

example, during the interview, the competition committee may ask the candidates to find out his professional experience, knowledge, moral, business, professional qualities and others (Procedure for conducting the competition for appointment to positions in the State Bureau of Investigation [Electronic resource] — Access mode: <http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0176-18/print1511020619195021>).

As a conclusion, we should note that the formation of highly professional staff is a really complex and important task, achievement of which is one of the setbacks for the successful realization of the tasks set before the SBI, increasing the confidence to all law enforcement bodies in the state.

David M. Cook

Attorney at Law, Mediator, Memphis, Tennessee, the USA

RETROSPECRIVE OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The changes that take place in social life, the necessity to reform the activities of law enforcement bodies, in particular, the implementation of functional and structural reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, cause the importance to research the experience of other countries. Researching the experience of the United States of America is especially useful, as the activity of police and investigation bodies had reached the high level of regulation. The more interesting is work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that was created at the federal level to ensure the interaction of police forces and the investigation of crimes that create a nationwide threat.

In the United States of America there is no clear hierarchical police system with a single center, a body that could be called «United States police».

Nevertheless, the police system in the United States exists, but its divisions are not connected with each other, they operate autonomously from each other and from the police organizations of the federation. The United States police forces can be grouped as follows: the federal police authorities; state police authorities; city police authorities; police corporations and firms (private police).

They are not connected with each other, nor with the state police services. State Police usually do not have authority over local police. Usually it deals with violations of state laws and investigations of car crashes.

By 1908, in the United States a federal police system did not exist. The country's cities had grown enormously by 1908—there were more than 100

with populations over 50,000-and understandably, crime had grown right along with them.

Currently, at the federal level, the organization of the United States police system is assigned by the division of state law enforcement functions into three areas implemented by the Ministry of Justice (the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Prison Bureau, Marshals Service), the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Office for the Control of Tobacco Control, Alcohol and Firearms) and the Ministry of Defense (Military Police Corps). The Federal Bureau of Investigation controls activities of all these structures. Police control is supplemented by information control: entry into the national information system is possible only through the relevant police units of the state.

Similarly, there is no single investigation system in the United States. At the federal level there are about 40 investigative bodies, large and small, each of which is included in the structure of one or another ministry or department and has its own specialization. The scope of duties and the nature of the activities of these bodies are determined by federal laws and departmental acts. The main federal law enforcement agency is the United States Department of Justice.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, the necessity to fight offenses of the federal level, and in creation of a nationwide coordination center for policemen arose.

Therefore, on July 26, 1908, the President Theodore Roosevelt created the Bureau of Investigation in the structure of the Ministry of Justice, that was the predecessor of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In 1919, the General Investigations Department was created to combat «political radicalism», after it was included in the structure of the Bureau. In 1924, the General Investigations Department was barred from listening to telephone conversations. In 1932 the Bureau was charged with the investigation of the abduction of people, in 1933 — control over the implementation of «dry law». The Bureau of Investigation was renamed the United States Bureau of Investigation in 1932; it received its current name in 1935.

During World War II the Federal Bureau of Investigation was responsible for tracking down military deserters and draft evaders and collecting intelligence. After the war the bureau concentrated on investigating real and alleged communist activity within the United States. The director was J. Edgar Hoover, he headed the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 48 years.

In 1939, a secret Counter Intelligence Program COINTELPRO was issued on the mandatory provision of FBI by state structures of all evidence of espionage and subversion. Thus, since 1939, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has become the main counterintelligence agency in the United States.

Most of the second half of the twentieth century. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's activities was focused on criminal crime and national security investigation.

In 1956, an operation COINTELPRO was launched, in which surveillance began, secret searches of all suspicious organizations that could work against the government. An operation COINTELPRO was closed in 1971 after the press published information about it.

For the Federal Bureau of Investigation the second half of the 1950s was years of struggle to protect the civil rights of the black people.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was actively involved in white-collar crime. White-collar crime refers to financially motivated, nonviolent crime committed by business and government professionals. In the 1990s, the Federal Bureau of Investigation began to work actively to prevent terrorist acts.

Beginning in the 1990s, it adopted programs to combat cybercrime, which was growing dramatically with the development of the Internet and the expansion of e-commerce.

In response to the September 11 attacks of 2001, the bureau revised its policies and structure and devoted additional resources to counterterrorism. Its powers to surveil U. S. citizens and foreign residents were significantly expanded by the USA PATRIOT Act.

In 2006 the American Civil Liberties Union revealed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been spying on numerous political activism groups in the U. S., a charge that the Federal Bureau of Investigation denied but that was confirmed by the DOJ Office of the Inspector General in 2010. In 2015 the USA PATRIOT Act was replaced by the USA FREEDOM Act.

Nowadays the Federal Bureau of Investigation has more than 50 field offices located in large cities throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico. It also maintains several hundred «satellite» offices, called resident agencies, and several dozen liaison posts in foreign countries.

The investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation extends to most federal criminal laws in more than 200 areas, including computer crime (cybercrime), embezzlement, money laundering, organized crime (including extortion and racketeering), piracy and hijacking, sabotage, sedition, terrorism (including ecoterrorism), and treason.

In this aspect, the Federal Bureau of Investigation obtains unique place among the secret services of the world.