

## 1: 'Made in the USA' Behind Bars: Is Prison Labor Really 'Slave Labor'? | HowStuffWorks

*Introduction: Idle Hands behind Bars; Prison inmates working inside the prisons for private-sector businesses assemble cables for electronic equipment and sew graduation gowns in South Carolina, make baseball caps in Connecticut and book travel reservations for airline customers in California.*

Ideas have enormous potential to change the course of human events. What follows are some examples. Pete du Pont led the effort to bring about these changes at the federal level: Because of another idea, 78 million baby boomers are able to work beyond age 65 without losing Social Security benefits. Because of an initiative with the Brookings Institution, half of all future k participants will be automatically enrolled in a diversified portfolio enjoying higher and safer returns. Here are two significant changes Dr. These and other activities led to a privatization revolution in this country. What followed was an explosion of private vouchers and charter schools throughout the country. Creating a privatization revolution at the local level. Here are two bad ideas Dr. His efforts to promote a Health Savings Account alternative to Hillary Care in are credited as a key reason for the defeat of health reform that year. Studies of taxes on the elderly by Dr. Almost all health economists, both left and right, have endorsed this approach and tax credits are the centerpiece of almost all alternatives to Obamacare. Buckley Firing Line programs â€” bringing such ideas as the flat tax, Health Saving Accounts, welfare reform and school choice to a national television audience. In a continuing effort, Ms. Stiebel produced 22 one-hour Debates Debates programs, introducing some of the best scholars with the best ideas to a national television audience. Campaign, protesting the nationalization of health care. Subsequently, the program hosted 1. Other Innovative Ideas Here are seven more original ideas that are very much part of the public policy debate: Laurence Kotlikoff does state-of-the-art modeling of our tax and entitlement systems. Saving was a member. Tackling the Problem of Social Insurance Working with highly sophisticated economic models, our scholars have discovered how to privatize our most expensive entitlement programs: Former World Bank economist Estelle James has shown that we could cut the cost of our disability system in half by adopting the Chilean system. Understanding Government Economists have spent an enormous amount of time and energy trying to understand why markets sometimes fail. They have devoted very little effort to understand why government policies fail. Yet the key to successful public policy innovation is understanding why governments do what they do. This has been a central focus of Dr. Goodman and University of South Florida economist Philip Porter have produced a technical journal article showing why regulation fails. They have also produced a technical journal article showing why government spending programs fail. John Goodman and Pat Rooney. Goodman was president of the National Center of Policy Analysis at the time. Together, they made a major effort to convince key members of Congress to allow a pilot program for this innovative idea in Goodman also met with the senior executives of Golden Rule and the company tried out the first Health Savings Account plan on their own employees. It was so successful that Golden Rule began marketing the product to other employers, even before there was any tax advantage. Legislation passed in , made HSAs in principle available to the entire population of privately insured individuals and families. Three of them became law. Chamber of Commerce in the early s. The proposal was created by Dr. Because of his close relationship with Newt Gingrich, Gov. Goodman and asked for his help in reforming the k law â€” to give employees higher returns and safer returns. What followed was a series of bipartisan briefings on the House and Senate side, with Gov. The reforms were made part of the pension reform bill of See Reinventing Retirement Income in America. Over the next two decades there was a privatization revolution at the local level in the United States. Goodman and included some of the top education researchers from around the country. Based on that report, NCPA board member Pat Rooney started a private school voucher program in Indianapolis for low-income families â€” a model that spread to more than 30 cities in less than a decade. In , John Goodman and Gary and Aldona Robbins produced a series of studies showing that a recently passed Medicare surtax not only applied to wages, it also reached capital gains and even tax exempt bonds. These studies got enormous media attention. After HSAs became a core idea in the Republican alternative health care bill, enough senators signed on to stop Hillary Care in the Senate and keep it from becoming law.

**2: Global Sourcing Case Study: Prison Sourcing - Business/Marketing bibliographies - Cite This For Me**

*The Bush administration has announced its intention to reach across party lines and look at old problems in new ways. Perhaps nowhere would this strategy reap a greater harvest than in jointly alleviating the 93 percent unemployment rate behind the gates of American prisons and a workforce shortage that threatens American competitiveness.*

Idle Hands behind Bars Prison inmates working inside the prisons for private-sector businesses assemble cables for electronic equipment and sew graduation gowns in South Carolina, make baseball caps in Connecticut and book travel reservations for airline customers in California. But fewer than 2, prisoners nationwide are employed by private enterprises. The prisons themselves employ prisoners to make such products as office furniture and license plates and to grow food for inmate consumption. But the prisons have jobs for no more than half of those imprisoned. Despite a consensus of the American public that prison inmates should be gainfully employed, most are idle. Their idleness contrasts sharply with the circumstances of their 19th-century counterparts. Three-fourths worked and two-thirds of the workers were contracted to private entrepreneurs and farmers to produce goods for the general marketplace. Under this system, many prisons posted financial surpluses rather than burdening taxpayers. Few prisoners served more than one term, suggesting much lower recidivism than today. Yet the success of prison labor was repeatedly attacked by prison reformers, trade unionists and business owners who opposed the possibility of competition from prison-made goods. The attacks were successful. Over the years a series of federal and state laws made it increasingly difficult for either prison authorities or private firms to employ prisoners productively by banning the transport and sale of virtually all prison-made goods except to state and federal agencies. During World War II, prohibitions on inmate labor were relaxed, prison industries produced much-needed war materiel, prison morale rose and some prisons became self-supporting. But restrictions were reimposed when the war ended. Providing access to productive jobs in the labor market for the state and federal prison population, now grown to 1. It further requires involving the private sector in creating productive jobs and improving the productivity of the prisoner workers and the quality of their work. If one in four prisoners could be put to work for private enterprise over the next five to 10 years, during which time the prison population is projected to increase to 1. Further, this would increase the possibility of obtaining restitution for crime victims. Thus far, however, only halting steps have been taken to remove restrictions or to create jobs. In , Congress relaxed some strictures by passing the Percy Amendment. Since , the PIE program has certified 37 jurisdictions to engage in joint ventures with private enterprises to employ inmates. Clearly more needs to be done. This study analyzes the American experience of private employment of prisoners and concludes that the advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. Expanding the role of the private sector in prison work would reduce crime, increase economic growth and reduce the burden of the criminal justice system on taxpayers. Among the steps that must be taken to make prisons hum with productive activity are: Repeal the various state and federal laws that restrict trade in prison-made goods. Repeal the laws that compel government agencies to buy prison-made goods in favor of competitive bidding for government purchases. Create prison-enterprise marketing offices in prison and jail systems. Allow private prison operators to profit from the gainful employment of convict labor. Such reforms would overwhelmingly benefit American taxpayers, consumers, workers and businesses. Since the state and federal prison population has increased from , to 1. By the year the inmate population is expected to increase by another 43 percent. One of the most promising proposals to reduce the cost of criminal justice is to increase the amount of productive work by prisoners. Yet, despite a long-standing consensus in favor of gainful employment for convicts, idleness in prison remains the norm. Perhaps half of all prisoners do some kind of work, counting housework prison maintenance chores and vocational training programs in the prisons themselves. Most of these jobs, however, are part-time and produce no income for room and board, restitution and other ends. Things used to be different. In , three-fourths of U. Fifty years later, only 44 percent worked, and almost 90 percent of those who did worked in state rather than private programs. A survey of 46 correctional systems in the United States and seven in Canada found that only 9. According to the Correctional Industries Association Directory, only about 70, inmates were employed in state and federal prisons in As

Figure I shows, a census found that only 7 percent of prisoners worked in prison manufacturing industries and another 4 percent in farming, a fall from 11 and 5 percent, respectively, six years earlier. These figures suggest that prison employment did not keep pace with the enormous run-up in prison population since Much of prison industry output is shoddy, overpriced merchandise that state agencies are forced to buy from the prison industry monopoly. Halting steps have been taken recently to allow prison-made goods in the marketplace and to create private-sector jobs for prisoners, but legal restrictions that still remain have hampered progress. In , the late Chief Justice Warren E. Burger urged repeal of all statutes limiting the amount of prison industry production and discriminating against prison-made goods. Burger urged the cooperation of business and organized labor to use prison labor productively. Burger proposed an immediate increase in the number of prisoners working from 10 percent of the prison population to 20 percent, with a year goal of "a full 50 percent of inmates working.

### 3: Private probation - Wikipedia

*Factories Behind Bars* This classic study argues that America's 2 million prisoners should not lose their right to work just because they are behind bars. Indeed, they should be able to work for any employer - consistent with the need to maintain prison order and security.

History[ edit ] In , John Augustus , a Boston cobbler , convinced a judge to grant him custody of a man convicted of public intoxication. The man would have been incarcerated, otherwise. Augustus returned with the drunkard three weeks later for an evaluation. The judge perceived the man to be sober and respectable, and Augustus had found him a job. Impressed, the judge allowed Augustus to continue taking offenders into his custody for a probationary period as an alternative to imprisonment. Augustus took in over a thousand offenders, the majority of whom never returned to the criminal justice system. This slowly replaced private, voluntary probation such as that practiced by Augustus. Faced with an increase in the number of offenders in the s, the state of Florida became the first to begin private probation. United States[ edit ] About ten states now contract probation to private companies. Private probation can take the form of a for-profit private probation agency, or a non-profit community-based private treatment provider. Private probation agencies usually model their practices after the bail bond system. Probationers would post a bond as insurance for their good behavior. Meeting probation conditions, such as attending court on a certain date, means that the probationer regains the bond. Failure to meet probation conditions means the probationer loses the bond. Most private probation agencies tend to specialize in certain kinds of offenses in an attempt to reduce their overall caseload. Private probation dates to in the United States when there was a rapid increase in incarceration. The United States currently incarcerates over two million people, more than any other country in the world, both in absolute numbers and in proportion to its population. Overcrowded prisons have turned to community corrections to relieve their institutionsâ€™”over five million people are currently serving probation or parole in the United States. However, recidivism rates are high, and overworked probation officers have difficulty monitoring and managing so many probationers, many of whom were sentenced to community corrections simply due to overcrowding. As a result, since probation has also implemented privatization in order to relieve its caseload. In the United States private probation firms that provide offender-funded misdemeanor probation include Professional Probation Services, Inc. Since the number of private probation contracts in Georgia had dramatically increased. Judicial Correction Services provides probation services to more than Alabama courts. Georgians may now be able to get money they paid in "tolls" back from Sentinel and other probation companies in the state.

### 4: My bagels were baked and packaged by ex-cons. : mildlyinteresting

*"Inmate Labor in America's Correctional Facilities: A Preliminary Report of the American Bar Association's Subcommittee on Correctional Industries," Community Resource Services. Google Scholar Morris, Norval, Rothman, David.*

The center offers rehabilitation programs for both sex offenders and substance abusers. Inmate workers are paid less than a dollar a day to maintain the large holding tanks, and to harvest and clean the fish. Outside a Whole Foods in Houston, Texas, protesters hung signs reading: Whole Foods thought it was doing a good thing by selling prison-made products, but protesters called it exploitative. But are these workers, who are paid pennies a day and supervised by armed guards, really gaining marketable skills, or are they exactly what the Whole Foods protesters say they are – "slave labor? Constitution formally abolished the practice of slavery and indentured servitude in America. Read the text of the 13th Amendment carefully and note the significant exception italics added: Since the late s, American prisoners have been farming, maintaining roadways and stamping license plates for little or no pay as part of "repaying their debt to society. In most cases, the jobs serve a dual purpose, to keep prisoners occupied and to help these large and complex facilities run smoothly. But there are also prison "industry" programs run by federal and state governments that make products for sale to the outside world, mostly for government use – the military, public schools and agencies – but occasionally as partnerships with private companies that sell to the public, like the tilapia farm in Colorado. In , President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a progressive prison reformer, authorized the establishment of Federal Prison Industries Inc. FPI , which formally created "factories behind fences" at federal prisons. PA prisons sell their bath and body products under the brand name Big House. Fearing that cheap prison labor would undercut private industry, American factory owners and unions pushed for a series of laws in the early 20th century that limited the sale of prison-made goods to federal and state-run organizations. To keep prison factories competitive for government contracts, Congress passed the "Mandatory Source Provision" requiring that prisons get first crack at almost all federal contracts for goods and services: If a prison factory can deliver a quality product on time, it automatically gets the contract. The Mandatory Source rule has been a thorn in the side of small American manufacturers for decades. Is that the American way? At the end of , there were more than 1. In and , when the incarcerated population was at its peak, one out of every Americans was in jail or prison. Sean Pica calls this the "warehousing technique" of criminal justice. Work Works Say what you want about the ethics and economics of prison labor, but work seems to work. Shawn Bushway studies and teaches criminal justice at SUNY Albany and has written extensively on the effectiveness of prison work programs. For prisoners who have a job on the inside, the average recidivism rate drops by 20 percent. Those results are echoed by Colorado Correctional Industries CCI , which runs the tilapia farm and dozens of other prison industry programs statewide. CCI calculates that inmates who participate in CCI work programs are 20 percent less likely to reoffend. If they work for CCI for more than a year, the recidivism rate is nearly cut in half. As impressive as those numbers are, Bushway is quick to deliver a caveat. Almost no studies related to prison work and recidivism include a control group. Is the low recidivism rate really "caused" by the prison job experience, or is the result of a self-selecting process? Those are things you have to learn how to do at some point in your life. How do I handle it when my boss tells me to do something or I have a conflict with a coworker? How do I deal with an accusation? A lot of those social skills can be acquired in prison work programs as teachable moments present themselves. Much more important to their success on the outside is their attitude and values, the people they hang out with, and their emotional and personality orientation passive or aggressive, patient or impulsive. Maybe the Whole Foods protesters got it wrong. From the outside, it can seem cruel to capitalize on "captive" labor.

### 5: Why Are So Many Black Men in Wisconsin Behind Bars? | WUWM

*"The Effect of Prison Industry Employment on Offender Behavior: Final Report of the Prison Industry Research Project," Albany, New York: The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, State University of New York at Albany, January 29,*

Wednesday, April 04, by Morgan Reynolds and Knut Rostad The Bush administration has announced its intention to reach across party lines and look at old problems in new ways. Perhaps nowhere would this strategy reap a greater harvest than in jointly alleviating the 93 percent unemployment rate behind the gates of American prisons and a workforce shortage that threatens American competitiveness. Consequences of Warehousing Prisoners This year more than , convicts will be released from prisons into our towns and neighborhoods - most released on parole. Only 9 percent of these inmates have had full-time vocational training or education programs while in prison, and fewer still gained any real work experience. In a typical state prison, only 7 percent of inmates work in jobs producing goods and services for use beyond prison fences. In the face of these facts, it is not surprising that many end up in prison again. Almost two-thirds of those released in any year will be rearrested - and a majority of those will be returned to prison - within three years. As the figure shows, only 50 percent of parolees successfully completed their parole in , and by the figure had shrunk to 43 percent. American business faces tremendous hurdles filling jobs at all levels with qualified American workers. The National Association of Manufacturers says that a "skills gap threatens U. Mexico has become the "New South" for many North American manufacturers seeking a productive, close-by work-force, and as the Internet and information economy take hold, the new workforce may be more far-flung. For labor-intensive manufacturing, assembly or service companies that might head offshore, what might be called an "InPrison" operation can provide an excellent, cost-effective domestic alternative. Experience and research reveal that business managers find inmates surprisingly motivated, reliable and productive. Training for Free World Work Legislators and manufacturers alike who want a "world class" workforce might note the example of "Barbara Alvarado" not her real name. Today, Barbara works as a quality assurance manager in Silicon Valley. She gained this position despite an employment history limited to selling used cars - until she went to prison. Under the watchful eye of industry veteran Jack Lee, Barbara was trained in every aspect of printed circuit board harness and cable assembly in a training program based on high-quality military standards. While I set production requirements, scheduling and staffing decisions are made by departmental group leaders in conjunction with other leaders. By the time an employee leaves us they will have a well-rounded knowledge in electronics specifically, and production supervision management generally. About half work in electronics or management, and one - just one - has been returned to prison. This compares to a statewide recidivism rate of 50 percent. An Opportunity for Change What can the new administration do to both cut prison unemployment and alleviate the workforce crisis in the economy? Leadership should occupy the middle ground among the conflicting interests surrounding prison labor policy and attract broad, bipartisan support. Supplement traditional government-run prison industries like apparel manufacturing with private businesses that employ inmates in technologically driven jobs. Eliminate the requirement that government agencies purchase prison-made goods. Encourage partnership, contracts and outsourcing in order to recruit private sector companies for prison production. Encourage faith-based organizations to provide comprehensive programs for inmate training, jobs and mentoring. Monitor the transition to insure net job additions as new enterprises replace "old economy" prison jobs. The administration also should coordinate the efforts of agencies like the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor, along with private efforts, to improve and expand the training and employing of prison inmates by private companies and nonprofits. The overall idea is to make prison labor available to American industry on terms similar to those of the general marketplace. In the process, prisoners gain work skills and raise the chances of lowering their recidivism rates after release, while industry alleviates its workforce crisis. Former Attorney General Edwin Meese often speaks about how little prison management has changed over the decades. It is time for these same ideas and forces to change prisons as we know them - to make free market production and

wages as common and important inside prison as outside. The new administration should make prisons over.

### 6: Woman behind bars in Whitfield County facing murder, drug charge - WDEF

*In this article, we argue that the history of bail foretells the future of parole. Under a plan called the Conditional Post-Conviction Release Bond Act (recently passed into law in three states), US prisoners can secure early release only after posting 'post-conviction bail'.*

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### 7: Factories Behind Bars | NCPA

*"Factories Behind Bars" would let prisoners have access to the job market, where they would learn useful skills instead of learning how to be better criminals. "Divorce by Contract" is a highly original solution to America's broken family court system and its dysfunctional system of child support.*

### 8: McScam: Report Says Ex-Cop Rigged McDonald's Monopoly Game to Steal Millions | Breitbart

*"Factories Behind Bars," National Center for Policy Analysis Report Dallas, Texas. Google Scholar U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics () Bulletin: Profile of Jail Inmates , Washington, D.C. Google Scholar.*

### 9: Options to Improve and Expand Federal Prison Industries

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