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Collana	Critical issues in crime and society
Disciplina	363.2089/00979494
Soggetti	Discrimination in law enforcement - California - Los Angeles Community policing - California - Los Angeles Gangs - California - Los Angeles Discrimination in criminal justice - California - Los Angeles
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Race and place in cadillac-corning -- A neighborhood is born: housing development, racial change, and boundary building -- Maintaining racial boundaries : criminalization, neighborhood context, and the origins of gang injunctions -- The chaos of upstanding citizens : disorderly community partners and broken windows policing -- We don't need no gang injunction! we just out here tryin' to function! -- Conclusion : how to create the barbarians.
Sommario/riassunto	Based on five years of ethnography, archival research, census data analysis, and interviews, Police, Power, and the Production of Racial Boundaries reveals how the LAPD, city prosecutors, and business owners struggled to control who should be considered "dangerous" and how they should be policed in Los Angeles. Sociologist Ana Muñiz shows how these influential groups used policies and everyday procedures to criminalize behaviors commonly associated with blacks and Latinos and to promote an exceedingly aggressive form of policing. Muñiz illuminates the degree to which the definitions of "gangs" and "deviants" are politically constructed labels born of public policy and court decisions, offering an innovative look at the process of criminalization and underscoring the ways in which a politically powerful coalition can define deviant behavior. As she does so, Muñiz

also highlights the various grassroots challenges to such policies and the efforts to call attention to their racist effects. Muñiz describes the fight over two very different methods of policing: community policing (in which the police and the community work together) and the "broken windows" or "zero tolerance" approach (which aggressively polices minor infractions-such as loitering-to deter more serious crime). *Police, Power, and the Production of Racial Boundaries* also explores the history of the area to explain how Cadillac-Corning became viewed by outsiders as a "violent neighborhood" and how the city's first gang injunction-a restraining order aimed at alleged gang members-solidified this negative image. As a result, Muñiz shows, Cadillac-Corning and other sections became a test site for repressive practices that eventually spread to the rest of the city.

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