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Stuart hall et al policing the crisis

Hall, Stuart; Critter, Chas; Tony Jefferson; Clark, John and Roberts, Brian (2013). Police Crisis: Robbery, State and Law and Order (2nd Place: Palgrave Macmillan. URL: ... 35th anniversary of the book's publication. This co-written book begins as an attempt to analyse the apparent rise of a new form of crime in the UK in the early 1970s, robbery. The authors reveal how changes in the operational procedure and priority on the part of the police are, at least in part, responsible for this phenomenon, as concerns that looting must be addressed have led to even more arrests, as well as the fact that new crimes are classified as robberies. Coverage of these court cases has led many media to comment on this apparent new phenomenon, which has raised public concerns, leading to much higher sentences for convicted robbers in the name of deterrence. Thus, the authors seek to demonstrate that this phenomenon is certainly fuelled and indeed to some extent created by the very institutions tasked with controlling it. The authors then see this chain of events as an example by which the crisis of ideology in British society and late capitalism as a whole is governed by the authorities. Presumably deviant groups, in this case young black men, are periodically singled out and placed at the center of a series of moral panics that allow the state to demonstrate that it has the consent of the people to maintain the status quo at the expense of increasing dependence on the authoritarian model of law. The book concludes with an expanded and shamelessly polemical Marxist analysis of the position of black Britons as a super-indetitable sub-proletariat and attempts to lay a theoretical foundation for those who are trying to rebuild society for the better. His sometimes uneven tone reflects his co-authorship, as well as the terms of debate and the nature of the identified crisis root of the book firmly in the 1970s point of origin, but nonetheless much in this classical cultural study to provoke thoughts and debate in the twenty-first century. A look at Google Scholar neo-Marxism relies on aspects of Marxist and interaction theory in order to explain the criminalization of ethnic minorities in the media and the state. A classic study from this perspective by Stuart Hall in Police Crisis (1979), in which he examined the moral panic that developed in relation to the crime of robbery in the 1970s. Despite sensational newspaper reports that claimed there had been an increase in looting, especially among young black men in London, Hall's research showed that it was actually growing more slowly than in the previous decade. Hall argued that the moral panic about black crime at the time created a distraction from Economic Crisis - Black Youth Is Out of Control, being headlines rather than capitalism in crisis - hence the title of the book Police Crisis (Capitalism). Hall pitched his analysis into several phases - focusing first on how capitalism caused crime, and then on how the media, state and police reacted, and finally to the further response of criminalized black youth: a major economic downturn in the mid-1970s increased unemployment and led to wider civil unrest - such as mass strikes. Capitalism faced a crisis of legitimation - it didn't seem to work - the government needs a scapegoat to divert attention from the absence of a capitalist system. Fortunately (for the capitalist class and government) the recession also leads to further social and economic marginalization of black youth, leading to an increase in street robbery. The media pick up these street robberies, creating a moral panic. The government has responded by putting more police in areas with rising crime. This leads to higher arrests, which, of course, were reported by the media. The ultimate consequence of all this is that the public's attention is focused on the problem of black crime, rather than on the deeper problems of the capitalist system, which primarily causes crime and then further criminalizes certain people (young, black and working class). Stuart Hall's assessments seem to contradict himself - on the one hand, he argues that black crime is exaggerated; on the other hand, he stated that crime would inevitably increase because of factors such as unemployment. If the crime rate is really growing, it is not a moral panic, but a real event. The link between crime and black youth has been going on since the economic crisis of the 1970s, so it is not clear whether this is the ultimate cause of moral panic. In the 13 months from August 1972 to August 1973, 60 robberies in state and law enforcement agencies were reported in national daily newspapers (the original version of Crisis Police). Dramatic isolated cases of such crimes were reported in the media. On August 15, 1972, Arthur Hills was stabbed to death near Waterloo station. For the first time a specific crime in Britain was called robbery in the press. On 5 November 1972, Robert Keenan was attacked by three young men in Birmingham. He was knocked to the ground, his keys, five cigarettes and 30 pence were stolen. Two hours later, the youths returned to where he lay and severely kicked him and hit him with a brick. It is these stories that seem to have highlighted a new and frightening form of crime. Judge and politicians lined up with the media, emphasizing the threat that this crime poses to society. Many commentators believed and thus, in the way the discourse became that the streets of Britain would soon become like those in New York and Chicago. The Home Secretary in the House of Commons gave a worrying figure of a 129 per cent increase in robberies in London over the previous four years. Hall et al see these reactions as a moral panic. (An exaggerated surge in public concern about the morality and behaviour of the group in the community). Hall tried to explain why there should be such a strong reaction to the robberies and widespread fear of it. Hall rejected the notion that panic was an inevitable and understandable response to new and rapidly growing forms of violence. As early as the nineteenth century, footrests and garters committed violent street crimes similar to those of a modern robber. Violent robberies were not, so a new crime at all - indeed, as recently as 1968, a deputy was kicked and robbed in the street without a crime called robbery. Hall noted that there is no legally defined crime like robbery. Since there was no such crime in the law, the Minister of the Interior could not accurately assess its extent. Hall's research found no evidence in criminal statistics that it had a 129 percent growth rate in four years. From Hall's study of statistics, there was no evidence that violent crime was particularly fast during this period of panic. Using the closest legal category for robbery - assault with intent to rob - official statistics showed annual growth of an average of 33.4 percent between 1955 and 1965, but only a 14 percent average annual increase from 1965 to 1972. This type of crime is growing more slowly, just the panic took place, he did it in previous decades. For these reasons, Hall could not accept that the supposed novelty or rate of increase in crime explain the moral panic. He argued that both looting and moral panic could only be explained in the context of the problems faced by British capitalism in the early 1970s. Capitalism, crisis and crime Economic problems have produced part of the crisis. Hall agreed with the Marxist view that the capitalist economy tends to experience periods of crisis when firms find it difficult to sell goods at a profit. The crisis in British society, however, went beyond economic problems. It was a crisis of hegemony. Hegemony is political leadership and the ideological dominance of society. Accordingly, the state is usually dominated by parts of the ruling class. They are trying to win support for their policies and ideas from other groups of society (to maintain power). They are trying to convince the working class that the authority of the declared is carried out fairly and fairly in the interests of all (not only themselves). Crisis happens when the power of the state and the ruling class class in 1970-72, the British state faced both an economic crisis and a crisis of hegemony. From 1945 to 1968 there was a so-called inter-class truce, the conflict between the ruling and the subject was not enough. Full employment, improved living standards and the expansion of the welfare state have provided the state with support for the adoption of its powers by the working class. As unemployment rose and living standards grew rapidly, the basis of the inter-class truce was undermined, and it became more difficult for the ruling class to govern by consent. Hall cites a number of examples of the challenge of the power of the hegemony of the state. Northern Ireland is born of an open war. There was a rise in student militancy and increased activism in the black power movement as unions were seen to pose the biggest threat as miners began flying pickets to prevent coal from reaching power plants/key industries and so hold state foreclosures because the government was no longer able to rule by consent, it turned to the use of force to control crises. It is in this context that the problem of street crime has become a problem. The robbery was presented as a key element in the breakdown of law and order. Violence is portrayed as a threat to the stability of society, and it is the black robber who is used to symbolize the threat of violence. Thus, the public can be convinced that society's problems were caused by immigrants, not the shortcomings of the capitalist system they (people can steal because they made the poor) the working class was actually racially divided, since the white working class was asked to steer their frustrations toward the black working class. (Divide and Vilny?) Crisis and crime control The Government has also been able to resort to the use of law and direct force to suppress and groups that challenge them. Force can be justified because of the general threat of violence. Special police units have begun to take action against the robber. British Transport Police was particularly concerned about the crime on the London Underground.] Hall argued that the police in general, and this special unit in particular, had created most of the robberies that were subsequently to appear in official statistics. Hall cites as an example police pouncing undeclared Afro-Caribbean youths from whom they were suspicious. This often provokes a violent reaction in self-defence by young people, who will then be arrested and tried for violent crimes. Many of the robbers who were convicted after such incidents had only the police evidence used against them in court. Victims of their crimes were not committed because the hall that in some cases there were no casualties. The markings helped figures that seemed to indicate an increase in the crime rate of blacks, which in turn justified stronger police action. Hall does not claim that the reaction to the crimes, robbery and other violence were the result of a conspiracy of the ruling class. The police, the Government, the courts and the media deliberately do not plan to create a moral panic about street crime; panic developed as they reacted to changing circumstances. Not in cases where the media directly manipulates the ruling class or government; different newspapers included different stories and reported looting in different ways. Nevertheless, there is a limited range of approaches to these issues in the press. Most of the stories were based on statements by the police or court cases, or related to the overall problem of the war on crime. Therefore, statements by the police, judges and politicians are important sources of press material. Consequently, newspapers tend to define the problem of looting in a similar way to their sources; most of the press was a shaky and senseless criminal massacre. It relates to other threats in society, such as strikes, and is seen and portrayed as a crime that must be eradicated as soon as possible. (Adapted from Charalambos and Holborn, Sociology Topics and Perspectives) Perspectives)

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