



STATES OF

INCARCERATION

A NATIONAL DIALOGUE

OF LOCAL HISTORIES

EXHIBITION PAMPHLET

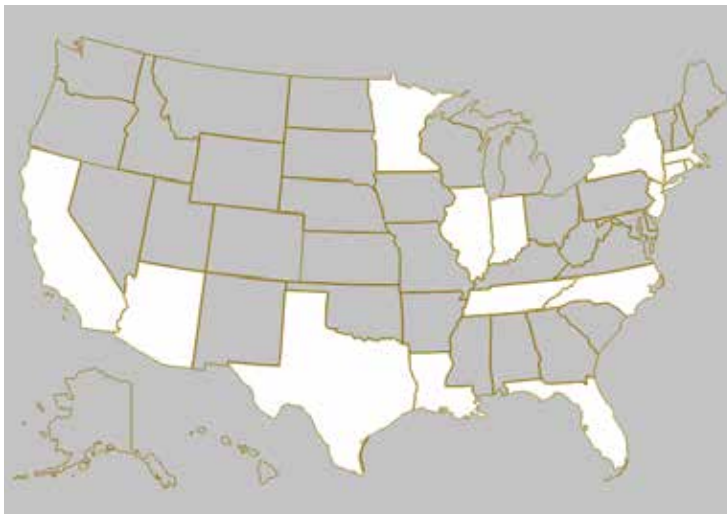
ABOUT STATES OF INCARCERATION

States of Incarceration was created by over 500 students and others deeply affected by incarceration in 20 cities. They grew up in a United States that incarcerates more of its people, including immigrants, than any country in the world – and at any point in its history. Recently, they have witnessed a new bipartisan consensus that the criminal justice system is broken and the intense conflict over how to fix it.

In 2015, they came together to ask: How did this happen? What new questions does the past challenge us to ask about what is happening now? To find answers, they examined their own communities' histories. Through courses at 20 universities, local teams shared stories, searched archives, and visited correctional facilities. Each team created one piece of a nationally traveling exhibit and website, statesofincarceration.org.

Together, they created a diverse genealogy of the incarceration generation. It challenges all of us to remember our own past and use the insights of history to shape what happens next.

Your history — and that of your community — will tell a different story that teaches us all something new. Join the national dialogue by hosting the exhibit, hosting public dialogues, contributing your community's history to the exhibit through the SOI process, or participating in the online discussion.



States of Incarceration is a project of the Humanities Action Lab, a coalition of universities led by The New School working with issue organizations and public spaces to create traveling public projects on the past, present, and future of pressing social issues.





EXHIBIT COMPONENTS

The **States of Incarceration** exhibition consists of:

- **20 Local Stories** panels, each exploring a local history and curated by that community;
- **4 thematic framing panels**, each containing a national thematic question around which the local stories are organized;
- **20 “outside face”** panels featuring quotes and large-scale images from that locality;
- a tactile interactive installation that invites visitors to place themselves and their stories on a scale titled: **How Close Are You to Incarceration?**;
- a **Timeline** comparing rates of incarceration over time and among communities today;
- a **Shape the Debate** mobile dialogue that allows visitors to contribute to the national dialogue and connects with the web platform.



What is a Crime? Who is a Criminal?

How Do Prisons Reflect Societal Values?

Locked Up: Understanding Prison in Premodern Context

Prisoners were markedly different from the system of hyperincarceration in the United States today. The patterns of premodern captivity varied radically across eras and continents, but they consistently reflected the religious, economic, and political tenets of their respective societies. The manifestations of these cultural values within prisons had a profound effect on individuals, who

in turn shaped their societies' understandings of captivity. By analyzing the physical and social structures of premodern prisons and the experiences of those in captivity, we gain enough historical context to realize that current system of mass incarceration in the United States is not an inevitable outcome.



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Are Prisons for Punishment or Rehabilitation?

MASSACHUSETTS The Norfolk Prison Colony Debating Society

Norfolk Prison Colony was founded as the nation's first "community prison" in 1929. It was built on the philosophy of keeping incarcerated people engaged with, rather than removed from, the world. It had dormitories, not cells, a school, a gym, an auditorium. According to the prison school's former principal Carlo Geronzi, "Once you got inside the walls, you didn't even know you were in a prison."

In 1931, a group of "lifers" formed the Norfolk Prison Debating Society.

The Norfolk debaters went up against—and regularly defeated—top college and university teams. Malcolm X wrote that his time on the debate team gave him his first taste of public speaking: "I was gone on debating." Another debater, Bruce Quary (a.k.a. Sayfi) said, "Winning something other than a fight... felt good." By the 1980s, the national shift to "tough on crime" policies meant most programs at Norfolk had been eliminated.



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Why Are Prisons the Nation's Mental Hospitals?

INDIANA Intersections of Incarceration and Mental Illness

In the early 1800s, Americans opened hospitals to care for people with mental illness, removing patients from their communities for treatment into often overcrowded hospital wards. Indiana's first mental hospital, Central State, opened in 1848. This facility's 1994 closure was part of a nationwide process called deinstitutionalization that began in the 1950s. Policy makers, politicians, and psychiatrists worked intensively to create community-based mental health care. However, in Indiana, like most of the country, these facilities were inadequate to the need.



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How Have Youth Been Criminalized?

CALIFORNIA In Detention: The War on Youth

Since the opening of state institutions for "juvenile delinquents" and "uncivilized" Native American children in the 1890s, young people of color and those with disabilities have been disproportionately subjected to technologies and cultures of control. Whittier State School for juvenile offenders and Sherman Institute both used disciplinary regimens and scientific research to link race to criminality. The purpose, at best, was to assimilate and train youth for manual labor and, at worst, to segregate, incarcerate, and sterilize them. Like the mid-20th

century fears of "juvenile delinquents," gang injunctions since the 1980s and racial profiling today continue the policing of youth culture. Schools, too, with police, surveillance, cell-like buildings, and punitive testing, bear hallmarks of a penal system. Though largely bound to reside within these technologies of control, youth find ways to resist criminal labeling, and they fight for change.



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What Are Women's Prisons For?

MASSACHUSETTS Reforming Gender and the Carceral State

The Framingham Reformatory Prison for Women, founded in 1877, catalyzed women's carceral reform. Nineteenth-century reformers advocated for separate prisons to address women's needs, but by criminalizing certain behaviors and promoting others through domestic skills-based programming and a strong culture of surveillance, women's prisons became powerful enforcers of white, middle-class norms of gender and sexuality.

Built in 2007 and expanded in 2012, Western Massachusetts Regional Women's Correctional Center, the state's newest jail for women, was

similarly justified as necessary for meeting women's "distinct" needs. "While officials clasp the jail as "gender responsive," activists reject this notion. Women have been shackled during childbirth, denied proper prenatal nutrition, violated during strip searches, and many lose custody of their children. As a result of the War on Drugs, mandatory minimum sentences, and the decimation of the social safety net—and compounded by racism, sexism, and economic injustice—women are the fastest-growing incarcerated population in the United States.



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RHODE ISLAND

Locked Up—Understanding Prison in Pre-Modern Context: How do prisons reflect societal values? Pre-modern prisons were markedly different from the system of hyper-incarceration in the United States today. (Brown University)

MASSACHUSETTS

The Norfolk Prison Colony Debating Society: Are prisons for punishment or rehabilitation? Norfolk Prison Colony was founded as the nation's first "community prison" in 1929. It was built on the philosophy of keeping incarcerated people engaged with, rather than removed from, the world. (Northeastern University)

INDIANA

Intersections of Mass Incarceration and Mental Illness: Why are prisons the nation's mental hospitals? In the early 1800's, Americans opened hospitals to care for people with mental illness, removing patients from their communities for treatment into often-overcrowded hospital wards. (Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis)

CALIFORNIA

In Detention: How have youth been criminalized? Since the opening of state institutions for "juvenile delinquents" and "uncivilized" Native American children in the 1890s, young people of color and those with disabilities have been disproportionately subjected to technologies and cultures of control. (University of California, Riverside)

MASSACHUSETTS

Reforming Gender and the Carceral State: What are women's prisons for? The Framingham Reformatory Prison for Women, founded in 1877, catalyzed women's carceral reform. (University of Massachusetts Amherst)

Are Criminals Citizens? Are Non-Citizens Criminals?

How Has Settler Colonialism Shaped the Carceral State?

MINNESOTA Carceral Colonialism: Imprisonment in Indian Country

Settler colonialism has involved denying Native people sovereignty and dispossessing them of their land and resources. It has also produced high rates of incarceration of American Indians in Minnesota and throughout the country. How? For over two centuries, American Indians have been forcibly removed from their lands and homes. This history of removal has been achieved through unfair treaties that created the reservation system; systematic violence and warfare, including confining Dakota people to a concentration camp at the U.S. military outpost Fort Snelling and the execution of 40

Dakota men during the U.S. Dakota War of 1862–3; encroachment on tribal jurisdiction; and taking children from their families and placing them in boarding schools. Mass incarceration continues these patterns of removal by displacing Native people from communities and through prison-based gerrymandering.

Today, as always, Native Minnesotans resist carceral colonialism through acts of cultural preservation and political activism.



Native Minnesotans, incarcerated at Fort Snelling, 1862–3



MINNESOTA

Carceral Colonialism: Imprisonment in Indian Country: How has settler colonialism shaped the carceral state? Settler colonialism has involved denying Native people sovereignty and access to land and resources. It has also produced high rates of incarceration of American Indians in Minnesota and the country. (University of Minnesota)

How Can Detained Immigrants and Asylees Fight Back?

NEW JERSEY Seeking Asylum, Resisting Detention

In the mid-1980s, as concerns about terrorism and the growing numbers of asylum seekers rose, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) contracted Esmor Correctional Services to open a detention facility in Elizabeth, NJ. After detainees' complaints about inhumane conditions and a hunger strike were ignored, many 100 detainees, mostly men from Africa, "rioted" in June 1995, breaking furniture and windows. An assessment by INS discovered that "detainees were subjected to harassment, verbal abuse, and other degrading

actions perpetrated by Esmor guards" who had been poorly trained and supervised. Soon after, Somalian asylum seeker Hase Jama and 19 other detainees became plaintiffs in *Jama v. Esmor Correctional Services*, the first time detainees were given the right to sue a private corporation. The 2007 settlement awarded damages to the plaintiffs. The hunger strike, uprising, and lawsuit illustrate ways that detainees have protected the conditions of their detention.



NEW JERSEY

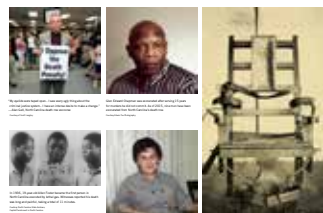
Seeking Asylum, Resisting Detention: How can detained immigrants and asylees fight back? In the mid-1980s, as concerns about terrorism and growing numbers of asylum seekers rose, the US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) contracted Esmor Correctional Services to open a detention facility in Elizabeth, NJ. (Rutgers University-Newark)

Who Is the Death Penalty For?

NORTH CAROLINA Death and Life at Central Prison

This project explores the past and present of the death penalty in North Carolina through changing technologies, constitutional controversies, philosophies of punishment, and social inequities. Our focus is Central Prison, the state's first prison and the home of its death row. Between 1984 and 2015, the state of North Carolina executed 43 people, but has not executed anyone since 2006. And in 2015, no one was sentenced to death. Our project seeks to place the death penalty in North Carolina in an international, intellectual, and historical context. It explores recent moratoria

connected with racial inequity and constitutional questions of cruelty, reflects on the role of changing technologies in the death penalty process, and compares and contrasts imprisonment and punishment in North Carolina with punishment in Norway. Along the way, it explores these basic questions: why and how and for whom do we administer lethal punishment?



NORTH CAROLINA

Death and Life at Central Prison: Who is the death penalty for? This project explores the past and present of the death penalty in North Carolina through changing technologies, constitutional controversies, philosophies of punishment, and social inequities. (Duke University)

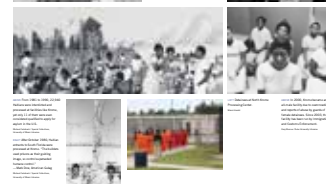
Processing Center or Prison?

FLORIDA Crimmigration at Krome

In 1980, Fidel Castro opened the Mariel port, and approximately 125,000 Cubans left en masse. At the same time, more than 10,000 Haitians fled the Duvalier regime and landed in the United States. The U.S. government established a makeshift processing center at a former missile site, Krome North and South, in Miami, to house and manage the unprecedented number of Caribbean migrants.

While the Refugee Act of 1980 opened more opportunities for asylum seekers, all too often Haitians arriving on the U.S. faced discrimination and deportation, and after 1980, detention at centers like Krome. After 1996 legislation merged immigration law violations and criminal charges, overcrowding became a significant concern.

Since 9/11, Krome's population has diversified; today its 6000 male detainees include foreign nationals from Central and South America, Africa, and Asia, as well as the Caribbean.



FLORIDA

Crimmigration at Krome: Processing center or prison? In 1980, Fidel Castro opened the Mariel Port, and approximately 125,000 Cubans left en masse. At the same time, more than 10,000 Haitians fled the Duvalier regime and landed in the United States. (University of Miami)

What Do You Want Your Legacy to Be?

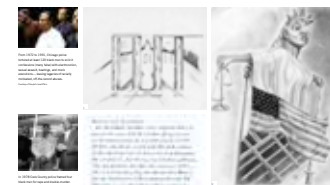
ILLINOIS Legacies and Voices

In 2012 DePaul University began its Inside-Out program, wherein incarcerated people and college students meet and learn as equals. During a prison-exchange program, DePaul students and incarcerated men asked each other: What do you want your personal legacy to be?

Some wanted to become grassroots organizers or teachers, making a difference in their world. Others simply wanted to be remembered as a good person. Some incarcerated students hoped to show what prisons do to people, families, and communities. Others recalled dreams of incarceration book from them—becoming a baseball player, a rock star,

a doctor, a freeman. Some said they never had the chance to think about legacy. Read more in the accompanying exhibit book.

What do we, the people of Illinois, want our collective legacy to be? Our state's criminal justice history includes torture, racism, wrongful convictions, the first supreme prison. This is our legacy now, but it doesn't have to stay that way. For generations, activists, reformers, legal advocates, and prisoners themselves have struggled to rewrite Illinois's incarceration story.



ILLINOIS

Legacies and Voices: What do you want your legacy to be? During a prison-exchange program, DePaul students and incarcerated men asked each other: What do you want your personal legacy to be? (DePaul University)

What Should Tourists Learn at a Historic Prison?

Following its closure in 1827 and several failed attempts at restarting the mine through the 1840s, Newgate became a tourist destination run by private owners until it was purchased by the state and designated a historic site in 1968. Why was a mine presumed a good place for incarceration, prison labor, and tourism?



Louisiana has the highest rate of incarceration in the world, with 1 in 86 adult residents behind bars in 2012. The state also has one of the worst rates of racial disparity in sentencing and incarceration. A 2014 study by the American Civil Liberties Union found that black Louisianians are 23 times more likely than whites to be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole for non-violent crimes, and currently make up 91.4% of those prisoners. The Louisiana State Penitentiary, known as Angola, 140 miles northwest of New Orleans, is the largest maximum security prison in the United States.

Located on an 18,000-acre former slave plantation, prisoners are still forced to labor in cotton and sugar cane fields. These video essays use historic images and documents to examine a range of issues related to work: from forced labor, surveillance, and punishment to strategies prisoners have used to transcend restraints through writing, music, and working for reform.



Our exploration of Seabrook Farms and its layered histories examines the wartime relationship between captive labor and capitalism, and how social control extended beyond the immediate confines of internment camps.

camp. While federal officials defended internment as a matter of national security, no evidence backed this claim and no formal charges were ever made. Internment did reflect white Americans' longstanding belief that Japanese immigrants and their children were racially unassimilable.

At Seabrook, paroled internees worked alongside displaced persons, POWs, and contracted migrant laborers, groups whose freedom of mobility and choice were similarly constrained. A company town, Seabrook's power over its workforce blurred the line between captivity and freedom.



Arizona's Eloy Detention Center is the third largest immigrant detention facility in the nation. It is also one of the most notorious. Among the 32 deaths of detainees in the United States from 2003–2015, 14 perished while incarcerated at Eloy—with five of these deaths attributed to suicide or asphyxiation. The facility offers a prime example for understanding the human costs of the for-profit corrections industry to immigrants, their families, and those who work within detention facility walls. Operated by the private company Corrections

Corporation of America, Eloy received \$64.47 per day from the federal government for each person detained in 2015. Because CCA strives to provide "quality corrections services, offer a compelling value, and increase occupancy and revenue," incentives to extend sentences while reducing spending on food, staffing, and medical care contribute to the realities that detainees face each day.



In the early 1900s, courts sentenced prisoners to pound rocks and shovel dirt. Convicted of minor crimes, these men built North Carolina's highways. The Good Roads Movement in the 1910s promoted the construction of modern highways to facilitate commerce and tourism. Progressive reformers, appalled by abuses in convict leasing to private industries, urged the state to use prisoners to build roads. North Carolina's state government refused to oversee highway construction and left the administration of chain gangs to county governments. County employees, unconcerned with prisoners' welfare, kept them in filthy camps and cages, refused them medical care, and beat them without mercy.

In the 1920s, social workers in the North Carolina State Board of Charities, headed by Kate Ingram, initiated

investigations of the brutal treatment of chain gang prisoners. Prisoners and their families, aware of Johnson's interest, wrote scores of letters to her and Governor Thomas Bickett to document their experiences and advocate for change.

Prisoner appeals did not produce immediate results, but they influenced the state's decision to assume control of highway construction during the Great Depression. Dozens of county prisons were constructed in the 1930s to house convicts, removing them from the unregulated county labor camps. As a result, sanitary conditions improved slightly and physical abuse slowly declined.

North Carolina continued to use chain gangs on roads until the 1930s.



LOUISIANA

Windows on Angola Prison: Sentenced to slavery, stuck in Jim Crow? Louisiana has the highest rate of incarceration in the world, with one in every 86 residents behind bars in 2012. The state also has one of the worst rates of racial disparity in sentencing and incarceration. (University of New Orleans)

NEW JERSEY

Seabrook Farms and “Free” Labor: How is the racialized prisoner the ideal worker? Our exploration of Seabrook Farms and its layered histories examines the wartime relationship between captive labor and capitalism, and how social control extended beyond the immediate confines of internment camps. (Rutgers University-New Brunswick)

ARIZONA

The Cost of Immigrant Detention: How do profits shape punishment? Arizona's Eloy Detention Center is the third largest immigrant detention facility in the nation. It is also one of the most notorious. (Arizona State University)

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina: Voices from the Chain Gang: What Can We Learn From Listening? In the early 1900s, courts sentenced prisoners to pound rocks and shovel dirt. Convicted of minor crimes, these men built North Carolina's highways. (University of North Carolina at Greensboro)

Where Is the Carceral State?

How Can Information Inspire Action?

PARIS, FRANCE Foucault and the Groupe d'Information sur les Prisons

Michel Foucault (1926–1984) is well known for his 1975 historical and theoretical inquiry into the birth of the prison at the end of the 18th century. Discipline and Punish. By looking at different approaches to discipline over time, he counters the apparent “naturalness” of prison as the unique and most humane mode of punishment. His theory provides a framework for examining how power pervades the entirety of social life. Far from a state of exception, imprisonment, Foucault shows, is in fact the model of our social order we are all in a permanent state of incarceration.

Foucault's academic practice was noted in activism, specifically in the experience of the Groupe d'Information sur les Prisons (GIP, 1971–1972), a Paris-based prisoner support group committed to collecting testimonies of French prisoners and their families and making them public. It gave a voice to those who had constantly been silenced.



PARIS, FRANCE

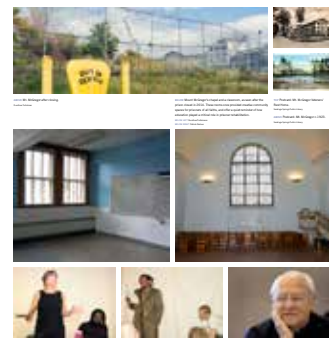
Michel Foucault and the Groupe d'Information sur les Prisons: How can information inspire action? By looking at different approaches to discipline over time, Michel Foucault counters the apparent “naturalness” of prison as the unique and most humane mode of punishment. (Parsons Paris)

What's Lost When a Prison Closes?

NEW YORK Closing a Prison, Deferring a Dream

In 2014, as New York State's prison population declined, state officials shuttered Mount McGregor. This medium-security correctional facility had a long history of creative rehabilitation. In the 1930s, it was a sanitarium for tubercular patients. Between 1914 and 1945, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company opened a sanitarium on the site to care for employees with tuberculosis. After WWII, it welcomed convalescing veterans, saving them until 1960. In 1982, now a prison, it developed the state's first alcohol and substance abuse treatment program. As the War on Drugs increased prison

populations in the 1980s, and state politicians cut funding for cerebral programs in the 1990s, teachers, counselors, and prisoners themselves empowered incarcerated men to change their lives. Programs provided incarcerated men with support to survive and thrive; ironically, many lost access to such support upon release. Mount McGregor's closing raises questions about what prisons are for, how to treat people who remain locked up in an age of incarceration, and how to address economic inequality, racism, and other factors that condition prisoners and their communities.

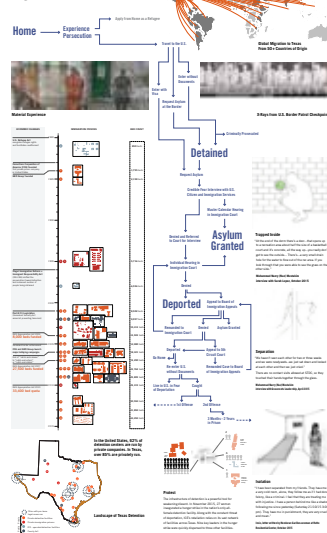


NEW YORK

Closing a Prison, Deferring a Dream: What's lost when a prison closes? In 2014, as New York State's prison population declined, state officials shuttered Mount McGregor. This medium-security correctional facility had a long history of creative rehabilitation. (Skidmore College)

How Does Architecture Shape Punishment?

TEXAS Spatial Stories of Migration and Detention



TEXAS

Spatial Stories of Migration and Detention: How does architecture shape punishment? Texas has 26 detention centers, 5 prisons, and 2 county jails used to detain migrants in connection with immigration proceedings or immigration related crimes. (University of Texas at Austin)

Why Do Rural Communities Become Prison Towns?

TENNESSEE Prison Profiteering in a Nuclear Shadow

The Trousdale Turner Correctional Center is a private prison built in 2015 at the foot of a mothballed nuclear reactor in rural Tennessee. It is owned and operated by Corrections Corporation of America, whose headquarters are in a wealthy Nashville suburb. The story of the prison begins in 1984, when the Tennessee Valley Authority canceled plans for the Hartsville Nuclear Complex due to public protest and economic miscalculation. The Four Lake Regional Industrial Development Authority created

an industrial park called PowerGen on the former nuclear site, but many warehouses sat empty until 2008, when CCA bought part of PowerGen for a 2,552-bed prison. The recession delayed construction for six years, leaving Trousdale County's economic future hanging in the balance. As the site now shifts from warehousing things to warehousing people, the question remains: What impact will the prison have on the people incarcerated there and on the local community?



TENNESSEE

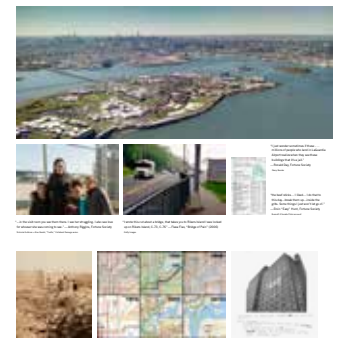
Prison Profiteering in a Nuclear Shadow: Why do rural communities become prison towns? The Trousdale Turner Correctional Center is a private prison built in 2015 at the foot of a mothballed nuclear reactor in rural Tennessee. It is owned and operated by Corrections Corporation of America, headquartered in a wealthy Nashville suburb. (Vanderbilt University)

How Do You See Rikers Island?

NEW YORK Rikers Island, NY 11370: In Plain Sight

Among the islands that make up New York City is Rikers Island, the city's jail complex. Situated between boroughs in the East River, off a runway of LaGuardia Airport, on the Q100 bus route, connected by a sole bridge, Rikers demonstrates the contradictions of visibility and invisibility that define mass incarceration. For many New Yorkers, Rikers is routine: it's where they await sentencing, often for months; it's where they visit people; it's where they feel they may one day find themselves.

For others, the island exists out of sight, even though it influences the culture, infrastructure, and daily life of the city. On and off maps, Rikers appears in urban oral histories, notably hip-hop and rap, as well as in news and song. But how New Yorkers see Rikers is colored by where they live, their race, their health, their wealth or poverty.



NEW YORK

Rikers Island, NY 11370: In Plain Sight: How do you see Rikers Island? Between boroughs in the East River, off a runway of LaGuardia Airport, on the Q100 bus route, connected by a sole bridge, Rikers demonstrates the contradictions of visibility and invisibility that define mass incarceration. (The New School)

What Is a Crime? Who Is a Criminal?



Lee Smith
Assistant Professor, The New School, and former Missouri state
senator (2008-10)

"Some people's crimes are committed on full display and are much more likely to become entangled with the criminal justice system than the crimes others commit, perhaps, in a corporate boardroom, or a political back room."

Take out your phone to hear more information on this topic.



Mark Rosenblatt
Faculty at New York University, 2013
New York University professor

"Things that are considered criminal now have, in the past, not been considered criminal, and vice versa. Placing the term criminal on anyone takes away their humanity. I would use terms that describe different aspects of a person in general."

Take out your phone to hear more information on this topic.

Considered the most serious crime, people with violent crimes are sentenced to life in prison. In fact, the U.S. has the highest rate of life sentences in the world. Life sentences are often used for people who are violent, but not for people who are not violent. Life sentences are often used for people who are violent, but not for people who are not violent. Life sentences are often used for people who are violent, but not for people who are not violent.

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SHAPES THE DEBATE

Do prisons make you feel safe?

Vote Now:
statelifeofficer.org/online
Reference to the article

62%

Yes, in some ways
Source: Pew Research Center
for the People & the Press, 2011

17%

No, in some ways

Are Criminals Citizens? Are Non-citizens Criminals?



David S. Marks
President and President of the American Bar Association,
President of the American Bar Association

"When you're sentenced, you're put through a ceremony where part of your citizenship is stripped away. When you exit prison, there is no ceremony to say, 'You're one of us again.'"

Take out your phone to hear more information on this topic.



Heather Ann Thompson
Professor at the University of Michigan

"Locking up unprecedented numbers of citizens over the last 40 years has itself made the prison system highly resistant to reform through the democratic process."

Take out your phone to hear more information on this topic.

Over the past 40 years, the U.S. has seen a dramatic increase in the number of people in prison. This is due to a number of factors, including the war on drugs, the increase in the number of people in prison, and the increase in the number of people in prison. This is due to a number of factors, including the war on drugs, the increase in the number of people in prison, and the increase in the number of people in prison.

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SHAPES THE DEBATE

What citizenship rights should people convicted of felonies have?

Vote Now:
statelifeofficer.org/online
Reference to the article

1/8

Proportion of people who
have lost the right to vote
Source: Pew Research Center
for the People & the Press, 2011

376%

Increase in the number of
people in prison
Source: Pew Research Center
for the People & the Press, 2011

Who Works for Prisons? Who Do Prisons Work For?



Wendy Hamilton
Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Department of Corrections,
Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Department of Corrections

"If utilized appropriately, prisons can work for all, for people in their custody, and for victims/survivors in the larger community. There's an opportunity to provide safety and rehabilitation for both parties. But reform is needed on a large scale."

Take out your phone to hear more information on this topic.



Judith Clark
Executive Director, Correctional Association of New York

"Informed memory is an invaluable tool as we continue to evolve our criminal justice system, so that we never allow ourselves to entertain something as a reform that actually is rolling the clock backwards."

Take out your phone to hear more information on this topic.

In 2011, the U.S. Department of Corrections reported that the number of people in prison had increased by 10% since 2008. This is due to a number of factors, including the war on drugs, the increase in the number of people in prison, and the increase in the number of people in prison. This is due to a number of factors, including the war on drugs, the increase in the number of people in prison, and the increase in the number of people in prison.

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SHAPES THE DEBATE

Should companies have the right to ask about someone's prior convictions in a job application?

Vote Now:
statelifeofficer.org/online
Reference to the article

3:1

Ratio of people who
say "yes" to "no"
Source: Pew Research Center
for the People & the Press, 2011

100%

Proportion of all people who
say "yes" to "no"
Source: Pew Research Center
for the People & the Press, 2011

Where Is the Carceral State?



Keith Blackwell
President of the National Black Leadership Initiative Project,
President of the National Black Leadership Initiative Project

"The scale of mass incarceration means that the likelihood of any particular American being 1 or 2 degrees away from someone who is part of the system is much more likely today than at any point in U.S. history."

Take out your phone to hear more information on this topic.



Rose Nelson
Attorney at Law, Black & Veatch, 2013
Attorney at Law, Black & Veatch

"I had three teenagers when I got out, to try to reunite with as a single parent. They also were charged with my felony, because I had to live with my felony, and so did they."

Take out your phone to hear more information on this topic.

In 2011, the U.S. Department of Corrections reported that the number of people in prison had increased by 10% since 2008. This is due to a number of factors, including the war on drugs, the increase in the number of people in prison, and the increase in the number of people in prison. This is due to a number of factors, including the war on drugs, the increase in the number of people in prison, and the increase in the number of people in prison.

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SHAPES THE DEBATE

Where do you see the impact of mass incarceration?

Vote Now:
statelifeofficer.org/online
Reference to the article

1/36

Proportion of people who
say "yes" to "no"
Source: Pew Research Center
for the People & the Press, 2011

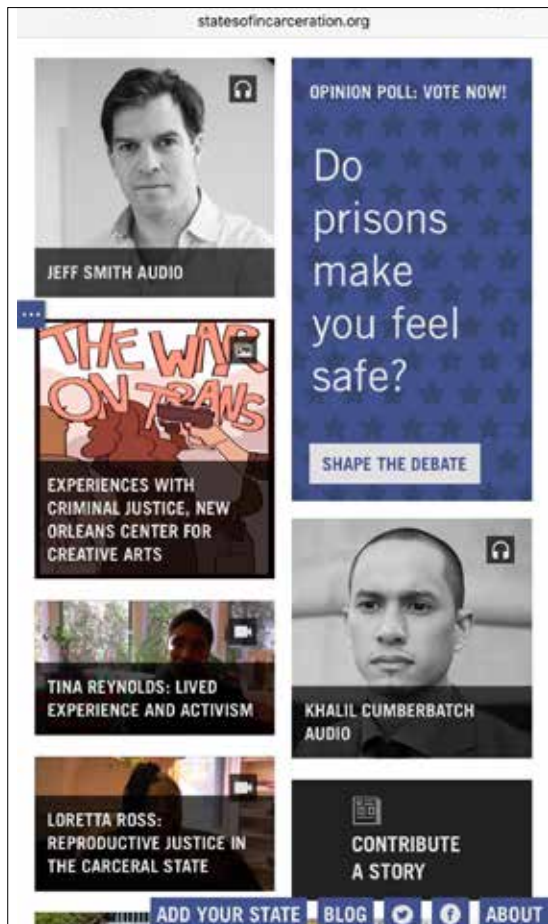
43%

Increase in the number of
people in prison
Source: Pew Research Center
for the People & the Press, 2011

SHAPE THE DEBATE, DIGITAL PLATFORM & MOBILE DIALOGUE

Thematic framing panels contain **Shape the Debate** prompts through which visitors can vote on important questions around incarceration. Responses are aggregated on www.statesofincarceration.org, where visitors of the digital exhibit can also share their take by voting on the questions.

As the project travels, responses will be shown to exhibit visitors, and will be used as starting points for public dialogues in each host city.



INTERACTIVE DIGITAL CONTENT

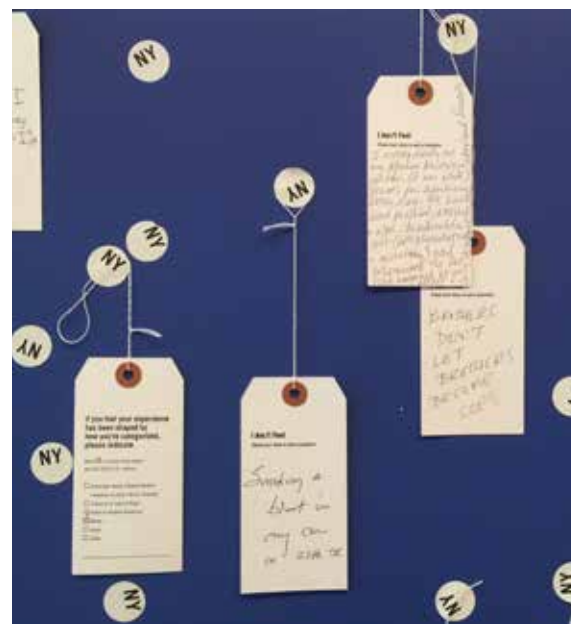
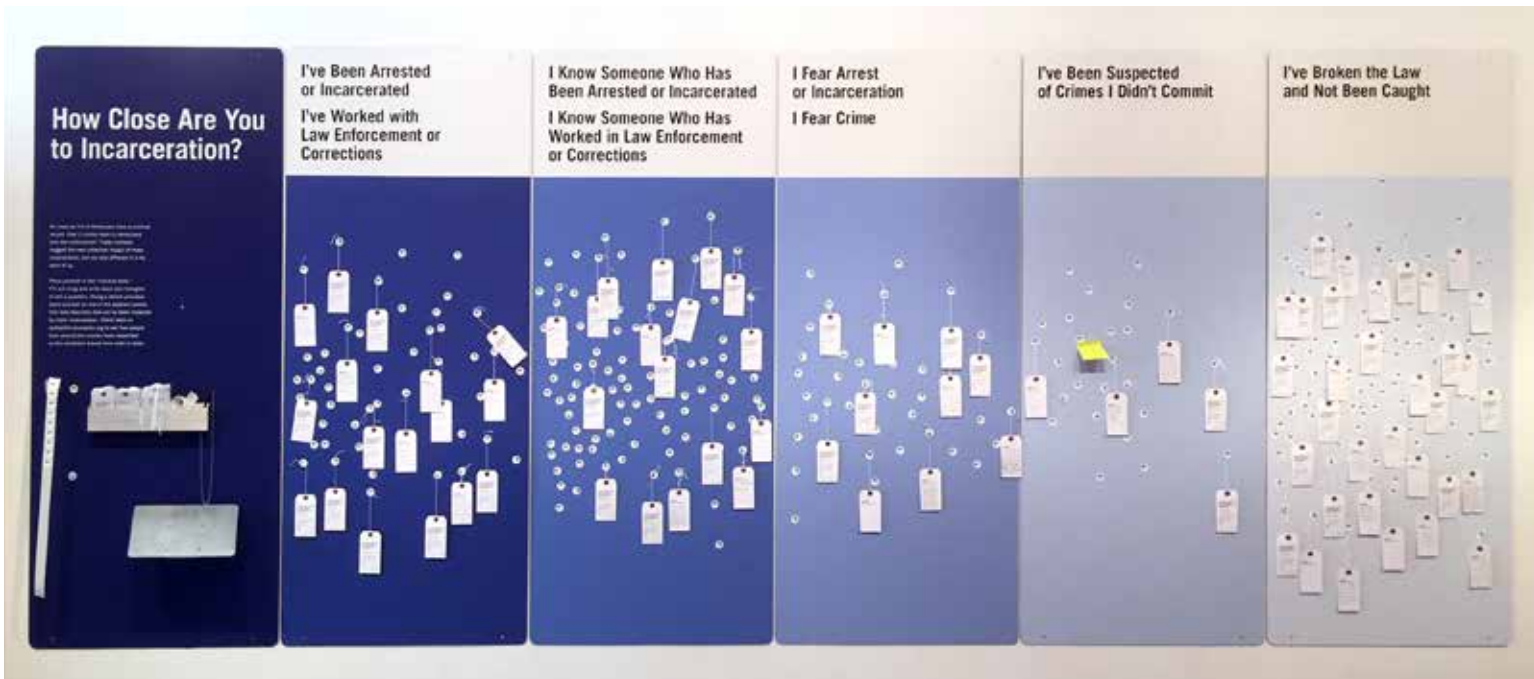


OUTSIDE FACE PANELS



Partners create **Outside Face Panels** to complement or highlight one element of their local panels. Outside Face panels contain one large format, striking image of a person or a site, accompanied by a quotation that helps contextualize the image and relate it back to the larger exhibit themes.

INTERACTIVE INSTALLATION:



TIMELINE INSTALLATION



WWW.STATESOFCINCARCERATION.ORG



CREATING LOCAL COMPANION EXHIBIT CONTENT

Partners have the option of creating up to four modules of additional local content that can be installed when the exhibit travels to your community. The timeframe for submission of content is the same as during the course, and partners may want to use the course as an opportunity to produce both the traveling module and the additional local content.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL
CONTENT ON
DISPLAY, NEW
YORK CITY (APRIL
2016)

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEW
SCHOOL STUDENTS
& GRAHAM MCINDOE

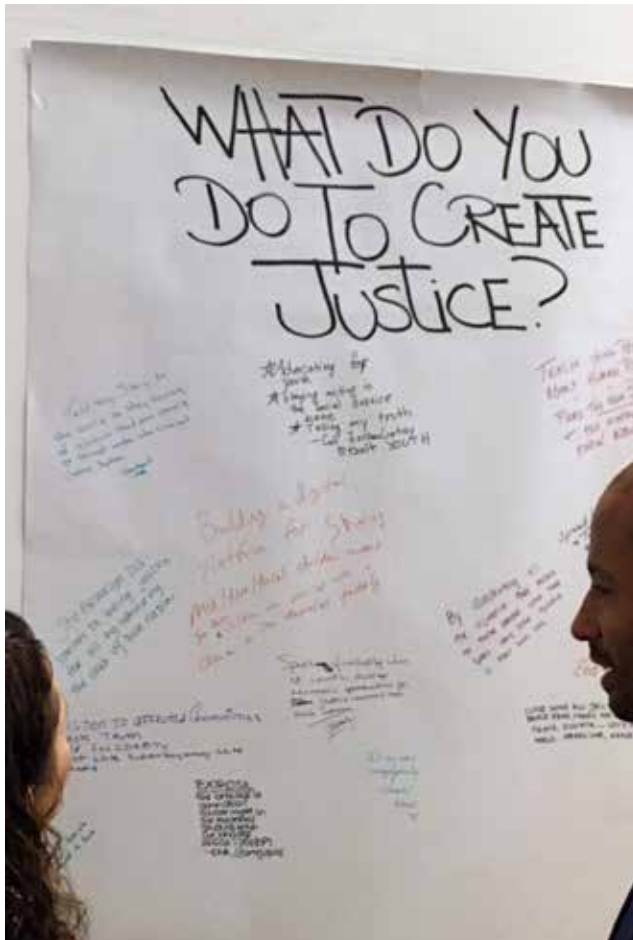


PUBLIC PROGRAMS

States Of Incarceration provides program designs, facilitation resources, and a speakers' bureau to support local public dialogues. Or, local partners can develop their own.

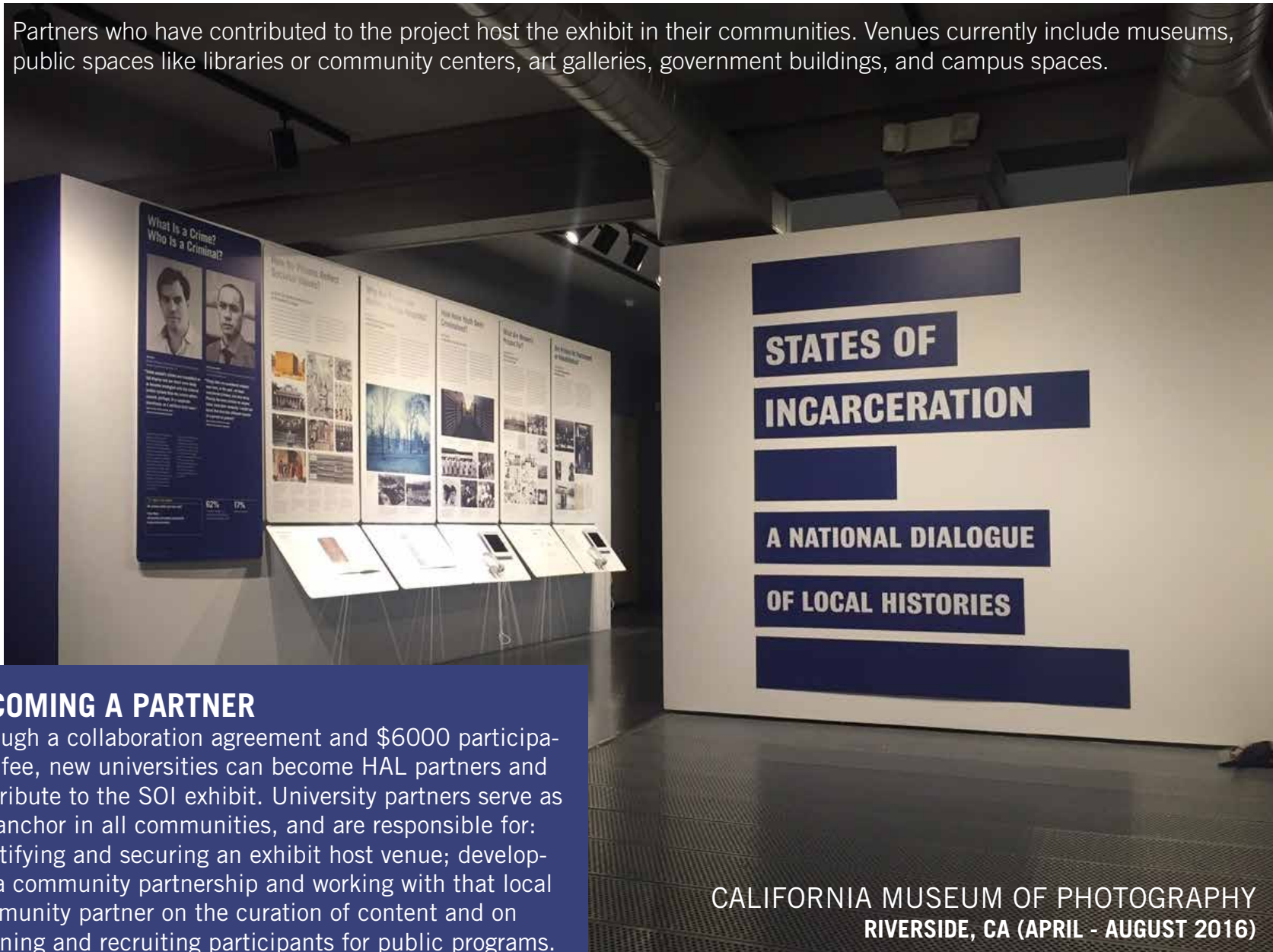
MASS STORY LAB
STORYSHARING
CIRCLE & PUBLIC
DIALOGUE (JUNE
29, 2016)

**ORGANIZED BY THE
HUMANITIES ACTION
LAB, CREATE FORWARD
AND JUSTLEADERSHIP
USA**



HOSTING THE EXHIBITION

Partners who have contributed to the project host the exhibit in their communities. Venues currently include museums, public spaces like libraries or community centers, art galleries, government buildings, and campus spaces.



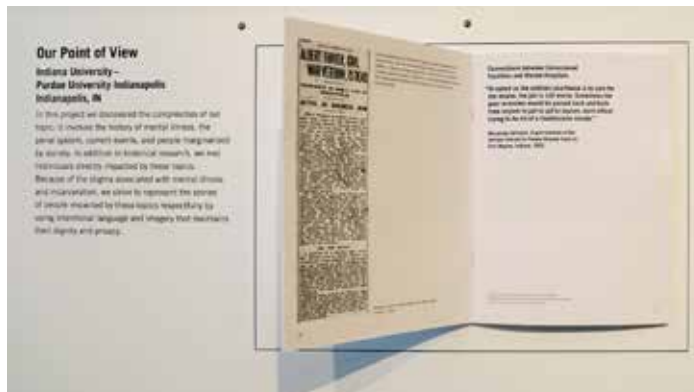
BECOMING A PARTNER

Through a collaboration agreement and \$6000 participation fee, new universities can become HAL partners and contribute to the SOI exhibit. University partners serve as the anchor in all communities, and are responsible for: identifying and securing an exhibit host venue; developing a community partnership and working with that local community partner on the curation of content and on planning and recruiting participants for public programs.

CALIFORNIA MUSEUM OF PHOTOGRAPHY
RIVERSIDE, CA (APRIL - AUGUST 2016)

ADDING YOUR STATE TO THE EXHIBITION

HAL provides curricular resources, design guidelines and support, and historical advisors to help new partners engage students and communities in dialogue around their local histories of incarceration, and add these histories to the exhibit and web platform. Through a semester-long course, faculty lead students, in collaboration with constituents of a community partner organization, to explore a local history of incarceration and curate local exhibits. Teams don't have to worry about design or layout for the physical exhibit or digital platform. Using SOI guidelines for text and media formats, teams submit their content to SOI exhibit and web designers to provide the final physical and digital exhibit material. Local teams may create one additional panel and up to 20 pieces of video, audio, or other media to be included in the nationally traveling exhibit and web platform, and up to four additional exhibit panels to be displayed locally. New partners can expect to have their work incorporated into the exhibit after production is complete, which takes up to four months.



"I just wonder sometimes if these millions of people who land in LaGuardia Airport realize when they see these buildings that it's a jail."
—Ronald Day, Fortune Society
Last Summer

EXHIBITION SCHEDULE

April 3 – April 24, 2016

New York, NY | Aronson Gallery, Sheila Johnson Design Center

May 7 – August 6, 2016

Riverside, CA | California Museum of Photography

August 29 – September 23, 2016

Providence, RI | University of Rhode Island Sheppard Building Gallery (Feinstein Providence Campus)

October 5 – 26, 2016

Austin, TX | Mebane Gallery, UT Austin School of Architecture

November 8 – December 15, 2016

Greensboro, NC | International Civil Rights Center & Museum

February, 2017

Coral Gables, FL | CAS Gallery

February 27 – March 31, 2017

Holyoke, MA | Pop Up Gallery
Northampton, MA | Forbes Library

April 6 – 10, 2017

New Orleans, LA | Ogden Museum of Southern Art

April – May, 2017

Indianapolis, IN | Central Branch of the Indianapolis Public Library

May – August, 2017

Chicago, IL | TBD

September 2 – October 11, 2017

Saratoga Springs, NY | Tang Teaching Museum

October 18 – December 15, 2017

Newark, NJ | Gateway Project Spaces

January 22 – March 9, 2018

New Brunswick, NJ | Douglass Library

March – April, 2018

Boston, MA | TBD

Fall 2018

Minneapolis, MN | Nash Gallery

September – October, 2018

Phoenix, AZ | Phoenix Public Library (Burton Barr)

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT:

www.statesofincarceration.org

or CONTACT US AT:

humanitiesactionlab@newschool.edu