The goal of America’s prison system should be to rehabilitate, not punish. Three body sentences and first sentence of each, and all support material are all listed in order. Here’s a list of the support material and the citations that needs to be used throughout the paper: I. First sentence of body paragraph #1: Prisons should be aiming to rehabilitate not punish because God gives everyone second chances, so we should too. 1. Author: Eugenia Zivanai Page number: NP Information: “Rehabilitation is viewed from a radical perspective as an effort by those in authority to impose a harsh system of social control over weak people” 2. Author: Stuart Taylor Jr. Page Number: NP Information: “The usual motive is not to frame innocent people but to fit evidence to preconceived (and often mistaken) theories of the case.” 3. Author: Stuart Taylor Jr. Page Number: NP Information: “The kind of DNA evidence that can conclusively prove innocence or guilt is available only in a small fraction of cases, mainly rapes and rape-murders in which sperm is recovered.” 4. Author: Stuart Taylor Jr. Page number: NP Information: "FBI officials up the line allowed their employees to break laws, violate rules, and ruin lives," wrote the judge, Nancy Gertner. 5. Author: Antony A. Vass Page number: 177 Information: The government wants more people imprisoned and less people rehabilitated because they profit from it, giving less people second chances. “The government takes pride in its ability to expand the physical capacity of the prison establishment and the high public expenditure which is currently going into refurbishing and constructing new prisons. “ (1990, 177) 6. Author: Antony A. Vass Page number:177 Information: prisons do not attempt to reform, they are just a dumping place to get certain people off the streets. “The prison in that sense provides an exceptionally convenient dumping place. Imprisonment reduces pressure to be vigorous and creative in consideration” (1990, 177) 7. Author: Antony A. Vass Page number: 16 Information: We need prisons, because without them society would be filled with crime, and the criminal would not know he needs a second chance. ”The prison is not expendable; alternatives can only be possible if threat is applied in that they are linked to the background sanction of imprisonment; so prisons are needed in order to justify more humane programmes.” (1990, 16) Author: Benjamin Steiner, Calli M Cain Page number: 90 Information: “Prisons incapacitate individuals who pose a threat to society, but prison officials also bear the responsibility for protecting the prison community” (2017, 90) 11. Author:Coleen M. Berryessa Page number: NP Information (“Over the last half century, the prison population in the USA has grown by almost 500% and represents the world’s highest incarceration rate”): Author:Coleen M. Berryessa Page number: NP Information “Long-term prison terms also undermine the supposed rehabilitative purpose of incarceration and ignore the capacity to change” (Clear, 2008)) Author: Coleen M. Berryessa Page number: NP Information: “Thus, strategies that allow long-term sentences to be reassessed or provide early release allow punishment to be amended in order to reflect if and how individuals have changed or become rehabilitated since initial sentencing” (Fair and Justice Prosecution Working Group, 2020). II. First sentence of body paragraph #2: Prisons should be aiming to rehabilitate not punish because you can’t always prove someone guilty Author:Antony A. Vass Page number: 38 Information: People accused of crime can get a sense of right from their wrong and work towards a goal that is productive and healthy in their rehabilitation. “Through their supervised activities (under the close supervision afforded by agencies such as the probation service), offenders can contribute to their own well-being as well as that of the community. ” Author: Coleen M. Berryessa Page number: NP Information There is also evidence that many individuals currently serving long-term prison sentences have “aged out” of criminal behavior and/or are at low risk of committing future crimes. For the majority of both violent and non-violent crimes, arrests peak in the late teens or early 20s, followed by steep drop-offs (Snyder, 2012). Author: Coleen M. Berryessa Page number: NP Information: “there has been inadequate action in enacting mechanisms that reconsider and alleviate long-term sentences of those currently incarcerated” Author: Eugenia Zivana Page number: NP Information: rehabilitation should be centred on promoting the goodness of humans by helping offenders to gain knowledge and skills to enjoy a better life during post-prison life (Ward & Brown,2006) Author: Coleen M. Berryessa Page number: NP Information: “there has been inadequate action in enacting mechanisms that reconsider and alleviate long-term sentences of those currently incarcerated” Author: Taylor J. Stuart page number: NP information: “our federal, state, and local governments and courts have done far too little to adopt proposed criminal justice reforms that could reduce the number of innocent people convicted while nailing more of the real criminals.” III. First sentence of body paragraph #3: Prisons should be aiming to rehabilitate not punish because rehabilitation in prison improves society. Author: Eugenia Zivanai Page number: NP Information “When an offender is released, they should also be prepared for life outside of prison. As a result, they should have a job, a place to live, a network of friends, and positive relationships with their family and friends. ” Author: Eugenia Zivanai Page number: NP Information “Many researchers find that existing models of rehabilitation pay insufficient attention to the importance of digital media for successful outcomes” Author: Eugenia Zivanai Page number: NP Information: “Lack of access to new media constitutes a ‘distinctive pain of modern imprisonment’ and creates a new level of disconnection between prison and society. “ (Jewkes & Reisdorf, 2016). Author: Eugenia Zivanai Page number: NP Information: “people outside of the prison who are in communication with them take place through technological interventions and are potentially interrupted if any behaviour is identified as a threat to the institution. “ (Austin, 2020). Author: Eugenia Zavania Page number: NP Information “Policymakers and practitioners need to aim for a better understanding of digital prison rehabilitation.”