

Rethinking of Definition and Control about the Chinese Police Corruption

- Aspect of Critical Points -

중국경찰부패에 대한 정의 및 통제방안에 대한 고찰
- 비판적 관점을 중심으로 -

Byeong Ho, Song(송병호)* · Kwan, Choi(최관)**1)

ABSTRACT

이 연구의 목적은 중국경찰부패에 대하여 어떻게 정의하고 통제할 인가를 살펴보고 발전적 방안을 제시하기 위함이며 이를 위하여 Section II에서는 어떻게 경찰부패를 정의할 것인가 그리고 어떻게 경찰부패의 원인을 설명할 것인가를 살펴보았고 또한 Section III에서는 중국경찰부패에 대한 다양한 설명들 특히, 무엇이 또한 어떻게 경찰부패를 설명할 것인가에 초점을 맞추었다. 그리고 Section IV에서는 경찰부패를 통제하기 위하여 무엇을 해야 할 것인가! 하는 점에서 정책적 제의를 필역하였다.

중국경찰의 부패는 어제, 오늘의 일이 아님에도 불구하고 중국의 경찰정책가들은 이 문제를 단지, ‘썩은 사과이론’으로 치부하여 근본적인 문제해결에 소극적이다. 이에 이 연구는 중국경찰의 부패문제가 소위 ‘썩은 사과이론’의 문제가 아닌 중국 전통의 정치적, 경제적 그리고 문화적 문제에서 기원한다는 것을 언급하였으며 이에 대한 문제해결을 위해서 중국의 정치적, 경제적 그리고 문화적인 접근이 선행되어야 함을 알 수 있었다.

Key-words : Chinese Police Corruption(중국경찰부패), Control(통제), Definition(정의), Rotten Apple Theory(썩은 사과이론), Prevention(예방)

I. Introduction

Rampant corruption in the police services around the world has come under increasing public and official scrutiny in the latest past. Various public scandals apparently involving a number of officers have raised substantial concern about the standard of good policies within the agency. For example in the British policing it was claimed that police needed to undergo fundamental cultural changes to win

* Professor, Department of Police Administration, The Baek-Seok University, Republic of Korea.

** Completion of the PhD Criminology Programme, Criminology and Sociological Studies (CASS), Department of Social Sciences, The University of Hull, United Kingdom.

back public faith. Sir John Woodcock states that the British police had experienced the most difficult year (1992) in the police history of Britain due to the corruption charges in police services. Similar examples can be drawn from Chinese policing services with the fast modernization and development of Chinese society. The changing context of policing in recent years in the China has allowed to her police officers to a great deal to be corrupt. More recently, serious corruptions in the police services in the China have attracted more and more public attention. To explain why and how to prevent police corruption has become a social and political issue in the recent past. As mentioned above, for some people in United Kingdom like Sir John, misconduct could be overcome by fundamental cultural changes, while some 'Western' theories explain police corruption using the word "Rotten Apples" or deviant individuals. Conversely, there are some scholars who attribute it to one of organizational nature.

The aim of this paper is to have a deeper examination of the lessons about police corruption in English literature. The specific emphasis would be the causes of corruption and prevention strategies so that to review the phenomenon in China and to discuss the anti-corruption policies according to particular contexts in China. It is not the aim of this work to provide an assessment of the current extent of police corruption in China although some statistics may appear as to discuss the Chinese police system. Other issues of relevance include the police history, police status in China, and certain social and economical conditions. This paper covers certain Chinese literature on this problem, together with a review of some social and criminological reports of Chinese police system.

This paper is presented in five substantive sections: Section I talks about Introduction and section II about Theoretical Background mainly traces how police corruption is explained in English literature. More specifically it would discuss how to define police corruption and to explain the cause of police corruption where there are difficulties.

Section III would discuss what is the Chinese police corruption and the various explanations about police corruption that are raised in the China. First an assessment of the current accepted definition in China would take place, which is different from the one mentioned in the section II. Finally certain useful ways in which police corruption is explained in China will be reviewed considering Chinese specific politics, economy and culture of the police management system that has particular importance to Chinese police history.

Having discussed the key factors of police corruption, the section IV will discuss

How to control the Chinese police corruption and then look at the reverse such as anti-corruption policies in China. In this section, certain existing strategies regarding policing will be used in order to understand and an attempt would be to understand corruption has been prevented with their efficiency. Hence there could be some improvement made in the future. The new proposal put forward to combat police corruption involves a call for a systematic way including multilateral efforts.

The problem of police corruption is not singular type and at times these are new kind for the Chinese police. Despite the regular experience of corruption, some senior officers in China prefer to take corrupt officers as "Bad Apples" just like some police researchers say. This can also be validated in western countries. Besides that, the solutions the police administrators have put forward in China, to some extent, have merely attempted to focus upon one aspect. The discussion in the following sections, of this work would argue that police corruption in China is not merely the so-called problem of "Bad Apples" but has its particular political, economical, cultural origins. Therefore, Chinese political, economic and cultural factors recorded in contemporary police studies in China will be discussed. Moreover, the paper also tries to put forward a proposal involving a call for a systematic anti-corruption strategy to evolve according to contemporary China. Before getting into detail, some knowledge in western literature about police corruption will be important so as to give reader a general impression would be presented in the next section.

The research methods in this study would follow with secondary analysis of qualitative data gained from various sources, such as official government documents, previous literature, mass media outputs, etc in The China.

Hence the aim of the study to examine Korean criminal justice system, especially police corruption issues to consider seriously the issue as a main part of justice system's response to police corruption would be possible while introducing the China's police experiences in terms of perspectives, regulations and practice. However there are certain limitations specific to the country.

II. Theoretical background

1. Definition

Police officers are people with the authority to enforce many of the laws

affecting others. In a democratic society there is an expectation that law enforcement will follow both the rule of law as well as the process. Those who enforce the law should abide by the law, and be accountable for their decisions (McCormark, 1996). As to police officers, they are also expected to perform their duty with transparency without any bribe and will be impartial to enforce the law, and their decisions will be open to scrutiny. Unfortunately, the history of policing is littered with scandals in which police officers have found guilty of breaking the law. Police corruption, namely the corruption happening in police field, is one of these scandals (Giuliani & Bratton, 1995).

It is common that people think naturally about briber, corrupter, money, or gift when it comes to corruption. The term 'Police Corruption' is often used as "as all-purpose label to cover a broad range of police deviant activity" (Punch, 2000: 302), such as bribery, violence and brutality, fabrication and destruction of evidence, racism. There are many competing definitions of police corruption ranging from the one loosely identified as deviant, dishonest, improper, or criminal behaviour done by a police officer to narrower ones described as accepting bribes (Dixon, 1999). For the purpose of this paper some particular ones will be introduced.

<Table 1> Distinction of Police Deviance

Section	Type	Dimension
1	Corruption	This is the conventional understanding of taking something (usually but not exclusively a bribe), against your duty, to do or not to do something, as an exchange for money or gifts from an external corrupter
2	Misconduct	Like other workers the police break their own internal rules and procedures; they sleep on duty, report sick when they are healthy, are "Creative" with expense declarations, etcetera. These offence fall predominantly under disciplinary and are investigated and sanctioned internally
3	Police crime	Here we have to face up to the fact that police officers not only accept bribes but that they also break the law in other serious ways – using excessive violence (Including murder), becoming involved in drug dealing, theft and burglary, sexual harassment (of suspects and / or fellow officers), and violating a person's right

Source : Punch, 2000: 302-303

While discussing police corruption, it is difficult to avoid the following two

concepts – police misconduct and police crime (McCormack & Ward, 1987). There are various forms of police practice, such as the use of excessive force and procedural breaches resulting in a conviction, which are clearly illegitimate, and are not usually categorized as corrupt (Palmer, 1992). Such activities are helpfully categorized as police misconduct. Therefore, punch makes a distinction between three broad categories of police deviance – corruption, misconduct, and police crime, which is useful:

As Newborn (1999: 7) argues, in such cases police misconduct and police corruption as crime, "The corrupt motivation is not to be present". And that is why these activities are not called corrupted. Keeping this point in mind, Kleinig's definition of corruption may be the most inclusive one: police officers act corruptly when in exercising or failing to exercise their authority, they act with the primary intention of furthering private or departmental / divisional advantage (Morton, 1993). Furthermore, as Kleinig points out that the motivation is the key to understand corruption. "Corruption, at heart, is an ethical problem before it is a legal or administrative problem" (Newborn, 1999: 7).

The above introduction gives initial knowledge about police corruption. However it is clear that defining the essential characteristics of police corruption is to some extent impossible, though some general knowledge of police corruption can be concluded:

<Table 2> Define of Essential Characteristics of Police Corruption

Type	Dimension
1	In attempting to define corruption, attention must be paid to the means, the ends and the motivation behind the conduct
2	Corruption need not necessarily involve illegal conduct or misconduct on the part of a police officer (the goals of the action may be approved)
3	Corrupt acts may involve the use or the abuse of organizational authority
4	Corruption may be 'internal' as well as 'external', i.e, it may simply involve two (or more) police officers
5	The motivation behind an act is corrupt when the primary intention is to enforce private or organizational advantage

Source : Newborn, 1999

2. The cause of police corruption

1) Bad Apples Theory

"Bad Apples", namely, refer to rotten apples scattered among good apples. Obviously, it is just a metaphor. Here, some corrupt officers are depicted as 'Bad Apples'. Therefore, the so-called 'Bad Apples' theory is that when corruption happens in police organs with undoubted supporting evidence, police agencies will generally claim that the problem identified is limited to a small number of corrupt officers - "Bad Apples", who cannot be representative of the wider standards exhibited by the organization (Bracey, 1992).

However, on the one hand, from barker and Roebuck's typology of police corruption as discussed in last subsection, police corruption is not solely a personal problem. On the other hand, empirical evidence in the history of policing full of corrupt scandals tells people that simple explanation of police corruption by use of "Bad Apples" is not enough. The knapp commission destroyed the "Bad Apples" argument (Kleinig, 1996).

According to this theory (Bad Apples), which bordered on official department doctrine, and police officer found to be corrupt must promptly be denounced as a rotten apple in an otherwise clean barrel. It must never be admitted that his individual corruption may be symptomatic of underlying disease a high command unwilling to acknowledge that the problem of corruption is extensive cannot very argue that drastic changes are necessary to deal with the problem (Newborn, 1999).

Moreover, as Henry (1994) argues, "corrupt practices are highly, and often sophisticatedly organized, and were protected and reinforced by tolerance of, or selective blindness towards, it by non-participating officers".

Therefore, police corruption cannot be based upon any explanation of individual deviance or opportunistic corruption but should be referred to much more fundamental argument.

2) Environmental Theory

This theory originated from early police studies in the 1960s: analyzing police corruption largely in terms of community political organization, the structure of local government, norm conflicts, and values of the civic culture (Jennifer, 2007). In viewing corruption as a result of interaction between the police organization and its environment, the theory places its emphasis on the environment (Sayed & Bruce,

1998). According to different units of analysis, the "Environment" can be divided into two types – the task environment "that lines police officers can pose overwhelming temptations, particularly widespread demand for illicit alcohol, gambling, sex, or heroin", and the political environment "that controls the police from the top can corrupt the police or use them for corrupt purposes" (Sherman, 1977: 108). Actually, both environments may occur simultaneously. Environment theory is complicate and difficult to extract. However, Sherman has made an attempt, which to some extent is useful:

<Table 3> Police Corruption aspect of Environment Theory

Type	Dimension
1	Systematic police corruption is a function of political culture and task environment
2	Older, immigrant dominated cities are more likely to foster an environment conducive to corruption
3	These factors are so strong that a police administrator cannot counter them
4	Gathering evidence on corruption is impossible because of the universal code of silence among police officers
5	Police departments are, therefore, closed systems responding passively to their environments
6	Those environments are largely static over time
7	Therefore, where systematic police corruption exists, it cannot be controlled

Source : Sherman, 1977: 108-109

3) 'Constant' and 'Variable factors' in Police Corruption

Such an outline organized by Sherman to some extent is an all-inclusive explanation of police corruption. In Sherman's eyes, "constant factors are those which facilitate corruption, the extent of which is subsequently influenced by a number of variable factors". The outline (cited in Newborn, 1999: 17) will be placed in the following (see table 2).

<Table 4> Explanation of Police Corruption

Section	Type	Dimension
1	Corruption of Authority	When officers receive some form of material gain by virtual of their position without violating the law per se (free drink, meals, services)
2	Kickbacks	Receipt of goods, services or money for referring business to particular individuals or companies
3	Opportunistic Theft	Stealing from arrestees ("Rolling"), from traffic accident victims, crime victims and the bodies or property of deal citizens
4	Shakedowns	Acceptance of a bribe for not following through a criminal violation – not making an arrest, filing a complaint or impounding property
5	Protection of Illegal Activities	Police protection of those engaged in illegal activities (Prostitution, Drugs, Pornography) enabling the business to continue to operate
6	The Fit	Undermining of criminal investigations or proceedings, or the 'losing' of traffic tickets
7	Direct Criminal Activities	A police officer commits a crime against person or property for personal gain 'in clear violation' of both departmental norms and criminal law
8	Internal Payoffs	Prerogatives available to police officers (holidays, shift allocations, promotion) are bought, bartered and sold
9	'Flaking' or 'Padding'	Planting of or adding to evidence (particularly but not exclusively in drug cases)

Source : cited in Newborn, 1999: 17

III. Various Explanations of Chinese Police Corruption?

1. Definition and Nature

Police corruption is a kind of crime of taking advantage of police duty. Generally, the so-called police duty crime consists of all the criminalities conducted by police and related to police duty, including policemen in use of the job convenience

seeking illegal advantages, abusing of power, neglecting of duty, destroying the administration function of the nation toward the duty activities of them and various criminalities that are punitive in accordance with criminal law (Sayed & Bruce, 1998). As to what is the detailed police corruption in China, some Chinese scholars put forward that police corruption referred to the police officer's behaviours that seek private interest for him or others by abusing his power (Wang, 2002: 176). From this point of view we can see that abusing of power and seeking private interest are the two essential elements of police corruption in China. Based on the above mentioned, the researchers of police in China further presented the four-elements theory of police corruption, which achieved some consensus to some extent:

<Table 5> The Four-Elements Theory of Police Corruption

Type	Dimension
1	The behaviours must be conducted during the process of executing the law by the public security organizations
2	The behaviours must be prohibited by the national law and regulation or occupational moral rules
3	The subject must conduct the behaviours by using or depending on the authority of public security organization
4	The aim of the behaviours is to seek private interests for oneself or others

Source : Quan, 1998: 101.

That is behaviours, which are in breach of the law and regulation or the occupational moral rules, conducted by the public security organizations or their personnel during the process of executing the law, by abusing their power, for the purpose of seeking private interests of oneself or others (Wood, 1997). Abusing power is the premise of police corruption, while seeking self-interest is the direct aim of it, either one cannot be absent.

The essential of police corruption is the corruption of their power, and is the phenomena of privileged and private-owned police power shown in the police activities. By monopolizing and controlling the police power, changing the power into personal privilege and then using such privilege and power seeking illegal interest for oneself or others, the police power becomes private-owned, merchandized and market-oriented (Mollen Commission, 1994).

Various forms of police corruption in China can be reduced to power-power trade, power-money trade, power-love trade and power-desire trade (Samia, 2007). Each trade cannot be separated from the word "Power". That is, all the persons centralize the police power (Chan, 1997). Forms of police corruption in China include lining one's pocket by defalcation, greasing the palm of the police officers by bribery and using their power to satisfying personal desire. And then the police officers give away their principles to satisfy personal desire and seek unfair interest for the bribers though legal or illegal measures after accepting bribe (Wood, 1997).

2. How to explain police corruption in China?

Any social phenomena has profound basis in social politics, economy, culture, thinking and history, and police corruption is the same. There is police corruption all through the ages, so discuss its cause cannot limit to the present, or the home. However, in light of the serious situation of current police corruption in China, it is more important to research its age characters and Chinese features. Therefore, closely related the Chinese reality, we can see that there are some specialties in the arising of police corruption in China.

1) Interest drive and development of market economy

Owing to the historical reasons, for a long time to come China will remain in the primary stage of socialism, which is the transition stage from undeveloped socialism to a developed one and in factis the transformation period. In this period, developing market economy is the central task in Chinese government's agenda. In the process of transformation, such a task brings about problem in police system, that is, unfair benefit distribution in different police branches. For example, an officer working in south of China like shanghai can earn much more than he earns if he has the same job in north or west of China (Ting Gong, 2002). Beside that, in Chinese police officers and even the directly-relate member of his family are deprived of the right to operate profit-drive economic activities. However the compensation granted by the nation is the low salary, even though the low salary cannot be distributed on time in some districts. At the same time, as we know, China is with large population, police officers in china usually face heavy work. Then one situation appears: on the one hand, police officers in China face a great deal of work; on the other hand, police officers in some areas in China face relative poverty. As many Chinese police researchers (Ye & Yang, 2000: 18) say that, the comparative poverty

in the social economic life renders police officers easily to use the power in hand to engage in interest-seeking activities, which leads to a mass of defalcation and bribery of police. In addition, China is establishing and developing socialist market economy system, and takes measures to allow, encourage and support the development of non-public sectors. Under such situations, commodity economy and market consciousnesses will embed in people's mind constantly, and their inherent negative effect inevitably invades the thinking of police officers who are not in the vacuum. Naturally, police officers affected by the market economy in order to compensate his material life begin to accept bribe and become dirty officers. Moreover, the particularity of police occupation provides even more convenient conditions for the combination of the police power and personal benefit. This point will be explained in the following section.

2) Effects of sub-culture and social transformation

Due to deposition of thousands of years of traditional agriculture society, the "Official-Oriented" ideology in people's mind is deep and permanent. Influenced by the stereotyped thinking of "Superior-Oriented, Official-Oriented, and Power-Oriented", people usually hold the tolerant attitude towards the police corruption, which not only provides soil for police corruption but also hotbed for the consolidation of such crimes. Equally, as to the police officers themselves, the conflict between the idea of patriarchal clan and democracy concept is as yet in the mind of judicial workers, and to a large extent, disturbs the normal operation of judicial power.

Entering the industrial society, different sub-cultures and then various social criterions are developed in accordance with disparate interests and statuses, to which people feel at loose ends, therefore reduce the social control. Along with reform and open policy as well as the rapid development of socialist market economy, added that west culture swarming into China, the constant dissipation of culture information forms new culture structure, showing the pluralism and complexity of modern culture. The pattern of co-existence of police and crime lets police inevitably affect by sub-culture of crime (Pan, 2003: 79).

Therefore, the police corruption can also be regarded as the result of the conflict between the traditional agrarian culture and civilization of modern law system.

Besides that, from 90s of 20th century, the whole Chinese society is undergoing dramatic reform including politics and economy. Actually this is a transformation and reform period. In this period, all the factors of the society will

differentiate and combine once again, and will step into the track of sound progress after an adaptation period. During the adaptation period, the social reform will produce concussive influence on all the ranks of a society in the concepts of politics, economy and culture as well as the value direction. First of all, as mentioned above, the development of market economy has brought unprecedented temptation for police officers to corrupt. In the following political system reform, the power system inclines to "Decentralize and untie Power", and the former centralization was broken step by step. However, the lengthways and transverse control and supervision were reduced because the corresponding matching-up measures such as supervision mechanism etc. Relatively fell behind. Furthermore, during the process of economy transition and society transformation, former behaviour pattern suffers modification, while the new one has not been accepted at large or is forming, then the social conformity reduces, and the "Social Anomie State" (Pan, 2003: 69) called by sociologists emerges, one of demonstrations is the overflow of crime by taking advantage of duty, mainly corruption.

3) Incomplete legal system, instable and less matching policies.

At present, China is in a historical period with a great transition from the old system to a new one, and the construction of legal system of public security is far from compatible with the social development. On the one hand, "there is no law to go by" happens from time to time during the duty performance by police officer in some areas; on the other hand, sometimes laws and regulations are not matching up or even conflict with each other, "the concurrence of provisions of law" emerging. Furthermore, the provision itself is too principled with larger extension, which grants more discretion to police. Simultaneously, the active public security policies are far from scientific, standard, well knit, and usually change according to different persons and affairs, lacking relative stability. Facing these incomplete, in China when police officers catch prostitutes, they can fine from 200 Yuan to 5000 Yuan according to law. And this gives officers great discretion. In order to avoid great loss, prostitutes may give some money or gifts to officers. Obviously, this situation gives police officers much more opportunities to corrupt.

4) Low quality of police rank, a factor that shall not be neglected

Quality is the comprehensive carrier of the capacity to know the world and change the world, such as political character, education grade, knowledge structure, technology and skill. Obviously, the executive work of the executors is a much

serious state activity (Christos, & Ninon, 2007). Good law requires high-quality law-executors. Otherwise, no matter how good the law is, it will be misinterpreted or even trampled by executors themselves (United States General Accounting Office, 1998). Therefore, it is necessary to require a high quality of executors. According to the current statistics, the education structure of 1,400,000 million police officers in china is as follows: 0.07% masters, 4.18% bachelors, 33.73% junior college students and 51.35% senior middle school students and secondary specialized or technical school students. Such figures show that the current police quality in China still needs to be promoted. Though we shall not overestimate the decisive function of education on quality, yet we cannot believe that a person without well education will be an excellent law-executor.

From the above discussion, it is clear that police corruption in China is not mere an outcome of so-called "Bad Apples" but has its complex origins. Recognizing the complexities involved is an important stage in constructing a systematic policy response to them. The next stage will turn to the combating police corruption strategies in China.

IV. Control about the Chinese Police Corruption?

1. Some mistakes in the process of anti-corruption

1) High salary for clean police officers

The premise for 'High Salary for clean Police' is that the reason for police officers defalcation and bribery is the threat of poverty. This argument may stand up in developing countries. Whereas in developed countries, the wage treatment of government officials is already belong to "High Salary", why there are corruption scandals from time to time (Criminal Justice Commission, 1994)? Even in today's China, officers' salary has been increased three times recently. However, increasing wage will hardly eliminate corruption, because the motives of corruption do not only come from poverty, maybe including greed. In China, the defalcation and bribery amount of the officials who were investigated and punished easily reaches hundreds of thousand Yuan, which cannot be explained by threat of poverty.

2) Eliminating corruption by moral education

In 2005, Chinese government established one basic principal to manage state affairs, that is, running a country on the basis of morality. In 2006, public security organs in the whole country carried out a four-month campaign aiming to stamping out corruption, in which an important part was wishing to control police corruption through moral education. Actually, the principal established by Chinese government – running a country on the basis of morality supplements the previous principle – running a country on the basis of law. However, as to police corruption, at least in the present moment, the state of people's thought has not reached to "Totally Selfless", and then the moral education cannot function as eliminating corruption. Fundamentally, corruption is the chasing after expediency crazily. In current social circumstances, people all acquire the social character of pursuing material interest. Corruption or not, the key factor is whether the chasing of expediency beyond the boundary of law. While the limit a moral education in eliminating corruption is that it cannot roots out people's desire to chasing expediency, therefore it cannot remove the foundation stone of corruption radically. Moreover, moral education can only prevent corruption passively, and does not have the function of detection, prohibition and punishment. Excessive expectation on the function of moral education in anti-corruption will mislead the direction of the anti-corruption effort and delay the construction course of legal system on 'combating corruption and building clean police'.

3) 'Campaign' to accomplish the whole task at one stroke

Chinese people have the tradition of carrying on "Campaigns", the same on the anti-corruption issue. As mentioned above, public security organs in China carried out a four-month campaign aiming to stamping out corruption in 2003, during which 30,000 police officers were sacked. To be honest, such as campaign to some extent can control corruption. However, it is common in China that during the campaign period police officers may be lawful to stay out of the limelight, while after the trend of events they will return to previous state. Therefore, the publics have lost their confidence when they talk about campaign aiming to control police corruption. Moreover, corruption is a social phenomenon existing for a long period, which cannot be rooted out depending on temporary campaign, and even if it can be abolished at one stroke, it will reoccur. Besides, "Campaign" is an activity of rule of man, and is easy to lead to the expansion and extremeness of itself, lose control and breed social tragedy, because it cannot be limited into framework of law.

4) Depending on press supervision excessively

Indubitably, the supervision of news and public opinion is an important part of police corruption control. Along with china melting into the big international family, Chinese government furthermore enhances the strength of press supervision in order to construct the "Government in the Sunshine". However, on the one hand, if people hear corruption news of police officers from newspapers everyday, they will get an impression that: the whole police troop is corruptive. On the other hand, such social anticipation renders a culture among police officers: It is common that most officers corrupt no matter what position they are in. As to those freshmen of the police troop who are determined to dedicate to police work, under such police culture, as time passes defalcation and corruption become their choice without any alternative to gain understanding and support from colleagues.

2. How to prevent and control police corruption in China?

1) Keeping economic development is the key in the process of preventing and controlling police corruption

Nowadays, economic development is still the central task in China, and each work shall obey and serve this centre. The final aims for fighting against police corruption are to better play the function of public security organs, and to escort and convoy the economic development. Therefore, be sure not to favour one more than another or even attend to one and lose sight of another, just as a Chinese old saying: picking up sesame seeds but overlook the watermelons. If the normal operation of public security task is affected by anti-corruption, which leads to incapable of maintaining the stability of the politics and social public security with all strength, it is breach of duty. This reminds us that: Fighting against police corruption also shall not pursue the "Campaign" effect, carrying on everybody examination and mass campaign, but shall be orderly conducted in accordance with law. On the other hand, the current police corruption in China is caused by poverty and economical underdevelopment in a large part (He & Xu, 2000: 52). In Middle and Western China, such phenomena are especially serious, therefore vigorously enhance the economy development poses an important value for the control of police corruption.

2) Perfect the regulations, amplify legal system, control police in accordance with law

Nothing can be accomplished without norms or standards. As the above analysis of the reasons for police corruption in China says, imperfect legal system and unstable and less matching policies are an important reason for current severity of police corruption. Therefore, it is necessary to enhance the work of these aspects and make every effort to reach the state that there is law to apply and the law must be applied. Undoubtedly, the past various mistakes do relate to the ideology and style of some leaders, however, the problems in the legal system are even more important (Dodsworth, 2007). If the legal system is good, it can prevent baddies from illegal activities, while if such system is bad, it will prevent kind people from sufficiently doing good things. Therefore, to perfect the regulations and to amplify legal system are the premise and fundamental measures to limit and reduce police corruption.

3) Vigorously carry out educational and promotional activities and training courses to improve police officers' quality

On the one hand, it is necessary to deepen the reform in personnel system and establish an uniform system of examination and matriculation in public security organs. In the system of employing persons, it is necessary to import competition mechanism, grant the police power to those people with good characters and capacity, avoiding the public power falling into the hand of inept people. Besides that, such measures as setting down different quality standards for police officers of different specialty and post according to the particular needs of them, and establishing certified post qualification system are also useful to increase officers quality; On the other hand, occupational morality education is also essential in the anti-corruption process (Criminal Justice Commission, 1997). Specifically, such measures as carrying out occupational morality and discipline education aiming to serve the people whole heartedly, helping police officers to build up correct views of world, life and value, and improving police officers cognition and sense of responsibility are also effective to build a strong sense of accountability among police officers. For example, the motto of British police is 'even if the earth were wracked and ruined, we would stick to justice', 'police shall have authority but shall not be tyrannical; Police shall be efficient but not make trouble out of nothing; police is an open force'. The tag of Singapore an police is 'serve the taxpayers'. All of those are good lessens for Chinese police to learn. By actively participating in

such activities, police can: ① Show their commitments to opposing all forms of corruption, ② Demonstrate their professionalism and determination to uphold the law, avoiding corruption activities ③ Help to educate the public by providing practical examples of measures taken to safeguard their rights in police operation and thus strengthen the bond of trust between police and the public.

4) Enhance the supervision, punish the corruption without leniency and make those people with corruptive minds dare not to commit corruption

Undoubtedly, any power has natural corrosive character. Absolute power leads to absolute corruption. Without supervision, the power will necessarily corrupt; Whereas, the weak supervisions or supervisions merely exist in name may lead to more and bigger corruption. At present, China does have supervision system, but the supervision system is irrational and does not operate well. The current system of supervision for police in China is that: Discipline committee in the party, people's congress and procuratorial organs in legal system, audit organs in administration, and some social organizations such as mass group or public opinion. All of these seem all-sided and complete, however owing to the principal of 'giving priority to block' as mentioned above and separate management adopted when setting the supervision system, it is difficult not only to form systematic composition of forces, but also to carry out effective supervision. The simplest argument: In China a secretary of a country's party committee is the core leader of that country, and all the supervision organizations have to accept his leadership and be responsible for him. Under this circumstances, how to supervise him? Therefore, when the conditions for the establishment of an uniform and nationwide supervision organization do not exist, it is reasonable to put all the supervision organs of different systems in order, carry out vertical leadership and get rid of the "Block" (Cao & Deng, 1999: 49). At the same time, in order to play the supervision function of public opinion and mass media, certain reform in the press system is also necessary.

V. Conclusion

This paper has put an attempt to talk about police corruption in English literature and current Chinese society respectively. The paper has been divided into

two main parts. Part one is section I that has introduced certain points from English literature, while part two included sections II, III and IV mainly discussing police corruption in relation to China.

Section II examined the general concept of police corruption in English literature and more specifically, the forms of corruption that takes place in the police system. Clearly, there are many competing definitions of corruption. That is, constructing a perfect definition of police corruption covering all possible aspects faces certain problems. Besides that, in this section, it is also shown that why police officers become corrupt and some strategies introduced to prevent and control police corruption in English literature.

Section III introduced 'two-element' theory of police corruption that to some extent reached to some consensus in the nature of police corruption. Although, as mentioned in section II, defining police corruption faces a series of problems, however here this is not the point of argument. Finally and more importantly, according to Chinese reality, certain explanations as to why police corruption happens are put forward. It is to some extent differs from what the English literature posits but with Chinese features. For example, corruptions in Chinese police organs are inevitable because of Chinese undeveloped market economy, while apparently the situation in Britain is different. Over all it has been argued that police corruption in China is not merely a "Rotten Apple" problem but has deeper origins that is important to stress on when to study police corruption in China. It is furthermore important to research its Chinese features.

Section IV is the end of the main body of the paper, which aims to put forward some proposals to prevent and control Chinese police corruption. Before getting into specific proposal, some commonly seen activities as anti-corruption strategies in China are examined. Actually, these so-called strategies usually excessively have been concerned with one aspect rather than to see totality in a systematic way. Therefore, their flaws are inevitable usually leading to extremism. After examining these strategies, four macroscopical proposals are put forward which aim to undertake a major reform of the causes of police corruption in China mentioned in section II. Generally speaking, these four-measures are the systems which cannot favour one while leave another aside. Moreover the anti-corruption work in China can achieve its goal only when the four elements work together.

At the core of this paper is the idea that the central facet of any anti-corruption strategies in China should be an emphasis on "Systematic Management". The evidence reviewed in this paper suggests that police corruption in China is not only

"Rotten Apples" but also an inevitable consequence of certain existing systems. The Chinese government has realized that anti-corruption shall not only carry out forceful measures to rectify corruption phenomena one by one that already exist, but also shall mobilize economic, administrative, educational and other methods as a system. The systematic method can rectify police corruption could only be possible when acknowledged and corrupt police officers are no longer depicted as "Rotten Apples" – scapegoats for the falling of systems including politics, economy, culture, history and the police organization itself. Therefore the meaningful achievement in anti-corruption could take place.

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