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**The Mass Incarceration in the
United States of America from
1865 until The Present Day**

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Dedications

I dedicate this humble dissertation work to my family who had been very supportive of my engagement in such an interesting topic. Notably, I owe a special, exclusive appreciation to my dear mother who had never left my side with her precious words of encouragement, which rang in my ears every time I seem to relinquish. I also dedicate my work to my colleagues who supported me throughout the process, and never seemed tired of my endless inquisitive questions.

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Abstract

The issue of abolishing slavery completely in the United States of America has always been regarded but deceitful by African-American people. They doubted the thirteen Amendment and considered it as a coded language, evocative, with hidden purposes behind it. It States the following: *“neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall within the United States nor any place subject to their jurisdiction.”*(US, Const. Amend. XIII). In point of fact, These words had one and only meaning for the Afro-Americans: “enslave the black again” but in jail time, and the justification for enslaving are simple, vagrancy loitering, minor crimes, war on drugs, get tough on them or any absurd other pretexts, or reasons. All in all, the whole matter of accusations, convictions, and intimidation are only intended to end up the life of black fellow in prison where he would be working from sunrise to sunset just like the old days. To break it even further, they were treated not less than animals, cruelly whipped, poorly fed, and clothed. Another way of saying, this was just another sophisticated term, form of slavery put in very well written clause.

Keywords: Slavery, New Slavery, Economy, 13th Amendment, Private Sector, Despotism, Racial Disparity, mass incarceration, exploitation, basic rights.

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General Introduction

General Introduction

When the Civil War broke out, many African-Americans found themselves still slaves not until the emergence of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 that abhorred slavery as a moral evil, and ultimately abolished it under the thirteen Amendment, eradicating the institution of slavery.

As previously mentioned in The Thirteen Amendment which finally abolished slavery and any involuntary servitude, except as a punishment or crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, Congress shall enforce the article by appropriate legislations (US, Const. Amend. XIII). Many emancipated black people thought it was the end of slavery, and the journey of hardship, but the truth was that it was only the beginning. White political figures always found a means, reason, justification, average to keep the black always inferior; second class, dependent, and above all obedient servants to the white.

Through the particular clause of the section “*except as punishment for crime whereof party shall have been duly convicted*”,(US Const. Amend. XIII) The US government reintroduced another form of slavery in prisons, obliging the black people to do the hard labor, for example, building rail roads, digging mines, breaking up rocks in the mountains, etc. Furthermore, great deal of black people were held in practice of holding persons as form of penal sentence, that is labeled peonage system.

So, what are the reasons that kept the whites always in need of black people’s involuntary servitude?

How was slavery reintroduced in the American sphere after the Thirteen Amendments that had abolished it?

As possible answers, one might suggest the following hypotheses:

The first hypothesis bears the possibility that the American economy in the South was mainly agrarian that is dependent on mere manpower in the first place. In other words, slavery was the fuel that pushed economy flourishing.

The second hypothesis bears the chance that the American government had created, a complex structure system to re-enslave the new emancipated black.

General Introduction

The incentive that led me to tackle this but critical issue of the Mass Incarceration in The US is that, primarily, it caught my attention while attending a lecture in Mr. Larbi-Youssef's class while watching the documentary entitled The Thirteen Amendments. Thanks to his memorable lecture, I wanted to dig deeper, and deduce how the American government managed to quickly recover from its economic decline. After that, it almost lost its slaves who had formed the manpower who in their part contributed enormously in the construction of the powerful nation with strong economy.

In attempt to seek answers to the above mentioned questions, the dissertation had been devoted into three chapters.

Each chapter seeks to shed light on the paramount stages, phases that black people were subjected to new forms of exploitations throughout the course of history.

The first chapter entitled "The Dependency of White Americans on African Black people" will demonstrate how Americans came into the idea for building a strong lucrative economy would only require the servitude of others. As a result, many Africans were kidnapped from their home continent to be elsewhere exploited. As a matter of fact, white people found it extremely convenient since they could not care less for protection or payment for the slaves, which means complete and exclusive profit for building a strong, wealthy nation.

In my second chapter that is entitled "the Return of Wheel of Servitude", or simply the re-introduction of slavery under another form. At first, I began this chapter by demonstrating how slavery was simply redesigned, and re-introduced under a new form, using several clever strategies to control the newly free blacks, therefore coerce them to work again under new forms of control. Alike the old slavery, the new one is very much identical to the first and the same old practices were re-experienced on African Americans namely exploitative approaches, brutality as if the black man is nothing but white's prosperity, that only exists to do its master's bidding.

Ultimately, in the third chapter entitled The Mass Criminalization and Incarceration after the Civil Rights Movement, I will attempt to explain from a bigger picture how the American criminal justice system disproportionately incarcerated, and exploited people of color. Mass incarceration unreservedly exemplified a new caste system that warehoused

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significant amounts of communities of color in new humongous prisons. Indeed, it was a complex industry for the same reason as the first time, but this time, it was beautifully redesigned that conceived what it really held. In this chapter, a section is devoted to the two paramount decades 70's, and 80's. The two mentioned decades underwent dire conditions that favored the thriving of prison complex industry on the long run. In addition to how white elites instead of promoting racial equality, coming together as one nation regardless of ethnic, racial dissimilarities, they contributed tremendously on escalating more the racial tension issue by coming up as each time with new caste system to tear apart black, Latino communities.

Chapter one

The Dependency of White Americans on African Black People

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Introduction

After the thirteen colonies had taken their independence from the mother nation Great Britain, the thirteen states were beset in debt, disputed land claims, and more importantly poor treasury. As a result, the political leaders felt the urgency to provide money at any cost for solving the above mentioned issues, as well as fund soldiers, and developed more weapons.

Throughout the 17th and the 18th century people were kidnapped from their home continent Africa to various lands, namely, Europe, and America.

In North America slavery was essentially regarded as an institution of wealth and development, many slaves worked freely, exploited fully from sunrise to sunset for the sole purpose of boosting the America economy.

1. How Slavery fashioned The American Leadership in a World Economy

According to the European colonies officials the abundant lands in North America was just useless without the sufficient labor exploited for its profit. As a case in point, slavery system was best option many American political leaders had chosen. Thus, many ships hit the African continent in urgent rush to abduct whoever was in the way “*I was early snatched away from my native country, with about eighteen or twenty more boys and girls, as we were playing in a field...we went into the woods as usual...several great ruffians came upon us suddenly, and said we had committed a fault against their lord, and we must go and answer for it ourselves before him.*” (qtd. In Felton E, 20). As for the trans-Atlantic slave trade, America tremendously engaged in the slave trade “the first slave ship docked on North American shores, launching a chapter of the trans-Atlantic trade that saw more than 12.5 million people kidnapped from Africa and sold at ports throughout the Americas”(Nina Strohlic). In the southern states, plantation was very prevalent, in this event; slavery was exceedingly asked for since it was forced labor, as a matter of fact, the owner did not have to pay a cent to the worker. All in all, slavery took its place among economic powerhouses like, America, Britain and France because it was able to flood world market with cheap cotton all planted and picked up by enslaved labor.

2. Plantation Generated Wealth

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The lure of plantation's wealth was driven beyond imagination among plantation owners, they yearned for more profits. Many plantation owners went westward for the expansion of their properties, along with their families; they brought their slaves as well for the intention of working the new expanded lands "other families, traveled together to the West. Many brought their enslaved laborer, pushing slavery into new regions and breathing new life into an institution that had been increasingly under legislative and moral attack."(Diana Ramey Berry)

To start with, the cotton production knew such a high European demand with renovation of industrial machines namely spinning, and weaving. It was relentlessly growing, and creating colossal wealth because it was embedded in the textile centered industrial revolution. This gigantic profit made the south greedier. "*By 1850, 1.8 millions of enslaved Africans were employed in Agricultural fields, precisely in vast plantations of cotton, tobacco, sugar...etc.*"(How Slavery built a World Economy), together with growing the number of slaves, white masters, in their parts exposed slaves people into more hardship, unremitting toil for the evolvement of the pushing system. For example in order to yield more production, the slave holders gave strict orders to the superintendents to torture, whip, and beat the slaves in order to increase the making of cotton.

"Mostly in Alabama, Mississippi, during the time of cotton production emergence a rate of 1.4 pounds million pounds to 2 billion pounds was recorded. "The end of each day long after dark, each worker's harvest cotton would be weighted and recorded, if the worker had not picked the agreed amount, he would be subjected to a brutal whipping."(Baptist, 133)

To draw the picture even bigger, many slaves had to endure a severe psychological turmoil, "*at the end of the day, enslaved workers had to witness the whipping of their fellow who had had not reached the agreed amount or the assigned quota*" (Doug De Celle). This torture worked as a menace or a brutal reminder for the rest to expect the same treatment if the assignment is not respected.

All in all, cotton in America was the subject of daily conversations "cotton is religion, politics, law, economic, and law."(James H, Soltow, 6) It served as an engine of economic growth through which America cherished an unprecedented source of wealth. "in 60 years, from 1801 to 1862, the amount of cotton picked daily by an enslaved person increased 400 percent.

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The profits from cotton propelled the US into a position as one of the leading economies in the world, and made the South its most prosperous region.”(P.R Lockhart)

Another plantation helped boosting the financial status which is tobacco. *”During the colonial period of the United States, tobacco was the dominant slave-produced commodity. Concentrated in Virginia and Maryland, tobacco plantations utilized the largest percentage of the enslaved African in the united states of America”.* (How Slavery built a World Economy) As a matter of fact, tobacco, after cotton production, was massively consumed locally and exported overseas as well.

3. How Slavery came to Create the Best Environment for Capitalism

“Cotton production benefited from several seemingly limitless resources, which converged to create a super-powered industry and export. First, cotton enjoyed unlimited demand as the prime raw material needed to feed Europe’s steam powered spinning and weaving machines. Unlimited credit also fueled cotton’s expansion. So did huge expanses of free land, perfectly suited for cotton growth, which had been stolen from Native Americans or annexed from Spain, Britain and France? Capping off all of these benefits was limitless free labor, which allowed planters to capitalize on the amazing convergence of favorable factors to create a money-making machine to which the entire nation became addicted.” (Doug De Celle)

Ironically, slavery had enriched everyone who got into it except the victims. *“The whole American life is like a drama enacted upon the body of a Negro giant tied down like a Gulliver.”*(Without Slavery, Would the US)

On the whole, slavery played a vital role in keeping the states politically united through the huge profit made from the slavery institution. What is more, a great deal of planters wanted to make all the western lands slave economy to cherish the monumental growth of money.

“The production of cotton brought the South more firmly into the larger American and Atlantic markets. About 75% of the cotton produced in the United States was eventually exported abroad. Exporting at such high volumes made the United States the undisputed world leader in cotton production. Although the larger American and Atlantic markets relied on southern cotton in this era, the South also depended on these markets for obtaining food, manufactured goods, and loans. Thus, the market revolution transformed the South just as it had other regions.”(David Kennedy and Lizabeth Cohen)

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4. Domestic Slave Trade for More Economic Efficiency and Stability

Although Congress abolished the trans-Atlantic slave trade which primarily supplied necessarily the labor force, Americans continued relentlessly smuggling African people across the Atlantic for more benefits. However, the numerous groups of slaves created such a huge manpower that resulted for a product surplus. This latter, let the price to plunge which put slave holders in position of feeding, clothing, sheltering slaves with little income made by the cotton selling.

Thus, many slave holders decided far more precisely to sell their slaves as an alternative means for getting money. In other words, slavery generated wealth for the American people either by involuntary servitude or making it as a commodity itself.

“The domestic slave trade offered many economic opportunities for white men. Between 1790 and 1859, slaveholders in Virginia sold more than half a million enslaved laborers. The phrase “to be sold down the river,” used by Harriet Beecher Stowe in her 1852 novel *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, refers to this forced migration from the upper southern states to the Deep South, lower on the Mississippi, to grow cotton.”(David Kennedy and Lizabeth Cohen)

Slave trade emerged as a solution to provide more labor in the new admitted lands or simply the Deep South namely, Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, and the Mississippi. The massive interregional slave trade was purely driven by the immense cotton gin productions such as clothes. Differently said, African Americans were regarded as mere asset that keep its owner afloat in all its forms. “*Enslaved Africans in the United States also became an important economic and political capital in the American political economy. Enslaved Africans were legally a form of property—a commodity. Individually and collectively, they were frequently used as collateral in all kinds of business transactions. They were also traded for other kinds of goods and services.*” (How slavery built)

5. Slavery Positively Affected the Industrial Revolution

With the invention of the cotton gin, a tool that separates the cotton fibers from cotton seeds, high demand was to be recorded by the officials regarding slaves,” *Britain was the most important international consumer of American Cotton. By 1860 over 88% of the cotton imported into Britain came from the labor of enslaved Africans in America.*” (Alan Rice) The

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industrial revolution made it blue crystal for the plantation owners that cotton meant crop cash so they produced as much as possible cotton just to try to quench the thirst of unstoppable desire for capitalism. The massive cotton export to Europe helped tremendously lifting the American economy to an international level to ultimately become the first supplier of cotton on the global supermarket.

When the industrial revolution was at its peak with the train renovations and public transporting, a huge challenge rose up to the occasion, coal was an important source that the white man yearned for. Many plantation owners shifted the work of their slaves from plantation to coal mining.

In the Mississippi, Alabama, and New Orleans great deal of mines were dug for the sole purpose which is extracting coal. In the process, many slaves stayed in caves for weeks digging relentlessly under harsh conditions.

After a display of strong physique and endurance while working, slaves caught attention of many industrial enterprises. For example the Ironwork Corporation specialized in iron making, decided to buy slaves from slave holders at a cheaper cost. In other occasions some of the companies rented slaves for specific tasks. "William Richardson Hunt, rented two hundred slaves to perform the grueling tasks necessary to continue equipping the rebel army."(Douglas A, 40)

Conclusion

Briefly, African Americans were exploited under the pretext of white duty that incites on civilizing other strayed races. However the truth is quite the opposite, the exploitation, and despotism intended at generating wealth proved greater, and prevalent than all odds. Slavery had been introduced into the southern colonies in the 1600s with the argument that whites, operating alone, were incapable of large-scale such as cotton, or sugar production. Many southern political leaders refused to comply with the new law and preferred wars for the retrieval of the lost wealth producer rather than simply abandon the slave labor provided by African Americans. It is important to realize that the growing number of slaves throughout the American territories showed how significant slavery was to the south especially since it largely was dependent on agriculture. To put it starkly, slavery played a vital role in shaping the great American economic power although many white supremacist say the opposite. It is undeniable of how important

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African Americans were as asset for the white American in keeping the whole body of nation altogether stand still.

Chapter Two

The Return of Wheel of Servitude

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Introduction

In 1865, the U.S Congress had passed the thirteen Amendments that abolished every sort of slavery or involuntary servitude, putting an end to the long, brutal African American nightmare. Nevertheless, this latter, directly threatened the continuity of southern agricultural emprise that benefited from slavery. It was not for long until the re-exploitation legally took place under the same clause that banned slavery, "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been dully convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction."(US, Const. Amend. XIII) This controversial Amendment was for many newly freed Africans a very well adorned form of the classic bondage.

1. The Return of Wheel of Servitude

The beginning of the antebellum era was for many American the worst phase that the United States has survived in the course of its history, for many plantations were vacant since the once coerced workers had been freed. Drastic economic decline immediately hit the southern states; many plantation owners, slave superintendents, went bankrupt. All the same, farmers found it tough to adjust of the current situation after the demise of slavery, they grew tired of simply not knowing the required skills that the African American had since they were acquainted to agricultural tasks from the seventeenth century, also they lacked the physical rigor of resisting such a laborious work in the plantations.

The very next thing occupied white leaders were how to revive the shattered economy. Not long enough, white political leaders found a loophole, a gap in the Thirteen Amendments that granted freedom for blacks and denied any form of involuntary servitude, except a punishment of crime. To put it another way, prison was direct answer for re-enslaving the freshly emancipated people. To cleverly exploit the thirteen amendment loophole, new set of practices, laws, representations were put into action aimed firstly at putting as much freed black as possible in prisons for the greatest purpose, which is exploiting black people for rebuilding the economy over again.

2. Negative Depiction for a Planned Result

After the civil war reached an end with the tremendous victory of the north, the constitution marked a mile stone for African Americans regarding their status. It gave them

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sovereignty through the 13th amendment of which many southern disagreed about. The southerners who one time reached the peak of wealth and abundance, abruptly declined in an astonishing possible way; great deal of southern farmers found them-selves penniless, and in dire poverty-stricken condition. Using the barbarous slavery economic system, southern states were widely referred to as the agricultural civilization or the southern paradise. For restoring the abundance wealth generated from slave, the Thirteen Amendments indirectly reassured the revival of what once withered, literally, it was not really in favor of blacks, in the contrary, it only was a decoy of such thing called freedom. It stated that blacks can still be subjugated to involuntary servitude if any of them was to be charged with any felony. The first step which the southerner's statesmen thought about was how to incriminate the fellow African American!

First and foremost, the moment African American were granted their freedom, great number of them found themselves jobless, homeless... etc. For this reason, the white men beheld potential wealth regeneration. Words started to spread in newspapers, hearsay stories...etc. that the black man was out of rage, uncontrolled; he is not designed for such a civilized thing as freedom. In other terms, he is a threat on the public. Many blacks were described as animalistic, savage who needed to be tamed, or kept locked for the safety of society.

Black people in popular culture of that time were portrayed as hypersexual deviants, cannibalistic, predisposed of criminal conduct. Ironically, finger pointing blacks as this is a rapist, this is a murder, this is a robber was hugely common, so people had the pre-vision of black only with what they have embedded their minds with articles, rumors, and false cultural representations of certain races. People were educated over decades, that black people, specifically, black males are criminals and there is no place for them in society. An example can illustrate more the matter that is in movie *The Birth of the Nation*.” We see a woman threw herself up out of the cliff just by seeing a black male approaching.”(Duvernay and Moran) Indeed, it was a very effective strategy adopted by the officials to negatively stereotype black people and give a fixed image, character about them for the reason of creating fear, intimidation among the white societies living in different states.

One exaggerated illustration of black stereotyping representation is “Bad Bucks “ who were utterly very often depicted as furious, out of control, full of lust of white flesh. This very type was represented in the *Clansman* as “Gus”, the black person, who was lynched by the Ku Klux Klan.

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*“The door flew open with a crash and four black brutes leaped into the room, Gus
room, Gus
In the lead, with a revolver in his hand, his yellow teeth grinning through his
thick
blanched with horror; the mother sprang before Marion with a shivering
Cry. A blow from a black fist in her mouth, Marion staggered against the wall
her face white, her delicate lips trembling, Gus stepped closer, with an ugly leer,
his flat nose
his sinister bead eyes wide apart, gleaming apeline, as he laughed, the black claws of
the beast sank into soft white throat and she was still.”*
(qtd. In Cereceda, 22)

Ultimately, these whole adverse stereotyping of black people were mere political, economic tool of putting the supposed new freed men in cages again; stripped them from their freedom, free will and self-reliance. It was much more about economic aim, rebuild the tattered economy on the behalf of former slaves, as one can label it slavery is still never changed but only its name.

3. The Introduction of the Black Code in the Southern States

After the civil war, many freed slaves cherished the new life which to them was like dream became true. For example, many black females spent part of the time on childcare and to themselves, on the other hand, black males spent less hours working. Saturday working hours marked a reduction as well; hence, the happy feeling of black emancipation was not fully shared by southern statesmen, and law makers because emancipation for white southern meant the end of crop cash or cotton king. They strongly believed that blacks were destined for the servitude of the white race, for that reason, white southern legislatures passed new rules to restrain the behavior of the new freed black man. In other words, the Black Code intended to restrict blacks' freedom, and of course maintain dominance in the political seats. As many historians believed, black codes were a mere replacement of slave codes in the antebellum era. In fact, they put the life of every black in the hand of new masters only this time through free labor.

To start with, the southern legislatures passed immediately after the emancipation of black people, a law that prohibited vagrancy: any black fellow wandering without job could be arrested, charged and ultimately put in jail for absurd reasons. Many blacks who found themselves in jail felt obliged to sign labor contract to pay their fine, and fees, “On March 30, 1908, Green Cottonham was arrested by a Sherriff of Shelby county, Alabama, and charged with “vagrancy” (Douglass, 17). In the same way to restrict black's behaviors, south legislators passed

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laws namely the prohibition of arm possession by black people; again, conduct any business without the approval of whites. And on the top of it all, blacks were strictly banned from visiting public places. Failure of paying certain taxes or refuse to comply with certain contracts offered by white landowners were all considered parts of vagrancy that endangered the life of a black individual. As can be seen, the southern states found vagrancy an extremely convenient means of controlling the recent emancipated blacks. They subjugated them to punishment of the simple reason of not being employed in order to take again control of them as well as to re-shape their lives in the way that benefited the white man interest.

In the second place, another prominent point that should be highlighted, a great deal of African Americans felt obliged to sign labor contracts in order to avoid vagrancy polices and all the hardship that can come along. Many historians argued that the vagrancy act itself was a criminalizing act since it put people who were wandering in constant seek of work, shelter and rebuild their lives, not to forget that many of them were married, had children. As a result, the responsibility was exceedingly heavy on their shoulders. Thus, it does not make any sense to only wander for the sake of wandering around or disturbing public on whole.

Briefly, the vagrancy act remained until 1905 even though it was frequently amended. It continued to arrest people relentlessly, notably, black people who witnessed harsh conditions once found themselves in prison chained with iron balls and ragged clothes over their skinny bones.

4. Convict Leasing System

Black Codes were only a tool to one common southern white purpose; restrict black behavior and ultimately lock him down for only to activate the option, which is located right in the segment of the Thirteen Amendment “except punishment of crime”. Indeed, once black people were locked down and stripped away from any basic right, also denied by the 13th Amendment under specific circumstances such as prison, south white landlords and business man did with them as they saw fit. A new law was legislated and ratified; any black could be subjugated to hard labor just to pay off his fees, and fines.

Convict leasing system was very prevalent in the southern states namely Alabama, Texas, Virginia, Tennessee, etc. It was indeed a system that aimed at re-enslaving the new emancipated black people through forced contracts labor with either private companies (Coal, Iron, and Railroads), or simply landowners, notably plantation tasks. The leases were mainly responsible

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for feeding, clothing, and sheltering the prisoners. In many of the southern states, the convict leasing system was synonymous of primitive exploitation, and of course the new slavery of the era of reconstruction. As the author Douglass A Blackmon described it

“It was a form of bondage distinctly different from that of the antebellum south in that for most men, and the relatively few women drawn in this slavery did not last a lifetime and did not automatically extend from one generation to the next. But it was nonetheless slavery- a system in which armies of free men, guilty of no crime entitled by law to freedom, were compelled to labor without compensation, were repeatedly bought and sold and were forced to do the bidding of the white masters through the regular application of extraordinary physical coercion”.
(Douglass, 17)

4.1. The Participation of Private Corporation in Convict Leasing System

The industrial corporations in the north were eye openers for the southern states regarding the possibility of making even much abundant wealth just by adopting a new method for regenerating cash. It indeed revived the dormant southern economy that was left in tatters after the bloody civil war. As a result, many private industrial corporations were brought to existence in various fields such as iron, and textile. Yet, the problem always persisted in the matter, that is to say, how these companies would make lucrative money with minimum wage paid to workers? The answer was right there by exploiting prisoners notably black who were charged, again, not to forget that they were under complete authority of their Sheriffs. This was another way of saying that convicts had no saying concerning their life decisions; instead Sheriffs were the real ones who decided to whom they should sell. The system of convict leasing had been strongly agreed upon since it hugely benefited the national economy.

Countless convicts were forced to work in mines, and rail roads to quench the appetite of the private corporations who controlled them in the first place, as well as commercial hands, it developed to be later on, the entrepreneurial slavery. An example can illustrate more the matter, “The governor issued a convict leasing for prisoners to William Fort on the Georgia and Alabama Railroads” (Harrison, 790). This lucrative practice created a determined incentive to carry on the leasing system which overwhelmingly targeted African Americans. “In 1883, about 10 percent of Alabama’s Total revenue was derived from convict leasing. In 1898, nearly 73 percent total revenue came from this same source.”(Convict Lease System) This spike of

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economic development originated from convict leasing helped raise the prison population more in the south, to be soon the predominant practice to be held.

Industrial theorist Milner believed in the very idea of the future of blacks in America rested on how to manage them, whether in slavery or not. He also wrote that African Americans were the key element for economic development, “as Alabama began selling its prisoners in large number in 1870. He scrambled to acquire all that were available plunging them by hundreds into hellish coal operation called the Eureka mines” (Douglass, 75). He and his associates subjected workers to almost animalistic mistreatment-revivification of the most atrocious aspect of antebellum.”(Douglas, 76)

Milner later on became one among the wealthiest business men because of the profitable investment in convict leasing system, he said “I have long since learned that Negro slave labor is more reliable and cheaper of any business connected with construction of railroad than white.”(Douglas, 76) He also said “I am clearly of the opinion, from my own observation, that Negro labor can be profitable in rolling mills.”(Douglas, 76))

To draw the picture even bigger, many southern states had chosen to put their prisoners in the hand of private companies under the practice of convict leasing system. It was believed that the black forced labor was a convenient means for funding the government services. In this very case, the Sheriffs became slave masters since they were the real ones who sold and agreed on money for the leasing. “*Alabama governor Robert M. Patton, in return for the total sum of 5 dollars, leased six years his state’s 374 state prisoners to a private company calling itself Smith and Mc Millen” the governor was the president of the railroad three years later.*” (Douglas, 78)

Both Texas and Tennessee states hugely participated in the practice. “Texas leased 250 convicts for two rail roads at the rate of 12.500 month”. “Tennessee leased it nearly eight hundred prisoners, nearly all of the black, to Thomas O’Conner a founding partner along with Arthur Colgar of Tennessee coal, and rail road Co.”(Douglas, 80)

The greatest polemic of all the time was the prohibition of black man possessing side arms; nevertheless, white man could easily have access to weapon under the pretext of self-defense. More precisely, when it came to black people it suddenly turned to a crime to be charged and therefore punished. Another way to put it clearly, black people were projected to be deprived from protection, and much more exposed to encounter danger. “Griffin’s assault,

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whatever it was, little interested the Bibb County Judge in 1881. He was convicted but only fined with 1\$ on the charge on carrying a weapon. However, the man faced a serious penalty.”(Douglas, 111)

The involvement of county Sheriffs, and Judges in convict leasing system was very prevalent in the south. Sheriffs and their local judge’s established a new special relationship with industrial corporations via the endless deals made between them. “Half of official judges and strong man assuming the authority to arrest resided every few miles. Men were identified and arrested on the basis of meaningless physical descriptions, and hardly anyone could sign their own name.”(Douglas, 92)

Sheriff became rich just by arresting as much prisoners as possible, sometimes for absurd reasons such violating racial etiquette, riding on empty trains’ freight, or sitting in public places. “The control of those county convicts was lucrative, for both companies who acquired them and sheriffs who supplied them” (Douglas, 92). Also, “the job of sheriffs became a heady enterprise, often more akin to the business of trading mule than law enforcement” (Douglas, 92).

All in All, convict leasing system was just a lucrative system that benefited every corporation, landlords, county enterprises, and peoples of status excepted prisoners themselves who were simply coerced to do the bidding of the white men.

4.2. The Horrible Conditions inside the Correctional Facilities

Most of the private companies who borrowed convicts from state courts were given the absolute authority over their prisoners, at any rate, no strict instructions concerning safety, working hours of any prisoner were imposed on commercial enterprises hiring convicts. Therefore, prisoners were subjected to the most terrible, merciless, heinous conditions ever recorded in the US penitentiary facilities.

To start with, by the 1880’s, the demand of coal had seen immense demand at the level of local, as well as global market, which led the private companies to borrow more prisoners for a number of agreed years from southern states for the laborious task of coal excavation as well as iron manufacturing. In many cases, prisoners with chained feet attached to an iron ball were put in dark, shaft mines obliged to work long hours.

Prisoners were severely beaten for law disobedience; some of them even look the death in the face due to the barbaric mediaeval torture practices experienced on them. “An assistant

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superintendent at the mine, James O'Rourke, testified that guards whipped prisoners with "a leather strap or stick about an inch broad and two foot long" (Douglas, 99). "water was poured in his face on the upper lip, and effectually stopped his breathing as long as there is a constant stream"(Douglas; 99). And what is more ruthless in the practice was that whenever a prisoner attempted to escape, he doubtlessly signed his death warrant. "A witness named Jonathan S. Good testified that Comer ordered a recaptured black escapee to lie on the ground and dogs were biting him, he begged piteously to have dogs taken off him, but Comer refused to allow it" (Douglas, 98). Equally merciless, one overseer was well known for his brutality" he would go off after an escape man, come one day with him and dig his grave the same day" (Douglas, 107).

Just the same as slaves faced harsh conditions when they were packed in overcrowded ship flats, where deadly diseases and miserable level of hygiene were ubiquitous among slaves, prisoners were in big numbers crammed in cells challenged with the most inhumane conditions, "The building had now windows?. Vermin- ridden bunks stacked three high were covered with straw and "ravaged blankets". Revoltingly filthy", "and all 150 black convicts shared three half barrel tubs for washing. All convicts were forced to wear shackles consisting of an 'iron hoop fasted around the ankle to which is attached a chain two feet long and terminating in a ring" (Douglas, 100). "Daw Son wrote R.A. J Cumlie saying what follows: "occurred at the mine, both from disease and accidents, the great number of cripples, the men broken down by disease to be found should convince the public that they should not be forced to incur the augers incident to this sort of work."(Douglas, 100)

As a case in a point, many inspectors were sent to convicts and repeatedly reported the miserable, pathetic conditions under which prisoners were subjected to, but not improvement was to be held in prison facilities. Some of the prisoners were recurrently transferred between private parties without any official document." Convicts had been hired out and lost sight of, others were in possession of contracts and no bond or contract or file, others had been found in possession of parties different from those who hired them"(Douglas, 104). Moreover, "the inspector realized that although the man had been in custody since 1875, eight years he wasn't listed in official records as a prisoner. Comer "never reported him," Dawson wrote to the Lee country judge. «Comer and McCurdy have had him near two years You have no idea how many such cases I have worked up."(Douglas, 104)

In other cases, prisoners were packed in groups and transferred to mines for coal excavation. Several prisoners due to the pathetic circumstances, in addition to the perilous

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working places were killed by accident or disease. For example; sundry of forced labors had caught black lung due to the big amount of coal inhaled into lungs. It caused lungs to be covered in black layer therefore shortness of breath turned out to be very prevalent which led tragically to death .When the overseers were brought up to speed, they simply ordered other prisoners to dig colossal holes just near working place. In some cases it is even worse, “When Convicts were killed in the shafts, company officials sometimes did not take time to bury him; but instead tossed the bodies into read hot coke glowing nearby.” (Douglas, 493)

Conclusion

Altogether, convict leasing system was both for controlling the newly emancipated black people, and re-introduce them to a new exploitative forced labor. It was very effective since many cities were built, in addition to that, countless rail roads, which connected several counties, and states, were constructed thanks to the involuntary labor. All that evil exploitation could not be achieved without the tremendous help of the government itself since it fashioned laws to deliberately strip the bloody life out of the black individual, furthermore, racially criminated him under absurd pretexts namely loitering, vagrancy, etc.

Chapter Three

The Mass Criminalization and Incarceration after the Civil Rights Movement

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Introduction

Almost all the states of America experienced penetrating changes during the Civil Rights movements, as well as after.

In the first place, Civil Rights movements' campaign played a major role into bringing vital, and long yearned rights, at the political level primarily in addition to other social fields for African Americans. The campaign aimed at fighting discrimination, also dispelling racial oppression, and demolishing racial disparity for opportunism embedded in official institutions.

The actors of the campaign were repeatedly negatively portrayed in several channels of media as terrorist, agitators, uncontrollable phenomenon; subsequently many of them were arrested or even killed, as for the case of Dr. Luther king, as well as Malcolm X.

War On Drugs Or Racially Motivated Crusade

During mid-60's and the late 60's, there were remarkable periods for black communities since they gained precious rights which would allow them to access political fields and be seen equal in the eyes of the law. Unfortunately, not for so long though when prison population started to skyrocket again by the start of the 70's when prison was receiving a tremendous inmate population of whom the majority of them were people of color, notably black African-Americans. The enormous imprisonment rate was defined by historians as a drastic phenomenon that hit the US, it was explained also as following:

“Mass incarceration is a massive system of racial and social control. It is the process by which people are swept into the criminal justice system, branded criminals and felons, locked up for longer periods of time than most other countries in the world who incarcerate people who have been convicted of crimes, and then released into a permanent second-class status in which they are stripped of basic civil and human rights, like the right to vote, the right to serve on juries, and the right to be free of legal discrimination in employment, housing, access to public benefits.” (Sarah Childress)

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The prison boom of the 70's was an issue discussed countlessly between politicians, and took many pages in daily newspapers, looked at as a matter which was changing the public scrutiny.

Both democratic and republican parties were responsible for the increasing of prison booming historians argued, more accurately that many US Presidents belonging to one of the above mentioned parties used strategies which only made prison overcrowding more and more.

To start with, President Richard Nixon, who won the republican nomination to be the president, initiated the eradication of drugs by stating publicly that drugs are among the first priorities that should be shattered. In fact, he introduced the slogan of “war on drugs”, and his held speeches displayed how far he would go for putting an end to this epidemic.

The anti-drug speech which he made was later put into action with thousands of tough and long sentences targeting African American communities, that period particularly, marked a massive imprisonment ever recorded in the US judicial system. Ironically, the President admitted that the campaign was about stripping the African Americans of their freedom, and ultimately regulating their behavior.

“The Nixon campaign in 1968 and the Nixon white house after, that had two enemies: the antiwar left and black people.....? You understand what I am saying? We knew we could not make it illegal to be either against the war or black....but by getting the public to associate the hippies with marijuana and blacks wit heroin, and then criminalization both heavily, we could disrupt those communities, we could arrest their leaders, raid their homes, break up their meeting, and vilify them against after night on the evening news. Did we know we were about the drugs? Of course we did”, (Tom LoBianco) said the American President Richard Nixon domestic policy advisor John Ehrliohman.

As a case in a point, many historians argue that this campaign was about controlling, raiding blacks' homes, and pulverizing their meetings. His years of presidency only knew dire increase in incarceration due to the policies executed namely mandatory sentencing and no knocking warrant. All in all the campaign was racially motivated, hence the first victims were black communities who suffered

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from devastating impacts namely discrimination from biases law enforcement, long sentence, and massive arrests for no particular suspicion.

With the arrival of the new Presidential Administration of Ronald Reagan matters only worsened direly, the cost spent on war on drugs were sumptuous. Indeed, billions of dollars, at the same time hundreds of thousands of black communities were intimidated, and locked up behind bars because of draconian sentences given to young, adults black people almost in very passing hour.

“According to a data from Bureau of Justice Statistic By 1986, about a decade after war on drug started locking up drugs users and dealer in cages the male incarceration, the male incarceration rate doubled to 400 per 100.000 populations. Then within another decade, the male incarceration rate doubled again to more than 800 by 1996.” (Mark J. Perry)

The 1996 period time under the Clinton administration when a new deal was introduced which focused more on treatment, and rehabilitation for drug addicts for better results, better guidance for American young adults. However, the plan was not really put into action until the President Clinton shifted his intention back to war on drugs as his fellow former republican leaders’ draconian approaches which severely hit and demolished communities of color. Punitive sentences were even tougher than ever before with absolutely zero tolerance, and tragic repercussion for those young adults who used drugs namely no college scholarship loan, job opportunity decrease ... etc. Simultaneously, African American activists started to catch glimpse and connecting dots about the contingency of what is all happening is just already planned by the government to incriminate blacks *“the crack crisis helped to fuel conspiracy theories and general speculation in poor black communities that the War on Drugs was part of a genocidal plan by the government to destroy the black people in the United States.”* (Alexander, 20)

One other policy which made it very clear that African Americans were simply targeted, therefore treated badly by the invincible hand of white policy makers, and people of judicial power was that crack drug sentence was very tougher, and way longer than a normal coke even though they had the same components, the reason behind this roughness on crack cocaine sentence was mainly because it was

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largely consumed by African American communities. It is undeniable that racism was always a motive for white policymaker to oppress African Americans.

To sum up, the early seventies marked huge shift concerning incarcerating people of color, notably black communities due to the tremendous empowerment, which the state carceral capacity gained during the campaigns.

“The key to this expansion was a series of federal politics in the 1960’s and 1970’s that invested in the carceral capacity through law Enforcement assistance administration (LEAA). Appropriations to LEAA, which provided grants to state and local entities, grew exponentially from \$10 million in 1965 to 8000\$ million in 1976.”
(Heather Schoenfeld, 21)

Historians argued that politicians used crime rhetoric massively in order to attract public concern and support a series of punitive laws such as; mandatory sentence, long sentence, or even worse lifetime sentence for high degree crime.

Politicians from both parties urged new strategies to whither crimes by applying callous approaches on offenders and blamed them to be the true responsible of the current situation they were in. Yet in truth, many experts in the matter including psychologist, sociologist claimed that offenders were only societal victims who did not receive fair distribution of wealth or opportunities. As a result, the individual was not fully responsible of the wrongdoing committed; in fact, he was a symptom of larger social pathologies implemented in his well-being.

2. Prison Recycling Policies and the New Legal Discrimination

Hundreds of years ago, people with different colors were considered as less human, much more animal like. Thus, they were deemed to be classified as second class citizens barred from their rudimentary rights namely education, family bonds, proper shelter, decent earning work, and above all the right to choose who would represent them. To put it starkly, these people who were deprived from their basic rights were merely enslaved to do the biddings of their masters, and sometimes put in cages, additionally whipped as a form of chastisement if a certain task was not as ordered fulfilled. White master regarded his black slave as disposable, as matter of fact his own object, he could get rid of him whenever he pleased, just as an old used car that no longer keeps its owner satisfied.

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Today, not very different from the slavery era, which devastated myriad African American people to the core, same rules, practices; tactics are currently used but only redesigned. These rules are still applied to people of color under one giant state structure which is the judicial system. It legally re-positions one who had once labeled as a felon to second class status. In other words, it bars him from what truly makes someone citizen including the right to, shelter, work, food, and finally to vote.

Overwhelmingly, the first thing a new released prisoner can think of is a place where he or she can crash in for the night. Friends, family can actually let them in for some nights, but after that the newly released has got to fend off him, providing one basic necessity which is stability. Nevertheless, someone with a felony is just off limits for such a thing, all of sudden; public housing assistance is not eligible, as young man with a felony conviction. An ex-offender applied for a job, after sometime, he received a paper with questions among them have ever been convicted of a drug felony (Alexander, 141), as a matter of fact, if the person happens to be convicted of drug felony, the work is simply out of his range.

To make the matter even worse, those who are once convicted are deemed to remain homeless as the system predestined. For instance, *“If you break the law, you no longer have a home in public housing, one strike and you are out, that should be the law everywhere in America”*, (Alexander, 141) for private housing sector the case is identical to the public, which means off limits to a felon *“Even after the five year period has expired, those labeled “criminals” face a lifetime of discrimination in public and private housing markets”* (Alexander, 141).

At the same time, President Clinton escalated the situation much more by urging housing agencies to follow a strict guideline, which cites on screening tenants for criminal records. This policy led to exclusionary of certain category of people who in their experience used drugs. As a result, many poor people notably black communities faced homelessness, family dismantling and other collateral outcomes related to this policy.

Finding a job after serving time in jail is no easy task when the one is labeled as a felon. Almost all jobs require in their applications fulfillment the question ‘have

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you ever been convicted?”. This question literally changes one’s life dramatically, since it legally deprives or bars someone who has been labeled a felon from the basic right to work, so as to be self-sufficient, self-reliant, ultimately, to build a new life with brighter future ahead.

Sadly,” *employers in a growing number of professions are barred by state licensing agencies from hiring people with a wide range of criminal convictions, even convictions unrelated to the job or license sought.*”(Alexander, 146) In other terms, people with special training program tend to seek a temporary job just for the sake of gaining some money to get by. Yet, the law deprives them from doing so under strict measures namely a hard interview, as well as check the box.

The absence of employment can lead to serious dramatic outcomes notably among men namely depression, loss of self-esteem, since the unemployed is adding nothing useful to society and therefore for himself at all. Additionally, unemployment paves the way to violence, aggression, which locks the one in an empty circle of long-term of self-hatred. Hence, work is deemed rudimentary right for every human existence designed at lifting up the status of individual, as well as enabling him to create a position of worthlessness among society.

As matter of fact, many ex-offenders unfortunately suffer the deprivation of a job because of the legal discrimination imposed on them “*I’ve watched the discrimination and experienced it firsthand when you have to check the box*” (alexander, 146). On the other hand, for those who want to start their own projects namely being businessman, barber, counselor, may face the same procedures as; working for others which means complete denial of professional licenses.

Shortly, new released prisoners tend to face great worries in term of finding a job just because they have been labeled felons, therefore their future is highly blur. Many of them get tired of wandering inner-city Streets without any visualized purpose in life which makes them return to, what they once in locked cells promised they would never sell drugs, and engage in dangerous illegal activities... etc.

Upon release from prison, ex-offenders are also affected by the toughest policy ever which is the denial of food stamps. Individuals with drugs related felony

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convictions are barred from any food charity, which makes it even harder for an ex-offender to stay alive in a place where he is legally discriminated, and therefore stripped from every basic right even the right to stay alive. It is understandably clear message that those who have once in their lifetime were caught with drug conviction are no longer wanted in mainstream society, and not even considered as full citizens. Indeed, they are regarded as second citizens, disposable and their lives do not matter one degree of value at all.

Last but not least, one potent right is that the right to vote, to have a voice to make noise of what does not please you, to choose who you see capable of making a positive change in society, this precious mentioned latter is definitely barred, stripped once someone is labeled a felon of drug possession. For instance *“even after the term of punishment expires, some states deny the right to vote for a period ranging from a number of years to the rest of one’s life”* (Alexander, 153). Even though the united states of American is the land of the free which promotes the egalitarian, democratic principles of freedom, and rights, its regime simply practices a regime undermining human beings. Moreover, it strips the individuals of basic rights that is much more similar to communist countries, which are by all means repressive at all levels. As an illustration, *“the United Nations human rights committee has charged that U.S disenfranchisement policies are discriminatory and violate international law”* (Alexander, 154).

As case in point, for some states they allow ex-offenders to vote but not so easy though, payment of costs related to courts namely fees, fines etc. it is, in fact, a process in which the state resembles to right restoration for ex-offenders. In reality, those are “bureaucratic minefields modern day equivalent of poll taxes and literacy tests-“colorblind” rules designed to make voting practical impossibility for a group defined largely by race” (Alexander).

In summary, a new released prisoner with no access to work, shelter, and food is a dying man, holding no clear future and is more likely to return to prison since he is not able to even make a living for himself. Accordingly, selling drugs, engaging in illegal activities seem the only way out, but only temporarily until he will be caught again and re-introduced to correctional facility. In the first instance,

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from cradle to grave the lifetime of black individuals in American has not a bit changed, and always looked at as inferior. They are always regarded as a burden on the advancement of whites, and second citizens who do not have basic rights, and on the top of it all, they only exist to do the bidding of their masters.

From slavery era to mass incarceration, the same identical methods had been practiced to diminish black status to second class citizen. As a matter of fact, in this modern era second class is the one who as any human indeed defective, caught with drugs, primarily targeted by local authorities is permanently fixed in undermined position. Ironically, what the system is trying to do, resembles the experience of Hester Prynne from *The Scarlet Letter* who committed a sin, which caused to be punished throughout her entire life with an embedded A that stands for Adultery. Her entire life was full of shame, contempt, and mockery by her townspeople till the day she passed away. Alike, the experience of Hester Prynne, felons is forever discriminated in job, housing denials, deprived from every sting that makes them human.

Along with that, to live with hatred in your inner-self all along undermined and systematically crippled is the biggest challenge the one can face.

“The biggest hurdle you gotta over when you walk out those prison gates is shame-that stigma that labels that thing you wear around your neck saying I am a criminal, it’s like a yoke around your neck, and it’ll drag you down, even kill you if you let it” (Alexander, 157).

Punishing people for the rest of their lives is extremely devastating; sure, punishment is required but only to make the offender more aware and less likely in committing such things potentially. Nevertheless, punishing someone for the rest of their lives, adding to that, making him live his entire life with hatred and contempt is a whole evil itself. Realistically speaking, if somebody has received his punishment, he has every right to move on with his life be someone better, more wise, therefore less likely to do the same error; why tearing him apart instead?

3. The Participation of ALEC, As Well As, The Private Sector in Prison Labor

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As I explained in the second chapter, the ultimate purpose of incriminating black communities through various racist policies is to jam prisons with inmates, and forever keep them not only locked out, but under-classed as well. Aside from race project, and white leadership as political power, white state's men also look after their best interest regarding economy, and accumulation of wealth. Hence, one major force organization among many others emerged to legislate laws in different domains which are labeled ALEC. As matter of fact, this organization contributed enormously in keeping prisons filled through myriad bills proposed by its members.

ALEC, as explained by Valerie Staureis is

“an organization that writes model legislation on a variety of topics that its membership of conservative legislators use in state after state to make new laws that promotes privatization in every part of American life. ALEC gets laws passed without the public knowing about organization's role or how the legislation was drafted” (qtd. In Alythea Morrell, 23)

To start with, ALEC from the very beginning of mass incarceration that overflowed US prisons has assisted many discriminatory laws namely long sentences, mandatory sentences, three strikes, bargain policy, truth in sentencing act, and other race targeting policies. Many African Americans were severely crashed with long sentences drafted by ALEC members aimed supposedly at eradicating drug circulation by punishing severely those who participated in its propagations. In fact, this latter targeted crack cocaine which blacks at that time was very much associated with it. Contingency of death penalty was also under scrutiny for crack consumption.

“In 1994, President Clinton passed the Violent Crime Control and Laws Enforcement act directly allotted an increase of funding of \$9.7 billion for prison and introduced the Three Strikes law, which subjected convicts of three offences to exceedingly long sentence (25 years to life minimum).”The 1994 growth rate of 8.6% was greater than the percentage increase recorded during 1993(7.4%). The 1994 increase translates into a nation- wide need to confine an additional 1.602 inmate each week.”(Beck and Gillard) In a word, long, maximum sentence legislature fueled the number of incarceration throughout America. Prison population growth by the 90's was reaching its pick, which in its turn led ALEC to

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legislate more laws which enabled private sector to engage in the process with more freedom, management, and lenient administrative run regarding prison exploitation through thousands of tasks in various fields namely food, medicine, engineering, sewing, high-technology.

Altogether, ALEC did not only help tremendously the rapid growth of prison population in America, as well as making sure to keep continuously prisons filled of inmate. It also helped private sectors to engage in prison labor which was shining silver to business enterprises due to its extreme cheap labor, to keep up with the growing public demand. In described few words, ALEC is an example, model of how incestuous private corporation, and politicians are regarding the best interest of themselves.

With the escort of ALEC passed bill to ensure the thriving of private sectors through harsh sentencing aimed at jamming prisons with inmate, private sectors in return benefits politicians in held meeting secretly set behind closed doors. Once private sector had complete monopoly in prison labor, abruptly, the dehumanization of prisoners came to existence. In others words, for profit prisons, forced their inmate to work for a miserable waged counted as cents.

For example, a telephone company invested in private prison requires inmate to work one hour only to access phone call for 5 minutes with their families (Duvernay and Moran), in such events, most prisoner, found themselves compelled to agree on the terms. In other cases, when the prisoner does not comply with the proposition of work, he simply did sign his death warrant. He would be taken into solitary confinement for 23 hours, no window in his cell, also pitiful services are provided to him and some other far beyond description vicious actions are practiced on him including guarding hostility.

Finally, Private prison grew lucrative with the cheap labor provided by prisoners open marker. Some argues that private prison aim is not to rehabilitate, but only to make money as the capitalist mentality stimulates. To put it another way, the aim of prison is not to rehabilitate prisoner for a better element that functions correctly in society upon his release, but to encourage him for more violence, therefore more punishment and serving jail time.

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3.1. The Relentless Money Stacks Derived from The Prison Labor

The US incarcerated people more than any nation in the world even those nations which use repressive regime such as Russia, and some parts of Eastern Europe. In the wake of this incident, many investors rose to the occasion to make lucrative profit out of this latter. Differently said, many prisons in the US are run by private corporations who operate, and manage them. Housing and feeding prisoners would not go unpaid regarding private prison; many prisoners are exploited fully by cheap labor, forced to work, in some cases deprived basic rights if the stack of greens is threatened.

Many private corporations invested its resources in housing the growing number of inmates for one ultimate goal exploit the manpower exceedingly in order to make money, in other words, inmates are merely seen as dollar signs, nothing more.

Some of the biggest private corporations, in the first place, Securus which provides telecommunication services in prison. Securus, as a matter of fact, was not satisfied of charging inmate of phone calls with their families; it even went far with suggesting video visitation charged with money. *“Along with that Securus also pushed on line video visitation as an alternative to in video visitation of inmate.”* (The American Federation of teachers, 7).

In the second place, Corazon healthcare, this latter provides medical assistance to inmates; it is in fact the largest correctional health company. It provides healthcare services to more than 220.000 prisoners. Corizon was criticized of its low, pitiful services in prison, as well as detention facilities, in other terms, the previously mentioned corporation only consider making money the most rather than taking care of its patients.”

According to a laws suit, the inmate suffered a staggeringly slow, physically, and mentally excruciating death...they are private, their goal is to make money, so they put policies in the place that are not necessarily intended to benefit the patient”.(The American Federation of teachers, 6)

In the second place, Macdonald’s together with wall-Mart they both invested in prison, highlighting the fact that, prisoners themselves farm the product, load it

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and finally ship it, thus food services is tremendously benefiting from mass incarceration directly. In some cases these corporation even cut services for more money influx such as cleaning services which, in return, put inmate in a range of dirtiness and disease for the mere sole of making more money.

Conclusion

Finally, ALEC contributed tremendously in mass incarcerating people of color through a handful of discriminatory bills, as a matter of fact; the main motive of this incarceration was generating wealth with the engagement of private corporations which lobbied members of congress to pass the proposed bills. Differently said, private corporations implicitly control ALEC for making bill that support the money making process with minimum resources invested in the manpower.

As a case in point, private prisons are simply housing prisoners for profit not for the primarily aim which is inmate rehab, thus, they are willing to do whatever is takes to ensure the harsh sentences to keep on, the long run, prisons filled.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

The institution of slavery has largely benefited everyone involved in it except slaves; North Americans have built a very strong powerful global economy only on the servitude of black people. Slavery was a maneuver derived from a colossal amount of greed and thrives for wealth, and power.

As a matter of fact, not only was slavery an average through which people established international trade business, due to the amount of exclusive profits derived, but it was also pillar that supported the establishment and survival of the states for centuries in the new world. In the long run, slavery had tremendously benefited into building a colossal treasury that was shared between businessmen who invested in it. In the wake of civil war, many southern plantation owners suffered the inconceivable loss in the annual revenue. Only a matter of time for the southern agricultural paradise came to fade away and ceased to exist. Nevertheless, the American government deceitfully re-enslaved those who thought themselves to be as free as birds.

The re-institution of slavery was very well put and organized through a system in which people were forced to work for free, exploited, and tortured, to put it more simply, its practices were way identical to the former one. So, prison was the only way out to coerce fellow African into the hard labor for re-building, recovering the lingering economy. This phase in fact was labeled the reconstruction era in which the south could regain its lost paradise.

The Reconstruction plan claimed to give freedom to African Americans and other basic rights concerning the political scale, however, it was in reality a platform through which the north would compensate to the defeated confederacy a new system in which the south could re-build itself again. As a result, new laws were passed as black codes; many of these codes intended to fine and imprison the new freed blacks for absurd motives so as to re-force them again to slave labor. When the congress passed on January 31, 1865 the thirteen amendments that abolished slavery, many new free blacks were arrested for not having a job, thus, the number of incarceration skyrocketed. In addition to that, new prisons were built across the whole federal territory, and many business men who were into slavery business,

General Conclusion

shifted their intentions to prison labor investment in the pursuit of the profit cause.

Throughout the Jim Crow Era the rate of imprisonment was significantly stable until the beginning of the 70's that recorded a sudden spike of incarceration. First thing to remember is that the second spike of 70's imprisonment was under the governance of President Nixon who had himself a personal agenda with black people. His rigorous rhetoric "get tough on them" principally targeted people of race, with the intention of encaging them far away from sight. It was by all means a disproportionate incarceration aimed only at people of color in the first place to put them behind bars where they are preys to private predators for exploitation. On whole, the American economy is dependent on the new slavery to contribute with higher percentage on the economic scale that asserts global trade dominance.

All in all, the mass incarceration of today functions as the same old slavery including the deprivation of basic human rights, endless exploitation to generate economic leadership, and above all re-create social caste which works as barrier between races, and ethnicities. To put it starkly, slaves, or modern prisoners are the vehicle of racial segregation a lot in common than a one can imagine. For each generation, the system uses new tactics to under-class, communities of color in a very well embellished form of inferiority. It is very much conceived that a one needs to consider going back to history, to the very source, so as to connect dots to finally see within, and break through the shackles of despotism.

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