

Таким чином, досвід роботи служб орієнтації в США, Німеччині, може становити певний інтерес як один з можливих варіантів розв'язання проблем абітурієнтів вищої школи в Україні.

## WHO HAS ACCESS ?

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1975 was a year of great change for London's Metropolitan Police. The Equal Opportunities Act had come into effect, causing a complete re-structuring of the role of women officers, and Sir Robert Mark was in the process of making corruption unfashionable.

Entrenched attitudes were painful to root out, and the re-definition of both the working concepts of equal worth, and that of honesty, resulted in large numbers of officers resigning. Change or leave became the imperative of the day. Women, including myself, became pioneers as we developed our individual professional skills in a climate of ridicule and sexual harassment, and also succeeded in bringing about fundamental changes in the ways in which serious crime is investigated. Political reversals brought about a deep self-questioning in the culture of policing, and thus in the relationship between the wider society and the individual officer.

I would like to suggest a correlation between the insular worlds of academia and that of law enforcement. They both operate as official agents of culture, and the social status and perceived standards of integrity of those working within either profession form a framework for the spiritual health of a nation. Often considered to be the prerogative domain of anyone publicly defining what is and is not outside the acceptable margins of conduct in any society. In the particular, what is and is not acceptable within the structure of formal education.

The boundaries of reasonable behaviour and legitimate enquiry are often set in universities and colleges of police training by people who themselves have been trained to carry out their task within carefully defined parameters. Researchers and detectives

alike are taught to question received information and to seek evidence for arguments which are then judged by their peers. Only once the story is straight do they publicly present their selected findings. By then 'rigor' mortis may have set in!

In my opinion, every individual operating inside a system to which access rests on difficult to attain qualifications, carries the responsibility for their personal process of re-education; for being seen to be honestly engaged in the open acknowledgement and restructuring of power relationships. If this is not seen to be so, then why should the system they represent be considered credible?

An atmosphere in which only the initiated, and their special friends, have access to the truth of any situation undermines public confidence, and slows the development of fresh debate. It is hardly a new idea that the margins of fair practice need to be open to public scrutiny, but perhaps it is worth repeating. If secrecy and corruption shroud the criteria for access to information and opportunities, then the basic sense of security of a nation is deeply affected. I sincerely wish Ukrainian universities good luck, and practical international support and recognition, as they engage in the process of making corruption unfashionable, and set the tone for a society in which compassionate moral courage is highly rewarded.

## **ХТО МАЄ ДОСТУП?**

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1975 рік був роком великих змін в лондонській поліції. Набув чинності Акт про рівність прав, що призвело до докорінної зміни ролі жінок-офіцерів, а лорд Роберт Марк взяв участь у тому, що корупція стала немодною.

Застаріле ставлення важко було змінити потрібним чином, а переосмислення рівнозначних концепцій - рівності, чесності - спричинило вихід багатьох службовців у відставку. Виходу не було - треба змінитись або піти. В обстановці глузливого та статевого турбування, жінки, включаючи мене, стали піонерами в розвитку