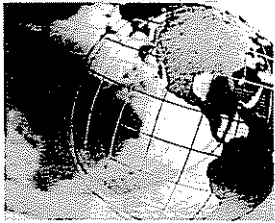


DEMOCRATIC POLICING



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A South African NGO targets police abuses

BY MICHELLE INDIA BAIRD AND LINDIWE MTUNZI

Since 1994, when South Africa adopted a new constitution, it has struggled to establish respect for human rights in all areas of government, including law enforcement. Yet in 1998, the number of deaths in police custody and deaths resulting from police action—on average, sixty a month—matched the number of political deaths reported in 1985, one of the most brutal years of the apartheid regime. Citizens continue to complain about a host of other police abuses, including corruption.

Since 1989, the Johannesburg-based Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation has worked to democratize state institutions inherited from the apartheid era. The center has focused much of its attention on developing a culture of respect for victims of crime. But it is equally concerned with ensuring that rising crime does not become an excuse for continued police misconduct. Graeme Simpson, the director, sums up the challenge: “Police efficiency and effectiveness can only be built within the

boundaries of the constitution, rather than by public pressure to combat crime.”

With support from The Ford Foundation, the center’s Criminal Justice Policy Unit recently launched a program of research and advocacy on police abuses. Program staff are exploring ways to strengthen oversight bodies and involve citizens in holding police accountable for their actions. They are also targeting specific types of misconduct, including civilian deaths and corruption.

Reducing civilian deaths


One of the center’s first goals is to reduce the shocking number of civilian deaths involving the police. At the request of South Africa’s Independent Complaints Directorate, the organization responsible for investigating police-related deaths, the center took a closer look at how these deaths were occurring. It found that two-thirds resulted directly from police action, primarily shootings. It also found that about one-third occurred in police custody. In many of these latter cases, however, the deaths were not caused directly by the police. In fact, about a third of the time prisoners were fatally injured by members of the public before they were arrested. Still, the findings raise questions about the police’s standard of care.

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In 1998, the number of deaths in police custody and resulting from police action matched the number of political deaths in 1985, one of the most brutal years of the apartheid regime.

The center is exploring options for reducing both kinds of deaths and has already developed a preliminary ten-point plan. One goal is for the South African Police Service (SAPS) to take more responsibility for limiting officers' use of force. Yet the SAPS is fighting a proposed amendment to Section 49 of the Criminal Procedure Act that would limit the use of lethal force to situations involving immediate threats to life. (In the past, the standard was much looser, allowing police to use lethal force against fleeing suspects for a wide range of offenses.) The center has launched an outreach and education effort to involve community and victim groups in the effort to promote the amendment's more restrictive standard. It also hopes to help improve training in such areas as search and seizure and arrests to help officers avoid force whenever possible. And, since many officers justify harsh tactics by pointing to legitimate fears for their own safety, the center is considering ways to integrate controls on force with measures to prevent police deaths.

The center is also working to change entrenched attitudes in the SAPS. David Bruce, a researcher, describes the need to make protecting human life a central value of the entire police service. This will be a profound shift for officers who until recently enforced apartheid. But as Bruce observes, "the police can win public respect if they are recognized as a service concerned with protecting human life." Eventually, they could even "play a leading role in promoting that idea throughout South African society."

A force with this commitment would also be more likely to arrange prompt medical care for civilians, another need the center has identified. Anecdotal evidence suggests that officers sometimes deliberately delay medical care for victims of vigilante violence. Faster medical attention could save their lives, as well as the lives of people injured by the police, substance abusers, or people who are ill. To complement its call for better care, the center is exploring ways to moni-

tor prisoners' treatment, perhaps by organizing periodic civilian visits to jails.

Focusing on local corruption

The SAPS has a specialized division with a mandate to fight police corruption: the national Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU). The center's research, however, shows that the ACU has only a limited impact on corruption at police stations. Extortion and favoritism, for instance, are widespread, and many officers accept bribes or kickbacks.


The center aims to work with the SAPS on a series of pilot projects to improve stations' ability to detect, combat, and prevent this corruption. It hopes the first site will be in the crime-ridden inner city of Johannesburg.

Practical training on how to deal with corruption will be a central part of the programs. What the training will look like, however, is still a question, since this work is still in its early stages. But it will probably involve new mechanisms to make it easier for citizens to file complaints, as well as guidance for officers in responding professionally and investigating the accusations. The partners are also exploring ways to involve civilians, NGOs, and other community structures in monitoring and advising the projects.

Toward a more responsive and professional force

The legacy of apartheid, combined with the more recent temptation to respond harshly to rising crime, makes democratizing South Africa's police a daunting challenge. But by addressing some of the most serious abuses of police power, the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation is helping the police service take important steps toward developing a new style of policing, one that protects citizens while respecting their rights.

Michelle India Baird is director of the South African Bureau of Justice Assistance. Lindiwe Mtunzi is special assistant to the director.



Promoting police reform through training: a look at some recent grants by The Ford Foundation

BY JANE GRABIAS

Ford Foundation program officers around the world are finding that support for democratic policing often starts with training. A brief survey of active grants shows that these programs typically take one of three forms: training by outside organizations in human rights or gender sensitivity, courses that teach police officials to use research and participate in debates on public policy, and peer-to-peer exchanges among officials from different police services. The first type generally tries to change abusive police behavior; the second and third aim to improve police effectiveness.

Program officers admit that training for police is only a first step in encouraging more democratic practices. But training can be critical because it often introduces police to outsiders—researchers, activists, and police from other jurisdictions—with new ideas and expertise. Sometimes lasting partnerships result.

Human rights and gender sensitivity

Program officers Elizabeth Leeds and Irena Grudzinska Gross are supporting NGO training for police in South America and Eastern Europe, respectively. In Brazil, for instance, the Legal Assistance Office for Popular Organizations (GAJOP), based in Recife, offers courses for police in such topics as human rights, police-community relations, and police violence.

In partnership with university professors in three northeastern states (Pernambuco, Sergipe, and Paraíba), GAJOP plans to train approximately 1,200

police officials, some of whom will eventually staff the states' Centers for Human Rights. GAJOP also intends to continue working with officials at the centers, to help them develop mechanisms for continuing the training on their own.


The Czech Helsinki Committee is addressing racist attitudes toward ethnic and national minorities such as the Roma, as well as marginalized groups including drug addicts, people with AIDS, and homosexuals. Since 1997, the committee has taught courses in what has historically been a very homogeneous environment, the Police High School in Prague. The training includes basic principles of human rights, incorporating international standards as well as the Czech Republic's Bill of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms.

How police treat women who seek protection is the focus of training provided by the Warsaw-based Women's Rights Center. The group trains officers and prosecutors to respond with sensitivity to women who report domestic violence, a crime widely considered by police to be a private family matter.

The center, which initially offered this training at a local station house in Warsaw, has now been invited to train police in other parts of the country. In addition, it has published training manuals for police on violence against women, child abuse, child support, divorce, rape, discrimination, and sexual harassment.

Public policy and research

Leeds is also funding a three-way partnership in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais. The state's civil and military police forces, the João Pinheiro Foundation



Training can be critical because it often introduces police to outsiders—researchers, activists, and police from other jurisdictions—with new ideas and expertise. Sometimes lasting partnerships result.

(a research and policy-making institute), and the sociology department of the Federal University of Minas Gerais have created the Center for the Study of Criminology and Public Security, the first institution in Brazil to train police in research methodology.

The aim of the program, which is based at the university, is to give police officials tools to address public security issues and evaluate their interventions. For example, the center plans to generate data that will allow for comparison of crime statistics among the states. Police personnel will be trained to collect and use this data. The program will also expose police at all levels of the chain of command to research and policy debates around the development of new police practices.

Peers helping peers

In India, a third approach to reform through police training will be tested in February 2000. The Institute of Social Sciences in New Delhi is organizing workshops with senior officials of the Indian Police Service and government officials in two states, Punjab and Karnataka. Police leaders in these states were singled out by program officer Mallika Dutt for their enthusiasm for reform and their capacity to move it forward. But while these officials recognize that their institutions must abandon their old ways, they need examples of successful practices to adopt.

The New York-based Vera Institute of Justice and David Bayley, a scholar who has often written about policing in India, are assembling a committee of international experts. In addition to Bayley, who is American, the committee will include a British

civil servant formerly responsible for police legislation and active police officials from Germany, South Africa, and Singapore. Members will pair up with their Indian counterparts to work through topics nominated by the Indian officials, including the balance between forceful policing and community policing, scientific approaches to policing, police professionalism, and accountability and performance measures. The small, focused sessions will be an opportunity for the Indian officials and foreign visitors to exchange ideas, learn about reform efforts in their respective regions, and draft plans for putting these lessons into practice.

Does it work?

Are these training programs changing police behavior and improving police effectiveness? It is too soon to tell, and it is hard to objectively evaluate the impact of training. Moreover, the consensus among policing experts is that training has very limited effect unless it is reinforced in the day-to-day activities and culture of the entire police organization.

At the very least, it seems safe to say that police officials are gaining exposure to new ideas and meeting outsiders who want to help them succeed. Training can open doors and build strong connections that eventually lead to larger and longer-lasting changes in police culture. It is this potential to go beyond the simple transfer of knowledge that spurs reformers to continue their training initiatives, and Ford program officers to continue supporting them.

Jane Grabias is an editor at the Vera Institute of Justice.



From the Field: Supporting reform-minded police and prosecutors in Russia

In this interview, Mary McAuley, field representative in the Ford Foundation's Moscow office, discusses her public safety and police programming with Heather Ward of the Vera Institute of Justice.

HEATHER WARD: Why are police behavior and impunity important governance and human rights issues in the Russian Federation?

MARY MCAULEY: First of all, in Russia the police follow political directives from above, and the directives pay scant attention to the law. So we see the police in a situation like the one following the recent apartment bombings: picking up migrants, refugees, the homeless, foreigners—anybody they think looks as though they shouldn't be there—and detaining them or taking them out of Moscow. And there's very little control over that.

Secondly, we have a situation of rising crime, and the directive—again from above—is to get convictions, or actually to get confessions. This is where we have documented cases of police torture.

Thirdly, the police are overstretched and very poorly paid, and let's just say that this encourages corruption. It varies from traffic police demanding bribes to police in station houses saying, "I'll let you out of the police station if you grease my pocket." The police are used to behaving in certain ways, and these ways are accentuated by the present instability and crime. There are very weak constraints on police behavior. It isn't as though we have strong institutions, either governmental or NGO, that take action against these misdemeanors.

HW: In the absence of strong institutions, how do you think the problems of the police can be best addressed?


MM: One of the key institutions responsible for the police behaving legally is the procuracy, or the prosecutor general's office. Within the procuracy, and indeed within the police, there are those who are very concerned about this type of police behavior and who would like to see a police force that behaves legally.

HW: What does this mean for your programming?

MM: We have turned to the Institute of Law in St. Petersburg, which is responsible for raising the qualifications of prosecutors all across Russia. Now, given that one aspect of their work is oversight of police behavior, the aim of our grant was to bring together prosecutors from across Russia and from the United States to compare practical strategies for dealing with cases of police corruption and brutality. We want to bring the reform-minded elements of the police and the procuracy into the picture, to find ideas that will get them involved in solving the problem. The key is to find practical ideas with results.

HW: How committed are these police and prosecutors to reform?

MM: Police behavior is not at the top of the agenda for either police or prosecutors. Things like bombs and rising crime are more important. They see police misconduct as insurmountable—and so does the general public. There is a need to counter that attitude, and that is the point of the grant we made to conduct an annual survey of citizen encounters with police over three years in St. Petersburg. The purpose of the survey is to look at the interactions between police and citizens, and to get the police themselves



Many police and prosecutors see police misconduct as insurmountable—and so does the general public. We need to counter that attitude.

interested in seeing how they are viewed by the population through an objective survey.

HW: What was the result of the first year's survey?

MM: The St. Petersburg police are interested in the results, because they give them the first opportunity to compare a serious survey against their own data. Does that mean that they are now dying to participate in some practical plan for reform? No.

When the survey is repeated next year and the year after, which is the plan—and if it's done so that different police districts could see how they fare vis-à-vis each other—then we're hoping that perhaps they would be interested in responding.

If it works, this could turn out to be a very good method of measuring citizen encounters with police. The St. Petersburg survey drew upon work that's been done in New York and Chicago, and there may be interest from the German police in using it. Now, thinking in rather larger terms, it could be a very interesting and useful new comparative methodology for measuring police behavior. In Russia, it would be quite interesting to do the survey in St. Petersburg and in a couple of other cities, and then see how the cities compare. What this would do is create more reliable statistical information on police behavior and get it into the public domain.

HW: Does an international comparison give more leverage to this work within Russia?

MM: Yes, it does. If this is an international project, in which St. Petersburg is playing a key role, it gives it more status right through the academic, police, and government communities.

HW: One of your recent grants supports a project on teacher participation during the questioning of juvenile suspects. What are the goals of this project?

MM: This is a very small pilot program. In Russia, juvenile suspects are especially subject to strong-arm tactics by the police. Under Russian law, when juveniles are brought in for questioning, a teacher should be present. Now, this just doesn't work. First of all, the police find it difficult to get teachers and secondly, if they do get them, the teachers tend to be ones the police want to have there.

The idea brought to us by the Committee for Civil Rights, a human rights NGO in Moscow, was the following. They would form a small group of ex-teachers and give them a short training in the rights of the teacher and the kids during police questioning, as well as problems to look out for. These teachers would then form a duty roster with the NGO. The idea is that when police bring in a juvenile, they call the NGO, which would then send a teacher.

Now, what's in it for the police? At the least, it means a supply of teachers. And if they can then say "we had a teacher from the Committee for Civil Rights present," it strengthens the police case. Is it going to work? It's too early to say.

HW: It sounds like your programming in public safety and police reform is moving forward. Will it continue to grow?

MM: I don't know. This is very experimental work. These are all first steps in trying to tackle an important problem, but it would be very unwise to say that it will revolutionize the Russian police.

Policing News & Trends

Developments in Policing

ARGENTINA: Private security forces to have formal role in public safety

In July, Leon Arslanian, then secretary of security for the province of Buenos Aires, announced that 45,000 private security officers will begin sharing public safety responsibilities with regular police. Private security officers will patrol the immediate area surrounding their regular posts. They will be allowed to carry guns, but will not have the power of arrest. Private security companies generally support the plan, though they are not willing to place themselves under police command, as Arslanian proposed.

CORREPI, 28 July 1999

BRAZIL: Police reform in Rio state

Anthony Garotinho, governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, has announced plans to create the Institute for Public Security, a new organization within the state's Ministry for Public Security that will be responsible for integrating the activities of civil (investigative) and military (patrol) police officers. According to the governor's plan, officers detailed to the Institute of Public Security will remain members of their respective police forces, but they will work under the direction and control of the institute.

Jornal do Brasil, 27 September 1999

NIGERIA: Reforms to police planned and debated

In October, Police Minister David Jemibowon announced plans to retire 50,000 police officers and recruit 125,000 new ones. Information Minister Dapo Sarumi also announced that a constitution review committee would be established to consider proposals by both states and local governments to create their own police forces.

Africa News Online, 22 October 1999

RUSSIA: Military and volunteers to help fight street crime

On 22 September, Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin signed a resolution to increase the Russian police force by 45,000 officers. The resolution also calls for 34,000

soldiers to help police, revives volunteer civilian police aides, and advises local authorities to follow Moscow's example and create municipal police forces.

Izvestia, 8 September 1999

RUSSIA: Moscow police defend checks on outsiders

Moscow's deputy police chief, Alexander Veldyayev, defended a registration crackdown on non-Muscovites as a necessary defense against terrorist acts like the apartment bombings that took place in September. In the past, violators were fined, but he said harsher measures would now take place, including expulsion. Russian citizens and CIS citizens who are not permanent residents are required to register with Moscow authorities, but critics claim people from the Caucasus are being unfairly targeted and that the harsher penalties violate the constitution's guarantee of freedom of movement.

The Moscow Times, 16 September 1999

SOUTH AFRICA: New investigative unit formed

South Africa has a new police unit, the Directorate of Special Investigations, nicknamed the Scorpions. Plans for the FBI-style unit—which will contain 2,000 prosecutors, detectives, and intelligence agents—were announced in June by the country's three criminal justice ministers. The unit's head, former police officer Frank Dutton, reports to the national director of public prosecutions, Bulelani Ngcuka—thus it will operate independent of police command. The force focuses on organized crime, corruption in the criminal justice system, economic crimes, and crimes against the state.

Africa News, 29 June, 12 July 1999

UGANDA: Citizen police force seeks official recognition

The Local Defense Force/Unit (LDU), a police force staffed by private citizens, is seeking formal recognition by Parliament. LDUs were established in 1986 to guard villages and reduce petty crime. Members complain about the lack of a uniform administrative structure and protective laws for cases where they might harm citizens or be killed or injured. Conservative

estimates claim there are 3,000 armed citizen police officers in Uganda.

Africa News, 31 August 1999

UNITED STATES: Bigger role for citizen complaint board

The New York City police department has agreed to end its practice of reinvestigating misconduct claims that have already been substantiated by the independent Civilian Complaint Review Board. The department will disband the unit assigned to these reinvestigations and instead ask the board for additional investigation when it questions findings of misconduct. Police Commissioner Howard Safir says the move is a response to better investigations by the board. Critics claim it is motivated by federal findings of lapses in the department's disciplinary process.

The New York Times, 8 October 1999

State Oversight

ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires secretary of security resigns

The province of Buenos Aires's civilian secretary of security, Osvaldo Lorenzo, resigned in the wake of a Buenos Aires bank robbery in which the Special Operations Team killed one robber and two hostages. The specialized police unit fired indiscriminately as the robbers tried to escape by car, using hostages as a shield. The unit is also suspected of faking the suicide of a robber. Governor Eduardo Duhalde dismantled the team and replaced Lorenzo with Carlos Soria, a congressional representative.

Clarín, 20 and 21 September 1999

CZECH REPUBLIC: Criminal prosecutions of police increase

The number of Czech police officers prosecuted for crimes rose to 306 in 1998, from 287 in 1997. The most common charge was "abuse of public office." Jiri Kolar, head of the country's police force, said prosecutions rose because of a vigorous anticorruption campaign and the force's willingness to root out misconduct.

CTK National News Wire, 21 July 1999

Policing News & Trends

MEXICO: Attempt to create police oversight body fails In October, the Mexican senate's governing committee rejected a proposal to create a subcommittee to oversee the country's national police force and investigate its operations. Reformers had been pressing for the commission since 1998, when the new police force was established. In rejecting it, the senate committee argued that the new Organic Law of the Congress of the Union does not allow special commissions and that the legislative body of government cannot perform investigative functions. *Reforma*, 6 October 1999

UGANDA: Police corruption inquiry extended The government extended the work of the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Corruption in the Police Force an additional two months, to October 31. According to Justice Julia Sebutinde, head of the inquiry, witness tampering was one of its largest stumbling blocks. The commission has received evidence of police brutality, corruption, covering up of crimes, destruction of evidence, and police officers who hire out their weapons or leak security information to criminals. *New Vision*, 30 August 1999

UNITED STATES: New York City ordered to form corruption board A state supreme court judge ordered New York City to establish an independent board to investigate police corruption. The board will audit the police department's anticorruption efforts, conduct its own investigations, and issue subpoenas. Since 1995, when the City Council voted to set up the board, Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's administration has fought its creation through vetoes and lawsuits. The administration announced it will appeal this latest decision. *The New York Times*, 1 September 1999

UNITED STATES: New York City police ignored findings on misconduct A report by New York City Public Advocate Mark Green claims the city's police department failed to discipline

hundreds of officers found to have engaged in misconduct by the Civilian Complaint Review Board. According to the report, the department routinely dropped cases upheld by the board, citing lack of evidence, but made no attempts of its own to evaluate the misconduct claims. The study examines 420 of the misconduct complaints filed between 1994 and 1997. The police department questioned the findings and claimed the report is biased. *The New York Times*, 15 September 1999

UNITED STATES: New staff for Los Angeles Police Commission Los Angeles Police Commission member Gerald L. Chaleff will succeed Edith Perez, whom Mayor Richard Riordan declined to reappoint, as president. Chaleff, a criminal defense lawyer, was deputy general counsel to the Webster Commission, which examined management failures related to the police department's initial response to the 1992 riots. Police Chief Bernard C. Parks was said to be disappointed with the choice. (Parks reports to the commission, a civilian body.) The new inspector general is Assistant United States Attorney Jeffrey C. Eglash, a prosecutor who specializes in public corruption and government fraud cases. Previous Inspector General Katherine C. Mader resigned. *The Los Angeles Times*, 29 May, 23 June, 28 July 1999

Civil Society Advances

INDIA: Officers cite reasons for torturing suspects in custody Why do police torture suspects in custody? In a recent study, officers cited many reasons, including their heavy workload, lack of coordination among agencies within the criminal justice system, political interference, and lack of alternative investigative techniques. Investigating officials at 101 New Delhi police stations participated in the six-month study, conducted by Subhash C. Raina of Delhi University. The study examined personal, organizational,

administrative, and societal factors. *Times of India*, 24 September 1999

KENYA: Citizens protest rising insecurity and police ineffectiveness In Mombasa, a group of Muslim elders marched in protest against rising crime, some charging the increase on collusion between police officers and robbers and claiming citizens had lost confidence in the police. In Nairobi, following similar protests and the shooting death of a trader, police commissioner Philemon Abong'o chaired a crisis meeting involving officers from both the police headquarters and Nairobi province. *The Nation*, 12 October 1999

MEXICO: Human rights commission now autonomous A reform in Article 102 of the Mexican Constitution has made Mexico's National Commission on Human Rights independent of the government. Whether the current ombudswoman, Mireille Roccatti, is still eligible for the post is under debate: the new law calls for the senate to make the appointment, and Roccatti was appointed by the president. In October, the association Mexico United Against Crime convened a meeting for several NGOs to draw up a list of three candidates. *Reforma*, 9 October 1999

RUSSIA: Survey of citizen encounters with police released In May, Citizens' Watch, a St. Petersburg NGO, and researchers from the St. Petersburg University of Economics and the Russian Academy of Science's Institute of Sociology released the results of a survey of citizen encounters with the police. The survey asked more than 2,000 residents of St. Petersburg questions about involuntary and voluntary contacts with the police, familiarity with the police, and perceptions of officers' behavior. Among its notable findings were that only 25% of crime victims reported their victimization and that over half of the participants believed police engage in misconduct. *Comparative Sociological Study: Population and Police in a Big City, Citizens' Watch et al*, 1999.

Active Policing-Related Grants by The Ford Foundation

Argentina

Center for Legal and Social Studies

Martin Abregú, executive director

Rodriguez 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. Wilde.*

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 Sao 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

Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, director

Universidade de São Paulo

Rua do Anfiiteatro, 181

Colomia, Favo 11

Cidade Universitária

CEP 05508 São Paulo

Brazil

Tel 55 11 818 3302/3577

Fax 55 11 818 3158

For several projects, including a partnership with the Getulio Vargas Foundation Public Administration School to create a Justice and Security joint management program to foster dialogue among the four segments of the justice and security systems (military police, civil police, prosecutors, and judiciary). Also 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, a series of translations of seminal books in the area of policing, and creation of a public security web site for professionals and academics on issues of policing. *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 among 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

hrwatchrj@altenex.com.br

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

João Pinheiro Foundation

Luis Flavio Sapori

Alameda das Acacias, 70

São Luiz - Pampulha

31275-150 Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil

Tel 55 31 448-9449

fax: 55 31 448-9441

lusapori@fjp.gov.br

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

Legal Assistance Office for Popular Organizations

Jayne Benvenuto Lima, Jr., coordinator

Rua do Apollo, 161, 1 Andar

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.*

Viva Rio

Rubem César Fernandes

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

For training courses and consciousness raising for local community leaders, as well as courses in conflict mediation and conciliation. *E. Leeds.*

Active Policing-Related Grants by The Ford Foundation

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 organize a consultation 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 relationship 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.*

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 574998/574999/576064
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.*

Active Policing-Related Grants by The Ford Foundation

Mexico

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. Equizabal 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. The grant includes support for continued publication of the quarterly Law Enforcement Review and for a national survey on police/community friction and violence. *A. Aido.*

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
hfhropol@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.*

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 Institute of Law

General Prosecutor's Office
Russian Federation
Valeri V. Novik, prorektor
44. Liteiny prospekt
191104 St. Petersburg, Russia
Tel 7 812 279 8017/272 5140
Fax 7 812 279 8021

For a seminar for Russian and American prosecutors on special challenges of prosecuting police, and to develop strategies for prosecutors in both countries. *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.*

Recent Publications

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
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
Center for Constitutional Rights
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.*

Amnesty International. *USA: Race, Rights and Police Brutality*, Amnesty International, 1999. www.amnesty.org/ailib/aipub/1999/AMR/25114799.htm

Bayley, David H. *Capacity-building in Law Enforcement*, Canberra, Australian Institute of Criminology, 1999. www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/index.html.
books@bibliotech.com.au

Buvinic, Mayra and Andrew Morrison. *Notas Técnicas: Prevención de la Violencia* [Technical Notes: Violence Prevention], Washington, D.C., Inter-American Development Bank, Social Development Division, 1999.

Chukwuma, Innocent. *Journey to Civil Rule: A Report on the Presidential Primaries of the All Peoples' Party (APP) and Peoples' Democratic Party (PDP) February 13-15, 1999*, Lagos, Nigeria, Centre for Law Enforcement Education (CLEEN), 1999.

Cortés, Ureña Nubia Esperanza, *La Corrupción en la Policía: Modalidades, Causas, y Control* [Police Corruption: Different Types, Causes, and Control], Santiago: Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo, 1999.

Costa, Gino. *La Policía Nacional Civil de El Salvador (1990-1997)* [The National Police of El Salvador (1990-1997)], San Salvador, El Salvador, UCA Editores, 1999.

Lewis, Colleen. *Complaints Against Police: The Politics of Reform*, Sydney, Australia, Hawkins Press, 1999.

National Institute of Justice, "National Conference on Community Policing, What Works: Research and Practice." Summary and fact sheets from the conference held in Arlington, VA, November 1998.

Pedroso, Regina Célia, *Violência e Cidadania no Brasil: 500 Anos de Exclusão* [Violence and Citizenship in Brazil: 500 Years of Exclusion], São Paulo, Editora Ática, 1999.

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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