Inter-Continental Policing?

Professor Dr. Thomas Feltes
Chair of Criminology, Criminal Policy and Police Science
Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany
www.thomasfeltes.de www.rub.de/kriminologie www.police-newsletter.com
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Intercontinental Policing and Intercontinental Cops?

- Improving technology, communications and travel mean that the world gets closer.
- The global crime scene also gets better connected - making it easier for criminals to conduct their activities internationally.
- Police needs to cooperate to fight crime.
- But how?
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Source: www.nationmaster.com
Example 1: Fraud and Corruption

- Investigators from Lagos and London have linked up to combat corruption and fraud in Nigeria and the UK.
- Famous crime (worldwide fraud): involves sending emails to potential victims and sucking them into a highly attractive - but utterly false - financial deals.
- Money meant to improve the infrastructure for ordinary Nigerians is finding its way into the personal bank accounts.

Example 2: Stolen vehicles

- Police cooperate with other agencies including customs and Revenue, insurers and manufacturers, as well as police forces abroad, to counter the international flow of stolen vehicles.
- Millions of stolen vehicles are shipped each year around the world to start new lives for example as taxis in North Africa or status symbols in Eastern Europe.
- Cars broken down for spare parts ready for resale on the second-hand market abroad.
Example

Comparative Research on **car theft and fear of crime**, including Germany, Poland, US, Brazil, South Africa, China, Spain, UK + other countries

The Result: Security Scorecards for every country

Security-Scorecard© for Germany
Example 3: Organized Crime (OC)

- Problem: the concept of ‘organized crime’ itself
- Neither in criminological nor criminal law perspective a commonly fully accepted definition or concept of ‘OC’ exists
- Effect: terminology describing OC in different fields is often ambiguous
- OC is prevalent in all States and increasingly international in its composition.

„Organized Crime“ Crimes

- Crimes as referred to in 70 main reports, listed in alphabetical order:
  - Arms trafficking
  - Cybercrimes
  - Drug trafficking
  - Economic crimes
  - Environmental crimes
  - Goods trafficking
  - Human trafficking, and
  - Related crimes
What’s missing?

- Jean Ziegler (United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food from 2000 to April 2008):
  - “predatory capitalism”
  - “crimes committed in the name of global finance and capitalism”, esp. in Africa

Causes?

- Main reasons of crime?
  - Poverty (esp. gap between rich and poor)
  - Missing social cohesion in societies (reasons?)
Example 4: Performance Monitoring

www.policeuseofforce.org

“The "Police Use of Force" (PUOF) - Website
A Joint Transnational Research on Justification of Use of Force by Police

Background Information Members Only Papers in Spanish

Conferences and Meetings:
- Nardo (Venezuela) 2001
- Varberg and Gendal, April 2002
- Bergen op Zoom and Nijmegen (the Netherlands) May 2004
- Stavanger de June, 2005
- Limb-

Link:
Information on the German part of the project (in German only) Information on the English part of the project (in English only)

The final results of this project will be published in 2005 in a series of articles in "Crime, Law, and Social Change"

Vancouver, Canada 2002
Buchan, Germany 2004

Bergen op Zoom, Netherlands 2004
Bahía de Búzios, Brazil 2005

“What are the different ways in which police personnel justify and criticize the use of force by police?”

“Use of force is only a matter of when and how much”
AN INTERACTIONIST PERSPECTIVE ON USE OF FORCE

SITUATION (dark area, building crowded, etc.)

OFFICER (perceptions, experience, sense of threat, etc.)

FORCE

CIVILIAN (law-abiding citizen, fleeing suspect, armed bandit, threatening actions etc.)

POLICE GOALS (Regulations, etc.)

REALITY

Police Culture

EXPECTATIONS

Situationally Justified Force

- Police work becomes comprehensible in specific situations – when it is used to resolve particular problems
- Monopoly on a general right to use coercive force
- The emotional content of force – police cannot act emotionlessly to enforce the law
- Reasserting Control
- The Seductive Quality of Force
- The Metaphor of War
“hunting instinct” / wounded vanity

- “Of course we have to admit, (...) that strong dynamics (...) will emerge. (...) Not only in oneself, but also in the colleagues. Yeah, I tell you, all hell breaks loose on the radio (...) Everyone gets a bit of hunting-fever and all this mounts up. This can create a really wild situation. And I can absolutely imagine that ideas rise like ‘We are going to stop him!’

- “I think this ramming thing is a stupid idea of every police officer. Everybody sees it in every cracked TV series, whatsoever: ‘...’ they are all ramming something off the road and everybody wants to ram a car’.

Example 5: Terrorism

- The war(s) against....
Terrorism: Local Conflicts in a Global Jihad?

- London (July 2005)
- Madrid (March 2004)
- Germany (July 2006)
- Islamist radicalisation process towards terrorism, caused by ???

Motivation clusters

Example 6: International Cooperation in Police Education

- Online-Seminar: Policing Around the World (see next slide)
- PhD-Net Police Science between Cape Town Univ. and Ruhr-Univ. Bochum
- MA-Program in Criminology and Police Science (distance learning) in Bochum
Finally: What hampers Intercontinental Policing?

- language
- training and education
- (national) hierarchy
- (international) bureaucracy
- national ego(ism) and local police ego(ism)
- fear of corruption
- infiltration by representatives of OC in national forces

Thank you very much!