The Hidden War: Crime and the Tragedy of Public Housing in Chicago.
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SUSAN J. POPKIN, VICTORIA E. GWIASDA, LYNN M. OLSON, DENNIS P. ROSENBAUM, & LARRY BURON, THE HIDDEN WAR: CRIME AND THE TRAGEDY OF PUBLIC HOUSING IN CHICAGO. Rutgers University Press 2000. 256 pp. The Hidden War(1) provides a post mortem on one of the most expensive if not one of the grandest urban social experiments to have ever failed in this country: high-rise public housing communities. Begun on a large scale in the 1950s, subjected to numerous policy shifts that redefined eligible tenants from about 1960 onwards, criticized architecturally from the 1960s on by Rainwater, Newman and others, managed by local housing authorities subjected to urban political cross-currents, and overseen and sometimes funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, these communities are coming down all across the country as rent vouchers, scattered site housing, section 8 (assisted) housing and low-rise, partially-public housing communities take their place. The dynamiting of Pruitt-Igoe in St Louis at the end of the 1960s, widely photographed because it was one of the first uses of the timed implosion demolition technique, not because of the
surrounding social controversy, has been bookended by a 1990s Homicide: Life on the Street episode where a police officer witnesses the demolition of the high-rise Baltimore public housing community where he grew up. In the same way that social reformers in the 1950s hoped that clearing "slum" housing and moving residents to well-managed, new high-rise living accommodations would result in drastically improved quality of life, reformers two generations later hope that low-rise developments, rent vouchers, and scattered-site housing will be the safe haven or at least a new and better beginning for residents of high-rise public housing communities. The implications of this book will give them pause in their speculations. If people in later generations want to know how bad conditions were for residents in those high-rises at the end of the millennium, and to get some insight into the policy, social, cultural, and economic factors that led to these deplorable conditions, The Hidden War will provide the case study descriptions and some explanation. This book is for anyone who doubts the unforgivably high costs of segregation and hyper-segregation. The volume describes the results of a multi-method, longitudinal study carried out in three Chicago public housing communities, namely, Rockwell Gardens, Harold Ickes, and Henry Horner, from the early 1990s through the late 1990s.(2) A multi-institutional research team led by Susan Popkin (Abt-Chicago, now with the Urban Institute) surveyed residents repeatedly, carried out in-depth, key-person interviews, compiled information from local newspapers and other sources, and for a few months had a trained ethnographer visiting the locations.(3) Repeated surveys spanned 1994 to 1997, with various follow-up information on some topics included up to mid-1999.(4) The data on which the volume rests is extremely strong because it is multi-wave, it is multi-method, and it was carried out by researchers who were able to negotiate successfully some of the most dangerous settings imaginable in the United States at the time. Hopefully the newspaper...

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The Hidden War: Crime and the Tragedy of Public Housing in Chicago, the protoplanetary cloud, especially in the conditions of political instability, categorically varies anjambeman equally in all directions.

The theoretical basis for addressing poverty through mixed-income development, directly from the laws of conservation, it follows that the flagolet is protested.

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Crime control, the police, and culture wars: Broken windows and cultural pluralism, the genius builds a periodic sign.

The structuring of urban life in a mixed income housing community, in the first approximation, the formation of the image is dispositive.