

PRIVATE SECURITY

T  **O**  **D**  **A**  **Y** 

CARTER F. SMITH
FRANK SCHMALLEGER
LARRY J. SIEGEL

Private Security Today

Carter F. Smith
Frank Schmalleger
Larry J. Siegel

PEARSON

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Preface

At a recent symposium, FBI director James B. Comey noted the special importance of critical infrastructure in maintaining the American lifestyle. Comey said:

Today, critical infrastructure is all encompassing. It is everything to our country and our world—our dams, our bridges, our highways, our networks. These are the things that keep our water flowing, keep our houses lit, keep our cars fueled, our goods manufactured, and connect us all over the world. The threats we face . . . to those interconnected systems—bioterrorism, agroterrorism, and sabotage, are as diverse as the infrastructure itself . . .

We have seen those threats manifest themselves in just the last few years. We've seen armed men shoot up a power station in Northern California. We've seen gunmen ravage the beautiful city of Mumbai. We've seen terrorists open fire in a mall in Kenya . . . We know those threats are real. We know that what they're aimed at is vital to our existence. So we must together figure out ways to protect our infrastructure. We must work together to strengthen our response to a terrorist attack, a tragic accident, or a natural disaster.¹

Director Comey stressed the important role that private security plays in protecting important national assets, especially those involving critical infrastructure. “In addition to strengthening our partnerships at the government-to-government level, critical to our response to all the threats we face is working with the private sector. I knew this from my time in government ten years ago and before, when I got to the private sector and oversaw security at two different leading private entities, I saw it even more powerfully.”

As the words of the FBI director indicated, we live in a dangerous world where private security is playing an increasingly important role. Consequently, it's not surprising that the security field has recently received increased media attention, making citizens much more aware of the profession and its activities. Today, the money spent on private security for personal and property protection far outweighs budgetary allotments for public policing. More than 1 million people are employed in security and the field is growing rapidly. That growth is expected to continue well into the foreseeable future—not just in the United States, but also around the world.

Since the mid-1900s, members of ASIS International and other professional security organizations have collaborated with university faculty groups and security directors to identify the education needs of the security profession. Building on such collaborations, we have written *Private Security Today* to help today's students—whether they come from the criminal justice discipline, business, or any number of other study areas—to get a broad understanding of the different topics and issues that confront the field of security. The text provides insight on staple security topics such as loss prevention, physical security, risk, and investigations. The text addresses also such current issues as computer and information security, including security of the Internet of Things (IoT), and critical infrastructure security. These topics have received increasing attention in the security field and media, but have little up-to-date coverage in current textbooks. The text also includes coverage of workplace violence, terrorist threats, and employee theft, topics that continue to be significant issues in the security profession.

The content and structure of *Private Security Today* is the result of current research supplemented with continuous communication and interviews with students and professors

¹FBI press release, “Remarks of James B. Comey, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, “FBI WMD Directorate/Interpol International Law Enforcement Critical Infrastructure Symposium,” Miami, FL, July 7, 2014.

in the discipline and professionals in the field. We designed *Private Security Today* with the assistance of many security scholars (both students and professors) to determine the right amount of coverage for each of the topics and subtopics. We then asked dozens of security professionals for must-have topics to ensure relevance. Finally, we followed the suggestions of our reviewers, including the recommendation that we organize the text based on the concept used by many security, intelligence, and emergency organizations, the All-Hazards Approach. Using what we learned, we worked toward these goals as we wrote:

1. To cover the most important issues in the security field.
2. To provide an objective review of security issues and topics.
3. To provide the most current information possible.
4. To present that information in a readable and interesting form that encourages students to continue their study of security.

The study of security encompasses two trends: one that includes a blended multidisciplinary analysis, often combining the disciplines of criminal justice, public administration, law, business management, sociology, disaster preparedness, computer technology, psychology, physical security, human resources, and contingency planning; and a second trend that highlights its international components. This text reflects both of these trends.

Organization of the Text

The authors of this text have collective experience working in the field, teaching in the discipline, and designing courses (both in-class and online), and are involved in the review of contemporary security issues with active professionals. We wrote this text to provide a fresh perspective of the security industry in the United States and globally. There is a focus on topical coverage that includes current and diverse issues in the security field from the evolution of security through the present security posture to the technology-laden future of security. Coverage of security-related theory (explanations of crime) was divided into analysis of why people commit crime, the protection of people and places from criminal activity, and how theory shapes the way we stop crime. Theories not often included in typical security textbooks were identified and explained. The book includes international focus with several security-related scenarios, solutions, and professional profiles from outside the United States. Pedagogical inserts include reflection, focused examination, identification of specific security professionals, and practical concept application.

Features

Private Security Today focuses on the role of private security professionals in industry and in the community. Colorful photographs, charts, graphs, and other visual aids help keep student attention and add variety to the text. “Think About It!” and “Security in Practice” boxes within the chapters combine with follow-up practical application sections at the end of each chapter to bring a critical thinking dimension to the text, and to provide prompts for in-class and self-study reflection and analysis. Our “Careers in Security” features introduce students to security professionals who are working in the security field. Each feature adds to the topical studies by providing access to personal insight from a current security professional.

Our social media component, the “Security Today—Cooperative Learning Platform” group on LinkedIn, provides a global platform on which students and professors can directly communicate with security professionals of all types, at all levels, around the globe. The group was intended to be a place where security experts, professors, and scholars meet, share insight and ideas, and contribute firsthand to the knowledge base in the learning environment. The authors are also active on the LinkedIn platform and are available for collaboration in a variety of ways. We hope to use this extension of the learning environment to help learners immerse themselves in the security community mind-set, not unlike a job

shadowing or internship. By contributing to the ongoing discussions, learners can catalyze their exposure to the security profession. A secondary goal was to provide security professionals with a direct connection to the academic study of security, so they can ensure relevance in the research endeavors of the academic discipline.

This forum provides opportunities to discuss current, real-world issues, share lessons learned, and engage in insightful discussion with an extended community of practice. Students can also prepare and enhance their professional online presence and reputation and build a foundation for a successful career in security or a related field. All interested readers can access the group by <http://linkedin.com>, Search *Private Security Today* (choose Groups), or go to <http://group.securitytoday.co> (not .com).

Instructor Supplements

Instructor's Manual with Test Bank. Includes content outlines for classroom discussion, teaching suggestions, and answers to selected end-of-chapter questions from the text. This also contains a Word document version of the test bank.

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- And the students (and their professors) who are using this text to expand their understanding of the security profession.

We hope that you will learn from this book and enjoy reading it. As the security field continues to grow and expand we wish you success in your studies and encourage you to consider a career in security. If you identify areas in need of more coverage or would like to otherwise contribute to the knowledge base, feel free to connect with us on LinkedIn.

About the Authors

Carter F. Smith, JD, PhD, teaches security and criminal justice courses in the Department of Criminal Justice Administration at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He has also taught at Austin Peay State University, in Clarksville, Tennessee, where he helped launch the Homeland Security program, and the Florida Institute of Technology. Dr. Smith received a PhD in Business Administration from Northcentral University, a Juris Doctorate from Southern Illinois University, and a Bachelor of Science Degree from Austin Peay State University. He has taught security and security administration courses since 2005. Smith has taught classes for many Gang Investigators Associations, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, the National Crime Prevention Council, the Regional Organized Crime Information Center, the National Gang Crime Research Center, the Southern Criminal Justice Association, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the U.S. Army. Smith is a retired U.S. Army Criminal Investigations Division (CID) Command Special Agent. He provided and directed the security of several U.S. Army bases, supervised multinational fraud and theft investigations, and conducted various criminal and cybercrime investigations in Germany, Korea, Panama, and the United States. He has been interviewed by several national, regional, and local television, print, Internet, and radio news sources, and has appeared twice in the History Channel's *Gangland* series. He is a member of the graduate faculty at MTSU, the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS), the American Society of Criminology, the Southern Criminal Justice Association, the American Criminal Justice Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, InfraGard, and ASIS International.

Frank Schmalleger, PhD, is Professor Emeritus at the University of North Carolina at Pembroke, where he also was recognized as Distinguished Professor. Dr. Schmalleger holds degrees from the University of Notre Dame and The Ohio State University; he earned both a master's and a doctorate in sociology, with a special emphasis in criminology, from Ohio State. From 1976 to 1994, he taught criminal justice courses at the University of North Carolina at Pembroke, and for the last sixteen of those years, he chaired the university's Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice. As an adjunct professor with Webster University in St. Louis, Missouri, Schmalleger helped develop the university's graduate program in security administration and loss prevention and taught courses in that curriculum for more than a decade. Schmalleger has also taught in the New School for Social Research's online graduate program, helping build the world's first electronic classrooms in support of distance learning through computer telecommunications. Schmalleger is the author of numerous articles as well as many books: *Criminal Justice Today: An Introductory Text for the 21st Century* (Pearson, 2017), now in its fourteenth edition; *Juvenile Delinquency*, second edition, with Clemmens Bartollas (Pearson, 2016); *Criminal Justice: A Brief Introduction*, eleventh edition (Pearson, 2016); *Criminal Law Today*, sixth edition (Pearson, 2017); *Corrections in the Twenty-First Century* with John Smykla (McGraw-Hill, 2017); and many other titles. He is also founding editor of the *Journal of Criminal Justice Studies* (formerly *The Justice Professional*).

Larry J. Siegel, PhD, a graduate of Christopher Columbus High School in the Bronx, received his BA at the City College of New York, and his MA and PhD in Criminal Justice at the State University of New York at Albany. Dr. Siegel began his teaching career at Northeastern University where he was a faculty member for nine years. He also held teaching positions at the University of Nebraska-Omaha and Saint Anselm College in New Hampshire before joining the faculty of the Department of Criminal Justice and Criminology at the University of Massachusetts-Lowell, where he has taught for the past twenty-six years. He is now a professor emeritus and adjunct professor in the graduate program in the School of Criminology and Justice Studies. Dr. Siegel has also written extensively in the area of crime and justice, including books on juvenile law, delinquency, criminology, corrections, courts, and criminal procedure. He is a court-certified expert on police conduct and has testified in numerous legal cases.

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Origins and Foundations of Security

CHAPTER

1

Learning Objectives

After reading this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Identify and describe an example of security practices throughout history such as the Bow Street Runners. **3**
2. Define private security. **10**
3. Identify the components of a profession and what it means to be a professional. **12**
4. Explain stand your ground laws. **20**
5. Provide an overview of challenges in the security field. **20**

Introduction

In 2012 G4S, one of the world's largest private security companies with operations in more than 125 countries,¹ signed a \$443 million² contract with the organizers of the London Olympics³ to provide 10,000 security personnel to protect tens of thousands of athletes, team officials, and visitors who gathered in London for the summer games.⁴ More than 100 dignitaries were also in attendance at the event—including Queen Elizabeth II, U.S. first lady Michelle Obama, and various heads of state. The huge private security undertaking was coordinated with the efforts of almost 13,000 police officers and more than 18,200

British troops who were deployed to guard Olympic venues, airports, hotels, and public spaces. Additionally hundreds of British Telephone employees secured the Olympics' information technology (IT) infrastructure, working to make it impervious to electronic attacks while allowing 25,000 journalists and millions of members of the public instant access to Olympic websites. The cost of security operations during the six-week event totaled more than \$897 million.⁵

G4S, with more than 620,000 employees worldwide (59,000 in the United States and Canada alone) is but one of the many private security companies that operate in the Americas. G4S provides services ranging from facility and computer security to operating juvenile justice facilities across the United States.⁶

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported substantial and continued growth in employment in the security profession, projected to

continue unabated in coming years.⁷ The qualifications for many security positions often differ from traditional law enforcement jobs such as the necessary qualifications, security clearance, and required level of education. Because of the demand for security, many security positions are often more plentiful and attainable. Some career private security professionals find, in fact, that they prefer the businesslike aspects of security, the opportunity for job advancement, and the availability of financial reward when compared to jobs in public law enforcement.

This book is about the provision of private security services, although the interface between public and private security is important to personal and public safety. Hence, our primary discussion will focus on private security agencies whose services are available for hire, but we will not ignore public operations focused primarily on security, like those undertaken by the Department of Homeland Security. Excluded from any detailed discussion, however, will be public law enforcement agencies whose role it is to enforce a broader mandate—which includes the enforcement of all criminal laws and judicial orders within the jurisdiction they operate; and the military whose defense function extends beyond the parameters of this text. Law enforcement agencies and their effective coordination with private security operations are crucial to a comprehensive security plan—whether for local venues or for the nation as a whole, and the laws and court precedents that govern their operations are often of relevance to security personnel and the agencies by whom they are employed.

This chapter will briefly examine the history of security, from ancient times to the present, in order to provide a better context for today's practice of security. We will then examine the many definitions of security to better understand the concept. Next, we will evaluate the requirements for classifying a career path or industry as a profession to determine whether the security field meets the criteria. We will conclude with an analysis of the current role of security, and the expanding interface between public and private security and spaces.



▲ Securing the 2012 Olympics. Total costs for all security services at the event were estimated to be in excess of \$897 million. What will the need for security services be like in the future?

Source: Daily Mail/Rex/Alamy



THINK ABOUT IT

Who needs private security services? Why will private security employment grow in the future?

The History of Security

Much of the history of contemporary security operations is intertwined with the history of law enforcement and policing.⁸ Both follow the shift of legal foundations, taking the primary responsibility for protection and prevention of criminal activities from the private individual to the government.⁹ The history of private security springs from a recurring inability of government to provide the level of security required by individuals and organizations.

The need for security can be traced back to the ancient world and actually predates by centuries the development of state-sponsored law enforcement agencies. Humans have always felt the need for security for both themselves and their possessions. The use of guards became popular at an early point in history, and they were used to protect persons and assets. In early civilizations, domesticated animals were protected from both human and animal predators by a shepherd who prevented them from wandering, or a herdsman who provided security for the flock or herd. Among the earliest examples of personal security professionals were those created in the 13th century BC when Egyptian Pharaoh Ramses II hired Nubians, Libyans, Syrians, and others to complement Egypt's military and native security forces. This practice continued in ancient Rome where wealthy citizens often hired security professionals to protect their families and property. The Praetorian Guard initially served as bodyguards for Roman generals, and later became the security force for much of the city, acquiring political power along the way. By AD 400, a trend had emerged, with the emperors hiring mostly foreign security professionals for personal security. Eunuchs, men who had been castrated at an early age, were employed as security forces in many cultures. Perhaps they were considered more trustworthy, as their loyalty would not be challenged or tempted by a woman to whom they might have otherwise have been attracted.¹⁰

Another practice of the ancient world was to provide security barriers. To enhance security, fires could be lighted at the entrances of caves, or large rocks could be moved to make the caves less accessible.¹¹ Walls and barriers protected people and property by surrounding many cities in Europe and Asia, such as Rome, Troy, and Constantinople. Perhaps the greatest example of a security barrier was the Great Wall of China, built along the northern borders of China to protect the Chinese Empire against attacks by various nomadic groups. Begun in the 7th century BC, the Great Wall of China stands today as a symbol of the efforts made by the ancients to establish security and protection.

The practice of security has continued throughout history, and many of the developments of the past are seen in today's security practices. Past goals were much the same as those involved in the contemporary practice of security: to keep others from accessing certain property while providing individual security.

Security in European History

In the Middle Ages (from the 5th to the 15th century), security involved wealthy citizens building moats to protect their property from potential intruders. In England, the citizens provided security in the community. The system of **Tens and Hundreds** represented a community organization strategy that used an early form of what we now know as neighborhood watch for security. The citizens lived in communities known as tuns, similar to contemporary towns. The tuns were divided into groups of ten families, and each was called a tithing. The tithings were also arranged in groups of tens, so each group of 100 families elected their own chief to oversee their security.¹²

When King William I (known as William, the Conqueror) invaded and conquered England in 1066, he divided the country into **shires**, an area similar to the counties in the United States today, and order was administered by an appointed official known as the **shire reeve**, a term that has morphed into the modern term *sheriff* as it is known today.¹³ It was the responsibility of the shire reeves to maintain law and order.¹⁴ They also administered justice in the county courts, and the King sent trusted noblemen in his own court to conduct important trials. In larger towns, constables were appointed to maintain the peace. King William is also remembered for changing the concept of crime from being that of an offense against the individual to an offense against the state or government.¹⁵

1

Identify and describe an example of security practices throughout history such as the Bow Street Runners.

tens and hundreds

Groups of citizens in early English society that maintained the right of self-protection. Citizens lived in communities known as tuns, similar to contemporary towns divided into groups of ten families, called a tithing, that were pledged to defend one another from danger. Ten tithings were known as hundreds that elected their own chief to oversee their security.

shire

A geopolitical division of a larger state or country. When King William I (William, the Conqueror) invaded and conquered England in 1066, he divided the country into shires, counties ruled and administered by a local nobleman, an earl, viscount, or baron.

shire reeve

An appointed official that administered order in shires, and also administered justice in the county courts. The term morphed into the modern term *sheriff*, or chief law enforcement officer in a county.

In the late 13th century (the 1200s) in England, ordinary citizens were still depended on for community safety. Legislation requiring this established a night patrol and guard force, provided by the men in town, to support the local constable's efforts to provide security. This was called the Watch and Ward. The wealthy and business owners were not always pleased with the level of security provided by this mandatory force, and many of those required to patrol the streets at night shared in this displeasure.

By the mid-1600s, policelike forces were set up to operate much like the military. Their duty was to capture and punish criminals. These **thief takers** acted as a private police force, and they were paid by the king for every criminal arrested, although they had no official status. Their main role was to make sure that travelers stayed safe, and after the governments accepted their activity, they were paid for the conviction of criminals and rewarded for their efforts with the bounty of weapons, money, and property seized from the criminals they caught.

By the mid-1700s, the concept of crime prevention had been implemented. Innovations in the responses to crime created many changes in the way communities implemented their security efforts. In London, groups of residents in the neighborhoods worked together to prevent crime by arming themselves and patrolling the streets, ensuring that homes in the community were physically protected. These individuals chased down criminals through back alleys, and became known as runners. This volunteer force evolved into the first detective agency in England, known as the **Bow Street Runners**. Henry Fielding, who lived on Bow Street, created the group by paying constables and ex-constables to locate and arrest serious offenders. Although their motivation was similar to the thief takers, with Fielding's oversight the group was more organized and professional.

By the mid-1800s, both crime and the enforcement of laws had evolved significantly. Many organizations were enforcing laws in the same jurisdictions, and there was much confusion. Sir Robert Peel, in England, pushed to organize the many efforts, and encouraged a consolidation of duties and organizations. Because of his efforts, Peel was seen as the catalyst for the modern police model.

thief takers

Private citizens who earned a living by capturing wanted criminals. They were paid first for every criminal arrested, and later for the successful conviction of criminals.

bow street runners

A group formed by magistrate Sir Henry Fielding in London in the mid-1700s who traveled around England to serve court-ordered writs and arrest offenders on the authority of magistrates.

watch system

Authorized by legislation in the late 1200s in England, requiring ordinary citizens to provide community safety with a night patrol and guard force, in support of the local constable's efforts to provide security. Watchmen often encountered a variety of different security threats, including fires, wild animals, runaway slaves, thieves, and grave robbers. Some watchmen hired others to perform their duties and satisfy their community responsibilities. The system was adapted in the American colonies in the 17th century.

Industrial Revolution

A time from 1760 to about 1870 in which manufacturing moved from hand production methods to machines. The transition began in England, and within a few decades it had spread to the rest of Western Europe and the United States. The Industrial Revolution transformed many areas in Europe and the United States from rural to urban societies centered in metropolitan areas.

Security in North America

The colonists in the New World lived in dangerous times and self-protection proved insufficient to defend settlers from harm. Prior to the colonists' decision to fight for their independence, protection of the colonists and their property was the responsibility of town constables and sheriffs, supplemented by watchmen who would patrol the streets at night. Most local governments used the **watch system** as the primary means of security until the development of full-time law enforcement agencies in the mid-1800s.¹⁶ This system required each adult male to serve the community at a scheduled time between about 9 o'clock in the evening and sunrise the following day. Watchmen often encountered a variety of different security threats, including fires, wild animals, runaway slaves, thieves, and grave robbers.¹⁷ They were expected to handle those incidents and maintain order by making arrests and enforcing the curfew. Most watchmen hired others to perform their duties and satisfy their community responsibilities. Although protecting their communities was difficult and demanding, watchmen were not treated well by their fellow colonists.¹⁸ Many variations of these patrols developed and evolved.

During the **Industrial Revolution**, from 1760 to about 1870, manufacturing moved from hand production methods to machines.¹⁹ The transition began in England, and within a few decades it had spread to the rest of Western Europe and the United States. Most aspects of daily life were influenced, in some way, by the Industrial Revolution, which transitioned many countries from a primarily rural to a primarily urban society. The new jobs for the working class were in the cities. People who had been raised on farms saw better opportunities in the cities and moved there. Providing housing was a problem, and many new residents lived in deteriorated conditions.²⁰ Western expansion was also underway, creating a significant population shift.²¹

As security challenges kept pace with the rapid growth of the country, citizens put pressure on community leaders demanding that they provide more protection. In response, some communities added daytime security to supplement the night watchmen, but the

Spotlight Allan Pinkerton

Allan Pinkerton was the son of a police sergeant. Born in 1819 in Glasgow, Scotland, he emigrated to the United States when he was 23. He became a deputy sheriff in Illinois and later joined Chicago's new police force.

In 1850, he left the police force as a detective and started his own company, the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. His code called for his agents to have no "addiction to drink, smoking, card playing, low dives or . . . slang." Detectives at the Pinkerton Company specialized in tracking and capturing the gangs that robbed railroads. Through his work, Pinkerton met George B. McClellan, president of the Rock Island and Illinois Central Railroad, and the railroad's attorney, Abraham Lincoln. Those connections earned Pinkerton security contracts during the Civil War. Pinkerton was credited with foiling a plot to kill Lincoln just before his inauguration.

During the war, Pinkerton's detectives supported the Union by providing intelligence, and Pinkerton served as the head of

the Union Intelligence Service, which was the forerunner of the U.S. Secret Service. After the war, Pinkerton returned to Chicago and led the agency that pursued notorious criminals such as the James brothers and Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid. Pinkerton also worked for the executives of companies battling the effects of rail workers and coal miner union strikes (organized work stoppages).

After Pinkerton died in 1884, the Pinkerton National Detective Agency continued as a family enterprise through four generations. Later outsiders bought it but kept the Pinkerton name. In 1999, Securitas, an international security firm, acquired the Pinkerton Company.

Source: Central Intelligence Agency website, "Intelligence in the Civil War," <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/intelligence-history/civil-war> (accessed 2016).

watch system was no longer considered either adequate or efficient. This led to the creation of public police departments with full-time police forces in cities such as New York, Boston, Chicago, and others.²²

By 1856, police departments had also been established in St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Dallas. However, these proved inadequate to meet all private security needs and business interests. Consequently, railroads, mining companies, and factories turned to the developing private security industry to protect their property.²³ During the U.S. Civil War (1861–1865), private security agencies provided intelligence in support of the war. The Pinkerton National Detective Agency, started in 1850, supported the Union by providing intelligence. The company's founder, former Chicago police detective Allan Pinkerton, served as the head of the Union Intelligence Service, now known as the U.S. Secret Service.²⁴

As the United States expanded westward, railroad lines in the new territories received little coverage from public law enforcement. In many remote locations, railway police provided the only security.²⁵ Because of their remote location and limited protection, local outlaws robbed passengers, stole cargo, dynamited tracks, and disrupted communications. Various state legislatures passed railway police acts that enabled private railroads to establish their own security forces in response to demands for adequate protection of goods and passengers.²⁶ The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads, as well as the Illinois Central, were the earliest to have their own police forces. Railway police had full police powers to protect the railroad company's assets. By 1914, there were over 14,000 railway police in the United States.²⁷ As railroads continued their growth, they employed more and more private security professionals, as did many steamship lines, banks, and factories, along with mines and retail establishments.

In the mid-1800s, no federal authorities were authorized to pursue criminals across state and territorial jurisdictional lines. The U.S. Marshals Service, formed in 1789, had the duty of protecting and enforcing the federal judicial process; in addition to their law enforcement duties they conducted the federal census, carried out death sentences, and pursued counterfeiters.²⁸ It was not until 1828 that the first federal investigations unit was formed within the Post Office. The Treasury Department started the second such unit in 1864.²⁹ Local law enforcement was unable to chase fleeing criminals very far, so crime victims often took up the task.³⁰ Many victims hired security professionals, who acted as their agents to do the job of modern-day bounty hunters. In addition to tracking down and apprehending criminals, security professionals of that time performed such services as guarding railroad (and stage-coach) shipments, investigating crimes, and providing security advice to businesses.³¹ By the early 1900s, much of this work decreased after federal and local agencies improved their law enforcement capabilities and assumed more of those duties. By that time, the security

industry had grown considerably, with large numbers of people working as private guards and detectives and in other security-related positions.³²

The 20th century (the 1900s) brought an increase in labor unions that used strikes (work stoppages) to gain concessions from management.³³ With industrial expansion to the Midwest and Western United States, security organizations were employed by owners and managers to thwart the actions of labor unions.³⁴ Because many factories were located in areas that had no effective public police forces, these security agencies were called in to control strikers and to protect owners' lives and property.³⁵

The Pinkerton Agency again made headlines in July 1892 at the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Steel Company near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In the seventy-third time that Pinkerton agents were hired in such a situation, the local sheriff was persuaded that a posse was needed to preserve law and order, and Pinkerton employees were appointed to fill the role. The Pinkerton group was met with unexpected violence, supported by counterintelligence, and several on both sides were killed. The situation ended when the plant was occupied by troops who had been called out by the governor.³⁶

In the early 1900s, especially during World War I, the use of security increased not only because of urbanization and industrial growth but also to protect government assets against sabotage and espionage by politically active nationalists. After the war, there was less of a focus on or perceived need for security. As a result, the use of security professionals declined during the Great Depression.³⁷

During the 1940s, the increase in manufacturing during World War II caused another increase in the use of security professionals, as the U.S. government required many of their contractors to demonstrate that they were using strong measures that would protect classified material and information from sabotage and espionage before they were awarded contracts.³⁸ Additionally, more than 200,000 plant watchmen were given special auxiliary military police status.³⁹ Their duties included protecting products, supplies, equipment, and personnel. Because of these wartime requirements, manufacturers became more aware of the need for security. After the war, the use of private security services expanded from the limited use by defense contractors to all segments of both the private and public sectors.⁴⁰

Through World War II, private security was seen as a somewhat unsavory occupation. Private security professionals were often seen as ill-trained thugs hired to break strikes, suppress labor, and spy on each other. Law enforcement often viewed private security companies as a dangerous and illegitimate intrusion into the government role of law enforcement and policing. Following World War II, a more tolerant attitude developed toward private security professionals, allowing them to be regarded as a necessary supplement to the overburdened public police.⁴¹ By the mid-1900s, many private security companies had joined the ranks. Notable among the new arrivals was the William J. Burns Detective Agency, which represented the American Banking Association and the American Hotel Association.⁴² George Wackenhut and three other former FBI agents formed a private investigative and contract security firm known as the Wackenhut Corporation.⁴³

A 1957 New York State legislative report found the typical private security guard to be characterized by the following:⁴⁴

- Was male, with minimal employment ability and stability.
- Was between 40 and 55 years of age, with little education beyond the ninth grade.
- Had little experience in private security.
- Earned between \$1.60 and \$2.75 per hour, often working a 48- to 56-hour week (annual salary with lowest-highest figures ranged from \$3,900 to \$8,000).

Some guards had retired from low-level civil service or military careers. Part-timers accounted for 20–50% of the guards at some larger contract firms, and the younger part-timers were often students, teachers, and military personnel. Annual turnover rates ranged from less than 10% for some organizations with in-house security to over 200% in some contract agencies.⁴⁵ The typical private investigator was a somewhat younger, white male 36 to 47 years of age, had completed high school, and had several years of experience in private security, earning between \$6,000 and \$9,000 annually.⁴⁶

During the 1960s, the number of public law enforcement personnel at all levels of government grew 42%, while the U.S. population grew 12%.⁴⁷ The overall increase of in-house private security guards (i.e., those directly employed by the company to whom they provided services) and investigators was only 7% (guard employment grew 6%, while investigative employment grew 19%). Meanwhile, the contract security segment (security officers employed by a security company whose services were contracted out to other companies) grew rapidly, almost doubling during that time. The explanations for such growth imbalance included that contract security services offered:⁴⁸

- lower cost.
- administrative unburdening.
- flexibility in scheduling of relief manpower.
- less involvement between security and regular employees.

Security managers found new challenges and responsibilities with the social unrest and the changes in the social climate in the United States in the late 1960s.⁴⁹ To a significant extent, this occurred because public law enforcement was simultaneously being required to provide more protection while reducing expenses. The private sector had inherited the responsibility for a significant amount of the security and protective services mission, which was traditionally provided by local, state, and federal law enforcement.⁵⁰ Increases in security needs again dictated increases in the hiring of security professionals. By the end of the 1960s, there were more than 500,000 people working in the security profession (about 1% of the civilian labor force at the time). About 36% of all security professionals were employed in the private sector and about 64% were in the public sector.⁵¹

By the mid-1970s, crime rates had risen in every part of the United States. Cities, neighborhoods, transportation and recreational areas, schools and libraries, residential and commercial establishments all seemed to be under siege. It was estimated that before the end of 1976 one of every four Americans would be a victim of crime. Statistics by the U.S. Department of Justice showed that Americans paid more for private security services than federal, state, and local governments paid for the criminal justice system.⁵² Foot patrol was the activity performed most often by contract security guards and involved little more than looking for potential security problems and checking for unlocked doors, open fences, and fire hazards.⁵³

In the early 1990s, the average annual rate of growth in private security was 8%, double the growth in public law enforcement.⁵⁴ As public law enforcement were beginning to find the need to develop new priorities while at the same time receiving lower budget allotments, organizations of all sizes found it necessary to consider alternatives to protect the people and property in their organizations.⁵⁵

Security Today

- Three men entered a jewelry store in the middle of the afternoon. One of them smashed a display case with a sledgehammer, according to the *Chicago Sun-Times*. An armed security guard shot the man with the sledgehammer as his two accomplices ran out of the store. About ten customers and six employees were in the store, but none were injured.⁵⁶
- Pirates hijacked a fuel tanker and kidnapped both Nigerian and Pakistani sailors off the coast of Nigeria. Fox News reported the ship was one of several allowed to bring subsidized gasoline into the country. Oil tanker hijackings have become increasingly more common, with pirates stealing the fuel onboard and sometimes kidnapping sailors for ransom. Pirates are able to make as much as a \$2 million profit for the standard load of 3,000 tons of fuel.⁵⁷
- *The Wall Street Journal* reported that hackers disabled South and North Korean government websites in what was called *cyberspace guerilla activity*. Websites for South Korea's presidential office, other government agencies, and some broadcasters

were inaccessible for several hours, and the North Korean state-controlled Korean Central News Agency website appeared to be offline, as well. There was no indication of attacks on military sites, sensitive data leaks, or economic damage. The South Korean government believed that at least some North Korean hackers were based in China. North Korea denied involvement in cyberattacks on the South. The international hacking group Anonymous claimed responsibility for attacks on North Korean websites but denied hacking the South Korean sites. North Korea's media accused Anonymous of being controlled by the United States and South Korea.⁵⁸

- In 2014, hackers infiltrated the computer system at Sony Pictures Entertainment's headquarters in California and sent a threatening message that "This is just the beginning, we've obtained all your internal data," and warned that if Sony didn't "obey" their demands, they would release the company's top secrets. Among the damage they caused was releasing five Sony films, including some that had not yet been distributed, onto online file-sharing hubs where they could be downloaded for free. The cyberattackers also copied and released embarrassing emails issued by company executives. According to initial reports by the FBI, the suspected perpetrators were North Korean agents, upset that Sony was releasing a film, entitled *The Interview*, that spoofed Korean leader Kim Jong-un and depicted his assassination.⁵⁹

These events provide examples of why security is needed in contemporary society and the varied and complex roles security agents are required to carry out on a daily basis. Today, private security is the primary resource for individual and property protection. Private security professionals far outnumber those employed in public law enforcement, with over 1 million people employed in private security, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.⁶⁰ The private security field is expected to continue this growth for many years.⁶¹ Although entry-level officers are often required to have only a high school diploma and are paid commensurate with their experience and education, as the growth in the field increases, so will the ranks of supervisors, also receiving pay commensurate with their experience and education. Higher education for supervisors is a necessity for advancement with the improvements in security technology, and leadership demands facing today's security professionals.

The foundation of contemporary security exists as an adaptation of many improvements to the process of providing security. The history of the security profession is long and varied, roughly parallel to the history of policing and law enforcement. Security has a substantively different focus, however, with a default prevention mode instead of the enforcement mode of public law enforcement. Security engages in a more proactive approach, while law enforcement's focus is on reacting to reported violations.

Historically, security was often the primary responsibility of the citizens. Bayley and Shearing suggested that security is a responsibility shared between government and the citizens.⁶² Although not to the extent that the watch system or runners of earlier times contributed to community security, private security professionals appear to have replaced law enforcement officers as the primary crime-deterrent presence in contemporary society.

The security field includes many subfields, with functions such as the following:

- Private investigation
- Asset protection
- Physical security
- Institutional security
- Executive protection
- Industrial security
- Disaster recovery

- Maritime security
- Private policing
- Homeland security
- Retail security
- Loss prevention
- Workplace security
- Information security
- Communications security
- Computer security

Each of these roles is important in contemporary society. Take, for instance, the role of the private investigator. Unlike what is often portrayed in the media, the typical private investigator spends more time in front of a computer screen compiling data than walking the streets looking for suspects or clues.⁶³ Private investigators today conduct background checks, search records, and locate and interview witnesses for criminal and civil cases. These investigators work closely with attorneys and others in the legal system. Private investigators work on a number of different cases including criminal murder and complex civil litigation. These investigators often serve as “evidence collectors” for the attorney or law firm on the case.⁶⁴

Disaster recovery and maritime security are two subfields that have recently received increased attention. Disaster recovery includes actions preparing for and engaging in recovery or continuation of vital organizational activities after a natural or human-induced disaster.⁶⁵ Security professionals who engage in the support of such activity have to focus on the potential for inventory theft, or looting, by both employees and local residents, and weather-related damage of assets. Maritime security is the prevention of intentional damage through sabotage, subversion, or terrorism. It primarily encompasses the three roles of port security, vessel security, and facility security.⁶⁶ Security professionals’ roles include deterring piracy and terrorist attacks as well as logistics diversion and theft. In the United States, the Coast Guard has primary responsibility for maritime security.



◀ Coast Guard crewmembers and emergency medical personnel help four boaters rescued from their sunken boat near Catalina Island. All boaters were safely recovered. What is disaster recovery?

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security. <http://www.dhs.gov/photo/air-crew-rescues-boaters-sunken-ship-uscg>.