

## THE EDIDEMIOLOGY OF CRIME (PATTERNS IN TIME AND SPACE)

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### STAGE-INSTRUCTION

(space-time: salon before the french  
revolution/bunker after world war 3)

### OPENING

#### PERSON 1

A small revolution was taking place,  
so modest and well behaved that al-  
most no one had noticed. like a vi-  
sitor to an abandoned film set, I  
stood by the entrance to chelsea ma-  
rina and listened to the morning  
traffic in the King's road, a reas-  
suring medley of car stereo and am-  
bulance sirens. beyond the gatehouse  
were the streets of the deserted es-  
tate, an apocalyptic vision deprived  
of its soundtrack. protest banners  
sagged from the balconies, and I co-  
unted a dozen overturned cars and at  
least two burnt-out houses.

#### PERSON 2

june 7: 11 hours 15 minutes.  
conscious, for the first time, of  
the brevity of each day. as long as  
I was awake for over twelve hours a  
day I still oriented my time around  
the meridian, morning and afternoon  
set their old rhythms. now, with  
just over eleven hours of conscious-  
ness per day, the hours form a con-  
tinuous interval, like a length of a  
tape-measure. I can see exactly how  
much is left in the spool and can do  
little to affect the rate at which  
it unwinds. Woke 8.10. to sleep  
7.15.

PERSON 1

yet none of the shoppers walking past me showed the slightest concern. another chelsea party had run out o control, though the guests were too drunk to realize it. and, in a way, this was true. most of the rebels, and even a few of the ring-leaders, never grasped what was happening in this comfortable enclave. but then these likeable and over-educated revolutionaries were rebelling against themselves.

PERSON 2

june 14: 9 hours 30 minutes. time races, flashing past like an expressway. however, the last week of a holiday always goes faster than the first. at the present rate there should be about 4-5 week left before a total sleep. this morning I tried to visualize what the last week or so - the final 3, 2, 1, out - would be like, how the last hours of being awake would feel like. had a sudden chilling attack of pure fear, unlike anything I've ever felt before. took me half an hour to steady myself for an intravenous. woke 9.05. to sleep 6.36.

PERSON 1

never before had the streets of chelsea marina been so empty; the entire population had vanished, leaving a zone of silence like an urban nature reserve. eight hundred families had fled, abandoning their comfortable kitchens, herb gardens and book-lined living rooms. without the slightest regret, they had turned their backs on themselves and all they had once believed in. the vast metropolis that surrounded chelsea marina was still holding its breath.

PERSON 2

june 19: 5 hours 30 minutes. must have the phone disconnected. some contractor keeps calling me up about

payment for 50 meters of metal fence  
he claims I collected ten days ago.  
says he helped me load it on to a  
truck himself. I did drive the pick-  
up into town but only to get some  
(lead screening). what does he think  
I'd do with that fence? just the  
sort of irritating thing you don't  
expect to hang over your final exit.  
woke 9.40. to sleep 4.15.

WALK - OR, A SHORT A TO Z

PERSON A

it is foremost the moral education  
and the design of everyday life that  
have an influence on society's crime  
levels. It seems like the judicial  
system, in its traditional reactive  
design, only have very limited pos-  
sibilities to limit these factors.

PERSON B

revolutionary theory is critical  
theory. when we have formulated it  
with the intention of publication,  
then we have defined it as a weapon  
and always put it in relation to  
well defined problems which are re-  
lated to the practice of the strugg-  
le under illegal conditions. we have  
never been interested in a theory  
which doesn't have a relation to  
practice and which, subsequently,  
doesn't explain our condition and  
doesn't show the possibility for  
changing it. RAFs theoretical works  
were papers aimed at convincing pe-  
ople that it is right to support the  
city guerilla, and why. we have de-  
fined them as weapons, because ever-  
ything which is beneficial to the  
armed illegal struggle is a weapon.

PERSON C

crimes are social acts which violate  
rules as they are defined by law.  
the goal of crime prevention is thus  
to reduce the amount of social acts

which are breaking the rules of the law. therefore, crime prevention is ultimately about supporting rule abiding behaviours.

PERSON D

it has been clear since the paris commune, that if a people in an imperialist state is trying to liberate itself within its national frame, it will attract the revenge, the armed forces, the hostility of the bourgeoisie to death, from all other imperialist states.

PERSON E

the social and build environment influence the emergence of different kinds of situations. a criminogenic situation is a situation which is contributing to the motivation of individuals to break against the rules of the law. they are situations which either involve temptations for criminal acts or which are creating frictions which might evolve into criminal acts.

PERSON F

the leadership within the group is a function which isn't, in the first place, constituting the group, but which originate from its constitutive process. it is founded from its practice and from its collective process and it becomes attached to the one who, because of his anticipation ability and resolution to keep the collective process open, gets it imposed on him, like a burden. and this is - the experience shows us this - always the one or those who don't have any need to lead, which within the imperialism is always a need for power.

PERSON G

the starting-point for an instrumental perspective is to award those who are following the rules of the law and punish those who break the

rules of the law. in that way, people shall be influenced to choose to follow the rules of the law.

PERSON H

leadership and collectivity is, in the guerilla, no contradiction - they obtain identity through every person's direction and thereby the collective's and thereby the leadership's concerning the goal - freedom, liberation, from each and everyone's experience, namely that life and subjectivity is possible only in armed antiimperialistic struggle: that armed illegal struggle is the only possibility within imperialism for practical-critical activity.

PERSON I

an important standpoint for crime prevention is a fundamental understanding of which main factors are governing the behaviour of individuals. criminal actions, like all other behaviour, is the result of a motivation which appear in the interaction between individual inclination and situation. therefore, crime preventing measures can aim either affect the crime inclination of individuals, or the existence of criminogenic (crime producing) situations.

PERSON J

the guerilla is a cadre organisation - the goal for its collective learning activity is the equality of the protagonists, the collectivization of every person, to give him the ability for analysis, practice, self-governance, and make him able to build up an armed core troop of his own, and keep the collective learning proces open to others.

PERSON K

the design of everyday life (i.e. models for the organisation of work,

family life, leisure time, etc are organised in a social and built environment) affect the occurrence of situations which might contribute to the motivations of individuals to commit crimes.

#### PERSON L

the goal of antiimperialist struggle, if it is something more than just an empty phrase, is to annihilate, destroy and crush the imperialistic power system - politically, economically, military; as well as the cultural institutions through which the imperialism creates homogeneity within the ruling elite, as well as the communication systems with the help of which it asserts itself ideologically.

#### PERSON M

the starting-point for the control theory is that all people have enough motivation to commit crime, but that differences between individuals in self control and social bonds to the conventional society explain individual differences in inclination to commit crime. persons with low self control and weak social bonds to the conventional life have, according to the control theory, the highest inclination to commit crimes.

#### PERSON N

in its campaign against us, it is not us that the system is showing, but itself, all agitation against the guerilla let us know about those who are producing this agitation, about their goals, their hopes and fears.

#### PERSON O

self control is defined as follows: the ability of an individual to resist the provocations and temptations of the moment (for example to break the law).

#### PERSON P

the dialectic of the revolution and the counter-revolution, that is the dialectic in the strategy of the anti-imperialistic struggle; to, through the reaction of the system, the escalation of the counterrevolution, the alteration of the political state of emergency into a military state of emergency, make the enemy visible, clear - and then his own terror will wake the wrath of the masses, sharpen the antagonisms, make the revolutionary struggle a necessity.

#### PERSON Q

a situation which contains an attractive object of crime without adequate protection can be defined as a temptation. according to the routine activity theory, a criminogenic situation appears when a crime inclined individual is brought together with a for him attractive object of crime which is missing adequate protection. how often such an introduction occur in a society depends, according to the theory, to a large extent on the routine activities of the society.

#### PERSON R

in the presence of the guerilla each and everyone can determine where his standpoint is - it is not until then he can find out where his standpoint is on the whole, he determines his position in the class struggle, find his place within the imperialism. many people think they are on the people's side - but as soon as it comes to encountering with the police, as soon as people start struggling they run away, behave like informers, takes the standpoint of the police. this is the problem so often described by marx, that one is not what one thinks one is, one is that which according to actual functions constitute ones role in

class society, i.e. if one is not consciously acting against society, i.e. arms oneself and struggles - then one is in reality a tool for the system and lives by the system.

#### PERSON S

routine activities mean fairly stable models for how family life, work, and leisure time is organised in a society.

#### PERSON T

the leadership within the guerilla is the function to intermediate the relation between subjectivity and necessity, desire and objectivity into the practice of the group, its structure and action.

#### PERSON U

a strong self control don't guarantee that an individual will follow the rules of the law. it is also necessary that the individual develop strong bonds to conventional society. with conventional society means, mainly: how much he has invested in a conventional lifestyle (education, work etc.) as well as to which extent he has incorporated a moral conviction about the value of abiding the laws and rules of society. from a control-theoretical perspective, one can assume that it is easier for an individual to make the laws and rules of society his own, if he has invested in a conventional lifestyle.

#### PERSON V

to learn is possible ONLY collectively, in the struggle against the state, against the method agitation, lie, slander, against the structure of the imperialistic socialisation and indoctrination, and it can only occur in order to attain väpnad aktion.

PERSON W

from a crime-preventive stand-point, it is important that the measures which might be appropriate to try out, in trying to come to terms with the problem of crime, should be tailor-made for the different environments of the city.

PERSON X

the attempt by the state to suppress us, this whole enormous attempt to mobilise the reaction which here gets expressed all the way into architecture itself - as contrarevolutionary, as class war. that is why we are here.

PERSON Y

from a crime-preventive stand-point, one should, as far as possible, try to avoid concentrations of households with socially- and economically scarce resources, as well as of socially marginalised households. such concentrations usually involves a difficulty to mobilise a neighbourhood to actively participate in crime-preventive work.

PERSON Z

we are the brood which has come from the extension- and destruction-processes of metropolitan society, from the war everyone against everyone, the competition everyone against everyone which is the system's, that which is dividing people in men and women, young and old, Germans and foreigners and which decree that (den enes död är den andres bröd). then, we come: out from the isolation of the terrace houses, in the concrete silos of the suburbs, asylums and prisons. out from the brainwashing of mass media, the slavery of consumption, the ideology of powerlessness; out from the depression, disease, decree, out from the insults, out from the humiliation of

man, which affects everyone exploited by imperialism.

END

PERSON 1

here the revolution of the middle class had begun, not the uprising of a desperate proletariat, but the rebellion of the educated professional class who were society's keel and anchor. in these quiet roads, the scene of uncountable dinner parties, surgeons and insurance broker, architects and health service managers, had built their barricades and overturned their cars to block the fire engines and rescue teams who were trying to save them. they rejected all offers to help, refusing to air their real grievances or to say whether any grievances existed at all. for reasons no one understood, the inhabitants of chelsea marina had set about dismantling their middle-class world. they lit bonfires of books and paintings, educational toys and videos. the television news showed families arm in arm, surrounded by overturned cars, their faces proudly lit by the flames.

PERSON 2

june 25: 4 hours 20 minutes. One meal per day is enough now, topped up with a glucose shot. sleep is still "black", completely unrefreshing. last night I took a 16mm film of the first three hours, screened it this morning. the first true horror movie, I looked like a half-animated corpse. woke 10.25. to sleep 3.45.

PERSON 1

a burnt out volvo sat beside the road, but the proprieties still ruled, and it had been pushed into a parking bay. the rebels had tidied up

after their revolution. almost all  
the overturned cars had been righ-  
ted, keys left in their ignitions,  
ready for the repossession men.

PERSON 2

july 3: 4 hours 10 minutes. little  
done today. deepening lethargy.  
everything is ready now. ready for  
the total sleep. woke 11.05. to  
sleep 3.15.

END-INSTRUCTION

the total order is chaos. and we ha-  
ve been on that road for a long ti-  
me. always the same dream of the to-  
tal order, where nothing is moving.  
if something is moving, one must  
react on it, have a position towards  
it. therefore, a democracy tends to  
encourage a total absence of move-  
ment where one only has to sort out  
actions.