Get Free The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture Read Pdf Free

Capital Punishment The Practice of Punishment Punishment, Restorative Justice and the Morality of Law Law, Ideology and Punishment Punishment and Responsibility Criminal Law and Punishment Criminal Law and Precrime Theory and Law of Capital Punishment Punishment & Sentencing Report in favor of the abolition of punishment of death, by law, made to the Legislature of the State of New York. April 14. 1841. Second edition The Killing State A Digest of the Criminal Law (crimes and Punishments) Women, Crime and Punishment in Ancient Law and Society Memory and Punishment Murder, Capital Punishment, and the Law The Aims of Punishment The Law of Capital Punishment Criminal Law: being a commentary on Bentham on death punishment, etc Punishment and Responsibility The Punishment Response A Digest of the Criminal Law (crimes and Punishments) Distributive Principles of Criminal Law Corporal Punishment of Children: A Human Rights Violation Capital Punishment in Canada Founding the

Criminal Law The Law of Homicide and of Capital Punishment Punishment and Freedom Crime and Punishment in Islamic Law Crimes and Punishment Crime and Punishment in Islamic Law The Case Against Punishment Justifying Legal Punishment From Crime to Punishment No Bond but the Law Beyond Punishment? Crime, Punishment, and Responsibility Group Problems in Crime and Punishment Appeal to the People's Court Comparative Capital Punishment Corporal Punishment of Children

Over 7,000 people have been legally executed in the United States this century, and over 3,000 men and women now sit on death rows across the country awaiting the same fate. Since the Supreme Court temporarily halted capital punishment in 1972, the death penalty has returned with a vengeance. Today there appears to be a widespread public consensus in favor of capital punishment and considerable political momentum to ensure that those sentenced to death are actually executed. Yet the death penalty remains troubling and controversial for many people. The Killing State: Capital Punishment in Law, Politics, and Culture explores what it means when the state kills and what it means for citizens to live in a killing state, helping us understand why America

clings tenaciously to a punishment that has been abandoned by every other industrialized democracy. Edited by a leading figure in socio-legal studies, this book brings together the work of ten scholars, including recognized experts on the death penalty and noted scholars writing about it for the first time. Focused more on theory than on advocacy, these bracing essays open up new questions for scholars and citizens: What is the relationship of the death penalty to the maintenance of political sovereignty? In what ways does the death penalty resemble and enable other forms of law's violence? How is capital punishment portrayed in popular culture? How does capital punishment express the new politics of crime, organize positions in the "culture war," and affect the structure of American values? This book is a timely examination of a vitally important topic: the impact of state killing on our law, our politics, and our cultural life. In Philip K. Dick's short story Minority Report, the institution of Precrime punishes people with imprisonment for crimes they would have committed had they not been prevented. With Dick's allegorical inspiration, the authors of Criminal Law and Precrime: Legal Studies in Canadian Punishment and Surveillance in Anticipation of Criminal Guilt posit that recent developments in Canadian law indicate a trend toward imposing

punitive measures at increasingly earlier stages of the prosecutorial process. The result is a potentially new field of criminal management that could be characterized as "precrime"—particularly the use of the law as a technology of surveillance and prevention since "terror" became a justification for intervention. The authors note that as risk management logics (based in actuarial sciences) have shifted to precautionary ones (based in administrative sciences), the law has responded by developing techniques in the arena of criminal regulation in light of the "war on terror": the need to ensure security, the proliferation of digital data, and the development of drones, social networking, and cloud storage to gather personal data. The authors view shifts in criminal investigation; the substantive criminal law of sexual expression, conduct, and work; and civil forfeiture as emblematic of precrime populism. The unifying theme of these techniques is that they occur prior to state-identified crime, arise out of a precautionary philosophy, and seek to presume (or circumvent) criminality. The book is a provocative read for scholars and students in criminal law, policing, and surveillance, as well as for those interested in how areas of law, such as immigration, health, and anti-terrorism, are mobilizing the logics of risk and surveillance in new

ways that emphasize precaution. The authors invite legal scholars to place the analytical lens of precrime on criminal and regulatory practices in Canada as well as other Western nations across the globe. This book examines the criminalisation of denials of genocide and of other mass atrocities in Europe and discusses the implications of protecting institutional historical memory through criminal law. The analysis highlights the tensions with free speech, investigating the relationship between criminal law and historical memory. The book paves the way for a broader discussion about fake news, 'post-truth' scenarios, and free expression in a digital world. The author underscores the need to protect well-founded factual records from the dangers of misinformation. Historical denialism and the related jurisprudence represent a key step in exploring this complex field. The book combines an interdisciplinary approach with criminal law methodology. It is primarily aimed at academics, practitioners and others who wish to deepen their understanding of historical denialism, remembrance laws, 'speech crimes' and freedom of expression. Emanuela Fronza is Senior Research Fellow in Criminal Law and Lecturer in International and European Criminal Law at the School of Law, University of Bologna. She is a Principal Investigator

within the EU research consortium Memory Laws in European and Comparative Perspectives funded by HERA (Humanities in the European Research Area). In Crime and Punishment in Islamic Law: A Fresh Interpretation, Mohammad Kamali considers problems associated with and proposals for reform of the hudud punishments prescribed by Islamic criminal law, and other topics related to crime and punishment in Shariah. He examines what the Qur'an and hadith say about hudud punishments, as well as just retaliation (qisas), and discretionary punishments (ta'zir), and looks at modern-day applications of Islamic criminal law in 15 Muslim countries. Particular attention is given to developments in Malaysia, a multi-religious society, federal state, and self-described democracy, where a lively debate about hudud has been on-going for the last three decades. Malaysia presents a particularly interesting case study of how a reasonably successful country with a market economy, high levels of exposure to the outside world, and a credible claim to inclusivity, deals with Islamic and Shariah-related issues. Kamali concludes that there is a significant gap between the theory and practice of hudud in the scriptural sources of Shariah and the scholastic articulations of jurisprudence of the various schools of Islamic law, arguing that

literalism has led to such rigidity as to make Islamic criminal law effectively a dead letter. His goal is to provide a fresh reading of the sources of Shariah and demonstrate how the Qur'an and Sunnah can show the way forward to needed reforms of Islamic criminal law. For many years, Antony 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. Why does society punish criminals? What political principles underlie the determination of punishment to suit the crime? In Founding the Criminal Law, Pestritto studies policies concerning crime and punishment in early America to better understand political thought during the founding era, bringing fresh insights to modern debates about the consequences of lawbreaking. Basing his research on original government documents, state constitutions, the arguments of America's founders, and the writings of such influential reformers as William Penn, William Bradford, and Thomas Jefferson, Pestritto analyzes the complex mix of punishment philosophies at work in early America. He shows how the political principles that guided America's

founders in their selection of criminal punishments contribute to the current debate over crime and justice in America. Impressive and interdisciplinary, Founding the Criminal Law holds particular interest for political scientists, American and legal historians, and criminal justice scholars. 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 rethinking the legitimacy of orthodox legal reasoning. Within the framework of a rechtsstaat, a democratic state governed by fundamental 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 justice system according to the normative aspirations of a democratic constitutional state? To what degree can 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 organised into three parts, each focussing on one central topic and containing a lead essay and corresponding replies. 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 legitimate ideals and concerns 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 realisation 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 reconstruct the idea and practice of punishment so as to make them compatible with, and even continuous with, the underlying values of a democratic constitutional state. This unique casebook examines the underlying principles of criminal law--punishment, actus reus, and mens rea. It reflects the authors' viewpoint that the purpose of criminal law is to reflect the moral standards of our society and to punish those who, with culpability and awareness, violate these moral norms. Not a study of particular crimes per se, the materials do focus on several crimes whose characteristics illuminate these basic foundations and principles of criminal law. The law of homicide is examined to exemplify the problem of grading offenses for purposes of imposing punishment, sometimes the ultimate penalty of death for certain homicides. The crime of rape is investigated for essentially two

reasons: to illustrate the role historical social stereotypes (in this case, sexual ones) play in the law and to examine the problems created in redefining legal doctrine when those stereotypes are seriously challenged; and as a vehicle for examining special actus reus and mens rea issues arising through the presence of the factor of consent in the law of rape. Finally, the materials present several inchoate crimes in order to explore the role of harm within the criminal law and to provide a vehicle for studying differentiated mens rea elements for various actus reus elements of a given offense. The book concludes with a look at accomplice liability and an examination of theories of defense. The defense doctrines present a final opportunity to consider the actus reus and mens rea principles as they relate to the issue of appropriate employment of the punitive sanction. A Teacher's Manual is available to professors. Corporal Punishment of Children - Comparative Legal and Social Developments towards Prohibition and Beyond provides insights into the views and experiences of prominent academics, and political, religious, and human rights activists from Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Israel, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, the UK, and the US. Country-specific and thematic insights in relation to

children's ongoing experience of corporal punishment are detailed and discussed, and key questions are raised and considered with a view to advancing progress towards societies in which children's human rights to dignity and optimal development are more fully recognised. Punishment and Freedom offers a fresh look at classical rabbinic texts about criminal law from the perspective of legal and moral philosophy, arguing that the Rabbis constructed an extreme positivist view of law that is based in divine command and that is related to the rabinnic notion notion of human freedom and responsibility. In recent years some of the more fundamentalist regimes in the developing world (such as those of Iran, Pakistan, Sudan and the northern states of Nigeria) have reintroduced Islamic law in place of western criminal codes. Rudolph Peters presents a detailed account of the classical doctrine and traces the enforcement of criminal law from the Ottoman period to the present day. Accounts of actual cases, ranging from theft and banditry to murder, fornication and apostasy, shed light on the complexities of the law, and the sensitivity and intelligence of the qadis who implemented it. Crime and punishment, criminal law and its administration, are areas of ancient history that have been explored less than many other

aspects of ancient civilizations. Throughout history women have been affected by crime both as victims and as offenders. Yet, in the ancient world customary laws were created by men, formal laws were written by men, and both were interpreted and enforced by men. Drawing from the existing theoretical literature and adding to it recent insights from the social sciences, Paul Robinson describes the nature of the practical challenge in setting rational punishment principles, how past efforts have failed, and the alternatives that have been tried. Investigating the cultural, social, and political histories of punishment during ninety years surrounding the 1838 abolition of slavery in Jamaica, Diana Paton challenges standard historiographies of slavery and discipline. The abolition of slavery in Jamaica, as elsewhere, entailed the termination of slaveholders' legal right to use violence—which they defined as "punishment"—against those they had held as slaves. Paton argues that, while slave emancipation involved major changes in the organization and representation of punishment, there was no straightforward transition from corporal punishment to the prison or from privately inflicted to state-controlled punishment. Contesting the dichotomous understanding of pre-modern and modern modes of

power that currently dominates the historiography of punishment, she offers critical readings of influential theories of power and resistance, including those of Michel Foucault, Pierre Bourdieu, and Ranajit Guha. No Bond but the Law reveals the longstanding and intimate relationship between state formation and private punishment. The construction of a dense, state-organized system of prisons began not with emancipation but at the peak of slave-based wealth in Jamaica, in the 1780s. Jamaica provided the paradigmatic case for British observers imagining and evaluating the emancipation process. Paton's analysis moves between imperial processes on the one hand and Jamaican specificities on the other, within a framework comparing developments regarding punishment in Jamaica with those in the U.S. South and elsewhere. Emphasizing the gendered nature of penal policy and practice throughout the emancipation period, Paton is attentive to the ways in which the actions of ordinary Jamaicans and, in particular, of women prisoners, shaped state decisions. Sentencing is the most important area of law, yet ironically, it is also arguably the least coherent. This book suggests a way of introducing principle into sentencing by bridging the gap between the philosophical justification for punishment and sentencing law and

practice. This book is about 'Kantianism' in both a narrow and a broad sense. In the former, it is about the tracing of the development of the retributive philosophy of punishment into and beyond its classical phase in the work of a number of philosophers, one of the most prominent of whom is Kant. In the latter, it is an exploration of the many instantiations of the 'Kantian' ideas of individual guilt, responsibility and justice within the substantive criminal law . On their face, such discussions may owe more or less explicitly to Kant, but, in their basic intellectual structure, they share a recognisably common commitment to certain ideas emerging from the liberal Enlightenment and embodied within a theory of criminal justice and punishment which is in this broader sense 'Kantian'. The work has its roots in the emergence in the 1970s and early 1980s in the United States and Britain of the 'justice model' of penal reform, a development that was as interesting in terms of the sociology of philosophical knowledge as it was in its own right. Only a few years earlier, I had been taught in undergraduate criminology (which appeared at the time to be the only discipline to have anything interesting to say about crime and punishment) that 'classical criminology' (that is, Beccaria and the other Enlightenment reformers, who had been

colonised as a 'school' within criminology) had died a major death in the 19th century, from which there was no hope of resuscitation. This classic collection of essays, first published in 1968, has had an enduring impact on academic and public debates about criminal responsibility and criminal punishment. Forty years on, its arguments are as powerful as ever. H.L.A. Hart offers an alternative to retributive thinking about criminal punishment that nevertheless preserves the central distinction between guilt and innocence. He also provides an account of criminal responsibility that links the distinction between guilt and innocence closely to the ideal of the rule of law, and thereby attempts to by-pass unnerving debates about free will and determinism. Always engaged with live issues of law and public policy, Hart makes difficult philosophical puzzles accessible and immediate to a wide range of readers. For this new edition, otherwise a reproduction of the original, John Gardner adds an introduction engaging critically with Hart's arguments, and explaining the continuing importance of Hart's ideas in spite of the intervening revival of retributive thinking in both academic and policy circles. Unavailable for ten years, the new edition of Punishment and Responsibility makes available again the central text in the field for a new

generation of academics, students and professionals engaged in criminal justice and penal policy. Chandler has thoroughly researched the Canadian context of the recurring and often emotional discussion of capital punishment. Punishment occupies a central place in our lives and attitudes. We suffer a profound ambivalence about its moral consequences. Persons who have been punished or are liable to be punished have long objected to the legitimacy of punishment. We are all objects of punishment, yet we are also its users. Our ambivalence is so profound that not only do we punish others, but we punish ourselves as well. We view those who submit too willingly to punishment as obedient verging on the groveling coward, and we view those who resist punishment as disobedient, rebels. In The Punishment Response Graeme Newman describes the uses of punishment and how these uses change over time.Some argue that punishment promotes discrimination and divisiveness in society. Others claim that it is through punishment that order and legitimacy are upheld. It is important that punishment is understood as neither one nor the other; it is both. This point, simple though it seems, has never really been addressed. This is why Newman claims we wax and wane in our uses of punishment; why punishing

institutions are clogged by bureaucracy; why the death penalty comes and goes like the tide.Graeme Newman emphasizes that punishment is a cultural process and also a mechanism of particular institutions, of which criminal law is but one. Because academic discussions of punishment have been confined to legalistic preoccupations, much of the policy and justification of punishment have been based on discussions of extreme cases. The use of punishment in the sphere of crime is an extreme unto itself, since crime is a minor aspect of daily life. The uses of punishment, and the moral justifications for punishment within the family and school have rarely been considered, certainly not to the exhaustive extent that criminal law has been in this outstanding work. Comparative Capital Punishment offers a set of in-depth, critical and comparative contributions addressing death practices around the world. Despite the dramatic decline of the death penalty in the last half of the twentieth century, capital punishment remains in force in a substantial number of countries around the globe. This research handbook explores both the forces behind the stunning recent rejection of the death penalty, as well as the changing shape of capital practices where it is retained. The expert contributors address the social, political, economic, and cultural

influences on both retention and abolition of the death penalty and consider the distinctive possibilities and pathways to worldwide abolition. Scholars in the fields of law, sociology, political science and history, as well as human rights lawyers, abolitionists, law makers and judges who wish to remain up-to-date on changing death penalty practices will need Comparative Capital Punishment on their reading list. Contributors include: S.L. Babcock, S. Bae, R.C. Dieter, B.L. Garrett, E. Girling, C. Hoyle, P. Jabbar, S. Lehrfreund, D. Lourtau, B. Malkani, M. Miao, A. Nazir, A. Novak, K. Pant, D. Pascoe, A. Sarat, M. Sato, W. Schabas, C.S. Steiker, J.M. Steiker, J. Yorke With reference to India. In Beyond Punishment?, Zachary Hoskins offers a philosophical examination of the collateral legal consequences of conviction. Considering how pervasive collateral restrictions have become and the dramatic effects such restrictions have on offenders' lives, Hoskins examines whether these extended measures of punishment are ever morally justified. In Appeal to the People's Court: Rethinking Law, Judging, and Punishment, Vincent Luizzi turns to the goings on in courts at the lowest level of adjudication for fresh insights for rethinking these basic features of the legal order. This study focuses on the practice of punishment, as it is inflicted by

the state. The author's first-hand experience with penal reform, combined with philosophical reflection, has led him to develop a theory of punishment that identifies the principles of sentencing and corrections on which modern correctional systems should be built. This new theory of punishment is built on the view that the central function of the law is to reduce the need to use force in the resolution of disputes. Professor Cragg argues that the proper role of sentencing and sentence administration is to sustain public confidence in the capacity of the law to fulfil that function. Sentencing and corrections should therefore be guided by principles of restorative justice. He points out that, although punishment may be an inevitable concomitant of law enforcement in general and sentencing in particular, inflicting punishment is not a legitimate objective of criminal justice. The strength and appeal of this account is that it moves well beyond the boundaries of conventional discussions. It examines punishment within the framework of policing and adjudication, analyses the relationship between punishment and sentencing, and provides a basis for evaluating correctional practices and such developments as electronic monitoring. The core of this book is a detailed analysis of the status of corporal

punishment of children, including Areasonable spankings by parents, under international human rights law. The analysis leads compellingly to the conclusion that such punishment is indeed a human rights violation, consonant with modern norms about right and decent treatment of juveniles. The book further provides a comparative analysis between the domestic laws of the seventeen nations that ban all corporal punishment of children and examples of the domestic laws in the countries that still permit some physical chastisement of children. Golash addresses the value of punishment in contemporary society. Punishing people for crimes depends upon aims the penal system should go after. This is a field of inquiry always actual and sensitive. The present volume contains contributions of acknowledged experts in jurisprudence, criminal law theory, criminology and penology. It focuses on a variety of the most recent streams of thought as to the philosophy of punishment, on international and interdisciplinary criminal law issues, on the role criminal sanctions play as well as on law comparative issues concerning Cyprus and Greece. The theoretical part presents vistas relative to the relationship of criminal law and politics, whereas the international/interdisciplinary criminal justice

discourse touches upon topics like EU and international criminal law, organized crime, sentencing, correctional policy and transitional justice. The comparative part deals with crucial sectors of applied discourse as to punishment like suspension of imprisonment, life term, penology problems and problems of specific sanctions like confiscation. The volume contributes thus to a comprehensive updating of the respective academic discussion.

As recognized, adventure as capably as experience nearly lesson, amusement, as competently as union can be gotten by just checking out a ebook The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture as a consequence it is not directly done, you could say yes even more roughly this life, vis--vis the world.

We present you this proper as well as simple way to acquire those all. We present The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture and numerous ebook collections from fictions to scientific research in any way. in the midst of them is this The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture that can be your partner.

Yeah, reviewing a ebook The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture could add your near friends listings. This is just one of the solutions for you to be successful. As understood, capability does not recommend that you have extraordinary points.

Comprehending as competently as promise even more than additional will manage to pay for each success. neighboring to, the revelation as competently as perspicacity of this The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture can be taken as with ease as picked to act.

When somebody should go to the ebook stores, search commencement by shop, shelf by shelf, it is really problematic. This is why we give the ebook compilations in this website. It will very ease you to see guide The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture as you such as.

By searching the title, publisher, or authors of guide you essentially want, you can discover them rapidly. In the house, workplace, or perhaps in your method can be all best area within net connections. If you aspire to download and install the The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture, it is

certainly easy then, since currently we extend the member to purchase and create bargains to download and install The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture for that reason simple!

Thank you for reading The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture. Maybe you have knowledge that, people have look numerous times for their favorite novels like this The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture, but end up in malicious downloads.
Rather than enjoying a good book with a cup of tea in the afternoon, instead they cope with some malicious bugs inside their computer.

The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture is available in our digital library an online access to it is set as public so you can download it instantly.
Our book servers hosts in multiple locations, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one.
Kindly say, the The Killing State Capital Punishment In Law Politics And Culture is universally compatible with any devices to read

- *Capital Punishment*
- *The Practice Of Punishment*
- *Punishment Restorative Justice And The Morality Of Law*
- *Law Ideology And Punishment*
- *Punishment And Responsibility*
- *Criminal Law And Punishment*
- *Criminal Law And Precrime*
- *Theory And Law Of Capital Punishment*
- *Punishment Sentencing*
- *Report In Favor Of The Abolition Of Punishment Of Death By Law Made To The Legislature Of The State Of New York April 14 1841 Second Edition*
- *The Killing State*
- *A Digest Of The Criminal Law Crimes And Punishments*
- *Women Crime And Punishment In Ancient Law And Society*
- *Memory And Punishment*
- *Murder Capital Punishment And The Law*
- *The Aims Of Punishment*

- *The Law Of Capital Punishment*
- *Criminal Law Being A Commentary On Bentham On Death Punishment Etc*
- *Punishment And Responsibility*
- *The Punishment Response*
- *A Digest Of The Criminal Law Crimes And Punishments*
- *Distributive Principles Of Criminal Law*
- *Corporal Punishment Of Children A Human Rights Violation*
- *Capital Punishment In Canada*
- *Founding The Criminal Law*
- *The Law Of Homicide And Of Capital Punishment*
- *Punishment And Freedom*
- *Crime And Punishment In Islamic Law*
- *Crimes And Punishment*
- *Crime And Punishment In Islamic Law*
- *The Case Against Punishment*
- *Justifying Legal Punishment*
- *From Crime To Punishment*
- *No Bond But The Law*
- *Beyond Punishment*
- *Crime Punishment And Responsibility*
- *Group Problems In Crime And Punishment*
- *Appeal To The Peoples Court*
- *Comparative Capital Punishment*

- ***Corporal Punishment Of Children***