

political era in policing

political era in policing refers to a significant period in the history of law enforcement in the United States, spanning from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. This era was characterized by close ties between police departments and local political machines, where policing was heavily influenced by political leaders and their interests. The political era in policing shaped the structure, function, and public perception of law enforcement agencies, often resulting in corruption, patronage, and a lack of professional standards. Understanding the political era is crucial to comprehending the evolution of modern policing practices and the subsequent reform movements that sought to address the challenges of this period. This article explores the origins, characteristics, impacts, and legacy of the political era in policing, providing insight into its role in shaping contemporary law enforcement institutions. The following sections outline the key aspects of this important historical phase.

- Origins of the Political Era in Policing
- Characteristics of the Political Era
- Impact on Law Enforcement Practices
- Challenges and Criticisms
- Transition to the Reform Era
- Legacy and Modern Implications

Origins of the Political Era in Policing

The political era in policing emerged during the early to mid-1800s, coinciding with rapid urbanization and industrialization in American cities. As urban populations grew, the demand for organized law enforcement increased, prompting the establishment of formal police departments. However, these early departments were often created under the influence of local politicians who used the police force to maintain power and control. The political era was rooted in the patronage system, where police officers were appointed based on political loyalty rather than merit or qualifications. This system ensured that police forces served the interests of political bosses and parties, rather than the broader community.

Socioeconomic Context

The socioeconomic conditions of the time, including immigration, poverty, and labor unrest, contributed to the rise of the political era in policing. Immigrant populations concentrated in urban areas often faced discrimination and were subject to targeted policing strategies

influenced by political agendas. Additionally, political machines exploited social tensions to consolidate their control, using the police as instruments to suppress dissent and manage working-class communities.

Political Machines and Police Control

Political machines such as Tammany Hall in New York City exemplified the intertwining of politics and policing during this era. These organizations controlled local government jobs, including police appointments, and leveraged law enforcement to reward supporters and intimidate opponents. This close relationship between police departments and political entities defined the political era, shaping the operational priorities and public roles of the police.

Characteristics of the Political Era

The political era in policing was marked by distinct features that differentiated it from other periods in law enforcement history. These characteristics highlight the influence of political power on police operations and the nature of policing during this time.

Patronage and Political Influence

Police officers and chiefs were often appointed based on their connections to political leaders rather than professional competence. This patronage system resulted in widespread corruption and favoritism, as officers were expected to support the political interests of their patrons.

Community Policing and Personal Relationships

Despite its flaws, the political era emphasized strong personal relationships between police officers and community members. Officers were embedded in neighborhoods and often acted as intermediaries between residents and political leaders, providing services beyond law enforcement such as social support and dispute resolution.

Lack of Professional Standards

During this era, police departments lacked standardized training, formal education requirements, and clear codes of conduct. This absence of professionalization contributed to inconsistent enforcement practices and vulnerability to corruption.

Impact on Law Enforcement Practices

The political era in policing significantly influenced the methods and priorities of law enforcement agencies. The period saw the establishment of police departments as

structured organizations, but their functions were often shaped by political agendas rather than public safety concerns.

Enforcement Priorities

Police efforts during the political era frequently focused on maintaining the power of political machines, controlling immigrant populations, and suppressing labor unrest. Law enforcement was used as a tool for social control, often at the expense of fairness and justice.

Corruption and Abuse of Power

The close ties between police and politicians fostered an environment where corruption thrived. Bribery, extortion, and selective enforcement were common, undermining public trust in law enforcement institutions.

Development of Police Departments

Despite its shortcomings, the political era contributed to the formalization of police departments, introducing organized shifts, ranks, and patrol methods. These developments laid the groundwork for future reforms and professionalization efforts.

Challenges and Criticisms

The political era in policing faced significant criticism due to its association with corruption, inefficiency, and political manipulation. Reformers and community members raised concerns about the negative impact of politicized policing on justice and public safety.

Corruption and Patronage

The patronage system led to widespread corruption, with police officers often engaging in illegal activities or ignoring crimes in exchange for political favors. This compromised the integrity of law enforcement and hindered effective crime control.

Lack of Accountability

Police departments operated with limited oversight, allowing abuses of power to go unchecked. The alignment with political interests often shielded officers from disciplinary actions, eroding public confidence.

Discriminatory Policing

Policing during the political era disproportionately targeted marginalized communities, particularly immigrants and minority groups. This discriminatory approach exacerbated social tensions and mistrust between the police and the communities they served.

Transition to the Reform Era

The shortcomings of the political era in policing spurred a movement toward reform in the early 20th century. The reform era sought to professionalize police forces, reduce political interference, and improve accountability and effectiveness.

Calls for Professionalization

Reformers advocated for merit-based hiring, standardized training, and the establishment of clear rules and procedures to elevate policing standards. The aim was to create a more impartial and efficient law enforcement system.

Technological and Organizational Innovations

The reform era introduced innovations such as centralized police departments, radio communications, and crime laboratories, which enhanced the capacity and professionalism of law enforcement agencies.

Separation from Political Influence

Efforts were made to insulate police departments from political control by establishing independent police commissions and enforcing civil service regulations. This shift marked a significant departure from the political era's practices.

Legacy and Modern Implications

The political era in policing has left a lasting impact on contemporary law enforcement, informing both the challenges and reforms that continue to shape policing today.

Understanding Historical Context

Recognizing the political era's influence helps explain persistent issues such as police-community relations, corruption, and the struggle for accountability within law enforcement agencies.

Influence on Community Policing Models

While criticized, the political era's emphasis on close ties between police and communities has informed modern community policing strategies that seek to build trust and cooperation.

Ongoing Challenges

The political era's legacy underscores the importance of vigilance against political interference and corruption in policing. Contemporary reforms continue to address these issues to promote transparency and fairness in law enforcement.

1. Political era in policing shaped early law enforcement structures.
2. Political patronage influenced police appointments and actions.
3. Corruption and discrimination were significant challenges.
4. Reform efforts arose to professionalize and depoliticize policing.
5. Legacy continues to impact modern policing practices and policies.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the political era in policing?

The political era in policing refers to the period from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century when police forces were closely tied to political machines and local politicians, often influenced by patronage and corruption.

When did the political era in policing occur?

The political era in policing generally spanned from the 1840s to the 1930s in the United States.

What were the main characteristics of the political era in policing?

The political era was characterized by strong ties between police and local politicians, use of police for political favors, patronage, corruption, and a focus on social control rather than professional law enforcement.

How did politics influence policing during the political era?

During the political era, policing decisions often served the interests of political leaders and their supporters, with appointments and promotions based on political loyalty rather than merit.

What were some criticisms of policing during the political era?

Criticisms included widespread corruption, lack of professionalism, favoritism, abuse of power, and failure to provide fair and impartial law enforcement.

How did the political era impact police-community relations?

Police-community relations were often strained during the political era due to favoritism, corruption, and the use of police to suppress political opponents or minority groups.

What reforms ended the political era in policing?

Reforms such as the introduction of civil service systems, professionalization efforts, establishment of police academies, and emphasis on merit-based hiring helped end the political era.

Who were key figures in moving policing beyond the political era?

Figures like August Vollmer and O.W. Wilson were instrumental in advocating for police professionalization, scientific policing methods, and reducing political interference.

How does the political era in policing compare to later eras?

Unlike the political era, later eras such as the reform era emphasized professionalism, centralized command, and merit-based hiring, reducing political influence over police work.

Why is understanding the political era important for modern policing?

Understanding the political era highlights the risks of political interference in policing and underscores the importance of maintaining police independence, accountability, and professionalism today.

Additional Resources

1. *Policing the Political Era: Foundations of American Law Enforcement*

This book explores the origins and development of policing during the political era in the United States, roughly from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. It highlights how law enforcement agencies were deeply intertwined with local political machines, often serving the interests of politicians rather than the public. The text provides insight into the challenges of corruption, patronage, and the lack of professional standards that characterized this period.

2. *Corruption and Control: The Political Era of Policing in America*

Focusing on the dark side of policing during the political era, this book examines widespread corruption and the use of police forces as tools for political bosses. It discusses how police departments were often involved in voter intimidation, bribery, and favoritism. The author also analyzes the social and economic factors that perpetuated these practices and the eventual push for reform.

3. *The Rise and Fall of Political Policing: A Historical Perspective*

This comprehensive history traces the evolution of the political era in policing, detailing how law enforcement agencies operated under the influence of politicians. The book outlines key events, figures, and reforms that marked the transition from politically controlled to professional policing. It offers a balanced narrative that considers both the benefits and drawbacks of the political system.

4. *From Patronage to Professionalism: Policing in the Political Era*

This title examines the shift from patronage-based policing to the beginnings of professional law enforcement. It discusses the social and political context that allowed political machines to dominate policing and the efforts of reformers to introduce merit-based hiring and training. The book provides case studies of major cities that experienced significant change during this era.

5. *Political Power and Policing: The Role of Law Enforcement in Urban Politics*

Analyzing the relationship between urban politics and policing during the political era, this book reveals how police forces were used to maintain political control and social order. It explores the dynamic between police chiefs, politicians, and community groups, emphasizing the complex nature of power and influence. The text also considers the consequences for minority communities and social justice.

6. *Guardians of the Machine: Police and Political Patronage in the 19th Century*

This book provides an in-depth examination of how police departments functioned as extensions of political machines in the 19th century. It highlights the mechanisms of patronage, including appointments, promotions, and the distribution of favors. The author argues that understanding this era is crucial for comprehending contemporary challenges in policing.

7. *Urban Policing and Political Corruption: Lessons from the Political Era*

Focusing on major American cities, this work studies the entanglement of urban policing and political corruption during the political era. It discusses how police were complicit in maintaining corrupt systems and the impact on public trust. The book also reviews various reform movements and their effectiveness in combating corruption.

8. *The Political Era and Its Legacy: Policing Before Reform*

This book explores the legacy of the political era in shaping modern policing practices and attitudes. It analyzes how the era's challenges, such as corruption and lack of accountability, prompted the professionalization movement. The author reflects on the lessons learned and how they inform current debates about police reform.

9. *Power, Politics, and Policing: The Political Era in Historical Context*

Placing the political era within a broader historical framework, this book examines how social, economic, and political forces influenced policing practices. It provides a detailed account of how police served as instruments of political power and social control. The narrative also includes comparisons with policing developments in other countries during the same period.

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impartial law enforcement. This book will be of interest to sociologists and political scientists interested in the study of community power and local politics as well as criminologists interested in the study of police. William T. Lyons, Jr. is Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Akron. He previously worked for the Seattle Police Department.

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Kenneth J. Peak, 2013-05-28 Community policing, as a philosophy, supports the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues, including crime, social disorder, and fear of crime—as opposed to responding to crime after it occurs. Community policing expands the traditional police mandate. It broadens the focus of fighting crime to include solving community problems and forming partnerships with people in the community so average citizens can contribute to the policing process. Originating during police reform efforts of the 1970s, the philosophy of community policing is currently widespread and embraced by many citizens, police administrators, scholars, and local and federal politicians. What sorts of collaborative partnerships have evolved between policing agencies and the individuals and communities they serve? How do police departments engage in systematic examination of identified problems to develop effective responses? How have police departments aligned their organizational structures to best support community partnerships and proactive problem solving? Just how effective have efforts at community policing been? These questions and more are explored within the pages of this new reference work. Features: A collection of 150 to 175 entries are organized in A-to-Z fashion in one volume available in both electronic and print formats. Signed entries, authored by significant figures in the field, each conclude with Cross-References and Suggestions for Further Readings to guide students to in-depth resources. Brief What Works case studies within appropriate entries profile community policing programs and strategies as tried in various cities and communities. Although organized in A-to-Z fashion, a thematic Reader's Guide in the front matter groups related entries by broad topic areas (e.g., Foundations; Methods & Practices; Legislation & National Organizations; Changing Agency Culture; Planning & Implementation; Training & Curriculum; Assessment & Evaluation; etc.). Also included in the front matter, a Chronology provides students with historical perspective of the development of community policing. The entire work concludes with a Resources appendix listing classic books, journals, and associations, followed by a comprehensive Index.

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This textbook will teach students in criminal justice programs the essential skills needed for effective police administration and management. Although it is written in a manner that graduate students would find stimulating and thought-provoking, its target audience is juniors and seniors. The author uses a three-pronged approach. Each topic is explored from a traditional, modern, and futuristic perspective. This approach combines theory and practical application in a manner that helps the students grasp all the ramifications of the issues at hand. To assist in this, commentary solicited from police administrators (from middle-management to police chief) that reflects their experiences and thoughts on the various issues is offered. In addition to the commentary, realistic and pragmatic examples are provided to clarify the concept and to show its practical applications. This text was written to bridge the gap between purely theoretical and strongly practical texts. The use of theory to establish the concept and realistic illustrations and practitioners' perspectives to

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