

- profane or abusive language
- commands to move or go home
- field stops and searches
- threats of implied violence
- prodding with a nightstick or approaching with a pistol
- the actual use of physical force

Only the last one of these (unreasonable and unnecessary actual use of physical force) can be considered police brutality. This is commonly expressed as “more than excessive force”. Police perjury and police brutality go hand in hand, as officers who commit brutality will most likely lie on the stand to prevent the possibility of a lawsuit or departmental charges. The reasons why an officer might engage in this kind of conduct are many:

- a small percentage may have been attracted to police work for the opportunity to enjoy physically abusing and hurting somebody
- an officer may come to believe “it’s a jungle out there”
- an officer may be provoked and pushed beyond their endurance

5. POLICE PROFANITY

There are many reasons why a police officer would use obscene and profane language. Effective use of verbal communication is one of the skills expected in police work. Concepts such as “command voice” and “command presence” are routinely taught at police training academies. It specifically condemns certain words on radio and television that are “patently offensive”, but there’s no such mechanism for determining what’s offensive with interpersonal communication. The following terminology exists:

- words having religious connotations (e.g., hell, goddamn)
- words indicating excretory functions (e.g., shit, piss)
- words connected with sexual functions (e.g., fuck, prick)

Generally, words with religious connotations are considered the least offensive and words connected with sexual functions are considered the most offensive. It’s commonly the case, however, that use of such language by police officers is purposive and not a loss of control or catharsis.

- to gain the attention of citizens who may be less than cooperative
- to discredit somebody or something, like an alibi defense
- to establish a dominant-submissive relationship
- to identify with an in-group, the offender or police subculture
- to label or degrade an out-group

Of these, the last is of the most concern, since it may reflect the transition of prejudice to discrimination, especially if racial slurs or epithets are involved. On the other hand, profanity for innocuous purposes may very well be something that it is unrealistic to expect will go away in policing or many other contexts.

6. POLICE SEX ON DUTY OR DUTY-RELATED

Contacts with promiscuous females and minimal supervision are part of the job. Sooner or later, every police officer will be propositioned. There are a number of women who are attracted to the uniform or the aura of the occupation. Every police officer will be able to tell you stories about police “groupies”. These are women who make the rounds by waving at officers, getting them to stop or pull over, and then set up meetings to have sex with them, or sometimes right then and there. A woman such as this typically has sex with whole departments and hundreds of police officers. Other situations involve:

- traffic stops — to get a closer look at the female or information about her
- fox hunting — stopping college girls to get the I’ll do anything routine
- voyeurism — window peeping or interrupting lover’s lane couples
- victim re-contacts — consoling victims who have psychological needs
- opposite sex strip searches — touching and/or sex with jail inmates

PRIVATE CONDUCT

- a. The Registered Criminologist must be mindful of his special identification by the public as an upholder of the law. He must never be lax in conduct or manner in private life, express disrespect for the law, nor seek to gain special privilege that would be reflective upon the profession. He must so conduct his private life that the public will regard him as an example of stability fidelity and morality.
- b. He must strive to elevate the standing of the profession in the public mind, strengthen public confidence in law enforcement, develop and maintain complete support and cooperation of the public and insure the effectiveness by encouraging complete cooperation of members for their mutual benefit.

Article 4 CONDUCT TOWARDS THE PUBLIC

- a. The Criminologists remind at all times that dignity, fairness and a genuine willingness to help are essential to their public image and their ability to do a good job.
- b. The Criminologists mindful of their responsibility to the whole community, deal with individuals of the community in a manner calculated to instill respect for its laws and their profession.
- c. They shall be habitually courteous and accept their responsibility by being punctual and expeditious in their engagements and duties. They shall regard their profession as a public trust and in the discharge of their duties, bear constantly in mind their obligation to serve the public efficiently and effectively.

Article 5 ATTITUDE TOWARDS PROFESSION

- a. The criminologists shall strive to make the best application of science to the solution of crime, by diligent study and sincere attention to self-improvement, and in the fields of human relationships, strive for effective leadership and public influence in matters affecting public safety.
- b. He shall appreciate the importance and responsibility of his profession as an honorable one rendering valuable service to his community and country. They shall strive to attain certain of the most withering cross examination particularly from fellow criminologists and associates.
- c. He shall avoid outside influence from overzealous and overanxious clients and his findings shall be based solely and entirely on logical and scientific deduction derived from a fair and impartial examination personally performed by him.
- d. He must never lose sight of the important fact that he should not only work for the identification, apprehension and conviction of criminals, but must strive with greater if not equal vigor to clear the innocent.

Article 6 ATTITUDE TOWARDS FELLOW CRIMINOLOGISTS

- a. The Criminologists shall strive constantly to improve professional standing of Criminology through association with others in the profession and keeping abreast with the fast moving world of science and technology through constant research and development.
- b. He shall cooperate fully with fellow criminologists regardless of personal prejudice. He should however, be assured that such action is proper and in accordance with law and guard against the sue of this office or person, knowingly or unknowingly in any improper or illegal action. He always bears in mind at all times that it is not sufficient to be proficient in one work, he must also have a high sense of justice, a belief in the dignity and worth