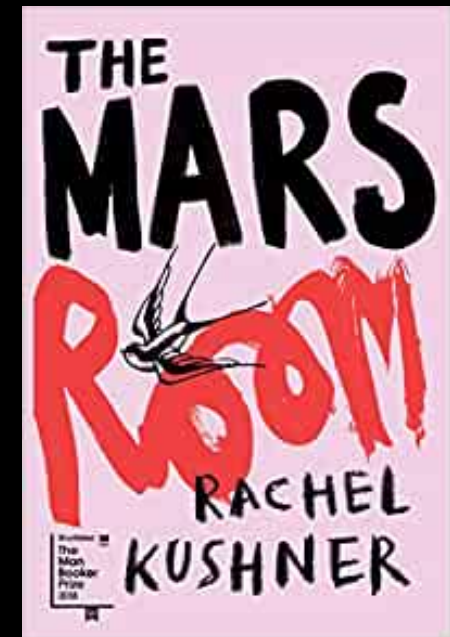
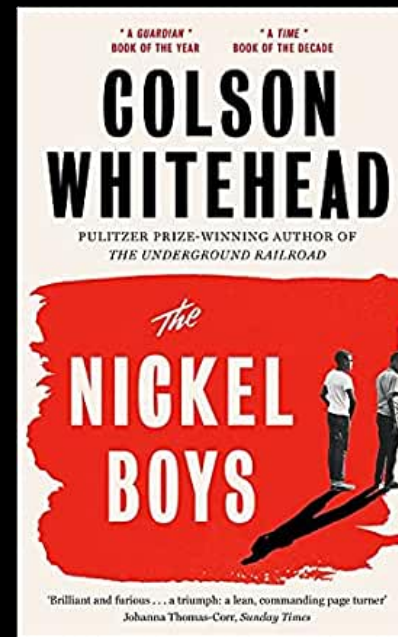


If you haven't watched then videos,
do this after class (40 mins runtime)

For next weeks, read *entire book*
(including afterwords)



TikTok

@misterscapehart

Alright baby,
ABOLITION 101,
let's get it!



Historic Abolition

**an entirely new Enlightenment-era
idea, without precedent in Abrahamic
religion, a rare European contribution**

**Largely driven by Quaker (Society of
Friends) communities**

Tied to abolition was prison-reform to the penitentiary (a place of quiet reflection towards penitence) also driven by Quaker beliefs in still, inner light.

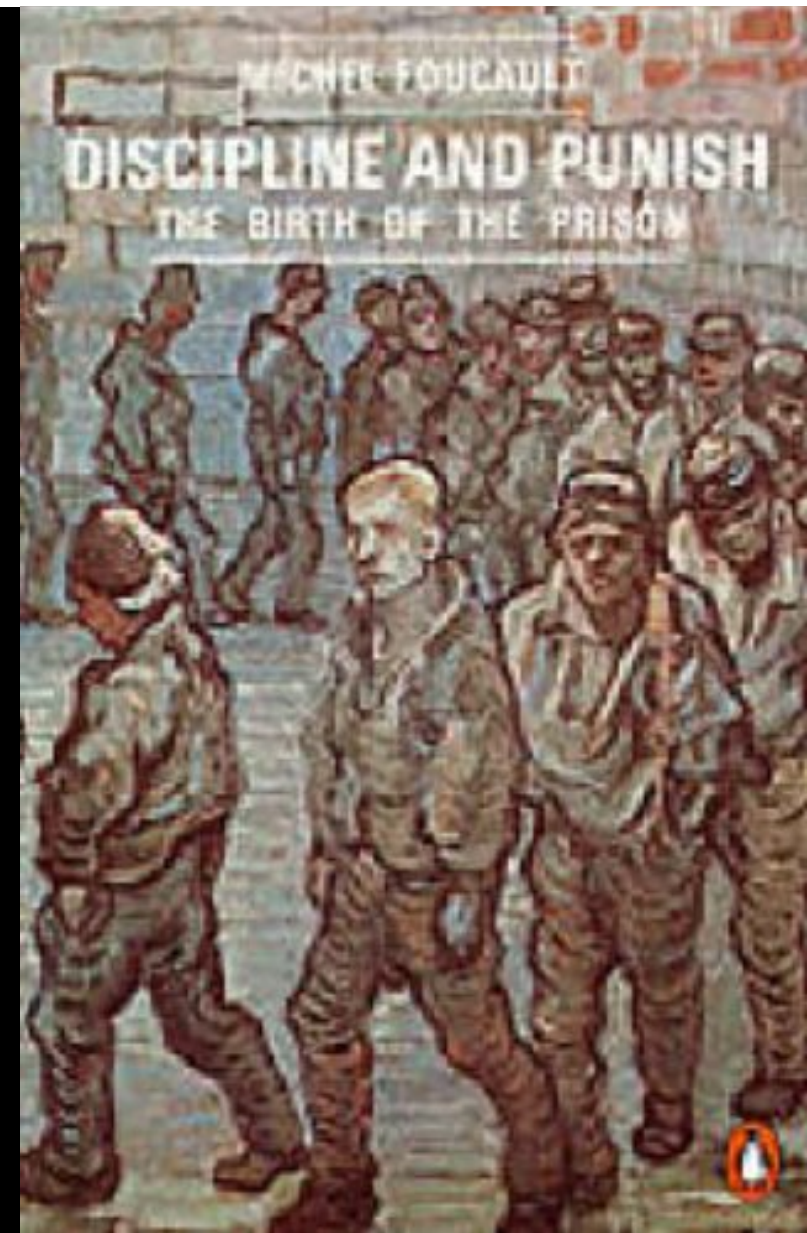
Philadelphia's Walnut Street prison an international model.

Michel Foucault

How to Read

Foucault's Discipline and Punish

Anne Schwan and
Stephen Shapiro



Foucault argued historic shift from external, repressive power to internalized, “productive” power.

Prison tied to constant surveillance, examination, “development,” knowledge-power

“Is it surprising that the cellular prison, with its regular chronologies, forced labour, its authorities of surveillance and registration, its experts in normality, who continue and multiply the functions of the judge, should have become the modern instrument of penalty? Is it surprising that prisons resemble factories, schools, barracks, hospitals, which all resemble prisons?”

THE SCHOOL TO PRISON PIPELINE

UNDERINVESTMENT

- 850,000 high school students don't have access to a school counselor (US Dept of Edu, 2014)
- 1.6 million K - 12th grade students attend a school with a law enforcement officer but no counselor.



ZERO TOLERANCE POLICIES

9 out of 10 school principals said that tough discipline policies were necessary to ensure safety. (National School Safety Center)

POLICE IN SCHOOLS

- Discipline has been outsourced to police officers and juvenile courts.
- 40 percent increase in school resource officers between 1997 and 2007 (Southern Poverty Law Center)



BIAS AND RACISM

70 percent of students arrested in school-related incidents or referred to law enforcement are black or Hispanic (US Dept of Edu, 2014)

**We have cinematically lived in prison,
but do we really actually know
anything at all about it?**

**Where is it in Coventry?
How do you get to it?**

HMP Rye Hill

Prison
Rugby · 01788 523300
Open · Closes 7 pm



WEBSITE



DIRECTIONS

HM Prison Onley

Prison
Rugby · 01788 523400
Open · Closes 5 pm



WEBSITE



DIRECTIONS

HMP Leicester

Prison
Leicester · 0116 228 3000



WEBSITE



DIRECTIONS

HMP Birmingham

Prison
Birmingham · 0121 598 8000
Open · Closes 5 pm



WEBSITE



DIRECTIONS

HM Prison Swinfen Hall

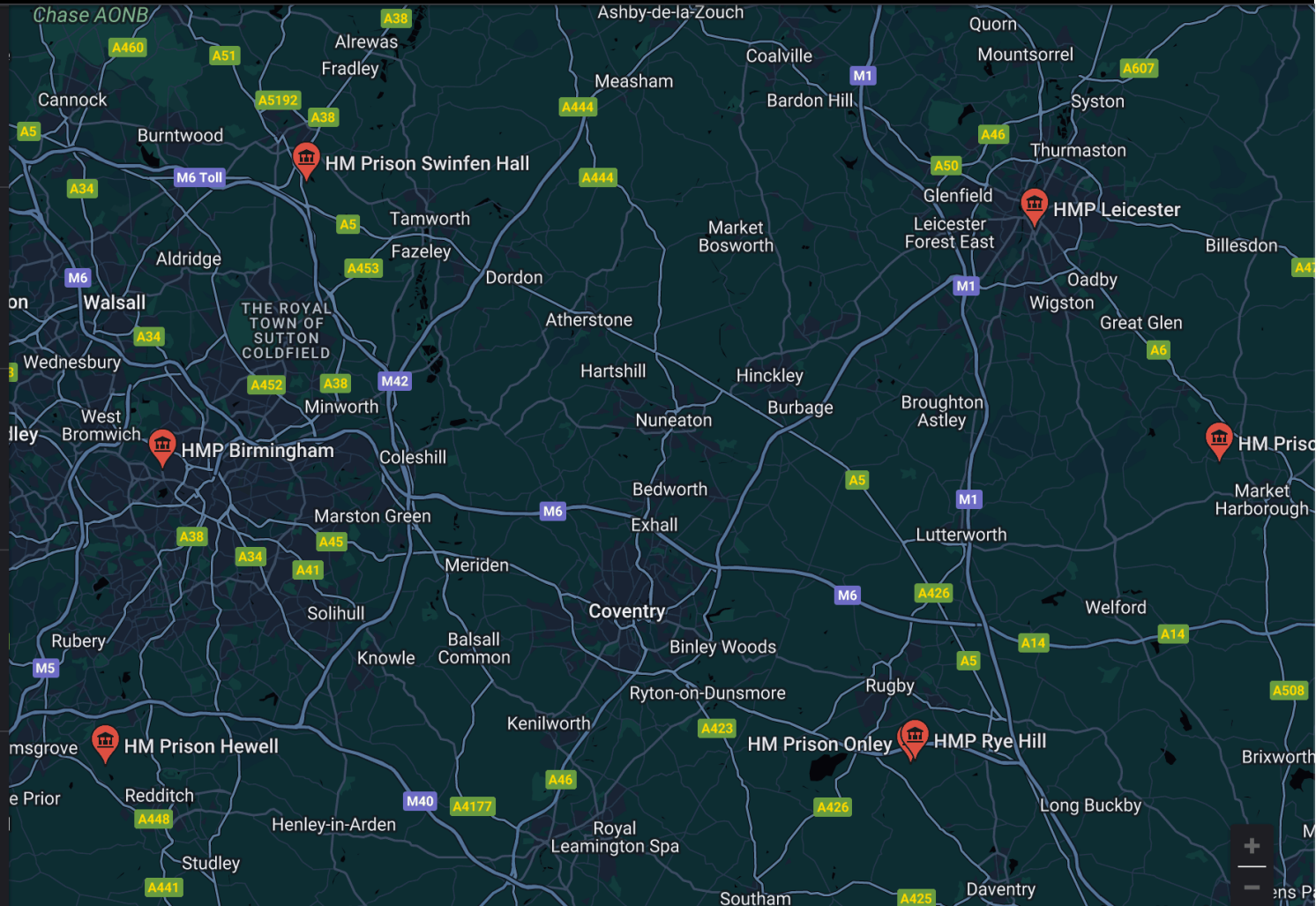
Prison
Lichfield · 01543 484000
Open 24 hours



WEBSITE



DIRECTIONS

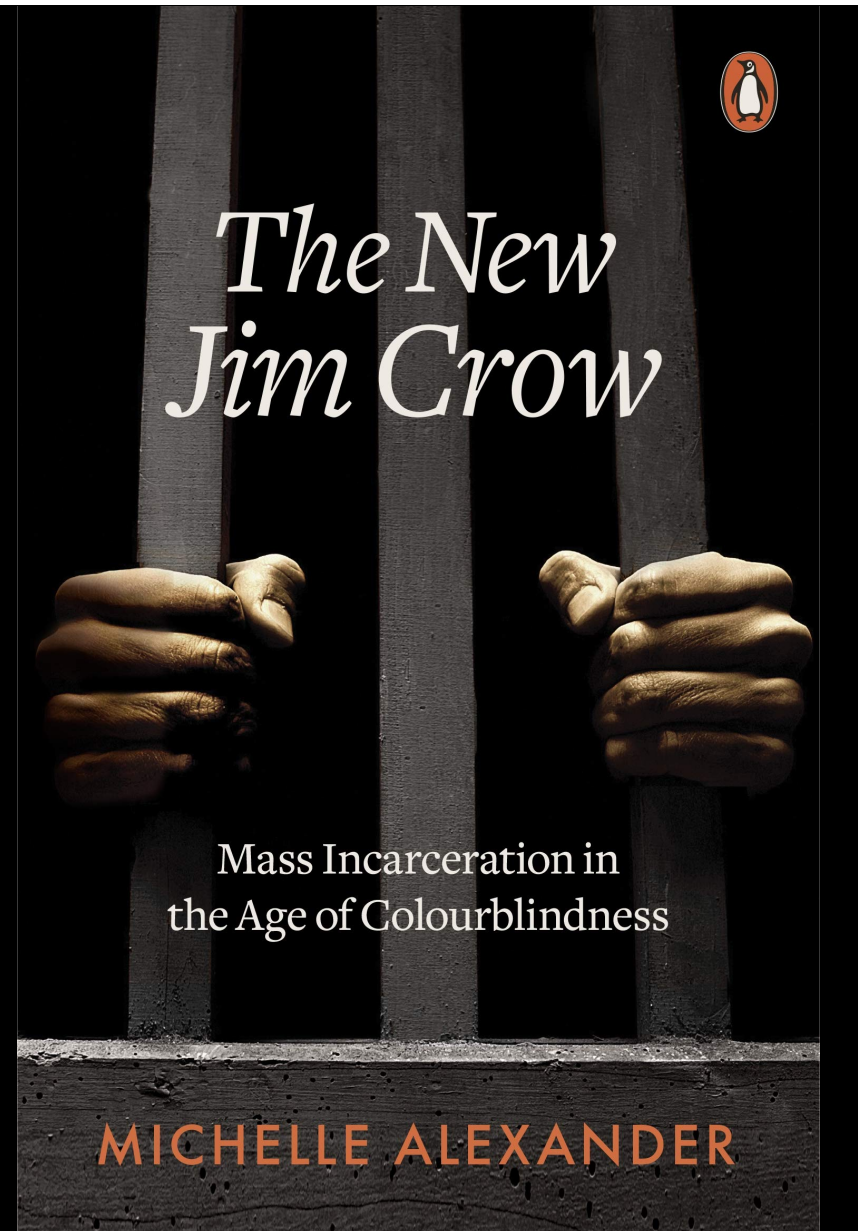


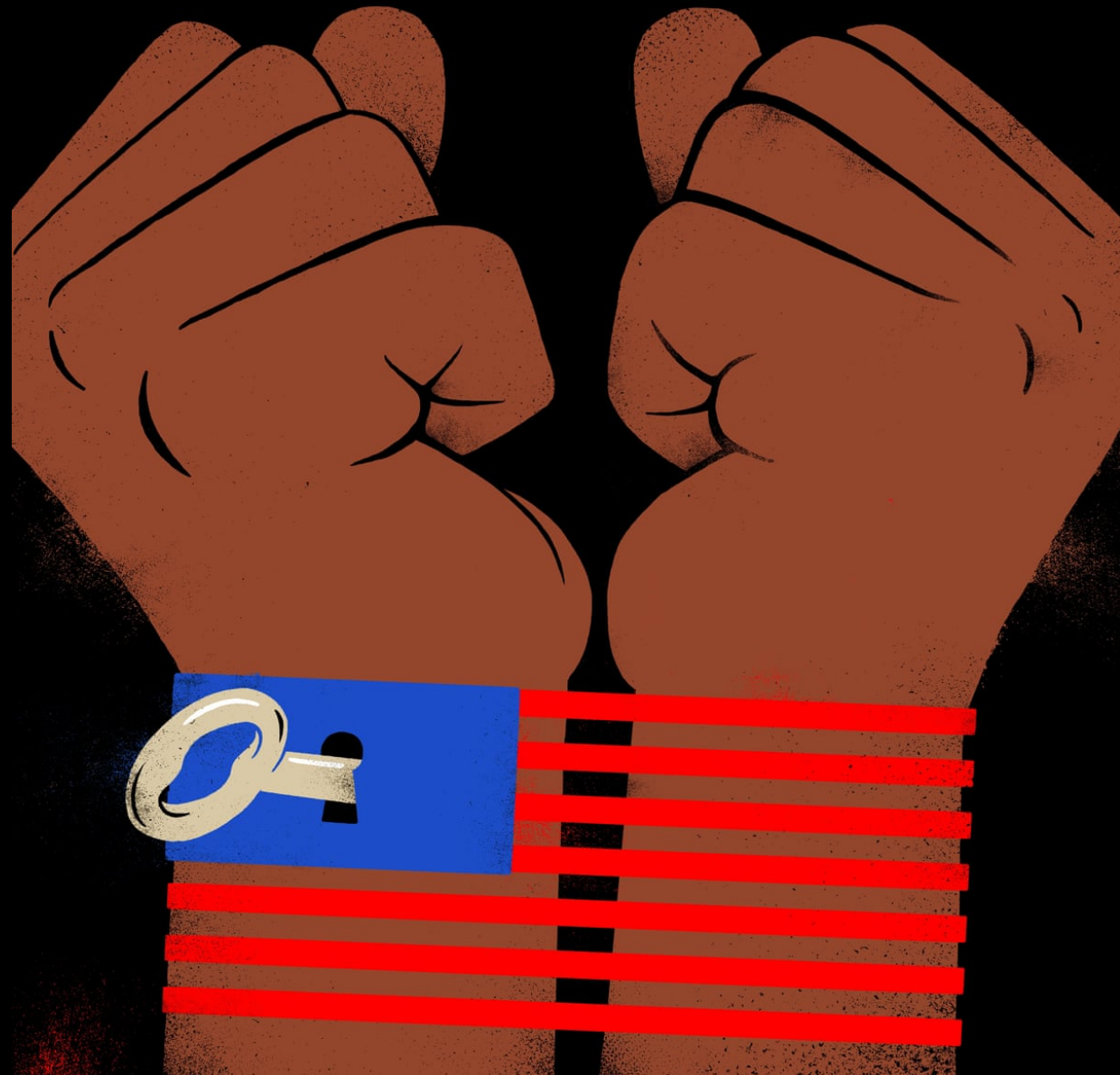
If for more than two centuries, prisons have failed to reduce crime (recidivism), then maybe this failure was its purpose.

Penalty tied to production of a concept of deviance as a means to fragment working-class solidarity in order to preserve bourgeois [“liberal centrist”] rule.

**The New Jim Crow,
Michelle Alexander
(2010)
[think of date]**

**Relates continuity of
blocked emancipation**





**“Abolition”
keyword, not as
analogy, but
genealogy**

1861-65 American Civil War

1863 Emancipation Proclamation

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

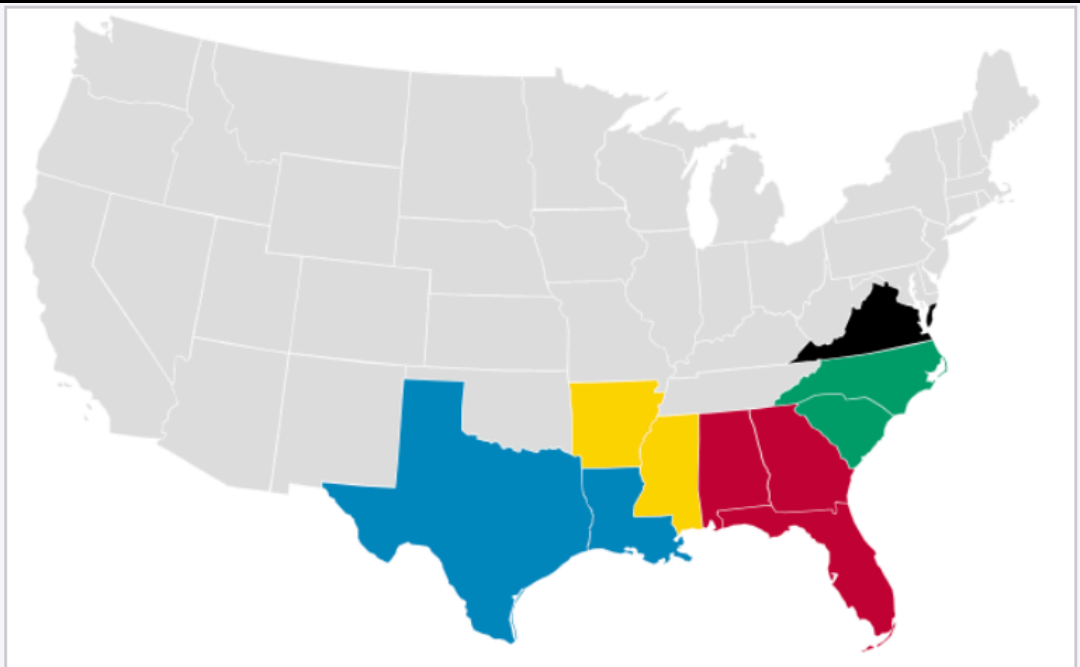
Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

“That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

April 8, 1864 **13th Amendment**

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

1865-1877 Reconstruction



Map of the five Reconstruction military districts

- First Military District
- Second Military District
- Third Military District
- Fourth Military District
- Fifth Military District

Race of delegates to 1867 state constitutional conventions^[117]

State	White	Black	% White	Statewide White population (% in 1870) ^[182]
Virginia	80	25	76	58
North Carolina	107	13	89	63
South Carolina	48	76	39	41
Georgia	133	33	80	54
Florida	28	18	61	51
Alabama	92	16	85	52
Mississippi	68	17	80	46
Louisiana	25	44	36	50
Texas	81	9	90	69

1877- “Jim Crow” rollback

***Plessy v. Ferguson* (“separate but equal”), 1896**

***Brown v. Board of Education*, 1954**

RECONSTRUCTION

AMERICA'S UNFINISHED REVOLUTION

1863-1877



ERIC FONER

A
BRILLIANTLY
NEW VERSION
OF AMERICA'S
TRAGIC ERA

BLACK RECON- STRUCTION

A history
of the part which Black Folk
played in the attempt to recon-
struct Democracy in America

1860-1880

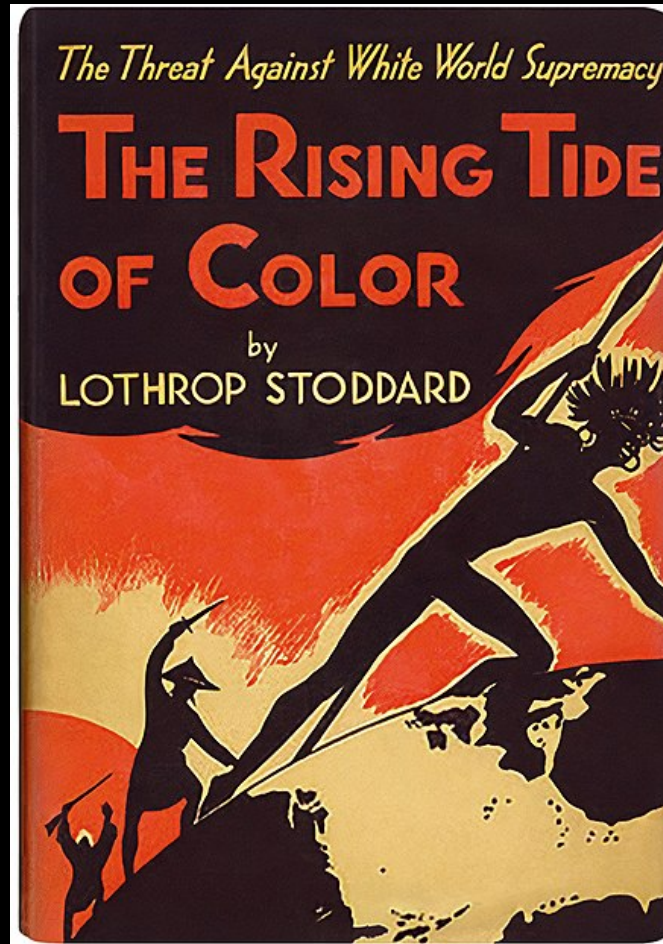
W. E. Burghardt Du Bois

**1905-ish to 1915-ish,
relative advance in
race relations**

***Birth of A Nation*
(1915)**

**cinematic recreation
of Ku Klux Klan**

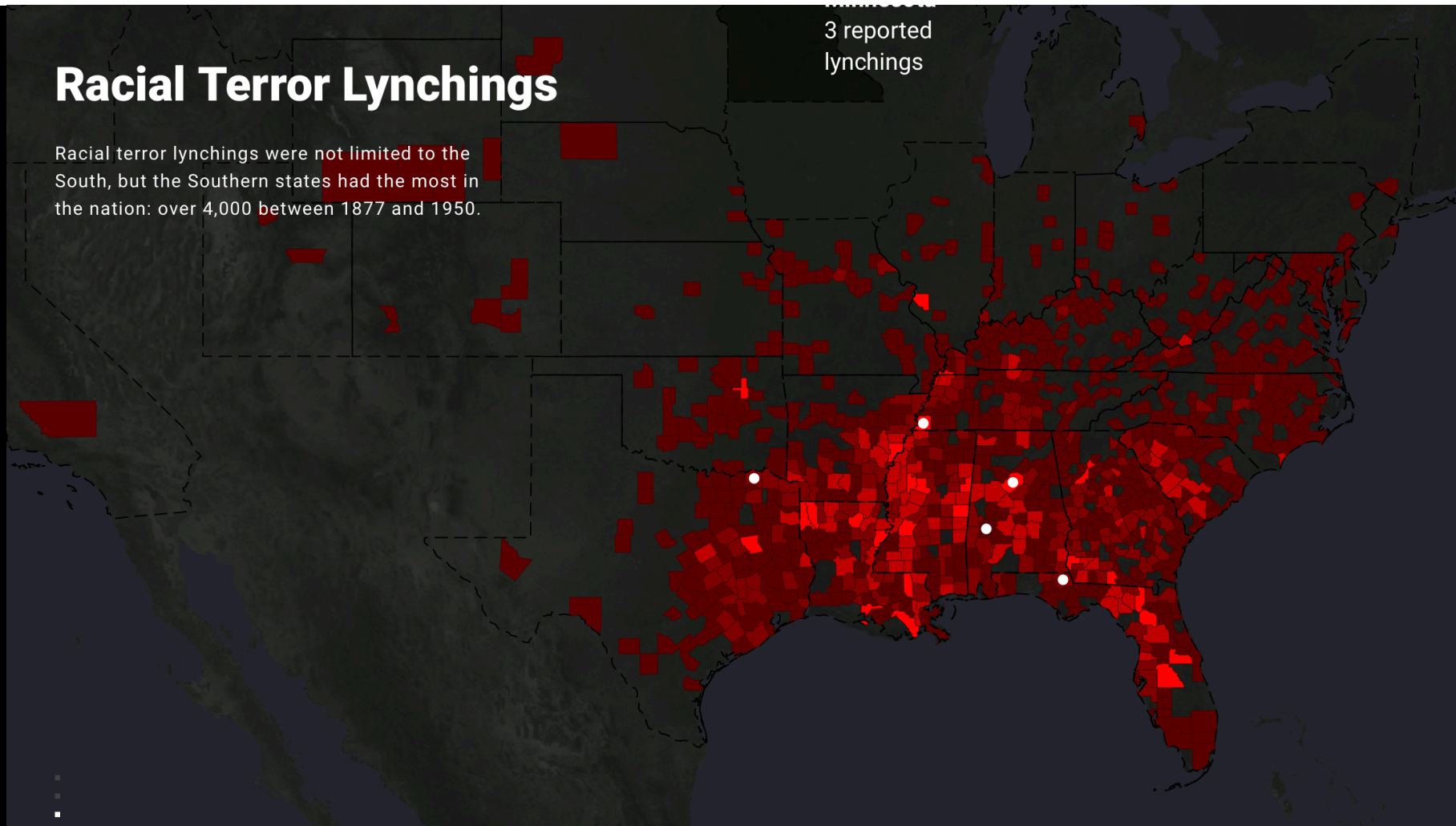
**Lothrop Stoddard, *The
Rising Tide of Color*
(1920)**



Racial Terror Lynchings

Racial terror lynchings were not limited to the South, but the Southern states had the most in the nation: over 4,000 between 1877 and 1950.

3 reported
lynchings



<https://lynchinginamerica.eji.org/explore>

Attica Prison Riot (9 Sept, 1971)



Attica Prison Riot (9 Sept, 1971)



WANTED BY THE FBI

INTERSTATE FLIGHT - MURDER, KIDNAPING
ANGELA YVONNE DAVIS

Photograph taken 1968

Photograph taken 1970



Angela Yvonne Davis

DESCRIPTION

Age:	26, last birthday 05, 1940, Birmingham, Alabama	Eyes:	Brown
Height:	5'7"	Complexion:	Light brown
Weight:	110 pounds	Hair:	Natural
Build:	Slender	Scars:	None
Build:	Slender	Scars:	None
Hair:	Natural	Scars:	None
Complexion:	Light brown	Scars:	None
Scars and Marks:	Small scars on both hands	Scars:	None

Fingerprint Classification: **1 8 3 7 4 2**
FBI

CAUTION

ANGELA DAVIS IS WANTED ON KIDNAPING AND SEVERAL CHARGES ARISING OUT OF AN ASSAULT AND SHOOTING IN MARIEN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, ON AUGUST 7, 1968. SHE HAS PURCHASED SEVERAL GUNS IN THE EAST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.



ANGELA Y. DAVIS

**ARE
PRISONS
OBSOLETE?**

ANGELA Y. DAVIS

ABOLITION
DEMOCRACY

BEYOND EMPIRE, PRISONS, AND TORTURE

ABOLITION.
FEMINISM.
NOW.

Angela Y. Davis
Gina Dent
Erica R. Meiners
Beth E. Richie



Reconstructs history of abolition as from 1970s

Feminist history



“spatial fix”

“penal fix”



GOLDEN GULAG

PRISONS, SURPLUS, CRISIS, AND OPPOSITION IN GLOBALIZING CALIFORNIA

RUTH WILSON GILMORE

2007



ABOLITION
GEOGRAPHY

ESSAYS
TOWARDS
LIBERATION

RUTH WILSON
GILMORE



RUTH WILSON GILMORE

CHANGE
EVERYTHING

RACIAL CAPITALISM
AND THE CASE
FOR ABOLITION

forthcoming

TikTok

@misterscapehart

Alright baby,
ABOLITION 101,
let's get it!



Critical Resistance



GET UPDATES

DONATE

ABOUT CR

OUR WORK

CHAPTERS

NEWS

EVENTS

GET INVOLVED

RESOURCES



ABOLITION NOW!

Reformist reforms vs. abolitionist reforms in policing

A guide to breaking down the difference between reformist reforms which continue or expand the reach of policing, and abolitionist steps that work to chip away and reduce its overall impact. As we struggle to decrease the power of policing there are also positive and proactive investments we can make in community health and well-being.

CRITICAL RESISTANCE 

ABOLITIONIST REFORMS...

REDUCE FUNDING TO POLICE

CHALLENGE THE NOTION THAT POLICE INCREASE SAFETY

REDUCE TOOLS / TACTICS / TECHNOLOGY POLICE HAVE AT THEIR DISPOSAL

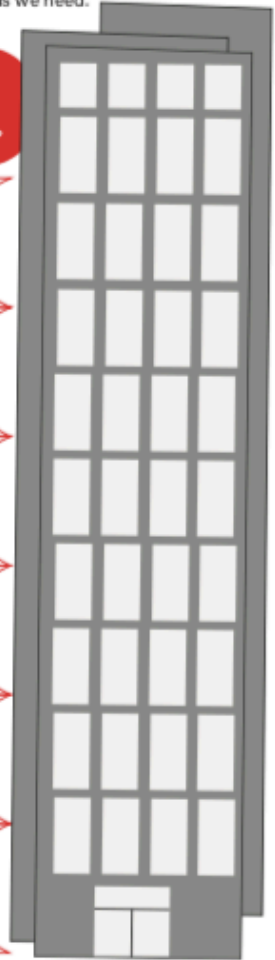
REDUCE THE SCALE OF POLICING



Reformist reforms vs. abolitionist steps to end IMPRISONMENT

This poster is a tool to assess and understand differences between reforms that strengthen imprisonment and abolitionist steps that reduce its overall impact and grow other possibilities for wellbeing. As we work to dismantle incarceration in all its forms, we must resist common reforms that create or expand cages anywhere, including under the guise of "addressing needs" or as "updated" replacements. Jails and prisons deprive communities of resources like medical and mental health care, transportation, food, and housing. In our fights, it is critical to uplift and strategically contribute to movements led by imprisoned people, both to address pressing conditions and for abolition. In all decarceration strategies, we must utilize tactics that will improve life for those most affected and make space to build the worlds we need.

DOES THIS...	reduce the number of people imprisoned, under surveillance, or under other forms of state control?	reduce the reach of jails, prisons, and surveillance in our everyday lives?	create resources and infrastructures that are steady, preventative, and accessible without police and prison guard contact?	strengthen capacities to prevent or address harm and create processes for community accountability?
Building jails or prisons to address overcrowding or rising numbers of "new" prisoners (for example, migrants)	NO. If they build it, they will fill it! Building more jails and prisons creates more cages, period!	NO. Building more jails and prisons increases the reach of the PIC and prison and jail infrastructures. Creating more cages means building something we have to tear down later.	NO. Adding cages takes away state and local funding and resources that could be directed to community-led infrastructures.	NO. Building more prisons and jails entrenches the carceral logic of accountability. They are sites that perpetuate violence and harm.
Building "closer to home," or as "nicer," "modern," "rehabilitative" alternatives to existing jails or prisons	NO. The history of the prison is a history of reform. New jails and prisons that are proposed as improvements on existing sites or buildings expand the arguments for and lengthen the life of imprisonment.	NO. There is no such thing as a "humane" cage. Construction under the pretense of addressing the harms that imprisonment reinforces the logics of using cages as a solution for social, economic, and political issues.	NO. Arguments for jails "closer to home" reinforce the idea that jails and police create "safety" and take away the capacity to build resources that can create well-being.	NO. Prisons and jails do not enable accountability. They are sites that perpetuate violence and harm.
Building jails / prisons that focus on "providing services" to address the needs of specific "populations"	NO. Life-affirming resources cannot be provided in spaces of imprisonment. These "services" do not decrease numbers of imprisoned people - they keep specific populations of people imprisoned.	NO. Building jails and prisons that lock up specific populations expands the reach of imprisonment by normalizing the idea that care can and should be coupled with policing and imprisonment.	NO. The argument for these jails and prisons is that they provide specialized services through policing, imprisonment, and control. Environments of control and violence cannot provide care.	NO. Prisons and jails do not enable accountability. They are sites that perpetuate violence and harm, and solidify oppressive social expectations around gender, sexuality, and mental health.
Legislative and other efforts to single out some conviction categories as "exceptions"	NO. This strategy entrenches the idea that anybody "deserves" or "needs" to be locked up. Prioritizing only some people for release justifies expansion.	NO. By doubling-down on the "need" for some people to be locked up, these efforts strengthen and expand the reach of prisons, jails, and the PIC.	NO. Manufacturing divisions between imprisoned people, as more or less "dangerous," limits our ability to create real supports and resources that sustain all people.	NO. These efforts reinforce the idea that some people are "risky" to society and others "deserve another chance," strengthening logics of punishment without engaging the context of how harms happen.
Use of electronic monitoring (home arrest) and other law enforcement-led "alternatives" to jails and prisons.	NO. Electronic monitoring is a form of state control. It escalates the frequency of contact with the PIC for all members of a household, increasing the vulnerability of people already subject to policing and surveillance.	NO. Monitoring brings the prison, jail, or detention center into a person's home, turning it into a space of incarceration, which takes both a psychological and a financial toll.	NO. E-carceration means that regular daily movements are constantly linked to threats of arrest. This does not allow people to build and maintain community.	NO. E-carceration extends the violence and harm of imprisonment into people's homes and everyday lives. Nothing about electronic monitoring creates systems of accountability or healing.
Public / private "partnerships" to contract services that replicate conditions of imprisonment	NO. These services move people from one locked facility into another facility often with similar rules and with the threat of jail or prison looming.	NO. This expands the reach of imprisonment, by adding to the larger system. This is particularly the case where the partnerships replicate and expand logics and rules of jails and prisons, as opposed to intentionally challenging them.	NO. These programs require moving through the policing and court systems to access any services that might be available there.	NO. Court mandated / police-run "justice" processes hold similar threats for participants as the broader PIC. They do not necessarily include meaningful processes for creating accountability or tools for preventing future harm.



DOES THIS... *reduce funding to police?* *challenge the notion that police increase safety?* *reduce tools / tactics / technology police have at their disposal?* *reduce the scale of policing?*

BODY CAMERAS

INCREASES. Equipping police officers with body cameras will require more money going toward police budgets.

NO. Body cameras are pitched as making police more accountable, increasing the idea that policing, done "right," makes people safe.

INCREASES. Body cameras provide the police with another tool, increasing surveillance and increasing police budgets to acquire more gadgets.

INCREASES. Body cameras are based on the idea that police who do not use "excessive force" are less threatening. But police can turn off body cameras and, when used, footage often doesn't have the impact that community members want, or is used for surveillance.

COMMUNITY POLICING

NO. Advocates of community policing argue that departments will have to hire more cops to be in neighborhoods and in the community.

NO. This is based on the belief that policing is focused on keeping people safe, and the violence of policing is caused by a "breakdown of trust" with the community.

INCREASES. Cops are trained in additional tactics and approaches.

NO. More community police means that the scale of policing will increase, particularly in Black, Brown, poor neighborhoods, where there is perceived "mistrust."

MORE TRAINING

NO. More training will require more funding and resources going to police to develop and run trainings.

NO. This furthers the belief that better training would ensure that we can rely on police for safety, and that instances of police harm and violence occur because of lack of training.

INCREASES all of these.

NO. This will increase the scope of policing, given the type of training. For instance, some advocate for police to be trained on how to respond to mental health crises, furthering the idea that police are the go to for every kind of problem.

CIVILIAN REVIEW / OVERSIGHT BOARDS

NO. In some cases, there would be an increase in funding, whereas in other cases, there would be no change.

NO. Overseeing the police through a board presumes that cases of excessive force, killing, lying, planting false information, etc. are exceptional occurrences rather than part of the daily violence of policing.

NO. Some argue for Civilian Review Boards "with teeth," the power to make decisions and take away policing tools and tactics. However, a board with that level of power has never existed despite 50+ years of organizing for them.

NO. This further entrenches policing as a legitimate, reformable system, with a "community" mandate. Some boards, tasked with overseeing them, become structurally invested in their existence.

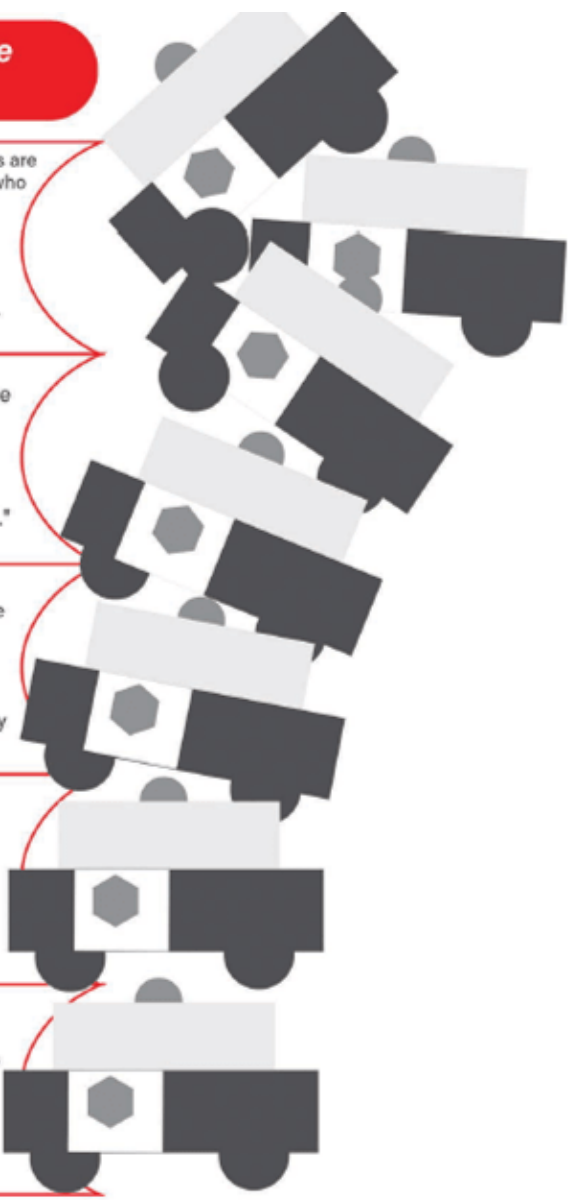
"JAIL KILLER COPS": PROSECUTE POLICE WHO HAVE KILLED AND ABUSED CIVILIANS.

NO. Prosecuting police does not lead to changes in funding or resourcing police.

NO. Individualizing police violence creates a false distinction between "good police" (who keep us safe), and "bad police" (who are unusual cases), rather than challenging the assumption that policing creates safety or examining policing as systemic violence.

NO. Often, media attention in high profile cases leads to more resources and technology, including body cameras and "training."

NO. This reinforces the prison industrial complex by portraying killer/ corrupt cops as 'bad apples' rather than part of a regular system of violence, and reinforces the idea that prosecution and prison serve real justice.

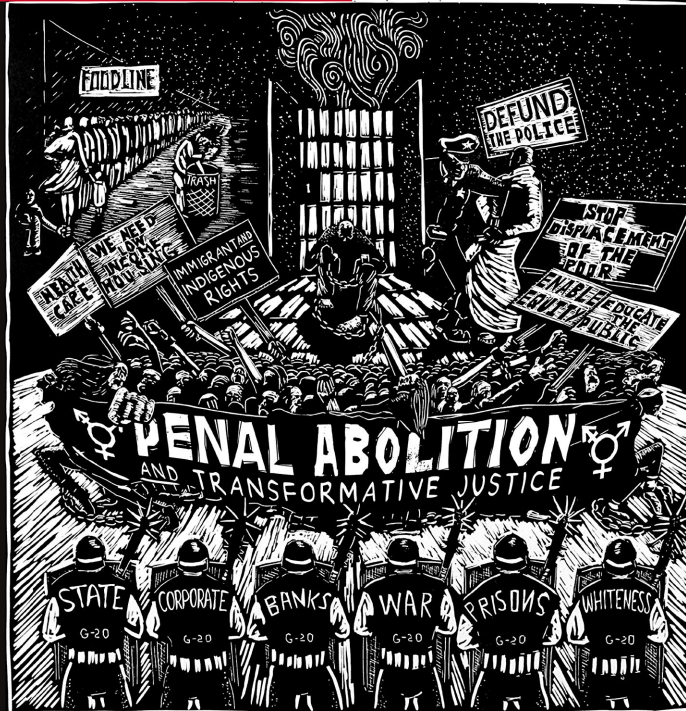


DOES THIS...	reduce funding to police?	challenge the notion that police increase safety?	reduce tools / tactics / technology police have at their disposal?	reduce the scale of policing?
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SUSPEND THE USE OF PAID ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE FOR COPS UNDER INVESTIGATION	YES. This can INCREASE community-based budgets as municipalities no longer pay for policing's harm against community members.	YES. It challenges the notion that policing violence, and the administrative costs it incurs, are essential risks of creating "safety."	YES. Access to paid administrative leave lessens the consequences of use of force, and presumes the right of police to use violence at all.	YES. The less financial support for police undergoing investigation for killing and excessive use of force, the less support for policing.
WITHHOLD PENSIONS AND DON'T REHIRE COPS INVOLVED IN EXCESSIVE FORCE	YES. This can INCREASE community-based budgets as municipalities no longer pay for policing's harm against community members.	YES. It challenges the notion that killings and excessive force are exceptions, rather than the rule.	YES. It reduces the ability of police forces to move around or re-engage cops known for their use of violence.	YES.
CAP OVERTIME ACCRUAL + OT PAY FOR MILITARY EXERCISES	YES. This can INCREASE community-based budgets since we won't have to pay for cops learning how to better make war on our communities.	YES. It challenges the notion that we need police to be trained for "counterterrorism" and other military-style action and surveillance in the guise of increasing "safety."	YES. Weapons trainings and expos are used to scale up policing infrastructure and shape goals for future tools, tactics, technology.	YES. This stops police from increasing their legitimacy, capacity, and skills as "the blue line" in order to expand their reach over our daily lives and community spaces.
WITHDRAW PARTICIPATION IN POLICE MILITARIZATION PROGRAMS	YES. This can INCREASE community-based budgets since we won't have to pay for cops learning how to better make war on our communities.	YES. It challenges the notion that we need police to be trained for "counterterrorism" and other military-style action and surveillance in the guise of increasing "safety."	YES. Weapons trainings and expos are used to scale up policing infrastructure and shape goals for future tools, tactics, technology.	YES. This stops police from increasing their legitimacy, capacity, and skills as "the blue line" in order to expand their reach over our daily lives and community spaces.
PRIORITIZE SPENDING ON COMMUNITY HEALTH, EDUCATION, AFFORDABLE HOUSING	YES. If we decrease funding for policing, this will decrease its resources.	YES. Prioritizing funding resources also creates space to imagine, learn about, and make resources that actually create well-being.	YES. If we decrease funding for policing, this will decrease the expansion of tools and technology.	YES. If we decrease funding for policing, this will decrease the size, scope and capacity of systems of policing.
REDUCE THE SIZE OF THE POLICE FORCE	YES.	YES.	YES.	YES.



ROUTLEDGE
INTERNATIONAL
HANDBOOKS



The Routledge International
Handbook of Penal Abolition

Edited by Michael J. Coyle and David Scott

THE IDEA
OF
PRISON
ABOLITION

TOMMIE SHELBY

An intersectional left challenge:

“people of color” – term creates coalition, but also collapses different histories

Black American legacy of Atlantic slavery

LatinX legacy of European colonization

Indigenous peoples legacy of genocide and State-directed extermination

Asian-American legacy of “coolie” (slave and slave-like labor, first target of anti-immigration laws)