

Chapter 1 : Paris: Strike by security staff forces closure of Eiffel Tower - The Local

In the question "Which of the following balances is affected by the local force of gravity?" The correct answer is Spring balance. Spring balance is a type of scale which measures the weight of the body by combining the force of an object extending the spring on the balance with the pulling force of gravity exerted on the body.

See Municipal police departments of the United States for a list Municipal police range from one-officer agencies sometimes still called the town marshal to the 40, person-strong New York City Police Department. Most municipal agencies take the form Municipality Name Police Department. Most municipalities have their own police departments. Metropolitan departments, such as the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department , have jurisdiction covering multiple communities and municipalities, often over a wide area typically share geographical boundaries within one or more cities or counties. See Specialist police departments of the United States for a list There are other types of specialist police departments with varying jurisdictions. Most of these serve special-purpose districts and are known as special district police. In some states, they serve as little more than security police , but in states such as California, special district forces are composed of fully sworn peace officers with statewide authority. These agencies can be transit police , school district police, campus police , airport police , railroad police , park police or police departments responsible for protecting government property, such as the former Los Angeles General Services Police. As of , the PRPD had over 17, officers. Cole and Christopher E. This is the broad mandate to keep the peace or otherwise prevent behaviors which might disturb others. This can deal with things ranging from a barking dog to a fist-fight. By way of description, Cole and Smith note that police are usually called-on to "handle" these situations with discretion, rather than deal with them as strict violations of law, though of course their authority to deal with these situations are based in violations of law. Those powers are typically used only in cases where the law has been violated and a suspect must be identified and apprehended. Most obvious instances include robbery , murder , or burglary. This is the popular notion of the main police function, but the frequency of such activity is dependent on geography and season. Services may include rendering first aid , providing tourist information, guiding the disoriented, or acting as educators on topics such as preventing drug use. Because police agencies are traditionally available year-round, 24 hours a day, citizens call upon police departments not only in times of trouble, but also when just inconvenienced. History[edit] Early policing in American history was based on the ancient English common law system which relied heavily on citizen volunteers, watch groups, and a conscription system known as posse comitatus similar to the militia system , which continued until the mid-Nineteenth century. Police reform in the United States There have been many initiatives to reform policing, notably since the s, under President Lyndon Johnson, and several more recent efforts. Police departments across the country continue to be scandalized by instances of corruption and brutality. Reforms based on community dialogue, legal requirements and updating of police training is growing. Militarization of police[edit] Main article: In recent years, the use of military equipment and tactics for community policing and for public order policing has become more widespread under the program. In , the Trump administration announced it will reinstate the program. Some of the more controversial policies restrict, or even forbid, high-speed vehicular pursuits. The distinction has also been defined between rural and urban policing models, which tended to function differently with separate hierarchical systems supporting each. According to a study by James Q. Wilson "Varieties of Police Behavior", , , Harvard University Press , there were three distinct types of policing developed in his study of eight communities. Each style emphasized different police functions, and were linked to specific characteristics of the community the department served. This form of policing is implicitly less pro-active than other styles, and certain offenses may be "overlooked" on a variety of social, legal, and cultural grounds, as long as the public order is maintained. Cole and Smith comment the broad discretion exercised in this style of policing can result in charges of discrimination, when it appears police treatment of different groups results in the perception that some groups get better treatment than others; Legalistic. Emphasizes law enforcement and professionalism. This is usually found in reform-minded cities, with mixed socioeconomic composition. Officers are expected to generate a large number of arrests and

citations, and act as if there were a single community standard for conduct, rather than different standards for different groups. However, the fact that certain groups are more likely to have law enforcement contact means this strict enforcement of laws may seem overly harsh on certain groups; Service. Emphasizes the service functions of police work, usually found in suburban, middle-class communities where residents demand individual treatment. Police in homogeneous communities can view their work as protecting their citizens against "outsiders", with frequent but often-informal interventions against community members. The uniform make-up of the community means crimes are usually more obvious, and therefore less frequent, leaving police free to deal with service functions, and traffic control. Individual officers may also be inclined to one style or another, regardless of supervisor or citizen demands. Community-oriented policing is a shift in policing practices in the U. When there exists probable cause to believe that a person has committed a serious crime, a law enforcement officer can handcuff and arrest a person, who will be held in a police station or jail pending a judicial bail determination or an arraignment. The procedural use of strip searches and cavity searches by law enforcement has raised civil liberties concerns. Of those persons arrested, Contrary to popular belief and Hollywood-style depictions in TV and movies, merely lawfully detaining a person "in and of itself" does not deprive a person of their Fourth Amendment right against unlawful searches. Federal, state, and local laws, and individual law enforcement departmental policies govern when, where, how, and upon whom a law enforcement officer may perform a "pat down," "protective search," or "Terry frisk," based on several U. Supreme Court decisions including *Terry v. Ohio*, *Michigan v. Long*, and *Maryland v. Ohio*, the landmark decision introducing the term "Terry frisk," or "frisk," to the broader public: The officer need not be absolutely certain that the individual is armed; the issue is whether a reasonably prudent man in the circumstances would be warranted in the belief that his safety or that of others was in danger *italics added*. Civil forfeiture in the United States Rules on civil asset forfeiture allow law enforcement officers to seize anything which they can plausibly claim was the proceeds of a crime. The property-owner need not be convicted of that crime; if officers find drugs in a house, they can take cash from the house and possibly the house itself. Commentators have said these rules provide an incentive for law enforcement officers to focus on drug-related crimes rather than crimes against persons, such as rape and homicide. They also provide an incentive to arrest suspected drug-dealers inside their houses, which can be seized, and to raid stash houses after most of their drugs have been sold, when officers can seize the cash.

Chapter 2 : Robotic Security Forces On Patrol Prompt Privacy Concerns For Some « CBS New York

The wholesale suspension of an entire municipal police force demonstrates the level to which organized crime and corruption networks penetrate the state on a local level. The move clearly demonstrates that in areas such as Tehuac jn, the state is not fit for purpose.

The Local Defence Forces: The army and armed forces- Local Defence Forces. A representative for Katibat al-Nayrab affirmed to me that the LDF totals 50, fighters an obvious exaggeration , set up in by Iran as an auxiliary force for the Syrian army in the Aleppo area. Also note one of the portraits featuring the Hezbollah and Syrian flags. God protect you, our mujahideen"- note the Hezbollah armpatch. Social media graphic for Liwa al-Baqir, featuring the familiar moniker of "The Islamic Resistance" al-muqawama al-islamiya. Note the central one: In April, Liwa al-Baqir media mention coordination with Hezbollah in fighting in the south Aleppo countryside, focusing initially on the village of al-Eis. These south Aleppo operations have been advertised as being in coordination not only with Hezbollah e. The accounts of these operations include this short story: Just as the Syrian Social Nationalist Party has used its militia presence in Syria to push for political influence in the form of candidates for the recent Syrian parliamentary elections , so too did Liwa al-Baqir throw its weight behind an ostensibly independent candidate called Omar Hussein al-Hassan. Aleppo countryside group A. The homeland will remain on high by our steadfastness. Khalid al-Hassan, who also goes by the name of Baqir. Khalid is linked to the Syrian state apparatus through the State Ministry for the Affairs of National Reconciliation, as per a post below from January We request aid within the systems and laws and in cooperation with Mr. Governor of Aleppo in making their mission succeed. To connect with us in the Liwa al-Baqir centre in Tarkan [a village in the Safira district]. According to the Katibat al-Nayrab representative, he was actually assassinated in Lebanon. The other LDF formations are less remarkable. For example, Fawj al-Safira, as its name suggests, operates in the Safira area of Aleppo, also renowned as a bastion of regime support. LDF forces have had a role in fighting to the south of Aleppo city as IS has repeatedly harassed regime control of the supply line to Aleppo city via Khanaser. For example, issue no. On the contrary, the LDF has been important for organizing local pro-Assad support networks in Aleppo that transcend the sectarian divide to a degree. At the same time, one should not forget the importance of Iran and Hezbollah in the organization and advising of local militia support networks- an analysis that clearly applies to the LDF. An account of the origins of Liwa al-Baqir is offered by the pro-opposition site alSouria. The bulk of the article from alSouria. And special sources mention to alSouria. They were trained in assault methods and were deployed in the recent south Aleppo battles, and Liwa al-Baqir is led by "Khalid al-Hassan al-Aloush al-Baqir" and with protection from people in the Berri family. And the sources mention to alSouria. The brigade participates in frontline duty operations in the villages of south Aleppo countryside controlled by the regime and its militias since two months ago, in addition to the presence of military checkpoints of the brigade inside Aleppo. They have recorded deeds of heroism and have brought forth blood and martyrs: In every attack the terrorists undertake, they [Liwa al-Baqir] send reinforcements for the Syrian Arab Army. Hamza Baqir and Khalid Baqir. Al-Hajj Hamza worked as a fine gifts sculptor before the war in Syria but after the force of treachery assassinated his father and elder brother Ali, he and his brother al-Hajj Khalid decided to form Liwa al-Imam al-Baqir. And the training of many members on the path of jihad and defending the homeland began. The most important thing that distinguishes al-Hajj Hamza is strong silence and calm, together with the fact that he limits a response to any question with a word, and he is the leader of the special snipers division and he established the rapid reaction division, while al-Hajj Khalid Baqir participated greatly in the formation of the Local Defence Forces, which were formed in Aleppo two years ago. Al-Hajj Hamza enjoys high quality leadership skills that allow him to draw up strategic plans for the brigade and its divisions around the city of Aleppo. As for al-Hajj Khalid his elder brother nicknamed Baqir, inside the brigade he is called protector of Aleppo, because he is always the person who knows how to close the entrances to Aleppo in the face of the armed men, and on every occasion he has caused them great losses on all the fronts of Aleppo, the most important being: In short, the lions of Aleppo in the meaning of the word. References to both

Liwa al-Baqir and the Local Defence Forces can be traced at least as far back as , with Liwa al-Baqir portrayed in one of the posts as being part of the Local Defence Forces. The Local Defence Forces back then were described as "the sons of the south and east countryside of Aleppo city: In any case, the Local Defence Forces affiliation remains clear. Just for clarity, as should become apparent in the posts above, Khalid Baqir has multiple siblings.

Chapter 3 : The Local Defence Forces: Regime Auxiliary Forces in Aleppo :: Aymenn Jawad Al-Tamimi

Despite these safeguards, some departments have at times relaxed hiring and staffing policies, sometimes in violation of the law, most often in the cases of local departments and federally funded drug task forces facing staffing shortages, attrition, and needs to quickly fill positions.

In the book, as well as a large number of regular army reforms, Wintringham called for the creation of 12 divisions similar in composition to that of the International Brigades which had been formed in Spain during the conflict. The divisions would be raised through a process of voluntary enlistment targeting ex-servicemen and youths. The fear of invasion quickly dissipated as it became evident that the German military was not in a position to launch an invasion of Britain, and official enthusiasm for home defence forces waned, and the legion appears to have dissolved itself at the same time. The combination of the large-scale combined operations mounted by the Wehrmacht during the invasion of Norway in April, and the prospect that much of the Channel coast would soon be occupied made the prospect of a German invasion of the British Isles alarmingly real. The press baron Lord Kemsley privately proposed to the War Office that rifle clubs be formed to form the nucleus of a home defence force, and Josiah Wedgwood, a Labour MP, wrote to the prime minister asking that the entire adult population be trained in the use of arms and given weapons to defend themselves. Similar calls appeared in newspaper columns; in the 12 May issue of the Sunday Express a brigadier called on the government to issue free arms licences and permits to buy ammunition to men possessing small arms, and on the same day the Sunday Pictorial asked if the government had considered training golfers in rifle shooting to eliminate stray parachutists. It was the task of the army to deal with enemy parachutists, as any civilians who carried weapons and fired on German troops were likely to be executed if captured. These private forces, which the army might not be able to control, could well inhibit the attempts by the army during an invasion, yet to ignore the calls for a home defence force to be set up would be politically problematic. The rush to complete a plan and announce it to the public had led to a number of administrative and logistical problems, such as how the volunteers in the new force would be armed, which would cause problems as the force evolved. On the evening of 14 May the Secretary of State for War, Anthony Eden, gave a radio broadcast announcing the formation of the Local Defence Volunteers and called for volunteers to join the force. By July this number increased to 1. The British Government, with the passing of the Firearms Act, effectively removed from private hands and destroyed many of such weapons that but three years later could have then been used, in the hands of their original owners, to defend the country. The War Office believed that the LDV would act best in such a passive role because of its lack of training, weapons and proper equipment. This included sabotage units who would disable factories and petrol installations following invasion. Members were also recruited into the commando teams of the Auxiliary Units, an extremely secretive force of more highly trained guerrilla units who would act in support of the regular army during any military campaign to resist invasion, [7] operating from secret underground bases dug in the woods, in caves, and concealed in all sorts of interesting ways. These bases, upwards of in number, were able to support units ranging in size from squads to companies. Some women formed their own groups like the Amazon Defence Corps. WHD members were taught weapons training and basic military training. Limited female involvement was permitted later on the understanding that these would be in traditional female support roles and not in any way seen as combatants. In the National Service Act allowed for compulsory enrollment where units were below strength. It is a common fallacy that the Home Guard never fired a shot in anger during the whole of the Second World War. In fact individual Home Guardsmen helped man anti-aircraft guns as far back as the Battle of Britain during the summer of By the Home Guard operated its own dedicated batteries of anti-aircraft guns and rockets plus coastal defence artillery as well as engaging German planes with their machine guns. They are credited with shooting down numerous Luftwaffe aircraft and the V-1 flying bombs which followed them in the summer of Male members were rewarded with a certificate, bearing the words: It would not be until that women who had helped as auxiliaries were recognised with their own certificate. Suggested roles included countering Communist inspired insurrection as well as guarding vulnerable points

and anti-invasion duties. In May , a parliamentary Home Guard Working Party was established to consider the issues raised, which resulted in a further report being completed in August Churchill predicted that there could be an assault on Britain by "twenty thousand or so" Soviet paratroopers an assessment of this risk was not requested until March , the outcome of which was that " While the required legislation was in passage through parliament, the Chiefs-of-Staff produced yet another report, outlining the final form that the new Home Guard should take. The majority of the Category A battalions would be in the south and east of England. Scottish battalions wore a Balmoral bonnet. A helmet and greatcoat were provided, along with "basic pouches" but no haversack. No waterproofs, water bottle or entrenching tool were issued. Support weapons were the obsolescent PIAT anti-tank projector, the Vickers medium machine gun and the 2-inch mortar. Accordingly, on 20 December , it was announced that there would be a "reorganisation on a reserve basis". The essence of this was all battalions would be reduced to a cadre basis, and paid staff would have to effect this change before resigning their commissions or transferring to the Reserve Roll by 1 April A certificate of thanks was issued to those who had served in an active role. Recruitment began in earnest in The disbandment of the force commenced in , [20] as a part of the " peace dividend ". Initially the LDV were poorly armed, since the regular forces had priority for weapons and equipment. Nevertheless, they would have been expected to fight well-trained and equipped troops, despite having only negligible training and only weapons such as pitchforks and shotguns a solid ammunition for shotguns was developed for this purpose or firearms that belonged in museums. Patrols were carried out on foot , by bicycle , even on horseback and often without uniforms, although all volunteers wore an armband printed with the letters "LDV". There were also river patrols using the private craft of members. There were also numerous private attempts to produce armoured vehicles by adding steel plates to cars or lorries, often armed with machine guns. Some even had access to armoured cars , though these were makes no longer in service with the regular army. Those who had fought alongside him in Spain trained volunteers in anti-tank warfare and demolitions. Bert "Yank" Levy was one of the chief trainers, [23] and his lectures became the source for a book on guerrilla warfare. National Rifle Association collected and shipped large numbers of privately donated rifles for use by the Home Guard. These were collected and destroyed after the war. After September the army began to take charge of the Home Guard training in Osterley, and Wintringham and his associates were gradually sidelined. Wintringham resigned in April Ironically, despite his support of the Home Guard, Wintringham was never allowed to join the organisation himself because of a policy barring membership by communists and fascists. An example of a Home Guard exercise is one in the small village of Dundry that defensively overlooks Bristol: It was not until that they were a properly trained and equipped force. They were frequently equipped with improvised weapons, or non-standard ones purchased by the government from abroad. For example, large numbers of M Enfield rifles were purchased for the use of the Home Guard. That the similar-in-appearance P14 rifle was supplied to the Home Guard, in 0. The Home Guard inherited weapons that the regular army no longer required, such as the Blacker Bombard anti-tank weapon, and weapons they no longer desired, such as the Sticky bomb. Their arsenal also included weapons that could be produced cheaply without consuming materials that were needed to produce armaments for the regular units such as the Northover Projector , a blackpowder -powered mortar ; the No. With more than 1,, volunteers, this meant that , men were unarmed. There was little improvement in June when Churchill wrote to the War Office saying that "every man must have a weapon of some sort, be it only a mace or a pike ". The civil servants took Churchill at his word and ordered , pikes from the Ministry of Aircraft Production , each consisting of a long steel tube with an obsolete bayonet welded to the end. When the first of these reached the Home Guard, there was uproar and it is thought that none were actually issued. Worse still, the airborne abduction attempt on the Dutch royal family had failed only because the Dutch had possessed detailed plans of the operation well in advance. To counter the threat of an airborne assault, the Home Guard manned observation posts where soldiers spent every night until almost the end of the war continuously watching the skies, and initially armed with shotguns. To spread word in the event of an invasion, the Home Guard set up a relatively simple code to warn their compatriots. This led to a series of complex rules governing who had keys to bell towers , and the ringing of church bells was forbidden at all other times. The two Volunteers are wearing the denim overalls over their ordinary clothes,

one of them is wearing a collar and tie underneath. Note also the field service caps , the LDV armlets and civilian shoes worn without gaiters. The sergeant instructor is wearing standard Battle Dress. On 22 May , eight days after the formation of the LDV, it was announced by the War Office that , field service caps were to be distributed as the first part of the uniform of the new force and that khaki brassards or "armlets" were being manufactured, each carrying the letters "LDV" in black. In the meantime, LDV units improvised their own brassards with whatever materials were available. They were cut to the same style as, and designed to be worn over, the pattern Battle Dress. It was announced that 90, sets of denim overalls would be released from military stores at once and that more would be issued as soon as they could be manufactured. On 14 August, Eden announced that the supply of material to make the denim overalls was insufficient and that regular battle dress would be released to the Home Guard as an interim measure. Therefore, a large cape made of heavy serge fabric was hastily designed and issued in the interim. There was no prospect of being able to provide sufficient sets of the Pattern Web Equipment including belt, ammunition pouches and a haversack to the Home Guard, so a simplified equipment set made from leather and canvas was produced. Particularly unpopular were the awkward leather "anklets" which were issued in place of the webbing gaiters worn by the army. The lack of provision of steel helmets was keenly felt, especially by those Home Guardsmen required to be on guard duty during the Blitz when the risk of being hit by a shell splinter was high. This situation was only gradually rectified. The police held large stocks of black cloth in reserve, for use by the Ulster Special Constabulary in the event of large-scale civil insurgency. This black cloth was quickly made up into uniforms in the style of the denim overalls by the many clothing factories in the province. They are fortunate to have already been issued with greatcoats , steel helmets , boots and leather anklets, which many of their colleagues were still awaiting. They had average strength of 60â€”70, and were commanded by General Wade H. He feared that in the event of invasion, a civilian squadron would make all citizens of the then still-neutral U. If it has succeeded, as I think it has, it has been due to the spirit of the land and of the men in the Home Guard. In it, the lead character, a career soldier who had retired from the active list, joins the Home Guard and rises to a leadership position in it. The British film Get Cracking starred George Formby as a Home Guard lance corporal who is constantly losing and winning back his stripe. The sitcom ran for 9 series and 80 episodes in total, plus a radio version based on the television scripts, two feature films and a stage show. The series regularly gained audiences of 18 million viewers and is still repeated worldwide. It had been placed 13th in a list of the Greatest British Television Programmes drawn up by the British Film Institute in and voted for by industry professionals. It highlighted a forgotten aspect of defence during the Second World War. In the monologue dealing with World War II Sam is sent to the Home Guard instead of the front line, much to his bemusement, and whilst there finds that his stories of glory are debunked by another character who turns out to be the Duke of Wellington with whom he fought at Battle of Waterloo. Home Guard honours[edit] .

Chapter 4 : Naval History Blog » Blog Archive » The Insular Force: Adapting to Local Conditions

The local task force effort began in , when Brunz and others, became involved in the Panhandle's Regional Task force in an effort spearheaded by the Nebraska Attorney General's Office.

Chapter 5 : Suspension of Entire Local Police Force Shows Depth of Mexico Corruption

HURLBURT FIELD â€” What began as "a little social experiment" for Air Force Col. Tom Palenske, commander of the 1st Special Operations Wing, now has him chasing down the Air Force's chief of staff.

Chapter 6 : France forces closure of radical mosque for 'promoting hate' - The Local

The force grew slowly, in part owing to the drawdown of forces after the insurrection ended, but by there were Filipinos and 28 Chamorros from Guam in the Insular Force. The regular Navy, meanwhile, saw the Philippines as a source for mess attendants, as "long-established tradition" held that Asians made the best officer servants.

Chapter 7 : How to Calculate Force of Gravity: 10 Steps (with Pictures)

Filed Under: Clark Fouraker, Local TV, New York, Robots NEW YORK (CBSNewYork) â€” The security force of the future is already patrolling several neighborhoods in the Tri-State Area.

Chapter 8 : Cockroaches force closing of Bob Evans | Local | The Journal Gazette

Wilson sat down with members of the local media Wednesday morning to answer some questions about the role of the Air Force in the nation's security and the role of F.E. Warren within the Air Force.

Chapter 9 : Home Guard (United Kingdom) - Wikipedia

The Home Guard (initially Local Defence Volunteers or LDV) was a defence organisation of the British Army during the Second World War. From until , the Home Guard was composed of million local volunteers otherwise ineligible for military service, such as those too young or too old to join the regular armed services, or those in reserved occupations.