

# **Cities, Politics and Crime**

## **Unit Guide**

### **BSC (Hons) Criminology**

#### **Level Two**

**2006/7**

**Unit Title: Cities, Politics and Crime: The UK and the USA**

Level 2

Reference No: PCR-2-204

Credit Value: 1

Student Study Hours: 150 hours

40 contact hours

110 private study hours.

Pre-requisite learning: Successful completion of the previous year's units.

Co-requisites: None

Excluded combinations: Not available as an option.

Unit Co-ordinator: Dr Hugh Atkinson.

Parent Faculty: AHS

Parent Course; BSC (Hons) Criminology.

Study hours have been changed to reflect new university guidelines which now incorporate the assessment period. Contact hours remain unchanged at 40 hours.

Short description.

Section A of the programme examines the issues of crime, urban politics and urban trends in Britain. Section B examines the politics of crime and urban policy development in the USA. The overall aim is to examine the interrelationships between the urban system, crime and crime control in its historical, economic and political contexts.

Aims:

- \* To provide a comparative analysis of the changing character of the British and American urban environments and the place of crime and disorder within this.
- \* To develop student understanding of the place of crime and disorder in conceptualisations of the urban order and in urban policy making.
- \* To facilitate student knowledge and appreciation of the economic and social/political frameworks within which urban and crime based policy is formulated and the target audiences it addresses.
- \* To help students focus on the relationship between the private and public sector, state and market and their respective roles in urban redevelopment and the implications of this for crime and its control.

Learning Outcomes:

Students on completion of the unit will:

- \* Be able to demonstrate how the urban order has been conceptualised both politically and academically in the USA and UK.
- \* Be able to demonstrate a critical appreciation of how the urban policy agenda has evolved in the USA and United Kingdom.

- \* Be able to make informed judgements about the place of crime and disorder in conceptualisations of the urban domain and in urban policy making.
- \* Be able to critically examine the character and limits of public policy and crime control policy .
- \* Be able to demonstrate a critical understanding of the dynamics of political struggle over allocating scarce resources in the urban domain.

#### Transferable Skills:

- be able to make use of bibliographical support in referencing all written work from a variety of sources- from libraries to the Internet.
- be able to engage in public speaking- either individually or in a group- through the use of written papers often meeting tight deadlines.
- be able to formulate a well judged and descriptive response to a complicated body of material with some awareness of the conceptual and analytical problems involved.
- be able to write an essay which is clear, well written and adequately referenced.
- be familiar with word processing packages and be able to handle a computer with confidence.

#### Teaching and Learning Pattern:

Including self managed contact hours-

There will be twelve keynote lectures linked to a series of supportive seminars which will develop ideas introduced in the lectures. A written paper may be requested for some of the topics under consideration which may be presented either individually or in groups. Seminar questions vary each year and you will be provided with a suitable range of topics at the beginning of your option.

Students will be given guidance prior to the seminars on what is expected in terms of their own self-managed private study. This will involve preparatory reading for all the seminars, even when they are not directly engaged in giving the paper, from a detailed reading list which offers a suitable range and choice of books, chapters or journal articles. In particular students will be encouraged to make use of the Learning Resources Centre so they become completely familiar with the Internet, and also on how to handle some of the word processing packages currently available. There is a growing body of material now on the Internet which they can easily access. For example, the Brookings Institution in the USA is excellent, the web site for the New York Times etc..

The use of video documentary material will also be made available where appropriate.

#### Assessment Method:

- (a) One 1500 word essay which will account for 30% of the marks. The essay will be distributed early on in the semester
- (b) A two hour/ two question unseen exam for 70% of the marks. Note: the exam paper will be based on the last six topics in the unit

### **Assessment Objectives**

All coursework essays and examination scripts are assessed in relation to the individual learning outcomes for each unit. Requirements in relation to the level of conceptual analysis and acquired skills will intensify with the student's progression through the course.

#### **At Level One:**

The overall learning outcome of level one units is that the student should be able to demonstrate a good knowledge of basic institutions, concepts and ideas, in the Politics area and should be attempting to provide some analysis of alternative views. In particular, at the end of level one, students should have acquired a number of key skills, which should be reflected in their written work:

- the ability to collect, sift and record information from a variety of sources (e.g. library, database, lectures);
- the ability to distinguish between description and analysis in information sources;
- the ability to isolate key arguments within source material.

#### **At Level Two**

The conceptual analysis and skills developed at level one will be deepened, and students will develop their interactive skills within a learning group. Additionally, students will be expected to demonstrate:

- ability to distinguish between differing viewpoints;
- ability to identify key elements of a problem and choose the theories/methods for its resolution;
- ability to analyse political systems using comparative methodology;
- ability to research a topic of their choice as part of a group, and to present this research in oral and written form (Group Project).

#### **At Level Three:**

Students will be expected to demonstrate:

- ability to identify and define problems in the area of inter-state relations;
- ability to apply appropriate knowledge and skills to the solution of problems;
- clear understanding of the relation between economic, social and political factors in international political processes;
- a clear understanding of the influence of global political forces on international relations;
- ability to present in written form a critical piece of academic analysis and research, demonstrating a firm grasp of methodological principles in the selection and use of themes for a more specialised piece of work (10,000 word Contemporary Issues Project).

At level three, the student should be able to critically review evidence-supporting conclusions and to assess its validity and significance.

### Marking Criteria

At all levels, five areas of assessment objective can be recognised:

1. Knowledge of the topic - ideas, concepts and institutions
2. Analysis of issues and an awareness of different viewpoints
3. Evaluation of competing explanations or theories applied to a problem
4. Ability to identify relevant sources of evidence, both empirical and theoretical, and to use these to produce an informative referencing system
5. Skill in the presentation of an answer with accuracy, clarity and coherence.

With these objectives in mind, the following model marking scheme should apply:

Fail	0-30%	Badly misunderstands the question; contains factual errors; none of basic objectives are achieved
	30-35%	Some knowledge of topic and examples, but objectives 2-5 not met
	35-39%	Exhibits some knowledge of topic, but essentially descriptive; cannot identify alternative viewpoints; objective 1 is present but 2-5 poorly met
Third	40-49%	Demonstrates limited basic knowledge of the topic, but essentially descriptive; displays an attempt at evaluation of material, but low on clarity and coherence; limited achievement of objectives 1,2,3,4,; low on objective 5
2:ii	50-59%	Exhibits good knowledge of the topic; can distinguish different approaches or viewpoints, and some ability of evaluation is present, but may to some extent lack clarity and coherence; reasonable attempt at referencing; very good on objective 1, weaker on 2-5
2:I	60-69%	Very good knowledge of basic ideas, concepts and institutions with good analysis of issues and evaluation; good uses of sources and references; meets objectives 1,2,4,5, weaker on 3
First	70-79%	Excellent knowledge of the topic, with high level analysis of a balanced nature. Strong on critical evaluation, clarity, coherence. All assessment objectives covered
	80% +	Same as the range 70-79% but adds a deeper understanding and evaluation of the issues and can "impose oneself on the subject"

### Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the act of taking the words or ideas of others and passing them off as your own. In many cases plagiarism takes the form of copying from books and articles without full and accurate acknowledgement of sources. This can happen unintentionally when you use notes taken from a book/journal article and put them directly into your essay without properly attributing the source. Whether intentional or not, plagiarism is

not acceptable in any circumstances. It is regarded as a form of cheating and there are strict University regulations to deal with it if it is discovered. You will find a discussion of the University regulations & procedures governing plagiarism in your Course Guide. You must read these carefully.

It is vital when taking notes to:

- (1) Note the FULL reference of the book/article at the top of the first page of notes.
- (2) Keep a precise note of the page numbers of any quoted material (for example in the margins of your notes)
- (3) Use precise double quote marks at the beginning & end of any quotes in your notes and check that any quotes/material used in your essay is accurately and carefully attributed.

### **Referencing & Bibliography**

All essays must be fully and accurately referenced and must include, at the end, a bibliography of material consulted in the preparation of the essay. There are two well known systems of referencing which can be used for academic work. They are the Harvard System and the Notes system.

#### **THE HARVARD SYSTEM:**

This takes the form of giving details of the author and date of publication in square brackets after the relevant place in the text, for example [Pugh:1994]. The full reference to this text is then given in the Bibliography. When citing specific arguments or using quotations the page number must also be given in the bracket: e.g. [Thompson: 1963, p.66]

**NOTE:** When using sources which themselves quote or paraphrase other pieces of work always cite the source that you have consulted, e.g. Bentham believed.... [Garland:1985, p.77] The source in the bracket should be listed in the Bibliography.

Perry Library has a very detailed Help Sheet on the operation of the Harvard system. You should obtain a copy from the Library and read it carefully.

When constructing the Bibliography works should be listed by authors' surnames in alphabetical order. When you have used two more works by the same author these should be listed by chronological order of publication. Where there are two or more works by one author in the same year they should be distinguished in the text and the bibliography by a letter [a,b,c...] thus [Tilly: 1977a], [Tilly:1977b].

Titles of **books** and **journals** should always be underlined and the date of publication given. For your purposes it is not necessary to give place of publication OR publisher.

Books should be cited in the following manner:  
K.LAYBOURN, Britain on the Breadline, (1990)  
J.STEVENSON & C.COOK, The Slump, (1977)

Articles in readers [i.e. edited collections] are cited as follows:-

G.FENNELL, "The Second World War and the Welfare State in Britain: Sociological Interpretations of Historical Development," in L.JAMIESON & H.CORR, State, Private Life, and Political Change, (1990)

Articles in journals should be cited giving volume and issue number as well as date, for example:

J.TOMLINSON, "Planning: Debate and Policy in the 1940s," Twentieth Century British History, V.3(2), 1992

### **THE NOTES SYSTEM**

With this system references are cited in the text by means of consecutive numerals and the sources given either at the bottom of the relevant page [**Footnotes**] OR gathered together in numerical order at the end of the text [**Endnotes**]. The footnote/end note usually gives full text citation the first time a particular source is used. Subsequent citations of the same source can be abbreviated. The text references are gathered together at the end of the essay for the Bibliography, set out in the manner described above. Many word processing programmes now have easily operated systems for creating and editing footnotes/endnotes.

You may use either of these referencing systems. BUT the important point is to be **consistent** and not to mix them.

## Section A

### Week 1

#### **The Crime and Urban Policy Making Community** **Urban Policy in the United Kingdom: 1945 to 1979** **The Changing Focus of Urban Policy. Social Democracy and the Politics of Consensus**

#### Seminar Discussion

What was the rationale of Urban Policy from 1945 to 1979? How effective was it?  
Some Reading

R Atkinson and G Moon, Urban Policy in Britain, 1994  
B Cullingworth, British Planning, Fifty Years of Urban and Regional Policy, 1999  
D Hill, Urban Policy and Politics in Britain, 2000  
R Imrie and H Thomas, British Urban Policy, 1999

### Week Two

#### **Urban Policy in the United Kingdom: 1979 to 1997. The Onward March of Neo-Liberalism and the New Right** **Social unrest. The Brixton and Toxteth riots and the aftermath. The Scarman Report. Urban Unrest since 2002**

#### Lecture, Video and Workshop

Why was there an explosion of urban unrest in the 1980s. Were the solutions to this unrest successful? Why was there renewed urban unrest in a number of northern cities in the summer of 2002? ( students will be provided with handouts to facilitate their discussions)

#### Some Reading

J Benyon (ed) Scarman and After, 1984  
J Benyon, Going Through the Motions: The Political Agenda, the 1981 Riots and the Scarman Inquiry, Parliamentary Affairs, vol 38, 1985  
J Benyon and J Solomos, The Simmering Cities, Parliamentary Affairs, vol 41, 1988  
S Brownhill and H Thomas, Local Governance, vol 24, 1998  
N Glazer, The Scarman Report: an American Overview, The Political Quarterly, vol 53 1982  
D Hill, Urban Policy and Politics, 2000  
M Parkinson, Twenty Five Years of Urban Policy in Britain: Partnership, Enterprise or Competition, Public Money and Management, vol 16 1996

### Week Three and Four

**Urban Policy under New Labour**  
**Tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime**

Tackling social exclusion and the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal

The fight against anti social behaviour and the *Respect Agenda*: New Labour and the politics of triangulation

**Lecture, Video and Workshop**

Some Reading

The 1998 Crime and Disorder Act  
The 2003 Anti Social Behaviour Act  
The Respect Action Plan 2005 ( Home Office)  
E Crew, Policing in 2010, Public Money and Management, vol 20, 2000  
A Garland, the Local Governance of Crime; Appeals to Community and Partnership  
L Noak, Private Cops on the Block: A review of the Role of Private Security in Residential Communities, Policing and Society, vol 10, 2000  
vol 37, 1997  
A Pelma and S Heels, Anti Social Behaviour Orders: Law and Practice, Bristol: Jordans 2003  
M Waddington, Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003; Special Bulletin, Bristol: Jordans 2003  
The Wheel turns for Policing and Local Government, Local Government Studies, vol 26, 2000

Some Reading on Social Exclusion

C Cousins, Social Exclusion in Europe: Paradigms of social disadvantage in Germany, Spain, Sweden and the UK, Policy and Politics, vol 26, 1998  
P Foley and S Martin, Perceptions of Community Led Regeneration, Regional Studies, vol 34, 2000  
M Geddes, Social Exclusion- New Language, New Challenges for Local Authorities, Public Money and Management, vol 20 2000  
D Hill, Urban Policy and Politics in Britain, Ch Seven, 2000  
A Kearns and R Forrest, Social Cohesion and Multi Level Governance, Urban Studies, May 2000  
N Oatley, Renewing and Revitalising Poor Neighbourhoods: The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, Local Economy, vol 15, 2000  
N Schoon, The Chosen City, 2000  
D Smith, Understanding the Underclass, 1992

Weeks 5 and 6

**Tackling Crime and Disorder: Changing the Physical Environment**

**Technology and the Fight Against Crime: the use of CCTV. Planning Out Crime. Gated Communities**

Lecture

Student Workshop:

What role can technological solutions such as cctv play in making residents feel and be safer from crime? ( students will be given handouts focussed on a particular case study)

Video and discussion on *Gated Communities*

Some Reading

J Ditton, Crime and the City: Public attitudes towards open street CCTV in Glasgow.

British Journal of Criminology, vol 40, 2000

D Farrington and B Welsh, Effects of Improved Street Lighting on Crime: a Systematic Review

D Hill, Urban Policy and Politics in Britain, Ch Six, 2000

B Loveday, Review Article: Local Authorities and Crime Prevention, Local Government Studies, vol 24, 1998

G Nichols and P Booth, Crime Prevention programmes Supported by Local Authority Leisure Departments, Local Governance, vol 25, 1999

N Schoon, The Chosen City, 2000

C Thomas and R Bromley, City Centre Revitalisation: Problems of Fragmentation and Fear in the Evening and Night Time City, Urban Studies, vol 37, 2000

B Welsh and D Farrington, Crime Prevention Effects of Closed Circuit Television: a Systematic Review, Home Office Research Study 252, August 2002

**Blackboard**

The unit will be supported by a Black Board site which is being developed this semester



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## unit guide

# Cities, Politics and Crime, Part II

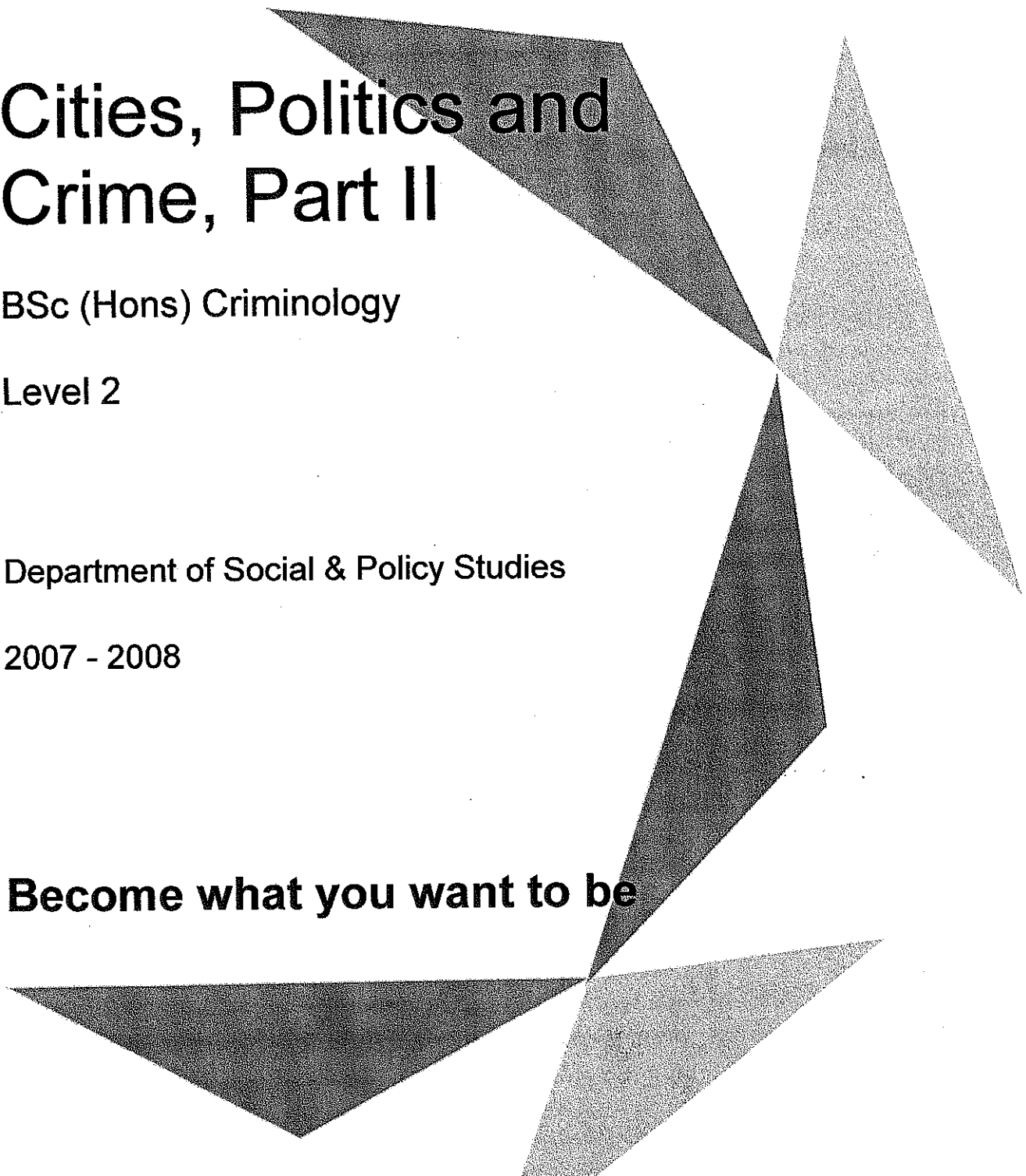
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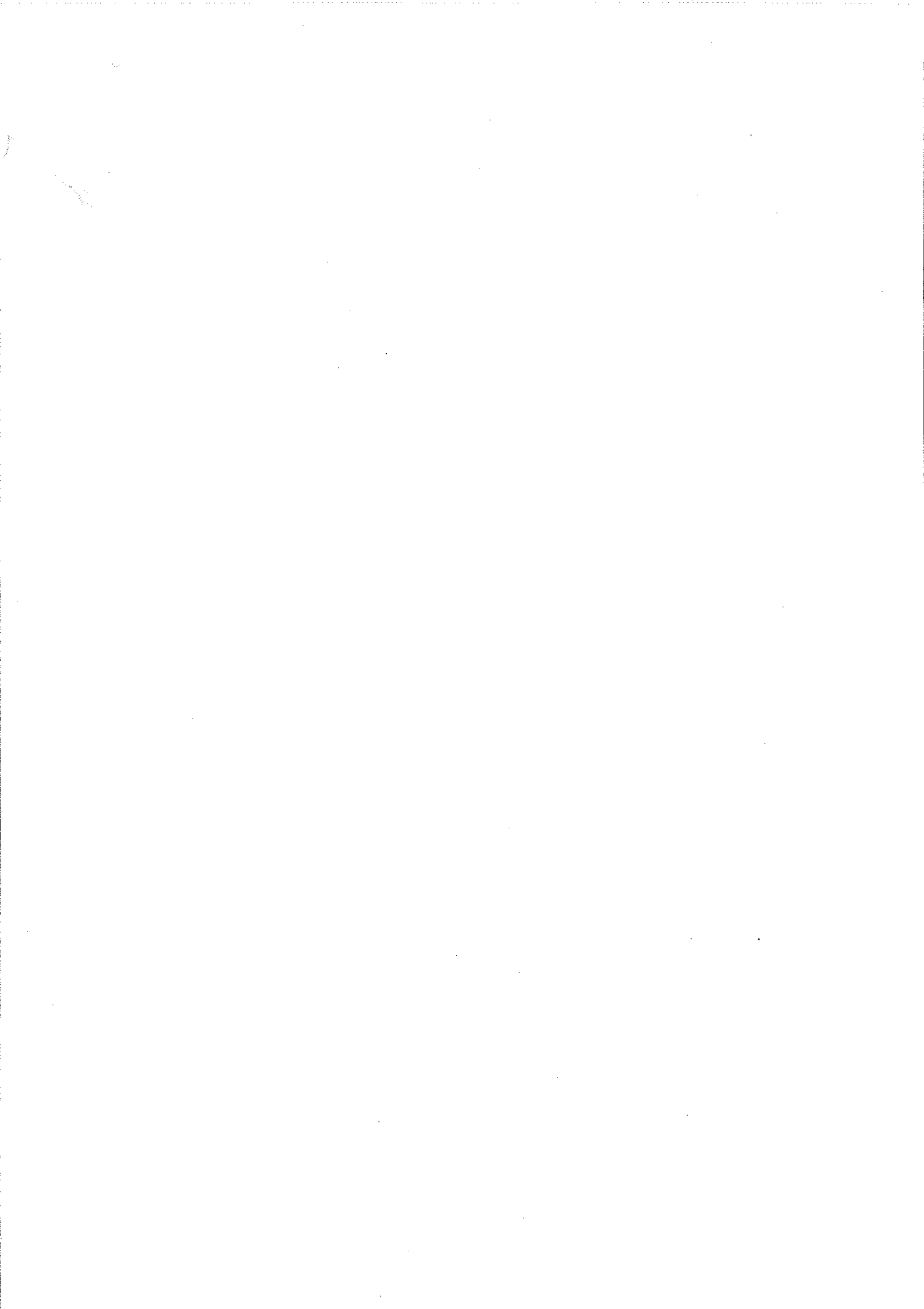
Level 2

Department of Social & Policy Studies

2007 - 2008

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## **SECTION B: THE U.S.A.**

### **LECTURE 7: POLITICS & CRIME IN THE AMERICAN CITY: THE CHANGING REFORM AGENDA**

Migration & the demography of American cities / fear of crime & disorder / ethnic identity, politics & crime / Chicago, pluralism & the Progressive movement / Strain theory, 'the new deal' & the question of opportunity structures

#### **Core Reading**

- D.DOWNES & P.ROCK, Understanding Deviance (1998), chs 3 – 6  
C.VALIER, Theories of Crime & Punishment (2002), ch 3 & 4  
C.SUMNER, Social Control: The History & Politics of a Central Concept in Anglo – American Sociology. In R.BERGALLI & C.SUMNER (Eds.), Social Control & Political Order (1997)  
D.MELOSSI, Changing Representations of the Criminal. British Journal of Criminology, 40 / 2 (2000)  
P.HALL, Cities of Tomorrow (1996), ch 2  
R.K.MERTON, Social Structure & Anomie. In Social Theory & Social Structure (1938 / 1957)  
C.R.SHAW & H.D.McKAY, Juvenile Delinquency & Urban Areas (1931 / 1972)

#### **Background Reading**

- A.COHEN, Delinquent Boys: The Culture of the Gang (1955)  
R.A.CLOWARD & L.E.OHLIN, Delinquency & Opportunity (1960)  
C.R.SHAW, The Jack Roller (1937)  
F.THRASHER, The Gang: A Study of Gangs in Chicago (1927)  
G.D.SUTTLES, The Social Order of the Slum (1968)  
P.GRAHAM & J.CLARKE, Dangerous Places: Crime & the City. In J.MUNCIE et al (eds.), The Problem of Crime (2001)

#### **Optional Reading**

- S.HAYS, The Response to Industrialism, 1885 – 1914 (1995)  
D.J.MONTI, Cultural The American City: A Social & History (2000)  
H.P.CHUDACOFF, Major Problems in American Urban History (1994)  
J.C.TEAFORD, The Twentieth Century American City (1993)  
H.P.CHUDACOFF, Major Problems in American Urban History (1994)  
R.W.CAVES (ed), Exploring Urban America (1995)

A.B.CALLOW (ed), American Urban History (1973)  
K.T.JACKSON, Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanisation of America (1985)  
R.W. & M.G. KWEIT, People & Politics in Urban America (1990)  
E.H.MONKKONEN, America Becomes Urban (1988)  
R.FISHMAN, Bourgeois Utopias: The Rise & Fall of Suburbia (1987)  
J.JACOBS, The Death & Life of the Great American Cities (1993)  
M.BALDASSARE, Trouble in Paradise (1986)

## **SEMINAR**

1. Examine the role played by fear of crime and disorder in images of the American city in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
2. What contribution did the Chicago school make to understanding the dynamics of urban change and crime during this period?
3. Consider ways in which elements of Chicago school thinking became embodied in public policy
4. What were the primary elements of strain theory as it developed in America
5. Consider the relationship between strain theory and American crime control policy after the 1930's

## **LECTURE 8: POLITICS & THE ORGANISATION OF CRIME IN URBAN AMERICA**

American criminology & organised crime / Ethnicity & organised crime / Machine politics & criminal organisation / criminology & crime control policy

### **Core Reading**

H.ABADINSKY, Organised Crime (1991)  
J.JACOBS, Mobsters, Unions and Feds, (2006)  
M.WOODIWISS, Organised Crime & American Power (2001)  
L.BERNSTEIN, The Greatest Menace: Organized Crime in Cold War America (2002)  
C.VALIER, Theories of Crime & Punishment (2002), ch 4

### **Background Reading**

M.LEVI, The Organisation of Serious Crime. In M.MAGUIRE et al (eds.), The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (2002)  
P.J.RYAN & G.E.RUSH (eds), Understanding Organized Crime in Global Perspective (1997), parts 1,2 & 3  
A.A.BLOCK, Space, Time and Organised Crime, (1994) chs 1 – 4  
D.BELL, Crime As An American Way of Life. In The End of Ideology (1965)

R.K.MERTON, Social Structure & Anomie. In Social Theory & Social Structure (1938 / 1957)

F.IANNI, A Family Business (1972)

D.CRESSEY, Theft of the Nation (1969)

A.BLOCK, East Side – West Side: Organising Crime in New York, 1930 - 1950 (1985)

A.BLOCK, The Business of Crime (1991)

J.M.O'KANE, The Crooked Ladder: Gangsters, Ethnicity & the American Dream (1992)

N.PASSAS (ed), Organized Crime (1995), parts 1 - 3

### Optional Reading

C.FIJNAUT, Organised Crime: A Comparison Between the United States of America and Western Europe. British Journal of Criminology 30 / 3 (1990)

M.McINTOSH, The Organisation of Crime (1975)

M.McINTOSH, The Growth of Racketeering. Economy & Society, 2 / 1 (1973)

M.SHORT, Crime Inc (1991)

R.KELLY, Organised Crime: A Global Perspective (1991)

### SEMINAR

1. In what ways is organised crime a distinct form of criminality?
2. How, in America, has organised crime been so closely associated with ethnic identity
3. In what ways did American criminology, up to & including the 1960's understand the problem of organised crime?
4. Consider how American criminology impacted on organised crime control policy in this period
5. What has been the relationship between organised crime & the character of political power & organisation in America during this period?

### LECTURE 9: THE URBAN CRISIS OF THE 1960'S

Economic change and urban restructuring in the 1960s/political protest and urban unrest/political change and the rise of 'law and order' politics/black freedom struggle and its impact in the city/'re-discovery of poverty'

### Core reading

R.BEAUREGARD, Voices of Decline: The Post War Fate of US Cities, (1993)

P.CARR, Clean Streets, (2005)

R.CAVES (Ed), Exploring Urban America (1995)

H.CHUDACOFF (Ed), Major Problems in American Urban History, (1994)

S.FAINSTEIN ET AL, Divided Cities, (1992)

D.MONTI, The American City: A Social and Cultural History (2000)

H.SAVITCH, Post Industrial Cities, (1988)

D.STEIGERWALD, The Sixties and the End of Modern America, (1995),  
Chs.7 & 10

T.SUGRUE, The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit, (1996)

J.TEAFORD, Cities of the Heartland: The Rise and Fall of the Industrial Midwest, (1993)

J.TEAFORD, The Twentieth Century American City, (1993)

### **Background Reading**

T.BOSTON & C.ROSS (Eds), The Inner City: Poverty & Economic Development in the Next Century, (1997)

W.CHAMBLISS, Power, Politics and Crime, (1999)

J.HERRON, Afterculture: Detroit and the Humiliation of History, (1996)

J.JACOBS, The Death and Life of the Great American Cities, (1993)

R & M KWEIT, People and Politics in Urban America, (1990)

W.WILSON, The Truly Disadvantaged, (1987)

### **Optional Reading**

E.BANFIELD, The Unheavenly City, (1968)

K.BRADBURY & A.DOWNS, Urban Decline and the Future of American Cities, (1982)

J.FEAGAN, The New Urban Paradigm, (1997)

M.FLAMM, Law & Order: Street Crime & Civil Unrest, (2005)

R.FOGELSON, Bourgeois Nightmares, (2005)

J.FREEMAN (Ed), Social Movements of the 60s and 70s, (1997)

P.JARGOWSKY, Poverty and Place: Ghettos, Barrios and the American City, (1998)

P.McCLAIN, "Urban Crime in the USA & Western Europe: A Comparison," in R. PADDISON (Ed), Handbook of Urban Studies, (2001)

M.PYE, Maximum City, (1993)

J.QUADAGNO, Color of Welfare, (1994)

H.SAVITCH, Big City Politics in Transition, (1995)

J.STEIN, Running Steel, Running America, (1998)

### **SEMINAR**

1. Outline the major problems of city life in the 1960's
2. Examine the character and impact of urban unrest during the 1960's
3. Examine the shifts in the 'law and order agenda' which developed in the course of the 1960s

### **LECTURE 10: CRIME AND THE URBAN ORDER , 1970s-1990s**

Changing demographic of city life/Problems of inner poverty & strategies of regeneration/the politics of street crime/sociologies of the gang/construction of the 'war against crime'

### **Core Reading**

- R.BEAUREGARD, Voices of Decline: The Post War Fate of US Cities, (1993)  
K.BECKETT & T.SASSOON, The Politics of Injustice: Crime and Punishment in America, (2000)  
P.CARR, Clean Streets, (2005)  
E.CURRIE, Crime and Punishment in America, (1998)  
M.FLAMM, Law & Order: Street Crime & Civil Unrest, (2005)  
R.FOGELSON, Bourgeois Nightmares, (2005)  
F.HARRIS & L.CURTIS (Eds), Locked in the Poorhouse: Cities, Race and Poverty in the U.S., (1999)  
C.HUFF (Ed) Gangs in America, (1996)  
M.SANCHEZ-JANKOWSKI, Islands in the Street: Gangs and American Urban Society, (1993)  
P.JARGOWSKY, Poverty and Place: Ghettos, Barrios and the American City, (1998)  
G.LAFREE, Losing Legitimacy, (1998)  
J.MOLLENKOPF, The Contested City, (1995)  
D.RODRIGUEZ, Forced Passages (2005)  
W.SKOGAN, Disorder and Decline: Crime and the Spiral of Decay in America's Neighbourhoods, (1990)  
L.WACQUANT, "The New Urban Colour Line: The State and the Fate of the Ghetto in Post Fordist America," in C.CALHOUN (Ed), Social Theory and the Politics of Identity, (1994)  
W.WILSON, The Truly Disadvantaged, (1987)  
W.WILSON, When Work Disappears: The World of the Urban Poor, (1996)

### **Background Reading**

- E.CURRIE, Crime & Market Society: Lessons from the United States. In P.WALTON & J.YOUNG (eds.), The New Criminology Revisited (1998)  
S.DANZIGER & P.GOTTSCHALK, America Unequal, (1997)  
M.DOBBERMAN, Left Out: The Politics of Exclusion, (1998)  
T & M.EDSALL, Chain Reaction, (1991)  
G.EDWARDS, Matters of Substance, (2005)  
A.HACKER, Two Nations, (1999)  
N.KAPPLER ET AL, The Mythology of Crime and Criminal Justice, (1996)  
C.MURRAY, Losing Ground: American Social Policy, 1950-1980, (1992)  
J.SLEEPER, The Closest of Strangers: Liberalism and the Politics of Race in New York, (1990)  
K.VERNEY, Black Civil Rights in America, (2000)

### **Optional Reading**

E.ANDERSON, Streetwise: Race, Class and Change in An American Community, (1990)  
T.BOSTON & C.ROSS (Eds), The Inner City: Poverty and Economic Development in the Next Century, (1997)  
E.CURRIE, The Reckoning: Drugs, Cities and the American Future, (1993)  
M.DAVIS, City of Quartz, (1990)  
M.FLEICHER, Beggars and Thieves: Lives of Urban Street Criminals, (1996)  
D.GOLDBERG, "The New Segregation," in D.BELL & A.HADDOUR (Eds), City Visions, (2000)  
C.JENCKS & P.PETERSON (Eds), The Urban Underclass, (1999)  
M.KLEIN, The American Street Gang, (1998)  
D.MASSEY & N.DENTON, American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass, (1993)  
A.PLATT, "Social Insecurity: The Transformation of American Criminal Justice," Social Justice, Vol.28 (1) 2001  
D.ROEDIGER, "America's Racial Crisis," New Left Review, No.196

### **SEMINAR**

1. Critically review significant developments in the urban structure and experience since the early 1970s
2. What have been the dominant concerns regarding the relationship between crime and the city in the past three decades

### **LECTURE 11: PUNISHMENT AND THE CRIMINOLOGY OF THE 'OTHER'**

Patterns of urban crime in the last decade/shifting rationales of imprisonment & the growth of incarceration/current debates on crime and the politics of punishment/ideas of urban 'pathology' & the underclass debate

### **Core Reading**

K.BECKETT & T.SASSOON, The Politics of Injustice: Crime and Punishment in America, (2000)  
A.BLUMSTEIN & J.WALLMAN, The Crime Drop in America, (2000)  
S.CHRISTIANSON, With Liberty for Some: 500 Years of Imprisonment in America, (1998)  
E.CURRIE, Crime and Punishment in America, (1998)  
E.CURRIE, The Reckoning: Drugs, Cities and the American Future, (1993)  
D.HALPERN, "The Rise and Fall of New York Murder: Zero Tolerance or Crack's Decline?", British Journal of Criminology, Vol.39 (4), 1999  
G.LAFREE, Losing Legitimacy, (1998)  
J.MILLER, Search and Destroy: African American Males in the Criminal Justice System, (1998)  
A.PLATT, "Social Insecurity: The Transformation of American Criminal Justice," Social Justice, Vol.28 (1) 2001

A.SARAT (Ed), The Cultural Lives of Capital Punishment, (2005)  
M.TONRY, Malign Neglect: Race, Crime and Punishment in America, (1998)  
L.WACQUANT, "Deadly Symbiosis: When Ghetto and Prison Meet and Mesh," in D.GARLAND (Ed), Mass Imprisonment: Social Causes and Consequences, (2001)  
L.WACQUANT, "From Slavery to Mass Incarceration," New Left Review, Second series, No.13, Jan/Feb 2002  
F.ZIMRING, G.HAWKINS & S.KAMIN, Punishment and Democracy, (2001)

### **Background Reading**

A.BEDAU (Ed), The Death Penalty in America: Current Controversies, (1997)  
D.GARLAND, "The Culture of High Crime Societies," British Journal of Criminology, Vol. 40 (3), 2000  
R.N.JACOBS, Race, Media and the Crisis of Civil Society: From the Watts Riots to Rodney King (2000)  
J.JONES, The Dispossessed, (1992)  
M.KATZ (Ed), The Underclass Debate: Views from History, (1993)  
D.MASSEY & N.DENTON, American Apartheid: Segregation and the Making of the Underclass, (1993)  
M.MASSING, The Fix, (1998)

### **Optional Reading**

M.ALDER, Land of Opportunity, (1996)  
C.BOURGEOIS, Selling Respect, (1998)  
M.FLEICHER, Beggars and Thieves: Lives of Urban Street Criminals, (1996)  
H.GANS, The War against the Poor: The Underclass and Antipoverty Policy, (1996)  
F.HARRIS & L.CURTIS (Eds), Locked in the Poorhouse: Cities, Race and Poverty in the U.S., (1999)  
C.JENCKS & P.PETERSON (Eds), The Urban Underclass, (1999)  
R.KENNEDY, Race, Crime and the Law, (1998)  
B.LAWSON (Ed), The Underclass Question, (1992)  
J.MAY (Ed), Building Violence, (2000)  
L.MILLER, "Looking for Postmodernism in All The Wrong Places: Implementing a New Penology," British Journal of Criminology, Vol.41 (1), 2001  
T.POVEDA, "American Exceptionalism and the Death Penalty," Social Justice, Vol.27 (2), 2000  
A.SARAT (Ed), The Killing State, (1999)  
L.WACQUANT, "The New Urban Colour Line: The State and the Fate of the Ghetto in Post Fordist America," in C.CALHOUN (Ed), Social Theory and the Politics of Identity, (1994)  
F.ZIMRING & G.HAWKINS, Incapacitation: Penal Confinement and the Restraint of Crime, (1995)  
F.ZIMRING & G.HAWKINS, The Scale of Imprisonment, (1991)

## **SEMINAR**

1. Examine the ways in which the politics of rehabilitation have been replaced by the politics of punitiveness in the contemporary United States. Illustrate your answer with appropriate examples
2. To what extent and with what effect has the fear of an 'underclass' driven criminal justice policy since the early 1970s?

## **LECTURE 12: THE POLITICS OF CRIME CONTROL & POLICING IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA**

Criminology & crime control after the crisis decades / the underclass & social exclusion / crime control and urban design / Risk & fear / Privatisation of control / landscape militarization

### **Core Reading**

M.DAVIS, City of Quartz (1990 ), ch 5

M.DAVIS. Beyond Blade Runner: Urban Control & the Ecology of Fear (1994). Reprinted & updated in M.DAVIS, Los Angeles & the Imagination of Disaster (1998)

E.CURRIE, Reckoning: Drugs, the Cities & America's Future (1994)

E.CURRIE, Crime & Market Society: Lessons from the United States. In P.WALTON & J.YOUNG (eds.), The New Criminology Revisited (1998)

D.GARLAND, The Culture of Control (2001), chs 5 – 8

D.GARLAND, The Limits of the Sovereign State. British Journal of Criminology, 36 / 4 (1996)

G.HUGHES, Understanding Crime Prevention (1998), ch 7

J.G.MILLER, Search & Destroy: African Americans in the Criminal Justice System (1997)

C.VALIER, Theories of Crime and Punishment, (2002), Ch.9

### **Background Reading**

W.J.BENNETT et al, Body Count (1996)

W.J.CHAMBLISS, Power, Politics & Crime (1999)

C.VALIER, Theories of Crime & Punishment (2002), ch 9

J.YOUNG, The Exclusive Society (1999), ch 5

M.TONRY, Malign Neglect: Race, Crime & Punishment in America (1998)

R.GOODING-WILLIAMS (ed.), Reading Rodney King, Reading Urban Uprising (1993)

R.N.JACOBS, Race, Media and the Crisis of Civil Society: From the Watts Riots to Rodney King (2000)

### **Optional Reading**

J.Q.WILSON, Broken Windows. Atlantic Monthly (1982) [px]  
J.Q.WILSON, Thinking About Crime (1983), extract appears in J.MUNCIE et al (eds.), Criminological Perspectives (1996)  
C.MURRAY, The Emerging Underclass (1990). Extract appears as 'The Underclass' in J.MUNCIE et al (eds.), Criminological Perspectives (1996)  
C.MURRAY, Underclass: The Crisis Deepens (1994)  
B.BOWLING, The Rise & Fall of New York Murder: Zero Tolerance or Crack's Decline? British Journal of Criminology, 39 / 4 (1999)  
S.WALKLATE, Understanding Criminology (1998), ch 3  
I.TAYLOR, Crime in Context(1999)  
D.MELOSSI, Changing Representations of the Criminal. British Journal of Criminology, 40 / 2 (2000)

### **SEMINAR**

1. What does 'crime control' mean in the context of the contemporary American city? Illustrate your answer with appropriate examples
2. To what extent does the character of urban crime control exemplify the loss of faith in the agenda of reform and rehabilitation?
3. Consider the relationship between the rise of neo – liberalism since the 1970's and the emergence of new criminologies of the self and of the other