG USE – are experimental drug use is when a person tries a drug once or twice out of curiosity.

EXPERT EVIDENCE – the testimony of one possessing knowledge not usually acquired by other persons.

EXPERT WITNESS – a witness, who by reason of his special training or experience is permitted to express an opinion regarding the issue, or a certain aspect of the issue, which is involved in a court action.

EXPIATION OR ATONEMENT – it is punishment in the form of group vengeance where the purpose is to appease the offended public or group.

EXPLOITATION – at the minimum, child prostitution, child pornography and other forms of sexual exploitation, child labor, force labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, removal and sale of organs, use in illegal activities, and participation in armed

conflict. The hiring, employment, persuasion, inducement, or coercion of a child to perform in obscene exhibitions and indecent shows, whether live or in video or film or to pose or act as a model in obscene publications or pornographic materials, or to sell or distribute said materials.

EXPLOSION – a physical reaction characterized by the presence of high-pressure gas, confinement of the pressure, rapid release of the pressure, and change or damage to the confining structure, container, or vessel as a result of the pressure release.

EXPLOSIVE INCIDENTS – any explosives-involved situation that encompasses bombings, incendiary bombings, attempted bombings, stolen and recovered explosives, threats to government facilities involving explosives, hoax devices and bomb threats.

EXPRESSWAY – a divided arterial highway for through traffic with full or partial control of access and generally with grade separations at major intersections.

EXPULSION – a putting out; ejection

EXTENUATE – blame others; acquit

EXTERIOR BALLISTICS – study of the motion of projectiles from the time it leaves muzzle of the gun, the sudden escape of the expanding gas when it comes to instant contact with the air in the surrounding atmosphere at muzzle point.

EXTINCTIVE CRIMES – are crimes, the result of criminal act is destruction.

EXTORTION – unlawful obtaining, usually by force, of money or property from another; use of coercion, force, or fear, property is obtained from others without his consent.

EXTRA JUDICIAL ADMISSION – admissions that are made out of the court or in judicial proceeding other than the one under consideration.

EXTRACTING GROOVE – the circular groove near the base of the case or shell designed for automatic withdrawal of the case after each firing.

EXTRACTOR – pulls the empty shells from the cylinder simultaneously.

EXTRADITION – a legal procedure by which a person who commits a crime in one jurisdiction (country) and flees to another can be arrested in the second jurisdiction (country) and returned to the original jurisdiction to be tried for the charge.

EXTRAJUDICIAL – that which is done outside the course of regular judicial proceedings

EXTRA-OFFICE PLANS – these are plans made to organize the community to assist in the accomplishment of objectives in the fields of traffic control, organized crime, and juvenile delinquency prevention.

EYE PIECE – a part of the bullet comparison microscope where the examiner views the specimens.

EYE WITNESS - one who testifies as to what he has seen

F

FABRIC WEIGHT – affects the rate of combustion at which the textile undergoes.

FACIAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS – manual kits or computer programs for preparing a likeness of a suspect; creates a composite from individual facial features.

FACIAL RECOGNITION SOFTWARE – any of various computer programs that compare video images of persons' faces (taken by cameras at arenas, airports, hotels, etc.) with mug shots of known offenders for the purpose of identifying and apprehending wanted persons.

FACIENDUM – something which is to be done.

FACILITATOR – a person who makes easier; one who helps to bring about and enhance.

FACSIMILE – exact copy of the original

FACTITIOUS DISORDERS – a group of mental disorders characterized by intentionally creating, falsifying, or exaggerating psychological and/or medical symptoms in order to gain the role of patient without any obvious and conscious secondary gain.

FACTUM - an act or deed.

FACTUM PROBANDUM – is the ultimate fact sought to be established.

FACTUM PROBANS – is the evidentiary fact by which the ultimate fact is to be established.

FAIT ACCOMPLI – a thing done or accomplished.

FALSE ARREST – unlawful physical restraint upon an individual of another's liberty; such restrictions could occur in prisons, jails, or other maximum-security facilities.

FALSE KEYS – are genuine keys stolen from the owner or any keys other than those intended by the owner for use in the lock forcibly opened by the offender.

FALSIFICATION – the act or process of making the content/s of a document not the intended content.

FAMILY ENVIRONMENT - factors which may have an influence on offending including the level of parental supervision, the way parents discipline a child, parental conflict or separation, criminal parents or siblings, parental abuse or neglect, and the quality of the parent-child relationship.

FEEDBACK – a transmission made by a station called in response to the call received.

FELLATIO – contact of the mouth of a person with the penis of another person.

FELONIOUS – malicious intent to commit a crime; an element here is intent.

FELONY – is an act or mission that is punishable by the Revised Penal Code).

FEMINIST CRIMINOLOGY – a developing intellectual approach which emphasizes gender issues in the subject matter of criminology.

FENCE – a buyer and seller of stolen property.

FENCING – is the act of any person who, with intent to gain for himself or for another, shall buy, receive, possess, keep, acquire, conceal, sell or dispose of, or shall buy and sell, or in any other manner deal in any article, item, object or anything of value which he knows, or should be known to him, to have been derived from the proceeds of the crime of robbery or theft.

FETISHISM – a sexual perversion involving an inanimate object, specific body part; as the sole stimulator for sexual gratification.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS – refers to the work of an investigator in the field. It concerns mostly with the collection, marking, preservation, packing and transmission of physical evidence for exhibits as fired bullets, fired shells, firearms, and allied matters.

FIELD NOTES – a shorthand written record made by a police officer from the time he or she arrives at a crime scene until the assignment is completed.

FIELD PROCEDURE – procedures intended to be used in all situations of all kinds shall be outlined as a guide to officers and men in the field. Examples of these procedures are those related to reporting, to dispatching, to raids, arrest, stopping suspicious persons, receiving complaints, touring beats, and investigation of crimes.

FILE ROOM - a cubicle in a building constructed a little lighter than a vault but of bigger size to accommodate limited people to work on the records inside.

FILIATION – is the civil status of the child in relation to its mother or father.

FILING – filing is the actual placement of materials in a storage container, generally a folder, according to a plan. It includes the process of

classifying, coding, arranging, and storage systematically so that they may be located quietly when needed.

FILING MANUAL – filing manual is an instructional book containing detailed information about various phases of filing and records management including rules for the procedures used. Illustrations of those procedures and examples of clerical details, such as folder labeling, typing style, and material used, are usually included in the manual.

FINAL JUDGMENT – a judgment which is not subject to appeal because of a statutory determination or because the time for appeal has expired; a judgment of the highest court in any jurisdiction; a judgment which ends the legal proceeding by resolving the controversy.

FINE – an amount given as a compensation for a criminal act.

FINGERPRINT - is a composite of the ridge outlines which appears on the skin surface of the bulbs on the inside of the end of joints of the fingers and thumbs. The ridges appearing in a fingerprint are commonly referred to as papillary or frictional ridges. The ridges have a definite contour and appear in definite individual details by which positive identification can be made.

FINGERPRINT CLASSIFICATION – a file-and-retrieval system in which various numbers and letters are assigned to fingerprints in a multi-step process.

FINGERPRINT PATTERNS – are patterns formed by the ridge detail of fingerprints; primarily loops, whorls, and arches.

FINISHES – are materials used as final coating of a surface for ornamental or protective purposes.

FIRE – the active principle of burning characterized by the heat and light of combustion.

FIRE ALARM – any visual or audible signal produce by a device or system to arm the occupants of the building or fore fighting elements of the

presence or danger of fire to enable them to undertake immediate action to save the life and property and to suppress the fire.

FIRE ANALYSIS – the process of determining the origin, cause, and responsibility as well as the failure analysis of fire or explosion.

FIRE CAUSE – the circumstances or agencies that bring a fuel and an ignition source together with proper air or oxygen.

FIRE DOOR – a fire resistive door prescribed for openings in fire separation walls portions.

FIRE ENGINE – a heavy motor truck equipped with firefighting apparatus, especially power-driven pumps for throwing water and chemical under high pressure.

FIRE EXIT DRILL – a practice drill for the orderly and safe evacuation for occupants in a building.

FIRE FINISH – is a lowest temperature of a liquid in an open container at which vapors are evolved fast enough to support continued flaming.

FIRE HAZARD – any condition or act which increases or may cause an increase in the probability of the occurrence of fire, or which may obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with firefighting operations and the safeguarding of life and property.

FIRE INSPECTOR – a personnel of the Fire Service performing fire safety and or fire prevention functions.

FIRE LANE – the portion of a roadway or public-way that should be kept opened and unobstructed at all times for the expedient operations of the firefighting units.

FIRE POINT – is the lowest temperature of a liquid in an open container at which vapors are evolving fast enough to support continued combustion.

FIRE PROTECTIVE ASSEMBLY – an assembly incorporated in a structure designed to prevent the spread of fire, such as dampers, curtain board, fire stoppers and the like.

FIRE PROTECTIVE SAFETY DEVICE – any device untended for the protection of buildings or persons to include but limited to build-in protection system such as sprinklers and other automatic extinguishing system, detectors for heat, smoke and combustion products and other warning system components, personal protective equipment such as fire blankets, helmets, fire suits, gloves and other garments that may be put on or worn by persons to protect themselves during fire.

FIRE SAFETY CONSTRUCTION – refers to design and installation of walls, barriers, doors, windows, vents, means of egress etc. integral to and incorporated into a building or structure in order to minimize danger to life from fire, smoke, fumes, or panic before the building is evacuated.

FIRE SCENE RECONSTRUCTION – is the process of recreating the physical scene during the fire scene analysis through the removal of debris and the replacement of contents or structural elements in their pre-fire position.

FIRE SPREAD – the movement of fire from one place to another.

FIRE TRAP – a building unsafe in case of fire because it will burn easily or because it lacks adequate exits or fire conditions.

FIRE WALL – a wall designed to prevent the spread of fire, having a fire resistance rating of not less than four hours with sufficient structural stability to remain standing even if construction on either side collapses under fire condition.

FIREARMS EXAMINER – person working in the field of firearms identification.

FIREARMS IDENTIFICATION – is the science by which one can determine whether or not a particular bullet was fired from a particular gun. In its broad definition, it is knowledge with which one is able to reveal any pertinent facts about firearms or ammunition which will assist in the investigation of a crime or accident in which either is involved.

FIREWALL – in cyber security, it is a device or software program that acts as a checkpoint between a network or stand-alone computer and the Internet; blocks any incoming or outgoing data that do not fit specified criteria.

FIRING PIN - part of the hammer, or part activated by the movement of the hammer, which detonates the primer of the cartridge by striking it.

FIRST RESPONDERS – are members of the police, military, fire, medical teams, and other volunteer organizations who are expected to be the first to respond to calls for assistance in cases of incidents involving explosives.

FIXATION – lack of developmental progress at some psychosocial stage resulting in aging without psychosocial maturation. Early conceptualizations of sexual offenders differentiated between those who were fixated and related more easily to children than to adults.

FLAGELLATION – the act of whipping, especially related to a source of sexual excitement. An act sometimes associated with sadomasochistic acts.

FLAME RETARDANT – any compound, or mixture which when applied properly improves the fire-resistant quality of fabrics and other materials.

FLAMES – includes out gases in order to be sustained it should maintain a high temperature.

FLASH FIRE – a fire that spreads with extreme rapidity, such as one that races over dust, over the surface of flammable liquids, or through gases.

FLASH POINT – the minimum temperature at which any materials gives off vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air.

FLASHBACK – is the recurrence of a hallucinogenic experience without recent use of a hallucinogen.

FLAT-POINT BULLET - One with a hollow point for the purpose of increasing the mushrooming effect up on impact.

FOCUS GROUPS – a data collection method which takes advantages of the dynamic interaction of groups to collect largely qualitative data.

FOLDER – the container in which papers or materials are kept in a filing cabinet is called a folder. Popular materials used in making folders, are manila, Kraft, plastic and pressboard. A miscellaneous folder is a folder that contains has not accumulated is sufficient volume being removed to its own specially labeled folder known as an individual.

FOLDING TRIGGER – a trigger hinged so that it can be folded forward close to the underside of the frame.

FOLK DEVIL – as constructed by the mass media and public officials, a public identity that comes to embody a larger sense of threat and social insecurity.

FOLLOW THROUGH – part of aiming and firing in which the aim is maintained after the shot is fired

FOLLOWER – a metal platform in a clip or magazine that pushes the cartridge upward to the proper angle for feeding the chamber.

FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION – is the process of gathering information after the generation of the incident report and until the case is ready for prosecution; undertaken for cases receiving a supervisory disposition for further investigation.

FOOT POUND – the amount of work required to raise one pound one foot high against the force of gravity.

FOOTWEAR IMPRESSIONS – impressions that result when footwear, feet, or tires tread on a moldable surface such as earth, clay, or snow.

FOOTWEAR PRINTS – are prints that result when footwear, feet, or tires contaminated with foreign matter such as mud, grease, or blood are placed on a smooth, firm surface (e.g., a floor, a chair, paper). Also called residue prints.

FORCIBLE ABDUCTION – Under Art 342, RPC, they are 1) the person abducted has to be a woman, regardless of her age, morality and reputation; 2) against her will; and 3) with lewd designs.

FORCING CONE - rear portion of the revolver barrel, at the cylinder end, that is slightly tapered to make it easier for the bullet to enter the barrel as it emerges from the cylinder charge hole

FORENSIC – pertaining to the courts.

FORENSIC ACCOUNTANTS – are accountants who specialize in analyzing financial evidence and testifying as expert witnesses in cases of white-collar crime.

FORENSIC BALLISTIC – the study of recovered projectiles to identify the firearms which fired them. It could be better termed as firearms identification. The science of investigation and identification of firearms and ammunition used in crimes.

FORENSIC CHEMISTRY – a branch of chemistry which deals with the application of chemical principles in the solution of problems that arise in connection with the administration of justice. It is chemistry applied in the elucidation of legal problems.

FORENSIC DENTISTRY – a medical specialty that relates dental evidence to investigation.

FORENSIC INTERVIEW – an informational, unbiased gathering of data of a possible victim with the goal of accurate, and defensible findings regarding a possible crime.

FORENSIC MEDICINE – pertains to medical jurisprudence

FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST – a physician who specializes in the study of changes in the body tissues as a result of disease or death, and the impact of such evidence of such legal cases, typically homicides; may work with the coroner in determining the cause of death.

FORENSIC PHOTOGRAPH ANALYSIS – refers to the comparison of photos from a security surveillance camera with file pictures of suspects to identify a perpetrator or acquire information about him or her.

FORENSIC SCIENCE – the study regarding “instrumentation” involving the tools in crime detection and criminal identification.

FORESIGHT – act of looking forward; to see (as a development) beforehand.

FORFEIT – loss of a right by default.

FORGERY - is a legal term which involves not only a non-genuine document but also and intent to fraud; an act of falsely making or materially altering, with intent to defraud, any writing which if genuine, might be of legal efficacy or the foundation of a legal liability.

FORGING – a process where a piece of metal is heated prior to changing its shape or dimensions.

FORMAL COMMUNICATION – is the process of sharing understanding and information on common subjects. More precisely, it is an intercourse between, through or more people by means of words, letters symbols, or gestures for the purpose of exchanging information.

FORMAL INTERROGATION – the systematic attempt to exploit to an appropriate depth those are of the interrogee's knowledge which have been identified in the screening process.

FORMAL LEADERSHIP – is the process of exercising influence from a position of formal authority in an organization.

FORNICATION – the sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person.

FORTUITOUS – it means accidental, such as a fortuitous event – one depending upon chance.

FORUM SHOPPING – act of filing the same suit in different courts. It is an act of malpractice that is proscribed and condemned as trifling with the courts and abusing their processes. It is improper conduct that tends to degrade the administration of justice.

FOULING – the accumulation of a deposit within the bore of firearm caused by solid by-products remaining after a cartridge is fired.

FOUNTAIN PEN – is a modern nib which contains a reservoir of ink in a specially designed chamber.

FRANCIS GALTON – published several works in fingerprints and took great interest in establishing their uniqueness. He attempted to calculate the improbability of two persons having the same fingerprints and defined the basic patterns used in the present-day methods of fingerprint since been referred to as Galton Details or ridge characteristics. He was responsible for developing the first statistical study proving the uniqueness of fingerprints

FRANCIS WALSINGHAM - under Queen Elizabeth, organized the first National Intelligence Service. He employed spies on the staff of the Admiral in Command of the Spanish Army and able to obtain information regarding Spanish Army as to their ships, equipment, forces and stores. He protected Queen Elizabeth I from countless assassins.

FRANÇOIS DEMELLE – the first to publish the treatise on systematic document examination 1609 in France.

FRANÇOIS-MARIE AROUET - also known by his pen name VOLTAIRE - a French Enlightenment writer, historian and philosopher famous for his wit, his criticism of Christianity, especially the Roman Catholic Church, and his advocacy of freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and separation of church and state. He was the most versatile of all philosophers during this period. He believes that fear of shame was a deterrent to crime. He fought the legality-sanctioned practice of torture.

FRANKPLEDGE – a system of mutual protection. Under this system, a community was divided into tithings or groups of 10 men, each member of which was responsible for the conduct of the other members of his group and for the assurance that a member charged with a breach of the law would be produced at court.

FRAUDULENT – that which is done with intent to swindle or usurp.

FRAUDULENT SIGNATURE – a forged signature. It involves the writing of a name as a signature by someone other than the person himself, without his permission, often with some degree of imitation.

FREAK CRIME ACCIDENT – are situations when all the elements of the crime are present and merged at the same time and the same place; however, the victim is not the intended one due to error in persona (mistaken identity). This is called a freak crime accident.

FREDERICK TAYLOR – was the proponent of the scientific management theory or the concept of Taylorism which proposed principles underlying factors for successful production and quality management. Taylorism is a theory of management that analyses and synthesizes workflows to improve economic efficiency and labor productivity.

FREE WILL – a doctrine of the classical school of criminology, which states that people possesses reason, thus can therefore calculate the course of action that is really in their self-interest.

FREEHAND SIGNATURE – a fraudulent signature that was executed purely by simulation rather than by tracing the outline of a genuine signature.

FRENCH RULE – a legal rule standard which states that crimes are not triable in courts of that country, unless their commission affects the peace and security of the territory or the safety of the state is endangered.

FRICTION RIDGES – are strips of skin on the inside of the end joints of our fingers and thumbs by which fingerprints are made. They are also called papillary ridges or epidermal ridges.

FRICTIONAL HEAT – a heat resulting from mechanical energy such as when two solids are rubbed together.

FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE – also known as Frederick the Great, also known as Frederick II, King of Prussia during 1700s. His most significant accomplishments during his reign included his military victories, his reorganization of Prussian armies, his patronage of the arts and Enlightenment and his final success against great odds in the Seven Years' War. He was known as the “Father of Organized Military Espionage”.

FRIEDRICH ENGELS – he co-founded the Marxist theory together with Karl Marx. He published 'The Condition of the Working Class' in England in 1845, based on personal observations and research in Manchester. Additionally, he organized Marx's notes on the Theories of Surplus Value.

FRIGIDITY – incapacity of sexual intercourse.

FRIVOLOUS – lacking in legal insufficiency.

FRONT SIGHT – an attachment above the barrel. It may be fixed or adjustable.

FRUCTUS LEGIS – fruit of the law, ex. execution.

FRUSTRATED FELONY – happens when the offender performs all the acts of execution which would produce the felony as a consequence but which nevertheless, do not produce it by reason of causes independent of the will of the perpetrator.

FRUSTRATION – refers to the unpleasant feelings that result from the blocking of motive satisfaction.

FRYE TEST – a standard governing the admissibility of scientific evidence in which the theories or procedures are "generally accepted" by the general scientific community.

FUEL GASES – flammable gases customarily used for burning with air to produce heat.

FUEL LOAD – refers to the total quantity of combustible contents of the building, spaces, or fire area, including interior finish and trim, expressed in heat units or the equivalent weight in wood.

FULL AUTOMATIC PISTOL – a firearm which continues to fire as long as the trigger is depressed and cartridges remain in the magazine or feed belt.

FULMINATE – a kind of stable explosive compound, which explodes by percussion.

FUMIGANT – a gas, fume, or vapor used for the destruction or control of insect, fungi, vermin, germs, rodents, or other pets.

FUNCTIONAL DOCTRINES – doctrines that provide guidance for specialized activities of the police in the broad field of interest such as personnel, intelligence, operations, logistics, and planning.

FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION – type of organization organized on a functional basis under functional responsibility as manager.

FUNCTIONAL PLANS – include the framework for the operation of the major functional units in the organization, such as patrol and investigations. It also includes the design of the structure, how different functions and units are to relate and coordinate activities, and how resources are to be allocated.

FUNCTUS OFICIO – legally defunct; something which once has had life and power, but which has become of no virtue whatsoever.

FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINES – are the basic principles in planning, organization and management in support of the overall pursuits of the organization's vision, mission and strategic action plan.

FURANDI ANIMO – with intent to steal.

FURROWS – are depressions or canals between the ridges which maybe compared with the low area in a tire tread.

FUSE – a tube, cord or like jilted or saturated with combustible matter, for igniting an explosive or a protective device of fusible metal set in a circuit so as to be directly heated and destroyed by the passage of an excess current through it.

G

GALLEYS – long, low, narrow, single decked ships propelled by sails, usually rowed by criminals, a type of ship used for transportation of criminals in the 16th century.

GALVANOMETER – this is the longest and the third pen of the polygraph instrument. The electrodes are attached to the index finger and the ring finger of the left hand, or to the palmar and dorsal surfaces of the left hand.

GAMACTA – assault.

GAMALIS – legitimate child.

GANTT CHART – refers to the chart for which Henry Gantt is remembered, is a visual display chart used for scheduling which is based on time, rather than quantity, volume or weight.

GAS – the state of matter which has no definite volume and no definite shape unless it is confined in a container.

GAS LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPH – is a portable device that separates a sample gas into measurable components; used to detect residues of accelerants at fire scenes.

GENEALOGY – family history.

GENERAL DETERRENCE – a goal in criminal sentencing which seeks to prevent others from committing crimes similar to the one for which a particular offender is being sentenced.

GENERAL PARESIS – also called “dementia paralytica”, a syphilitic infection of the brain and involving impairment of the Central Nervous System.

GENERALITY – a characteristic of criminal law which states that criminal law is binding on all persons who live or sojourn in Philippine territory.

GENERALIZABILITY – the extent to which research findings can be applied beyond the sample being studied; for example, to other groups or to different locations.

GENERIC – a kind of aggravating circumstances, those that can generally apply to all crimes.

GENGHIS KHAN – was the founder Mongol Empire, who made advances in military disciplines, such as mobility, psychological warfare, intelligence, military autonomy, and tactics. He used military

intelligence to conquer China and invade Cathay. He instructed his Generals to send out spies and used prisoners as sources of information, as they collect information on weaknesses and rivalries of Europe. The leaders usually disguised themselves as merchants.

GEOGRAPHIC PROFILING OR GEOPROFILING – is an investigative strategy in which the locations of a series of crimes (or, sometimes, the scenes of a single crime) are used to determine the most probable area of the offender's residence.

GEORGE WASHINGTON - was the grand master in the intelligence field. He mobilized the Free Masons of the colonies at the outbreak of the American War of Independence.

GERONTOPHILIA – is a sexual desire with an elder person.

GESTATION – period of pregnancy.

GIFT – refers to a thing or a right disposed of gratuitously, or any act of liberality, in favor of another who accepts it, and shall include a simulated sale or ostensibly onerous disposition thereof. It shall not include an unsolicited gift of nominal or insignificant value not given in anticipation of, or in exchange for, a favor from a public official or employee.

GLASS – is a super cooled liquid that possess high viscosity and rigidity. It is a non-crystalline inorganic substance.

GLOBALIZATION – is a package of transnational flows of people, production, investment, information, ideas, and authority.

GOOD CAUSE – substantial reason.

GOOD CONDUCT TIME ALLOWANCE – is a privilege granted to a prisoner that shall entitle him to a deduction of his term of imprisonment.

GOOD FAITH – honesty of intention and absence of information causing doubt of validity.

GOVERNANCE – this is often used as a general term to denote governing strategies originating from inside and outside the State, though in this volume is used more straightforwardly to refer to the constitutional and

institutional arrangements for framing and monitoring the policies of the police.

GOVERNMENT – includes the national government, the local governments, the government-owned and government-controlled corporations, all other instrumentalities or agencies of the Republic of the Philippines and their branches.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY UNIT - a security unit maintained and operated by any government entity other than military and/a police, which is established and maintained for the purpose of securing the office or compound and/or extension such government entity.

GRANDIOSITY – exaggerated belief in one's importance, power, wealth, or fame. In extreme form, one type of delusion.

GRAPHOANALYSIS – the study of handwriting based on the two fundamental strokes, the curve and the straight strokes.

GRAPHOLOGY – the art of determining character disposition and amplitude of a person from the study of handwriting. It also means the scientific study and analysis of handwriting, especially with reference to forgeries and questioned documents.

GRAPHOMETRY – analysis by comparison and measurement.

GRAVE ABUSE OF CONFIDENCE – under Art 310 of RPC, on qualified theft, refers to a breach of the high degree of confidence reposed by the offended party upon the offender by reason of dependence, guardianship, or vigilance.

GRAVE ABUSE OF DISCRETION – error of judgment; mistakes actually committed in adjudication.

GRAVE FELONIES – are those to which the law attaches the capital punishment or penalties which in any of their periods are afflictive.

GRAVE THREATS – any person who shall threaten another with the infliction upon the person, honor, or property of the latter or of his family of any wrong amounting to a crime.

GRAVEMEN – in civil law and as used and understood in ordinary legal parlance, is a lien and or encumbrance.

GRAVURE – a process in which the ink in recessed or sunken letters is drawn out or sucked out under pressure. The printing process is done from large copper plates or copper covered cylinders on presses of two kinds; sheet-fed gravure presses and web-fed rotogravure presses for longer runs. The copper plates or cylinders are produced by making film positives of the art work to be reproduced.

GREEK CODE OF DRACO – a harsh code that provides the same punishment for both citizens and the slaves as it incorporates primitive concepts. The Greeks were the first society to allow any citizen to prosecute the offender in the name of the injured party.

GREEN CRIMINOLOGY – a field of criminology that deals with the analysis of crimes involving a variety of environmental concerns with link to criminal activities. In other words, the application of criminological thoughts to environmental issues.

GRESHAM SYKES – advocated the Neutralization Theory, which maintains that an individual will obey or disobey societal rules depending upon his or her ability to rationalize whether he is protected from hurt or destruction. People become law abiding if they feel they are benefited by it and they violate it if these laws are not favorable to them.

GROOVES – the spiral cuts in a bore which cause the bullet to spin as it travels down the barrel.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT – the total value of all goods and services produced within a country during a specified period (most commonly per year).

GUARD CARTRIDGE – one loaded with buckshot or a reduced charge.

GUARD CONTROL STATIONS - this is normally provided at main perimeter entrances to secure areas located out-of-doors, and manned

by guards on full-time basis. Sentry station should be near a perimeter for surveillance at the entrance.

GUARDIAN – an adult, legally charged with the power to make personal and financial decisions for someone deemed incapable of doing so for themselves.

GUARDIAN AD LITEM – an adult charged with the legal right and duty to make decisions in the best legal interest of a child (or an incompetent adult) who is involved in a legal proceeding.

GUARDIANSHIP – the legal right given to a person to be responsible for the care of another person legally deemed incapable of providing care independently for themselves (an incompetent adult or a minor child).

GUIDE – are dividers in filing equipment. They serve as guides to the eye of filing and locating stored items.

GUIDED SIGNATURE – a signature that is executed while the writer's hand or arm is steadied in any way. Under the law of most jurisdictions such a signature authenticates a legal document provided it is shown that the writer requested the assistance.

GUIDELINES – are rules of action for the rank and file to show them how they are expected to obtain the desired effect.

GUILT – culpability; the fact of having committed some offense or felony.

GUN – any tubular designed to be fired with one hand, such as pistols and revolvers.

GUN POWDER - the propellant which when ignited by the primer flash is converted it gas under high pressure and propels the bullet.

GUT FEELS – refers to human hunches or intuitions that are often important messages or warnings, which are based upon information or experiences recorded in your subconscious mind. Although they may not seem logical, your hunches will often prove to be correct. They should be acted upon-with discretion-in appropriate circumstances.

H

HABEAS CORPUS – literally means “*you have the body*”; an order to bring the body in court; a name given to various writs having their object to bring a party before a court; a writ requiring that prisoner be brought before a court at a stated time and place to decide the legality of his detention or imprisonment.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS – are those who continue to commit crime because of deficiency of intelligence and lack of self – control.

HABITUAL DELINQUENCY – in law, within 10 years from last release or last conviction of the crime of falsification, robbery, estafa, theft, serious or less serious physical injuries, the offender is found guilty of any of said crimes a third time or oftener.

HACKING OR CRACKING – is the process of gaining unauthorized entry into a computer system.

HAIR – is a specialized epithelial outgrowth of the skin which occur everywhere on the human body except on the palm of the hands and the sole of the feet. Hair is not completely round but maybe oval flattened. Its width is not always the same along its length. It starts out pointed and narrow and then strays more or less the same.

HALF-LIFE – is the duration of action of a drug. This is the period of time required for the concentration or amount of drug in the body to be reduced by one-half.

HALLUCINOGEN – a drug or chemical that changes perception, affecting all senses and sometimes causing hallucinations. A hallucination is a false perception through one of the senses that makes a person see, hear or feel something that is not there.

HALLUCINOSIS – the persistent occurrence of hallucinations, the false perception that arises in full wakefulness state. This includes hallucinations on visual and hearing or both.

HAMMER – a part of the action, in some guns, actuated by the trigger, the hammer drives the firing pin against the primer, this igniting the primer and further burns the propellant powder.

HAMMER BLOCK – the safety device that prevents hammer blow to primer.

HANDWRITING STROKE - is a series of lines or curves written in a single letter; one of the lines of an alphabet or series of lines or curves within a single letter; the path traced by the pen on the paper.

HANDWRITING – is the result of a very complicated series of facts, being used as whole, combination of certain forms of visible mental and muscular habits acquired by long, continued painstaking effort. Some defined handwriting as “visible speech.”

HANGFIRE – occurs when a cartridge fails to explode on a time or delayed in firing.

HANNIBAL BARCA - was a general of the Phoenician-Canaanite state of Ancient Carthage, and is widely considered as one of the greatest military commanders in history. He was a brilliant military strategist who developed an effective intelligence system in Rome. He usually roams around the city often disguise himself as a beggar to gather firsthand information.

HANS GROSS - was an Austrian criminal jurist and criminologist, the "Founding Father" of criminal profiling. A criminal jurist. He published Criminal Investigation, the first comprehensive description of uses of physical evidence in solving crime. He was credited to have coined the word “criminalistics”

HASHISH – a type of cannabis that comes from the resin of the plant. The resin is dried and pressed into a solid lump. Hash is added to tobacco and smoked, or baked and eaten in foods.

HASHISH OIL – an extremely potent hallucinogen, derived by distilling THC from marijuana, that produces a high from a single drop; smoked in a cigarette or glass-bowled pipe or ingested in food or wine.

HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA – any land covered with dry grass, cogon, reeds, and other highly combustible growth that fires are likely to occur therein and hard to suppress.

HAZARDOUS OPERATION PROCESS – any act of manufacturing, fabrication, conversion, etc. that uses or produces materials which are likely to cause fires or explosions.

HAZARDOUS WASTES – are group of solid, liquid, sludge, and manufacturing by-product wastes that are ignitable, corrosive, reactive, and/or toxic; may pose serious threat to human health and the environment if improperly managed.

HEADQUARTERS PROCEDURES – refers to procedures that involve coordinated action on activity of several offices, however, shall be established separately as in the case of using telephone for local or long-distance calls, the radio teletype, and other similar devices.

HEARSAY – statements of events not directly experienced by the person describing them.

HEARSAY EVIDENCE – an oral testimony or documentary evidence which does not derive its value solely from the credit to be attached to the witness himself.

HEAT OF COMBUSTION – is the amount released when a substance is dissolved in a liquid.

HEAT OF DECOMPOSITION – the heat released by the decomposition of compound requiring the additional of heat for their formation.

HEAT OF FISSION – the split of the nucleus of atoms.

HEAT OF FUSION – the amount of heat necessary to convert solid to liquid

HEAT OF SOLUTION – the heat released when a substance is dissolved in a liquid.

HEDONISM – the idea held by the classical school, that people only act according to what they find pleasurable and in their self-interest.

HEDONISTIC CALCULUS – also called utilitarianism – the belief proposed by Bentham that behavior holds value to any individual undertaking

according to the amount of pleasure or pain that can be expected to produce for that person.

HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY - the prevailing idealized cultural conception of dominant (hegemonic) masculinity involving the dominance of women, heterosexuality, the pursuit of sexual gratification and independence. This is a cultural resource enacted to maintain domination over 'subordinate masculinities.

HEGEMONY - the dominance of one particular ideology, resulting in the empowerment of particular values, beliefs and practices over others and frequently resulting in the naturalization of those values, beliefs and practices throughout the social body.

HELIXOMETER - used in measuring pitch of rifling distance traveled by the bullet in one complete rotation.

HEMIDENT - a reagent used in preliminary or presumptive field tests for the presence of blood.

HENRI FAYOL - a French modern management theoretician. His scientific management theory forms the base for business administration and business management. In the academic world, this is also known as Fayolism. He provided one of the most influential modern management concepts 14 Principles of management and the five functions of management

HENRI-LOUIS BAYARD - was one of the earliest practitioners of legal medicine who published the first procedures for the microscopic detection of sperm.

HENRY FAULDS - believed to be the first person to identify fingerprints on a crime scene. He wrote an article in the journal 'Nature' in 1880 entitled "On the skin furrows of the hand", which established the concept that fingerprints would be primarily useful as a technique for investigation of evidence left at scenes of crime.

HENRY FIELDING - was the creator of the Bow Street Runners in England. While he was the magistrate, he formed a group of police

officers attached to the Bow Street Court, performing criminal investigative functions.

HENRY GODDARD - one of Scotland Yard's original bow street runners, first used bullet comparison to catch a murderer

HENRY SYSTEM – devised by Edward Henry, the fingerprint classification system that facilitated the use of fingerprints in criminal identification; adopted in England in 1900 and today used in almost every country

HEROIN – one of the group of drugs called opiates, which are derived from the opium poppy, a depressant that affects the brain by slowing down the activity of the central nervous system and messages going to and from the brain.

HIATUS OR PEN JUMP – a gap occurring between a continuous stroke without lifting the pen. Such an occurrence usually occurs due to speed; may be regarded also as a special form of pen lift distinguish in a ball gaps in that of perceptible gaps and appear in the writing.

HIERARCHY – represent the formal relationship among superiors and subordinates in any given organization. It can be visualized as a ladder, with each rung (or rank) representing a higher or lower level of authority

HIGH EXPLOSIVES – explode under the influence of the shock of the explosion of primary explosive. They do not function by burning, in fact not all of them can be ignited by a flame and in small amount generally burn tranquilly and can be extinguished easily. If heated to a high temperature by external heat or by their own combustion, they sometimes explode. Examples are Ammonium nitrate, TNT, dynamite, nitroglycerine, picric acid, plastic explosives.

HIGH RISE BUILDING – are buildings, structures or facilities fifteen meters or more height

HIGHWAY ROBBERY – the seizure of any person for ransom, extortion or other unlawful purposes, or the taking away of the property of another by means of violence against or intimidation of person or force upon

thing or other unlawful means, committed by any person on any Philippine Highway.

HIGHWAY – a general term denoting a public way for purposes of vehicular and pedestrian travel.

HIJACKING – a term which immediately conjures the images of a group of heavily armed and determined men and women holding up an airplane, ship, bus, van, or other vehicle in order to achieve their nefarious objectives.

HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY DISORDER – a disorder characterized by immaturity, excitability, emotional instability and self-dramatization.

HOLLOW POINT BULLET – a bullet with a cavity in the nose designed to increase the expansion when it hits.

HOLOGRAPH – an instrument, usually a deed or will, written entirely by person without the benefit of an attorney or any kind of legal advice, it is written in his own hand and is accepted by courts throughout the land of his last testament.

HOLOGRAPHIC DOCUMENT – any document completely written and signed by one person; also known as a holograph.

HOLOGRAPHIC WILL – is a will entirely written in the handwriting of the testator.

HOMICIDE – any person who shall kill another without the attendance of any of the circumstances enumerated in the crime of murder; or simply means the killing of a human by another human; may be criminal or innocent.

HOMOPHOBIA - Strong negative feelings about homosexuality thought to be related to unresolved issues on the same subject in a person

HOMOSEXUALITY – an erotic attraction to or sexual preference for a member of the same sex.

HORIZONTAL CHANNEL – any uninterrupted space between horizontal layers of stored commodities. Such channel may be formed by pallets, shelving, racks or other storage arrangement.

HORIZONTAL EXIST – the passageway from a building to another or through or around a wall in approximately the same floor level.

HOSE BOX – a box or a cabinet where fire hose, valves and other equipment are stored and arranged for fire fighting.

HOSE REEL – a cylindrical device turning on an axis around which a fire hose is wound and connected.

HOSTILE WITNESS - A witness who is subject to cross-examination by the same party who called him/her as a direct witness due to antagonism demonstrated during direct examination.

HOT PURSUIT ARREST - when an offense has just been committed and he has probable cause to believe based on personal knowledge of facts or circumstances that the person arrested has committed it.

HOT SPOT – a location where various crimes are committed on a regular basis, usually by different offenders.

HOTEL SECURITY – a type of security applied to hotels where its properties are protected from pilferage, loss, damage and the function in the hotel restaurants are not disturbed and troubled by outsiders or the guest themselves.

HOWARD BECKER - advocated the Labeling Theory also known as Social Reaction Theory, which is based on the idea that a social deviant is not an inherently deviant individual, rather they become deviant because they are labeled as such.

HULKS – are decrepit transport, former warships used to house prisoners in the 18th and 19th century. These were abandoned warships converted into prisons as means of relieving congestion of prisoners. They were also called “floating hells”.

HUMAN BARRIERS – refers to people being used in providing a guarding system or by the nature of their employment and location, fulfill security functions. Examples are guards, office personnel, shop workers, etc.

HUMAN ECOLOGY THEORY – is the study of the interrelationship of people and their environment, a way of looking at the interactions of humans with their environments and considering this relationship as a system. It maintains that crime is a function of social change that occurs along with environmental change. It also maintains that the isolation, segregation, competition, conflict, social contract, interaction and social hierarchy of people are the major influences of criminal behavior and crimes.

HUMAN INTELLIGENCE (HUMINT) – is the collection of information from human sources. The collection may be done openly or it may be done through clandestine or covert means.

HUMAN MADE HAZARDS – are hazards which are the result of a state of mind, attitude, weaknesses or character traits of one or more persons. They can be acts of commission or omission, both overt and covert, which can disrupt operation of a plant or installation.

HUMAN SKILL – the ability to work well with other people. It emerges as a spirit of trust, enthusiasm and genuine involvement in interpersonal relationships. The skill essential in networking activities.

HYDRANT OR FIRE PLUG – an upright pipe with a nozzle in the street for drawing from a water main especially for fighting fire.

HYDROCARBON – any substance containing primarily carbon and hydrogen.

HYMEN – refers thin membranous tissue covering the opening to the vagina. It may be of various normal configurations other than the most commonly known shape of a ring of tissue narrowing the vaginal opening.

HYPERGOLIC FUEL – a rocket or liquid propellant, which consists of combinations of fuels and oxidizers which ignite spontaneously on contact with each other.

HYPERSEXUALITY – a disturbance of sexuality in which there is greatly or morbidly increased sexual activity and preoccupation.

HYPNOSIS – a state of complete physical relaxation and intense mental concentration in which the subject’s suggestibility is maximized; a state of heightened awareness in which subconscious memories may surface.

HYPOTHESIS – a proposition, principle or theory that is assumed to be true with regard to a situation or condition to which it is referred

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION – a question that may contain proven or assumed facts which is asked of an expert witness to elicit an opinion

I

ICE – is the street name for crystalline methamphetamine. It is a powerful, synthetic stimulant drug that is more potent than other forms of amphetamines. It is purer than the powder form of methamphetamine.

ID – it refers to that part of the personality structure that contains a human's basic, instinctual drives. It is the source of our bodily needs, wants, desires, and impulses, particularly our sexual and aggressive drives. It acts according to the “pleasure principle” – that psychic force that motivates the tendency to seek immediate gratification of any impulse.

IDENTITY THEFT – the assumption of another person's identity for use in fraudulent transactions that result in a loss to the victim; accomplished by acquiring personal information about the victim such as date of birth, address, and credit card numbers.

IDIOPATHIC - of unknown cause.

IGNITION TEMPERATURE –the minimum temperature to which the substance in the air initiated.

IGNOMINY – moral suffering.

IGNORANTIA FACTI EXCUSAT, IGNORANTIA JURIS NON EXCUSAT -

ignorance of fact excuses, ignorance of law does not excuse.

ILLEGAL RECRUITMENT – is any act of canvassing, enlisting, contracting, transporting, utilizing, hiring or procuring of workers which includes referring, contract services, promising or advertising for employment abroad, whether for profit or not, when undertaken by a non-license or non-holder of authority contemplated under this provision.

ILLICIT CONSIDERATION – one which is contrary to law and morals. **IN ARTICULO MORTIS** – at the point of death.

IMAGERY INTELLIGENCE (IMINT) – is sometimes also referred to as photo intelligence (PHOTINT). Done thru imagery satellites, spy planes, other modern technology.

IMBECILITY – is a mental disorder of the imbeciles. It exists when a person of advanced age has the mental development comparable to that of a child between two and seven years of age. Imbeciles are people with moderate to severe mental retardation, as well as a type of criminal. It included people with an Intelligence Quotient (IQ) of 26–50, between "morons" (IQ of 51–70) and "idiot" (IQ of 0–25).

IMITATED SIGNATURE – synonymous with freehand forgery.

IMMATERIAL EVIDENCE – is that which is not directed to prove a fact in issue as determined by the rules of substantive law and of pleadings

IMMUNITY – an exemption from prosecution, generally from information of testimony of value to the state.

IMPEACHMENT – in a trial, the process of discrediting or contradicting the testimony of a witness to show that he or she is unworthy of belief.

IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO – a sovereignty within a sovereignty.

IMPOSED POLICY – this type of policy comes from the government in the forms of laws, administrative orders, and rules and procedures or contract specifications.

IMPOTENCY – is the physical incapacity of either sex to allow or grant to the other legitimate sexual gratification.

IMPOTENTIA EXCUSAT LEGEM – impossibility is an excuse in the law.

IMPRISONMENT – putting the offender in prison for the purpose of protecting the public against criminal activities and at the same time rehabilitating the prisoners by requiring them to undergo institutional treatment programs.

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICE – a homemade device consisting of explosives/incendiary and firing components necessary to initiate explosion.

IMPUNITAS SEMPER AD DETERIORA INVITAT – impunity always leads to greater crimes.

IMPUTABILITY – is the quality by which an act may be ascribed to a person as its author or owner. It implies that the act committed has been freely and consciously done and may therefore, be put down to the doer as his very own.

IN DELICTO – at fault.

IN DEPTH INVESTIGATION – a phase of the criminal investigation that follows up initial leads developed during the preliminary investigation and opens up new areas of inquiry.

IN ESSE – in existence.

IN FLAGRANTE DELICTO – in the very act of committing a crime.

IN OMNIBUS – in every respect.

IN PARI DELICTO – in equal fault; a legal term used to indicate that two persons or entities are equally at fault, whether the malfeasance in question is a crime or tort.

IN PERSONAM – against the person.

IN TERROREM – as a warning or deterrent.

INADEQUATE FAMILY – a pathogenic type of family structure characterized by the inability to cope with the ordinary problems of

family living. It lacks the resources, physical or psychological, for meeting the demands of family satisfaction.

INADMISSABLE EVIDENCE – is that which is irrelevant to the issue or which is excluded by the rules of evidence.

INCAPACITATION – a strategy of punishment associated with positivist approaches to criminology. Sick offenders are removed from society (institutionalized or imprisoned) if they cannot be cured and rehabilitated, in order to protect society from harm.

INCENDIARY BULLETS – contain a mixture such as phosphorous or other material that can be set on fire by impact. They are used against targets that will rapidly burn such as aircrafts or gasoline depot.

INCENDIARY MECHANISM – a fire-starting mechanism that consists of an ignition device, possibly a timing device, one or more plants to accelerate the flame, and, often, trailers to spread the fire; can be mechanical or chemical.

INCEST – a sexual relation between people who, by reason of blood relationship cannot legally marry.

INCIDENTAL INFORMANT – a person who casually imparts information to an officer with no intention of providing subsequent information

INCISED WOUNDS – wounds inflicted with a sharp-edged instrument such as a knife or razor; typically narrow at the ends and gaping at the center, with considerable bleeding. Also called cutting wounds.

INCITING TO WAR OR GIVING MOTIVES FOR REPRISALS – an act against any public officer or employee, and that of prison mayor upon any private individual, who, by unlawful or unauthorized acts provokes or gives occasion for a war involving or liable to involve the Philippine Islands or exposes Filipino citizens to reprisals on their persons or property.

INCOMPETENCY – is the manifest lack of adequate ability and fitness for the satisfactory performance of police duties. This has reference to any physical

intellectual quality the lack of, which substantially incapacitates one to perform the duties of peace officer.

INCOMPETENT EVIDENCE – one who excluded by law either on grounds of its immateriality, irrelevancy, and want of credibility or for any other reason.

INCORRIGIBLE – incapable of being corrected.

INCUMBENT – one presently holding office.

INDEMNITY – contract by which one person promises to make good any loss or damage another has incurred while acting at his request

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE – a sentence with a minimum established at sentencing but a maximum left up to the parole board- usually based on the defendant's behavior during incarceration.

INDEX CRIMES – are serious in nature and which occur with sufficient frequency and regularity such that they can serve as an index to the crime situation. It includes Crimes against Person such as murder, homicide, physical injury, rape; and crimes against properties such as robbery and theft including carjacking.

INDEXING – another method of classifying, pertaining to documents or records.

INDICTMENT – a document by a grand jury formally accusing a person of a crime. This step allows the prosecution to seek further criminal prosecution steps.

INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS – the characteristics of physical evidence that can be identified as coming from a particular person or source.

INDUCTIVE REASONING – a thinking process in which conclusion is reached only after all particular facts are gathered.

INDUSTRIAL BAKING AND DRYING – the industrial process of subjecting materials to heat for the purpose of removing solvents or moisture from the same, and/ or to fuse certain chemical salts to form a uniform glazing on the surface of materials being treated.

INDUSTRIAL GASES – include a large number of gases used for industrial process as those used in welding and cutting.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY – a type of security applied to business groups engaged in industries like manufacturing, assembling, research and development, processing, warehousing and even agriculture. It may also mean the business of providing security.

INFANTICIDE – the killing of any child less than three days of age, whether the killer is the parent or grandparent, any other relative of the child, or a stranger.

INFILTRATION – is the insertion of action agent inside the target organization.

INFORMAL LEADERSHIP – is the process of exercising influence through special skills or resources that meet the needs of other persons

INFORMANT – refers to a person who regularly provides information to a particular investigator in return for money, a reduced charge or lenient sentence, or some personal motive such as rivalry or self-aggrandizement.

INFORMANT NET – is a controlled group of people who worked through the direction of the agent handler. The informants, principal or cutouts supply the agent handler directly or indirectly with Intel information

INFORMATION – in criminal procedure, it is an accusation in writing, charging a person with an offense, subscribed by the prosecutor, and filed with the court.

INFORMATION – in police operation, it refers to all evaluated materials of every description including those derived from observation, reports, rumors, imagery, and other sources from which intelligence is produced. Information is a communicated knowledge by others obtaining by personal study, investigation, research, analysis, observation.

INFORMER – a person who gives information to the police for price or reward.

INFRARED EXAMINATION – the examination of documents employs invisible radiation beyond the red portion of the visible spectrum (rainbow) which is usually recorded on a specially sensitized photographic emulsion.

INFRARED SPECTROPHOTOMETER – is a device that identifies samples by recording the amount of infrared light that passes through them; used to detect residues of flammable-liquid accelerants at fire scenes.

INFRINGEMENT – an invasion of one of the exclusive rights of intellectual property. Infringement of a utility patent involves the making, using, selling, offering to sell, or importing of a patented product or process without permission.

INGRESS – a way of entering or travelling into a location. Is used when describing which vehicle movements may be permitted at an intersection (such as ingress-only barriers). Is also used when describing the location of driveways and walkways which provide access into a property.

INHABITED HOUSE – any shelter, ship or vessel constituting the dwelling of one or more persons even though the inhabitants thereof are temporarily.

INHERENT – on aggravating circumstances, are those that must of necessity accompany the commission of the crime.

INITIAL CONTACT WITH THE CHILD – refers to the apprehension or taking into custody of a child in conflict with the law, by law enforcement officers or private citizens. **INITIATIVE** – is the right of the people to propose bills and laws to be enacted by the legislature on which the people may vote

INJUNCTION – a court order to act or abstain from a specific act; an order prohibiting a person or a group from carrying out a given action.

INJURIA NON EXCUSAT INJURIAM – a wrong does not excuse a wrong.

INQUISITORIAL COURT SYSTEM – where the accused is guilty until proven innocent or mitigated.

INSANE CRIMINAL – those who commit crime due to abnormalities or psychological disorders. This criminal type includes the alcoholic, kleptomaniac, nymphomaniac, child molester and the hysterical.

INSANITY – a mental disorder. It exists when there is complete deprivation of intelligence. An insane person is not exempt if it can be shown that he acted during a lucid interval, compared to an imbecile who is exempt in all cases from criminal liability.

INSERTION - the term “insertion” and "interlineations” include the addition of writing and other material between lines or paragraphs or the addition of whole page to a document.

INSTANT CRIMES - are those that are committed the shortest possible time.

INSTIGATION – an act whereby a public officer or private detective induces an innocent person to commit a crime and would arrest him upon or after the commission of the crime by him.

INSTITUTIONALIZED RACISM – is the collective failure of an organization to provide an appropriate service to people because of their color, culture, or ethnic origin.

INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERSHIP – a type of leadership which typically assumes that the critical focus for attention by leaders is the behavior of officers as they engage in activities directly affecting their duties and functions. It typically assumes that leaders, usually chiefs, have both the expert knowledge and the formal authority to exert influence on line officers.

INSTRUMENT VELOCITY - The velocity of the projectile measured by scientific instrument called chronograph.

INSTRUMENTALITY – refers to the means or instrument used in the commission of crime such as: firearm; fan knife; poison (or any obnoxious substance); Hammer; motor vehicle; a document, etc.

INSULAR OR NATIONAL PRISONERS – those sentenced to suffer a term of sentence of 3 years and 1 day to life imprisonment. Those sentenced

to suffer a term of imprisonment cited above but appealed the judgment and unable to file a bond for their temporary liberty.

INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY – a term used to refer to imbeciles, morons, and idiots or feeble-minded. The term encompasses all degrees of mental deficiency.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY – is the creation of the human mind that has commercial value and is given the legal aspects of a property right. Intellectual property is an all-encompassing term now widely used to designate as a group all of the following fields of law: patent, trademark secret, moral rights, and the right of publicity.

INTELLIGENCE – in policing or military, it refers to the secret or clandestine collection and evaluation of information about crimes and criminals not normally available to investigators through ordinary or normal over sources. It is the product of the network or the system for the collection, collation, interpretation, evaluation, processing, and dissemination of information.

INTELLIGENCE/ANALYTICAL CYCLE – the process of gathering, organizing, and analyzing data requested by a police unit and preparing a report of the findings for that unit.

INTENT – a state of mind wherein the person knows and desires the consequences of his acts which, for his purposes of criminal liability.

INTENTIONAL ABORTION – any person who shall intentionally cause abortion upon a pregnant woman, or if done without violence but acted with the consent of the woman.

INTER ALIA – amongst other things.

INTERCHANGE – a system of interconnecting roadways in conjunction with one or more grade separations, providing for the interchange of traffic between two or more roadways on different levels.

INTERIM – means temporary, provisional, of passing and temporary duration, as opposed to permanent and regular.

INTERIM ORDER – a temporary order, made until another or final order takes its place or a specific event occurs.

INTERIOR BALLISTICS – the study of the motion of projectiles while still inside the firearm. This extends from the breech to muzzle of the gun or from the release of the firing pin to the moment the sound of the shot can be heard as it leaves the muzzle occupies only about 0.01 sec. in a modern rifle.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM – is the use or threatened use of violence against persons or property by a group (or an individual) whose operations transcend national boundaries and are done to further political or social objectives.

INTERPRETATION OF INFORMATION – it is establishing the meaning and significance of the information after its evaluation processes.

INTERROGATION – the process by which suspects are vigorously questioned by police; the systematic asking of questions to elicit information in the minimum of time.

INTERROGATOR - person who does the questioning.

INTERROGEE – any person who is subjected to the interrogation process in any of its forms and phases.

INTERSECTION – the area embraced by the prolongation of lateral curb lines or, if none, of the rights-of-way of two or more highways that join one another at an angle, whether or not one highway crosses the other.

INTERVENTION – refers to a series of activities designed to address issues that cause the child to commit an offense. It may take the form of an individualized treatment program, which may include counseling, skills training, education, and other activities that will enhance his/her psychological, emotional and psycho-social well-being.

INTERVIEW – process of asking questions; a debriefing although it is less formal and the subject willing to share information.

INTOXICATION – a condition that follows the administration of a sufficient amount of a psychoactive substance and which results in behavioral and/or physical changes.

INTRAVENOUS – means within a vein.

INVALID – being without foundation or force in fact, truth or law.

INVESTIGATION – an inquiry or close examination, study of a case or situation in order to discover the facts about it. It primarily involves the exploration, observation, collection, analysis, and evaluation of all data or raw facts in order to develop or produce an information that will serve as a set of conclusions on the case or thing being studied.

INVESTIGATIVE PSYCHOLOGY – a criminal-profiling approach based on interpersonal coherence, significance of time and place, criminal characteristics, and the offender's criminal career and forensic awareness.

INVESTIGATOR/OFFICER – refer to any law enforcement personnel belonging to the duly mandated law enforcement agencies tasked to enforce laws and in charge of investigating criminal cases.

INVESTIGATORY POWER – the power given to governmental agencies and other entities to investigate violations of laws and to gather information regarding laws that are proposed to be enacted

INVOLUNTARY – unwillingly; being forced; opposed; in criminal law can act as a defense to a charge of committing a crime.

IODINE – a dye used in developing latent prints on porous (particularly paper) and nonporous surfaces; one of the oldest and most proven means of locating prints.

IODINE FUMING – a technique in which crystals of iodine are exposed to heat source for the purpose of revealing latent fingerprints.

IPSO FACTO – by the fact or act itself.

IRRATIONAL CRIMES – are committed without intent; offender does not know the nature of his act.

IRRELEVANT EVIDENCE – is that which has no tendency in reason to establish the probability or improbability of a fact issue.

IRRESISTIBLE IMPULSE TEST – it provides that an accused cannot be guilty by reason of insanity because his mind was in a diseased and unsound state, and that the disease existed to a high degree which overwhelmed the reason, conscience, and judgment of the person who acted from an irresistible and uncontrollable impulse.

ISOROKU YAMAMOTO - was a Japanese Marshal Admiral of the Navy and the commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet during the early years of the Pacific War. He oversaw major engagements including the attack on Pearl Harbor and the Battle of Midway. He was killed when American code breakers identified his flight plans and shot down his plane.

J

JACKETED BULLET – a bullet that have a gilding metal, soft, steel, cupronickel, or other tough metal envelope surrounding the lead core. Those with a core of lead covered by a jacket of harder material such as gilding metal, a copper-alloy of approximately 90%.

JAIL – is a place for locking-up of persons who are convicted of minor offenses or felonies who are to serve a short sentence imposed upon them by a competent court, or for confinement of persons who are awaiting trial or investigation of their cases.

JAMES MARSH - first to use toxicology (arsenic detection) in a jury trial

JEAN SERVAIS STAS – was a Belgian analytical chemist who co-discovered the weight of carbon and the first to successfully identify vegetable poisons in body tissue.

JEREMY BENTHAM – an English philosopher and lawyer best known for the theory of Utilitarianism. Thus, given the fame as “Father of Utilitarianism”.

JOB DESCRIPTION – an abstract of information derived from the job analysis report, describing the duties performed, the skills, the training, and experience required the responsibilities involved, the condition under which the job is done, and relation of the job to the other job in the organization.

JOB INVOLVEMENT – refers to systems that give workers a degree of autonomy over immediate day-to-day working conditions. Quality circles and total quality management are examples of job-involvement approaches, provided that employees have direct implementation authority.

JOB SATISFACTION – is the degree to which individuals feel positively or negatively about their jobs. It is an emotional response to one’s tasks as well as the physical and social conditions of the workplace.

JOHN DOE WARRANT – is one issued to person whom the witnesses cannot identify

JOHN EVANGELIST PURKINJI – was a professor of Physiology, who wrote in 1823 a thesis in which he described and named nine standard types of fingerprint patterns and vaguely outlined a system of classification.

JOHN FIELDING – the younger brother of Henry Fielding who took over the control of Bow Street Court in 1753. His investigators were then called Bow Street Runners and became quite effective because of his personal guidance despite the fact that he was blind. He introduced the practice of developing paid informants, printing wanted notices, employing criminal raids, and bearing firearms and handcuffs.

JOHN HOWARD – was sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1773 who devoted his life and fortune to prison reform, and became known as ‘Father of Prison Reformation’.

JOHN LARSON - developed the polygraph test in 1921. He was a Police Officer for Berkeley, California, United States, and famous for his invention of modern polygraph used in forensic investigations. He was the first American police officer having an academic doctorate and to use polygraph in criminal investigations.

JONATHAN WILD – was a buckle maker then a brothel operator, a master criminal who became London’s most effective criminal investigator. He was the most famous thief catcher in 1720s. His methods or techniques made popular the logic of employing a thief to catch a thief. He conceived the idea of charging a fee for locating and returning stolen property to its rightful owners.

JOSEPH FOUCHÉ - was a French statesman and Minister of Police under Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. He rose to become the most feared and respected intelligence director in French history. He created a network of agent. His assistance founded the modern system of spying on spies, which later was known as counter espionage, thus he gained the fame as “father of counter espionage”.

JOSEPH NICÉPHORE NIÉPCE – was a French inventor, credited as the inventor of photography. He also developed heliography, a technique he used to create the world's oldest surviving product of a photographic process: a print made from a photoengraved printing plate in 1825.

JOSEPH PETROSINO – was member of the New York Police Department during the 1900s. He was the head of the Italian Squad. Through extensive intelligence network, he was credited to smash and neutralization of the Black Society.

JOYRIDING – theft and use of a motor vehicle solely to drive it, after which it is abandoned; usually committed by teenagers.

JUAN VUCETICH – was an Argentinian police officer who established his own system of fingerprint classification and in 1891 founded in La Plata, Argentina, the world’s first fingerprint bureau.

JUDICIAL ADMISSION – statements made by a party involving the exercising of judgment.

JUDICIAL – any act done under direction of a court: involving the exercise of judgment.

JUDICIAL CONFESSION – a confession made by a party, such a confession being admissible in evidence against the party.

JUDICIAL NOTICE – an evidentiary shortcut whereby the necessity of formally proving the truth of a particular matter is eliminated when that truth is not in dispute; it means no more than that the court will bring to its aid and consider, without proof of the facts its knowledge of those matters of public concern which are known by all well informed persons.

JUDICIAL POWER – the power granted to a court or judicial tribunal.

JUDICIARY – that branch of government which interprets and applies the laws; may also pertain to the functions of a judge.

JUKE FAMILY – a well-known criminal family studied by Richard Dugdale.

JULIUS CAESAR - During his time, the staff of each Roman Legion includes ten “speculators” who served as an information-collecting agency. The “speculators” were the first intelligence personnel to appear definitely in a military organization. Military success of the Romans was aided by communication system. Made use of carrier pigeons, which made possible the amazing speed with which intelligence of Imperial Rome was transmitted. He also employed ciphers to ensure secrecy of communications.

JUMPER – a piece of metal or an electrical conductor used to pass a safety device in an electrical system.

JURAT – a certificate stating the time and place of an affidavit and the person before whom it was sworn

JURIDICAL NOTICE – the power of the court to accept as proved certain notorious facts.

JURISDICTION – the authority to hear and determine a cause; as used in the Constitution and statutes means jurisdiction over the subject matter only, unless an exception arises by reasons of its employment in a broader sense.

JURISPRUDENCE – science or philosophy of law or system of laws; a part or division of a law; the particular science of giving a wise interpretation to the laws and making a just application of them to all cases as they arise.

JURIST – expert in law; scholar or writer in the field of law.

JUS SANGUINIS – the principle that the nationality is the same as his parents.

JUS SOLI – the principle that nationality is determined by the place of birth.

JUST CAUSE – legitimate cause.

JUST COMPENSATION – compensation paid to one whose property has been taken in condemnation proceedings.

JUST DESERTS – notion that a criminal offender deserves the punishment he receives at the hands of the law which is commensurate to the crime committed.

JUST UTENDI – the right to use a thing.

JUSTIFICATION – valid defense for the performance or non-performance of an act.

JUSTIFYING CIRCUMSTANCES – are those where the act of a person is said to be in accordance with law, so that such person is deemed not to have transgressed the law and is free from both criminal and civil liability.

JUSTINIAN CODE – 6th C A.D., Emperor Justinian of Rome wrote his code of law. This was an effort to match a desirable amount of punishment to all possible crimes.

JUSTITIA NEMINI NEGANDA EST – justice is to be denied to no one

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY – refers to an anti-social act or behavior, which deviates from the norms of the society. It also refers to an act that violates simple rules and regulations, committed by minors, punishable by a short period of imprisonment or a small fine.

JUXTA POSITION – being placed in nearness; side by side.

K

KALLIKAK FAMILY – a well-known criminal family studied by Henry Goddard.

KANGAROO COURT – mock court held in prison whereby prisoners judge another inmate.

KARL LANDSTEINER - was an Austrian biologist, physician, and immunologist who distinguished the main blood groups in 1900, having developed the modern system of classification of blood groups. He is also known as ‘father of transfusion medicine’

KARL MARX - a German philosopher, economist, socialist and historian. He advocated the Social Class Conflict and Capitalism Theory, and claimed that the ruling class in a capitalist society is responsible for the creation of criminal law and their ideological basis in the interpretation and enforcement of the laws.

KARL SCHULMEISTER – was Napoleon’s eye and military secret. He began his career in offensive espionage under a cover role. He was able to infiltrate the Austrian General Staff.

KATE WARNE - was the first female detective, in 1856, in the Pinkerton Detective Agency and the United States

KETAMINE – a hallucinogenic dissociative anesthetic that is used in surgery and veterinary medicine. It causes amnesia (memory loss) and analgesia (pain-relief).

KEY-HOLE SHOT – the tumbling of a bullet in its flight and hitting the target sideways as a result of not spinning on its axis. This results in firing a bullet through a badly worn out barrel.

KINESICS – the relationship between body language (limb movements, facial expressions, etc.) and the communication of feelings and attitudes.

KLEPTOMANIAC – compulsive thief; one who continues to involve in thefts of items because of an irresistible, persistent, and abnormal impulse or tendency to steal.

KYMOGRAPH – is the chart recording unit of the polygraph instrument. It has a synchronized motor that drives the charts at the rate of six inches per minute and its speed constant is vital because the vertical lines, which are spaced either at one-half or one-inch interval, represents five- or ten-seconds interval on the chart. This provides the polygraphist with a means of determining pulse rater and question spacing.

L

LA COSA NOSTRA - an American organized crime group with roots in the Sicilian Mafia.

LABELING THEORY – a theory which states that once young people have been labeled as criminal, they are more likely to offend. The idea is that once labelled as deviant a young person may accept that role, and be more likely to associate with others who have been similarly labelled.

LACERATIONS – wounds inflicted by blunt objects such as clubs, pipes, and pistols; typically, open and irregularly shaped, bruised around the edges, and bleeding freely.

LAISSEZ-FAIRE LEADERSHIP - Laissez-faire is a French term meaning “let do” or “hands off”. This style of leadership is essentially non leadership, the spirit being one of “do your own thing and hope for the best”. The most common application of this approach is the “country club” type of organization typical of many professional groups and business associations, where work standards are left to the members and there is little or no supervision.

LAMP BLACK – the burning of low-grade heavy oils.

LAND TRANSPORTATION DISASTER – is a land transportation sector accident, e.g. rail road and motor vehicle accidents causing serious loss of lives, injuries and damage to properties.

LANDS AND GROOVES – raised and indented portions of a firearm barrel that serve to impart a spinning motion to the bullet. The cutting tools used in the rifling process often produce characteristic marks that may assist in firearm identification.

LARCENY – theft as compared to burglary (robbery); the crime of taking and carrying away personal property of another, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of its use.

LASCIVIOUS – means wanton or lustful.

LASCIVIOUS CONDUCT – intentional touching, either directly or through clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh or buttocks or the introduction of any object into the genitalia, anus or mouth, of any person, whether of the same or opposite sex, with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

LASCIVIOUSNESS – in Art 336, RPC comprises all acts of lasciviousness performed upon a person of either sex, short of lying with a woman and anything leading up to it, independently of the intention of the wrongdoer.

LASER ILLUMINATION – a method of developing latent prints in which lasers are used to illuminate a crime scene, causing otherwise-

undetectable fingerprints to fluoresce when viewed through a special lens.

LAST CLEAR CHANCE – a doctrine that a person who has the last clear chance to void the impending harm and fails to do so is chargeable with the consequences, without reference to the prior negligence of the other party.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT – an instrument, whereby one makes a disposition of his property to take effect after his death.

LATE MODERNITY – a period in the historical development of capitalism characterized by individualization, globalization, personal insecurity, hyper consumption and the decline of large-scale collective initiatives such as the welfare state.

LATENT – means hidden or concealed.

LATENT DEFECT – defect not apparent but which becomes evident in use.

LATENT HEAT – is the quantity of heat absorbed by a heat from solid to liquid and from to gas.

LATENT PRINTS – fingerprint impression caused by a perspiration on the edges of the fingers being transferred to the surface; these are fingerprints impressions that are invisible or semi visible.

LAW ENFORCEMENT – which refers to the manner in which authorities enforce the local and national laws of the land. It is more related to matters involving police management and administration or policing in general.

LAWSUIT – a request, appeal, action or proceeding in a civil court. The process of bringing a problem or claim, etc. before the court of law for settlement.

LAYER-CHECKING TECHNIQUE – in arson investigation, the process of examining the strata of debris, working through to the floor; may indicate the sequence of burning.

LAYOFF – refers to the termination of work by an employer.

LEAD BULLETS – are bullets which are made of lead or alloys of the metal (lead, tin and antimony) which is slightly harder than pure lead.

LEADING – a management function of directing and coordinating the work efforts of other people to help them accomplish important task.

LEADING QUESTION – is a question where the answer is already supplied by the examiner into the mouth of the witness.

LEARNING THEORY – the general notion that crime is an acquired form of behavior.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE – a period, which an officer is excused from active duty by any valid/acceptable reason, approved by higher authority.

LEFT-WING TERRORISTS – are terrorists who, usually, profess a revolutionary socialist doctrine and view themselves as protecting the people against capitalism and imperialism.

LEGAL CAUSE – substantial fact that caused harm.

LEGAL OBLIGATION – an obligation to do and perform what the law requires.

LEGAL PROCEDURES – refers to court trials – wherein for example, the ballistics report of the firearm examiner the ballistic exhibits fired bullets, firearms and allied exhibits are presented during the trial of the case in the court of justice. It includes the presentation of the ballistics expert, to give testimony regarding his findings or conclusions.

LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY – a sub-discipline of psychology specifically concerned with the application of psychological knowledge and research to the process of law.

LEGITIMATION – is a remedy or process by which a child born out of lawful wedlock and are therefore considered illegitimate are by fiction of law considered by subsequent valid marriage of the parents.

LENGTH OF SERVICE – the period of time that has elapsed since the oath of office was administered. Previous active services may be included or added.

LENS – optical instrument magnified used for laboratory examination for microscopical specimens.

LEONARDE KEELER – was the co-inventor of the polygraph instrument. He was a Berkeley high school student who was captivated by John Larson's machine - his so-called '*cardio-pneumo psychogram*,' capable of detecting deception, and worked on it to produce the modern polygraph. He developed his own polygraph instrument known as the 'Keeler Polygraph'.

LESS GRAVE FELONIES – are those which the law punishes with penalties which in their maximum period are correctional.

LETTER PRESS PRINTING – is a form of printing books, magazine, letterheads and the usual printing in common uses.

LEWD – means obscene or vulgar; unlawful indulgence of lust; indecent, and lecherous. It signifies the form of immorality which has relation to moral impurity; or that which is carried on a wanton manner.

LEX PROSPICIT NOT RESPICIT – the law looks forward, not backward.

LEX PUNIT MENDACIAM – the law punishes falsehood.

LEX TALIONIS – the law of retaliation or revenge.

LIABILITY – the condition of one who is under obligation to pay; an obligation to pay money.

LIAISON PROGRAM – the assignment of trained intelligence personnel to other agencies in order to obtain information of police intelligence value.

LIBEL – to defame another person's reputation; or a defamation committed by means of writing, printing, lithography, radio, phonograph, painting or theatrical or cinematographic exhibition, or any similar means.

LICENSE – a permission to use an intellectual property right, under defined conditions as to time, context, market line, or territory; a trademark of service.

LIFE-COURSE – a term that has replaced the term life stages to reflect holistic understanding of the ageing process. The blurring of the life-

course problematizes negative 'ageist' stereotypes and practices and in turn produces more accurate and positive images that imply that later life is a time for vitality, creativity, empowerment and resourcefulness—all attainable in old age.

LIGATURE STRANGULATION – the pressure on the neck applied by a constricting band that is tightened by a force other than body weight; causes death by occluding the blood vessels that supply oxygen to the brain.

LIGHT FELONIES – are infractions of law for the commission of which the penalty of arresto menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos.

LIMITED AREA CONTROL – a limited area is a restricted area in which a lesser degree of control is required than in an exclusion area but which the security interest would be compromised by uncontrolled movement.

LINE AND STAFF – implies that a system of varied functions arrange into a workable pattern. The line organization is responsible for the direct accomplishment of the objectives while the staff is responsible for support, advisory or facilitative capacity.

LINE INTELLIGENCE – the kind of intelligence required by the commander to provide for planning and conduct tactical and administrative operation in counter insurgency. This pertains to knowledge of people, weather, enemy and terrain used in planning and conducting tactical and administrative operation in a counter insurgency.

LINE OF DEMARCATION – the line between the charred and portion of a burned material.

LINE ORGANIZATION – a simple straight-line organization often called the individual, military or departmental type of organization and perhaps the oldest type where authority and responsibility extend in a direct line from top to bottom within the structures.

LINE-UP – an assembly of person's including the suspect, viewed for identification purposes by a crime victim or witness; also called line up

identification – the method of having the victims or witnesses identify suspects from a group of at least 5 “suspected” individuals presented before them; used when the suspect is in custody.

LIQUEFIED PETROLUUM GAS – any flammable gas liquefied through pressure. The liquid vaporized under normal atmospheric pressure.

LITIGATION – a lawsuit or the process of bringing a suit against another person in accordance with the procedures of law

LIVIDITY – also known as post mortem lividity; dark blue or purple discoloration of human body where blood has drained to the lowest level.

LIVOR MORTIS – soon after death; a purplish color that appears under the skin on the portions of the body that are closest to the ground; caused by settling of the blood.

LLOYD OHLIN - advocated the Differential Opportunity Theory. He claimed that there is differential opportunity, or access, to success goals by both legitimate and illegitimate means depending on the specific location of the individual within the social structure. Thus, lower class groups are provided with greater opportunities for the acquisition of deviant acts.

LOAN SHAKING – loaning or lending of money at exorbitant interest rates.

LOCAL AGENCY CHECK – a type of investigation consists of the first type plus written inquiries sent to appropriate local government agencies, former employees, references and schools listed by the person under investigation.

LOCK DOWN – a temporary confinement of inmates in a correctional facility to their cells on a 24hour basis with no outside contact and little if any ordinary privileges or recreation.

LOCK UP JAILS – is a security facility, common to police stations, used for temporary confinement of an individual held for investigation.

LOGIC BOMB – a computer program that uses illegitimate instructions or misuses legitimate instructions to damage data structures; operates at a specific time, periodically, or according to other instructions.

LOGICAL APPROACH – an interrogation technique in which the interrogator bases his or her appeals to the suspect on common sense and sound reasoning; works better on men with criminal records, educated persons, and mature adults.

LOGOMACY — a statement that we would have no crime if we have no criminal law and that we can eliminate crimes by merely abolishing criminal law.

LOOK OUTS – accomplices of a robber who watch for police and may provide armed backup for the offender.

LOOSE SURVEILLANCE – type of surveillance applied frequently or infrequently where the period of observation varied on each occasion; the subject is not kept under constant observation; this method is used when the information sought can be obtained from a particular facet of the subject's activities, to spot check a subject, or as a long-term method of compiling information on a subject.

LOST – in surveillance, the surveillant does not know the whereabouts of his subject or the subject has eluded the surveillance.

LOUIS-JACQUES-MANDÉ DAGUERRE – also known as Louis Daguerre, was a French artist and photographer, recognized for his invention of the daguerreotype process of photography. He became known as one of the fathers of photography. Though he is most famous for his contributions to photography, he was also an accomplished painter and a developer of the diorama theatre.

LOW PROFILE THEORY – a patrol theory which states that low police visibility increases the opportunity to apprehend criminals, the objective is to attract as little attention as possible while on the process of patrolling.

LUDWIG TEICHMANN - developed the first microscopic crystal test for hemoglobin using hemin crystals.

LUMP-SUM PAYMENT – is a single amount of money; a sum paid all at once rather than in part or in installments.

LUTHER GULICK – an American political scientist who became prominent in the field of public administration. He co-established the "Administration-Management Theory" which promoted the great POSDCRB principles.

LYNDALL URWICK - a British management consultant who integrated the ideas of earlier theorists like Henri Fayol into a comprehensive theory of management administration. Together with Luther Gulick, they advocated the "Administration-Management Theory".

LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) – is a hallucinogenic drug, which is synthesized from ergot, a fungus that grows on rye and various other grains.

M

M'NAUGHTEN RULE – an insanity standard which requires that either an offender did not know what he or she was doing, or that, if he or she did, that he or she did not know it was wrong.

MACHIAVELLIANISM – sneaky, cunning, lack of moral code; a philosophy where people manipulate others purely for personal gain.

MACHINE REST – a machine used for testing the accuracy of a firearm.

MACRO-ETCHING – the examination of the serial number of engine and chassis of a motor vehicle by a crime laboratory technician by means of applying chemicals solution on the said serial numbers to determine

whether there is tampering and for possible restoration of the tampered serial numbers.

MADE – in surveillance, the subject under surveillance becomes aware that he is under observation and identifies the observer.

MAFIA – a term often used to describe an organized crime group consisting of particular ethnic members, for example, Sicilian Mafia, Russian Mafia. It has also been used in reference to individuals and groups who deal specifically in illegal protection.

MAGAZINE – a device or reservoir to hold extra cartridge.

MAGIC MUSHROOMS – fungi that contain psychedelic substances, such as the hallucinogen psilocybin.

MAGNUM – firearm designed for extra power.

MAIN SPRING – spring of a firearm that provides energy to the hammer to activate firing mechanism.

MALA FIDE – in bad faith.

MALA IN SE – bad in themselves; wrongful from their nature, those that are serious in their effects on society.

MALA PROHIBITA – a wrong act arising out of doing an act prohibited by special laws; wrong merely because prohibited by statute, are violations of mere rules of convenience designed to secure a more orderly regulation of the affairs of society.

MALFEASANCE – is misconduct; any wrongful, improper or unlawful conduct motivated by premeditated, obstinate or intentional purpose. It usually refers to transgression of some established, obstinate or intentional purpose.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF – is the willful damaging of another's property for the sake of causing damage due to hate, revenge or other evil motive.

MALO ANIMO – with evil intent.

MAMERTINE PRISON – an ancient Roman place of confinement, which is built under the main sewer of Rome in 640 B.C

MANAGEMENT PLANS – are plans of management that prepares in advance all operations involved in the organization management of personnel and material and in the procurement and disbursement of money.

MANAGERIAL LEADERSHIP – it assumes that the focus of leaders ought to be on functions, tasks and behaviors and that if these functions are carried out competently the work of others in the organization will be facilitated.

MANDAMUS – we command.

MANDATORY – means imperative; peremptory; obligatory

MAN-MADE DISASTER – is also called human induced disaster; a disaster caused by human activities.

MANNING LEVEL – a system of organizing the police force based on number of officers and the population they serve.

MANUEL MONTESIMOS – was the Director of Prisons in Valencia Spain in 1835 who divided the number of prisoners into companies and appointed certain prisoners as petty officers in charge, which allowed good behavior to prepare the convict for gradual release.

MARCELLO MALPIGHI - an anatomist who described the function of the skin and mentioned pattern formed by the ridges. A layer of the skin is named after him.

MARCUS FABIVS QUINTILIANUS – also known as Quintilian, was a Roman educator and rhetorician, an attorney in the Roman courts who showed that bloody palm prints were meant to frame a blind man of his mother's murder.

MARGIN – the amount of space left around the writing on all four sides.

MARIJUANA – refers to the dried greenish-brown leaves or flowers of the plant known as cannabis sativa.

MARTIAL LAW – law dealing when the military affairs; state existing when military authorities carry on government or exercise control over civilians in domestic territory.

MASOCHISM — a condition of sexual perversion in which a person derives pleasure from being dominated or cruelly treated.

MATCH LOCK – an early form of firearm, in which the priming charge was ignited by a chord or match of a slow burning material.

MATERIAL EVIDENCE - evidence is material when it is directed to prove a fact in issue as determined by the rules of substantive law and pleadings.

MATHIEU ORFILA - regarded as the 'Father of Modern Toxicology'. He was the first great 19th-century exponent of forensic medicine, who worked to make chemical analysis a routine part of forensic medicine, and made studies of asphyxiation, the decomposition of bodies, and exhumation. He helped to develop tests for the presence of blood in a forensic context and is credited as one of the first people to use a microscope to assess blood and semen stains.

MATRIX – a variable message sign display, made up of a series of dots (pixels) in a matrix format. Parameters or symbols are formed by illuminating different patterns of pixels.

MAX FREI-SULZER - founder of the first Swiss criminalistics laboratory, developed the tape lift method of collecting trace evidence.

MAX WEBER - a German sociologist, philosopher and scientific management theorist. He became famous with his scientific management approach on Bureaucracy and his Bureaucratic Theory, which emphasize division of labor and hierarchy are important and efficient way to set up an organization, administration and organizations. He coined the word bureaucracy.

MAXIMUM RANGE – the farthest distance that a projectile can be propelled from a firearm. While the range at which the ordinary pistol and revolver are supposed to be effective in only 50 to 75 yards, all of them will send their bullets much further than and are capable of inflicting fatal wounds at distances up to one mile, depending on the caliber and the gunpowder content.

MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONERS – a group of prisoners whose escape could be dangerous to the public or to the security of the state. It consists of constant troublemakers but not as dangerous as the super maximum-security prisoners. Their movements are restricted and they are not allowed to work outside the institution but rather assigned to industrial shops within the prison compound.

MEANS OF EGRESS – a continuous and unobstructed route of exit from any point in a building, structure or facility to a public way.

MEASUREMENT AND SIGNATURES INTELLIGENCE (MASINT) - it concerns about weapon capabilities and industrial activities which includes advanced processing and use of data gathered from overhead and airborne IMINT and SIGINT. It uses Telemetry Intelligence (TELINT) -data relayed by weapons during tests and electronic intelligence (ELINT) - electronic emissions picked up from modern weapons and tracking systems.

MECHANICAL EXPLOSIONS – explosions in which the high-pressure gas is produced by purely physical reactions; commonly caused by steam such as bursting of a steam boiler.

MEDIUM SECURITY PRISONERS – a group of prisoners who cannot be trusted in open conditions and pose lesser danger than maximum-security prisoners in case they escape. It consists of groups of prisoners who maybe allowed working outside the fence or walls of the penal institution under guards or with escorts.

MENS REA – means guilty state of mind.

MENTAL DISORDER – a clinically diagnosable cognitive, emotional or behavioral disorder that interferes with the way a person thinks, feels and behaves. Examples of mental disorders include depression, anxiety, bipolar disorders and schizophrenia.

MEPERIDINE – a synthetic narcotic that in illicit use is usually injected but can be taken orally; the first synthetic opiate.

MERGING – the convergence of separate streams of traffic into a single stream.

MESCALINE – a natural hallucinogen, derived from the peyote cactus that produces hallucinations for up to 12 hours; ground into a powder and taken orally.

MESOMORPHS – a type of body built that refers to the athletic types, those with a predominance of muscle, bone and connective tissue, normally heavy, hard and firm, sting and tough. They are the people who are routinely active and aggressive.

METAL CASED BULLET – a type of bullet colloquially used to indicate either a metal-patched full-patched bullet.

METAL POINT – a bullet having lead bearing and metal tip.

METALLOGRAPHY – is a branch of metallurgy that involves the study of the microstructures of metals and alloys.

METALLURGY – is the art of extracting and working on metals by the application of chemical and physical knowledge.

METHADONE – is a synthetic opiate often used to treat heroin dependence. When given in an adequate dose to opioid dependent individuals, methadone tends to reduce desire to use heroin and other opiates, eliminates opioid withdrawal, and blocks the euphoric effects of the other opioid drugs.

METHAMPHETAMINE – a stimulant drug, also called speed or amphetamine. Most commonly it is found as a colorless crystalline solid, sold under a variety of names, such as crystal meth, crystal or "ice".

METHOD TRIANGULATION – the practice of using more than one research method when conducting empirical research.

METHYLENEDIAMPHETAMINE (MDA) – is an amphetamine similar to ecstasy. It is more hallucinogenic than MDMA and its effects last almost twice as long.

METHYLENEDIOXYMETHAMPHETAMINE (MDMA) – also known as "ecstasy", is a synthetic stimulant and has hallucinogenic properties.

METROPOLITAN POLICE ACT OF 1829 – the act of Parliament that created the London Metropolitan Police, the first centralized, professional police force in Britain, which soon became the international model of professional policing.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION – any examination or study which is made with the microscope in order to discover minute physical details.

MILITARY SECURITY – it encompasses the measures taken by a command to protect itself against espionage, enemy operation, sabotage, subversion or surprise.

MINIMUM SECURITY PRISONERS – a group of prisoners who can be reasonably trusted to serve sentence under “open conditions”. This group includes prisoners who can be trusted to report to their work assignments without the presence of guards.

MINUTIAE – small or precise detail of something; in fingerprinting, it is the characteristics of friction ridges on palms, fingers, toes, and soles of the feet.

MIRANDA DOCTRINE – a principle on the rights of a suspect from forced self-incrimination during police interrogation.

MIRANDA V. ARIZONA – the 1966 case in which the Supreme Court established that law officers must advise a person of his or her constitutional rights before beginning an in-custody interrogation.

MISCONDUCT – is malfeasance; the performance of some act, which ought not to be done. It is the doing, either through ignorance, inattention or malice, of that which the officer had no legal right to do at all, as where he act without any authority whatsoever, or exceeds, ignores, or abuses his powers.

MISFEASANCE – is the irregularities in the performance of duty; improper performance of some act which might lawfully be done.

MISLEADING QUESTION – a question which cannot be answered without making an unintended admission.

MISPRISION OF TREASON – every person owing allegiance to the government of the Philippine Islands, without being a foreigner, and having knowledge of any conspiracy against them, conceals or does not disclose and make known the same, as soon as possible to the governor or fiscal of the province, or the mayor or the fiscal of the city in which he resides.

MISSFIRE – a condition where a cartridge do not fire when firing pin strikes the primer.

MISTAKE OF FACT – is a misapprehension of fact on the part of the person who caused injury to another.

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES – the which, if present in the commission of the crime, do not entirely free the actor from criminal liability but only serve to reduce the penalty.

MITIGATION – reduction of damages or punishment by reason of extenuating facts

MOB – representative of an organization with some common motive for criminal action, such as revenge for a crime committed on the scene where the crowd assembled, an aggravated fight, or a confrontation with the police.

MOBILE PATROL – refers to patrol methods through automobile type of patrol.

MODEL SIGNATURE – a genuine signature that has been used to prepare an imitated or traced forgery.

MOISTURE CONTAIN – the behavior of combustible solid of the same size and shape.

MONEY LAUNDERING – the process of making illegally obtained money seem legitimate by filtering it through a business and falsifying business accounts and invoices.

MONEY MARKET – a bank transaction wherein a particular bank will issue a promissory note in favor of another bank.

MONOPOLY – the exclusive control of a particular business or trade, manufacture of particular article, sale of the whole supply

MONOZYOTIC – twins, as opposed to dizygotic twins, develop from the same egg, and carry virtually the same genetic material.

MOONLIGHTING – the act of engaging in any business, which but not limited to all activities, jobs, work and similar functions, performed, engaged in or undertaking by him, in or off duty hours, with or without compensation, which are inconsistent or incompatible with the police duties, functions.

MOOT CASE – a case is considered as presenting a moot question when a judgment thereon cannot have any practical legal effect or, in the nature of things, cannot be enforced.

MOOT COURT – a mock court at which law students argue imaginary cases for practice.

MORAL CERTAINTY – a certainty that convinces and satisfies the reasons and conscience of those who are to act upon a given matter.

MORAL ENTREPRENEUR – a powerful person or group seeking to impose a moral agenda by creating a new category of crime and crime control.

MORAL PANIC – as generated by the mass media and public authorities, the public's belief that a particular crime or criminal is symptomatic of larger moral failures and social harms.

MORAL RIGHTS – are group of rights are of creators of copyrighted works generally recognized in civil law jurisdictions and, to a lesser extent, in some common law jurisdictions. They include the right of attribution, the right to have a work published anonymously or pseudonymously, and the right to the integrity of the work.

MORALS – it refers to what is judged as good conduct. The term moral is also used to describe someone who has the capacity to make value judgments and discern right from wrong.

MORGUE – a laboratory that determines cause of death; when the cause is questionable or is other than a known disease, conducts analyses that produce investigative information.

MORTGAGOR – borrower in a mortgage; a homeowner. The word “mortgagor”, as used in the charter of the Philippine National Bank in connection with the right of redemption, includes both the estate of a deceased mortgagor and his heirs.

MOTION - an application to the court for some rule or order or order granting some type of relief; motions are various kinds and may be classified as litigated, expert, special, or a motion of course.

MOTIVATION – is the process of arousing or strengthening a specific desire or drive among various competing drives, so as to make the aroused drive the most urgent and compelling to be satisfied.

MOTIVE – that which induces one to indulge in a criminal act, admissible as evidence in order to arrive at the truth of the matter; the moving power which impels one to action for a definite result. In criminal psychology, it refers to the reason or cause why a person or group of persons will perpetrate a crime or the purpose or aim of doing something.

MOTOR VEHICLE – any vehicle propelled by means other than muscular power using the public highways, but excepting rollers, trolley cars, street sweepers, sprinklers, lawnmowers, bulldozers, graders, forklifts, amphibian trucks and cranes if not used on public highways; also, vehicles which run only on rails or tracks, and tractors, trailers and traction engines of all kinds used exclusively for agricultural purposes. Trailers having any number of wheels, when propelled or intended to be propelled by attachments to any motor vehicles shall be classified as separate motor vehicles with no power rating.

MOTU PROPIO – on its own motion or initiative.

MOVEMENT – it is an important element in handwriting. It embraces all the factors which are related to the motion of the writing instrument

skill, speed freedom, hesitation, rhythm, emphasis, tremors and the like. The manner in which the writing instrument is move that is by finger, hand, forearm or whole arm.

MOVING SURVEILLANCE – surveillance follow the subject from the place to place to maintain continuous watch of his activities

MUHAMMAD AKBAR – popularly known as Akbar I, also as Akbar the Great, the sagacious master of the Hindustan who employed more than 4,000 agents for intelligence gathering.

MULTIPLE APPROACH-AVOIDANCE CONFLICT – a situation in which a choice must be made between two or more alternatives each has both positive and negative features. It is the most difficult to resolve because the features of each portion are often difficult to compare.

MULTIPLE PERSONALITY – also called “dual personalities.” The reason manifests two or more symptoms of personality usually dramatically different from each other.

MUNICIPAL PRISONERS – are those confined in Municipal jails to serve an imprisonment from 1 day to 6 months. Those detained therein whose trials of their cases are pending with the MTC.

MURDER – any person who shall kill another person with evident premeditation, treachery, superior strength, aid of armed men, consideration of prize and reward of promise and by means of fire, poison, explosion and other means involving great waste and ruin.

MUSHROOM BULLET – a kind of bullet designed to expand on impact.

MUSKET – a long smooth bored firearm that is designed to project a single shot.

MUTILATION – the lopping or the clipping off of some part of the body.

MUTINY – is the unlawful resistance to a superior officer, or the raising of commotions and disturbances on board a ship against the authority of its commander.

MUZZLE – the forward of the barrel.

MUZZLE BLAST – the noise created at the muzzle point of the gun by the reason of the sudden escape of the expanding gas when it comes to instant contact with the air in the surrounding atmosphere at muzzle point. The noise created at muzzle point of the gun by reason of the sudden escape of the expanding gas.

MUZZLE ENERGY – energy generated at muzzle point. The bullets capacity for hitting measured in foot-pounds at the muzzle.

MUZZLE LOADER – gun loaded through the front and muzzle end of the bore, using loose powder and ball or shell or paper cartridges.

MUZZLE VELOCITY – the speed of the bullet at muzzle point.

N

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE – was a French statesman and military leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the French Revolutionary Wars. He organized the French Intelligence Bureaus - Bureau of Intelligence, which consolidate incoming information regarding the enemy and Topographic Bureau, which maintains a large map which covers the latest information regarding both enemy and friendly forces. He maintained Military Intelligence and Secret Political Police Service all over Europe.

NARCISSISTIC PERSONALITY DISORDER – a disorder characterized by an exaggerated sense of self-importance and pre-occupation with receiving attention. The person usually expects and demands special treatment from others and disregarding the rights and feeling of others.

NARCOTIC DRUG – a chemical agent that can induce stupor, coma, or insensibility to pain. The term usually refers to opiates or opioids, which are sometimes referred to as narcotic analgesics.

NATIONAL AGENCY CHECK – is an investigation of an individual made upon the basis of written information supplied by him in response to official inquiry, and by reference to appropriate national agencies. It is simply a check of the files and record of national agencies.

NATIONAL INTEREST – used to refer to the general concept of national security and well-being.

NATIONAL STRATEGY - the art and science of developing and using the political, economic, and psychological powers of a nation, together with its armed forces, during peace and war, to secure national objectives. It is the long -range plan through which a nation applies its strength toward the attainment of its objectives.

NATURAL BARRIERS – barriers which include bodies of waters, mountains, marshes, ravines, deserts or other terrain that are difficult to traverse.

NATURAL DISASTER – a disaster caused by natural forces rather than by human action such as floods, storms, typhoons or tornados, drought, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and the like.

NATURAL HAZARD – are hazards which arise from natural phenomena.

The following are types of natural hazards or disasters:

NECROPHILIA – an erotic desire or actual intercourse with a corpse

NEED-TO-KNOW - is the principle whereby access to classified security matter may only be only given to those persons to whom it is necessary for the fulfillment of their duties.

NEGATIVE EVIDENCE – evidence is negative when the witness states that he did not see or know the occurrence of a fact.

NEGLECT – failure to provide, for reasons other than poverty, adequate food, clothing, shelter, basic education or medical care so as to

seriously endanger the physical, mental, social and emotional growth and development of the child.

NEGLECT OF DUTY – also called nonfeasance; the omission of some act, which ought to be performed. Is the omission or refusal, without sufficient excuse, to perform an act duty, which was the Peace Officer's legal obligation to perform, it implies a duty as well as its breach and the fact can never be found in the absence of a duty.

NEGLECTED CHILD – is one whose basic needs have been deliberately unattended or inadequately attended.

NEHWIAH GREW – an anatomist who was responsible for the earliest written references on fingerprints with his work 'Philosophical Transaction', a report on the patterning of the fingerprints.

NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION – an investigation focused at the neighborhood where a crime happened. In kidnapping cases for example, one of the most crucial part is neighborhood investigation, the objective is to identify and interview in person all individuals in the area where the victim was kidnapped and or last known sighting area.

NEMO PUNITUR PRO ALIENO DELICTO – no one is punished for the crime of another.

NEO-CLASSICAL SCHOOL OF THOUGHT – is a continuity of the classical tradition brought about by philosophers who thought of certain modification of the classical thinking. Under this, there are situations or circumstances that made it impossible to exercise freewill which are reasons to exempt the accused from conviction.

NET CALL SIGN – refers to the collective call sign that represents all the radio stations operating together on a particular radio net.

NET CONTROL STATION – a radio station appointed by higher authority to direct and control the operation and flow of all traffic handled on the radio net.

NEUROTIC NUCLEUS – the faulty evaluation of reality and the tendency to avoid rather than to cope with stress. It is characterized by anxiety, avoidance instead of coping, and blocked personal growth.

NEUROTIC PARADOX – the tendency to maintain the life style despite its maladaptive nature. It is characterized by unhappiness and dissatisfactions.

NEUTRALITY – the state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict or disagreement; the power of not taking part in a contest of arms going on between others.

NEXUS – connection or series of connections linking two or more groups.

NICOTINE – is the main psychoactive substance in tobacco. People who use tobacco can develop tolerance for and become physically dependent on nicotine.

NIGHT TIME – refers to the hours of darkness, taken as the time period from one-half hour before sunset to one-half hour after sunrise.

NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY – used to describe bars, pubs, nightclubs and fast-food outlets, often clustered in town and city centers.

NOMINAL PARTY – one who is joined as plaintiff or defendant, not because he has any real interest in the subject matter or because any relief is demanded as against him, but merely because the technical rules of pleading require his presence on the record.

NON-INDEX CRIMES – are violations of special laws and others crimes such as crimes against morals and order (prostitution vagrancy alarm and scandal assault resistance to authority. Corruption of public officials, gambling, slander and libel, threat and coercion, and trespassing), crimes against chastity (abduction, seduction, lascivious acts), other crimes against property (estafa and falsification, malicious mischief, damage to property).

NON-JACKETED BULLETS – are usually made of an alloy comprised of lead, tin and antimony which is slightly harder than pure lead.

NOTARIAL WILL – signed by the testator acknowledge before a notary public with 3 witnesses.

NOTORIOUS – applied to things universally known and recognized; flagrant

NULL – void or invalid; no legal binding

NURTURANT STRATEGY – a crime control strategy which attempts to forestall development of criminality by improving early life experiences and channeling child and adolescent development into desirable directions.

NYMPHOMANIA – a strong sexual feeling of women with an excessive sexual urge.

O

OATH – a formal attestation in which a witness swears to tell the truth on the basis of his or her belief in a supreme being and acknowledges a realization of the penalties for perjury; a means of establishing a witness's competence.

OBITER DICTUM – a statement made in passing; a rule issued on a point not necessarily involved in the case.

OBJECT OR REAL EVIDENCE - those addressed to the senses of the court (sight, hearing, smell, touch, taste).

OBLIGATION – a judicial necessity to give, to do or not to do.

OBLIQUE LIGHT EXAMINATION – an examination with the illumination so controlled that it grazes or strikes the surface of the document from one side at a very low angle. Decipherment of faded handwriting, determination of outlines in traced forgery, embossed impressions, etc. are subjected to this type of examination.

OBLITERATION – the blotting out or shearing over a writing to make the original invisible to as an addition.

OBSERVATION – a complete and accurate observation by an individual of his surroundings and encompasses the use of all the major sense to register and recognized its operational or Intel significance

OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE DISORDER – an anxiety disorder characterized by unwanted recurring thoughts, urges or images (obsessions) or repetitive behaviors (compulsions) that interfere with daily life.

OCCULAR INSPECTION – an auxiliary remedy which the law affords the parties or the court to reach an enlightened determination of the case, either to clear a doubt, to reach a conclusion, or to find the truth, by viewing the object related to the fact in issue.

OCCUPANCY – the purpose of which a building or portion thereof is used or intend to be used.

OCCUPANT – any person actually occupying and using a building or portion thereof by virtue of a lease contact with the owner or administration or by permission or sufferance of the latter.

OCCUPANT LOAD – the maximum number of people that may be allowed to occupy a particular building, structure or facility or portions thereof.

OFF DUTY – the nature of which the police officer is free from specific routine duty.

OFFENDED PARTY – is the person appearing to have been defamed, discredited, damaged and prejudiced by the imputation made; or one who is entitled to civil indemnity in the civil action arising out of the criminal act for which the accused is charged.

OFFENSE – an act or omission that is punishable by special laws such as Republic Acts, Presidential Decrees, Executive Orders, Memorandum Circulars, Ordinances and Rules and Regulations.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT – a document issued by the government or its agents or its officers having the authority to do so and the offices, which

in accordance with their creation, they are authorized to issue and be issued in the performance of their duties.

OFFSET PRINTING – a printing technique in which the inked image is transferred or "offset" from a plate to a rubber blanket, then to the printing surface.

OGIVE - The curved portion of the bullet which is symmetrical and forms the head of the projectile of gavel shape.

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT – an oil burner of any type together with its tank, piping, wiring controls, blower and related devices, and shall include all oil-fired units, heating and cooking appliances.

OMERTA – the informal, unwritten code of organized crime which demands silence and loyalty, among other things, of family members.

OMISSION – also known as inaction; the failure to perform a positive duty which one is bound to do.

ON DUTY – the period when an officer is actively engaged in the performance of his duty.

ONOSCOPE – small instrument sometimes used in examining the internal surface of the gun barrel.

ONUS PROBANDI – the obligation imposed upon a party who alleges the existence of a fact or thing necessary in the prosecution or defense of an action, to establish its proof.

OPEN SIGHT – any sight in which there is no tube or aperture through which aim is taken.

OPEN TECHNIQUE – an interrogation technique whereby the interrogator is open and direct in his approach and makes no attempts to conceal the purpose of the interrogation. It is best employed when the interviewee is cooperative. It is frequently used at the tactical level where time is a major factor.

OPEN-SOURCE INTELLIGENCE (OSINT) – refers to a broad array of information and sources that are generally available, including information obtained from the media (newspapers, radio, television,

etc.), professional and academic records (papers, conferences, professional associations, etc.), and public data (government reports, demographics, hearings, speeches, etc.).

OPERATIONAL DOCTRINES – principles and rules governing the planning, organization and direction and employment of the police forces in the accomplishment of basic security operational mission in the maintenance of peace and order, crime prevention and suppression, internal security and public safety operation.

OPERATIONAL PLANNING – is the use of a rational design or pattern for all departmental undertakings rather than relying on chance in an operational environment. It is the preparation and development of procedures and techniques in accomplishing of each of the primary tasks and functions of an organization.

OPERATIONAL PLANS – are plans for the operations of special divisions like the patrol, detective, traffic, fire and juvenile control divisions.

OPIATE – refers to a group of alkaloids derived from the opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*) with the ability to induce analgesia, euphoria, and, in higher doses, stupor, coma, and respiratory depression. The term opiate excludes synthetic opioids such as heroin and methadone.

OPINION – is the opinion of the court or that portion of the judgment containing the findings of facts and the conclusions of law.

OPIUM – is the coagulated juice of the opium poppy (*Papaver Somniferum*). Contains a number of alkaloids, such as morphine, codeine, and papaverine.

OPPORTUNITY – refers to the chance or twist of fate; consist of the acts by a person that enables another person or group of persons to perpetrate the crime. Opportunity is synonyms with carelessness, acts of indiscretion, and lack of crime prevention or lack of consciousness on the part of the victim.

OPPOSITE PERSONALITY TECHNIQUE – an interrogation technique usually known as “Mutt and Jeff”, “Threat and Rescue”, “Bud Guy –

God Guy', "Sweet and Sour", "Sugar and Vinegar", "Devil and Angel". This technique employs two interrogators playing opposite roles.

OPPRESSION – an act of cruelty, severity, unlawful execution, domination, or excessive use of authority. The exercise of the unlawful powers or other means, in depriving an individual of his liberty or property against his will, is generally an act of oppression.

OPTIMUS INTERPRES RERUM EST USUS – the best interpreter of things is usage.

ORDEAL – a severe test of character or endurance; a trying course of experience, A medieval form of judicial trial in which the accused was subjected to physical tests, as carrying or walking over burning objects or immersing the hand in scalding water, the result being considered a divine judgment of guilt or innocence.

ORDER – an instruction given by a ranking officer to a subordinate

ORDINARY CRIMINAL – the lowest form of criminal in a criminal career. He does not stick to crime as a profession but rather being pushed to commit crimes due to a great opportunity.

ORDINARY INFORMANTS – informants that are under the compulsion to report info to the police

ORDINARY JAILS – is the type of jail commonly used to detain a convicted criminal offender to serve sentence less than three years.

ORDINARY WITNESS – those who may state facts and may not express opinions or conclusions. They may testify to impressions of common experiments such as the speed of a vehicle, whether a voice was that of a man, woman or child.

ORGANIC AFFECTIVE SYNDROME – the extreme or severe manic or depressive state with the impairment of the cerebral function.

ORGANIC COATING – a liquid mixture of binders of such as alkyd, nitrocellulose, acrylic, or oil, and flammable and combustible solvents such as hydrocarbon, ester, ketone, or alcohol, which when spread on a surface becomes a durable protective and decorative finish.

ORGANIC DELUSIONAL SYNDROME – the false belief arises in a setting of known or suspected brain damage.

ORGANIC PEROXIDE – a strong oxidizing organic compound which releases oxygen readily. It causes fire when it contacts with combustible materials especially under conditions of high temperature.

ORGANIC PERSONALITY SYNDROME – the general personality changes following brain damage.

ORGANIZATION – a form of human association for the attainment of a goal or objective. It is the process of identifying and grouping the work to be performed, defining and delegating responsibility and authority establishing relationships for the purpose of enabling people work effectively.

ORGANIZATIONAL COVER – is an account consisting of biographical which when adopted by an individual will assume the personality, he wants to adopt

ORGANIZED CRIME – a combination of two or more persons who are engaged in a criminal or virtual criminal activity on a continuing basis for the purpose of profit or power using gangland style to attain their purpose.

ORGANIZED CRIME GROUP – a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offenses.

ORGANIZED CRIMINAL - is one who associates himself with other criminals to earn a high degree of organization to enable them to commit crimes easily without being detected by authorities.

ORGANIZING – establishment of the formal structure of authority through which work subdivisions are arranged, defined, and coordinated for the define objective. For managers, it is the function of dividing the work to be done and coordinating results to achieve a desired purpose.

ORIGINATED POLICY – a policy that comes from top management level and is intended to set up guidelines in the operation of the police organization.

OUTCRY – to shout subversive or proactive words tending to stir up the people to obtain by means of force or violence.

OUT-OF-TOWN CHECK – a check being presented for encashment before any bank not within the territory where the issuing bank is located.

OVERDOSE – is when the amount of a drug taken exceeds the body's ability to cope with the drug; results in acute adverse physical or psychological effects, including stupor, coma, respiratory depression or death.

OVERLAP – used in traffic signaling, is right-of-way indication that is derived from the service of two or more traffic phases.

OVERLOADING – use of one or more electrical appliances or devices which draw or consume electrical current beyond the design capacity of the existing electrical system.

OVERT ACTS – an act of some physical activity or deed, indicating the intention to commit a particular crime, more than a mere planning or preparation, which if carried to its complete termination following its natural course, without being frustrated by external obstacles nor by the voluntary desistance of the perpetrator, will logically and necessarily ripen into a concrete offense.

OVERT INTELLIGENCE – is the gathering of information or documents procured openly without regard as to whether the subject or target become knowledgeable of the purpose

OVER-THE-COUNTER DRUG – are drug that can be sold or administered without a prescription.

OWNER – a person who holds the legal rights of possession or title to a building or real property.

OXIDATION – the act of uniting or of causing a substance to unit with oxygen.

OXIDIZING AGENT – the substance that acquires electrons during an oxidation- reduction reaction. In the course of the reaction, the oxidizing agent is reduced.

OXIDIZING MATERIALS – a material that readily yields oxygen in quantities sufficient to stimulate or support combustion.

P

PACKING ROOMS – rooms where baled, bundled or piled materials are segregated into desired sizes or groups.

PANIC DISORDER – is a disorder characterized by unpredictable but recurring attacks of intense fear or discomfort.

PANIC HARDWARE – a mechanical device consisting of linkages and a horizontal bar across a door, which when pushed from the inside will cause the door to open and facilitate exit from a building, structure or facility.

PANOPTICON – the type of prison designed by Bentham which is to be a circular building.

PAPER – are sheets of interlaced fibers - usually cellulose fibers from plants, but sometimes from cloth rags or other fibrous materials, that is formed by pulping the fibers and causing to felt, or mat, to form a solid surface.

PAPYRUS – an early writing material.

PAPYRUS SHEETS – a kind of early paper made from reeds, bearing written hieroglyphs, another pictographic-ideographic form of writing.

PARADOX – smooth bore gun in which the final few inches of the barrel are rifled to increase the efficiency of round ball or slug.

PARA-LANGUAGE – characteristics of speech, such as volume, pitch, tone, and tempo that communicate, often unconsciously, meanings and attitudes of the speaker that may not be evident in the words themselves.

PARAMETHOXYAMPHETAMINE (PMA OR PMMA) – is a particularly toxic substance from the amphetamine family, often sold as ecstasy.

PARANOIA – it is a psychosis characterized by a systemized delusional system. A delusion is a firm belief opposed to reality but maintained in spite of strong evidence to the contrary. It is also a psychosis characterized by delusion of apprehension following a failure or frustration.

PARANOID PERSONALITY DISORDER – a disorder characterized by suspicious, rigidity, envy, hypersensitivity, excessive self-importance, with being argumentative and tendency to blame others of one's own mistakes.

PARCHMENT – a writing material made from skin of animals primarily of sheep, calves or goats.

PARDON – an act of grace extended to prisoners as a matter of right, vested to the Chief Executive as a matter of power.

PARENS PATRIAE – parent as father of his country; the prerogative inherent in the supreme, power of every State, to be exercised in the interest of humanity, and for his prevention of injury to those who cannot protect themselves.

PARENTING – the rearing of a child or children, especially the care, love, and guidance given by a parent.

PARI PASSU – on an equal footing.

PAROLE – a conditional release of a prisoner after serving part of his/her sentence in prison for the purpose of gradually re-introducing him/her to free life under the guidance and supervision of a parole officer.

PAROLE EVIDENCE – a rule in law regarding contracts, and governs what kinds of *evidence* parties to a contract dispute can introduce to identify

the specific terms of a contract. For it to be admissible, the following requisites must be present - the mistake should be of fact; the mistake should be mutual or common to both parties to the instrument; and the mistake should be alleged and proved by clear and convincing evidence.

PARRICIDE – the killing of own father, mother or child whether legitimate or illegitimate or any of ascendants or descendants or spouse.

PART OF THE RES GESTAE – are statements made by a person while a startling occurrence is taking place or immediately prior to or subsequent thereto with respect to the circumstances thereof.

PARTIAL BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION – the investigation of the background of an individual but limited only to some of the circumstances of his personal life which are deemed pertinent to the investigation. Normally, the request for the investigation will indicate the specific personal circumstances to be covered.

PARTICIPATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT – a system where the citizenry and the police work together to reduce crime, prevent juvenile delinquency and criminal behavior, maintain the peace and reduce local problems which are the mutual responsibility of the police and the people.

PASSIVE INADEQUATE CRIMINALS - are those who commit crimes because they are pushed to it by reward or promise.

PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITY DISORDER – a disorder of "pervasive pattern of negativistic attitudes and passive resistance to demands for adequate performance in social and occupational situations".

PASSPORT – a document issued by the Philippine government to its citizens and requesting other governments to allow its citizens to pass safely and freely, and in case of need to give him/her all lawful aid and protection.

PATENT – a document by which a state or government grants public lands to an individual; or the exclusive right granted to an inventor to make use and sell his invention.

PATERNITY – is the civil of the father with respect to the child begotten him.

PATRIARCHY – refers to a system of social structure and practices in which men dominate.

PATRICK COLQUHOUN - was a Scottish merchant, statistician, magistrate, and founder of the first regular preventive police force in England, the Thames River Police.

PATROL – refer to the regular tour made by a guard in a place in order to protect it or to maintain order. It could also mean a person or a group such as a police or military unit sent to carry out a tour of duty in a certain place with a particular mission either for reconnaissance purposes or simply to provide protection.

PATROL HAZARDS – a term used frequently to describe a specific condition or place that requires a patrol officer's special attention.

PAUL JESRICH – was a German chemist who was known to use a microscope for ballistic comparison. He was one of the first scientists to match a gun and bullet using micro-photography.

PAUL KIRK - published Crime Investigation, one of the first comprehensive criminalistics and crime investigation texts that encompassed theory in addition to practice.

PAVEMENT MARKING – a colored marking applied to the pavement to provide drivers with roadway alignment information.

PAVEMENT – that part of the roadway having a constructed hard surface for the facilitation of vehicular movement.

PEDESTRIAN – any person who is not in or upon a vehicle, motorized or otherwise propelled, or riding upon an animal.

PEDOPHILIA – a sexual perversion where a person has the compulsive desire to have sexual intercourse with a child of either sex.

PEN EMPHASIS – the act of intermittently forcing the pen against the paper surfaces. When the pen-point has flexibility, this emphasis produces shading, but with more rigid writing points heavy point emphasis can occur in writing w/out any evidence of shading; the act intermittently forcing the pen against the paper with increase pressure.

PEN HOLD – the place where the writer grasps the barrel of the pen and the angle at which he holds it.

PEN PRESSURE – the average force with which the pen contacts the paper.

PENAL MANAGEMENT – the manner or practice of managing or controlling places of confinement as in jails or prisons.

PENAL STATUE – statute which forbids an act and imposes a penalty for it.

PENALTY – generally a punishment for a crime; the suffering inflicted by the state against an offending member for the transgression of law.

PENDING – on going, during; before the conclusion.

PENETRATION – the recruitment of action agent inside the target organization

PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SYSTEM – the prison system called “solitary system” where prisoners are confined in single cells day and night where they lived, they slept, and they ate and receive religious instructions.

PENOLOGY – the study of punishment for crime or of criminal offenders. It includes the study of control and prevention of crime through punishment of criminal offenders. It is a term derived from the Latin word “poena” which, means pain or suffering. It is also known as Penal Science.

PERCUSSION CAP – a small metallic cup containing fulminating material that explodes when struck by a gun’s hammer.

PERSON – in law, it includes natural and juridical persons, unless the context indicates otherwise.

PERSON IN AUTHORITY – persons who by direct provision of law or by appointment of competent authority are charged with the maintenance of public order and the protection and security of life and property, as well as all persons who come to the aid of agents of authority.

PERSONA GRATA – an acceptable person

PERSONA NON GRATA – a person not acceptable

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT – equipment and clothing designed to protect individuals at high-risk crime scenes from injury and infection.

PERSONALITY – the overall profile or combination of traits that characterize the unique nature of a person as that person reacts and interacts with others. It combines a set of physical and mental characteristics that reflects how a person looks, think, act, and feels.

PERSONNEL PROGRAMS – are activities programmed to implement the organization philosophy or creed and the personnel philosophy of managers in relation to people so as to accomplish organizational objectives. It serves as a fundamental guide for personnel practices and personnel policies used in an organization for maintaining harmony between management and employees.

PERSONNEL SECURITY - includes all the security measures designed to prevent unsuitable individuals or persons of doubtful loyalty to the government, from gaining access to classified matter or to any security facility, and to prevent appointment, or retention as employees of such individuals.

PERSONNEL SECURITY INVESTIGATION – an inquiry into the character, reputation, discretion and loyalty of individual in order to determine a person's suitability to be given security clearance.

PETITION – in equity, an application for a court order giving the circumstances.

PETROGRAPHY – branch of geology that deals with the systematic classification and identification of rocks, rock forming minerals and

soil. Also includes study of dust, dirt, safe insulation, ceramics and other such materials, both natural and artificial.

PHARMACOTHERAPY – the therapy to treat drug dependence by prescribing a substitute drug, such as methadone or buprenorphine that is similar to the drug of dependence.

PHENCYCLIDINE – a hallucinogen in powder (angel dust), tablet, liquid, leafy mixture, and rock-crystal forms that produces unpleasant effects and can cause extreme violence and strength; as street drug, often adulterated and misrepresented, yet usage increasing notably.

PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP) – is a drug that has both hallucinogenic and dissociative properties. The dissociative effects of PCP leaves users feeling removed from their body and their environment. This effect produces a trance-like state. It also has strong anesthetic effects, which produces amnesia (memory loss) and analgesia (pain-relief). Also known as "angel dust".

PHENOMENOLOGY – a method of philosophical investigation that seeks to describe and understand experienced phenomena. Although phenomenological methodologies are deliberately complex and opaque, one could say that the 'goal' of phenomenology is to challenge and question the foundational knowledge claims.

PHILIPPINE HIGHWAY – it refers to any road, street, passage, highway and bridges or other parts thereof, or railway or railroad within the Philippines used by persons, or vehicles, or locomotives or trains for the movement or circulation of persons or transportation of goods, articles, or property or both.

PHRENOLOGY – the study of the structure of the skull to determine a person's character and mental capacity. It is associated with the work of the Austrian physician Franz Joseph Gall - one of the first to consider the brain as the home of all mental activities.

PHYSICAL ABUSE – it refers to the intentional behavior towards a child by parents or caretaker to cause pain, injury or death. A deliberate non-

accidental physical assault or action by an adult or significantly older nor more powerful child that includes the use of unreasonable force to discipline a child or not to prevent a child from harming him or herself or others.

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE – all articles and materials which are found in connection with an investigation and which aid in establishing the identity of the perpetrator of the circumstances under which the crime was committed or which in general assist in the prosecution of the criminal. It encompasses objects that can establish that crime has been committed or can provide a link between a crime and its victims or a crime and its perpetrator.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION – actual examination through the use of the naked eyes.

PHYSICAL INJURY – harm done to a child's psychological or intellectual functioning which may be exhibited by severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal or outward aggressive behavior, or a combination of said behaviors which may be demonstrated by a change in behavior, emotional response or cognition.

PHYSICAL NEGLECT – When the child is malnourished ill-clad and without proper care.

PHYSICAL SECURITY – this concern with the physical measures adopted to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material and document and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, loss and theft.

PHYSIOGNOMY – is the interpretation of outward appearance, especially the features of the face, to discover a person's predominant temper and character.

PILFERERS – persons who steal merchandise for the purpose of their own private use.

PINKERTONS – private detectives in the National Detective Agency, formed in 1850 by Allan Pinkerton and Edward Rucker; the only consistently competent detectives in the United States for over 50 years.

PIRACY – a term used in reference to intellectual-property violations; in electronic media, the act of stealing or copying data or software and then selling or distributing unauthorized copies.

PIRACY AND MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS – an act of any person who, on the high seas, shall attack or seize a vessel or, not being a member of its complement nor a passenger, shall seize the whole or part of the cargo of said vessel, its equipment, or personal belongings of its complement or passengers.

PISTOL – a handgun that is magazine feed.

PITCH OF RIFLING – the number in inches traveled by the bullet to make one complete turn.

PLAIN ARCH – is a fingerprint pattern in which the ridges enter on one side of the pattern and flow towards the other side with a rise at the center with not more than one of the four essential requisites for loop pattern and with no recurving ridge, no angular formation and no upward thrust. Symbolized by letter “A” in the fingerprint classification.

PLAIN WHORL – is a fingerprint pattern which there are two deltas and in which at least one ridge makes a turn through one complete circuit, an imaginary line drawn between the two deltas must touch or cross at least one of the circuiting whorl ridges within the pattern area. Symbolized by letter “W” in the fingerprint classification.

PLAINTIFF – a person who brings a legal action against another in court.

PLAN – is an organized schedule or sequence of methodical activities intended to attain a goal and objectives for the accomplishment of mission or assignment. It is a method or way of doing something in order to attain objectives.

PLANNING – refers to the process of setting performance objectives and identifying the actions needed to accomplish them. It is working out in

broad outline the things that need to be done and the methods for doing them to accomplish the purpose set for the enterprise. It is also the process of preparing for change and coping with uncertainty formulating future causes of action.

PLANOGRAPHIC – in planographic printing, the image characters are in the same general plane as the non-printing areas. The ink is applied to a dead level plate which has been chemically treated such as lithograph and offset.

PLANT – in arson investigation, plant is a material placed around the ignition device to feed the flame.

PLASMA – is the yellowish fluid of blood in which numerous blood corpuscles are suspended. A straw-yellow liquid formed when blood to which oxalate has been added to prevent clotting is allowed to stand.

PLATED BULLET – a bullet covered with a tin coating of a copper alloy to prevent leading on the side of the barrel.

PLENUM – an air compartment or chamber to which one or more ducts are connected and which form part of an air distribution system.

PNEUMOGRAPH – a component of the polygraph instrument which occupies the two/upper pens of the instrument which records the thoracic and abdominal breathing patterns of respiration.

PODOSCOPY – the science of foot print identification.

POINT OF ORIGIN – the exact physical location where a heat source and fuel come in contact with each other and a fire begins.

POINT TO POINT – a method searching victims by first attending or saving the first person then proceeding to save the next victims.

POLICE APPRAISAL OR PERFORMANCE RATING - performance rating is the evaluation of the traits, behavior and effectiveness of a police officer on the job as determined by work standards.

POLICE ASSIGNMENT – is the designation of a police officer at a particular function, duty or responsibility.

POLICE BEATS – consist of any contiguous or adjacent area defined by identifiable boundaries within the area of responsibility where an officer can effectively patrol during his tour of duty; it is an area that can be effectively patrolled on foot and police officers can respond to calls for police assistance within a matter of minutes.

POLICE BLOTTER – a record or official log where all types of operational and undercover dispatches and criminal incidents are recorded.

POLICE CHECKPOINT – a location where the search is conducted which is duly authorized by the police department or office to deter or prevent the commission of crimes, enforce the law, and for other legitimate purposes.

POLICE COMMUNICATIONS – known as the “backbone of police tactics”.

POLICE COMPENSATION – refers to the financial compensation in the form of wages or salaries constitutes the largest single expenditure for most organizations.

POLICE DISCRETION – policeman’s use of wise judgment. In policing, this means that officers are given some leeway on which they can rely as they make choices that impact the people they are policing.

POLICE EFFECTIVENESS – refers to the quality of being able to bring about an effect or the power to be effective. It measures how well resources are being utilized

POLICE EFFICIENCY – refers to the skillfulness in avoiding wasted time and effort; Optimum utilization of available resources. It measures whether or not important task goals are being attained.

POLICE ETHICS – the practical science treats the principle of human morality and duty as applied to law enforcement.

POLICE INSPECTION – is a police function conducted to ascertain the standard policies and procedures, review and analyze the performance, activities and facilities affecting operations and to look into the morale, needs and general efficiency of the police organization in maintaining law and order.

POLICE OMNIPRESENCE – it is a crime repression activity of the police which is accomplished by making their presence known in such a way that even if they are longer present in a certain location, would be criminals would still have the impression that they are still around and would therefore refrain from committing an offense.

POLICE ORGANIZATION- a group of trained personnel in the field of public safety administration engaged in the achievement of goals and objectives that promotes the maintenance of peace and order, protection of life and property, enforcement of the laws and the prevention of crimes.

POLICE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT – an area of police management concerned with human relations in the police organization. It involves planning, organizing, directing and controlling activities involved in procuring, developing and motivating them and in coordinating their activities to achieve the aims of the police organization.

POLICE PERSONNEL PLANNING – is a study of the labor supply of jobs, which are composed with the demands for employees in an organization to determine future personnel requirements, which either increase or decrease. If there is an expected shortage of personnel the organization may decide to train and develop present employees and or recruit from outside sources.

POLICE PLACEMENT – is the process of making police officers adjusted and knowledgeable in a new job and or working environment.

POLICE RECRUITMENT – is the process of encouraging police applicant from outside an organization to seek employment in an organization. The process of recruitment consists of developing a recruitment plan, recruitment strategy formulation job applicants search, screening of qualified applicants, and maintaining a waiting list of qualified applicants.

POLICE SCREENING – is part of the selection process, determining the most qualified police applicant for a given position in the police organization.

POLICE SURVEILLANCE – is the process of keeping under observation a person; a place or an object to obtain information material to the solution of a case. It is also use to detect some forms of criminal behaviors.

POLICE TRADITIONS – refers to the long-standing police practices that formed a body of belief, stories, customs and usages handed down from generation to generation with the effect of an unwritten law.

POLICE TRAINING – refers to any method used for development and improve the attitude, knowledge, and skill or behavior pattern of an employee for adequate performance of a given job.

POLICY – a product of prudence or wisdom in the management of human affairs, or policy is a course of action which could be a program of actions adopted by an individual, group, organization, or government, or the set of principles on which they are based. Policies serve as a guide in the operation of the organization. It makes up the basic framework of management decisions that set the course what the organization should follow.

POLYDRUG USE – mixing drugs or taking one drug when under the influence of another drug.

POLYGRAPH – a mechanical device that records physiological changes that occur in a person while he or she is being questioned, with deviations from normal readings indicating deception; can be used only with subject's voluntary consent. Also called lie detector.

POLYGRAPH INSTRUMENT – refers to the instrument that records the changes in respiration, blood pressure or pulse heat supplemented with a unit for recording galvanic skin reflexes during the polygraph process.

PORNOGRAPHY – is the portrayal of sexual subject matter for the exclusive purpose of sexual arousal. Pornography may be presented in

a variety of media, including books, magazines, postcards, photographs, sculpture, drawing, painting, animation, sound recording, writing, film, video, and video games.

PORT FRONTIER AND TRAVEL SECURITY – refers to the application of military and civil security measures for control at point of entry and departure, international borders or boundaries.

PORTRAIT PARLE – using descriptive terms in relation to the personal features of an individual and it can be briefly described as a world description or a spoken picture.

POSITIVE EVIDENCE – evidence which affirms a fact in issue

POSITIVISM – the application of scientific techniques to the study of crime and criminals; the analysis is based on the collection of observable scientific facts.

POSITIVIST SCHOOL OF THOUGHT – a social movement that existed during the mid-1800s and early 1900s where part of it that was "positive" forward-looking attitude toward social and personal betterment of society and human nature.

POST – a fixed location where an officer is assigned for guard duty, such as a designated desk or office or an intersection or cross walk from traffic duty; a spot location for patrol duty.

POST BLAST INVESTIGATION – a comprehensive forensic inquiry specifically on a bombing incident through conduct of various investigative techniques which involves recovery of physical evidence mainly for reconstruction of explosive fragments recovered to determine the device components, the modus operandi and subsequently to identify the perpetrators; conducted by a team criminal investigators assisted by the bomb technicians or EOD and SOCO personnel.

POST MORTEM – after death.

POST MORTEM LIVIDITY – or livor mortis; dark blue or purple discoloration of the body where blood has drained to the lowest part of the body after death.

POST SIGHT – a front sight resembling a post or one of generally rectangular or quadrilateral design

POWER OF ATTORNEY – a legal or formal instrument by which an agent is appointed.

PRAETER INTENTIONEM – the injurious result is greater than that intended.

PRECIPITIN TEST – is the standard test used to determine whether the stain/blood is of human or animal origin

PREGNANCY – is a state of a woman who has within her body the going product of conception.

PREJUDICIAL QUESTION – is a question, which arises in a case the resolution of which is a logical antecedent of the issue or issues involved in said cases, and the cognizance of which pertains to another tribunal.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION - an inquiry or proceeding to determine whether there is sufficient ground to engender a well-founded belief that a crime has been committed and the respondent is probably guilty thereof, and should be held for trial.

PREMEDITATION – a degree of planning or preparation which shows that there is evil intent to commit a criminal act. Intentional, deliberate.

PREMISES- premises signifies distinct and definite locality. It may mean a room, shop, building or definite area, but in either case, locality is fixed.

PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE – greater weight of or more credible evidence; the burden of proof in civil cases; requires only that the evidence presented by one side be seen by the jury as more believable than the evidence presented by the opposing side.

PREROGATIVE – an exclusive privilege.

PRESSURE – the gas pressure generated in a cartridge on its being fired, usually expressed in pounds per square inch.

PRESSURIZED OR FORCED DRAFT BURNING EQUIPMENT – a type of burner where the fuel is subjected to pressure prior to discharge into

the combustion chamber and or which includes fans or other provisions for the introduction of air at above normal atmospheric pressure into the same combustion chamber.

PRESUMPTION – an inference as to the existence of a fact not actually known, arising from its usual connection with another which is known or a conjecture based on past experience as to what course human affairs ordinarily take.

PRE-SURVEILLANCE CONFERENCE – a conference held among the team members, the police intelligence unit before surveillance is conducted.

PREVENTION – an act, the objective of which is aimed towards ways and means to reduce the desire of the human being to commit crime.

PRIMA FACIE – on the face of it; from the first disclosure or at first sight; a fact presumed true unless proven otherwise.

PRIMA FACIE CASE – a case supported by sufficient evidence to justify a favorable verdict unless contradicted by other evidence.

PRIMA-FACIE EVIDENCE – evidence which, standing alone unexplained or contradicted is sufficient to maintain the proposition affirmed. It is such as, in the judgment of law, is sufficient to establish the facts, and if not rebutted, it remains sufficient for that purpose.

PRIMARY EVIDENCE - that which the law regards as affording the greatest certainty.

PRIMARY EXPLOSIVE OR INITIATORS – explode or donate when they are heated or subjected to shock. The materials themselves explode and the explosion results whether they are confined or not. Examples are Mercury fulminate, lead azide.

PRIMER – the metal cap containing the highly sensitive priming mixture of chemical compound which when hit or struck by firing pin would ignite. Such action is percussion.

PRIMER POCKET – a hole on the base of the cartridge case that holds the primer securely. Performs triple functions holding primer securely in central position providing a means to prevent the escape of gas to the

rear of the cartridge; and providing a solid support of primer anvils, without which the later could not be fired.

PRIMING – a metallic cup charge with a priming composition. A blow from the hammer or plunger striking the primer ignites the powder charge.

PRINCIPAL – the one who actually commits a crime.

PRINCIPLE OF ABSOLUTENESS OF RESPONSIBILITY – explains that the responsibility of the subordinates to their superior for performance is absolute and the superior cannot escape responsibility for the organization on activities performed by their subordinates.

PRINCIPLE OF BALANCE – states that the application of principles must be balanced to ensure the effectiveness of the structure in meeting organization's objectives.

PRINCIPLE OF DELEGATION BY RESULTS – states that authority delegated should be adequate to ensure the ability to accomplish expected results.

PRINCIPLE OF FLEXIBILITY – means that the more flexible the organization, the more it can fulfill its purpose.

PRINCIPLE OF INDIVIDUALITY – a principle in dactyloscopy which states that there are no two fingerprints that are exactly alike unless taken from the same finger.

PRINCIPLE OF INFALLIBILITY – a principle in dactyloscopy which states that fingerprint is a reliable means of personal identification and all courts accept and adopt fingerprint as a means of personal identification.

PRINCIPLE OF ORGANIZATIONAL EFFICIENCY – organization structure is effective if it is structured in such a way to aid the accomplishment of the organization's objectives with a minimum cost.

PRINCIPLE OF PARITY AND RESPONSIBILITY – explains that responsibility for action cannot be greater than that implied by the authority delegated nor should it be less.

PRINCIPLE OF PERMANENCY - a principle in dactyloscopy which states that the configuration and details of individual ridges remain constant and unchanging till after the final decomposition of the body.

PRINCIPLE OF UNITY OF OBJECTIVES - an organization is effective if it enables the individuals to contribute to the organization's objectives.

PRINTSCRIPT – the creative combination of printing and cursive writing.

PRISON – is a penitentiary, an institution for the imprisonment or incarceration of persons convicted of major or serious crimes. A building, usually with cells, or other places established for the purpose of taking safe custody or confinement of criminals.

PRISON DISCIPLINE – is the state of good order and behavior. It includes maintenance of good standards of works, sanitation, safety, education, health and recreation. It aims at self-reliance, self-control, self-respect and self-discipline.

PRISONER – is a person who is under the custody of lawful authority. A person, who by reason of his criminal sentence or by a decision issued by a court, may be deprived of his liberty or freedom.

PRIVATE DOCUMENT – document executed by a private person without the intervention of a notary public or of any person legally authorized, by which documents, some disposition or agreement is proved, evidenced or set forth.

PRIVATE SECURITY AGENCY – any person, association, partnership, firm or private corporation, who contracts, recruits, trains, furnishes or post any security guard, to do its functions or solicit individual s, business firms, or private, public or government-owned or controlled corporations to engage his/its service or those of his/its security guards, for hire commission or compensation.

PRO HAC VICE – for this occasion.

PRO RATA – in proportion.

PRO TANTO – so far, to that extent.

PRO TEMPORE – for the time being.

PROACTIVE PATROL – is an economical alternative patrol system, which has an objective approach against criminality as much as practicable. It addresses crime at its very root before it is able to develop into a felonious act.

PROACTIVE PLANS – plans that are developed in anticipation of problems. Although not all police problems are predictable, many are, and it is possible for a police department to prepare a response in advance.

PROBABILITY – the chance or likelihood that a loss will take place. Indicated by a mathematical statement concerning the possibility of an event occurring

PROBABLE CAUSE – a condition in which an officer has suspicion about an individual and knowledge of facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that a crime has been, is being, or is about to be committed.

PROBATION – a disposition whereby a defendant after conviction of an offense, the penalty of which does not exceed six years imprisonment, is released subject to the conditions imposed by the releasing court and under the supervision of a probation officer.

PROBATIVE VALUE – the tendency of the evidence to establish the proposition that it is offered to prove.

PROCEDURES – are series of steps for the orderly arrangement or records which include: alphabet, geographic, numeric, subject of chronologic.

PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL – a person who is engaged in criminal activities with a high degree of skill. He is usually one who practices crime as a profession to maintain a living.

PROJECTILE – that which is projected through the barrel and out of the gun by the powder gases.

PROOF – the combination of all the evidence in determining the guilt or innocence of a person accused of a crime; accumulated evidence sufficient to persuade the trial court.

PROPELLANT – explosives or combustible materials containing within themselves all oxygen needed for their combustion that burn but do not explode and function by producing gas that produces explosion. Examples are black powder, smokeless powder, firecrackers, and pyrotechnics.

PROPERTY BOND – an undertaking constituted as a lien on the real property given as security for the amount of the bail.

PROPOSAL – partnership, when the person who has decided to commit a felony proposes its execution to some other person or persons.

PROSECUTE – to act or take legal proceedings against a person or a group of persons for a crime that is being or has been investigated. To carry on or conduct the legal procedures of bringing an offender to justice.

PROSECUTION – the party who is prosecuting the criminal case; or it may refer to the process of taking or conducting legal proceeding for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of a person charged for committing a crime.

PROSPECTIVE – as a characteristic of criminal law, states that a penal law cannot make an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when committed.

PROTECTIVE ALARM SYSTEM – is a system designed to detect intrusion – unauthorized entry – into a building or other area. Security alarms are used in residential, commercial, industrial, and military properties for protection against burglary (theft) or property damage, as well as personal protection against intruders.

PROTECTIVE LIGHTING – the idea that lighting can provide improve protection for people and facilities is as old as civilization. Protective lighting is the single most cost-effective deterrent to crime because it creates a psychological deterrent to the intruders.

PROTECTIVE ORDER – a court order prohibiting the defendant from communicating with the victim and from entering the victim's residence, workplace, school, or property and any place the victim frequents.

PROTECTIVE SECURITY - those measures taken by an installation or unit to protect itself against sabotage, espionage or subversion and at the same time provide freedom of action in order to provide the installation of the unit with the necessary flexibility to accomplish its mission.

PROVINCIAL PRISONERS – are persons sentenced to suffer a term of imprisonment from 6 months and 1 day to 3 years or a fine not more than 1,000 pesos, or both; or those detained therein waiting for preliminary investigation of their cases cognizable by the RTC.

PROVOCATEUR – an individual from enemy forces who is deliberately introduced in our custody with a specific mission of causing some unfavorable action or reaction on our part.

PROWORD – a pronounceable word or phrase that has been assigned a meaning to speed up message handling on radio nets that use radio and telephone.

PROXIMATE CAUSE – the proximate cause of an injury is the one which produces the injury either directly or thru other causes which it sets in motion and thru which it acts in a natural line of causation. It is the cause that directly produces the effects without the intervention of any other cause.

PROXIMITY – the amount of space between the participants, who should be close enough to touch-neither too close, which causes discomfort, nor too far apart, which causes a loss of connectivity.

PROXY – a person who is charged with representing another.

PSEUDO-CRIMINAL – one of the Lombroso's type of criminal which he describes as one who kill in self-defense.

PSYCHIATRIC CRIMINOLOGY – the science that deals with the study of crime through forensic psychiatry, the study of criminal behavior in terms of motives and drives that strongly relies on the individual.

PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCE – is a drug that affect a person's central nervous system. Psychoactive substances alter brain activity, and can change the way a person thinks, feels or behaves.

PSYCHOANALYSIS – is used to refer to many aspects of Freud's work and research, including Freudian therapy and the research methodology he used to develop his theories. Freud relied heavily upon his observations and case studies of his patients when he formed his theory of personality development.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY – the field of study that deals with the behavior and mental processes of the criminal. It is focused on the individual criminal behavior-how it is acquired, evoked, maintained, and modified.

PSYCHOMETRICS – the measurement (typically via questionnaires or inventories) of psychological characteristics such as intelligence, personality and creativity.

PSYCHOPATH – a mentally ill or unstable person who is often feel inadequate. Psychopaths are immature, lacking in social responsibility, and often seeking immediate personal gratification in criminal acts.

PSYCHOSIS – is any significant mental disorder distinguished by a loss of contact with reality. Prominent hallucinations and delusions may be associated with psychosis.

PSYCHOTIC BEHAVIORS – are groups of disorders involving gross structural defects in the brain tissue, severe disorientation of the mind thus it involves loss of contact with reality.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLY BUILDING – any building or structure where fifty or more people congregate, together, or assemble for any purpose.

PUBLIC BUILDING – every building owned by the government or belonging to a private person but used or rented by the government, although temporarily unoccupied by the same.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT – documents notarized by a notary public or competent public official with solemnities required by law.

PUBLIC OFFICER – elective and appointive officials and employees, permanent or temporary, whether in the classified or unclassified or exemption service receiving compensation, even nominal, from the government.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION – refers to transportation by bus, rail, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, which provides to the public general or special service on a regular and continuing basis.

PUBLIC WAY – any street, alley or other strip of land unobstructed from the ground to the sky, deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriate for public use.

PUBLICI JURIS - of public right.

PULL OF GRAVITY – The downward reaction of the bullet towards earth center due to its weight.

PUNCTURE WOUNDS – wounds inflicted with piercing instruments such as leather punches, screwdrivers, and ice picks; typically, small, with little or no bleeding.

PUNISHMENT – is the redress that the state takes against an offending member of society that usually involves pain and suffering. It is also the penalty imposed on an offender for a crime or wrongdoing.

PYKNIC – a type of body built that is medium height, rounded figure, massive neck, and with broad face

PYRAMID, PONZI, SALES SCHEMES – a fraudulent marketing programs in which people buy the right to sell others the right to sell a specified product; based on misrepresentation of investors' ability to recoup their initial investments. Also called chain-referral schemes.

PYRAMIDAL SIGHT – a front sight of generally pyramidal design.

PYROLYSIS – the chemical decomposition of matter through the action of heat.

PYROMANIA – morbid or gruesome desire to burn real property.

PYROMANIAC – a person who sets properties on fire due to compulsive mental illness such as to satisfy sexual or other impulses; they usually do not seek any indemnity or material gain.

PYROPHORIC – any substance that ignites spontaneously when exposed air.

Q

QUALIFY – to exercise a right, office or franchise; to limit, modify or restrict.

QUALIFYING – a kind of aggravating circumstance; those that change the nature of the crime.

QUALITATIVE METHODS – a research techniques which produce results which are difficult to quantify as compared to quantitative methods which produce measurable results.

QUANTUM - how much, an amount.

QUANTUM MERIT – in fixing the reasonable compensation of lawyers for services rendered on quantum merit, the elements to be considered generally are - the importance of the subject matter of the controversy; the extent of the services rendered; and the professional standing of the lawyer.

QUANTUM OF EVIDENCE – the totality of evidence presented for consideration.

QUANTUM OF PROOF – refers to the degree of proof required in order to arrive at a conclusion.

QUASH - to annul, overthrow, or vacate by judicial decision.

QUASI - as it were, so to speak or about nearly, almost like.

QUASI DELICTI – a tort in which there is an absence of malice.

QUASI RECIDIVISM – a person who commits a felony after having been convicted by final judgment, before beginning to serve such, or while serving the same, shall be punished by maximum period of penalty prescribed by law for new felony.

QUESTION BARRAGE TECHNIQUE – also known as rapid fire questioning. An interrogation technique intended to confuse the interrogatee and put him into a defensive position. The interrogatee become frustrated and confused, he will likely reveal more than he intended, thus creating opening for further questioning.

QUESTION OF FACT – there is a question of fact when the doubt of difference arises as to the truth or falsehood of alleged facts, or when it involves an examination of the probative value of the evidence presented by the litigants or any of them.

QUESTION OF LAW – there is a question of law in a given case when the doubt or difference arises as to what the law is on a certain state of facts.

QUESTIONED DOCUMENT - One in which the facts appearing therein may not be true, and are contested either in whole or part with respect to its authenticity, identity, or origin. It may be a deed, contract, will, election ballots, marriage contract, check, visas, application form, check writer, certificates, etc.

QUI FACIT PER ALIUM, FACIT PER SE – he who acts through another acts himself.

QUI NON HABET, ILLE NON-DAT – he who has not, does not give.

QUI NON IMPROBAT, APPROBAT – he who does not disapprove, approves.

QUINTUS SERTORIUS - was a Roman statesman and a brilliant general.

As a general he was extraordinary for he repeatedly defeated forces many times his own size.

QUORUM – the number of members of anybody who must necessarily be present in order for the body to transact business; required to render legitimate to any actions voted on or taken by any limited membership body.

R

RACISM – typically the belief that certain groups are innately, biologically, socially, morally superior to other groups, based upon an assumption held about them.

RADIAL FRACTURES – lines that move away from the point of impact in a glass window.

RADIAL LOOP – is fingerprint pattern derived its name from the radius bone of the forearm; it is one type of fingerprint patterns in which the ridges run its direction to the radius bone or to the thumb, symbolized by “R” in the fingerprint classification.

RADIATION – is heat transfer by way of electromagnetic energy; when an energy travels through space or materials.

RADIO DETECTION AND RANGING (RADAR) – is a method of determining the location and speed of an object. Radar works by transmitting signals and measuring the time it takes for them to bounce off the targeted object and return.

RADIO DISPATCHER - is the personnel in a police communication center or coordinating center tasked to receive and transmit radio messages.

RAFFAELE GAROFALO – Influenced by the Lombroso’s theory of atavistic stigmata, he traced the roots of criminal behavior not to physical features but to their psychological equivalents, which he called “moral anomalies”.

RAMP – an interconnecting roadway of a traffic interchange, or any connection between highways at different levels or between parallel highways, on which the vehicles may enter or leave a designated roadway.

RANGE – the straight distance between muzzle and target.

RANKING OFFICER – the officer who has the more senior rank/higher rank in a team or group.

RAPPORT – in interviews and interrogations, the harmonious relationship with the witness or suspect that must be established by the investigator to foster trust and meaningful communication.

RATIFICATION – to sanction or affirm.

RATIO EST LEGIS ANIMA – reason is the soul of the law

RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY – a theory which holds that criminality is the result of conscious choice, and which predicts that individuals choose to commit crime when the benefits outweigh the costs of disobeying the law.

RATIONAL CRIMES – are those committed with intent; the offender is in full possession of his mental faculties or capabilities.

RE – in the matter of.

REACTIVE PATROL – is the old system of police patrol activity which consists of continuously driving around the area of patrol waiting for something to happen and to react accordingly in case something does happen.

REACTIVE PLANS – are developed as a result of crisis. A particular problem may occur for which the department has no plan and must quickly develop one, sometimes without careful preparation.

REAL EVIDENCE – an object relevant to facts in issue at a trial, and produced for inspection at trial rather than described by a witness.

REAL IMPRESSIONS – impressions of the finger bulbs with the use of the printing ink on the surface of the paper. Any other coloring materials may be used but less visible and indelible.

REASONABLE BELIEF – similar to the probable cause standard in that it is a subjective standard used to validate a warrantless arrest, search or seizure, and that considers whether an officer acted on personal knowledge of facts and circumstances which are reasonably trustworthy

REASONABLE DOUBT - refers to the degree of certainty required for a judge to legally find a criminal defendant guilty

REBOUND SLIDE – returns trigger, actuates hammer block and locks hammer.

REBUTTAL – generally, the time either party is given to refute or oppose a claim or claims made by the opposing party that would not otherwise belong in that party's case in chief. In a trial, the optional process in which the prosecution, after the defense has closed its case, presents new evidence or calls or recalls a witness; occurs at the discretion of the prosecution.

REBUTTAL EVIDENCE – any evidence that repels, counteracts, or disproves evidence given by a witness.

RECEIPT – a communication sent by the receiving operator indicating that the message or other transmission has been satisfactorily received.

RECEIVER SIGHT – any type of sight fastened to the receiver bridge.

RECEIVING ANY GIFT – includes the act of accepting directly or indirectly a gift from a person other than a member of the public officer's immediate family, in behalf of himself or of any member of his family or relative within the fourth civil degree, either by consanguinity or affinity, even on the occasion of a family celebration or national festivity

like Christmas, if the value of the gift is under the circumstances manifestly excessive.

RECEPTOR – a cell in the brain that is sensitive to a particular substance or drug. For example, the effects of heroin are experienced when the drug attaches itself to the opioid receptor in the brain.

RECESS – a temporary adjournment of a trial or hearing which may be very short for lunch, overnight or for a few days.

RECIDIVIST – a person who continues to commit criminal acts – a habitual criminal – repeater; one who, at the time of his trial for one crime, shall have been previously convicted by final judgment of another crime embraced in the same title of the Revised Penal Code.

RECLASSIFY OR REGRADING – is the act of changing the assigned classification of matter.

RECLUSION PERPETUA – the penalty of life imprisonment. However, the offender is eligible for pardon after serving the penalty for thirty years.

RECOIL – the equal and opposite reaction of the gun against the forward movement of the bullet after explosion.

RECORD FILE TECHNIQUE – an interrogation technique whereby the interrogator prepares a file on the source listing all known information about the subject. It is a method of “we know all” used in conjunction with the record file.

RECORDING – is the reduction of information into writing or some other form of graphical representation and the arranging of this info into writing or some form of graphical representation and the arranging of this into groups of related items.

RECOVERY OR SEIZURE – refers to any seized, abandoned, or purchased explosives or military ordnance materials taken into custody by the police or other law enforcement agencies.

RE-CROSS EXAMINATION – second questioning by the adverse party on matters stated on the re-direct and also on such matters as may be allowed by court.

RECRUITED INFORMANT – a person who is selected cultivated and developed into a continuous source of information.

RECURVING RIDGE – is a ridge that curves back in the direction in which it started.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION – second questioning by the proponent to explain or supplement answers given in the cross examination.

REFERENCE COLLECTION – material compiled and organized by the document examiner to assist him in answering special questions. It is the collections of typewriting, check writing specimens, inks, pens, pencils, and papers are frequently maintained.

REFINING – a process where impurities and or deleterious materials are removed from a mixture in order to produce a pure element or compound. It shall also refer to partial distillation and electrolysis.

REHABILITATION MODEL – security and housekeeping activities are viewed primarily as a framework for rehabilitative efforts. Professional treatment specialist enjoys a higher status than other employees, in accordance with the idea that all aspect of prison management should be directed towards rehabilitation with the rethinking of the goal of rehabilitation.

REINTEGRATION MODEL – a model for prison management linked to the structures and goals of community corrections but has direct impact on prison operations. Although on offender is confined in prison, that experience is pointed toward reintegration into society.

REITARACION – also called habituality; accused is on trial for an offense and he has previously serves sentence for another offense to which the law attaches an equal or greater penalty, or for two or more crimes to which it attaches lighter penalty than that for the new offense and that he is convicted of the new offense.

REJOINDER – the second pleading on the part of the defendant in answer to the plaintiff's replication.

REKINDLE – a return to flaming combustion after incomplete extinguishment, such as fire reigniting at some time after being put out.

RELEVANT EVIDENCE – evidence having any value in reason as tending to prove any matter provable in an action.

REPARATION – in case of inability to return the property stolen, the culprit must pay the value of the property stolen.

REPEAL – recall or revoke; annulment of a law by a subsequent statute

REPORTING – is keeping those to whom the executive is responsible informed as to what is going on, which thus includes keeping himself and his subordinates informed through records research and inspection.

REPRESSION - is the act of preventing the actual commission of crimes. Repression is leveled on the prevention of the very act itself, which constitutes crimes.

REPRIEVE – a temporary stay of the execution of sentence especially the execution of the death sentence. It is extended to prisoners sentenced to death.

REPRIEVE – temporary suspension of a death sentence

RES GESTAE – statement accompanying and explaining the facts in issue. Statements, otherwise inadmissible in evidence because they are hearsay, which are sufficiently contemporaneous with the act they accompany and explain, admissible in evidences as part of the “res gestae”.

RES GESTAE – things done.

RES GESTAE STATEMENTS – spontaneous statements made at the time when the crime was committed; statements that are considered more truthful than planned response

RES IPSA LOQUITUR – the thing speaks for itself.

RESETTLEMENT – refers to a long tradition of work which aims to reintegrate imprisoned offenders back into the community.

RESISTANT HEATING – is when the rate of heat generated proportional to the resistance and square of the current.

RESPONDENT – a person who is charged for the commission of an offense or a felony, however the criminal case is not yet brought to the court or that his case has not formally started its trial; a person whose case is still under examination by the prosecutor.

RESPONSE TIME – refers to the time between the occurrence of an event to the sensing of that event and providing an action to it.

RESPONSIBILITY – is the obligation of suffering the consequences of crime. It is the obligation of taking the penal and civil consequences of the crime.

RESPONSIBILITY MODEL – a model for prison management that stresses prisoners' responsibility for their own action, not administrative control to assure prescribed behavior. Proper classification of inmates, according to this model, permits placing prisoners in the least restrictive prison consistent with security, safety, and humane confinement. Prisoners should be given a significant degree of freedom and the held to account for their actions.

RESTITUTION – the term applied to the offender who makes amends to his victim in the criminal offenses by paying a sum of money or by service.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE – refers to a principle which requires a process of resolving conflicts with the maximum involvement of the victim, the offenders, and the community. It seeks to obtain reparation for the victim; reconciliation of the offender, the offended and the community; and reassurance to the offender that he/she can be reintegrated into society.

RESTRICTED MATTERS – these are information and material, which requires special protection other than that determined to be top secret, secret, or confidential.

RETALIATION – the earliest remedy for a wrong act to anyone (in the primitive society). The concept of personal revenge by the victim’s family or tribe against the family or tribe of the offender, hence “blood feuds” was accepted in the early primitive societies.

RETRIBUTION – the punishment should be provided by the state whose sanction is violated, to afford the society or the individual the opportunity of imposing upon the offender suitable punishment as might be enforced. Offenders should be punished because they deserve it.

REVOLVER – a handgun with a corresponding cylinder that revolves before the barrel which consist of different chambers.

RHYTHM – the element of the writing movement which is marked by regular or periodic recurrences. It may be classed as smooth, intermittent, or jerky in its quality; the flourishing succession of motion which are recorded in a written record. Periodicity, alternation of movement.

RICHARD LEACH MADDOX – was an English photographer and physician who invented lightweight gelatin negative plates for photography in 1871.

RICHARD WALTER – an American forensic psychologist developed psychological classifications for violent crime after interviewing more than 20,000 convicted felons. He also co-founded the Vidocq Society, an organization for forensic professionals dedicated to solving cold cases in America.

RICOCHET – the “bouncing off” or deflection of a bullet from its original trajectory.

RIFLE – a portable long-barreled firearm designed for long-range precision shooting, to be held with both hands and braced against the shoulder for stability.

RIFLING – spiral cuts into the bore of a rifled gun barrel to impart a spin on the bullet, assuring point in flight for better accuracy.

RIGHT OF PUBLICITY – the inherent right of every human being to control the commercial use of his or her identity.

RIGHT OF WAY – refers to the allocation of right of movement to a road user, in preference over other road users.

RIGHT WING TERRORISTS – group of terrorists who, usually, espouse racial supremacy and antigovernment, antiregulatory beliefs; often hold antiabortion and survivalist views and call for paramilitary training in “militias.”

RIGOR MORTIS – the increasing rigidity of the body's muscles and joints that begins soon after death; reaches completion in 10 to 15 hours and starts to subside 24 to 36 hours later. Also called postmortem rigidity or rigor.

RIM – serve the purpose of limiting the forward movement of cartridge into their chambers and this also limit the clearance, if any, between the heads and the supporting surface of the bolt or breech block.

RIOT – is a violent confusion in a crowd. Once a mob started to become violent, it becomes a riot.

RISK – the potential damage or loss of an asset. The level of risk is a combination of the value placed on that asset by its owner and the consequence, impact adverse effect of the loss or damage to that asset and the likelihood that a specific vulnerability will be exploited by a particular threat.

RISK ANALYSIS – the analysis of risk includes examinations of the vulnerability, probability and criticality of potential threats and include natural and man-made risk.

RISK AVOIDANCE – eliminating or removing the risk totally from the business, government, or industrial environment for which the risk manager has responsibility.

RISK MANAGEMENT – is the process of selecting and implementing security countermeasures to achieve an acceptable level of risk at an acceptable cost.

RISK REDUCTION – decreasing the risk by minimizing the probability of the potential loss. The reduction of criminal opportunity is often accomplished by situational crime prevention strategies to discourage, deter, or deny criminal incidents.

RISK SPREADING – spreading the risk through compartmentation or decentralization to limit the impact (criticality) of the potential loss.

RISK TRANSFER – moving the financial impact of the potential loss-over to an insurance company.

ROBBERY – is the taking of personal property belonging to another, with intent to gain, by means of violence against, or intimidation of any person, or using force upon things.

ROBERT AGNEW - advocated the General Strain Theory, a revised version of the strain theory by Robert Merton. The General Strain Theory is based on the idea that "when people are treated badly, they may get upset and engage in crime".

ROBERT EZRA PARK – an American sociologist known for his Human Ecology Theory, the study of the interrelationship of people and their environment, a way of looking at the interactions of humans with their environments and considering this relationship as a system.

ROBERT FRANK BORKENSTEIN - was an American police officer and scientist, and inventor of the Breathalyzer, a device for estimating blood alcohol content.

ROBERT KING MERTON – an American Sociologist, considered the premier sociologist of the modern days who advocated the Strain Theory.

ROBERT PEEL – Famous being known as “father of modern policing system’. The founder and chief organizer of the London Metropolitan Police through the enactment of the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829, which created the Scotland Yard. This act had a tremendous impact on the history of criminal justice in general, and on the development of criminal investigation specifically. He introduced the techniques of

detecting crimes such as: detectives concealing themselves, and secretly photographing and recording conversations.

ROGUES GALLERY – mug shots gathered in police files and displayed in groups instituted by the New York City Police Department in 1857.

ROHYPNOL – is a powerful benzodiazepine that induces sleep.

ROUGH SKETCH – a drawing made at the crime scene; not drawn to scale, but indicates accurate dimensions and distances.

ROUGH TAILING – moving surveillance where it does not matter if the surveillant will be detected by the subject.

ROUND – refers to one single complete cartridge.

ROUTE – a length of streets designated for patrol purposes. It is also called line beat.

RUDOLPH VIRCHOW - first to study hair

RULE OF LAW – the idea is that individuals and the State should regulate their conduct according to the law.

S

SADIST – a person who receives sexual gratification from causing pain to others, often through mutilation.

SAFE – a metallic container used for the safekeeping of documents or small items in an office or installation; locked receptacles for protecting valuables. Safe can be classified as either robbery or burglary resistance depending upon the use and need.

SAFE HOUSE – is a place, building, enclosed mobile, or an apartment, where police undercover men meet for debriefing or reporting purposes.

SALAMI SLICE – a computerized-theft technique in which dollar amounts are automatically rounded down and the difference is diverted to the perpetrator's special account.

SALUS POPULI EST SUPREMA LEX – the voice of the people is the supreme law.

SALVAGE SWITCH – a method of disguising a stolen vehicle whereby the title and VIN plate of a salvage vehicle are transferred to an identical stolen vehicle, which can then be sold in the legitimate market.

SATYRIASIS – an excessive sexual urge or desire of men to have sexual intercourse.

SCALAR PRINCIPLE – shows the vertical hierarchy of the organization which defines an unbroken chain of units from top to bottom describing explicitly the flow of authority.

SCALD BURNS – burns on the skin caused by contact with hot liquids, either through spills or immersion; most common type of burn injury to children.

SCHIZOID PERSONALITY DISORDER – a disorder characterized by the inability to form social relationship and lack of interest in doing so. The person seems to express their feelings, they lack social skills. They are the so-called “loners”.

SCHIZOPHRENIA – is a mental illness characterized by psychotic symptoms or by gross distortions of reality, withdrawal of social interaction, disorganization and fragmentation of perception, thoughts and emotion. It also refers to terms such as “*mental deterioration*”, “*dementia praecox*”, or “*split mind*”.

SCHIZOTYPAL PERSONALITY DISORDER – a disorder characterized by being reclusive, over sensitivity, avoidance of communication and superstitious thinking is common.

SCHOOL SECURITY – a type of security that is concern with the protection of students, faculty members, and school properties. It is also known as Campus Security where security personnel are trained

to protect the school property from theft, vandals, handling campus riots and detecting the use of intoxicated drugs and alcohol by the students.

SCIENTER – a legal term for intent or knowledge of wrongdoing. An offending party then has knowledge of the "wrongness" of an act or event prior to committing it.

SCOPTOPHILIA – the intentional act of watching people undress or during sexual intimacies.

SCOTLAND YARD – the original headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police, so-called because the building formerly housed Scottish royalty. Since 1890, the headquarters have been located elsewhere and known as New Scotland Yard.

SCREENING – initial examination of an interrogee to determine the extent of his knowledge of persons, places, things or events in which we are interested.

SEAR – the lever in the gunlock which holds the firing pin back until released by the trigger.

SEARCH WARRANT – an order in writing issued in the name of the People of the Philippines, signed by a judge and directed to a peace officer, commanding him to search for a personal property described there in and bring it before the court.

SEASONAL CRIMES – are those that are committed only at certain periods of the year.

SECONDARY EVIDENCE – that which indicates the existence of a more original source of information.

SECRECY DISCIPLINE – the discipline needed for special safeguarding of classified information and security of troop movement including handling tactical measures in combat area.

SECRET MATTERS – information and material, the unauthorized disclosure of which would endanger national security, cause serious

injury to the interest or prestige of the nation or of any governmental activity or would be of great advantage to a foreign nation.

SECTION – functional unit within a division that is necessary for specialization.

SECTOR – an area containing two or more beats, routes, or posts.

SECULAR LAWS – are laws advocated by Christian philosophers who recognizes the need for justice, such as St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas.

SECURING SANCTUARY – a practice during the 13th century where by a criminal could avoid punishment by claiming refugee in a church.

SECURITY – a state or condition of being secured; there is freedom from fear, harm, danger, loss, destruction or damages. Basically, it was the action of man against man that led to many unsecured and unsafe conditions. Reasons could be economic, revenge, or just plain greed and avarice. Whatever the motives, the civilized man needs adequate protection.

SECURITY CLEARANCE – the certification by a responsible authority that the person described is cleared for access to classified matter the appropriate level. It is the administrative determination that an individual is eligible for access to classified matter.

SECURITY HAZARDS – any act or condition which may result in the compromise of information, loss of life, loss or destruction of property or disruption of the objective of the installation.

SECURITY INSPECTION – it is a check of how well existing security measures and regulations are being carried out within a command. A security inspection may also include an investigation of alleged or suspected security violations.

SECURITY MANAGEMENT – the totality of utilizing available resources to secure and keep safe the organization.

SECURITY MATTER – includes everything, regardless of its physical character, or in which information is recorded or embodied.

Documents, equipment, projects, books, reports, articles, notes, letters, drawings, drawings, sketches, plans, photographs, recordings, machinery, models, apparatus, devices, and all other products or substances fall within the general term “matter”. Information, which is transmitted orally, is considered “matter” for purposes of security.

SECURITY SURVEY – it is an estimate of the security standards of a unit, and is conducted to enable the responsible officer to recognize and evaluate security hazards and determine protective measures necessary to the prevention of sabotage, espionage, subversive activities and other criminal acts inimical towards the interest or mission of the unit or command.

SEDATIVE – a depressant drug that acts on the central nervous system to lessen anxiety and induce calmness and sleep. See also Hypnotic.

SEDITION – in its general sense, is the raising of commotions or disturbances in the State.

SEDUCTION – enticing a person, usually a woman, to unlawful sexual intercourse by promise of marriage or other means of persuasion without use of force.

SEIZE – it means to place in the control of someone a thing or to give him the possession thereof.

SELF CLOSING DOORS – automatic closing doors that are designed to confine smoke and heat and delay the spread of fire.

SELF JUSTIFICATION – rationalization of one’s act or deeds.

SELF MONITORING – a trait of special importance than the stated above because it reflects a person’s ability to adjust his or her behavior to external, situational factors. High self-monitoring people are very sensitive to environmental clues and tend to behave differently in different situations.

SEMAPHORE SYSTEMS – refers to some form of visual codes of flags or flashing lights employed to send messages over relatively short

but difficult-to-cross distances, such as from hilltop to hilltop or between ships at sea.

SEMEN – a grayish-white fluid produced in the male reproductive organs and ejaculated during orgasm; has a chlorine like odor and dries to a starch like consistency.

SENSOR – a device that measures or detects a real-world condition, such as motion, heat or light and converts the condition into an analogue or digital representation.

SENTENCED PRISONERS – offenders who are committed to the jail or prison in order to serve their sentence after final conviction by a competent court. They are prisoners under the jurisdiction of penal institutions.

SEPARATION OF POWERS – the basic concept under the Constitution, embodying the principle of a tripartite division of government authority where three independent departments of government are provided for, the legislative vested with the lawmaking function, the executive with the enforcement of what has been thus enacted, and the judiciary with the administration of justice, deciding cases according to law.

SERIAL MURDER – usually, a series of sexual attacks and resulting deaths of at least three or four persons committed by a killer who tends to follow a distinct physical or psychological pattern.

SERIES – a crime characteristic in which crimes of the same type are committed over a short period of time, usually by the same offender.

SEROTONIN – a neurotransmitter that has a prominent role in sleep regulation and mood. It is affected by a number of psychoactive substances. Its synaptic concentration is increased by stimulants, for example, ecstasy (MDMA) and its release is inhibited by opioid receptors.

SEROTONIN SYNDROME – a life threatening condition that usually starts within 24 hours of taking the drug. It occurs when the brain is overloaded with a neurotransmitter called serotonin.

SERVICE CRIMES - refers to crimes committed through rendition of a service to satisfy the desire of another.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS – a notice to the defendant informing him that an action has been commenced against him which he must answer within a specified time, or else judgment with is taken against him.

SETTLEMENT – arrangement by which property is to be held by several persons in succession.

SEXUAL ABUSE – any sexual activity that involves physical contact or sexual arousal between non-married members of the family which include the employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement or coercion of a child to engage in, or assist another person to engage in, sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct or the molestation, prostitution, or incest with children.

SHADOWGRAPH – a pictorial image formed by casting a shadow, usually of the hands, upon a rightful surface or screen.

SHAKEN-BABY SYNDROME – severe intracranial trauma caused by the deliberate application of violent force (shaking) to a child.

SHARED LEADERSHIP – a concept that encompasses a spectrum of democratic workplace management practices. A number of classification schemes have been developed based on the degree and type of employee inclusion in decision making.

SHOPLIFTING – taking items from retail stores without paying for them.

SHOPPING CART FRAUD – a computer crime in which the offender selects purchases at an online store, saves a copy of the purchase page and lowers the prices, and then submits the altered page and continues the checkout process.

SHOT BALLISTICS – the study of shots from smooth bore firearms like shotgun and muskets.

SHOT WADS – at a distance of 5 to 8 yards or more from the place of firing in the approximate direction of fire, one can sometimes find wads.

SHOTGUN – a smoother weapon designed to fire a number of load bullet in one charge.

SHOULDER – that portion of a highway between the outer edge of the roadway and the curb, or point of intersection of the slope lines at the outer edge of the roadway and the fill, ditch, or median slope, for the accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, and for lateral support.

SICK LEAVE – a period which an officer is excused from active duty by reason of illness or injury.

SIDEWALK – that portion of a road, adjacent to the travelled roadway, which has been improved for the use of pedestrians.

SIGMUND FREUD - an Austrian neurologist and psychiatrist who founded the Psychoanalytic School of Psychology. In criminology, he is best known for his Psychoanalytic Theory, a method of studying crime and criminal behavior, examines the personality and the psyche of a person for motive in crime.

SIGNALS INTELLIGENCE (SIGINT) – refers to electronic transmissions that can be collected by ships, planes, ground sites, or satellites. Communications Intelligence (COMINT) is a type of SIGINT and refers to the interception of communications between two parties.

SIGNATURE – the name of a person written by him/her in a document as a sign of acknowledgement. It is a name or a mark that a person puts at the end of a document to attest that he is its author or that he ratifies its contents.

SILENT TECHNIQUE – an interrogation technique employed against nervous or the confident type of interrogee. Look out the interrogee squarely in the eye with sarcastic smile (force him to break eye contact first). He may ask questions but the interrogator must not answer. Patience is needed until the interrogator is ready to break silence.

SIMULATED OR FREEHAND IMITATION FORGERY – executed purely by simulation rather than by tracing the outline of a genuine signature

can be referred as freehand imitation or simulated forgery. Or it refers to the free-hand drawing in imitation of model signature.

SINGLE ACTION REVOLVERS – are those in which the hammer must be manually cocked.

SIR EVELYN RUGGLES BRISE – was once the Director of the English Prison who opened the Borstal Institution for young offenders. The Borstal Institution is considered as the best reform institution for young offenders today.

SITUATIONAL CRIMES – are those that are committed only when given a situation conducive to its commission.

SLANDER – is oral defamation; it is libel committed by oral or spoken means, instead of in writing. The term oral defamation or slander as now understood, has been defined as the speaking of base and defamatory words which tend to prejudice another in his reputation, office, trade, business or means of livelihood.

SLEEPER CELLS – in terrorist organizations, small groups of recruits who are in place in target and other countries, living ordinary lives until activated for the cause; may also perform services for their immediate group (e.g., courier and reconnaissance tasks).

SLOPE OR SLANT – the angle or inclination of the axis of the letters relative to the baseline. There are three classes: Slant to the left; Slant to the right; and Vertical Slant.

SMELTING – melting or fusing of metallic ores or compounds so as to separate impurities from pure materials.

SMOKE DEVELOPED RATING – a rating of combustible materials based on the density and volume of smoke developed within a certain period of time when its surface is ignited.

SMOKELESS POWDER – a type of gun powder which gives off almost no smoke when burned.

SMOOTH BORE – refers to a barrel with no rifling.

SMOOTH SKETCH – a finished sketch of the crime scene, often drawn to scale using information contained in the rough sketch.

SOCIAL DEGRADATION – putting the offender into shame or humiliation.

SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION THEORY - Maintains that social indicators present in a society such as large number of single parents, high percentage of out of school youth, unemployment, breakdown of social values and other reasons are influential to the occurrence of juvenile delinquency and crime.

SOCIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY – study of social epidemics and diseases of the social order.

SOCIALIZED DELINQUENTS – are criminals who are normal in behavior but defective in their socialization process or development.

SOCIOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY – the study of crime focused on the group of people and society as a whole. It is primarily based on the examination of the relationship of demographic and group variables to crime such as socioeconomic status, interpersonal relationships, age, race, gender, and cultural groups of people are probed in relation to the environmental factors that are most conducive to criminal action, such as time, place, and circumstances surrounding the crime.

SOCIOLOGY OF LAW – pertains to the study of law and its application.

SOMATIC OR CLINICAL DEATH – state of the body in which there is complete, persistent and continues cessation of the vital functions of the brain, heart and lungs which maintain life and health.

SOURCE – a person who for any reason submits information of intelligence interest usually on a voluntary basis

SPALLING – chipping or pitting of concrete or masonry surfaces.

SPAN OF CONTROL – is the maximum number of subordinates at a given position that superior can supervise effectively. The control of a supervisor over personnel or units shall not mean more than what he can effectively direct and coordinate.

SPECIAL DUTY – the police service, its nature, which requires that the officer be excused from the performance of his active regular duty.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEE –are those informants who are of a specific operational nature

SPECIAL INFORMANT – those who gives information concerning specialized cases only and it is regarded a special treatment by the operatives (ex. teachers, businessmen)

SPECIAL OPERATION PROCEDURES – certain special operations also necessitate the preparation of procedures as guides. Included are the operation of the special unit charged with the searching and preservation of physical evidence at the crime scenes and accidents, the control of licenses, dissemination of information about wanted persons, inspection of police headquarters, and the like.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS – refers to activities involving counter subversion, counter sabotage and counter espionage.

SPECIALIZATION - is the assignment of particular workers to particular tasks. Thus, it can be thought of in terms of either jobs or people.

SPECIFIC – a kind of aggravating circumstance; those that apply only to particular crime.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY – the ratio of the weight of a solid or liquid substance to the weight of an equal volume of water

SPECTOGRAPGH – laboratory instrument that burn minute samples of various substances to determine the elements present.

SPECULATIVE QUESTION – a question which assumes a disputed fact not stated by the witness as true.

SPEED BALLING – the simultaneous ingestion of heroin (a depressant) and cocaine (a stimulant); produces a euphoric rush followed by a drowsy or depressing effect and can cause convulsions and death.

SPERM – tadpole like organisms that are contained in and travel through semen to fertilize the female egg.

SPIRAL METHOD OF SEARCH – the searcher follows each other in the path of ‘spiral’ beginning on the outside and then spiraling in toward the center.

SPIRIT OF THE LAW – the intent and purpose of the lawmaker.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION – the ignition of combustible substance without the application of flame or spark due to continuing oxidation until enough heat accumulate in a confined space and ignition temperature is released.

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION – catching a fire from a material subjected to spontaneous heating; usually requires several hours to several months of oxidation or fermentation.

SPONTANEOUS OR AUTOMATIC INFORMANT – informants who by the nature of their work or position in society have a certain legal, moral or ethical responsibility to report info to the police.

SPRAYING AREA – any area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapor or combustible residues, dust or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying devices.

SPREE – a crime characteristic in which crimes of the same type are committed at almost the same time by the same offender.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM – an integrated network of hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure or area with outlets arranged in a systematic pattern which automatically discharged water when activated by heat or combustion products from a fire.

STAFFING – a personnel function of bringing in and out training the staff and maintaining the staff the favorable conditions of work. Filling the organization with the right people and right position.

STAGED CRIME – a crime that the offender has contrived or altered to mislead investigative efforts.

STAKEOUT OR PLANT – is the observation of places or areas from a fixed point.

STALKING – harassing or threatening behavior toward a specific victim that the perpetrator engages in repeatedly such as following a person or harassing people by phone calls.

STANDARD – a rule, principle, pattern or measure, which practice or theory has shown to be appropriate for a given set of conditions, and applicable, as the case may be, to planning, design, and control devices, operations or maintenance.

STANDARD DOCUMENT – are condensed and compact set of authentic specimens which, if adequate and proper, should contain a cross section of the material from a known source.

STANDING PLANS – provide the basic framework for responding to organizational problems. The organizational vision and values, strategic statement, policies, procedures, and rules and regulations are examples of standing plans. Standing plans also include guidelines for responding to different types of incidents; for example, a civil disturbance, hostage situation, crime in progress, and felony car stops.

STANDPIPE SYSTEM – a system vertical pipes in a building to which fire hoses can be attached on each floor, including a system by which water is made available to the outlets as needed.

STARE DECISIS – to stand by decisions (precedents).

STATEMENT ANALYSIS – an examination of a suspect's statement that focuses on how the person expressed things (the words and tenses used, e.g.); aids in understanding the suspect and detecting deception.

STATIC CRIMES - are those that are committed only in one place.

STATIC ELECTRICITY – electrical discharged that accumulates on the surface of two material that have been brought together and then separate.

STATIONARY SURVEILLANCE – this is observation of place usually a book stall, a gambling, joint, a residence where illegal activities are going on fixed position.

STATUS OFFENSE – behavior that is unlawful for children, even though the same behavior is legal for adults. What transforms the conduct into a public offense is the age of the actor. The most common status offenses are truancy, running away from home, incorrigibility or disobeying parents, truancy, curfew violations, and alcohol possession by minors.

STENCIL – is a process where the letters or image are holes cut in a sheet, or a sheet is made more porous in the area of the letters and ink is applied to paper through the holes or porous areas such as mimeograph.

STERILITY – is the loss of power procreation and is absolutely independent of whether or not impotency is present.

STET – do not delete, let it stand.

STIMULANT – a drug that acts to stimulate certain chemicals in the brain. Stimulants increase alertness, heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing rate. Examples of stimulants include caffeine, amphetamines and nicotine.

STIMULANT DRUGS – are groups of drugs that increases the activity in the central nervous system.

STING OPERATION – in combating fences, a tactic in which undercover officers pose as fences in a "front" business to gain information; effective means of identifying criminals, penetrating criminal organizations, and recovering property.

STRAIN THEORY – a theory which maintains that the failure of man to achieve a higher status of life caused them to commit crimes in order for that status/goal to be attained. Robert Merton, in this theory, argued that crime is a means to achieve goals and the social structure is the root of the crime problem.

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE –pertains to intelligence data that are not of an immediate value rather gathered and analyzed over time and usually confirms new or recently discovered patterns of criminal activity.

STRATEGIC PLANNING – a series of preliminary decisions on a framework, which in turn guides subsequent decisions that generate the nature and direction of an organization.

STRATEGIC PLANS - are plans designed to meet the long-range, overall goals of the organization. Such plans allow the department to adapt to anticipated changes or develop a new philosophy or model of policing.

STRATEGY – is a broad design or method; or a plan to attain a stated goal or objectives.

STRESS – refers to the process of adjusting to or dealing with circumstances that disrupts, or threatens to disrupt a person's physical or psychological functioning.

STRIAE – a tiny furrows made by the action of a tool on an object's surface (e.g., marks left on a door's hinge from an attempt to force the door open with a pry bar).

STRUCTURAL BARRIERS – these are features constructed by man regardless of their original intent that tends to delay the intruder. Examples are walls, doors, windows, locks, fences, safe, cabinets or containers etc.

SUB CULTURAL THEORY – related to strain theory is sub cultural theory. The inability of youths to achieve socially valued status and goals results in groups of young people forming deviant or delinquent subcultures, which have their own values and norms.

SUB NOMINE – under the name of.

SUB SILENTIO – in silence.

SUBJECT MATTER – cases of the general class where the proceedings in question belong as determined by the nature of the offense and the penalty imposed by law.

SUBLATA CAUSA, TOLLITUR EFFECTUS – the cause being removed, the effect ceases.

SUBLATO FUNDAMENTO, CADIT OPUS – the foundation being removed, the structure falls.

SUBPOENA – a written order commanding a particular person to appear in court at a specified date and time to testify as a witness; the subpoena (subpoena duces tecum) may also require the party to bring with them all documents, records, evidences, which may be in their possession.

SUBSEQUENT CIRCUMSTANCES – facts existing after the commission of the crime such as flight, extrajudicial admission to third party, attempt to conceal effects of the crime, or possession of stolen property.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS – a group of cognitive, behavioral and physiological symptoms that indicate continued use of a drug despite significant problems.

SUBSTANTIVE LAW – codified law, the particular part of law that creates and defines and regulates rights, as opposed to remedial law, which prescribes a particular method of obtaining redress for their violation

SUFFICIENT PROVOCATION – as a mitigating circumstance, provocation that is adequate to excite the person to commit the wrong and proportionate to its gravity, and which must also immediately precede the act.

SUI GENERIS – unique.

SUICIDE – taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION – an intelligence report rendered regarding any illegal activity or violation of laws being observed by intelligence operatives within a given area of responsibility. This is the usual basis of case operations hence information received should be cared, validated, counter-checked, analyzed and evaluated.

SUMMARY PROCEEDING – a form of lawsuit in which ordinary legal procedures are disregarded so that the issue at hand may be resolve in a timely fashion

SUMMON – official order to appear in court; a writ directed to a public servant, usually a sheriff, to notify the person named that an action had been taken against him in court, and requires him to appear in the

date and time named in the writ, in order to answer the complaint and action in question

SUN TZU - a Chinese general, military strategist, writer and philosopher who lived in the Eastern Zhou period of ancient China. He is traditionally credited as the author of *The Art of War*, an influential work of military strategy, philosophy and military thinking.

SUPER EGO – reflects the internalization of cultural rules, mainly taught by parents applying their guidance and influence. It forms the organized part of the personality structure, mainly but not entirely unconscious, that includes the individual's ego ideals, spiritual goals, and the psychic agency commonly called "conscience", that criticizes and prohibits their drives, fantasies, feelings, and actions.

SUPER MAXIMUM-SECURITY PRISONERS – a special group of prisoners composed of incorrigible, intractable, and highly dangerous persons who are the source of constant disturbances even in a maximum-security prison.

SUPERGLUE FUMING – the process of heating cyanoacrylate in a high-humidity chamber so that the condensing of the resultant fumes develops any latent prints.

SUPERIOR OFFICER – one having supervisory responsibilities, either temporarily or permanently, over officers of lower rank.

SUPERMARKET OR MALL SECURITY – a type of security which is concerned with the protection of the stores, warehouses, storage, its immediate premises and properties as well as the supermarket personnel and customers.

SUPERVENING EVENT – a doctrine in criminal procedure which holds that where a new fact such as a deformity, for which the defendant is responsible has supervened and this new fact charges the character of the crime first imputed to him, so that, together with the facts previously existing, it constitutes a new and distinct offense, no double jeopardy exists.

SUPPLY REDUCTION – a strategy, policy or program, usually involving law enforcement agencies, designed to reduce the manufacture and/or distribution of illicit drugs.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS – any paper or document which is required to be submitted with the passport application supporting claims to Filipino citizenship to complete the application for a passport without which such application would be deemed incomplete or otherwise become subject to denial by the issuing authority.

SUR REBUTTAL – in a trial, the process in which the defense, after a rebuttal by the prosecution, presents new evidence or calls or recalls a witness; permitted only if the prosecution conducts a rebuttal.

SURETY – a person who undertakes to pay money, or to perform other acts in the event that his principal fails to do so.

SURREPTITIOUS ENTRIES – secret entry; burglaries in which no apparent force is used and thus a point of entry or exit cannot be established; may indicate loiding, picking, an unlocked door, a perpetrator with authorized access, or an occupant-staged crime.

SURROGATE – a judicial officer of limited jurisdiction, who administers matters regarding descendants and incompetents' estates and, in some cases, adoptions.

SURVEILLANCE – is a form of clandestine investigation, which consists of keeping persons, place or other targets under physical observation in order to obtain evidence or information pertinent to an investigation.

SURVEILLANCE PLAN – a plan established the as required according to type of personnel, and the general and specific instructions for surveillance.

SURVEILLANT – a person who conducts surveillance with includes only observations.

SUSPECT – any person believed to be associated with prohibited activity and is presumed to be guilty of a crime under investigation.

SUSPENSION – a consequence of an act which temporarily deprives an officer from the privilege of performing his duties as result of violating directives or other department regulations.

SWORN OFFICERS – all personnel of the police department who have oath and who possess the power to arrest.

SWORN STATEMENT – a written statement, usually of a suspect that is made under oath or affirmation before the prosecutor or another person authorized to administer path on affirmation.

SYMPHATIZE – to share with another person’s emotions; to feel or express compassion.

SYNDICATE – a group of individuals or companies who have formed a joint venture to undertake a project which an individual would be unable or unwilling to pursue alone

SYSTEM – is composed of elements or subsystems that are related and dependent upon one another. When these subsystems are in interaction with one another, they form a unitary whole.

SYSTEMATIC PILFERER – is one who steals with preconceived plans and takes away any or all types of items or supplies for economic gain. Pilferers of this kind can be employees or outsiders of the establishment.

T

TACIT – implied or indicated, but not actually expressed; arising without express contract or agreement.

TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE – information that serves current investigation; implies immediate action and can lead to arrests or the collection of additional information; may be derived from surveillance, informants, and intelligence analysis.

TACTICAL INTERROGATION REPORT – a report rendered by an interrogator which contains personal and family background, educational background, professional background, criminal activities, associates, armaments, and plans.

TACTICAL PLANS – are the procedures for coping with specific situations at known locations. Included in this category are plans for dealing with an attack against buildings with alarm systems and an attack against the police or military headquarters by lawless elements.

TACTICS – are specific design, method or course of action to attain a particular objective in consonance with strategy.

TAILING OR SHADOWING – it is the observation of a person's movement.

TAMPERING – the act of bringing about an improper situation or condition by clandestine means, such as illegally wiring an electrical matter or steal electricity.

TANK VEHICLE – any vehicle carrying or towing a cargo tank used to transporting flammable fluids or hazardous chemical.

TARGET – an object at which the firearm is aimed and discharged.

TAUTOLOGY – in theoretical terms, it is something that relies upon circular reasoning.

TAX – rate of sum or money assessed on person or property for the support of the government.

TAX EVASION – the fraudulent and willful underpayment or non-payment of taxes.

TECHNICAL SKILL – the ability to perform specialized tasks. This skill involves being highly proficient at using selected methods, processes and procedures to accomplish tasks.

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE – this is a surveillance by the use of communications and electronic hardware's, gadgets, system and equipment

TECHNOLOGY – branch of knowledge that deals with industrial arts and sciences; the science of technical processes.

TELEGRAPHY – refers to the first electronic medium of communication through the telegraph, which sent and received electrical signals over long-distance wires.

TELEPHONE RECORD ANALYSIS – an intelligence technique in which telephone records are compiled and analyzed to obtain information on the relationships between the subscriber and the numbers called.

TELESCOPE SIGHT – an optical employing the principle of the telescope to enlarge the image of the target.

TEMPERATURE – the measure of the degree or thermal agitation of molecules expressed in Celsius, Fahrenheit, Rankin, or Kelvin.

TENTED ARCHES – a variety of arch family of fingerprint patterns, but their ridge formations are not simple as those of the plain arch, also considered transitional pattern between a plain arch and a loop. Symbolized by letter “T” in the fingerprint classification.

TERMINAL ACCURACY – size of the bullet grouping on the target.

TERMINAL BALLISTICS – the study dealing with the effect of the impact of the bullet on the target. Effect of impact of the projectile on the target.

TERMINAL ENERGY – energy of the projectile when it strikes the target.

TERMINAL PENETRATION – depth of entry of the bullet in the target.

TERMINAL VELOCITY – speed of the bullet upon striking the target.

TERRITORIAL – a characteristic of criminal law which states that criminal law undertakes to punish crimes committed within Philippine territory.

TERRITORY – the geographical limits of the territory over which the court presides and where the offense was committed.

TERRORISM – generally refers to any act of sowing and creating a condition of widespread extraordinary fear and panic among the populace in order to coerce the government to give in to an unlawful demand.

TESTAMENT – strictly, a testimonial or statement of a person’s wishes concerning the disposition of his or her personal property.

TESTIMONIAL EVIDENCE – oral averments given in open court by the witness.

TESTIMONY – a statement made by a witness, under oath, usually related to a legal proceeding or legislative hearing.

THEFT – is committed by any person who, with intent to gain but without violence against or intimidation of neither persons nor force upon things, shall take personal property of another without the latter's consent.

THEORY OF COMPARISON – the act of setting two or more signature in an inverted position to weigh their identifying significance.

THEORY OF POLICE OMNIPRESENCE – explains that high police visibility discourages criminals. It explains that criminals think twice before executing their plans if there is obvious presence of police officers. Thus, patrol activity should be carried in a manner that attracts maximum attention to the police officer or police vehicles. This theory applies the principle of high police visibility.

THEORY OF UTILITARIANISM – is a philosophy advocated by Jeremy Bentham, which states that a moral act is one which produces the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.

THEORY X – a theory which assumes that people have little ambition, dislike work, and must be coerced in order to perform satisfactorily.

THEORY Y – a theory which assumes that people do not inherently dislike work and if properly rewarded, especially satisfying esteem and self-actualization needs, will perform well on the job.

THERMAL BALANCE – refers to the normal pattern or movement of fire, smoke, and fire gases within a building created by the fire.

THOMAS BEWICK – was a wood engraver and painter who decorated some of his work with fingerprints. A caption added to one of his carvings – 'Thomas BEWICK – his mark', and was one of the first to recognize the individuality of a fingerprint.

THOMAS BYRNES - was an Irish-born American police officer, who once served as head of the New York City Police Department detective department. He popularized the term rogues gallery and introduced modus operandi file.

THREAT - an expression of the intent to do harm or act out violently against someone or something; can be spoken, written, or symbolic.

THREAT ASSESSMENT - the process of determining the risk level posed by a threat and whether the law enforcement office should be called in and a criminal prosecution pursued.

TIGHT TAILING - moving surveillance where the subject is kept constantly in view; also called as s close tail

TIME SERIES DATA - refers to data collected from a particular geographical unit—town, region or country—at fixed intervals—daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually.

TIME-EVENT CHART ANALYSIS - a crime analysis tool that displays the major events relating to a crime or an offender in chronological order.

TIME-SPECIFIC PLANS - are plans that concerned with a specific purpose and conclude when an objective is accomplished or a problem is solved. Specific police programs or projects such as drug crackdown, crime prevention program, and neighborhood clean-up campaign are good examples of time-specific plans.

TOBACCO - any preparation of the dried leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum* or *Nicotiana rustica*. The main psychoactive ingredient is nicotine.

TOLERANCE - a condition where a person's body becomes used to a drug being present and more of the drug is needed to cause the same effect felt previously with smaller amounts.

TOOL MARK - any impression, cut, gouge, or abrasion made when a tool comes into contact with another object.

TOP GUARD - additional overhang of barbed wire placed on vertical perimeter fences upward and outward with a 45-degree angle with 3 to

4 strands of barbed wires spaced 6 inches apart. This increases the protective height and prevents easy access.

TOP SECRET MATTERS – are information and material (matter), the unauthorized disclosure of which would cause exceptionally grave damage to the nation, politically, economically or from a security aspect. This category is reserve for the nation’s closest secrets and is to be used with great reserve.

TORT – a wrongful act; an injury or damage (not involving a breach of contract) for which a civil action can be brought; a private or civil wrong or injury resulting from a breach of a legal duty that exists by virtue of society’s expectations.

TOTAL INSTITUTION – a model for prison management characterized by complete encapsulation of the lives of the people who work and live there.

TOWER GUARD – a house-like structure above the perimeter barriers. The higher the tower, the more visibility it provides. It gives a psychological unswerving effect to violators.

TOXICOLOGY – the study of poisons; a science used in case of food poisoning.

TRACE EVIDENCE – evidence that is extremely small or microscopic in size or is present only in limited amounts.

TRACER BULLETS – contain a compound at the base usually barium nitrates, which is set on fire when the bullet is projected. The flash of smoke from this burning projectile permits the flight of the bullet to be seen.

TRADE NAME – a symbol used to identify and distinguish companies, partnerships, and businesses, as opposed to marks used to identify and distinguish goods or services.

TRADE SECRETS – consist of any formula, pattern, device or compilation of information which is used in one’s business and which gives him an opportunity to gain an advantage over competitors. It may be a formula

for a chemical compound a process of manufacturing, treating or preserving materials, a pattern for machine or device, or a list of customers.

TRADEMARK – a word, slogan, design, picture, or any other symbol used to identify and distinguish goods. Any identifying symbol, including a word, design, or shape of a product or container, that qualifies for legal status as a trademark, service mark, collective mark, certification mark, trade name, or trade dress.

TRAFFIC – commerce; trade; sale or exchange of merchandise

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE – any sign, signal, marking, or device placed upon, over or adjacent to a roadway by a public authority or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, guiding or informing road users.

TRAFFIC SIGN – a traffic control device mounted on a fixed or portable support which conveys a specific message by means of symbols or words, and is officially erected for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS – refers to the recruitment, transport, transfer or harboring, or receipt of persons with or without consent or knowledge, within or across national borders, by means of threat or use of force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person, or, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of the person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation or the prostitution of others or others forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor, or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs.

TRAILER – in arson investigation, this refers to any substance used to spread the fire from the plant to other parts of a room or building.

TRAJECTORY – the actual curve path of the bullet during its flight from the gun muzzle to the target.

TRANQUILLIZER – a prescription-only medicine used in the treatment of anxiety such as valium, mogadon, temazepam and xanax.

TRANSACTIONAL LEADERSHIP – this is a leadership style whereby the leader exerts influence during daily leader-subordinate exchanges without much emotion. The effective transactional leader is described as a leader who can identify the expectations of his or her followers and can respond to them fully so as to satisfy them by establishing a close link between effort and reward.

TRANSCEIVER – a transmitter and receiver combined in one device.

TRANSMISSION – a communication or formal message sent by one police unit and intended for reception by another police unit.

TRANSMISSION SECURITY - is that component of communication security which results from all measures designed to protect transmission from interception, traffic analysis and imitative deception.

TRANSMITTED LIGHT EXAMINATION – for questioned document examination, the document is viewed with the source of illumination behind it and the light passing through the paper. Documents are subjected to this type of examination to determine the presence of erasures, matching of serrations and some other types of alterations.

TRANSMITTED LIGHT GADGET – a device where light comes from beneath or behind glass on document is placed.

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME – a relatively recent term that is applied to activities carried out by crime groups across jurisdictions, either by the same group or in collaboration with others. It is intended to reflect the globalizing tendency of organized crime.

TRAVEL DOCUMENT – a certification or identifying document containing the description and other personal circumstances of its bearer, issued for direct travel to and from the Philippines valid for short periods or a particular trip.

TRAVIS HIRSCHI – published ‘Causes of Delinquency’ 1969 which explained the Social Bond Theory.

TREACHERY – when the offender commits any of the crime against the person, employing means, methods or forms in the execution thereof which tend directly and specially to ensure its execution, without risk to himself arising from the defense which the offended party might make.

TREASON – the crime of adhering to the enemy by rendering them aid or comfort. It is a breach of allegiance to a government committed by a person who owes allegiance to it.

TREND – a general tendency in the occurrence of crime across a large geographic area over an extended period of time.

TRIAL – act or process of trying, or putting proof. A formal and legal examination of the facts by a court of law to decide the validity of a claim.

TRIGGER – activates the parts necessary to fire the weapon.

TRIGGER GUARD – bent strip of metal that protects the trigger from accidental discharge. Guards the trigger from unnecessary action to avoid accidental firing.

TRIGGER LEVEL – contacts rebound slide to return trigger forward. Mechanism in a revolver that prevents excessive rearward movement after hammer release.

TROJAN HORSE – any computer program that is altered or designed to perform an unwanted or malicious function while appearing to perform a routine or benign function.

TRUE SCENE – a crime scene where no evidence has been introduced or removed, thus an “uncontaminated scene”.

TUMBLING – the illegal altering of a cellular phone's microchip so that its access codes change after each call, making it difficult to trace the fraudulent user; done through a personal computer.

TUMULTUOUS – the disturbance or interruption shall be deemed tumultuous if caused by more than three persons who are armed or provided with means of violence.

TWELVE TABLES – early roman laws which regulated family, religious and economic life. It represented the earliest codification of Roman law incorporated into the Justinian Code. It is the foundation of all public and private law of the Romans until the time of Justinian. It is also a collection of legal principles engraved on metal tablets and set up on the forum.

TWIST OF RIFLING – the direction of twist whether to the right or left.

TYPEWRITER – a writing machine with a keyboard for reproducing letters, figures, symbols and other resembling printed ones; a machine that can reproduce printed characters on papers or that can produce printed letters and figures on paper; a machine designed to print or impress type characters on paper, as a speedier and more legible substitute for handwriting.

U

ULNAR LOOP – is one type of fingerprint pattern in which the ridges flow toward the ulnar bone or little finger. Ulnar loop therefore derived its name from the ulna bone of the forearm, or little finger. Its symbol is letter “U” in classification purposes.

ULTIMATE FACTS – facts said to “lie in the area between evidence and a conclusion of law; they are the essential and determining facts on which the final conclusion of law is predicted

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT – the invisible energy at the violet end of the color/electromagnetic spectrum that causes substances emit visible light, commonly called fluorescence; light used to detect secret inks, invisible laundry marks seminal stains, marked money, or extortion packages.

ULTRA-VIOLET EXAMINATION – ultraviolet radiation is invisible and occurs in the wave lengths just below the visible blue-violet end of the spectrum (rainbow). These visible rays react on some substances so that visible light is reflected, a phenomenon known as fluorescence.

UNCONSCIOUS MIND – the part of the mind that is inaccessible to the conscious mind but which still affects behavior and emotions.

UNDER WORLD CRIMES – are committed by members of the lower or under privilege class of society.

UNDERCOVER – using an assumed/fictional identity to obtain information and/or evidence.

UNDERCOVER MAN – a person trained to observe and penetrate certain organization suspected of illegal activities and later reports the observation and information's that proper operational action can be made

UNI-CASUAL – having one cause.

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS – statistics on crime, including numbers of offenses.

UNIT – is the functional group within a section; or the smallest functional group within an organization.

UNITY OF COMMAND – explains that subordinates should only be under the control of one superior. Traditional theories of organization insisted that each employee should have only one supervisor of “boss”, and considered this principle of “unity of command” the backbone of any organizational structure.

UNJUST VEXATION – unjust vexation includes any human conduct which, although not productive of some physical or material harm would, however, unjustly annoy or vex an innocent person.

UNSCRUPULOUS – unprincipled, or not scrupulous. So, a person who is without scruple would be one who is lacking in moral integrity, or in principles; not adhering to ethical standards; careless; imprudent.

UPGRADING – is the act of assigning to a matter of higher classification to a classified document.

UPPER WORLD CRIMES – are those committed by individuals belonging to the upper class of society.

URINALYSIS – testing of urine for the presence of drugs or drug metabolites.

V

VAGRANCY – a general term for a class of minor offenses such as idleness without employment, having no visible means of support.

VALIDITY – the extent to which the conclusions reached are credible and plausible.

VAPOR DENSITY – the weight of volume of pure gas composed to the weight of a volume of dry air on the same temperature and pressure.

VAPOR PRESSURE – when a liquid is heated in a container, the molecules in a liquid state escape to form gaseous molecules. The gas molecules on the surface strike one another as well as the walls of the container and may return to the liquid state. It is also the force exerted by the molecules on the surface of the liquid at equilibrium.

VAULT - heavily constructed fire and burglar resistance container usually a part of the building structure used to keep and protect cash, documents and negotiable instruments. Vaults are bigger than safe but smaller than a file room.

VELLUM – are writing materials from fine skins from young calves used for all kind of parchment manuscripts, it became the most important

writing material for bookmaking, while parchment continued for special manuscripts.

VELOCITY – the rate of speed of the bullet per unit of time.

VENTS OR FLASH HOLES – is the hole in the web or bottom of the primer pocket through which the primer “flash” imparts ignition to the powder charge.

VENUE – specific place in which a case is tried – “the court has jurisdiction of the case”. The locality in which the cause of action occurs or where the crime is committed and the locality in which a jury is drawn and the case is tried. It is that part of a declaration in an action that designate the country in which the trial is to occur.

VERBATIM – word by word, exactly.

VERSTEHEN – a subjective understanding that can be achieved by criminologists who immerse themselves into the everyday world of the criminals they study.

VERTICAL STAFF – an enclosed vertical space of passage that extends from floor to floor, as well as from the base to the top of the building.

VESTIBULE – a passage hall or antechamber between the outer doors and the interior parts of a house or building.

VICE STRESS EVALUATOR – a device that monitors the vocal quality of an individual, producing a graph like reading indicating a possible lie.

VICE VERSA – the other way around.

VICTIM – the aggrieved party; offended party

VICTIM COMMUNICATOR – the person to whom any demand has been or is likely to be made by the kidnapper and who is expected by the offender to respond.

VICTIM COMPENSATION – financial assistance given to victims, especially those victimized by crimes against persons.

VICTIM PROFILING – a detailed account of the victim’s lifestyle and personality assists in determining the nature of the disappearance, the risk level of the victim and the type of person who could have committed

the crime. Complete information regarding the victim's physical description, normal behavioral patterns, the family dynamics, and known friends and acquaintances should be obtained as soon as possible.

VICTIMLESS CRIMES – offences connected with gambling, drinking, prostitution, abortion, drug addiction, attempted suicide, crimes between consenting adult such adultery and Concubinage.

VICTIMOGENESIS – the contributory background of a victim as a result of which he or she becomes prone to victimization.

VICTIMOLOGY – the study of victims of crimes and their contributory role, if any, in crime causation. It is the scientific process of gaining substantial amounts of knowledge on offender characteristics by studying the nature of victims.

VIOLATION OF DOMICILE – an act against any public officer or employee who, not being authorized by judicial order, enter any dwelling against the will of the owner, or search papers or other effects found therein without the previous consent of such owner, or having surreptitiously entered said dwelling, and being required to leave the premises and refuse to do so.

VIOLATION OF LAW – presupposes conviction in court of any crime or offence penalized under Revised Penal Code or any Special law or Ordinances.

VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY – an act against anyone who, on the occasion of a war in which the Government is not involved, violates any regulation issued by competent authority for the purpose of enforcing neutrality.

VIP SECURITY – a type of security applied for the protection of top-ranking officials of the government or private entity, visiting persons of illustrious standing and foreign dignitaries.

VIRUS – a malicious program that is secretly inserted into normal software or a computer's active memory and runs when the host runs; causes

effects ranging from annoying messages and deletion of data to interference with the computer's operation.

VISA – an endorsement made on a travel document by consular officer at a Philippine Embassy or Consulate abroad denoting that the visa application has been properly examined and that the bearer is permitted to proceed to the Philippines and request permission from the Philippine Immigration authorities at the ports of entries to enter the country. The visa thus issued is not a guarantee that the holder will be automatically admitted into the country, because the admission of foreign nationals into the Philippines is a function of the immigration authorities at the port of entry.

VISIONARY PLANS – are essential statements that identify the role of the police in the community and a future condition or state to which the department can aspire. A vision may also include a statement of values to be used to guide the decision-making process in the department.

VOICE PRINT – graphic record of an individual's voice characteristics made by a sound spectrograph that records energy patterns emitted by speech.

VOLUNTARY INFORMANT – a type of informant who give information freely and willfully as a witness to a certain act

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER – a surrender to be voluntary, as mitigating circumstances in criminal law, must be spontaneous, showing the intent of the accused to submit him unconditionally to the authorities.

VOYEURISM – the person is commonly called "*the peeping Tom*", an achievement of sexual pleasures through clandestine peeping such as peeping to the dressing room, couples' room, toilets, etc. and frequently the person masturbate during the peeping activity.

W

WAD – a disc of paper, felt, plastic or other material used in shells.

WAIVER – the doctrine of waiver, from its nature, applies ordinarily to all rights or privileges to which a person is legally entitled, provided such rights or privileges belong to the individual and are intended solely for his benefit.

WALK-THROUGH – the investigator's initial overview of the crime scene, performed by walking through the area, to locate and view the body, identify evidence, and determine procedures for examination and documentation of the scene and body.

WALTER CROFTON – was the Director of the Irish Prison in 1854 who introduced the Irish system that was modified based from the Maconochie's mark system.

WALTER RECKLESS – an American Sociologist and Criminologists popularly known for his Containment Theory of Delinquency, a broad analysis of the relationship between personal and social controls.

WARNING SIGN – a sign which indicates conditions on or adjacent to a highway or street that are actually or potentially hazardous to traffic operations.

WARRANT OF ARREST - a written order issued in the name of the Philippines, directed to a peace officer, commanding him to take a person into custody in order that he may be bound to answer an offense.

WATERBORNE DISASTER – a disaster occurring in water areas as a result of both natural and man-made causes, e.g. ship collision; ships sank by typhoon, overloading resulting in mass drowning, dam collapse, flash floods and marine pollution.

WATERMARKS – is a term for a figure or design incorporated into paper during its manufacture and appearing lighter than the rest of the sheet when viewed in transmitted light.

WEST CASE – a 1903 incident in which two criminals with the same name, identical appearances, and nearly identical measurements were distinguished only by fingerprints, thus significantly advancing the use of fingerprints for identification in the United States.

WHITE COLLAR CRIMES – are crimes committed by a person of responsibility and of upper socioeconomic class in the course of their occupational activities. Business related or occupation crime like embezzlement, computer crimes, bribery, and pilferage.

WILHELM STIEBER – he incorporated intelligence in the General Staff Support System. He introduced and device military censorship and organized military propaganda. He works as a census taker and developed informal gathering of data.

WILLIAM DONOVAN – was an American soldier, lawyer, intelligence officer and diplomat. He was known as the founder of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency. He is regarded as the founding father of the CIA.

WILLIAM HENRY FOX TALBOT – an English scientist, inventor and photography pioneer who invented the salted paper and calotype processes, precursors to photographic processes.

WILLIAM HERSCHEL – was a British administrative official who had deep interest in fingerprints as a means of identifying one individual from another. He established the ‘Principle of Persistency’ of papillary friction ridges.

WILLIAM NICHOL - invented the polarizing light microscope

WILLIAM PENN – an advocate of prison reform who fought for religious freedom and individual rights, and the abolition of death penalty and torture as a form of punishment.

WILLIAM SHELDON - an American psychologist best known for his theory associating physique, personality, and crime or delinquency known as Somatotyping Theory.

WIRE TAPPING – intercepting and recording telephone conversations, by using an electronic device without the consent of either party involved in the conversation.

WITHDRAWAL EFFECTS – also called “cold turkey” or “withdrawal syndrome”. People who are drug dependent, or addicted, may also experience withdrawal effects when they stop using. Withdrawal effects can last for several days to many weeks, depending on the type of drug and how dependent they are on the drug.

WITNESS – a person who has firsthand knowledge regarding a crime or who has expert information regarding some aspect of the crime.

WORKHOUSE – a facility that houses minimum custody offenders who are serving short sentences or those who are undergoing constructive work programs. It provides full employment of prisoners, remedial services and constructive leisure time activities.

WORM – a malicious program that attacks a computer system directly, rather than infecting a host program; spreads rapidly through the Internet

WOUND BALLISTICS – the study of the effects of a projectile on a target and the conditions that affects them.

WRIT OF EXECUTION – an order issued to confiscate property to satisfy a civil judgment.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS – an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, directed to the person detaining another, commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner at a designated time and place, and to show sufficient cause for holding in custody the individual so detained.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS – a writ which in essence is a command order. It is an order issued by a court ordering some official to execute the specific act described in the writ.

WRITING CONDITION – a circumstance under which the writing was prepared and the factors influencing the writer’s ability to write at the time of execution.

WRITING MATERIALS – any material used primarily for writing or recording.

WRONG-HANDED WRITING – any writing executed with the opposite hand that normally used; also called “writing with the awkward hand.”

WULNUT STREET JAIL – was originally constructed as a detention jail in Philadelphia was converted into a state prison and became the first American Penitentiary.

XYZ

XY THEORY – a human behavior theory developed by Douglas MacGregor used in the field of management, motivation and leadership.

YAW – is the unstable rotating motion of the projectiles.

YOKE – connecting pivot between the frame and cylinder.

YOUR HONOR - is the proper way to address a judge in court. The word honorable is prefixed while saluting statutory authorities when they are called by their designation denoting their importance like Honorable king of... etc. Therefore, judge of a court is saluted as honorable judge. Hence in oral representation a judge is addressed as "Your honor" giving due respect to his or her statutory authority.

ZEALOUS WITNESS - is a witness who gives testimony clearly biased toward the party that called him or her to testify. Such witnesses are extremely anxious that the party calling him shall prevail. They demonstrate disproportionate enthusiasm while testifying.

ZEBULON BROCKWAY – was the Director of the Elmira Reformatory in New York in 1876 who introduced innovative programs adopted in the Elmira Reformatory, hence this was considered forerunner of modern penology because it had all the elements of a modern system.

ZERO TOLERANCE – a term commonly associated with strict policing measures, based on the belief that activities associated with illegal drugs should not be tolerated at any level. This approach emphasizes the law as the main method of dealing with drugs and drug issues.

ZONE – the direction used to indicate the place of a crime.

ZOOPHILIA - is the sexual attraction of a human to non-human animals. It may be sexual interaction between a human and an animal, or a preference or fixation on such practice. It is also known as zoo sexuality.

-Nothing follows-

Sign up, and get more at www.criminologysolutions.com

Follow us on Facebook and Subscribe at our YouTube - RK Manwong