Part One: Torture

Chapter 1: The body of the condemned (3-31)

1) Shocking Intro: juxtaposition of torture and timetable (3-7)
2) Redistribution of "economy of punishment" (7-16)
   a) Is this due to "humanization"?
   b) Shift in economy of visibility (8-11)
      i) disappearance of the spectacle of punishment (8-10)
         (1) public torture
         (2) public work gangs
         (3) exposition of prisoners (stocks)
         (4) chain gangs
      ii) punishment becomes hidden (economy of visibility is a big Foucault theme)
         (1) publicity shifts to trial and sentence
         (2) a certain shame in punishing (balance of rehab and retribution)
   c) slackening of hold on body (10-11)
      i) punishment moves from art of pain to economy of suspended rights
      ii) "technicians" take over from executioner to impose penalties w/o pain
   d) "modern rituals of execution" show this double process (11-13)
         (1) Deprivation of right / property of life (12)
         (2) Guillotine shows that juridical subject is now the target (13)
   e) Modern punishment still not completely free of the past (15-16)
      i) Though hidden, modern execution is "haunted" by spectacle (15)
      ii) Similarly, a "trace" of torture in modern prisons via deprivation (16)
3) shift in power relations: "displacement in object of the punitive operation" (16-24)
   a) The "soul" enters the stage: "heart, thought, will, inclinations" (16)
   b) Changes in criminal justice
      i) Alteration in crime definitions (17)
      ii) Judgment passed on passions, instincts, etc (17) [psychiatrization]
         (1) Notions between medicine and jurisprudence
         (2) "behind pretext of explaining an action, they define individuals"
         (3) Soul is judged and helps calibrate punishment (to neutralize, rehab, etc)
      iii) Change in truth (19)
   c) Clue to these changes
      i) treatment of madness (19-20)
      ii) role of psychiatry (21-22)

d) Intention of book "...correlative history of modern soul and of new power to judge" (23).
e) four methodological rules: (23-24)
   i) positivity: not just repressive effects
   ii) specificity: discipline as "political tactic"
   iii) commonality: of penal system and human science
   iv) corporeality: body invested by power relations
4) Political economy of the body (24-30)
   a) F writes his history of the soul through writing a "history of the body" (25)
   b) Method: "a micro-physics of power" (26)
   c) power is not seen as a "property, but as a strategy" (26)
   d) need a power/knowledge schema (27)
   e) what is the "modern soul"?: out of it is constructed psyche, subjectivity...(29)
   f) torture had own logic ="surplus power" of sovereign (29)
      i) soul is the "present correlative of a certain technology of power over the body ..."
      ii) "the soul is the prison of the body" (30)
5) Conclusion (30-31)
   a) Prison revolts centered on bodies and "materiality of the prison" (30)
   b) History of the prison and its political investments of the body
   c) In order to write "a history of the present" (31)

Chapter 2: The Spectacle of the Scaffold (32-69)

1) The Logic of the System (32-54)
   a) Judicial System for the production of truth (32-47)
      i) torture as rational, not emotional (32-35)
      ii) part of truth-production mechanism (35-37)
   b) the confession (37-40) "double ambiguity" (to be centerpiece of HS1)
      i) torture of the truth: truth through the body: askesis: exercise as subject formation
      ii) body in punishment (43-47): power written on the body
2) Political logic of punishment as performative display of power (47-54)
   a) crime as offense/punishment as vengeance
   b) punishment restores sovereignty by displaying infinite force on body
   c) two aspects: victory in war against criminal (50; struggle for truth (51-53)
   d) recap (53-54): public execution as political operation
3) Interlude: Context of the logic ("general background") (55)
   a) contempt for body
   b) historical conjuncture: political need for crown to display power
4) Summary: "Atrocity" as key to logic of the system (56)
   a) Crimes break natural and positive laws
   b) violent challenge to sovereign
5) 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)
      i) NB: target of reform was this disorder

    ii) And its attendant potential class solidarity (63)
6) 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

Chapter 1: Generalized Punishment (73-103)

1) 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:
        i) power: revolting;
        ii) condemned: shameful;
        iii) people: dangerous
    d) first formulation: cry from the heart: respect for humanity
        i) "man" as legal limit: subjectivity must be respected
        ii) "man" becomes object of knowledge in 19th century
2) 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)
        i) change in attitude?
        ii) effort to adjust mechanisms of power
    d) Method: power vs. discourse of reform: "irregularity" of former power under attack
    e) aim of reform:
        i) a better economy, homogenous, and more effective at control of behavior (80-810
        ii) "not to punish less, but to punish better ..." (82)
3) New policy for illegalities (82-89)
    a) Ancien Régime (82-84)
        i) social stratification of accepted illegalities
        ii) paradoxes
        iii) 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"
4) Contract theory undergirds theoretical reform discourse (89-101)
    a) shifts right to punish (90)
        i) from vengeance of sovereign
        ii) 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)
    i) no longer display of body in pain
    ii) but "play of representations and signs" (101)
5) 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"

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

1) 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)
2) 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)

3) models of prison (120-126)
a) Amsterdam (120)
b) Ghent (121)
c) English models (122)
d) Philadelphia (123)
4) Convergence and disparities of reformist punishment and new prison models
a) convergences (126-27)
b) disparities [in technology of the penality: access to individual] (127-
c) punitive city or coercive institution? (129)
5) 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

Chapter 1. Docile Bodies (135-69)

1) Body as object and target of power (136-41)
   a) two registers (136):
      i) anatomico-metaphysical register: Descartes, physicians
      ii) technico-political register: army, school, hospital
   b) characteristics of docile body (136):
      i) joins analysable body to manipulable body
      ii) may be subjected, used, transformed, improved
   c) disciplines: new political technology of the body (137)
      i) characteristics:
         (1) scale: individual movements
         (2) object: economy of motion
         (3) modality: constant coercion
      ii) general formulas of domination
         (1) effect:increasing spiral of obedience and utility (138)
         (2) force:
         (3) dissociates power from the body
      iii) history (138):
         (1) multiplicity of often minor processes
         (2) converging and gradually producing blueprint
   d) Foucault's intention: write new microphysics of power (139)
      i) political anatomy of detail (139)
      ii) Napoleon as figure crossing both worlds of central imperium and disciplinary detail
      iii) birth of man of modern humanism (141; cf. 191)
2) 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)
3) 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)
4) Organization of geneses (156-62) (capitalizing time [157])
   a) methods:
   b) disciplinary time:
   c) exercise (161):
5) 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)
6) Summary (167-169):

a) an individuality with four characteristics
   i) cellular (distributed bodies)
   ii) organic (coded activities)
   iii) genetic (trained aptitudes)
   iv) combinatory
b) four great techniques
   i) draws up tables
   ii) prescribes movements
   iii) imposes exercises
   iv) arranges tactics
c) politics of discipline (contract theory/disciplinary practice)
   i) military model for elimination of civil disorder
   ii) "military dream of society" (169)

Chapter 2: The Means of Correct Training (170-194)

1) 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)
2) Normalizing judgement (177-84)
   a) characteristics
   b) normalization via disciplinary punishment (182-83)
   c) "penality of norm"
3) 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-
      i) transformed economy of visibility into exercise of power
      ii) introduces individuality into field of documentation
      iii) examination plus documentation makes individual into a "case"
   d) constituting individuals as effect and object of power/knowledge (192)
4) Reversal of political axis of individualization
   a) classical: ascending individualization
   b) disciplinary: descending individualization

Chapter 3: Panopticism (195-228)

1) 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)

2) Bentham's Panopticon (200-209)
   a) creation of field of visibility whose viewpoint is invisible
      i) this is moment that creates interiority, self-reflection, super-ego
      ii) "... 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):
      i)   "general principle of new 'political anatomy' ... discipline" (208)
      ii) generalizable model of functioning (205)
      iii) polyvalent in applications (205)
      iv) makes possible perfection of exercise of power (206)
3) 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)
   d) the modernity of discipline (216)
4) Formation of disciplinary society (218-228)
   a) economic processes
   b) legal structures and discipline
      i)   society could afford formal liberties because discipline assures conformity
      ii) "real, corporeal disciplines ... foundation of formal, juridical liberties" (222)
      iii) disciplines as "counter-law" (222):
      iv) hence as "concrete form of every morality"
5) combination of disciplinary practices allows power/knowledge (224)

Part Four: Prison

Chapter 1: Complete and austere institutions (231-256)

1) How did prison become the essential form of punishment? [231-35]
   a) characteristics: [232-33]
   b) prison reform contemporaneous w/ its expansion [234]
2) "Complete and austere institutions" [235-]
   a) complete: "recoding of existence" [236]
   b) principles [236-48]:
   c) carceral as [disciplinary] excess over judicial [247-48]
3) 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]
4) Summary [255-56]
   a) three lines of objectification of the criminal

b) prison as site of power/knowledge

Chapter 2: Illegalities and delinquency (257-292)

1) Symptom/symbol of transformation: from chain-gang to police cart [257-64]
   a) chain-gang [257-63]
   b) police cart [263-64]: mobile Panopticon
2) 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]
      i) prison/failure/reform all part of same system
      ii) fourfold system
3) What is positively served by prison "failure"? [271-85]
   a) success of penality [272]:
   b) history of illegalities [273-76]:
   c) penality as social control [276-82]: depoliticized crime
   d) two figures
   e) crime literature: theoretical and aesthetic representation of bourgeois illegality [285]
4) Tactics of delinquency and penality [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: revaluation of bourgeois values [290-92]

Chapter 3: The Carceral [293-308]

1) Mettray: discplinary 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]
2) "carceral archipelago" [297-307]
   a) discipline inside and outside the prison
   b) results of this spread
      i) continuity of offense/deviation from norm
      ii) recruitment of disciplinary "careers"
      iii) lowering threshold of penality [301-03]
      iv) the norm [304]:
      v) body [304-5]:
      vi) "extreme solidity" of the prison [305-06]
3) Conclusion [307-08]
   a) carceral is multiple network of diverse elements
   b) all involved in normalization

c) carceral as combat, as installation of order on what tends to disorder