In March 2014 my book, The Streets of San Francisco: Policing and the Creation of a Cosmopolitan Liberal Politics, 1950-1972, was published as part of the University of Chicago Press's Historical Studies of Urban America series. One month later Ian Loader, a law professor at Oxford University, contacted me and in response to my book invited me to contribute a chapter to the SAGE Handbook of Global Policing that he is now co-editing. Loader explained the editors' mission: "As a Handbook of Global Policing Studies this book serves to guide a field that is just beginning to emerge and is still acquiring its character. Our aim is thus not to consolidate and display an existing body of scholarship. It is rather an attempt to map and, hopefully, to influence what a new field is still in the process of becoming." Contributors are asked to situate the study of law enforcement within "the wider social and political contexts that structure police work and to ask how police work shapes these contexts in turn." This is an exciting opportunity for me because a central aim of The Streets of San Francisco is to break down the traditional divisions separating the histories of police departments and policing practices from the broader social, cultural, and political histories of American cities. The editors invited me to write an essay explaining why the concept of "freedom" should matter to police scholars and why law enforcement should matter scholars of "freedom."

The co-editors have planned a two-day workshop in April 2015 at Oxford University. At this workshop contributors will have a chance to meet and to discuss one another's pre-circulated chapter drafts. The editors will cover the costs of room and board, but not transportation costs and food costs during transit days. I am thus asking for funds to cover those latter expenses. As I explain on page six, the other Handbook contributors constitute a "who's who" of policing scholars from around the world (two thirds of the scholars are from outside the U.S.) and a range of disciplines (only two of the contributors are historians). I am obviously thrilled that my book so quickly earned me a spot among these figures and recognize that this opportunity is one of the most significant of my young career. After receiving feedback at the April workshop, contributors will have until August 2015 to revise and submit their final chapter drafts. The Handbook will then be published in late 2015 or early 2016.
The editors provided the following prompt for my chapter: "In what ways does policing matter to your understanding of freedom? How does and might that concept shape policing in the past, present, and future?" I will answer the question by summarizing my research into urban policing and politics during the 1950s, 60s, and early 70s and then extending that conversation through the end of the century. Pushing the narrative forward in this way will allow me to discuss the connection between my work and concepts important to urban social scientists, including "neoliberalism" and Michel Foucault's idea of "governmentality." (This latter term refers to the wide range of techniques and procedures – including non-state directed activities – that direct human behavior). In July 2014 I submitted the following chapter abstract to the SAGE Handbook editors. The essay will be 10,000 words.

"Freedom Politics and Police Politics Since the Mid-Twentieth Century"

Scholars have shown that following World War II citizens and governments in North America and Western Europe redefined freedom in two fundamental ways. First, understandings of citizenship broadened as the state accepted freedom claims from an increasingly pluralistic set of cultural, sexual, and racial perspectives. Second, the state's presumed function in ensuring that freedom shifted from a positive social-welfare role to a negative neoliberal role. Scholars of politics and governmentality have narrated these transformations with liberals and law enforcement at the center of their stories. The existing literature describes how liberal officials were critiqued from the left by sociocultural movements demanding liberties from the police and from the right by law-and-order conservatives insisting that their liberties be defended through a police-wage war on crime. Ultimately, the narratives continue, conservatives and neoliberals captured the state and discredited the liberal conceptions of a social freedom, in part, by transforming the primary function of police. In this new era, police collected and then dispensed knowledge encouraging citizens to view the risk of crime as the greatest danger to their individual freedom. The existing scholarship thus frequently casts liberals in a defensive role and equates the police with "state authority."

This essay will reconsider the role of liberals and police officers in the postwar transformation of freedom by integrating the institutional history of police departments into our freedom histories of deindustrializing post-World War II American cities. Police departments are not political monoliths; they include officers with institutional interests divided along lines of rank, station, race, gender, religion, sexuality, and class. Moreover, when police officers pursue their political, street-level, and bread-and-butter interests, they sometimes work at odds with the state-building visions of economic and political elites. Police officers are simultaneously state representatives and independent political actors.

While postwar activists on the left and right both characterized police as an extension of the state, liberal city officials spent the 1950s, 60s, and 70s attempting to bring the police into the state. My essay will begin by showing how the administrative debates over policing – in particular, police professionalization arguments over the legitimacy of police discretion – confronted postwar liberals with the question of when a society could trust a police officer to act as its representative. Liberals answered this problem with a new vision of freedom rooted in John Stuart Mill's harm principle. Liberals argued that if cities provided the citizenry with the negative freedom to express their pluralist cultural, sexual, and racial perspectives, citizens would be able to unite around their true common interests: a reduction in criminal violence.

As liberals were reconceiving freedom and crime, they confronted the challenge of building a state
capable of realizing their new vision. Liberals quickly found that changes in legal code and new edicts from police high brass rarely compelled rank-and-file officers to relinquish their street-level prerogatives. In order to expand citizens' negative freedoms from the police (e.g., the freedom from censorship, harassment, and brutality), liberals needed to establish new positive controls over the discretion of rank-and-file officers. So while scholars of freedom politics have often regarded negative freedoms as easier to achieve than positive freedoms, on issues of policing the reverse was true. Liberals could extend positive freedoms from the police by simply encouraging the existing discretion of those officers willing to act as service providers. (Liberals, for example, could find police willing to help citizens with arrest records secure jobs.) Facing these challenges, liberals ultimately pressed for different types of freedom for different segments of the citizenry. Liberals pushed through reforms enforcing negative liberties for groups (e.g., middle-class gay men and white artists) they regarded as harmless. Liberals, by contrast, never mustered the motivation to curb police discretion over groups (e.g., African-American youth) they associated with the risk of violence. These latter groups had to make due with police reforms that capitalized on police discretion, turning individual officers into agents for positive services.

As the various factions of police departments evaluated how the myriad outside reform attempts would affect their own political, workplace, and street-level interests, different police factions teamed up with different freedom campaigns. Rank-and-file police officers thus increased their physical might by supporting law-and-order conservatives seeking to defend individual liberty with professionalized tactical teams while patrol officers also expanded their workplace powers by supporting New Left and African-American groups pursuing social freedom through decentralized neighborhood-oriented policing. From this institutional perspective, it thus becomes clear that police officers did not fall into neat "liberal" or "conservative" categories on issues of freedom politics.

Drawing institutional politics of the police into freedom scholarship reveals that police officers were both an extension of and independent of the state. Governmentality scholars have blurred the lines between the government and the governed by showing how the state is the generator (not the antithesis) of the citizen's freedom. This new institutional perspective on the police continues to break down those divisions between the government and society, illustrating how the civic politics of freedom movements and the institutional politics of state building opened and closed opportunities for one another. Moreover, in finding the mid-twentieth-century roots of late-twentieth-century law enforcement programs – such as stop-and-frisk policing, tactical policing, and community policing – this paper will show that modern policing practices are not simply a law-and-order rejection of liberal notions of freedom, but are in part the results of liberals' attempts to institute the their vision of freedom.
(i) Provide future funding activities, agency, program name, program officer, and deadlines identified

None. After the workshop contributors will have until August 2015 to submit the final drafts of their chapters.

(ii) What specific outlets for the work accomplished in the project are likely (exhibits, journal articles, etc.,)

SAGE Publications has already committed to publishing the *SAGE Handbook of Global Policing* as part of its SAGE Handbook Series. Around the world, university libraries of all sizes purchase titles from this series. The Auraria Library, for instance, owns 53 titles from the SAGE Series. The 2013 *SAGE Handbook of Punishment and Society* (the most comparable title in the series) is owned by 779 libraries around the globe.

(iii) What other support might arise upon successful completion of the project (matching finds, in-kind support, etc.,)

This chapter project will provide me with a research and publication foundation for my next book project on urban liberalism in the 1980s. I will use my "Freedom Politics and Police Politics" chapter to highlight the viability and significance of my next book project when applying for 2016-17 sabbatical-year research fellowships.
My book, *The Streets of San Francisco*, places my history of San Francisco in a national context, and I thus have already completed the research for the 1945-1972 section of my essay. In my book's conclusion I briefly survey the ways in which the historical transformations in policing and politics that my book explores influenced law enforcement and democracy through the end of the twentieth century. To draw these connections I conducted a great deal of research, mainly examining recent ethnographic studies of urban communities and police departments. Much of that research only made it into the book as very general and cursory summary. The "Freedom Politics and Police Politics" essay will now allow me to fully utilize and expand upon that work.

I will then expand upon my research in three ways. First, I will explicitly connect my arguments to the theoretical discussions of neoliberalism and governmentality engaged in by political scientists like Wendy Brown and sociologists like Nikolas Rose. My book is aimed a several readerships, including the trade audience. So while my work is informed by social science theory, I keep my explicit discussions of theory to a minimum. The *Sage Handbook's* goal of promoting cross-discipline conversations among academics will allow me to bring these theoretical discussions to the fore. Second, I will use the newspaper database collections at the University of Denver to conduct new research into the recent history of community policing, tactical policing, and stop-and-frisk policing in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Seattle. Third, the Auraria Library Interlibrary Loan Department will give me access to the numerous government hearings on these policing programs.
How Does Project Advance Applicant's Career

Provide a clear statement indicating how the project advances the applicant's career and what the potential broader impact of the project might be (one-half page)

My invitation to this workshop will allow me to meet and receive feedback from the world’s preeminent scholars in policing studies. Contributors to the SAGE Handbook include such field-leading academics as Daniel Nagin (Economics, Carnegie Mellon), Tracy Meares (Law, Yale), Steven Herbert (Geography, University of Washington), David Cole (Law, Georgetown), Amit Prakash (Law, Jawaharlal Nehru University), Jonathan Simon (Law, University of California, Berkeley), and Ian Loader (Law, Oxford University). It is hard to imagine another circumstance in which I could get this range of figures to read and comment on my work.

This workshop will also provide me with an opportunity to read and discuss the work of scholars studying policing outside of the United States. I have been preparing to turn my research in a global direction for some time; in the last few years, for instance, I have developed and twice taught a Global Urban History graduate reading seminar. The SAGE Handbook will include contributors whose work collectively covers six continents. Moreover, two thirds of the contributors to the SAGE Handbook work outside of the United States and will thus provide me with connections at top-tier international universities such as Cambridge University, University of Hong Kong, and University of Oslo.

Finally, this workshop will allow me to receive feedback on and publish new material at a much quicker pace than a historian could normally expect. Historians typically take 2 to 3 years to write a single article and 8 to 10 years to write a book. The opportunity for me to produce new material so quickly after the publication of my book is a special opportunity.
My participation in this workshop fulfills University Strategic Priorities #3 and #6. I will be building a partnership with a nascent global academic community. (Significantly, this academic community is truly global and not simply a Euro-American partnership.) Meanwhile, my specific areas of research and my chapter’s investigation into policing and the concept of "freedom" fulfill the school’s commitment to serve the "common good" and the "betterment of our community." As we have recently seen with the events in Ferguson, Missouri, the public, the media, policymakers, and the police are still grappling with how to promote freedom and law enforcement. This workshop will provide me with another venue to provide and hone my unique and informed perspective on the relationship between policing and freedom.
(a) Pending proposals: (title, agency, amount, date submitted, when will decisions be made)
None

(b) Current funding: (title, agency, amount, duration)
My professional development start-up package expired in May 2014, and I now am facing considerable expenses for the coming year. My book was published in March 2014, and I must act quickly to promote this new book and thereby establish my name in the public and academia. In other words, I need to conduct a lot of professional travel at a time when my start-up funding is no longer available. I will be using $3000 in History Department general funds to conduct six trips for public lectures and academic conferences in 2014-15. I plan to apply for a CU Denver College of Letters and Sciences Dissemination Grant to help cover expenses for some of those six lectures and conferences. However, I do not have any other funding sources for the SAGE Handbook workshop in Oxford, England.
**Budget**

*Provide a budget*

$1935: Airline Ticket, Denver International Airport to Heathrow International Airport (using Concur pricing)

$32: Pike's Peak Airport Parking (4 days, $8 per day)

$200: Food for 2 travel days (CU Denver per diem for Oxford, England)

$156: Round-trip travel between Heathrow Airport and Oxford University (Round-trip between Heathrow Airport and Paddington Station: £34. Round-trip between Paddington Station and Oxford University: £60.)

Total: $2323

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**Budget Justification**

*Provide a short budget justification*

These are the minimum costs of a trip to Oxford, England. The workshop organizers are paying for food and lodging for April 23 and 24.

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**Pledge to Report Signature**

*I pledge to report to the Office of Research Services the project outcomes at its conclusion and to update ORS on future developments related to the initial funding.*

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 8/25/14
Christopher L. Agee

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Education
Ph.D. May 2005, University of California, Berkeley, History
M.A. May 2000, University of California, Berkeley, History,
B.A. May 1998, University of California, Berkeley, History, Magna Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa

Professional Experience
2009-14 Assistant Professor, University of Colorado Denver, History
2007-09 Visiting Assistant Professor, University of Colorado Denver, History
2005-07 Lecturer, University of California, Berkeley, History
2005-07 Lecturer, Mills College, History
2006 Lecturer, University of California, Berkeley Extension Program, History

Peer-Reviewed Publications


Non-Peer Reviewed Publications

Peer-Reviewed Presentations


**Service**

2014  Panel Chair. Urban History Association Conference.  (Upcoming.)
2014  Panel Chair. Western History Association Conference.  (Upcoming.)
2010-14  College of Letters and Sciences Faculty Council. Elected position.
2009-14  Committee on Curriculum, Teaching, and Teacher Training, History Department. Currently chair this committee.
2013  Panel Chair and Commenter. Pacific Coast Branch of the American History Association Conference.
2012  Urban History Association Conference. Panel Organizer.
2012  Panel Chair. Urban History Association Conference.
2012  Western History Association Conference. Panel Co-Organizer.
2011-12  Faculty Hiring Search Committee, History Department.
2011  Pacific Coast Branch American Historical Association Conference. Panel Organizer.
2007-11  Social Justice Committee, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.
2009-10  Graduate Program Reorganization Ad Hoc Committee, History Department.
2009  *Urban History*, refereed article manuscript.
2008  Women and Gender Studies Committee, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

**Recognitions and Honors**

2013  CU Denver College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Dissemination Grant
2011  CU Denver College of Liberal Arts and Sciences Dissemination Grant
2010  CU Denver Young Upwardly Mobile Professors Grant
2003-2004  History Department Block Grant
2003  UC Berkeley Graduate Division Summer Grant
2002-2003  History Department Block Grant
2002  Heller Research Grant
2001  Max Farrand Fellowship
2000  Mellon Research Grant
1998  Phi Beta Kappa Society, UC Berkeley

**Professional Organizations**

American Historical Association
Urban History Association