

## Death Penalty Paper Outline

In this newest installment in Chicago's series of Jacques Derrida's seminars, the renowned philosopher attempts one of his most ambitious goals: the first truly philosophical argument against the death penalty. While much has been written against the death penalty, Derrida contends that Western philosophy is massively, if not always overtly, complicit with a logic in which a sovereign state has the right to take a life. Haunted by this notion, he turns to the key places where such logic has been established—and to the place it has been most effectively challenged: literature. With his signature genius and patient yet dazzling readings of an impressive breadth of texts, Derrida examines everything from the Bible to Plato to Camus to Jean Genet, with special attention to Kant and post-World War II juridical texts, to draw the landscape of death penalty discourses. Keeping clearly in view the death rows and execution chambers of the United States, he shows how arguments surrounding cruel and unusual punishment depend on what he calls an "anesthetical logic," which has also driven the development of death penalty technology from the French guillotine to lethal injection. Confronting a demand for philosophical rigor, he pursues provocative analyses of the shortcomings of abolitionist discourse. Above all, he argues that the death penalty and its attendant technologies are products of a desire to put an end to one of the most fundamental qualities of our finite existence: the radical uncertainty of when we will die. Arriving at a critical juncture in history—especially in the United States, one of the last Christian-inspired democracies to resist abolition—The Death Penalty is both a timely response to an important ethical debate and a timeless addition to Derrida's esteemed body of work.

In the Penal Colony is a short story by Franz Kafka written in German in October 1914, revised in November 1918, and first published in October 1919. The story is set in an unnamed penal colony. Internal clues and the setting on an island suggest Octave Mirbeau's The Torture Garden as an influence. As in some of Kafka's other writings, the narrator in this story seems detached from, or perhaps numbed by, events that one would normally expect to be registered with horror. "In the Penal Colony" describes the last use of an elaborate torture and execution device that carves the sentence of the condemned prisoner on his skin before letting him die, all in the course of twelve hours. As the plot unfolds, the reader learns more and more about the machine, including its origin and original justification. The story focuses on the Explorer, who is encountering the brutal machine for the first time.

Everything about the machine and its purpose is told to him by the Officer. The Soldier and the Condemned (who is unaware that he has been sentenced to die) placidly watch from nearby. The Officer tells of the religious epiphany the executed experience in their last six hours in the machine. Eventually, it becomes clear that the use of the machine and its associated process of justice - the accused is always instantly found guilty, and the law he has broken is inscribed on his body as he slowly dies over a period of 12 hours - has fallen out of favor with the current Commandant. The Officer is nostalgic regarding the torture machine and the values that were initially associated with it. As the last proponent of the machine, he strongly believes in its form of justice and the infallibility of the previous Commandant, who designed and built the device. In fact, the Officer carries its blueprints with him and is the only person who can properly decipher them; no one else is allowed to handle these documents.

Zimring reveals that the seemingly insoluble turmoil surrounding the death penalty reflects a deep and long-standing division in American values--a division that he predicts will soon bring about the end of capital punishment in this country.

Two distinguished social and political philosophers take opposing positions in this highly engaging work. Louis P. Pojman justifies the practice of execution by appealing to the principle of retribution: we deserve to be rewarded and punished according to the virtue or viciousness of our actions. He asserts that the death penalty does deter some potential murderers and that we risk the lives of innocent people who might otherwise live if we refuse to execute those deserving that punishment. Jeffrey Reiman argues that although the death penalty is a just punishment for murder, we are not morally obliged to execute murderers. Since we lack conclusive evidence that executing murderers is an effective deterrent and because we can foster the advance of civilization by demonstrating our intolerance for cruelty in our unwillingness to kill those who kill others, Reiman concludes that it is good in principle to avoid the death penalty, and bad in practice to impose it.

The Case Against the Death Penalty

A Life for a Life

Deterrence and the Death Penalty

The American Debate Over the Death Penalty

An Eyewitness Account of the Death Penalty in the United States

Writing English

Focusing on the United States but also addressing issues surrounding capital punishment in almost two hundred other countries, offers entries covering virtually every capital punishment decision rendered by the Supreme Court from its beginning through 1999, and each Supreme Court Justice who has ever rendered a capital punishment opinion.

Pre-University Paper from the year 2016 in the subject Law - Penology, grade: 1, , language: English, abstract: The aim of this paper is to describe to what extent the public opinion about capital punishment in the United States has changed and to outline the reasons for that. Based on the hypothesis that support has generally dropped, this paper provides an overview why and when support slowly started to decrease. The examinations are limited to approximately the last twenty-five years, and the three main chapters are structured according to the time periods of the then-ruling presidents. They respectively comprise information about the president's death penalty policy, the changes in law, some incidents that have occurred, as well as the development in people's attitude. Consequently, it can be concluded that more and more Americans oppose the death penalty as the system's fallibility and inefficiency are becoming obvious. However, while moral positions have not changed significantly, the impossible flawlessness and expensive

application of the death penalty triggered many shifts in opinion.

Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject American Studies - Culture and Applied Geography, grade: 1-, University of Frankfurt (Main) (Institut für England- und Amerikastudien), course: Social Issues in U.S. Supreme Court History, 9 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Die Arbeit verschafft einen Überblick über die Todesstrafe in der USA. Dabei wird versucht die gesamte Geschichte der Todesstrafe von der Kolonialzeit bis heute zu skizzieren. Anhand ausgewählter Fälle des Obersten Gerichtshofes (vor allem aus den 1960er Jahren) werden Verfassungsmässigkeit etc. bestimmter Fälle diskutiert. Insgesamt verschafft die Arbeit einen guten Überblick über das gesamte Todesstrafensystem der USA (nur auf juristischer, nicht politischer oder moralischer Ebene) Electrocution, lethal injection, gas chamber, hanging, shooting, beheading or stoning are different ways or instruments to execute a person who is sentenced to death. Death penalty or capital punishment means the intentional killing of a person who is guilty to have committed a certain crime. After a legal trial, the person is sentenced to death. The way by which the death is put into effect depends on the country and its laws. Death penalty or capital punishment is a very controversial topic concerning political, judicial and moral issues. This paper will be about the death penalty prior in the United States of America. In part I, I will present some facts and figures as well as give a short introduction to death penalty in general. I think it will be also necessary to outline the history of the death penalty in the United States. I will give a short overview of the most important developments from colonial times until the 1950s. The 1960s constituted a big challenge for the legality and constitutionality of the death penalty. That is why I will analyze this period in particular in Part II of this work. I will present selected Supreme Court Cases and their decisions. Thus, I will try to e

"From one of the most brilliant and influential lawyers of our time comes an unforgettable true story about the redeeming potential of mercy. Bryan Stevenson was a gifted young attorney when he founded the Equal Justice Initiative, a legal practice dedicated to defending the poor, the wrongly condemned, and those trapped in the furthest reaches of our criminal justice system. One of his first cases was that of Walter McMillian, a young man sentenced to die for a notorious murder he didn't commit. The case drew Stevenson into a tangle of conspiracy, political machination, and legal brinkmanship - and transformed his understanding of mercy and justice forever."--Back cover.

A Comparative Study of the World

The History of the Death Penalty in the United States

For and Against

Human Rights, Politics and Public Opinion

Lethal Injections in the United States

The Relentless Dissents of Justices Brennan and Marshall

**Evolving Standards of Decency** examines the ways in which popular culture portrays the death penalty. By analyzing literature and film, Atwell argues that capital punishment becomes much more complex when both offenders and victims are presented as fully developed individuals. Those studying justice issues, corrections, or capital punishment will find this an accessible work that places the stories read in novels or seen in movies in the context of the legal system that has the power of life and death.

**This comprehensive and practical guide covers the elements, style, and use of annotated bibliographies in the research and writing process for any discipline; key disciplinary conventions; and tips for working with digital sources.** Written jointly by a library director and a writing center director, this book is packed with examples of individual bibliography entries and full bibliography formats for a wide range of academic needs. Online resources include sample bibliographies, relevant web links, printable versions of checklists and figures, and further resources for instructors and researchers. **Writing the Annotated Bibliography is an essential resource for first-year and advanced composition classes, courses in writing across the disciplines, graduate programs, library science instruction programs, and academic libraries at the secondary level and beyond. It is suitable for both undergraduate and graduate students and for researchers at all levels.**

**Selected by the Modern Library as one of the 100 best nonfiction books of all time** From the Modern Library's new set of beautifully repackaged hardcover classics by Truman Capote—also available are *Breakfast at Tiffany's* and *Other Voices, Other Rooms* (in one volume), *Portraits and Observations*, and *The Complete Stories* Truman Capote's masterpiece, *In Cold Blood*, created a sensation when it was first published, serially, in *The New Yorker* in 1965. The intensively researched, atmospheric narrative of the lives of the Clutter family of Holcomb, Kansas, and of the two men, Richard Eugene Hickock and Perry Edward Smith, who brutally killed them on the night of November 15, 1959, is the seminal work of the "new journalism." Perry Smith is one of the great dark characters of American literature, full of contradictory emotions. "I thought he was a very nice gentleman," he says of Herb Clutter. "Soft-spoken. I thought so right up to the moment I cut his throat." Told in chapters that alternate between the Clutter household and the approach of Smith and Hickock in their black Chevrolet, then between the investigation of the case and the killers' flight, Capote's account is so detailed that the reader comes to feel almost like a participant in the events.

**Vollum analyzes the content of the last statements of the condemned and statements made by co-victims; he seek to "give voice" to these two different groups. Vollum finds that the most dominant themes among the condemned center around transformation, redemption, and positive messages of connection to others. The most dominant themes of co-victims are more conflicting with a mix of frustration with the death penalty process, relief that it is over, and the desire for justice or revenge. Through their own words, we learn that the death penalty is neither a soothing salve for the pain and suffering of co-victims nor simply an extraction of evil and irredeemable criminals.**

**Determinants of the Death Penalty**

**So Long as They Die**

**An Essay on Crimes and Punishments**

## **The Changing Attitude Towards the Death Penalty in the US In Cold Blood**

### **Voices of the Condemned and Their Co-victims**

*"This book explores the various trends in public opinion that influence crime prevention efforts, create public policy, and reform criminal law. It discusses three core issues: the role of free will and determination; the search for the root cause or causes of crime; and the effects of studying crimes versus studying criminals"--Provided by publisher.*

*The death penalty is a highly emotive subject which leaves few people unaffected and has been written about extensively. However, in spite of this, there has been no even-handed and comprehensive theory of the issue until now. Determinants of the Death Penalty seeks to explain the phenomenon of capital punishment - without recourse to value judgements - by identifying those characteristics common to countries that use the death penalty and those that mark countries which do not. This global study uses statistical analysis to relate the popularity of the death penalty to physical, cultural, social, economical, institutional, actor oriented and historical factors. Separate studies are conducted for democracies and non-democracies and within four regional contexts. The book also contains an in-depth investigation into determinants of the death penalty in the USA. This book is an important reference for those studying the death penalty across political science, sociology and legal studies.*

*Teaching writing as part of a building activity provides students with an easy to remember image that helps them understand and apply good writing construction. This building process helps them see how each writing block sets the foundation for the next block; as a result, their confidence in writing skills grows. The first foundational block is writing correct sentences, the second, writing effective paragraphs, and finally writing effective essays. Just as actual foundations require raw materials, so does each writing building block require specific elements. For example, in grammar, to build a correct sentence, you need nouns, verbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and other grammatical elements. As the third book of the Building Better series, *Building Better Essays* builds on students' knowledge of effective paragraph construction, covered in *Building Better Paragraphs*, to get them to the next step of putting paragraphs together successfully for coherent essays. Many writing books present content in too complex a manner without enough opportunities for practice or present so many topics that simply overwhelm the student. The Building Better series evolved to be flexible enough that they can also be used as a quick reference guide by all college students or writing instructors. Any student who needs help writing concise and clear essays can benefit from the pedagogy of *Building Better Essays*. Instructors looking for a rich focus on essay construction, simple and brief explanations that are easy to remember, and variety of practice exercises will find it in *Building Better Essays*. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.*

*"Rich with historical detail . . . examines the figure and theme of the death penalty in imaginative literature from Cooper to Dreiser." —Gregg Crane, Professor of English Language and Literature, University of Michigan* Drawing from legal and extralegal discourse but focusing on imaginative literature, *Literary Executions* examines representations of, responses to, and arguments for and against the death penalty in the United States over the long nineteenth century. John Cyril Barton creates a generative dialogue between artistic relics and legal history. He looks to novels, short stories, poems, and creative nonfiction as well as legislative reports, trial transcripts, legal documents, newspaper and journal articles, treatises, and popular books (like *The Record of Crimes*, *A Defence of Capital Punishment*, and *The Gallows, the Prison, and the Poor House*), all of which were part of the debate over the death penalty. Barton focuses on several canonical figures—James Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Lydia Maria Child, Walt Whitman, Herman Melville, and Theodore Dreiser—and offers new readings of their work in light of the death penalty controversy. Barton also gives close attention to a host of then-popular-but-now-forgotten writers—particularly John Neal, Slidell MacKenzie, William Gilmore Simms, Sylvester Judd, and George Lippard—whose work helped shape or was shaped by the influential anti-gallows movement. By engaging the politics and poetics of capital punishment, *Literary Executions* contends that the movement to abolish the death penalty in the United States should be seen as an important part of the context that brought about the flowering of the American Renaissance during the antebellum period and that influenced literature later in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries

### *A Debate*

#### *The Death Penalty*

#### *Execution and Invention*

### *An American History*

#### *United States Code*

The History of the Death Penalty in the United States GRIN Verlag

There are more prisoners on death row than ever in U.S. history. Social psychologist Mark Costanzo's intelligent, provocative, and historically grounded study of the death penalty in America takes an unblinking look at how the system really works—not just how it's supposed to work. Weighing the costs and benefits, Costanzo builds an important new model for understanding the politics behind the practice of capital punishment.

#### *The right to life*

Many studies during the past few decades have sought to determine whether the death penalty has any deterrent effect on homicide rates. Researchers have reached widely varying, even contradictory, conclusions. Some studies have concluded that the threat of capital punishment deters murders, saving large numbers of lives; other studies have concluded that executions actually increase homicides; still others, that executions have no effect on murder rates. Commentary among researchers, advocates, and policymakers on the scientific validity of the findings has sometimes been acrimonious. Against this backdrop, the National Research Council report *Deterrence and the Death Penalty* assesses whether the available evidence provides a scientific basis for answering

questions of if and how the death penalty affects homicide rates. This new report from the Committee on Law and Justice concludes that research to date on the effect of capital punishment on homicide rates is not useful in determining whether the death penalty increases, decreases, or has no effect on these rates. The key question is whether capital punishment is less or more effective as a deterrent than alternative punishments, such as a life sentence without the possibility of parole. Yet none of the research that has been done accounted for the possible effect of noncapital punishments on homicide rates. The report recommends new avenues of research that may provide broader insight into any deterrent effects from both capital and noncapital punishments.

Popular Culture and Capital Punishment

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

The Death Penalty, Volume I

Confronting Capital Punishment in Asia

Death Penalty Discourse in Early Rabbinic and Christian Cultures

Philosophy Skills Book

*The death penalty is contested across modern social, political, academic, and legal institutions, and this interdisciplinary text helps readers analyze that debate. It begins with Furman v. Georgia, which doubles as the Supreme Court's only decision striking down the death penalty and as the origin of the modern American death penalty. The text explores the legal rules and moral reasoning behind the principle that the death penalty be reserved for the worst offenders, as well as the most uncomfortable realities of American capital punishment--the likelihood of wrongful executions and the undeniable influence of race on death penalty practice. Discussion of law and theory is always supplemented with appropriate empirical studies, and is connected to the practice of lawyers on the ground. The text concludes with a glimpse to the future of the death penalty, and situates the increasingly exceptional American experience in an international context. This legal material is carefully presented so as to remain accessible to non-lawyers, and it is intended for anyone with an interest in capital punishment.*

*Capital punishment is irrevocable. It prohibits the correction of mistakes by the justice system and leaves no room for human error, with the gravest of consequences. There is no evidence of a deterrent effect of the death penalty. Those sacrificed on the altar of retributive justice are almost always the most vulnerable. This book covers a wide range of topics, from the discriminatory application of the death penalty, wrongful convictions, proven lack of deterrence effect, to legality of the capital punishment under international law and the morality of taking of human life.*

*Reprint of the fourth edition, which contains an additional text attributed to Voltaire. Originally published anonymously in 1764, Dei Delitti e Delle Pene was the first systematic study of the principles of crime and punishment. Infused with the spirit of the Enlightenment, its advocacy of crime prevention and the abolition of torture and capital punishment marked a significant advance in criminological thought, which had changed little since the Middle Ages. It had a profound influence on the development of criminal law in Europe and the United States.*

*The first comprehensive history of this most controversial legal and moral issue exhaustively searches the American story for evidence of capital punishment, from penalizing adultery and horse theft in the eighteenth century to the modern gas chamber.*

*Just Revenge*

*For Capital Punishment*

*Capital Punishment and American Culture, 1820-1925*

*Right Here, Right Now*

*Death Penalty and the Victims*

*Encyclopedia of Capital Punishment in the United States*

Built around practical exercises, this book helps students to practise and master core reading and writing skills crucial to the successful study of philosophy.

From 1976, when the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty in Gregg v. Georgia, until their retirements in the early 1990s, Justices William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall doggedly voted against capital punishment in over 2,500 cases. The Justices typically began their opinions by reiterating they were adhering to their views that "the death penalty is in all cases cruel and unusual punishment prohibited by the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments." While most of the dissents

upheld without elaboration their conviction that capital punishment was unconstitutional, some explained in detail why, even assuming the death penalty might be constitutional, its application in the case before the Court was not. In this well-researched and copiously documented work, Michael Mello provides a comprehensive analysis of the legal, historical, and philosophical underpinnings of the Justices' relentless dissents against capital punishment. Mello begins with biographical sketches of Brennan and Marshall, examining how two men from divergent legal backgrounds came to share an unswerving stance against the death penalty. He then considers the historical, theoretical, and jurisprudential legitimacy of Supreme Court dissents in general, and sustained dissents in particular.

There is no available information at this time. Author will provide once available.

Upon receiving his execution date, one of the thousands of men living on death row in the United States had an epiphany: "All there ever is, is this moment. You, me, all of us, right here, right now, this minute, that's love." Right Here, Right Now collects the powerful, first-person stories of dozens of men on death rows across the country. From childhood experiences living with poverty, hunger, and violence to mental illness and police misconduct to coming to terms with their executions, these men outline their struggle to maintain their connection to society and sustain the humanity that incarceration and its daily insults attempt to extinguish. By offering their hopes, dreams, aspirations, fears, failures, and wounds, the men challenge us to reconsider whether our current justice system offers actual justice or simply perpetuates the social injustices that obscure our shared humanity.

The Contradictions of American Capital Punishment

Literary Executions

Evolving Standards of Decency

Life Stories from America's Death Row

English Essay Writing Handbook

Debate, Student Edition

DEBATE...Give your students a voice! Based upon the authors' many years of experience as successful high school debate teachers and coaches, Debate presents a practical approach to do objective research on their debate topics. This contemporary text is designed to give students opportunities to research, write speeches, and experience public speaking and a wealth of examples and including the role of ancient philosophers, students are instructed to use the latest research techniques. By presenting influential historical connections, student debates have shaped the contemporary public forum. Debate includes up-to-date trends and Internet research, now an important step in debate preparation, and identifies all forms of debate. Ongoing review and assessment help students understand the material. Features include ethical discussions, great debate references, group activity/cooperative learning activities, and known people of how debate is used in the workplace. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the electronic version. Beth Berkowitz explores modern scholarship on the ancient Rabbinic death penalty and offers a fresh perspective using the approaches of ritual studies, cultural criticism and Talmudic studies. She argues that the death penalty was used by the early Rabbis in an attempt to assert their authority.

In 1982, Sister Helen Prejean became the spiritual advisor to Patrick Sonnier, the convicted killer of two teenagers who was sentenced to die in the electric chair of Louisiana's Angola Prison. Months before Sonnier's death, the Roman Catholic nun came to know a man who was as terrified as he had once been terrifying. She also came to know the families of the victims who were to execute—men who often harbored doubts about the rightness of what they were doing. Out of that dreadful intimacy comes a profoundly moving spiritual journey through our darkest fears. Here Sister Helen confronts both the plight of the condemned and the rage of the bereaved, the fears of a society shattered by violence and the Christian imperative of love. On it all, her book *Dead Man Walking* emerged as an unprecedented look at the human consequences of the death penalty. Now, some two decades later, this story—which has inspired a film, a stage play, and a CD album—is more gut-wrenching than ever, stirring deep and life-changing reflection in all who encounter it.

From 1965 until 1980, there was a virtual moratorium on executions for capital offenses in the United States. This was due primarily to protracted legal proceedings challenging the constitutionality of the death penalty on constitutional grounds. After much Sturm und Drang, the Supreme Court of the United States, by a divided vote, finally decided that "the death penalty does not invariably violate the Eighth Amendment's Punishment Clause of the Eighth Amendment." The Court's decisions, however, do not moot the controversy about the death penalty or render this excellent book irrelevant. The balance of power between the Legislature and the Executive. Legislatures, federal and state, can impose or abolish the death penalty, within the guidelines prescribed by the Supreme Court. A Chief Executive can commute a death sentence. And even the Supreme Court can change its mind, as it has done on many occasions and did, with respect to various aspects of the death penalty itself, during the moratorium period. In their minds. Some time ago, a majority, according to reliable polls, favored abolition. Today, a substantial majority favors imposition of the death penalty. The pendulum can swing again.

Last Words and the Death Penalty

Against the Death Penalty

The Abolition of the Death Penalty in International Law

Just Mercy

Arguments, Trends and Perspectives

A Story of Justice and Redemption

This distinguished constitutional theorist takes a hard look at current criminal law and the Supreme Court's most recent decisions regarding the legality of capital punishment. Examining the penal system, capital punishment, and punishment in general, he reviews the continuing debate about the purpose of punishment for deterrence, rehabilitation, or retribution.

With the strengthening focus worldwide on human rights, there has been a rapid increase in recent years in the number of countries that have completely abolished the death penalty. This is in recognition that it is a violation of the right to life and the right to be free from cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment. There has, simultaneously, been pressure on countries that still retain capital punishment to ensure that they at least apply the United Nations minimum human rights safeguards established to protect the rights of those facing the death penalty. This book shows that the majority of Asian countries have been particularly resistant to the abolitionist movement and tardy in accepting their responsibility to uphold the safeguards. The essays contained in this volume provide an in-depth analysis of changes in the scope and application of the death penalty in Asia with a focus on China, India, Japan, and Singapore. They explain the extent to which these nations still fail to accept capital punishment as a human rights issue, identify impediments to reform, and explore the prospects that Asian countries will eventually embrace the goal of worldwide abolition of capital punishment.

This book includes perspectives from a broad range of victims, including family members of the crime victims; convicted persons whose rights are violated by the justice system through wrongful convictions, unequal and discriminatory application of justice, lack of a due process, imposition for crimes that do not meet the most serious crimes threshold or to the categories of perpetrators that should be protected from the death penalty (minors, persons with mental or intellectual disabilities, pregnant women), as well as third parties including family members of the convicted person (especially children and primary caretakers) and persons included in criminal proceedings or executions (such as prosecutors, judges, lawyers and executioners). It is argued in this thought provoking book that the states right to execute violates the right to life and negatively reflects on human rights of its citizens in general.

The Model Rules of Professional Conduct provides an up-to-date resource for information on legal ethics. Federal, state and local courts in all jurisdictions look to the Rules for guidance in solving lawyer malpractice cases, disciplinary actions, disqualification issues, sanctions questions and much more. In this volume, black-letter Rules of Professional Conduct are followed by numbered Comments that explain each Rule's purpose and provide suggestions for its practical application. The Rules will help you identify proper conduct in a variety of given situations, review those instances where discretionary action is possible, and define the nature of the relationship between you and your clients, colleagues and the courts.

Costs and Consequences of the Death Penalty

Moving Away from the Death Penalty

Building Better Essays

Exercises in Philosophical Thinking, Reading, and Writing

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INTEGRATIVE HUMANISM GHANA Vol 8. No 1.

Dead Man Walking

Recommendations. To state and federal corrections agencies - To state legislators and the U.S. Congress. -- I. Development of lethal injection protocols. Oklahoma - Texas - Tennessee - Lethal injection machines - Public access to lethal injection protocols. -- II. Lethal injection drugs. Potassium chloride - Pancuronium bromide - Sodium thiopental - The failure to review protocols. -- III. Lethal injection procedures. Qualifications of execution team - Checking the IV equipment - Level of anesthesia not monitored. -- IV. Physician participation in executions and medical ethics. -- V. Case study: Morales v. Hickman. -- VI. Botched executions. -- VII. International human rights and U.S. constitutional law. International human rights law - U.S. Constitutional law. -- Appendix A: State Execution Methods. --

Acknowledgements.

In the Penal Colony

A Guide for Students & Researchers

Writing the Annotated Bibliography