Punishment And Inclusion | 596e832503324beaa4c87fd4b2c32b

The Political Economy of Punishment Today

The Economic Value of Punishment

The Economic Value of Punishment Today

The U.S. Supreme Court’s Atkins v. Virginia (2002) decision exempted capital defendants with intellectual disability (ID) from execution. In its decision, the U.S. Supreme Court asked states to generally conform to international standards. However, states vary greatly on legal definitions of ID and capital procedures, such as standard of proof. When states use a standard of proof of ID that is higher than the lowest, the capital defendants with ID are placed at an increased risk for wrongful execution. The overarching purpose of this dissertation is to understand the policy, practice, and research implications of high standards of proof of ID for the social inclusion of persons with ID. Chapter 2 is a secondary data analysis that used publicly available records. The purpose of Chapter 2 was to explore the differences between states’ death penalty statutes and death penalty practices in ID across social inclusion inclusion factors. The overall findings were that states do not differ on social inclusion inclusion factors by death penalty status alone, and that states using a standard of proof higher than the lowest were less socially inclusive than states using the lower standard or no standard. Chapter 3 is a theoretically-driven, single case study that explained why Georgia remains the only state to implement the highest standard of proof. To answer this question, I conducted interviews with key informants in the public sector. I also obtained and transcribed a two-hour long legislative hearing that occurred in 2013 on Georgia’s death penalty statutes. I used the impressionist narrative and classic comparative methods to develop themes and dimensions. Themes and dimensions were used to inform recommendations that address the lack of information or misinformation presented in the 2013 legislative hearing. Chapter 4 was a policy analysis that used a value-critical approach to examine the standard of proof of ID within Georgia’s 1988 statute. I presented findings across the social history context, the judicial context, and the economic context. I then provided a justification for the recommendation to clinically evaluate death row inmates in Georgia for ID.

Escape Routes: Contemporary Perspectives on Life After Punishment

At the start of the twenty-first century, 1 percent of the U.S. population is behind bars. An additional 3 percent is on parole or probation. In all but two states, incarcerated felons cannot vote, and in three states felon disenfranchisement is for life. More than 5 million adult Americans cannot vote because of a felony-class criminal conviction, meaning that more than 2 percent of otherwise eligible voters are stripped of their political rights. Nationally, fully a third of the disenfranchised are African American, effectively disenfranchising 8 percent of all African Americans in the United States. In Alabama, Kentucky, and Florida, one in every five adult African Americans cannot vote. Punishment and Inclusion gives a theoretical and historical account of this pernicious practice of felon disenfranchisement, drawing widely on early modern political philosophy, continental and postcolonial political thought, critical race theory, feminist philosophy, disability theory, critical legal studies, and archival research into state constitutional conventions. It demonstrates that the history of felony disenfranchisement, rooted in postslavery restrictions on suffrage and the contemporaneous emergence of the modern “American” penal system, reveals the deep connections between two political institutions often thought to be separate, showing the work of membership done by the criminal punishment system and the work of punishment done by the electoral franchise. Felon disenfranchisement is a symptom of the tension that persists in democratic politics between membership and punishment. This book shows how this tension is managed via the persistence of white supremacy in contemporary regimes of punishment and governance.

Foucault's Law

Fourth-generation fundamentalist Carlton Pearson, a Christian megastar and host, takes a courageous and controversial stand on religion that proposes a hell-less Christianity and a gospel of inclusion that calls for an end to local and worldwide conflicts and divisions among religious lines. The Gospel of Inclusion explores the explanatory doctrine that accounts for the exclusion of the poor and oppressed, they argue, is not true. Bishop Pearson argues that the controlling dogmas of religion are the source of much of the world’s ills and that we should turn our backs on proselytizing and holy wars and focus on the real good news: that we are all bound for glory, everybody is saved, and if we believe God loves all mankind, then we have no choice but to have the same attitude ourselves. The Gospel of Inclusion also tells the story of a powerful religious figure who watched everything he had crumble due to a scandal. Why? He didn’t steal money nor did he have inappropriate sexual relationships. Following a revelation from God, he began to preach that a loving God would not condemn most of the human race to hell because they are not Christian. Hepreaches that God belongs to no religion. The Gospel of Inclusion is the journey of one man’s quest to preach a new truth.

Enduring Uncertainty

The aims of child rights education are to make children and their primary duty-bearers aware of child rights so that they both can be empowered to together advocate for and apply them at family, school and community levels. This sourcebook focuses on child rights education for primary prevents exclusion related to inclusion and protection. Child rights education for exclusion, non-discrimination and inclusion is discussed in the context of family and society with reference to girls, children with disability, and Dalit and tribal children, and child rights to cultural and financial inclusion. Child rights education for protection comprises prevention of violence against children with reference to physical abuse/corporal punishment and bullying, commercial exploitation of children with reference to child labour and trafficking and sale of children, sexual abuse and exploitation of children, problems in adolescent sexual relationships such as violence, teenage pregnancy, abortion and unwed motherhood, and sexually transmitted infections and HIV, child marriage, and conflict with law. This is a necessary read for social workers, lawyers, researchers, trainers and teachers working on child rights across the world, and especially in developing countries.

Request for the Inclusion of a Supplementary Item in the Agenda of the 53rd Session : 50th Anniversary of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

How the attorney-client relationship favors the privileged in criminal court—and denies justice to the poor and to working-class people of color The number of Americans arrested, brought to court, and incarcerated has skyrocketed in recent decades. Criminal defendants come from all races and economic walks of life, but they experience punishment in vastly different ways. Privilege and Punishment examines how racial and class inequalities are embedded in the attorney-client relationship, providing a devastating portrait of inequality and injustice within and beyond the criminal courts. Matthew Clair conducted extensive fieldwork in the Boston court system, attending criminal hearings and interviewing defendants, lawyers, judges, police officers, and probation officers. In this eye-opening book, he uncovers how privilege and inequality play out in criminal court interactions. When disadvantaged defendants try to learn their legal rights and advocate for themselves, lawyers and judges often silence, coerce, and punish them. Privileged defendants, who are more likely to trust their defense attorneys, delegate authority to their lawyers, defer to judges, and are rewarded for their compliance. Clair shows how attempts to exercise legal rights often backfire on the poor and on working-class people of color, and how effective legal representation alone is no guarantee of justice. Supremely written and powerfully argued, Privilege and Punishment draws needed attention to the injustices that are perpetuated by the attorney-client relationship in today’s criminal courts, and describes the reforms needed to correct them.

Crime, Punishment, and Responsibility

This book gives a theoretical and historical account of felon disenfranchisement, showing deep connections between punishment and citizenship practices in the United States. These connections are deployed quietly and yet perversely as part of a political system of white supremacy, shaping contemporary regimes of punishment and governance.

The New Politics of Crime and Punishment

Focusing on the lived experience of immigration policy and processes, this volume provides fascinating insights into the deportation process as it is felt and understood by those subjected to it. The author presents a rich and innovative ethnography of deportation and deportability...
experienced by migrants convicted of criminal offenses in England and Wales. The unique perspectives developed here - on due process in immigration appeals, migrant surveillance and control, social relations and sense of self, and compliance and resistance - are important for broader understandings of border control policy and human rights.

**Shame Punishment**

This text utilizes a three stage approach to classroom behaviour management to assist teachers to avoid behaviour problems, manage those that cannot be avoided and resolve those that cannot be managed.

**The Culture of Punishment**

This book provides an overview of recent government initiatives in the field of crime and punishment, reviewing both the policies themselves, the perceived problems and issues they seek to address, and the broader social and political context in which this is taking place. The underlying theme of the book is that a qualitative change has taken place in the politics of crime control in the UK since the early 1990s. Although crime has stabilised, imprisonment rates continue to climb, there is a new mood of punitiveness, and crime has become a central policy issue for the government, no longer just a technical matter of law enforcement. At the same time the politics of crime control have taken on a pronounced gender, race and age preoccupation. This book will be essential reading for anybody seeking an understanding of why crime and criminal justice policy have risen to the top of the political agenda.

**Human Rights in the Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism**

This volume provides discussions of both the concept of responsibility and of punishment, and of both individual and collective responsibility. It provides in-depth Socratic and Kantian bases for a new version of retributivism, and defends that version against the main criticisms that have been raised against retributivism in general. It includes chapters on criminal recidivism and capital punishment, as well as on one on forgiveness, apology and punishment that is congruent with the basic precepts of the new retributivism defended therein. Finally, chapters on corporate responsibility and punishment are included, with a closing chapter on holding the U.S. accountable for its most recent invasion and occupation of Iraq. The book is well-focused but also presents the widest ranging set of topics of any book of its kind as it demonstrates how the concepts of responsibility and punishment apply to some of the most important problems of our time. “This is one of the best books on punishment, and the Fourth Edition continues its tradition of excellence. The book connects punishment importantly to moral responsibility and desert, and it is comprehensive in its scope, both addressing abstract, theoretical issues and applied issues as well. The topics treated include collective responsibility, apology, forgiveness, capital punishment, and war crimes. Highly recommended.”—John Martin Fischer, Distinguished Professor of Philosophy, University of California, Riverside.

**Idaho Code**

**Capital Punishment**

*Journal of the National Medical Association*

Escape Routes: Contemporary Perspectives on Life After Punishment addresses the reasons why people stop offending, and the processes by which they are rehabilitated or resettled back into the community. Engaging with, and building upon, renewed criminological interest in this area, Escape Routes nevertheless broadens and enlivens the current debate. First, its scope goes beyond a narrowly-defined notion of crime and includes, for example, essays on religious redemption, the lives of ex-war criminals, and the relationship between ethnicity and desistance from crime. Second, contributors to this volume draw upon a number of areas of contemporary research, including urban studies, philosophy, history, religious studies, and ethics, as well as criminology. Examining new theoretical work in the study of desistance and exploring the experiences of a number of groups whose experiences of life after punishment do not usually attract much attention. Escape Routes provides new insights about the processes associated with reform, resettlement and forgiveness. Intended to drive our understanding of life after punishment forward, its rich array of theoretical and substantive papers will be of considerable interest to criminologists, lawyers, and sociologists.

**Punishment and Inclusion**

Introduction: Strange brew - punishment and political ideals -- The whip of utopia : on punishment and political vision -- "Man's life is but a prison" : human reason, secular political order, and the punishments of God -- Earthly divinity : punishment and the requirements of sovereignty -- Severing the sanguinary empire : punishment and early American democratic idealism -- Punishment in liberal regimes -- Hitched to the post : prison labor, choice, and citizenship -- Punishment and the spiral of disorder

**The Humanity of Universal Crime**

**Punishment Without Crime**

Crime and punishment are emotive issues which raise important and challenging questions. Can punishment be justified? If so, then what purpose does it have? Which practices best cohere with this purpose? These and many other questions are addressed by this series of five volumes which bring together classic articles written by leading international figures in the field. Each volume is organized thematically with a general introduction to provide an accessible overview of the latest research. The essays selected for inclusion are seminal works published in English and the series constitutes an invaluable reference resource for libraries, students, researchers and practitioners.

**Punishment and Political Order**

Analyzes social aspects of prison, covering various theories about the role and function of punishment in society in the United States, including how the culture of imprisonment carries over into everyday life through television shows, movies, prison tourism, and other avenues, and examines the negative impact of penal spectatorship.

**Punishment, Communication, and Community**

One of the most important problems faced by the United States is addressing its broken criminal justice system. This collection of essays offers a thorough examination of incarceration as a form of punishment. In addition to focusing on the philosophical aspects related to punishment, the volume's diverse group of contributors provides additional background in criminology, economics, law, and sociology to help contextualize the philosophical issues. The first group of essays addresses whether or not our current institutions connected with punishment and incarceration are justified in a liberal society. The next set of chapters explores the negative effects of incarceration as a form of punishment, including its impact on children and families. The volume then describes how we arrived at our current situation in the United States, focusing on questions related to how we view prisons and prisoners, policing for profit, and the motivations of prosecutors in trying to secure convictions. Finally, Rethinking Punishment in the Era of Mass Incarceration examines specific policy alternatives that might offer solutions to our current approach to punishment and incarceration.
Progressive Punishment

The objective of this work is to provide an analysis of the legislative approaches to counter-terrorism and human rights in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The text is aimed at lawyers and practitioners within and outside common law nations. Although the text analyses the subject within the four jurisdictions named, many parts of the book will be of interest and relevance to those from outside those jurisdictions. Considerable weight is placed on inter- national obligations and directions, with a unique and hopefully useful feature of the text being the inclusion and consideration of a handbook written by me on human rights compliance when countering terrorism (set out in Appendix 4 and considered in Chap. 13). A significant part of the research undertaken for this work was as a result of my being awarded the International Research Fellowship, Te Karahipi Rangahau a Taiao, an annual fellowship generously funded by the New Zealand Law Foun- don. The New Zealand Law Foundation is an independent trust and registered charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005 (NZ). This project would not have been possible without the Law Foundation’s award, which allowed me to undertake research and associated work over reasonably lengthy periods of time in Australia, Canada, Israel, England, Austria, Switzerland and Finland. It is not just the geographical nature of this text that was made possible, however.

Yearbook of the International Law Commission

Over the last fifteen years, the analytical field of punishment and society has witnessed an increase of research developing the connection between economic processes and the evolution of penalty from different standpoints, focusing particularly on the increase of rates of incarceration in relation to the transformations of neoliberal capitalism. Bringing together leading researchers from diverse geographical contexts, this book reframes the theoretical field of the political economy of punishment, analysing penalty within the current economic situation and connecting contemporary penal changes with political and social issues. It challenges the traditional and common sense development of imprisonment as ‘exclusion’ and posits a more promising concept of imprisonment as a ‘differential’ or ‘subordinate’ form of ‘inclusion’. This groundbreaking book will be a key text for scholars who are working in the field of punishment and society as well as reaching a broader audience within law, sociology, economics, criminology and criminal justice studies.

Request for the Inclusion of a Supplementary Item in the Agenda of the 40th Session

The international crime of “crimes against humanity” has become integral to contemporary political and legal discourse. However, the conceptual core of the term—an act against all of mankind—has a longer and deeper history in international political thought. In an original excavation of this history, The Humanity of Universal Crime examines theoretical mobilizations of the idea of universal crime in colonial and post-colonial contexts. Sinjai Graft demonstrates the overlooked centrality of humanity and criminality to political liberalism’s historic engagement with world politics, thereby breaking with the exhaustively studied status of individual rights in liberal thought. Graft argues that invocations of a universal crime project humanity as a normatively integrated, yet minimally inclusive and hierarchically structured subject. Such visions of humanity have in turn underwritten justifications of foreign rule and outsider intervention based on claims to an injury universally suffered by all mankind. Foregrounding the “political productivity” of universal crime, the book traces the intellectual history of the rise, fall, and reappearance of notions of universal crime in political theory over time. It looks particularly at the way European theorists have deployed the concept in assessing the legitimacy of colonial rule and foreign intervention in non-European societies. The book argues that an “inclusionary Eurocentrism” subverts the authoritarian and exclusive dimensions of universal crime. Unlike much-studied “exclusionary Eurocentrism,” thinking, “inclusionary Eurocentrism” arguments have historically extended an unequal, repressive “recognition via liability” to non-European peoples. Overall the book offers a novel view of how claims to act in the name of humanity are deeply steeped in practices that reproduce structures of inequality at a global level, particularly across political empires.

Crime, Punishment and the Search for Order in Ireland

Filled with classic and current research about all aspects of educating young children with special needs, THE EXCEPTIONAL CHILD: INCLUSION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, 8th Edition, discusses key approaches and tools needed to provide an optimal setting for young exceptional children with special needs and their families. Many checklists and forms are included for use within the classroom to aid teachers and caregivers in developing a developmentally appropriate environment. The book’s friendly and easy-to-use format is useful whether you are an educator or parent/caregiver. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Rethinking Punishment in the Era of Mass Incarceration

For the Inclusion/Mainstreaming chapter. Born of the author’s extensive experience in preparing teachers, this accessible, categorical inclusion text offers a practical perspective on inclusion in today’s multicultural, multilingual, and broadly diverse classrooms. The author offers this perspective while simultaneously challenging pre-service and in-service teachers with a relatively new way of thinking about teaching: universal design in education. A thorough discussion of the foundations of inclusion and of the law at the beginning of the text is followed by specific disability chapters, methods chapters, and content area chapters. Each of the chapters (except for the foundational chapters in Part II) contain practical strategies and methods for the presence teacher in all age groups.

The Gospel of Inclusion

Critics take the unclear status of restorative justice practices, along with their vagueness in meaning and purpose, as a clear invitation to a fundamental questioning of the legitimacy of these practices. Their supporters consider the experiment of restorative justice as a platform for reforming penal institutions and for restructuring the legitimacy of orthodox legal reasoning. Within the framework of a rechtsstaat, a democratic state governed by fundamental human rights and by the rule of law, both issues of legitimacy lead not only to reflection on concepts such as restoration, punishment, or on such notions as harm and wrong. Questioning the legitimacy both of restorative justice practices and of the prevailing penal system also inevitably involves some reflection on, and articulation of, the underlying values and normative aspirations of such a democratic constitutional state. What are these values and how can they be given appropriate expression in the leading concepts and principles of the criminal law? To what extent are fundamental rights and principles of the rule of law sufficiently reflected in the practices of restorative justice? How are these practices to be related to the criminal system according to the constitutional aspirations of a democratic constitutional state? How can what current penal practices be made continuous with these aspirations? These fundamental questions formed the intellectual framework for the 10th Aquinas Conference on Restorative Justice, Punishment and the Morality of Law, at which conference the larger part of the papers published in this volume were presented. Consistent with the structure of the conference, this collection of essays is organized into three parts, focusing on the practical impact and content of the discussions. The first part offers critical scrutiny of one of the cornerstones of a criminal justice system governed by the rule of law, namely the principle of legality. Efforts are made to empower this principle through reflection on its underlying values and aspirations, and this in order to meet some of the constitutionally inspired aspirations of restorative justice. These efforts are subsequently assessed from both sociological and philosophical perspectives. In the second part, attention is drawn to the legitimacy of restorative justice practices. Here, the normative intuitions of a democratic constitutional state serve either as a critical framework to assess these practices, or, more optimistically, as ideals to whose realization restorative justice is supposed to make a valuable contribution. And, finally, in the third part, reflection on the value of restorative justice brings us to a fundamental questioning of the legitimacy of punishment and penal practices. Central to the discussion is whether it is possible to interpret and normatively reconceptualize the idea of punishment and practice of punishment so as to make them compatible with, and even conducive to, the underlying values of a democratic constitutional state.

The 4 Stages of Psychological Safety

Crime Capital Punishment: a Balanced Examination, is a balanced and comprehensive overview of capital punishment. It also probes the constitutional implications of its implementation in America, and ponders some of the hard questions concerning its applications, such as how long capital appeals should last. Mander's examination of capital punishment requires the reader to think about some basic philosophical questions, such as would you ever kill? Each chapter begins with a primer of the issue at hand, followed by the data and critical documents necessary to make an educated assessment, and ending with essays offering differing viewpoints by some of the best minds in the country, including Stephen Nathanson, Hugo Adam Bedau, Michael Radefeld, Scott Turow, Carol and Jordan Steiker, and Franklin Zimring.

Classroom Behavior Management for Diverse and Inclusive Schools

A revealing account of the misdemeanor machine that unjustly brands millions of Americans as criminals Punishment Without Crime offers an urgent new interpretation of inequality and injustice in America by examining the paradigmatic American offense: the lowly misdemeanor. Based on extensive original research, legal scholar Alexandra Natapoff reveals the inner workings of a massive petty offense system that produces over 13 million cases each year. People arrested for minor crimes are swept through courts where defendants often lack lawyers, judges process cases in mere minutes, and nearly everyone pleads guilty. This misdemeanor machine starts punishing people...
The New Politics of Crime and Punishment

Intellectual Disability, Capital Punishment, and Social Inclusion

In Community Punishment: European perspectives, the authors place punishment in the community under the spotlight by exploring the origins, evolution and adaptations of supervision in 11 European jurisdictions. For most people, punishment in the criminal justice system is synonymous with imprisonment. Yet, both in Europe and in the USA, the numbers of people under some form of penal supervision in the community far exceeds the numbers in prison, and many prisoners are released under supervision. Written and edited by leading scholars in the field, this collection advances the sociology of punishment by illuminating the neglected but crucial phenomenon of ‘mass supervision’. As well as putting criminological and penological theories to the test in an examination of their ability to explain the evolution of punishment beyond the prison, authors draw on data from the USA, Europe and Asia to identify the various ways in which the penal system is working the discipline and control of people in the community. The contributors to this volume also assess the appropriateness of the term ‘community punishment’ in different parts of Europe. Engaging in a serious exploration of common themes and differences in the jurisdictions included in the collection, the authors go on to examine how ‘community punishment’ came into being in their jurisdiction and how its institutional forms and practices have been legitimated and re-legitimated in response to shifting social, cultural and political contexts. This book is essential reading for academics and students involved in the study of both community punishment and comparative penology, but will also be of great interest to criminal justice policymakers, managers and practitioners.

Punishment and Inclusion

For many years, Anthony Duff has been one of the world’s foremost philosophers of criminal law. This volume collects essays by leading criminal law theorists to explore the principal themes in his work. In a response to the essays, Duff clarifies and develops his position on central problems in criminal law theory. Some of the essays concentrate on the topic of criminalization. That is, they examine what forms of conduct (including attempts, offensiveness, and negligence) can aptly qualify as criminal offences, and what principled limits, if any, should be placed on the reach of the criminal law. Several of the other essays assess the thesis that punishment is justifiable as a form of communication between offenders and their community. Those essays examine the presuppositions (about the nature and function of community, and about the moral structure of atonement) that must be embraced if communication is to be a primary role for punishment. The remaining essays examine the nature and limits of responsibility in the law, as they engage with philosophical debates over ‘moral luck’ by investigating the ways in which the law can legitimately hold people responsible for events that were not within their control. These chapters tie the first and third parts of the book together, as they explore the relationship between the principles that determine a person’s responsibility and the principles that determine which types of actions can appropriately be criminalized. Finally, Duff responds with comments that seek to defend and clarify his views while also acknowledging the correctness of some of the critics’ objections.

Punishment, Restorative Justice and the Morality of Law

This book challenges the centrality of the prison in our understanding of punishment, inviting us to see, hear, imagine, analyse and restrain ‘mass supervision’. Though rooted in social theory and social research, its innovative approach complements more conventional academic writing with photography, song-writing and storytelling.

Privilege and Punishment

The Exceptional Child: Inclusion in Early Childhood Education

Publisher’s description: Brings together classic articles written by leading international figures in the field. Each volume is organized thematically with a general introduction to provide and accessible overview of the latest research. The essays selected for inclusion are seminal works on the series constitutes an invaluable reference resource for libraries, students, researchers and practitioners.

Crime & Justice International

This book provides an overview of recent government initiatives in the field of crime and punishment, reviewing both the policies themselves, the perceived problems and issues they seek to address, and the broader social and political context in which this is taking place. The underlying theme of the book is that a qualitative change has taken place in the politics of crime control in the UK since the early 1990s. Although crime has stabilised, imprisonment rates continue to climb, there is a new mood of punitiveness, and crime has become a central policy issue for the government, no longer just a technical matter of law enforcement. At the same time the politics of crime control have taken on a pronounced gender, race and age preoccupation. This book will be essential reading for anybody seeking an understanding of why crime and criminal justice policy have risen to the top of the political agenda.

Community Punishment

Foucault's Law is the first book to add up the years of Foucault's position on law. Many readings of Foucault's conception of law start from the proposition that he failed to consider the role of law in modernity, or indeed that he deliberately marginalized it. In canvassing a wealth of primary and secondary sources, Ben Goldier and Peter Fitzpatrick rebut this argument. They argue that rather than marginalize law, Foucault develops a much more radical, nuanced and coherent theory of law than his critics have acknowledged. For Goldier and Fitzpatrick, Foucault's law is not the contained creature of conventional accounts, but is unacceptable and illegal. In their radical re-reading of Foucault, they show how Foucault outlines a concept of law which is not tied to any given form or subordinated to a particular source of power, but is critically oriented towards alterity, new possibilities and different ways of being. Foucault's Law is an important and original contribution to the ongoing debate on Foucault and law, engaging not only with Foucault's diverse writings on law and legal theory, but also with the extensive interpretative literature on the topic. It will thus be of interest to students and scholars working in the fields of law and social theory, legal theory and law and philosophy, as well as to students of Foucault's work generally.

Pathway to Inclusion

This text examines the main trends in penal theorising over the past three decades. It asks what can justify criminal punishment and then explores the legitimacy of actual practices by examining what would count as adequate justification for them.

Pervasive Punishment

Responsibility and Punishment

The growth of mass incarceration in the United States eludes neat categorization as a product of the political Right. Liberals played important roles in both laying the foundation for and then participating in the conservative tough on crime movement that is largely credited with the rise of the prison state. But what of those politicians and activists on the Left who reject punitive politics in favor of rehabilitation and a stronger welfare state? Can progressive policies such as these, with their benevolent intentions, nevertheless contribute to the expansion of mass incarceration? In Progressive Punishment, Judah Schept offers an ethnographic examination into the politics of incarceration in Bloomington, Indiana in order to consider the ways that liberal discourses about therapeutic justice and rehabilitation can uphold the logics, practices and institutions that comprise the carceral state. Schept examines how political leaders on the Left, despite being critical of mass incarceration, advocated for a “justice campus” that would have dramatically expanded the local criminal justice system. At the heart of this proposal, Schept uncovers resistance among community organizers, who developed important strategies and discourses to challenge the justice campus, disrupt some of the logics that provided it legitimacy, and offer new possibilities for a non-carceral community. A well-researched
and well-narrated study. Progressive Punishment offers a novel perspective on the relationship between liberal politics, neoliberalism, and mass incarceration.

**Making Inclusion Work**

This book is the first practical, hands-on guide that shows how leaders can build psychological safety in their organizations, creating an environment where employees feel included, fully engaged, and encouraged to contribute their best efforts and ideas. Perhaps the leader's most challenging task is to increase intellectual friction while decreasing social friction. When this doesn't happen and it becomes emotionally expensive to say what you truly think and feel, that lack of psychological safety triggers the self-censoring instinct, shuts down learning, and blocks collaboration and creativity. Timothy R. Clark, a former CEO, Oxford-trained social scientist, and organizational consultant, provides a research-based framework to help leaders transform their organizations into sanctuaries of inclusion and incubators of innovation. When leaders cultivate psychological safety, teams and organizations progress through four successive stages. First, people feel included and accepted; then they feel safe to learn, contribute, and finally, challenge the status quo. Clark draws deeply on psychology, philosophy, social science, literature, and his own experiences to show how leaders can, and must, set the tone and model the ideal behaviors—as he says, "you either show the way or get in the way." This thoughtful and pragmatic guide demonstrates that if you banish fear, install true performance-based accountability, and create a nurturing environment that allows people to be vulnerable as they learn and grow, they will perform beyond your expectations.

**Child Rights Education for Inclusion and Protection**

**Crime and Punishment**

Examines a range of inclusion programs from diverse communities and in varied school settings, including discussion of administration, planning, teaching, and collaborating.