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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910418042803321 |
| Autore | Akmir Youssef |
| Titolo | Entangled peripheries. New contributions to the history of Portugal and Morocco : Essays in homage to Eva Maria von Kemnitz |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Évora, : Publicações do Cidehus, 2020 |
| ISBN | 979-1-03-655893-1 |
| Altri autori (Persone) | BarrosMaria Filomena Lopes de Clarence-SmithWilliam G CorreiaFernando Branco EssounaniDriss FelipeHelena de García-PeredaIgnacio Kemnitz †Prof. Dra. Eva-Maria von MartínezFrancisco Javier MolénatJean-Pierre NevesRui Manuel Ramalho Ortigão SidarusAdel TavimJosé Alberto Rodrigues da Silva |
| Soggetti | History 11th-16th centuries 18th-20th centuries circulations entangled history peripheries Portuguese-Moroccan relations |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Sommario/riassunto | The main aim of this volume is to explore the continuity of Portuguese-Moroccan relations before and, especially, after the classic period of the 11th-16th centuries. Its title, "Entangled peripheries", is a |

conceptual attempt to account for the contradiction between the resilience of bilateral contacts and exchanges and its decreasing relevance for both sides of the Strait of Gibraltar. Although most chapters focus on topics of the 18th-20th centuries, the contributions dealing with the medieval and early modern periods provide a long *durée* perspective typical of “entangled history”. Other distinctive elements of this historiographical current are also present, such as the circulations and networks of people and objects and the supranational and regional actors and processes, which help situate Portugal and Morocco as “peripheries”. The volume is divided in three sections: “Marginal circulations”, “Facts, histories, fictions” and “Beyond nationalism and colonialism”. The first one presents case-studies of displacements of ethnically or socially marginal groups between Morocco and Portugal between the 15th and the 20th centuries. The last section’s examines how regional, imperial and global processes far outweighed bilateral relations across the Strait of Gibraltar both before and after the classic period of the 11th-16th centuries. Finally, the middle section of this volume engages with the “entangled peripheries” approach not literally as the other two but in a meta-sense, by focusing on historical sources, historiography and historical fiction.

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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910451843603321 |
| Autore | Lynch Michael J |
| Titolo | Big prisons, big dreams : crime and the failure of America's penal system / / Michael J. Lynch |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | New Brunswick, N.J., : Rutgers University Press, c2007 |
| ISBN | 1-281-15135-1 9786611151355 0-8135-4140-9 |
| Edizione | [1st ed.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (274 p.) |
| Collana | Critical issues in crime and society |
| Disciplina | 365/.973 |
| Soggetti | Criminals - Rehabilitation - United States Imprisonment - United States Criminal justice, Administration of - United States |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references (p. 241-251) and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Chapter 1. Introduction: Big, Dark Secrets and America's Prison System -- Chapter 2. Prisons and Crime -- Chapter 3. The Growth of America's Prison System -- Chapter 4. Raising Questions About America's Big Prison System -- Chapter 5. Explaining Prison Growth in the United States: The Materialist Perspective -- Chapter 6. Prison Effects: Who Gets Locked Up -- Chapter 7. The Imprisonment Binge and Crime -- Chapter 8. The End of Oil and the Future of American Prisons? -- Chapter 9. A Consuming Culture -- Notes -- References -- Index -- About the Author |
| Sommario/riassunto | The American prison system has grown tenfold since the 1970's, but crime rates in the United States have not decreased. This doesn't surprise Michael J. Lynch, a critical criminologist, who argues that our oversized prison system is a product of our consumer culture, the public's inaccurate beliefs about controlling crime, and the government's criminalizing of the poor. While deterrence and incapacitation theories suggest that imprisoning more criminals and punishing them leads to a reduction in crime, case studies, such as one focusing on the New York City jail system between 1993 and 2003, show that a reduction in crime is unrelated to the size of jail |

populations. Although we are locking away more people, Lynch explains that we are not targeting the worst offenders. Prison populations are comprised of the poor, and many are incarcerated for relatively minor robberies and violence. America's prison expansion focused on this group to the exclusion of corporate and white collar offenders who create hazardous workplace and environmental conditions that lead to deaths and injuries, and enormous economic crimes. If America truly wants to reduce crime, Lynch urges readers to rethink cultural values that equate bigger with better.
