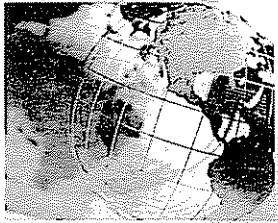


DEMOCRATIC POLICING



Exchange

Center for Constitutional Rights pushes for changes in policing

BY JILL POPE

It is a special organization that can offer direct assistance to the people most affected by a problem while pressing for policy changes that can help solve the problem. That is the role the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) has come to play on the issue of police misconduct. The New York City-based nonprofit—a Ford Foundation grantee in the area of racial justice activities for over ten years—began to develop legal strategies to combat police misconduct in the mid-1990s, according to Ron Daniels, CCR's director, because that emerged as the most pressing concern of local community groups.

Police Accountability Initiative

One of those strategies is the Police Accountability Initiative, a nationwide hotline for people to report incidents of police misconduct and brutality, discuss their legal options, and obtain legal representation if needed. The initiative came out of the National Emergency Conference on Police Brutality and Misconduct, an April 1997 event organized by CCR that drew more than 800 participants from 50 cities and 16 states, and included members of the National Coalition on Police Accountability and the National Conference of Black Lawyers.


CCR has also brought attention to police misconduct by holding public hearings. The most recent were held in Greenville, South Carolina, and Rochester, New York. CCR invites representatives from the Congressional Black Caucus Task Force on Police Brutality, Amnesty International, and the Justice Department to attend these meetings. The goal is simply to record people's experiences and concerns. Says

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CCR director Ron Daniels says the Amadou Diallo case could have ended differently:
“Had there been community policing in effect, they would have known Amadou Diallo.”

Daniels, “Even if nothing legal happens, that puts the local authorities on notice that they’re being watched.”

Current litigation

CCR attorneys are currently involved in a federal civil rights class action lawsuit filed shortly after the February 1999 shooting of Amadou Diallo, an unarmed African man, by four white police officers in New York City. The case is *National Congress for Puerto Rican Rights v. The City of New York*, and the plaintiffs are a Puerto Rican civil rights group and six men of color.

The lawsuit alleges that the plaintiffs were stopped by officers of the New York City Police Department’s Street Crime Unit (SCU), an elite unit charged with stemming violent street crime, in violation of their constitutional rights. Specifically, the suit contends that the SCU’s tactics violate the Fourth Amendment’s protection against unreasonable search and seizure, because their stops and frisks are not based on reasonable suspicion of illegal activity. The suit further alleges a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment’s Equal Protection Clause, on the basis that people living in black and Latino communities are singled out for stops based on their race.

The immediate goal is to obtain “injunctive relief” against the SCU’s current policies. CCR attorneys want the court to rule that the SCU’s tactics are unconstitutional and to direct the NYPD to either disband the SCU or to make changes, such as monitoring stop and frisk procedures, to ensure that they are not based on race.

The plaintiffs have survived a motion to dismiss the case and have been allowed to proceed with both constitutional claims. CCR attorneys want the case to have a far-reaching impact. It would indeed be significant if a federal court directed the NYPD to make major changes, and such an outcome would encourage similar lawsuits elsewhere. Says Nancy Chang, the staff attorney in charge of the case, “Our hope is that the whole question of how we police is going to be

reexamined in the process.”

Like Chang, who supports a community-policing model, CCR Director Daniels believes community policing would have given Diallo’s tragic interaction with the police a different outcome. “Had there been community policing in effect as the prevalent model on Wheeler Avenue in that neighborhood, they would have known Amadou Diallo,” he says.

Bringing concerns to the table

According to Alan Jenkins, the Ford Foundation program officer who oversees the CCR grant, the center’s greatest strength is that it is able to connect legal strategies and resources with what is happening at the grassroots level. He adds, “With police misconduct issues, that is very important because they are usually local issues.”

CCR has the support of grassroots organizations, the legal savvy to help them, and the follow-through to gain the respect of public officials. As a result, in addition to being able to offer people legal expertise, it has won the ear of policy makers. In the past year, the organization has been asked to attend a series of meetings convened by the Justice Department on how to improve policing. In 1999 CCR attended the first of these, a conference on strengthening police-community relations, to which about two hundred organizations were invited. The center was also one of twenty organizations asked to participate in a roundtable discussion with President Clinton on the issue.

CCR has been able to bring the concerns of people such as Iris Baez, the mother of Anthony Baez, who was killed in a 1994 struggle with police, to the table when they speak with Justice Department officials, members of Congress, and President Clinton. And it has the organizing capacity to pass on what it learns about promising reforms to local groups. With this combination of qualities, CCR is poised to keep public attention focused on police reform.

Jill Pope is an editor at the Vera Institute of Justice.



NGOs use police reform to curb violence against women

BY SARAH DADUSH

As in many other parts of the world, violence against women is prevalent in India, Poland, and South Africa. Human Rights Watch and other advocacy groups estimate that in India 91 percent of all female murder victims are killed by their husbands; in Poland, one out of every six women lives in an abusive environment; in South Africa, one in every four women is at some time forced to flee her home because of a life-threatening situation. Violence against women includes domestic violence, rape, and trafficking in women. One of the most important ways to reduce gender-based crime is to enforce the laws that prohibit it. This requires police to learn to become more effective in carrying out these laws, and to respond to victims with respect and sensitivity. This article will look at just three of the efforts the Ford Foundation is funding in India, Poland, and South Africa to help reduce violence against women by changing police attitudes and behaviors.

Improving gender sensitivity


The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in India, the Women's Rights Center in Poland, and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in South Africa all conduct gender sensitivity programs for police. These programs typically discuss gender-based violence and its costs to society; they also suggest practical ways to enforce relevant laws and respond to victims. In Poland, the program tries to overcome the belief among many police officers that domestic violence is a private matter. Sensitivity programs also teach officers about the complex sociology of domestic victimization, which often includes dependency, addressing such questions as, Why doesn't she leave? or Why didn't she want to press charges? Program staff discuss the victim's fear

of retaliation from the perpetrator, the victim's possible economic dependence on the perpetrator, and the complications involved in that dependency.

Changing police practice

The Women's Rights Center in Poland and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in South Africa also try to change the procedures police follow when enforcing laws that prohibit violence against women. Both organizations have issued pamphlets to instruct officers, and sometimes prosecutors, on how to implement legislative reforms that give them more authority to address violence against women. The pamphlets include information on victims' rights, procedures outlined in the legislation, and the consequences for misapplying the law. In Poland, this approach also entails in-person training with officers to clear up any questions about the legislation and to introduce important procedures that may not be specified in the law. Urszula Nowakowska, president of the Women's Rights Center, says that this aspect of the program is crucial because often "the policemen don't perform basic procedures like separating the woman from the perpetrator when they arrive to find out what happened."

The Women's Rights Center also brings together various elements of the criminal justice system and coordinates their efforts to address violence against women more effectively. The center, a public interest law organization that provides assistance to women who cannot afford a lawyer, has created a task force on violence against women composed of police officers, prosecutors, judges, social workers, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other relevant institutions. The task force clarifies the role each of these actors plays in reducing



“When perpetrators see that the police are treating the issue seriously, and realize there will be consequences, that can help to reduce the number of incidents,” says Urszula Nowakowska, president of the Women’s Rights Center in Poland.

violence against women, helps them to develop joint strategies for tackling the problem, and allows them to share monthly progress reports. In addition, the center assists police officers when they file a violence against women complaint and advises prosecutors on gathering evidence and investigating cases.

Involving the community

An important element of the work done by UNIFEM’s India office and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation in South Africa to address violence against women involves the community. Working with local police, UNIFEM has created zero-violence zones in areas prone to high incidence of violence against women, especially domestic violence. To date, it has created these zones in two cities, Bombay and Pune. UNIFEM brings together police, women’s groups, and men in the community to raise awareness about the causes and consequences of violence against women and to prepare local action plans to control gender-based crimes. This approach encourages a dialogue between community members and the police on crime prevention strategies, investigations, and the fair treatment of victims. Each zone is centered around a police station, which deputizes a civilian to report on the project and work closely with the local NGO or women’s group.

Last year, the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation organized three two-day workshops to discuss the definitions of domestic violence and rape and their causes. It plans to hold more of the workshops, which are attended by representatives of violence-against-women groups, community-policing forums, churches, police departments, courts, and

welfare agencies. According to General Coordinator Lisa Vetten, the workshops’ goal is to give police, who “tend to have the most stereotypical conceptions about what ‘real rape’ is and about when women really deserve help,” alternative definitions and perceptions from the other attendees. Indeed, Vetten explains, the South African courts often dismiss rape charges if the victim was inebriated, if she and the perpetrator had sexual relations in the past, or if she was provocatively dressed. These workshops also look at practical strategies and available options for combating violence against women. Participants talk about what each group can accomplish and what they can reasonably expect from each other.

Connecting police reform to a broader agenda

In the struggle to reduce gender-based violence, police play a crucial role: they must implement laws that protect women in the home, in the streets, and in the criminal justice system. According to Nowakowska, “The police’s response is important. When perpetrators see that the police are treating the issue seriously and realize there will be consequences to their actions, that can help to reduce the number of incidents.” Helping to change police attitudes toward female victims is another essential part of the struggle. The challenge for women’s rights advocates is to overcome the broader cultural obstacles to safeguarding women. Where this is the condition for success, police reform alone will not be a sufficient remedy.

Sara Dadush is a project assistant at the Vera Institute of Justice.



From the Field:

Helping communities in Nairobi take the lead

In this interview, Joseph Gitari, program officer in the Ford Foundation's Nairobi office, discusses his public safety and police programming with Heather Ward of the Vera Institute of Justice.

HEATHER WARD: What are the aims of your police and safety-oriented programming?

JOSEPH GITARI: This is a fairly new area here, although the needs are extremely urgent. We have one grant to the Kenyan Human Rights Commission, which is focused on getting two communities prepared for community-policing pilot projects.

HW: What does it mean to prepare the community for community policing?

JG: There are two things that need to be done. The first is repairing the relationship between the community and the police. That relationship has been eroded by mutual suspicions and mistrust, especially in the high density areas of Nairobi. Recently, organized communities—organized on the bases of health, women's rights, childhood education—have concluded that they need some way of working with the police to tackle security issues.

Second, these communities have never had much success directly approaching the police as equals. So we're trying to prepare the community by helping them understand what the role of the police really is or what it should be. We are creating some forums where communities can discuss crime and security issues, and we are sorting out what they should expect.

HW: How will the police begin to work with these communities?

JG: The police here seem to have their own community-policing program and ideas, which have not really involved the communities we are working with. Part of the problem here is that people seem to be talking past each other. For example, we do have an increasingly good police presence in the central business district. But this is mainly because the police work with business associations in downtown Nairobi to curb violent crime and armed robberies. Now, from the police point of view, that is community policing, and I suppose one can see why. On the other hand, downtown Nairobi is deserted at night, and the high-density and slum areas of the city—where most of the population lives—need more policing at that time. So I think they are reacting to different pressures. The business community's influence is more direct than that of the communities on the outskirts of the city.

HW: Do you think that the business community would have some leverage for pressuring police to better serve other communities as well?

JG: Yes. I think the business community has a lot of potential to do this right now for two reasons. One, they already know how to work with the police. Two, the business community has interests in all neighborhoods, either because their staffs live there or because they have to pass through these areas on their ways to and from work.

“There's been an expectation that the police would lead. In East Africa, we're finding that this is not the case. The community may be ahead of the police.”

HW: Are you finding that the issues in Kenya are consistent throughout the East Africa region?

JG: Everywhere you go the topic of security comes up, and people increasingly depend on police to do something about it. There is some regional cooperation, particularly on cross-border issues, such as drugs, smuggling, and so on. Perhaps if community policing became a major issue in one of the three countries [Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda] it could be shared through these mechanisms.

HW: How do you see your work within the larger Ford Foundation initiative?

JG: I think it's really important to see this work as very context-driven. In other places where we've worked on policing issues, I think there's been an expectation that the police would lead, and that this would make it successful. In East Africa, we're finding that this is not the case: the community may be ahead of the police in pushing for new initiatives.

HW: When the community is ahead of the police, is there a risk that they will become disillusioned if the police are not responsive?

JG: Disillusionment in the community has already set in because nothing was happening. People were saying, "Look, we have to try and get them to address our crime issues." I think expectations have always been very high that the police should respond, but police complained that they lacked the resources and gave other excuses. Now people are saying, "Look, we actually demand more." And some elements of the police are encouraged by communities that are genuinely interested in being a part of the solution. They're putting the hand forward to the police and saying, "We can help with this!" I think that is a different kind of relationship.

Heather Ward is acting deputy director for international programs at the Vera Institute of Justice.

Meetings and Conferences

May

National Conference on
Advancing Community
Policing: New Partnerships,
New Technologies,
New Results
21-24 May
Baltimore, Maryland, USA
Contact: Institute of Law and
Justice
Tel 1 703 684 5300
[http://www.ilj.org/Baltimore/
index.htm](http://www.ilj.org/Baltimore/index.htm)

July

National Criminal Justice
Association Annual Forum,
Community as Victim:
Crisis Management for
Public Safety
9-12 July
Kansas City, Missouri, USA
Contact: National Criminal
Justice Association (NCJA)
Tel 1 202 624 1440
<http://www.sso.org/ncja>

Annual Conference on
Criminal Justice Research
and Evaluation
16-19 July
Washington, D.C., USA
Contact: Institute of Law
and Justice
Tel 1 703 684 5300
Email: nijpcs@ij.org

August

The First Sub-Saharan Africa
Executive Policing Conference
of the International Associa-
tion of Chiefs of Police
27-29 August
Durban, South Africa
Contact: Jenny Paper, Town and
Country Conferences
Tel 27 31 5637433
[http://www.iacp-sa2000.co.za/
programme.htm](http://www.iacp-sa2000.co.za/
programme.htm)

September

38th Annual Training Confer-
ence of the International As-
sociation of Women Police
23-28 July
Ontario, Canada
Contact: Toronto Police Service
Tel 1 416 808 2000
[http://www.torontopolice.on.
ca/iawp](http://www.torontopolice.on.
ca/iawp)

December

Fourth Annual International
Crime Mapping Research
Conference
9-12 December
San Diego, California, USA
Contact: National Institute
of Justice Crime Mapping
Research Center
Tel 1 703 684 5300
Fax 1 703 739 5533
Email: nijpcs@ilj.org
[http://www.nijpcs.org/
upcoming.htm](http://www.nijpcs.org/
upcoming.htm)

Recent Publications

Dixon, B. *The Globalisation
of Democratic Policing:
Sector Policing and Zero
Tolerance in the New South
Africa*. (Occasional Paper
Series). Cape Town:
Institute of Criminology,
University of Cape Town,
2000. [www.ucl.ac.za/
depts/sjrp/global.htm](http://www.ucl.ac.za/
depts/sjrp/global.htm)

Human Rights Watch. *Confessions
at any Cost: Police Torture in
Russia*. Human Rights Watch,
November 1999. [www.hrw.org/
reports98/publctns.htm](http://www.hrw.org/
reports98/publctns.htm)

Marenin, Otwin. "From IPA to
ILEA: Change and Continuity
in U.S. International Police-
Training Programs." *Police
Quarterly* 1, no. 4 (1998): 93-126.

Policing News & Trends

Developments in Policing

BRAZIL Community policing initiative in Rio de Janeiro The governor of Rio de Janeiro, Anthony Garotinho, has announced a plan to add 600 community-policing battalions to the military police force as part of his project, Safe Community (Comunidade Segura). These battalions will operate in all of Rio de Janeiro's favelas (urban slums), and will be staffed by young favela residents who will work in their own neighborhoods. One goal is to help these young people avoid recruitment by drug trafficking gangs.

Cone Sul-Noticias Sobre Defesa E Seguranca No Brazil, Numero 46, 16 February 2000

BRAZIL Police reform in Fortaleza

With assistance from the U.S. firm First Security Consulting, the public safety secretary for the state of Ceará, General João Crisostomo de Souza, has begun reorganizing the administration, investigations, procedures, and coordination of military and civil police for the city of Fortaleza. The state has purchased new technology equipment and established three pilot projects, in which military and civil police work jointly. The projects emphasize gathering crime-related data and creating a shared database. The military police commanders use the information to identify crime patterns and to deploy personnel more efficiently.

Boletín Policia y Sociedad Democratica, Number 6, year 2, Center for Development Studies

CZECH REPUBLIC PHARE offers help to former Communist nations

The Czech police will receive 874,000 euros from the European Union's PHARE development agency for post-Communist nations. The money will be used for initiatives to bring the Czech police up to the European Union's policing standards. Part of the money will be used to improve the selection process for senior policing posts. In early December, the PHARE program announced a new plan that would improve communications between police in Russia, Ukraine, Slovakia, and Belarus. This program is also intended

to assure that the nations in the former Soviet bloc will adjust to the European Union's standards for police.

Polish News Bulletin, 7 December 1999; CTK National News Wire, 21 January 2000

HUNGARY FBI opens first office abroad in Hungary To better fight organized crime and international terrorism, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), through an agreement with the Hungarian Interior Ministry, opened an office in Hungary in March. The FBI and Hungarian police will exchange information and techniques to catch money launderers, gun runners, counterfeiters, and drug smugglers, but FBI agents will not have the authority to conduct investigations or to make arrests. The FBI's Hungarian office is the first to be established outside of the United States. In early March, the FBI announced an interest in setting up offices in other Eastern European cities, including Prague and Bucharest.

Associated Press, 22 February 2000; The Prague Post, 8 March 2000

MEXICO Civilians policing the police

The secretary for public safety in Mexico City has assigned private police, residents, and local government workers to report on the activities of the public police in three neighborhoods where the crime rate has risen sharply. The goal of this additional supervision will be to verify that the public police are actively patrolling the streets and not committing any corrupt acts. This move parallels the attempt by political candidates to change legislation to give citizens control over police budgets and management.

Reforma, 1 December 1999

SOUTH AFRICA Johannesburg launches its own police force Following the example of Durban, the city of Johannesburg will form a metropolitan police service with 1,400 officers. The force will have similar powers to those of the South African Police Service, including the power of arrest, though they will not perform investigations. Initially, their priorities will be to enforce municipal and taxi industry laws.

Johannesburg South African Press Association, 8 March 2000

SOUTH AFRICA/NIGERIA Nigeria and South Africa join forces to fight crime Police authorities in Nigeria and South Africa have announced that they will share expertise to combat crime in both countries. Nigeria is in the process of revamping its police force after establishing a democratic government in May 1999, a process that South Africa began in 1994. As part of the agreement, Nigeria will purchase advanced crime-fighting technology and equipment from South Africa.

Xinhua News Agency, 23 February 2000

SOUTH AFRICA/UNITED STATES U.S. will help create law enforcement academy in southern Africa

The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation is backing the creation of a law enforcement academy in southern Africa to help fight transnational crime. Modeled on the first such initiative opened in Budapest in 1995, the new academy would provide training and promote cooperation between the 14 members of the Southern African Development Community. The curriculum would include evidence collection and crime scene photography, organized crime, border crime, narcotics trafficking, and official corruption. Enrollment would be open throughout the region.

Business Day (South Africa), 18 November 1999

State Oversight

ARGENTINA Police in Buenos Aires to receive more powers After months of strenuous debate, the government of Buenos Aires has sanctioned reforms to the Penal Process Code proposed by the new governor, Carlos Ruckauf. The reforms give police wider discretion to stop and search suspects, seize property, and question suspects on the spot. The minister of the interior, Federico Storani, has criticized the governor's reform package, saying, "To believe that giving the police more powers is a solution in itself is a mistake."

Clarín, 22 February 2000

Policing News & Trends

ARGENTINA \$200 million loan to fund public safety plan In late January, the Inter-American Development Bank agreed to make a \$200 million loan to Argentina's Ministry of the Interior to fund the country's public safety plan. The interior minister, Federico Storani, has informed the provincial governments that the loan will be equitably distributed among them. The plan aims to prevent and control violence through citizen participation. Storani is coordinating the plan's implementation, the first phase of which involves mapping crime for each region and developing strategies for community participation. *Clarín, 29 February 2000*

SOUTH AFRICA New rules on domestic violence The South African Domestic Violence Act of 1998, which requires all police to take action in domestic violence cases, took effect in December 1999. Prior to the law's enactment, police did not become involved with most domestic violence cases, advising couples to seek help from social workers or the courts. Now women who are assaulted by their husbands can obtain orders of protection, and police officers must file assault charges. Police who do not comply may face disciplinary action. *The Cape Argus, 13 December 1999*

SOUTH AFRICA South African parliament to consider amending constitution Steve Tshwete, minister of safety and security, has asked the country's parliament to amend the constitution to help the police deal more effectively with urban terrorism. New legislation designed to combat terrorism will only be useful, Tshwete said, if certain constitutional rights are limited, such as allowing suspects to be held for questioning more than 48 hours and restricting their access to legal representation. In addition, the proposed laws would give police greater powers of search and seizure, and the courts greater discretion to punish suspects who refuse to cooperate with investigators. *Panafrikan News Agency, 3 January 2000*

UNITED STATES Officers acquitted of all charges in Diallo trial In February, a jury delivered its verdict in the trial of four New York City police officers charged with killing unarmed African immigrant Amadou Diallo. The plainclothes officers, who were part of the NYPD's Street Crime Unit, fired 41 bullets at Diallo on February 4, 1999, when he pulled out what the officers believed to be a gun, but was a wallet. The four officers were acquitted of all charges. In the wake of the verdict, there were protests in New York City. The officers face a departmental review and could also face federal civil rights charges. *New York Times, 26 and 27 February 2000*

UNITED STATES Police Commission calls for wider civilian role The Los Angeles City Council has voted to authorize as much money as is needed for the Police Commission and its inspector general, Jeffrey Eglash, to investigate the LAPD's unfolding scandal and to recommend reforms. Forty criminal convictions have been overturned in the scandal, which has centered on a former officer's admission that he and fellow officers lied, planted evidence, and shot unarmed suspects. In a March report, Eglash and Joseph A. Gunn, the commission's executive director, called for their five-member panel to consider putting civilians in charge of internal affairs investigations as well as giving them a voice in departmental discipline. Many observers said they hoped the scandal would encourage reform efforts nationwide. *Los Angeles Times, 7 March 2000*

UNITED STATES Report finds minorities stopped more often for "stop and frisks" A report released by New York State Attorney General Eliot Spitzer in December 1999 found that blacks and Latinos were stopped and frisked by New York City Police Department officers at a disproportionately higher rate than were whites. Spitzer's office reviewed 175,000 reports, filed from January 1998 to March 1999, that officers filled out when they made a stop. The Attorney General's report

found that even after accounting for the fact that minority neighborhoods have higher crime rates, blacks were still 2.1 times more likely than whites to be stopped, and Latinos were 1.7 times more likely to be stopped. *New York Times, 4 December 1999*

Civil Society Advances

ARGENTINA Crime prevention project with community management in Entre Rios The Justice Ministry's Crime Strategy Office and the city of Gualaguaychu (in the province of Entre Rios) have agreed to collaborate on a community project aimed at violence prevention. The project will receive technical assistance from Partners for Democratic Change, a U.S.-based NGO dedicated to conflict resolution that recently opened its first Latin America office in Buenos Aires. The project will teach police and citizens to work together to address crime issues. *Boletín Policia y Sociedad Democratica, Number 6, year 2, Center for Development Studies*

INDIA Citizen's police station in Lucknow Lucknow plans to become the first city in India to pilot a police station staffed completely by citizens. The citizens would not have the power to arrest people, but they would register complaints and mediate between parties such as landlords and tenants. They could also undertake preliminary investigations. Supporters say the plan will encourage people to register complaints and allow the police to focus on crime. *The Times of India, 7 February 2000*

Active Policing-Related Grants by the Ford Foundation

Argentina

Center for Legal and Social Studies

Martín Abregú, executive director
Rodríguez Peña 286, Piso 1
1020 Buenos Aires
Argentina
Tel 54 11 4371 9968
Fax 54 11 4371 3790
cels@cels.org.ar

For a project to promote democratic policing, building on the idea that effective police work must be respectful of human rights. The project aims to initiate new debate on reform models, including community-based policing; examine current security policies; and explore viable reforms to existing police organizations that would protect human rights. *A. Varas.*

Brazil

Carioca Institute of Criminology

Av. Beira Mar 216, 3 Andar
20021-060 Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Brazil
Tel 55 21 263 2069
Fax 55 21 532 3435

For preparation of police training manuals on citizenship and human rights issues, for national distribution. *E. Leeds.*

Center for the Creation of Popular Images

Dinah Protásio Frotté
Largo de São Francisco de Paulo
34/3 Andar
20051-070 Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Brazil
Tel 55 21 509 3812
Fax 55 21 252 8604
cecip@ax.apc.org

For general support, including the production of audiovisual materials on violence against women and police training in the Northeast. *E. Telles.*

Center for the Study of Violence

Sergio Adorno, director
Universidade de São Paulo
Rua do Anfiteatro, 181
Colomia, Favo 11
Cidade Universitária
CEP 05508 São Paulo
Brazil
Tel 55 11 818 3302/3577
Fax 55 11 818 3158

For a research-based community experimental intervention program for the local administration of justice and conflict mediation in one of the most violent districts of São Paulo. Also for a series of translations of seminal books on policing. *E. Leeds.*

Federal Fluminense University

Robert Kant de Lima
Graduate Program in Anthropology and Political Science
Campus do Gragoatá, Bloco O, sala 205- São Domingos
24210-350 Niteroi, RJ
Brazil
Tel 55 21 717 2244
Fax 55 21 620 5194
Nufep@web4u.com.br

For a year-long, graduate-level course in social science and public policy for police and related criminal justice personnel. Course was requested by the Military Police Academy of the State of Rio de Janeiro. *E. Leeds.*

Federal University of Ceará

Cesar Barreira
Dept. of Social Sciences and Philosophy
Laboratory for the Study of Violence
Rua Pereira Valente,
1194, apt. 800
60.190-070 Fortaleza, Ceará
Brazil
Tel 55 85 244 4450
Fax 55 85 281 5223
cbarreira@secrel.com.br
posgrad@ufc.br

For a study of community participation in public security policies and an evaluation of foreign police consultancies in the State of Ceará. *E. Leeds.*

Federal University of Minas Gerais

Claudio C. Beato Filho
Faculdade de Filosofia e Antropologia
Depto. de Sociologia e Antropologia
Avenida Antonio Carlos, 6627
Pampulha, Caixa Postal 2608
31270-901 Belo Horizonte, MG
Brazil
Tel 55 31 499 5031
Fax 55 31 499 5009
beato@dedalus.lcc.ufmg.br

For initial funding for Brazil's first center for the study of criminology and public security designed to expose police officer corps trainees to research and policy debate on democratic police practices. This project is a partnership between the university, the state military police of Minas Gerais, and the civil police. *E. Leeds.*

Human Rights Watch

James Cavallaro
Av. N.S. de Copacabana, 819
cobertura 01
CEP 22050-000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Brazil
Tel 55 21 9987 6541
Fax 55 21 549 9174
hrvatchrj@altenex.com.br

For a study on racial differences in sentencing and police violence. *E. Telles and A. Jenkins.*

João Pinheiro Foundation

Luis Flavio Saporì
Alameda das Acacias, 70
São Luiz - Pampulha
31275-150 Belo Horizonte, MG
Brazil
Tel 55 31 448 9449
fax: 55 31 448 9441
lusaporì@fjp.gov.br

For a seminar for nonpolice organizations that engage in police training. *E. Leeds.*

Active Policing-Related Grants by the Ford Foundation

Latin American Institute of the United Nations for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Delinquency (ILUND-Brasil)

Tulio Kahn
Rua Dr. Vila Nova, 268
01222-020 São Paulo, S.P.
Brazil
Tel 55 11 256 9452
Fax 55 11 259 7409
tkahn@uol.com.br

For an evaluation of community policing in the State of São Paulo. *E. Leeds.*

Legal Assistance Office for Popular Organizations

Jayne Benvenuto Lima, Jr., coordinator
Rua do Apolo, 161, 1 Andar
50220-030 Bairro do Recife/Recife, PE
Brazil
Tel 55 81 424 4212
Fax 55 81 224 9048
gajop@elogica.com.br

For human rights training for police and monitoring of violations in three northeastern states. Also for a study of the civil police in Pernambuco, to examine institutional determinants of attitudes and behavior of northeast police. *E. Leeds and E. Telles.*

Viva Rio

Pedro Strozemberg
Ladeira da Glória, 98
CEP 22211-120 Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Brazil
Tel 55 21 556 5004/558 2559
Fax 55 21 558 1381
vivario@ax.apc.org

To create a culture of justice in low-income communities in Rio de Janeiro. Project involves legal aid clinics and training courses for community leaders in conflict mediation. Project creates unprecedented opportunities for law student interns in public interest law. *E. Leeds.*

Chile

Center for Development Studies
Hugo Frühling, director
Nueva de Lyon 128/Correo 9/Santiago
Chile
Tel 56 2 231 2723/231 1953
Fax 56 2 232 6860
Hfruhlin@abello.dic.uchile.cl

For a project to improve accountability mechanisms related to internal security issues in South America, comparing developments in police reform in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru. *A. Varas.*

Czech Republic

Czech Helsinki Committee
Jana Chrzova, executive director
Street address: Jeleni 5/199, 118 00
Praha 1, Czech Republic
Mailing address: PO Box 4
119 00 Praha 012-Hrad
Czech Republic
Tel 42 2 2051 5223
Fax 42 2 2437 2335
Chrzova@helsincz.anet.cz

For general support, including courses on human rights for police. *I. Gross.*

India

Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
Maja Daruwalo, director
F – 1/12 A, Hauz Khas Enclave
New Delhi 110 016
India
Tel 91 11 686 4678
Fax 91 11 686 4688
chriall@nda.vsnl.net.in

To initiate public dialogue and make recommendations to relevant government agencies on police reform. *M. Dutt.*

Institute for Development and Communication

Pramod Kumar
SCO, 1126-27, Sector 22-B
Chandigarh 160022
India
Tel 91 0172 707 942
Fax 91 01720 702 254
krpramod@chi.vsnl.net.in

For police reform in Punjab through needs-assessment surveys, workshops, and resource materials. The goal is to raise awareness of human rights, with an emphasis on gender and scheduled castes, among police in three districts in Punjab. IDC will consult with the Punjab Human Rights Commission, Punjab police, retired police officers, legal experts, academics, social and human rights activists, and civil servants. *M. Dutt.*

Institute of Social Sciences

Sankar Sen, senior fellow
B7/18 Safdarjang Enclave
New Delhi 110029
India
Tel 91 11 617 5451
Fax 91 11 618 5343

To facilitate national dialogue on police reform through workshops and seminars with police, government, and public institutions. *M. Dutt.*

South Asia Research Society

Jayanta Kumar Ray
309 Jodhpur Park
Calcutta 700 068
India
Tel 91 033 473 3187
Fax 91 033 473 9175

To develop two model police stations, which will have better infrastructure and useful, working libraries and feature efforts to develop cohesive working relationships between the station staff and the public, the panchayats, educational institutions, and NGOs. SARS will also build public awareness about police reform and good governance through district- and state-level workshops in West Bengal and a national-level workshop in Calcutta. *M. Dutt.*

Active Policing-Related Grants by the Ford Foundation

United Nations Development Fund for Women

304 East 45th Street, 6th floor
New York, NY 10017
USA
Tel 1 212 906 6400

For the creation of partnerships between NGOs and law-enforcement officials to address issues concerning violence against women. *M. Dutt.*

Vera Institute of Justice

Christopher Stone, director
377 Broadway
New York, NY 10013
USA
Tel 1 212 334 1300
Fax 1 212 941 9407
cstone@vera.org

To assemble an international committee of experts in policing and, in collaboration with the Institute of Social Sciences in New Delhi, bring them together with Indian police and government officials in Punjab and Karnataka for a series of workshops. Also for ongoing support to reform efforts that might emerge from these consultations. *M. Dutt.*

Kenya

Kenya Human Rights Commission

Willy Mutunga, executive director
Valley Arcade, Gitanga Rd,
PO Box 41079
Nairobi
Kenya
Tel 254 2 574998/574999
Fax: 254 2 574997
khrc@AfricaOnline.co.ke

For support of a project on community policing, human rights monitoring, and advocacy in Kenya. The grant will help the commission strengthen its capacity to handle its existing range of advocacy programs while enabling it to move into and develop expertise in community-policing programs. *J. Gitari.*

Mexico

Mexican Commission for the Defense and Promotion of Human Rights

Mariclaire Acosta, project coordinator
Tehuantepec 155
Col. Roma
06760 Mexico DF
Tel 52 5 564 2582
Fax 52 5 584 2731

To support policy analysis and a national forum to facilitate examination of the shortcomings in the criminal justice system and propose alternatives for effective reform. *K. Brown.*

National Autonomous

University of Mexico

Institute for Social Research (IIS-
UNAM)

Sergio Zermeño, project coordinator
Circuito Ma. de la Cueva s/n, 20. Piso,
Ala C
Ciudad Universitaria
04510 Mexico DF
Tel 52 5 622 7400 Ext. 270
Fax 52 5 659 0589

To support research on urban violence, public security, and citizen participation in Mexico City to inform local policy making and citizen action; also to support research that compares Mexico City's experience with those of other Latin American cities. *K. Brown.*

Research Center for Development

Guillermo Zepeda, project coordinator
Jaime Balmes 11, Edificio D, Piso 2
Colonia Los Morales Polanco
11510 Mexico DF
Tel 52 5 395 8844
Fax 52 5 395 9174
Cidac@compuserve.com

To support research and the compilation of national-level comparative data to identify crime trends and pinpoint bottlenecks in the public prosecution system. These activities will serve as the basis for a series of forums with relevant officials to discuss possible policy responses, as well as public-information activities to educate and empower citizens in the fight against crime and impunity. *K. Brown.*

Nicaragua

Regional Coordinator of Economic and Social Research

Orestes Papi, executive director
Apartado Postal 3516
Managua, Nicaragua
Tel 505 268 2362/222 5217
Fax 505 268 1565
CRIES@nicarao.org.ni

To support policy research on the relationship between citizen security, democratic governance, and sustainable development in the seven Central American countries. *C. Eguizabal and K. Brown.*

Nigeria

Centre for Law Enforcement Education

Innocent Chukwuma, director
1 Afolabi Aina Street, Off Allen Avenue
Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria
Tel/Fax 234 1 4933195
Cleen@alpha.linkserve.com

For research, training, and outreach on police reform in Nigeria. *A. Aidoo.*

Poland

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights

Marek Nowicki, president
ul. Bracka 18m 62
00-028 Warsaw, Poland
Tel/Fax 48 22 828 10 08
828 69 96
826 98 75
hhrpol@ikp.atm.com.pl

For general support, including human rights training for police officers and others. *I. Gross.*

Women's Rights Center

Urszula Nowakowska, president
ul. Wilcza 60, lok. 19
00-679 Warsaw, Poland
Tel 48 22 652 01 17/621 35 37
Temida@medianet.com.pl

For general support, including gender sensitivity courses for police. *I. Gross.*

Active Policing-Related Grants by the Ford Foundation

Russia

Citizens' Watch

Boris Pustintsev, president
5, Malaya Koniushennaya
191186 St. Petersburg
Russia
Tel/Fax 7 812 325 8915
Citwatch@mail.wplus.net

For general support, including a public education campaign on police reform and a survey of citizens' encounters with the police in St. Petersburg. *M. McAuley.*

Committee for Civil Rights

Andrei V. Babushkin, director
Sannikova 7-21
127562 Moscow
Russia
Tel 7 095 903 17 01

For a project on teacher participation during questioning of juvenile suspects. *M. McAuley.*

St. Petersburg University of Economics and Finance

L. Tarasevich, rector
Sadovaia 21
191023 St. Petersburg
Russia
Tel 7 812 310 3823
Fax 7 812 110 5674

For a survey of citizens' encounters with the police in selected police districts in their St. Petersburg neighborhoods. *M. McAuley.*

South Africa

Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation

Graeme Simpson, director
Braamfontein Centre, 4th Floor
23 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein, 2001
PO Box 30778, Braamfontein, 2017
South Africa
Tel 27 11 403 5650
Fax 27 11 339 6785
gsimpson@wn.apc.org

To support the TRC Evaluation and Monitoring Programme and the Gender and Violence Project. Another grant supports the Criminal Justice Policy Unit, which focuses on human rights violations and abuses of power within the South African criminal justice system. *A. Brown.*

Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA)

Ivor Jenkins, director
Visagie and Prinsloo Streets
PO Box 5690
Pretoria 0001
South Africa
Tel 27 12 320 3820
Fax 27 12 320 2413
ivor@idasa.org.z2

To enhance awareness about social crime prevention and safety at local government levels in South Africa through research, training, and pilot programs. *A. Brown.*

Rape Crisis Cape Town Trust

Carol Bower, director
23 Trill Road, Observatory, 7925
PO Box 46, Observatory, 7935
South Africa
Tel 27 21 447 1467
Fax 27 21 447 5458
carol@rapecrisis.org

To support the trust's advocacy, research, and public education focused on violence against women in South Africa, including police training in sexual assault issues, in addition to other essential services for survivors of rape and sexual assault. *A. Brown.*

University of Cape Town

Institute of Criminology
Dirk van Zyl Smit, director
Wilfried Scharf, head, Policing Project
Private Bag, Rondebosch 7700
Cape Town
South Africa
Tel 27 21 650 2988
Fax 27 21 650 3790

For the Policing Project and the Gender Project, whose work includes training police officers on gender violence interventions. *A. Brown.*

United States

Center for Constitutional Rights

Ron Daniels, executive director
666 Broadway, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10012
USA
Tel 1 212 614 6464
Fax 1 212 614 6499

For racial justice activities, including litigation and advocacy around police misconduct and brutality against people of color and others. *A. Jenkins.*

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Please submit news, conference and publication items to Jill Pope, editor, Vera Institute of Justice, 377 Broadway, New York, NY 10013, jpope@vera.org.

The Vera Institute of Justice is a private nonprofit organization dedicated to making government policies fairer, more humane, and more efficient. Working in collaboration with public officials and communities in New York and throughout the world, Vera designs and implements innovative programs that expand the practice of justice and improve the quality of urban life. Christopher E. Stone, Director