

ENGLISH RESUMES

András Teke: „Culture” of the culture of law enforcement

As a premise we should accept that law enforcement is a living organisation and it has its own culture as well. Present study tries to characterise this culture of law enforcement with the aim to identify the directions of long term developments with the help of understanding the nature of cultural subsystems of law enforcement such as organisation, activity, contacts.

József Horváth: Thoughts about the organisational culture of the police

The Hungarian Police as organisation doesn't have a well established culture. This of course does not mean that the organisation doesn't have organisational culture, but at the moment we are living in a period when the old values partially go down and new ones are being established. Nowadays we are experiencing a constantly changing demand and need for security and therefore the organisation and its leaders are confronted with unusual expectations, needs, aims and tasks.

György Bakondi: Curreant questions of law enforcement

The media, the science of law enforcement, the government, the opposition but also the political powers outside the parliament are dealing (not without reason) with the questions of law enforcement – its situation and its crisis, with the reasons of this crisis and the areas related to it, and with conceptual urgent propositions that could solve them. Some of these questions are often confused with each other. There is no standardised terminology. It is often not defined what we understand under public safety, criminal situation, criminological causality, law enforcement action, jurisdiction etc.

Csaba Csapó: The bases of a modern police

This paper contains three chapters. The first gives an overview of the frames and methods used in the research. It clarifies some aspects that focus on the object of our analysis. The second chapter deals with some of the characteristics of modernity. In the third chapter I would like to introduce some contemporary strategies, theories which are often competing with each other. Finally I would like to suggest the establishment of a knowledge bank, which could help the police to become one of the most prestigious national institutions in Hungary.

Csaba Szaba: The supervision of law enforcement work

In my research I give an overview of law enforcement work from the perspective of a possible introduction of an alternative method. I tried to give some suggestions how to improve the situation and estimation of the police. But we shouldn't forget about the other

side of the shield either. We could make a national survey about how the Hungarian population relates itself to the police officers and to the police itself.

Jozef Balga: The culture of law enforcement and the ethic code

The culture of law enforcement is part of the intellectual culture of society and of the police profession. It represents social and professional views, standpoints, norms, values, which regulate the behaviour of police officers, their relation to society and to the police-organisation. The culture of law enforcement is a mirror of society's culture and object of public discussion. To change the culture of law enforcement is only possible with changing the culture of society and its values.

Gábor Gecse – Zsolt Volter: The ethic code of police profession

The ethic code contains basic rules that align themselves to the basic requirements of the police officer's public profession. The aim of the ethic code is to give moral direction to the police officer in the question of proper behaviour in the service as well as outside the service. Its task is to give moral fundament to the professional decisions, and at the same time it should become a moral cornerstone for those who adjust themselves to the norms, and further it should serve as a norm to recognise critical behaviour that are unworthy of this profession.

Sándor Gábor Haraszty – Gábor Veress – Mrs. Gábor Veres: The role of culture in the quality assurance of law enforcement

Quality is a result of several components which are related to each other. The basic requirement of quality in the case of law enforcement is the existence of moral basis, that power which enables the police officer to serve the public. Human resource enhancement and continuous training is necessary to perform the duties of this profession

József Gubica – Balázs Laufer: Thoughts about the organisational culture of national security services

The organisational culture of the national security services differs to the culture of other law enforcement services, but at the same time they are also exposed to the influences of the environment, from all directions. Secret services have become more open to their societies lately worldwide, and parallel to this, alongside to the enforcement of national interest their organisational culture has changed as well.

Eszter Rózsás: Directing culture

Culture in a narrow sense means cultivation, education and refinement of the individual, and as such it remains inside the private sphere of people. Culture in a broader sense is the entirety of material and intellectual values created by mankind; it is a part of education. The state interferes in the private sphere of people when on the one hand culture becomes a public issue, in this case the state is interested in the cultivation of individuals, on the other

hand since culture has a strong integrating function in society, some segments of it mustn't get outside the sphere of culture because the lack of (economic) resources.

Barna Mezey: The possibilities of law enforcement handling poverty in the middle age

The poor were at one time the target of religious patronage, at another were chased as culprits to be punished. Public view about the poor has changed by ages (within years or decades) and by areas (sometimes from town to town). The reasons and bases of judgement were different also according to epochs, geographic situations, peoples, cultures, social levels and groups too. A good example for this is the poverty of the middle age. Under this term got all the foreigners, pilgrims, the ones of different religion, the heretics, orphans, the mentally ill, those practicing dishonest professions, and all those who were not able to or did not want to look after their families.

Bernadett Kiss: Law enforcement regulation of deviant behaviour against public order and public places at the turn of the 20th century.

It was found that at every stage of legal development the legislator tried to control certain deviant behaviour types such as begging or prostitution. The legislator couldn't accomplish his endeavour completely and the code makers of our times are confronting the same problems from time to time. It is worth therefore to recall the past undertakings because some of the more successful examples might be inspirable for today's society as well.

Tamás Kovács: The tasks of the Ministry of Interior related to law enforcement and special police between 1920 and 1944

We give a short overview about the Hungarian special police and some elements of its activity during the Horthy era. Maybe this summary will be enough to show that there was no question about its effectiveness even in that period.

Mihály Ernyes: Fragments from the history of law enforcement culture

Law enforcement culture has undergone continuous changes. It contains at the same time several remarkable methods, assumptions and assessments. This cannot be separated from general culture, that is, there is now law enforcement which is independent of space and time or that of the historical situation of a given society. This short review is unable to summarize past events, but it might be able to share some thoughts, which may meet the interest of some today.

Jenő Kaltenbach: The first year of the Independent Police Complaints Commission in statistical figures

Law enforcement – besides tax collection – is one of the “oldest” functions of public administration. One of the conditions for the existence of a community is to keep the inner order of the community in order to ensure its consolidated work. The community beyond a given size, such as in the case of societies sets up its own (system of) institutions, which are given the right to use legitimate force in order to make the rules of inner order kept.

Barnabás Hajas: Analysing law enforcement activities connected to mass organisations – methodology and experiences

There are several indicators showing the culture of a given organisation. One of the characteristics of the culture of a more than 40 thousand member hierarchic law enforcement organisation might be the way how its leaders, members and the organisation as a body react on another organisation that continuously observes its work with distinguished attention and interest, and last but not least is expressing its professional critique.

János Andrékó-Sándor Szomor: Inside control and civilian control at the police

Border guards and police subordinated under the same leadership are working together not only in structural and material-technical sense but also in an even closer cooperation in task management and organisational culture. In this process, the system of leadership and the internal control of the already integrated organisation have been renewed. The role of external civil control has been upgraded in an unprecedented way.

Gábor Kovács: Elements and particularities of law enforcement organisations, this topic in curriculum of the Hungarian Police Academy

Leadership- and organisational theories focus on the analysis of organisational culture of some organisations. This distinguished attention is the result of the recognition that human communities, beyond legal norms and prescribed rules come to their own life. On the bases of established rules they are able to influence the activity and behaviour of the members of the organisation.

László Lipics: The role of foreign language knowledge in the measures taken by police officers

The cultural level of a measure taken against a foreigner by a Hungarian police officer is the question of communication, i.e. on what instance is the police officer able to communicate with the foreign person. Therefore police personnel are not only supposed to be trained for the legal use of law enforcement measures but also their foreign language knowledge has to be improved.

László Virág – Éva Vajger: Change of paradigm – The professional protocol of law enforcement psychology as one of the possible modifier of organisational culture

Although many people regard psychology as a peripheral part of law enforcement and that of social life, it might sound provisional and almost a common place that psychology deals with a negligible little part of human life, with the human soul. None of the psychological approaches and methods are reducible on a given part of human life. In consequence we must understand that beyond the already existing models in our mind there might exist irregular views, which can also become elements of truth if we analyse them carefully with professional, scientific methods.

Attila Pásztor – Csaba Mityók – Ferenc Németh: Professional protocol of law enforcement and criminal psychology

Psychological actions in the work of criminal police are generally known as the field of criminal psychology. There were tendencies in history of police development that were trying to rename this profession such as “police psychologist”, “criminal psychologist” similarly to the term “police doctor”. But these endeavours were already in the beginning because of very undifferentiated and not elaborated frames and rules of operation weak and faded away.

Zsuzsanna Kartai Mrs. Futó – Erzsébet Vizinger – Zsuzsanna Andrási: Psychological health care for cultured law enforcement

The expectations of the Hungarian social and legal environment put pressure on the law enforcement organisations in order to force professional, lawful, effective and last but not least cultured task management from them. Beyond knowledge based professionalism, the psychological factor plays an important role. Psychological equilibrium is desirable in general but especially in circumstances of great pressure when police personnel are carrying out their professional duties.

Hella Hegyi: The role of work psychology and organisational psychology in law enforcement

According to the theory and practice of this profession, the aim of the activities in law enforcement work- and organisational psychology is to analyse the relations, connections of these three areas, emphasising especially those factors, which are characteristic of law enforcement organisations.

László Balázs: Cooperation of International and Nongovernmental Organizations and the Alien’s Police Department of the Police

A precondition of effective asylum management is the smooth and steady cooperation of the involved authorities, non-governmental and civil as well as international organizations. The unique tripartite agreement of the border guards (later it became part of the police) the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Hungarian Helsinki Committee serves this purpose.

Ágnes Ambrus: Deficiencies in Law on Aliens and Asylum Revealed from the Practical Experience of Border Monitoring

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has had an agency in Hungary since 1989 and in that same year the country joined the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. The organization has an intensive working relationship with the Border Guard (today it is incorporated in the police) and since 1986 the Hungarian Helsinki Committee. The three organizations signed a tripartite cooperation agreement on 26 December 2006 about monitoring Hungary’s important external borders (Ukraine, Serbia, Ferihegy International Airport). At the time of its conclusion the tripartite agreement was

unique not only in Europe but elsewhere, too and several European, Latin-American, African and Near-East countries wish to reach similar agreements and are interested in the related experience.

József Németh: Integrated Border Management after Joining the Schengen Agreement

After joining the Schengen Agreement the Republic of Hungary has become responsible for monitoring and patrolling its own as well as the external borders of the entire EU (Schengenland) including the responsibilities for standing security for the life and property of EU citizens. This study is about some important issues of operating a responsible border management system, the border security after Hungary's joining the EU as well as developing an integrated border management strategy.

Károly Csonka – Zsolt Gulyás – Miklós Tornyai: The Principles of Border Guard-Related Risk Analysis

Several changes occurred in police activities during the previous decade. Social development, preparing to join the European Union as well as meeting the requirements of joining the Schengen Agreement influenced the changes. During the preparations to join the EU the organization gained such technical equipment that makes filtering and investigative work effective, fast and productive in order to find potential criminals.

Ágnes Töttös: Developing a High Standard Alien's Police Administration

The organizational and administrative development of the Hungarian Alien's Police should consider the changing trends of migration to Hungary and follow the regulatory as well as technical challenges of EU and Schengen regulations. Similarly to other countries the number of legal migrants to Hungary has decreased due to the global economic crisis.

András Zoltán Nagy: Another "Powder-Cask" from the Balkans: Sanjak

We must pay attention to yet another source of conflict since Kosovo-Metohija gained independence. A strong, independent-minded and deeply religious Muslim community resides from approximately 300-350 km of the Hungarian border. They are conservative Sunnis. A part of the community is Vachabite similarly to the Chechens or the majority of Al Quaida. They receive considerable ideological and financial support from Vachabite Saudi Arabia. What potential danger might such a Sanjak conflict have relative to Hungary? What could happen if an independent Muslim state were created a few hundred km off our borders?

János Verhóczki: A Hungarian Policeman Abroad—Foreign Policeman in Hungary

Before Hungary became a member of the EU Hungarian policemen went abroad to accomplish some duty only on very few occasions. Sometimes police persons from other countries came to Hungary for similar reasons. Since Hungary became a full member of the Schengen Agreement, police cooperation among EU member states has become stronger and wider in scope, and it appears more frequently.

Péter Stauber: Acceptance of Hungary in the Visa Waiver Program of the United States of America—Beginnings

Hungary has become a member of the Visa Waiver Program of the U.S.A. from November 17, 2008. This is an important event from various aspects. Most importantly it expresses the close alliance and partnership that has developed between the United States and Hungary since the political transformation of the latter.

Zoltán Barabás: Intellectual Crime—Intelligent Crime

The study aims to reveal the relationship between crime and criminal investigation cultures. It analyzes a very characteristic type of crime that is intellectual crime and looks at the changes it triggers in criminal investigation.

László Teleki: Government Perspective on the Integration of Hungarian Gypsies

The introduction of new and more complex programs is necessary to enhance public order and safety, including the employment of more persons of Gypsy origin within the police forces and the civil guard. The presence of Gypsy policemen, firefighters, customs officers and prison guards help refute the stereotype that mostly Gypsy people are involved in crime. It is of utmost importance to challenge this commonly held view as it is further fueled by the ideologies of some extreme social movements.

Lajos Kiss: Interpreting Police Culture. How Can Police Culture Be Improved?

First, I will look at the content of police culture. I will list various potential interpretations of police culture. I will focus on the culture of police organizations, and the relationship of police organizations and their environment.

Péter Tájok: A New Perspective on Special Demands to Police Action

580,000. Whether this number is big or small depends on what it means or what it is meant to measure. When I entered the term “police action” into the internet search engine “Google” I got this number of hits within 0.08 seconds. I think this is a number high enough to suppose that “police action” is a current issue and topic today. Its popularity makes journalists and the media deal with it frequently.