

## ***Discipline and Punish***

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### **Part One: Torture**

#### **1. The body of the condemned (3-31)**

- I. Intention: "...correlative history of modern soul and of new power to judge" (23).
  - A. what is the "modern soul"?: out of it is constructed psyche, subjectivity...(29)
  - B. F writes this history of the soul through writing a "history of the body" (25)
  - C. soul is the "present correlative of a certain technology of power over the body ..."
  - D. "the soul is the prison of the body" (30)
  - E. "a history of the present" (31)
- II. Method: "a micro-physics of power" (26)
  - A. four methodological rules: (23-24)
    - 1. positivity: not just repressive effects
    - 2. specificity: discipline as "political tactic"
    - 3. commonality: of penal system and human science
    - 4. corporeality: body invested by power relations
  - B. power is not seen as a "property, but as a strategy" (26)
  - C. need a power/knowledge schema (27)
- III. Examples: public torture of the condemned/timetable
  - A. not progress; F shows torture had own logic ="surplus power" of sovereign (29)
  - B. two clues:
    - 1. disappearance of public torture (8-10)
    - 2. slackening of hold on body (10-11)
  - C. "modern rituals of execution" show this double process
  - D. shift in power relations: "displacement in object of the punitive operation" (16)
  - E. Change in truth (19):
  - F. Clue to this change is
    - 1. treatment of madness (19-20)
    - 2. role of psychiatry (21-22)

#### **2. The Spectacle of the Scaffold (32-69)**

- IV. The Logic of the System (32-54)
  - A. Judicial System for the production of truth (32-47)
    - 1. torture as rational, not emotional (32-35)
    - 2. part of truth-production mechanism (35-37)
    - 3. the confession (37-40) "double ambiguity" (to be centerpiece of HS1)
    - 4. torture of the truth: truth through the body: *askesis*: exercise as subject formation
    - 5. body in punishment (43-47): power written on the body
  - B. Political logic of punishment as performative display of power (47-54)
    - 1. crime as offense/punishment as vengeance
    - 2. punishment restores sovereignty by displaying infinite force on body
    - 3. two aspects: victory in war against criminal (50; struggle for truth (51-53)
    - 4. recap (53-54): public execution as political operation
- V. Interlude: Context of the logic ("general background") (55)
  - A. contempt for body
  - B. historical conjuncture: political need for crown to display power
- VI. Summary: "Atrocity" as key to logic of the system (56)

- A. Crimes break natural and positive laws
- B. violent challenge to sovereign

- VII. Reasons for change: "the "people": internal to scene, yet principle of disorder (57-69)
  - A. people as internal to spectacle (58)
  - B. possibility of revolt (59-65) (62: "from below ... permanent unrest)
  - C. NB: target of reform was this disorder, potential class solidarity (63)
- VIII. gallows speeches: popular expression and authoritative propaganda (67)
  - A. "equivocal effect" (67) "two-sided discourses" (68) (dissemination)
  - B. becomes "new literature of crime" (68-69)

## Part Two: Punishment

### 1. Generalized Punishment (73-103)

- IX. Forecast of section: (73-75): Call for a new form of punishment:
  - A. time: 1789: French Revolution as threshold
  - B. program: no longer vengeance, just punishment
  - C. problems: 1. power: revolting; 2. condemned: shameful; 3. people: dangerous
  - D. first formulation: cry from the heart: respect for humanity
    - 1. "man" as legal limit: subjectivity must be respected
    - 2. "man" becomes object of knowledge in 19th century
- X. Situate "reformers" in process found in archives (against "great man" history) (75-82):
  - A. the changes (75-76)
  - B. "underlying processes" (76) "whole complex mechanism" (77)
  - C. how to characterize this change? (77-78)
    - 1. change in attitude?
    - 2. effort to adjust mechanisms of power
  - D. Method: power vs. discourse of reform: "irregularity" of former power under attack
  - E. aim of reform:
    - 1. a better economy, homogenous, and more effective at control of behavior (80-81)
    - 2. "not to punish less, but to punish better ..." (82)
- XI. New policy for illegalities (82-89)
  - A. Ancien Régime (82-84)
    - 1. social stratification of accepted illegalities
    - 2. paradoxes
    - 3. part of everyday functioning; in some cases necessary for survival of lumpen
  - B. Reversal from rights to property (84-89)
  - C. Summary statement (87): legal reform at juncture of struggle
  - D. Methodological dictate (89): "a penal system must be conceived as a mechanism intended to administer illegalities differentially, not to eliminate them all"
- XII. Contract theory undergirds theoretical reform discourse (89-
  - A. shifts right to punish (90)
    - 1. from vengeance of sovereign
    - 2. to defense of society (criminal as outcast, as wolf [cf Locke])
  - B. limits of new punishment:
  - C. principle of calculation of effects of power (91-93)
  - D. Major rules of new economy: (99)
  - E. Shift in point of application of power (101)
    - 1. no longer display of body in pain
    - 2. but "play of representations and signs" (101)
- XIII. Recap and forecast (101-103)
  - A. two lines of objectification (101) "power relation" duplicated by an "object relation"

B. different temporalities of these objectifications

C. Forecast: (103) supercession of punitive semio-technique by "new politics of the body"

## **2: The Gentle Way in Punishment (104-131)**

XIV. Reformist punishment (104-114): "punitive city" (113) = "technology of representations" (104)

A. unarbitrary: symbolic rather than signitive (104-106)

B. mechanics of forces (of sensibility and passion) (106-7)

C. temporal modulation (107-8)

D. circulation of punishment-signs (108-9)

E. economy of publicity (109-112)

F. inversion of traditional discourse on crime (112-113)

G. recap/portrait of the punitive city (113-114)

XV. Imprisonment only punishment for reformists: how does it become essential? (114-120)

A. very short time span for conversion (116)

B. obstacles to imprisonment as essential punishment (118-19)

XVI. models of prison (120-126)

A. Amsterdam (120)

B. Ghent (121)

C. English models (122)

D. Philadelphia (123)

XVII. Convergence and disparities of reformist punishment and new prison models

A. convergences (126-27)

B. disparities [in technology of the penalty: access to individual] (127-

C. punitive city or coercive institution? (129)

XVIII. Recap: (130-31)

A. three forms of power overlapping in late 18th century

B. forecast: how does the third technology of power wins out?

## **Part Three: Discipline**

### **1. Docile Bodies (135-69)**

XIX. Body as object and target of power (136-41)

A. two registers (136):

1. anatomo-metaphysical register: Descartes, physicians

2. technico-political register: army, school, hospital

B. characteristics of docile body (136):

1. joins analysable body to manipulable body

2. may be subjected, used, transformed, improved

C. disciplines: new political technology of the body (137)

1. characteristics:

a. scale: individual movements

b. object: economy of motion

c. modality: constant coercion

2. general formulas of domination

a. effect: increasing spiral of obedience and utility (138)

b. force:

c. dissociates power from the body

3. history (138):

a. multiplicity of often minor processes

b. converging and gradually producing blueprint

- 4. Foucault's intention: write new microphysics of power (139)
- 5. political anatomy of detail (139)
- 6. Napoleon as figure crossing both worlds of central imperium and disciplinary detail
- 7. birth of man of modern humanism (141; cf. 191)
- XX. Art of Distributions (space) (141-149) "living tables" (148)
  - A. enclosure: "protected place of disciplinary monotony" (141)
  - B. partitioning: "principle of elementary location" (143)
  - C. functional sites: create a useful space (143-45)
  - D. rank (145-9)
- XXI. Control of Activity (149-156)
  - A. time-table (149-51)
  - B. temporal elaboration of the act (151-2)
  - C. correlation of the body and the gesture (152)
  - D. body/object articulation (152-3)
  - E. exhaustive use (154-156)
- XXII. Organization of geneses (156-62) (capitalizing time [157])
  - A. methods:
  - B. disciplinary time:
  - C. exercise (161):
- XXIII. Composition of forces (162-67): articulate internal motions of machine
  - A. individual body becomes an element, allowing articulated motion
  - B. chronological series are also pieces of machinery
  - C. precise system of command: stimulus/response (166)
- XXIV. Summary (167-169):
  - A. an individuality with four characteristics
    - 1. cellular (distributed bodies)
    - 2. organic (coded activities)
    - 3. genetic (trained aptitudes)
    - 4. combinatory
  - B. four great techniques
    - 1. draws up tables
    - 2. prescribes movements
    - 3. imposes exercises
    - 4. arranges tactics
  - C. politics of discipline (contract theory/disciplinary practice)
    - 1. military model for elimination of civil disorder
    - 2. "military dream of society" (169)

## **2. The Means of Correct Training (170-194)**

- XXV. Hierarchical observation (170-77): linking visibility and power
  - A. model of military camp (171)
  - B. architecture of control (172)
  - C. new type of surveillance:
  - D. disciplinary power (176-77)
- XXVI. Normalizing judgement (177-84)
  - A. characteristics
  - B. normalization via disciplinary punishment (182-83)
  - C. "penalty of norm"
- XXVII. Examination (184-94)
  - A. combines techniques of hierarchical observation and normalizing judgment
  - B. power/knowledge in human sciences (185)
  - C. examination as power/knowledge mechanism (187-

- 1. transformed economy of visibility into exercise of power
  - 2. introduces individuality into field of documentation
  - 3. examination plus documentation makes individual into a "case"
  - D. constituting individuals as effect and object of power/knowledge (192)
- XXVIII. Reversal of political axis of individualization
- A. classical: ascending individualization
  - B. disciplinary: descending individualization

### 3. Panopticism (195-228)

- XXIX. Plague city (195-200)
- A. characteristics:
  - B. "compact model of disciplinary mechanism" (197)
  - C. plague vs. leper (198)
  - D. 19th century discipline: treat "lepers" as "plague victims" (199)
- XXX. Bentham's Panopticon (200-209)
- A. creation of field of visibility whose viewpoint is invisible
    - 1. this is moment that creates interiority, self-reflection, super-ego
    - 2. "... he becomes the principle of his own subjection" (203)
  - B. "automatizes and disindividualizes power" (202)
  - C. laboratory for training individuals (203)
  - D. panopticon as diagram (205):
    - 1. "general principle of new 'political anatomy' ... discipline" (208)
    - 2. generalizable model of functioning (205)
    - 3. polyvalent in applications (205)
    - 4. makes possible perfection of exercise of power (206)
- XXXI. Disciplinary society (209-218)
- A. functional inversion of the disciplines (210-11)
  - B. swarming of disciplinary mechanisms (211-212)
  - C. state-control of mechanisms of discipline (213-216)
  - D. discipline as type of power (215)
  - E. the modernity of discipline (216)
- XXXII. Formation of disciplinary society (218-228)
- A. economic processes
  - B. legal structures and discipline
    - 1. society could afford formal liberties because discipline assures conformity
    - 2. "real, corporeal disciplines ... foundation of formal, juridical liberties" (222)
    - 3. disciplines as "counter-law" (222):
    - 4. hence as "concrete form of every morality"
  - C. combination of disciplinary practices allows power/knowledge (224)

## Part Four: Prison

### 1. Complete and austere institutions (231-256)

- XXXIII. How did prison become the essential form of punishment? [231-35]
- A. characteristics: [232-33]
  - B. prison reform contemporaneous w/ its expansion [234]
- XXXIV. "Complete and austere institutions" [235- ]
- A. complete: "recoding of existence" [236]
  - B. principles [236-48]:
  - C. carceral as [disciplinary] excess over judicial [247-48]

XXXV. Prison has come to trap criminal justice in power/knowledge [248-55]

- A. at first, resistances to prison [248]
- B. entrapment in power/knowledge: realization of Panopticon [249]
- C. convict, as object of knowledge, becomes the delinquent [251]

XXXVI. Summary [255-56]

- A. three lines of objectification of the criminal
- B. prison as site of power/knowledge

## 2. Illegalities and delinquency (257-292)

XXXVII. Symptom/symbol of transformation: from chain-gang to police cart [257-64]

- A. chain-gang [257-63]
- B. police cart [263-64]: mobile Panopticon

XXXVIII. Denunciation of prison "failures" and announcement of "reforms" [264-71]

- A. failures [same today as 1840]:
- B. reforms/good principles [same today as 1840]:
- C. carceral system [271]
  - 1. prison/failure/reform all part of same system
  - 2. fourfold system

XXXIX. What is positively served by prison "failure"? [271-85]

- A. success of penalty [272]:
- B. history of illegalities [273-76]:
- C. penalty as social control [276-82]: depoliticized crime
- D. two figures
- E. crime literature: theoretical and aesthetic representation of bourgeois illegality [285]

XL. Tactics of delinquency and penalty [285-92]

- A. systematic confusion of common law and labor law [285-86]
- B. install perception of delinquents as close by, fearful, etc. [286-7]
- C. workers' newspapers: political analysis of crime [287-89]
- D. figure of indiscipline: reevaluation of bourgeois values [290-92]

## 3. The Carceral [293-308]

XLI. Mettray: disciplinary model at the extreme [292-96]

- A. all the coercive technologies of behavior [292-93]
- B. technicians of behavior [294-95]
- C. specificity of Mettray training [295]

XLII. "carceral archipelago" [297-]

- A. discipline inside and outside the prison
- B. results of this spread
  - 1. continuity of offense/deviation from norm
  - 2. recruitment of disciplinary "careers"
  - 3. lowering threshold of penalty [301-03]
  - 4. the norm [304]:
  - 5. body [304-5]:
  - 6. "extreme solidity" of the prison [305-06]

XLIII. Conclusion [307-08]

- A. carceral is multiple network of diverse elements
- B. all involved in normalization [=proletarianization?]
- C. carceral as combat, as installation of order on what tends to disorder