

Chapter 1 : Poverty Revisited

Global poverty revisited Martin Ravallion, Shaohua Chen 15 September This column presents a new unified approach to global poverty that assumes that people care about both their own income and their income relative to others in their country of residence.

While recognizing the moral imperative to feed hungry people, this book challenges the effectiveness, sustainability and moral legitimacy of globally entrenched corporate food banking as the primary response to rich world food poverty. It investigates the prevalence and causes of domestic hunger and food waste in OECD member states, the origins and thirty-year rise of US style charitable food banking, and its institutionalization and corporatization. It unmasks the hidden functions of transnational corporate food banking which construct domestic hunger as a matter for charity thereby allowing indifferent and austerity-minded governments to ignore increasing poverty and food insecurity and their moral, legal and political obligations, under international law, to realize the right to food. It exposes the hazards of corporate food philanthropy and the moral vacuum within negligent governments and their lack of public accountability. Reviews "This is a shocking book. Shocking in its contents; shocking in that it is needed now, more than ever; and shocking to me. I have worked on food, poverty, and policy response for nearly 40 years, yet so much here comes as new or into the sharpest possible focus. Beyond the food drives, celebrity endorsement, smiling volunteers and government legislated tax incentives, this book documents the juggernaut that is global food banking. Graham Riches moves the needle from charity to the human right to adequate food and nutrition. He describes how capital-soaked transnational corporations monopolize public policy, blame poverty on the poor, and endorse themselves as the publically-subsidized solution. This book reminds us how the slow erosion of notions of welfare and decency, under the neo-liberal assault since the late s, has created a world - even in rich countries - where charity and crumbs from the table now replace food justice. We should all read, consider, and then start planning how to win a better food system again. A particular strength of the book is that it uses the Food Banks to trace the transnational developments of recent decades. It shows how volunteers, sponsors and government support continue to promote charitable food aid, which is mainly associated with the name "Food Banks" or "Tables" in Germany. Food poverty and rich world hunger 3. Corporate capture and rich world consolidation 5. Corporate food waste manufacturing surplus food 6. Collective Solidarity and the Right to food: Public Accountability and the Right to Food: Civil society with a right to food bite: As author and co-editor he has published widely on rich world domestic hunger, social policy and the right to food including Food Banks and the Welfare Crisis ; First World Hunger and First World Hunger Revisited About the Series Routledge Studies in Food, Society and the Environment This series includes a wide range of inter-disciplinary approaches to food, society and the environment. It includes textbooks, research monographs and titles aimed at professionals, NGOs and policy-makers. Authors or editors of potential new titles should contact Hannah Ferguson, Editor Hannah.

Chapter 2 : For Richer or Poorer: 4 Economists Ponder What Has in Store - The Good Men Project

The ThemeTracker below shows where, and to what degree, the theme of Wealth and Poverty appears in each section of Babylon Revisited. Click or tap on any chapter to read its Summary & Analysis. Click or tap on any chapter to read its Summary & Analysis.

The richest 20 percent accounts for three-quarters of world income. And they die quietly in some of the poorest villages on earth, far removed from the scrutiny and the conscience of the world. Being meek and weak in life makes these dying multitudes even more invisible in death. Source 4 Around percent of all children in developing countries are estimated to be underweight or stunted. The two regions that account for the bulk of the deficit are South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. If current trends continue, the Millennium Development Goals target of halving the proportion of underweight children will be missed by 30 million children, largely because of slow progress in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Source 5 Based on enrollment data, about 72 million children of primary school age in the developing world were not in school in ; 57 per cent of them were girls. And these are regarded as optimistic numbers. Source 6 Nearly a billion people entered the 21st century unable to read a book or sign their names. Source 8 Infectious diseases continue to blight the lives of the poor across the world. Every year there are “ million cases of malaria, with 1 million fatalities: Africa accounts for 90 percent of malarial deaths and African children account for over 80 percent of malaria victims worldwide. Source 9 Water problems affect half of humanity: In the United Kingdom the average person uses more than 50 litres of water a day flushing toilets where average daily water usage is about liters a day. The highest average water use in the world is in the US, at liters day. Close to half of all people in developing countries suffering at any given time from a health problem caused by water and sanitation deficits. Millions of women spending several hours a day collecting water. To these human costs can be added the massive economic waste associated with the water and sanitation deficit. Source 10 Number of children in the world 2. However, urbanization is not synonymous with human progress. Urban slum growth is outpacing urban growth by a wide margin. In , one out of three urban dwellers approximately 1 billion people was living in slum conditions. Source 13 In developing countries some 2. In sub-Saharan Africa, over 80 percent of the population depends on traditional biomass for cooking, as do over half of the populations of India and China. Source 14 Indoor air pollution resulting from the use of solid fuels [by poorer segments of society] is a major killer. It claims the lives of 1. To put this number in context, it exceeds total deaths from malaria and rivals the number of deaths from tuberculosis. The poorest fifth just 1. Breaking that down further: Number of people living without electricity Region.

Chapter 3 : 15 Rich Celebs Who Grew Up Poor | TheRichest

Past studies have measured poverty in either relative terms (mostly in the developed countries) or absolute terms (the developing world). This column presents a new unified approach to global poverty that assumes that people care about both their own income and their income relative to others in their country of residence.

But what were these types of books saying about wealth, and what impact did their ethos have on the development of our economic and civic culture? Time offers perspective—as has happened with Rich Dad, Poor Dad and the myriad of other financial literacy books, philosophies, and prescriptions. In hindsight, I would offer that the entire genre of wealth management and financial literacy has missed an opportunity to get to the very heart of wealth. To understand the spiritual nature of wealth, we must first understand the principal truth that our Christian faith teaches us: From Jesus himself, we have the quintessential story of the rich man found in Matthew. In this story, Jesus instructs the young man, who has inquired about how to obtain eternal life, to keep the commandments. Then come, follow me. Then addressing his disciples, Jesus said: Again I say to you, it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for one who is rich to enter the kingdom of God. The notions of faith and wealth are elevated to theological issues by their very nexus to the plan and promise of salvation. Justo Gonzalez, in *Faith and Wealth*, concludes that not one of the Fathers of the Church has held that the issues of faith and wealth should be held separate. Drawing on the wisdom of the Fathers of the early Church, we learn of 1 the meaning of wealth and poverty, 2 the notion of private property, 3 the spiritual danger of wealth, and 4 the gift of wealth. The Meaning of Wealth and Poverty Wealth is often best understood by defining its opposite: Simply stated, poverty is the state in which one has no more and often much less than one needs, and if one is poor in the purely Christian sense, he wishes for no more than he needs. This description helps to understand both the material and spiritual dimensions of poverty. Correspondingly, wealth then is having more than one needs—yet still feeling unsatisfied. Clement of Alexandria d. However, this dualistic material and spiritual understanding of wealth and poverty has long been part of Tradition. Recall in Psalm In The Instructor, St. What this suggests is that what separates us from Eden is sin and that this is why there is often seen a frequent connection between the notion of private property and sin. Nature, therefore, has produced a common right for all, but greed has made it a right for a few. Gonzalez notes that it was St. They argue that alienation may mean, as Gonzalez describes, one or a combination of three things: All property ultimately belongs to God. Due to death, man cannot claim more than temporary ownership of property. Injustice is at the root of the acquisition of ownership of property. In response to the notion of alienation, the Church Fathers developed a two-pronged standard for assessing the legitimate use of wealth: Wealth used to meet need. Meeting need is subjective and ultimately between God and the individual. Wealth used for things that provide some measure of productivity. Basil the Great d. But sometimes—and this is true of many—the very prosperities of life become a temptation. When things go ill, it is hard to keep a brave soul; when they go too well, it is no less hard not to be puffed up with overbearing pride. Basil suggests, comes from Luke Do not be rich only in your wealth but also in your piety; not only in your gold but also in your virtue, or, better still, only in the latter. Nowhere is koinonia more powerfully expressed than in the Eucharist. Sharing in the Eucharist draws the faithful into participation in the mystery of the cross—in both a spiritual and material way. Arguably, it is precisely the self-sacrificing of the wealthy that works in conjunction with the cross-bearing of the poor that works to bring a fallen humanity closer to the oneness of God. No matter how challenging, even the poor must think of their neighbors—and the wealthy carry an even heavier burden. Matthew concludes that people of wealth are often possessed by their riches; the riches give them the power to do as they please, and various temptations and sinful inclinations are therefore more difficult to resist. Talking About These Issues in the World Regardless of political ideology, we would all agree that wealth and social equality have risen center stage this election year. Then we heard sentiments in the acceptance speech of Republican nominee for President Donald Trump highlighting the poverty rates in the African American and Latino communities and the diminished labor force participation in the American economy at-large. Ideas of work and wealth are inextricable aspects of public life and are indeed important

issues not only for our nation, but for all people. These issues are important because they strike at who we are as mankind, made in the image and likeness of our Creator who commissioned us to be fiduciaries of the material world. God gave us our vocation to cultivate and care for the world before the fall of man, not as a burden but as a means of fulfillment. The fruits of our labor were intended to be used to their highest and best use. This is the advice of our Fathers: Rich Dad, Poor Dad Revisited, indeed.

Chapter 4 : First World Hunger Revisited: Food Charity or the Right to Food? by Graham Riches

First World Hunger Revisited investigates the rise of food charity and corporately sponsored food banks as effective and sustainable responses to increasing hunger and food poverty in twelve rich 'food-secure' societies.

Tesla says Robyn Denholm, a member of its current board, is to replace Elon Musk as chairman after the billionaire was forced to give up his dual role. The Federal Reserve is on course to raise interest rates in December amid a strong US jobs market and economic growth. An investigation by cyber security firm Symantec has now uncovered that the North Korean government is stealing tens of millions of dollars by hacking into banks and forcing ATMs to dispense cash to mules. FINANCE Global poverty revisited Past studies have measured poverty in either relative terms mostly in the developed countries or absolute terms the developing world. This column presents a new unified approach to global poverty that assumes that people care about both their own income and their income relative to others in their country of residence. The study finds that global poverty has declined more in absolute terms than in relative terms. The vast bulk of the relatively poor now live in the developing world. The advanced countries have seen little progress against poverty, unlike the developing world. Underlying any poverty measure, one finds some concept of individual welfare – how we decide whether one household is better off than another. Surely neither assumption can be right. People are clearly concerned about their relative incomes, which a fixed line cannot capture. But they also care about their absolute standard of living. The use of any fixed proportion of the mean or median in measuring poverty runs into a serious concern when the mean changes, such as due to economic growth. Consider what happens when all incomes grow at the same rate leaving inequality unchanged. Any sensible measure of poverty would surely fall. That does not hold when one sets the poverty line as a constant proportion of the mean or median. These rise with the current mean, but not proportionately, i. In a new paper, we propose a set of what we term welfare-consistent poverty measures, and provided new global measures spanning Ravallion and Chen There are a number of differences to past measures. Updating the old model The new paper departs from past work in three ways. First, we recognise the uncertainty about how much poverty there is in the world once one allows for relative comparisons within countries. This provides a welfare-economic explanation for why we see higher real poverty lines in richer countries. It is that pattern in how poverty lines vary across countries that has motivated past efforts in setting international lines for global measurement following Ravallion et al. We recognise, however, that there is a deep identification problem in using national lines to identify international relative lines, as has been done in the literature. The problem is that the properties of the observed national poverty lines are consistent with two rival hypotheses, with very different implications for deriving international lines. It is one thing to believe that national lines reflect country-specific relative comparisons, but quite another to claim that they reveal the local costs of a globally common level of welfare even when augmented to allow for measurement error and random idiosyncratic factors. That must be judged a strong assumption. The alternative interpretation is that richer countries adopt more generous reference welfare levels for defining poverty. This can generate higher lines in richer countries even without relative comparisons. Identification of a unique schedule of relative lines from cross-country variation in national lines is thus problematic. Acknowledging this identification problem leads us to propose empirical bounds on the true, welfare-consistent global poverty measures so as to span the key parameter uncertainty. The lower bound is an absolute line, fixed in real terms, while the upper bound is a schedule of weakly relative lines that rise with the country-specific comparison income, consistently with national poverty lines. The welfare-consistent global poverty measure lies between these bounds, depending on how much the latent reference welfare level for defining poverty at the national level rises with the mean. The second thing that is new concerns how the comparison income should be set, as required for the upper bound. Here, our main point of departure from past work is that we take account of the bearing that inequality has on relativist comparisons. We question the long-standing assumption that the comparison income level in relativist comparisons at the country level is the median or equally weighted mean. We provide a theoretical formulation of the comparison income that encompasses both upward and downward relative comparisons.

This provides a new perspective on measuring relative poverty. Instead of the ordinary mean or median our model points to a distribution-corrected mean, the properties of which depend on whether people tend to look up or down in terms of incomes when they assess how they are doing relative to others. The third contribution of our new paper is to provide new data on national poverty lines and survey-based distributions of consumption or income to implement the above ideas empirically. Our new data on national poverty lines suggest that the rank-weighted mean is the relevant comparison income, with the lowest weight given to the richest. This implies that a Gini-discounted mean is called for in setting our upper bound. We implement the new measures for the lower and upper bounds on a global basis, including countries at all levels of development. Our estimates draw on 1, household surveys for countries over Combining these three contributions, we now have truly global poverty measures which span countries at all levels of development. There are very few people in the rich world, and even in many middle-income countries, who are poor by absolute standards typical of the poorest countries. Findings We confirm that there has been considerable long-term progress against absolute global poverty as we document more fully in Chen and Ravallion But this is less pronounced for the weakly relative lines that form our upper bound. By , the count for the lower bound had fallen to million, while that for the upper bound had fallen, but by much less, to 2. We also find progress for all regions of the world, including the high-income countries, though the pace of progress against poverty has been noticeably less in those countries as a whole, and progress against poverty in the high-income countries has stalled since the Great Recession. Figure 1 provides the global count of the number of people living below the upper line. Whether one focuses on absolute poverty our lower bound or relative poverty upper bound , the incidence of poverty is appreciably higher in the developing world than the advanced countries as a whole. However, the developing world has been making greater progress over time against poverty, judged by either bound. As we see in Figure 1, side-by-side with the falling numbers of absolutely poor in the developing world, there have been rising numbers of people who are still poor by the standards typical of the country they live in. Both the lower- and upper-bound poverty measures are responsive to both the mean and inequality, although the upper bound measure responds less elastically. While it will be harder to make progress against global relative poverty, progress is nonetheless possible.

Chapter 5 : Graham Riches (Author of First World Hunger Revisited)

The Face of Poverty (revisited,) This was Dickson ten years ago: a typical village of fifty households in the African country Malawi. Photographed and described, five short years after the United Nations in September embraced their Millennium Development Goals, of which halving poverty and hunger by the end of is by far the most.

We asked four economists to offer their thoughts and insights on what they expect to be a key theme or issue in *The Gilded Age* returns Greg Wright, assistant professor of economics, University of California, Merced. Income and wealth inequality are currently at levels last seen during the Gilded Age “when the top 10 percent of Americans owned nearly three-fourths of overall wealth, and the bottom 40 percent had virtually no wealth” and will see things get a whole lot worse. Now, the richest 1 percent of Americans own 40 percent of U. In spite of this, Congress just significantly reduced taxes on capital and on high-earning individuals. Other income earners got smaller, temporary cuts. Why does widening inequality matter? While some argue that inequality is irrelevant as long as all incomes are rising, even that has not been true in the U. In addition, recent evidence indicates that family income in childhood is a strong predictor of the likelihood that an individual will produce innovations as an adult. At least one measure, however, makes the U. The share of American households living on less than half of the national median income, a commonly used measure for international comparisons, is the second-highest in the developed world, at While the official U. Past presidents have tried several ways to fight poverty. Bill Clinton changed the battle strategy 32 years later by pushing people to work more. House Speaker Paul Ryan has once again reopened the debate on how best to win the fight by declaring poverty will be a focus in But Ryan has also made clear he plans to cut Medicaid, Medicare and other anti-poverty programs to reduce the national debt, all of which were central to reducing the official poverty rate from 22 percent in the early s. Part of the argument supporting a focus on cutting debt is that it spurs growth, which in turn reduces poverty. Since then, however, the poverty rate has responded little to economic growth. In fact, the correlation may work the other way around because research suggests that lowering poverty rates cuts health care costs and federal spending and boosts growth. Specifically, improving health and nutrition for the poor is critical to long-term growth, leading to higher productivity and incomes. Economic optimism and health care Christos Makridis, Ph. How can the government sustain and build on this hopefulness “a key driver of consumer spending” among individuals and small businesses in ? In my view, one of the most important ways to do this is by reforming health care in a financially stable way. Health care exchanges may implode without the mandate. Health care spending made up a record 18 percent of U. But the deficit is a long-term problem that is nearly impossible to balance without figuring out a way to rein in health care spending in part because it makes up so much of the economy. Scholars from both sides of the aisle agree the status quo is problematic: There is far too little competition, and incentives are too weak. While there is no easy answer, structural changes like introducing penalties for poor hospital performance in Medicare reimbursement claims could help. Health care is one of the few items that matters to literally everyone, from small business owners and corporate executives to households of all incomes. I believe the tax cut President Trump signed into law in December will help turn the current economic optimism into tangible reality for tens of millions of families. By tackling health care next, the government could continue that momentum. Delaying reform will only make things tougher down the road. In , he may finally focus his energy on these campaign promises, which would put our prosperity at risk. Early on in , he announced the U. Our economic and political influence in Asia may decline in and the years ahead. He has also set his sights on the North American Free Trade Agreement and began renegotiating its terms. However, they can have a large impact on the economy. Central to this system was the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In , this agreement was transformed into the WTO. Under this system, world trade has expanded dramatically over the last 70 years. In , trade accounted for approximately 6 percent of U. A retreat from a multilateral rules-based system of trade brings with it many problems. Relatively minor disputes could easily escalate into trade sanctions and counter-sanctions, like in the aftermath of the Depression-era Smoot-Hawley Tariff, which raised tariffs on hundreds of imports. Internationally, it could make it more difficult for

developing countries to engage in trade relations with their much larger and wealthier counterparts. While the Trump administration has drawn attention to the U. However, a general retreat from the postwar system of trade could be a dangerous path for both the U.

Chapter 6 : World's richest countries with the highest poverty levels

Drawing on the wisdom of the Fathers of the early Church, we learn of (1) the meaning of wealth and poverty, (2) the notion of private property, (3) the spiritual danger of wealth, and (4) the gift of wealth.

We asked four economists to offer their thoughts and insights on what they expect to be a key theme or issue in *The Gilded Age* returns Greg Wright, assistant professor of economics, University of California, Merced. Income and wealth inequality are currently at levels last seen during the Gilded Age — when the top 10 percent of Americans owned nearly three-fourths of overall wealth, and the bottom 40 percent had virtually no wealth — and will see things get a whole lot worse. Now, the richest 1 percent of Americans own 40 percent of U.S. In spite of this, Congress just significantly reduced taxes on capital and on high-earning individuals. Other income earners got smaller, temporary cuts. Why does widening inequality matter? While some argue that inequality is irrelevant as long as all incomes are rising, even that has not been true in the U.S. In addition, recent evidence indicates that family income in childhood is a strong predictor of the likelihood that an individual will produce innovations as an adult. At least one measure, however, makes the U.S. The share of American households living on less than half of the national median income, a commonly used measure for international comparisons, is the second-highest in the developed world, at 18 percent. While the official U.S. poverty rate is 14.5 percent, the share of households living on less than half of the national median income is 22 percent. Past presidents have tried several ways to fight poverty. Bill Clinton changed the battle strategy 32 years later by pushing people to work more. Become a supporter and enjoy *The Good Men Project* ad free. House Speaker Paul Ryan has once again reopened the debate on how best to win the fight by declaring poverty will be a focus in 2017. But Ryan has also made clear he plans to cut Medicaid, Medicare and other anti-poverty programs to reduce the national debt, all of which were central to reducing the official poverty rate from 22 percent in the early 1980s. Part of the argument supporting a focus on cutting debt is that it spurs growth, which in turn reduces poverty. Since then, however, the poverty rate has responded little to economic growth. In fact, the correlation may work the other way around because research suggests that lowering poverty rates cuts health care costs and federal spending and boosts growth. Specifically, improving health and nutrition for the poor is critical to long-term growth, leading to higher productivity and incomes. Economic optimism and health care. Christos Makridakis, Ph.D. How can the government sustain and build on this hopefulness — a key driver of consumer spending — among individuals and small businesses in 2017? In my view, one of the most important ways to do this is by reforming health care in a financially stable way. Health care exchanges may implode without the mandate. Health care spending made up a record 18 percent of U.S. GDP in 2014. But the deficit is a long-term problem that is nearly impossible to balance without figuring out a way to rein in health care spending in part because it makes up so much of the economy. Scholars from both sides of the aisle agree the status quo is problematic: There is far too little competition, and incentives are too weak. While there is no easy answer, structural changes like introducing penalties for poor hospital performance in Medicare reimbursement claims could help. Health care is one of the few items that matters to literally everyone, from small business owners and corporate executives to households of all incomes. I believe the tax cut President Trump signed into law in December will help turn the current economic optimism into tangible reality for tens of millions of families. By tackling health care next, the government could continue that momentum. Delaying reform will only make things tougher down the road. In 2017, he may finally focus his energy on these campaign promises, which would put our prosperity at risk. Early on in 2017, he announced the U.S. Our economic and political influence in Asia may decline in the years ahead. He has also set his sights on the North American Free Trade Agreement and began renegotiating its terms. However, they can have a large impact on the economy. Central to this system was the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In 1995, this agreement was transformed into the WTO. Under this system, world trade has expanded dramatically over the last 70 years. In 2014, trade accounted for approximately 12 percent of U.S. GDP. A retreat from a multilateral rules-based system of trade brings with it many problems. Relatively minor disputes could easily escalate into trade sanctions and counter-sanctions, like in the aftermath of the Depression-era Smoot-Hawley Tariff, which raised tariffs on hundreds of imports. Internationally, it could make it more difficult for developing countries to engage in trade relations with their

much larger and wealthier counterparts. While the Trump administration has drawn attention to the U. However, a general retreat from the postwar system of trade could be a dangerous path for both the U. This article was originally published on The Conversation. Read the original article.

Chapter 7 : First World Hunger Revisited : Graham Riches :

Graham Riches is the author of First World Hunger Revisited (avg rating, 5 ratings, 0 reviews, published), Food Banks and the Welfare Crisis (4.

This practice is similar to many developing countries, but different from developed countries such as the United States that adjust poverty line on an incremental basis per additional household member. In India, households may include surviving grandparents, parents and children. They typically do not incur any or significant rent expenses every month particularly in rural India, unlike housing in mostly urban developed economies. The cost of food and other essentials are shared within the household by its members in both cases. However, a larger portion of a monthly expenditure goes to food in poor households in developing countries, [47] while housing, conveyance and other essentials cost significantly more in developed economies. For its current poverty rate measurements, India calculates two benchmarks. The first includes a basket of goods including food items but does not include the implied value of home, value of any means of conveyance or the economic value of other essentials created, grown or used without a financial transaction, by the members of a household. The second poverty line benchmark adds rent value of residence as well as the cost of conveyance, but nothing else, to the first benchmark. After China accepted opium trade, the colonial government dedicated more land exclusively to poppy, [55] the opium agriculture in India rose from through , when over , acres of the most fertile Ganges basin farms were devoted to poppy cultivation, [59] opium processing factories owned by colonial officials were expanded in Benares and Patna , and shipping expanded from Bengal to the ports of East Asia such as Hong Kong, all under exclusive monopoly of the British. By early 20th century, 3 out of 4 Indians were employed in agriculture, famines were common, and food consumption per capita declined in every decade. Numerous famines and epidemics killed millions of people each. These colonial policies moved unemployed artisans into farming, and transformed India as a region increasingly abundant in land, unskilled labour and low productivity, and scarce in skilled labour, capital and knowledge. Thus, not only was the average income below poverty line, the intensity of poverty was severe. The intensity of poverty increased from to , then began a reversal. However, the absolute poverty rates continued to be very high through the s. The resulting rising landlessness and stagnant real wages intensified poverty. These poverty alleviation goals were theoretical, with administrative powers resident in the British Empire. In , for example, despite rising agricultural output in undivided South Asia, the Bengal famine killed millions of Indians from starvation, disease and destitution. Destitution was so intense in Bengal, Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Orissa, that entire families and villages were "wiped out" of existence. Village artisans, along with sustenance farming families, died from lack of food, malnutrition and a wave of diseases. Devastating famines impoverished India every 5 to 8 years in late 19th century and the first half of 20th century.

Chapter 8 : Faith and Wealth: Rich Dad, Poor Dad Revisited - Catholic Stand

Poverty is a global challenge that Children International takes head on. These stats put the challenges of the world's poor into perspective.

It is a powerful trope because of the hope it inspires. It is the ultimate story of beating the odds against a brutal and unjust system, of someone coming good in spite of the numerous obstacles standing in the path of their success. And with every successful story that gets told, whether real or fictional, it furthers the possibility that we may someday get to count ourselves amongst the lucky few who rise from poverty and obscurity into wealth, success, and fame. Of course the more Marxist amongst us might point out that this is largely an illusory myth meant to keep the masses in place as only people who are extremely talent and simultaneously lucky truly have the ability to rise above the pack in an unjust system. But for the purposes of this list, we will consider those people buzzkills. Largely correct buzzkills, but buzzkills nonetheless. The movie has to obviously tell a rags-to-riches story. This has to be the primary purpose of the story. It cannot be the arc of a side-character or a minor plot-point of the main character. You may notice that the Disney classic Cinderella does not make this list. Now on to the list: Avildsen What is intriguing about this movie, other than being the ultimate underdog tale, is that this is a movie about two rags-to-riches successes. The first success is Apollo Creed who clearly is someone who took his shot at fame and fortune and seized it. And as is so often the case, now that his riches has been seized he extends an opportunity to a presumed chump for his own selfish goals of consolidating that fame and fortune. The end result is the best boxing match in film history. James Frawley This film-within-a-film is the origin story of the Muppets that we never knew we wanted. As with all prequels, there is no surprise where these folks end up but the joy is in seeing exactly what left-turn way they get there. William Wyler Funny Girl perfectly encapsulates the story of so many female rags-to-riches stories in that they find their path to success hindered by their less talented and jealous lovers who seemingly cannot handle their girlfriends and wives being better than them. That Charlie is a poor paperboy who lives with two parents and four grandparents and can barely afford to but the chocolate bars that hide these Golden Tickets is all the more inspiring especially since the other four are procured by spoiled and rich kids who obviously have the economic power to game the system. Gustave, it is easy to forget that this is also the story of Zero Moustafa, the lobby boy of the hotel who embarks on a great adventure with Gustave in the midst of a tyrannical war and ends up eventually with a hotel on the other side. And fortunately for us, this also makes it one of his best. Martin Scorsese Proof that the path from rags to riches need not necessarily take a legal path, the rise of Henry Hill Ray Liotta from a life to petty crime to a key player in the mob looks almost enticing thanks to the superbly assured and slick direction of Martin Scorsese. Although mob life has never looked more glamorous, Scorsese also takes great pains to make sure we also see exactly how perilous that life and the riches gained by it are as Hill finds himself increasingly hemmed in from all sides by both the feds and his fellow mobsters. Of all the rags-to-riches people on the list, she seems to know without a shadow of a doubt that the game is rigged against people like her reaching the top and the only way to combat that is to kick, claw, and scratch your way there. Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger Obviously this movie qualifies for this list because its rags-to-riches story is a move from obscurity to fame. Here the prodigious Vicky Page Moira Shearer is thrust into the world of the Ballet Lermontov by her aristocratic aunt. Yet it is never clear if her push to the top is driven by a need to succeed or by pure love of the art, if this is a life she chose for herself or one she was nudged into. And therein lies the true tragedy of the story. Daniel Plainview Daniel Day-Lewis is a frightening creature in that he is simply a faithful follower of the doctrine of American exceptionalism and manifest destiny. His his quest for liquid goal turns him into the ultimate utilitarian using both underhanded tactics and pious religiosity with equal vigour if it gets him closer to his riches. He is the ultimate hero of capitalism, and that should make us shudder. Every loss becomes a chip on his shoulder while every success leaves him more and more peerless. His castle Xanadu is perhaps the pinnacle of modern success and yet its empty halls also serve as a reminder of the hollowness riches ultimately bring. And perhaps there was no one better to tell this story, the embodiment of the contradictions of American capitalism, than the enigmatic Orson Welles who

brings the bombastic swagger required for the role.

Chapter 9 : Poverty in India - Wikipedia

War on poverty, revisited Patricia Smith, professor of economics, University of Michigan By many measures, such as GDP, income and wealth per household, the U.S. is among the richest countries in.

Despite his immense success, he had meager beginnings. He was raised in Los Angeles, California by his German mother. While she often worked two jobs to support her and her son, it was still a rough road. It really was like Taxi Driver in a lot of ways. Unfortunately, Tom Cruise had both. In addition to growing up in relative poverty, his father was also an abusive bully. Tom told Parade Magazine of his father, "He was the kind of person where, if something goes wrong, they kick you. Be careful around him. Perhaps that change helped him out not only as a teenager, but later in life as well. He has since won nearly 30 awards, including three Golden Globes. That left just his mother to make ends meet for Stephen and his older brother. According to the official biography on his website, his aunts persuaded his mom to take care of their parents full time. Stephen has published over 50 novels and won dozens of awards. According to Mariah Carey Revisited, her mom finally earned enough money as an opera singer and vocal coach to move them to a nicer neighborhood. Perhaps that change in address helped Mariah become the successful powerhouse singer that she is now. But even royals have to come from somewhere. Still, that upbringing has stayed with him. I was on the streets for more than half of my life from the time I was thirteen years old The feelings I had during that part of my life were burned into me like a brand. It was life during wartime. According to the book Sean Combs People in the News , his father was an associate of a drug dealer and was shot in his car when Sean was just a kid. The songstress grew up as the youngest of 14 kids in a poverty-stricken home in Charlemagne, Quebec. She told Vanity Fair of her childhood, "I grew up in a very, very, very small house. What else did we need? In fact, she is the richest self-made woman in America, according to Forbes. It may be surprising, then, that she grew up so poor. She was born in Mississippi to single mother Vernita Lee. Her mother soon left and Oprah was raised for several years by her maternal grandmother. According to The Observer, she was so poor in this time that she wore clothes made from potato sacks, which garnered her much negative attention from kids her age. Again, she was sent away to live with relatives. Despite all of this, as well as sexual abuse she endured starting at age nine, Oprah was still able to carve out an amazing and successful life. She can be held as a good example of people enduring despite their early circumstances.