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Title
Maritime Policing, Commercial Power, and Dehumanised Migrants: Realities and Attitudes of Frontline Maritime and Port Security Personnel toward Stowaways

Abstract
The Syrian recent civil war and ISIS are responsible for causing millions of victims to flee from their homes in order to survive (Gerges, 2016). Consequently, it has led to the current influx of migrants that Europe is facing; a humanitarian crisis that seems insolvable (Moraga and Rapoport, 2015). These victims are often classified as unwelcome, risky others (Hudson, 2009) and in some cases blamed of terrorist crimes (e.g. Paris Attacks November 2015) by European leaders. The Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and Sweden, have closed their gates and remain ignorant of NGOs such as Human Rights Watch (HRW) who condemn the countries’ politics of fear that produced rigid border control (HRW, 2016). Port security plays a vital role in the strengthening of EU-borders in (Malcolm, 2011). In particular frontline policing and security workers in EU ports are often confronted with a specific type of fleeing migrant: the stowaway. Based on ethnographic fieldwork done with operational port police officers and security officer in the ports of Hamburg and Rotterdam—two European transnational border zones—I will explore in this contribution what frontline port and ship security realities consist of, and what operational port policing actors cope with when they must deal with stowaways. Their attitudes and daily practices shall be presented, as well as what those realities and attitudes narrate about the micro- and macro-power relations that shape the port and wider maritime policing of stowaways in relation to the global forces of 24/7 commerce.