

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary

****The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison Summary: Understanding the Intersection of Wealth and Justice****

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary offers a powerful lens through which to examine one of society's most pressing issues: the vast disparities in wealth and the criminal justice system. This thought-provoking work by Jeffrey Reiman highlights how economic inequality is deeply intertwined with legal inequalities, painting a sobering picture of how power and privilege influence outcomes in both wealth accumulation and incarceration rates. Whether you're a student, a social justice advocate, or simply curious about the dynamics of social inequality, this summary will help clarify the core messages and themes of this influential critique.

What Is "The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison" About?

At its core, "The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison" is a critical examination of the American criminal justice system and its relationship to social class. Jeffrey Reiman argues that the system is designed in a way that disproportionately punishes the poor, while allowing the wealthy to evade serious consequences for their actions. This notion challenges the common perception that justice is blind and impartial.

Reiman's book delves into how laws, law enforcement, and judicial processes often favor the upper class. The wealthy, with their access to resources such as skilled attorneys, political influence, and social capital, are less likely to be prosecuted or imprisoned. Conversely, poor individuals face harsher penalties and higher incarceration rates for offenses that are often minor or victimless.

Key Themes Explored in the Book

- ****Economic Inequality and Crime:**** The book highlights the connection between poverty and crime rates, explaining how economic desperation can lead to criminal behavior, but also how the system punishes the poor for survival tactics while ignoring the crimes of the wealthy.
- ****Selective Law Enforcement:**** Reiman explains that laws are often selectively enforced, targeting crimes typically committed by lower-income individuals while overlooking or under-prosecuting white-collar crimes.
- ****The Myth of Equal Justice:**** The narrative dismantles the belief that the justice system treats everyone equally, exposing systemic biases that favor the rich.
- ****Social Control:**** The prison system is framed as a tool for social control to maintain existing class structures.

Understanding the Social and Legal Implications

One of the most compelling aspects of “The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison” summary is how it links social status to legal outcomes. The book doesn’t just describe a problem; it offers a critical framework to understand why the problem persists.

How Wealth Influences Legal Outcomes

The wealthy can afford high-powered legal teams that navigate the complexities of the justice system effectively. They can exploit loopholes, negotiate lighter sentences, or even avoid trials altogether through settlements. This ability to “buy” better legal outcomes is a stark contrast to poorer defendants, who often depend on overworked public defenders.

Additionally, affluent individuals rarely face scrutiny for corporate crimes such as fraud, embezzlement, or environmental violations. These offenses, while often more damaging to society, are less likely to lead to prison sentences compared to petty theft or drug offenses commonly associated with poverty-stricken communities.

The Role of Media and Public Perception

The media plays a significant role in shaping public perception of crime and justice. Sensationalized coverage often focuses on crimes committed by the poor, reinforcing stereotypes and justifying harsh punitive measures. Meanwhile, white-collar crime and corruption are underreported, allowing the rich to maintain a cleaner public image despite their often significant legal violations.

Why This Book Remains Relevant Today

Even though Jeffrey Reiman’s book was first published decades ago, the issues it addresses remain strikingly relevant. Mass incarceration, racial disparities in sentencing, and the growing wealth gap are ongoing challenges that continue to fuel debate.

Modern-Day Implications

- **Mass Incarceration Crisis:** The United States has one of the highest incarceration rates globally, disproportionately affecting minority and low-income communities.

- **Economic Disparities:** With wealth inequality widening, the divide between those who can afford justice and those who cannot has become even more pronounced.
- **Criminal Justice Reform:** Discussions about reforming the justice system often draw upon the themes discussed in this book, emphasizing the need for fairness and equity.

Lessons for Advocates and Policymakers

Understanding the dynamics explored in “The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison” summary can be invaluable for those working toward social justice. It encourages advocates and policymakers to:

- Recognize systemic biases that perpetuate inequality.
- Push for reforms that address not just legal procedures but underlying social inequalities.
- Promote transparency and accountability in prosecutorial and judicial practices.
- Support alternatives to incarceration that focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment.

How to Use This Summary for Academic and Personal Growth

Whether you’re preparing for a class discussion, writing a paper, or simply aiming to understand social justice better, this summary provides a foundation for deeper exploration.

Tips for Engaging with the Material

- **Contextualize the Arguments:** Relate the points made in the book to current events or local issues in your community.
- **Compare Perspectives:** Consider how other sociologists or criminologists view the intersection of class and crime.
- **Reflect Critically:** Think about your own assumptions regarding justice and fairness. How does this book challenge or confirm them?
- **Apply Concepts Practically:** Look for ways to advocate for change, whether through volunteering, voting, or raising awareness.

Recommended Further Reading

- "Punishment and Inequality in America" by Bruce Western
- "The New Jim Crow" by Michelle Alexander
- "Evicted: Poverty and Profit in the American City" by Matthew Desmond

These works complement Reiman's analysis and provide broader insights into systemic inequality.

Final Thoughts on the Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison Summary

Jeffrey Reiman's "The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison" remains a seminal work that exposes the deep flaws in the criminal justice system's treatment of different social classes. By summarizing its key arguments, we gain a clearer understanding of how economic and legal disparities reinforce each other, shaping our society in profound ways. This knowledge not only informs but also inspires action toward a more equitable system where justice is not a privilege reserved for the rich, but a right accessible to all.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of 'The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison' summary?

The main theme is the systemic inequality in the criminal justice system, highlighting how socioeconomic status influences legal outcomes, with the wealthy gaining advantages while the poor face harsher punishments.

Who is the author of 'The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison'?

The book is authored by Jeffrey Reiman, a criminologist who critiques the social and economic disparities in the justice system.

How does 'The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison' explain the disparity in sentencing?

The book explains that wealthier individuals can afford better legal representation and may receive leniency, whereas poor defendants often lack resources and face harsher sentencing, perpetuating inequality.

What role does social class play according to 'The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison'?

Social class is central; it determines access to resources, legal support, and influences the likelihood of being punished or protected by the justice system.

Does 'The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison' suggest any solutions to criminal justice inequality?

While primarily a critique, the book encourages reforms aimed at addressing structural inequalities, such as fairer legal representation and policies that reduce economic disparities in sentencing.

Why is 'The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison' still relevant today?

The book remains relevant as economic and racial disparities in the justice system persist, making its analysis crucial for understanding and reforming contemporary criminal justice practices.

Additional Resources

The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison Summary: An Analytical Review

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary encapsulates a critical examination of systemic inequalities in the American criminal justice system, as explored in Jeffrey Reiman's influential book, **The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison**. This seminal work scrutinizes how socioeconomic status profoundly influences the likelihood of being subjected to legal penalties, highlighting disparities that favor the wealthy while disproportionately penalizing the poor. Reiman's analysis provides a compelling argument about the intersection of class, crime, and justice, positioning the criminal justice system not merely as a neutral arbiter of law but as a mechanism that perpetuates social inequality.

This article delves into the core themes of the book, offering a comprehensive summary and critical perspectives that illuminate why, according to Reiman, the criminal justice system effectively protects the interests of the affluent and marginalizes those in poverty. By integrating relevant data and exploring the broader implications of this argument, the article aims to enhance understanding of the systemic biases that continue to shape justice in contemporary society.

In-Depth Analysis of The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison

Jeffrey Reiman's **The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison** challenges the commonly held belief that the criminal justice system is impartial and equally administered. Instead, Reiman argues that the system is designed in a way that criminalizes poverty while excusing or minimizing the crimes of the wealthy. This thesis is grounded in empirical evidence and sociological theory, making a compelling case that the legal system is intertwined with societal power structures.

Central to the book is the concept of the “myth of equal justice,” which Reiman dismantles by illustrating how laws are enforced unevenly. The wealthy are more likely to benefit from legal loopholes, access to skilled attorneys, and lenient sentencing, whereas poorer individuals face harsher prosecution, higher incarceration rates, and limited legal representation. This disparity is not only a consequence of individual cases but a systemic issue reinforced by economic and political interests.

Socioeconomic Bias in Crime Definition and Enforcement

Reiman highlights how the definition of crime itself is influenced by socioeconomic status. Crimes typically associated with the poor, such as theft or drug possession, are aggressively prosecuted and punished severely. Conversely, financially motivated offenses often committed by the wealthy, such as fraud, tax evasion, or corporate malfeasance, frequently result in lighter penalties or are overlooked entirely.

This disparity is reflected in sentencing statistics and incarceration rates. For instance, data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics consistently show that low-income individuals, particularly minorities, are incarcerated at significantly higher rates than their affluent counterparts. These figures underscore the systemic nature of inequality in criminal justice outcomes.

The Role of Legal Representation and Resources

Another critical feature outlined in the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary is the impact of legal resources. Wealth enables access to experienced legal counsel, expert witnesses, and the ability to post bail, all of which contribute to more favorable case outcomes for the rich. In contrast, indigent defendants often rely on overburdened public defenders, face pretrial detention due to inability to pay bail, and lack the means to mount an effective defense.

This imbalance exacerbates the cycle of poverty and incarceration. Without fair legal representation, poor defendants are more likely to accept plea bargains, receive longer sentences, or be wrongfully convicted. Reiman’s analysis brings attention to how these structural deficits undermine the principle of justice as fairness.

Institutional Incentives and the Perpetuation of Inequality

Reiman also examines how institutions within the criminal justice system, including prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement agencies, operate within a framework that incentivizes the maintenance of social hierarchies. Prosecutors often prioritize cases against the poor, as these are easier to prosecute and yield higher conviction rates. Judges may impose stricter sentences on marginalized groups, influenced by societal biases and political pressures.

Moreover, the book discusses the “justice system as a social control mechanism,” where incarceration serves to regulate and contain impoverished populations rather than rehabilitate offenders or address underlying social problems. This perspective aligns with broader sociological theories about the role of punishment in capitalist societies.

Broader Implications and Contemporary Relevance

The themes of **The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison** resonate strongly with current discussions about criminal justice reform and systemic racism. The book’s insights are valuable for understanding ongoing debates about mass incarceration, sentencing disparities, and the school-to-prison pipeline.

Comparisons with Recent Criminal Justice Data

Recent statistics from the Prison Policy Initiative and the Sentencing Project provide contemporary context to Reiman’s arguments. For example:

- The United States holds nearly 25% of the world’s prison population despite having only about 4% of the global population.
- Black Americans are incarcerated at more than five times the rate of white Americans, reflecting racial and economic disparities.
- Financial inequalities continue to dictate bail outcomes, with many poor defendants detained pretrial due to inability to pay.

These data points reinforce the book’s core thesis regarding systemic bias, showing that the rich indeed benefit from leniency while the poor disproportionately suffer incarceration.

Pros and Cons of Reiman’s Thesis

While Reiman’s work is widely regarded as a groundbreaking critique, it is important to consider both strengths and limitations:

- **Pros:** The book offers a rigorous, evidence-based critique of systemic injustice, encourages critical

examination of legal processes, and advocates for structural reform.

- **Cons:** Some critics argue that Reiman's thesis may underemphasize individual accountability and the complexity of legal decision-making, potentially oversimplifying the justice system's dynamics.

Nevertheless, the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary remains a vital framework for understanding the intersection of class and criminal justice.

Key Takeaways from The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison Summary

Jeffrey Reiman's book remains a foundational text for scholars, policymakers, and activists engaged in criminal justice reform. Its exploration of how economic status shapes legal outcomes reveals the broader social inequities embedded within American institutions.

- Crime enforcement is unevenly distributed, with poorer communities facing disproportionate surveillance and punishment.
- Access to quality legal defense is heavily influenced by wealth, affecting trial outcomes and sentencing.
- The criminal justice system functions as a tool for social control that perpetuates class stratification.
- Reforms addressing legal representation, bail practices, and sentencing guidelines are critical to mitigating these disparities.

Understanding the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary is essential for anyone seeking to grasp the complexities of justice and inequality in modern society. The book's enduring relevance underscores the necessity for continued scrutiny and reform to ensure a more equitable legal system.

[The Rich Get Richer And The Poor Get Prison Summary](#)

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison Jeffrey Reiman, Paul Leighton, 2016-11-10 For nearly 40 years, this classic text has taken the issue of economic inequality seriously and asked: Why are our prisons filled with the poor?

Why aren't the tools of the criminal justice system being used to protect Americans from predatory business practices and to punish well-off people who cause widespread harm? *The Rich Get Richer* shows readers that much that goes on in the criminal justice system violates citizens' sense of basic fairness. It presents extensive evidence from mainstream data that the criminal justice system does not function in the way it says it does nor in the way that readers believe it should. The authors develop a theoretical perspective from which readers might understand these failures and evaluate them morally—and they do it in a short and relatively inexpensive text written in plain language. New to this edition: Presents recent data comparing the harms due to criminal activity with the harms of dangerous—but not criminal—corporate actions Presents new data on recent crime rate declines, which are paired with data on how public safety is not prioritized by the U.S. government Updates statistics on crime, victimization, wealth and discrimination, plus coverage of the increasing role of criminal justice fines and fees in generating revenue for government Updates on the costs to society of white-collar crime Updates and deepened analysis of why fundamental reforms are not undertaken Streamlined and condensed prose for greater clarity

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison, The (Subscription)* Jeffrey Reiman, Paul Leighton, 2015-07-14 Illustrates the issue of economic inequality within the American justice system. The best-selling text, *The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison* contends that the criminal justice system is biased against the poor from start to finish. The authors argue that even before the process of arrest, trial, and sentencing, the system is biased against the poor in what it chooses to treat as crime. The authors show that numerous acts of the well-off—such as their refusal to make workplaces safe, refusal to curtail deadly pollution, promotion of unnecessary surgery, and prescriptions for unnecessary drugs—cause as much harm as the acts of the poor that are treated as crimes. However, the dangerous acts of the well-off are almost never treated as crimes, and when they are, they are almost never treated as severely as the crimes of the poor. Not only does the criminal justice system fail to protect against the harmful acts of well-off people, it also fails to remedy the causes of crime, such as poverty. This results in a large population of poor criminals in our prisons and in our media. The authors contend that the idea of crime as a work of the poor serves the interests of the rich and powerful while conveying a misleading notion that the real threat to Americans comes from the bottom of society rather than the top. Learning Goals Upon completing this book, readers will be able to: Examine the criminal justice system through the lens of the poor. Understand that much of what goes on in the criminal justice system violates one's own sense of fairness. Morally evaluate the criminal justice system's failures. Identify the type of legislature that is biased against the poor.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *The Rich Get Richer and the Poor Get Prison* Jeffrey H. Reiman, 1990 **** Cited in BCL3. On the causes, moral implications, and mechanisms of the American criminal justice system's failure. New statistics are presented in this third edition. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *Judging Evil* Samuel H. Pillsbury, 2000-07-01 Why do killers deserve punishment? How should the law decide? These are the questions Samuel H. Pillsbury seeks to answer in this important new book on the theory and practice of criminal responsibility. In an argument both traditional and fresh, Pillsbury holds that persons deserve punishment according to the evil they choose to do, regardless of their psychological capacities. Using real case examples, he offers concrete proposals for legal reform, urging that modern preoccupations with subjective aspects of wrongdoing be replaced with rules that focus more on the individual's motives.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *Criminology: The Basics* Sandra Walklate, 2016-08-05 Criminology is a discipline that is constituted by its subject matter rather than being bound by an agreed set of concepts or way of thinking. This fully updated third edition of *Criminology: The Basics* is a lively and engaging guide to this compelling and complex subject. Topics covered include: the history and development of criminology myths about crime and offenders the search for criminological explanation victims of crime and state crime crime

prevention, cybercrime, and the future of crime control criminology and intersectionality This edition also includes new sections on genocide, terrorism, cultural victimology, and Westo-centric thinking. Concise and accessible, this book utilises chapter summaries, exercise questions and lists of further reading to provide a perfect introduction to this subject.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: Corrections Michael Welch, 2013-10-14 *Corrections: A Critical Approach*, 3rd edition confronts mass imprisonment in the United States, a nation boasting the highest incarceration rate in the world. This statistic is all the more troubling considering that its correctional population is overrepresented by the poor, African-Americans, and Latinos. Not only throwing crucial light on matters involving race and social class, this book also identifies and examines the key social forces shaping penal practice in the US - politics, economics, morality, and technology. By attending closely to historical and theoretical development, the narrative takes into account both instrumental (goal-oriented) and expressive (cultural) explanations to sharpen our understanding of punishment and the growing reliance on incarceration. Covering five main areas of inquiry - penal context, penal populations, penal violence, penal process, and penal state - this book is essential reading for both undergraduate and graduate students interested in undertaking a critical analysis of penology.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: Economics Howard J Sherman, E. K. Hunt, Reynold F. Nesiba, Phillip O'Hara, Barbara A. Wiens-Tuers, 2015-01-28 Introduces students to both traditional economic views and their progressive critique. This book offers a discussion of economic history and the history of economic thought, including the ideas of Karl Marx, Thorstein Veblen, and John Maynard Keynes. It also includes pedagogical tools to encourage student participation and learning.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: Murdering Myths Judith W. Kay, 2005-06-03 In *Murdering Myths: The Story Behind the Death Penalty*, Judith Kay goes beyond the hype and statistics to examine Americans' deep-seated beliefs about crime and punishment. She argues that Americans share a counter-productive idea of justice--that punishment corrects bad behavior, suffering pays for wrong deeds, and victims' desire for revenge is natural and inevitable. Drawing on interviews with both victims and inmates, Kay shows how this belief harms perpetrators, victims, and society and calls for a new narrative that recognizes the humanity in all of us.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: Criminology: The Basics Sandra Walklate, 2013-03-01 As crime continues to be a high profile issue troubling politicians, the public and the media alike, the study of criminology has boomed. Providing an international and comparative introduction to the discipline, *Criminology: The Basics* is an accessible guide to the theoretical and practical approaches to the phenomena of crime. Topics covered in this new edition include: challenging myths about crime and offenders the search for criminological explanation thinking about the victim of crime introduction to critical criminology crime prevention and the future of crime control looking to the future, cultural criminology and terrorism. Easy to read, concise and supported by a glossary of terms and pointers to further reading, *Criminology: The Basics* is a perfect introduction to this important and popular subject.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: Restorative Justice and Lived Religion Jason A. Springs, 2024-09-24 This book examines how restorative justice practices and initiatives can challenge and transform the structurally racist features of the U.S. mass incarceration, and explores the ways that practitioners and initiatives across Chicago's South and West sides are actually challenging and transforming the structural racism and related forms of oppression they face--

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: Public Personnel Management Norma M. Riccucci, 2015-07-14 Updated in a new 5th edition, *Public Personnel Management*, by Norma M. Riccucci, is a concise and accessible reader containing all original articles addressing the most current issues in public personnel management. Written expressly for the text by leading scholars, all of the articles are either new to this edition or substantially revised. Each article focuses on specific-often controversial-issues in public personal management, such as comparative personnel

management, pensions, sexuality, health, succession planning, unions, and the multi-generational workforce.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *Downsizing Prisons* Michael Jacobson, 2005-02 A convincing argument that mass incarceration neither reduces crime nor ensures safety Over two million people are incarcerated in America's prisons and jails, eight times as many since 1975. Mandatory minimum sentencing, parole agencies intent on sending people back to prison, three-strike laws, for-profit prisons, and other changes in the legal system have contributed to this spectacular rise of the general prison population. After overseeing the largest city jail system in the country, Michael Jacobson knows first-hand the inner workings of the corrections system. In *Downsizing Prisons*, he convincingly argues that mass incarceration will not, as many have claimed, reduce crime nor create more public safety. Simply put, throwing away the key is not the answer.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *Social Justice, Criminal Justice* Cyndy Caravelis, Matthew Robinson, 2015-12-14 Social Justice, Criminal Justice is a thought-provoking examination of the U.S. legal system, focusing on how criminal justice and social justice are related. The book provides a solid foundation of key philosophical and theoretical issues and goes on to examine the function of the law as it relates to social justice issues. The authors present and explain the foundational legal documents of the United States, and critically examine how those same documents, which espoused the rhetoric of equality for all, contribute toward the perpetuation and maintenance of a system of exclusion for groups with minority status, such as racial and ethnic minorities, the poor, women, and the LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) community. Succinct but comprehensive, this text offers a careful examination of possible relationships between social justice theory and criminal justice practice and illuminates the role that the legal system has played in both preventing and assisting social change and power dynamics. For each identified group, important landmark court decisions are used to demonstrate the plight of the powerless and the quest for equal rights. The book provides an important perspective and understanding of the relationships among criminal justice, social justice, and the law. Suitable for undergraduate and early graduate courses in Social Justice, Justice Studies, Critical Issues, Ethics, and American Government and Law, this text provides easily digestible content for those interested in thinking critically about the U.S. legal system.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *Harsh Punishment* Sandy Cook, Susanne Davies, 1999-12-22 A pioneering collection of personal accounts from criminal justice scholars, practitioners, and activists, and from current and former prisoners themselves.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *Brief History of Social Problems* Frank J. McVeigh, Loreen Therese Wolfer, 2004 In this book, Frank McVeigh and Loreen Wolfer take an historical approach to examine the causes and conflicts behind ten major social problems that have existed for nearly 230 years. Using a critical thinking perspective of the history, sociology, politics, and economics of the period, the authors analyze social problems as a series of conflicts between those with power and those who were at one time virtually powerless. Embedded in this analysis is a discussion of how the shift from a Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft society has influenced how we address these problems. Using these themes, McVeigh and Wolfer provide thought-provoking insight into the ways individuals, groups, and social institutions change over time, gaining or losing power. The book contains a preface by Arthur Shostak, Drexel University.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *Blood on the Tracks* Willson, S. Brian, 2011-08-01 "We are not worth more, they are not worth less." This is the mantra of S. Brian Willson and the theme that runs throughout his compelling psycho-historical memoir. Willson's story begins in small-town, rural America, where he grew up as a "Commie-hating, baseball-loving Baptist," moves through life-changing experiences in Viet Nam, Nicaragua and elsewhere, and culminates with his commitment to a localized, sustainable lifestyle. In telling his story, Willson provides numerous examples of the types of personal, risk-taking, nonviolent actions he and others have taken in attempts to educate and effect political change: tax refusal—which requires simplification of one's lifestyle; fasting—done publicly in strategic political and/or therapeutic

spiritual contexts; and obstruction tactics—strategically placing one’s body in the way of “business as usual.” It was such actions that thrust Brian Willson into the public eye in the mid-’80s, first as a participant in a high-profile, water-only “Veterans Fast for Life” against the Contra war being waged by his government in Nicaragua. Then, on a fateful day in September 1987, the world watched in horror as Willson was run over by a U.S. government munitions train during a nonviolent blocking action in which he expected to be removed from the tracks and arrested. Losing his legs only strengthened Willson’s identity with millions of unnamed victims of U.S. policy around the world. He provides details of his travels to countries in Latin America and the Middle East and bears witness to the harm done to poor people as well as to the environment by the steamroller of U.S. imperialism. These heart-rending accounts are offered side by side with inspirational stories of nonviolent struggle and the survival of resilient communities Willson’s expanding consciousness also uncovers injustices within his own country, including insights gained through his study and service within the U.S. criminal justice system and personal experiences addressing racial injustices. He discusses coming to terms with his identity as a Viet Nam veteran and the subsequent service he provides to others as director of a veterans outreach center in New England. He draws much inspiration from friends he encounters along the way as he finds himself continually drawn to the path leading to a simpler life that seeks to “do no harm.” Throughout his personal journey Willson struggles with the question, “Why was it so easy for me, a ‘good’ man, to follow orders to travel 9,000 miles from home to participate in killing people who clearly were not a threat to me or any of my fellow citizens?” He eventually comes to the realization that the “American Way of Life” is AWOL from humanity, and that the only way to recover our humanity is by changing our consciousness, one individual at a time, while striving for collective cultural changes toward “less and local.” Thus, Willson offers up his personal story as a metaphorical map for anyone who feels the need to be liberated from the American Way of Life—a guidebook for anyone called by conscience to question continued obedience to vertical power structures while longing to reconnect with the human archetypes of cooperation, equity, mutual respect and empathy.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: Generations Through Prison Mark Halsey, Melissa de Vel-Palumbo, 2020-01-28 Around one in five prisoners report the previous or current incarceration of a parent. Many such prisoners attest to the long-term negative effects of parental incarceration on one’s own sense of self and on the range and quality of opportunities for building a conventional life. And yet, the problem of intergenerational incarceration has received only passing attention from academics, and virtually little if any consideration from policy makers and correctional officials. This book – the first of its kind – offers an in-depth examination of the causes, experiences and consequences of intergenerational incarceration. It draws extensively from surveys and interviews with second-, third-, fourth- and fifth-generation prisoners to explicate the personal, familial and socio-economic contexts typically associated with incarceration across generations. The book examines 1) the emergence of the prison as a dominant if not life-defining institution for some families, 2) the link between intergenerational trauma, crime and intergenerational incarceration, 3) the role of police, courts, and corrections in amplifying or ameliorating such problems, and 4) the possible means for preventing intergenerational incarceration. This is undeniably a book that bears witness to many tragic and traumatic stories. But it is also a work premised on the idea that knowing these stories – knowing that they often resist alignment with pre-conceived ideas about who prisoners are or who they might become – is part and parcel of advancing critical debate and, more importantly, of creating real change. Written in a clear and direct style, this book will appeal to students and scholars in criminology, sociology, cultural studies, social theory and those interested in learning about more about families in prison.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: Power and Resistance Wayne Antony, Jessica Antony, Les Samuelson, 2020-05-06T00:00:00Z How do we make sense of the social problems that continue to plague Canadian society? Our understanding of issues such as poverty, racism, violence, homophobia, crime and pollution stems from our view of how society is structured. From the dominant neoliberal perspective, social problems arise from individuals making poor

choices. From a critical perspective, however, these social troubles are caused by structural social inequalities. Disparities in economic, social and political power — that is, relations of power based on class, race, gender and sexual orientation — are the central structural element of capitalist, patriarchal, colonialist societies. The contributors to *Power and Resistance* use this critical perspective to explore Canadian social issues such as poverty, colonialism, homophobia, violence against women, climate change and so on. This sixth edition adds chapters on the corporatization of higher education, the lethal impacts of colonialism, democracy, the social determinants of health, drug policy and sexual violence on campus.

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: *Spaces of Care* Loraine Gelsthorpe, Perveez Mody, Brian Sloan, 2020-04-16 The collection examines the ways in which the emerging interdisciplinary study of care provokes a reassessment of the connections and disjuncture between care and governance, ethics, and public, personal and professional identities. Evolving from a project coordinated by the Cambridge Socio-Legal Group, *Spaces of Care* brings together leading international scholars to articulate what we may consider to be a useful analytic of care. Lawyers, anthropologists, sociologists and criminologists reflect on specific aspects of conceptualising caring relations in 'spaces'. These spaces include: communities of care and abandonment; self-care and kinship care; spaces as 'gaps' in care; the meanings of marketised care; and the ways in which care is constructed and constrained in different ways in venues such as homes, prisons, workplaces and virtual spaces. Common themes include temporality (historical specificity) and the dynamics of care across time and place; subjectivity (including different experiences of care); the economies of care (including the commodification of care; public and private manifestations of care; privatised 'care'); disruptions of care (which generate vulnerabilities with regard to continuities of care); eligibility (those deemed to be deserving and undeserving of care); relationalities of care (collective and individual agency in caring relations, kinship care), and technologies and imaginaries of care (as in new notions of care forged by those in online virtual worlds such as Second Life).

the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary: Progressive Punishment Judah Schept, 2015-12-04 The growth of mass incarceration in the United States eludes neat categorization as a product of the political Right. Liberals played important roles in both laying the foundation for and then participating in the conservative tough-on-crime movement that is largely credited with the rise of the prison state. But can progressive polities, with their benevolent intentions, nevertheless contribute to the expansion of mass incarceration? In *Progressive Punishment*, Judah Schept offers an ethnographic examination into that liberal discourses about therapeutic justice and rehabilitation can uphold the logic, practices, and institutions that comprise the carceral state. Schept examines how political leaders on the Left, despite being critical of mass incarceration, advocated for a justice campus that would have dramatically expanded the local criminal justice system. At the root of this proposal, Schept argues, is a confluence of neoliberal-style changes in the community that naturalized prison expansion as political common sense for a community negotiating deindustrialization, urban decline, and the devolution of social welfare. While the proposal gained momentum, local activists worked to disrupt the logic of expansion and instead offer alternatives to reduce community reliance on incarceration. A well-researched and well-narrated study, *Progressive Punishment* provides an important and novel perspective on the relationship between liberal politics, neoliberalism, and mass incarceration. -- from back cover.

Related to the rich get richer and the poor get prison summary

Rich 富有的, 富裕的 Rich 富有的, 富裕的 RICH (adj) 富有的 - **Cambridge Dictionary** She came out of the divorce settlement a rich woman. The divergence between the incomes of the rich and the poor countries seems to be increasing. Even when she became rich and

[illegible]

[Back to Home](#)