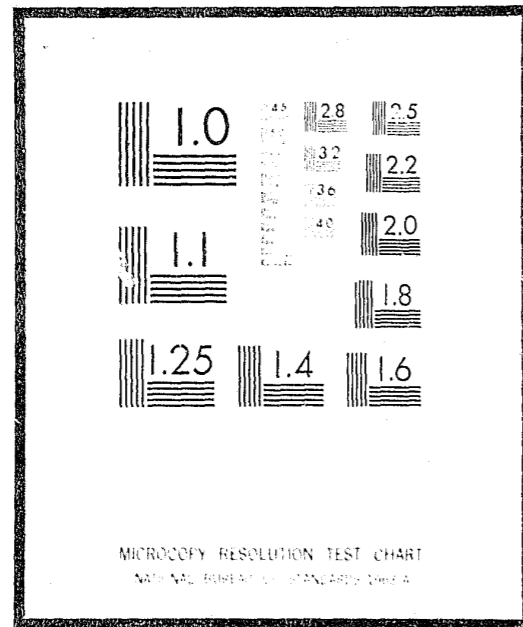


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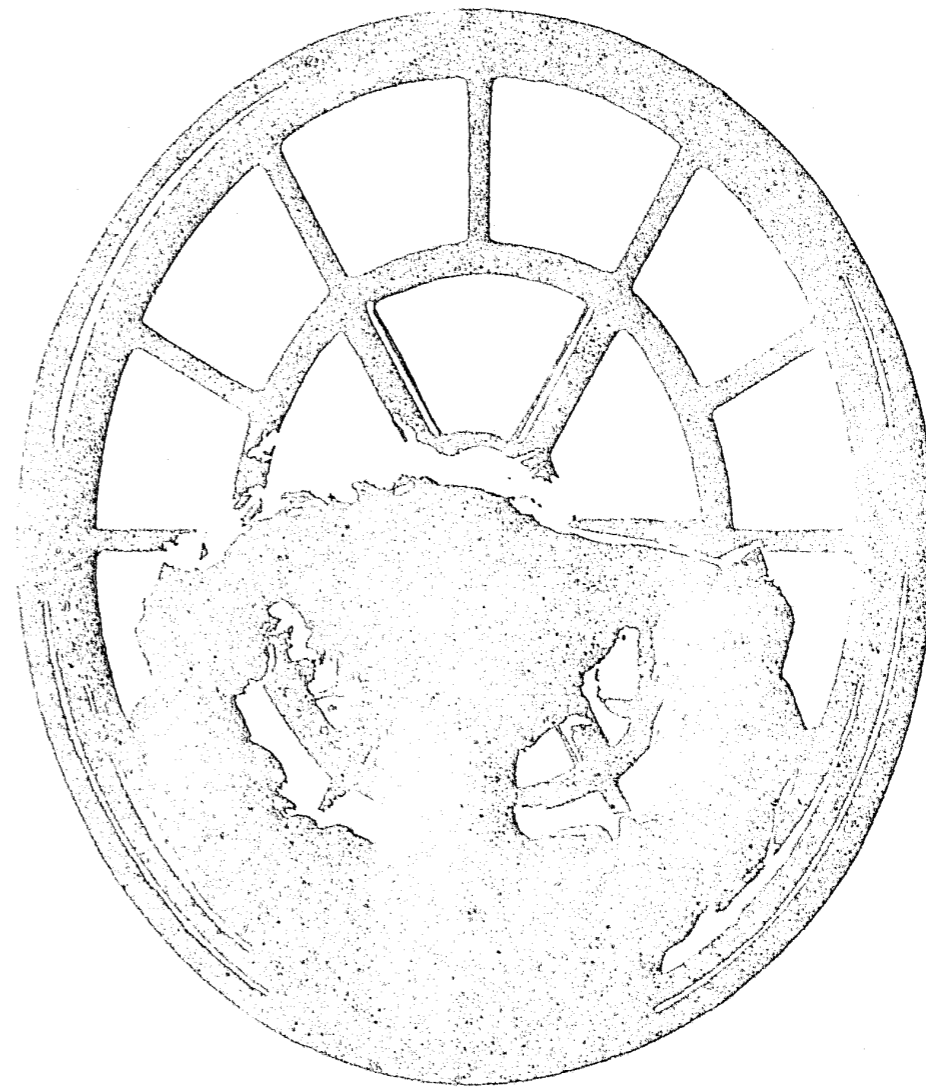
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THE WOMAN OFFENDER

A BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCEBOOK



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SECTION I

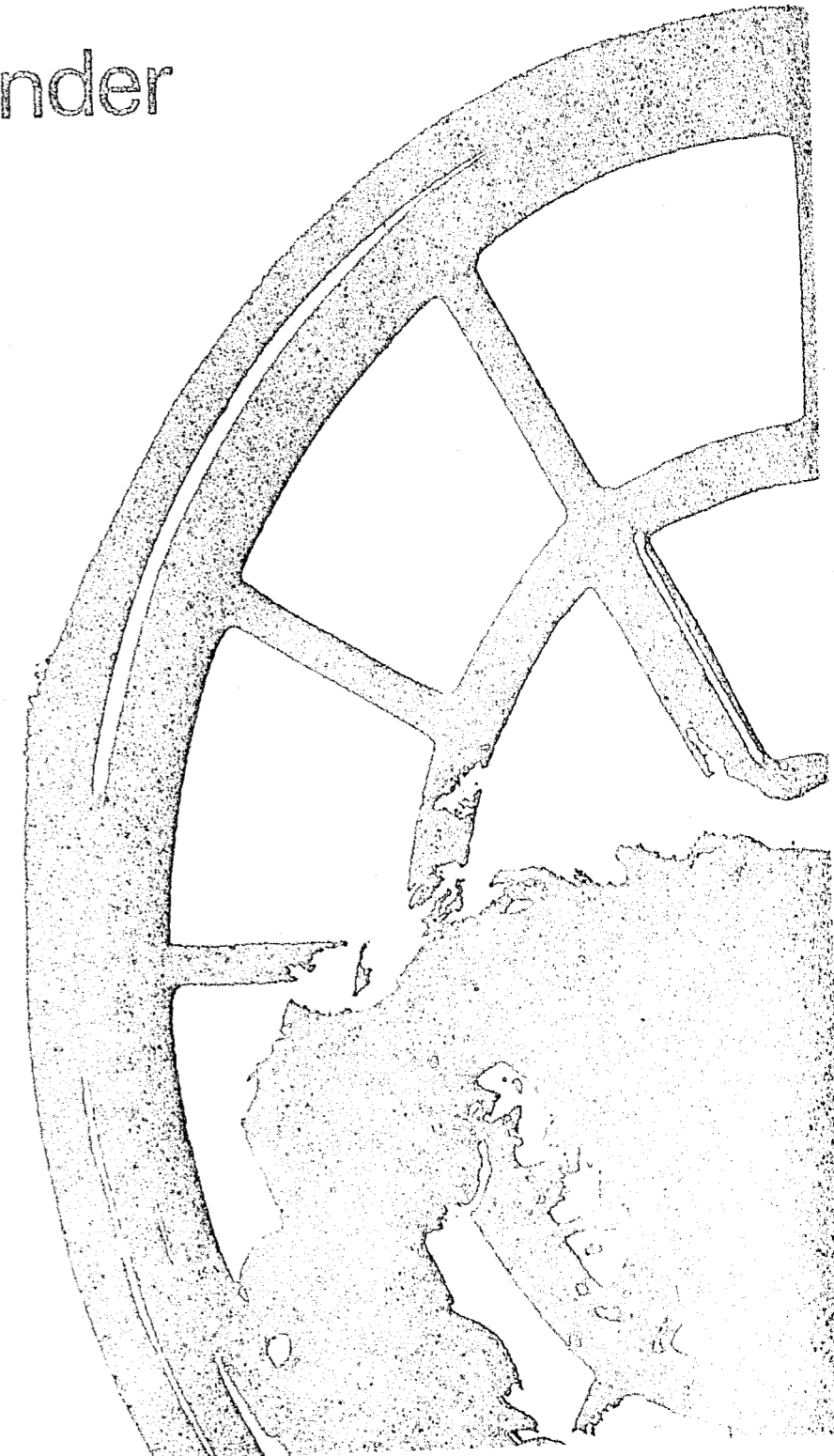
Overview of Literature on the Woman Offender

This report was prepared for the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, under research and development grant No. 21-25-75-11. Since grantees conducting research and development projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express their own judgment freely, this report does not necessarily represent the official opinion or policy of the Department of Labor. The grantee is solely responsible for the contents of this report.

June, 1975

Entropy Limited

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This is a draft copy of Bibliographic Sourcebook on the Woman Offender. It contains materials written on the Woman Offender between 1965 and 1975. This draft of the Sourcebook includes several of the sections:

II. Annotated Bibliographies and Literature Reviews (257)
followed by an index with 36 subject headings

III. Non-Annotated Bibliographic Sources (400)

IV. Other Bibliographies and Literature Reviews

V. Recently Funded Studies of Women Offenders

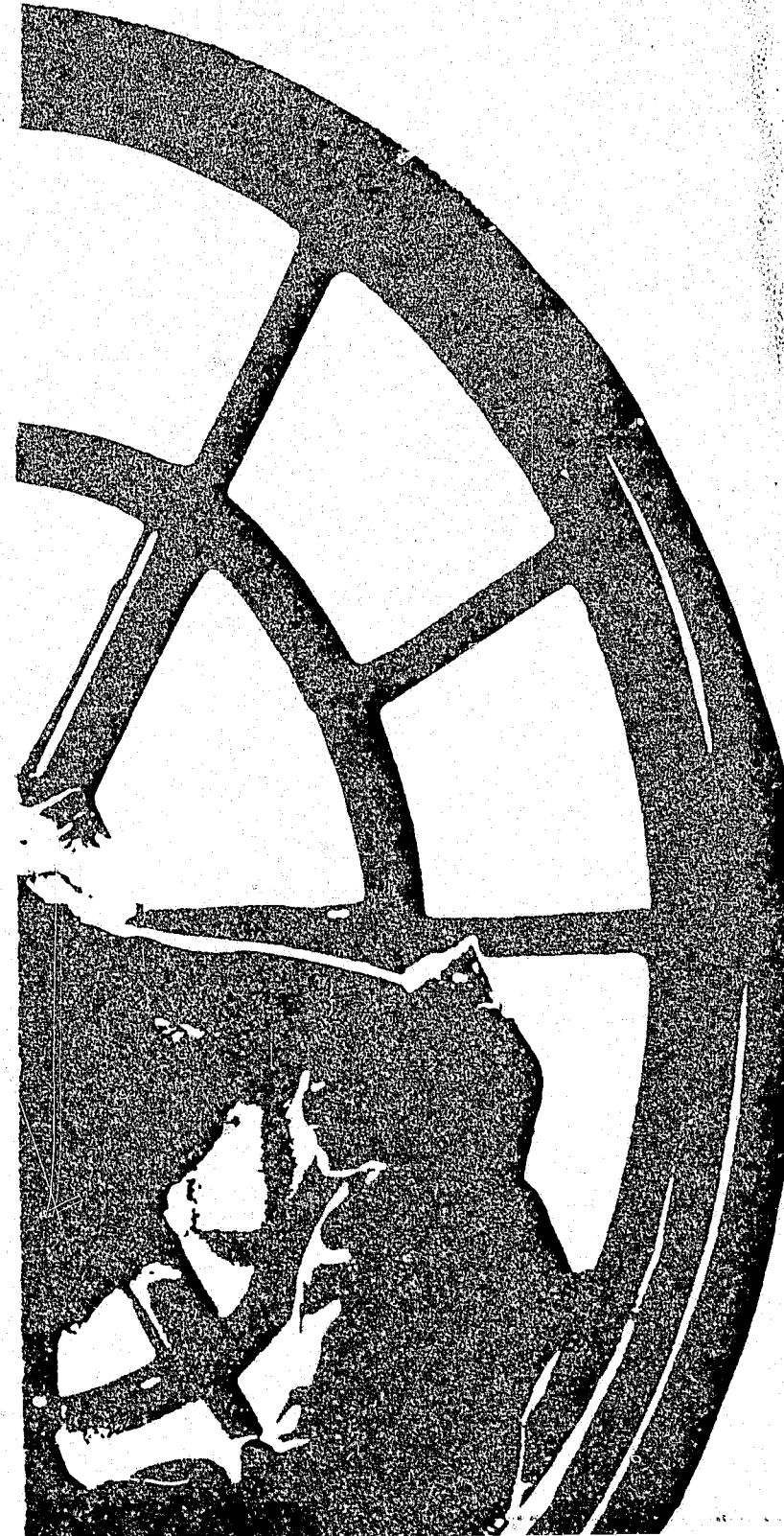
The time and effort of many people have gone into searching the literature, obtaining copies of published and unpublished materials, and finally annotating, indexing, and categorizing them.

Since this is to be a Sourcebook intended to serve a variety of users and needs, it seems appropriate, prior to finalizing the format, to seek feedback on ways to organize all this information. The format consists of general categories, e.g. books, chapters in books, journal articles, dissertations and documents. As the Sourcebook took shape it became clear that other ways of organizing the sources might be more useful to readers, e.g. legal, research, prostitution, institution, etc. Also, the annotations, prepared by several writers, lack consistency. What information would be most useful to include when annotating a source?

Comments on this Sourcebook would be appreciated. Your suggestions will assist in shaping the final format for this document.

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Annotated Bibliography



BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND LITERATURE REVIEWS

- 1 DOLESCHAL, Eugene. "The female offender: a guide to published materials." Crime and delinquency literature. December 1970, pp. 639-669.
An excellent bibliography and prime source of materials. In the 1967 U.S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice on the problem of crime and correction in the United States, not so much as a single paragraph was devoted to the female offender. The researcher is left to look to private, state, and foreign governmental sources for information. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports for 1968 reports that the ratio of male to female arrests in the United States was seven to one. Women were arrested in 14 per cent of the Crime Index type offenses; 9 per cent of the arrests were of women. Women accounted for 22 per cent of the forgery, 24 per cent of the fraud, 20 per cent of the embezzlement, and 15 per cent of the narcotics arrests. A major difference between male and female criminality is that offenses committed by women tend to concentrate in fewer types than those committed by men. The types of offenses for which women are arrested and prosecuted in significant numbers in the United States are theft, prostitution, violations of narcotics laws, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. "The Pennsylvania Division of the American Association of University Women conducted a survey on court and correctional services for women and girl offenders in various Pennsylvania counties from January 1, 1965, to December 31, 1966. Its findings are a serious indictment of the way women are treated in the correctional system. The consultants' paper submitted to the U.S. President's Commission, the report of the Canadian Committee on Corrections, the Pennsylvania survey of the American Association of University Women, as well as most individual authors, strongly urge the diversion of women offenders out of the prison system. An important reason for the lack of services for women in correctional institutions is that there are too few inmates to serve. The Pennsylvania AAUW sees regional centers as the answer to this problem, while Canada recommends that arrangements be made for mutual purchase of services for women between the federal government and the provinces so that a unified service can be provided. The majority of authors agree with Frances Heidensohn, who admonishes that 'it is now time to look at the small residual population of women in prison to consider whether indeed prison is where they should be.'" - quote from text.
- 2 KLEIN, Dorie. "The etiology of female crime: a review of the literature." Issues in criminology, vol. 8, no. 2, Fall 1973, pp. 3-30.
Vastly different than the traditional bibliography or bibliographic essay, this paper traces the common threads which run through the literature on the criminality of women beginning with the turn-of-the-century writing of Lombroso and extending to the present. "The writers see criminality as the result of individual characteristics that are only peripherally affected by economic, social and political forces. These characteristics are of a physiological or psychological nature and are uniformly based on implicit or explicit assumptions about the inherent nature of women. This nature is universal, rather than existing within a specific historical framework. Since criminality is seen as an individual activity, rather than as a condition built into existing structures, the focus is on biological, psychological and social factors that would turn a woman toward criminal activity. To do this, the writers create two distinct classes of women: good women who are "normal" noncriminals, and bad women who are criminals, thus taking a moral position that often masquerades as a scientific distinction. The writers, although they may be biological or social determinists to varying degrees, assume that individuals have choices between criminal and noncriminal activity. They are persons as atomistically moving about in a social and political vacuum: many writers use marketplace models for human interaction. Although the theorists may differ on specific remedies for individual criminality, ranging from sterilization to psychoanalysis (but always stopping far short of social change), the basic thrust is toward individual adjustment, whether it be physical or mental, and the frequent model is rehabilitative therapy. Widespread environmental alterations are usually included as casual footnotes to specific plans for individual therapy. Most of the writers are concerned with social harmony and the welfare of the existing social structure rather than with the women involved or with women's position in general. None of the writers come from anything near a 'feminist' or 'radical' perspective." - quote from text.

BOOKS

- 3 BURKHART, Kathryn Watterson. Women in prison. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, 1973. 465 p. (article of the same name by same author appears in Ramparts, vol. 9, no. 11, June 1971, pp. 20-29).
"Women prisoners are victims of what may be the worst sex discrimination in the country. Crime for crime, they get heavier sentences with poorer chances for parole than men. . . . an effort to show how the failures of the prison system in this country specifically affect women at every stage of their contact with it." - Saturday Review/World, Sept. 25, 1973, pp. 36-38.
- 4 BYRNE, Beverly. The love seekers. Westminster, Md., Newman Press, 1967. 155 p.
A discussion of the problems of women with prison records, written from personal experience. ". . . encounter, a brush with the sights, sounds, and smells of life in a vicious, self-perpetuating jungle . . . prostitutes, drug addicts, alcoholics, and lesbians—they are the loneliest, the sickest, and the hungriest people you will ever meet." Written by and about the experiences of the director of Lataste House, designed for the after-care of released women prisoners.
- 5 CHANDLER, Edna Walker. Women in prison. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1973. 144 p.
"This book attempts to follow the life of the typical 'fish' or new inmate as she is admitted, does her time, and finally is released on parole. The California Institute for Women at Corona, California, is the institution Mrs. Chandler has centered the book around; then she broadened her scope to include all women's penal institutions . . . Added to her personal experience was research work which included a 'Questionnaire on Prisons for Adult Females.' The questionnaire was mailed to every women's institution in the country and it and the results are offered as appendices in the book." Book review digest.
- 6 COLEBROOK, Joan. The cross of lassitude: portraits of five delinquents. N.Y., Knopf, 1967. 340 p.
"This book follows the interwoven lives of five young girls already damaged and mutilated by life, as they are 'punished' by the restrictive laws of our society and as they are 'reformed' by experiences within prison walls that clamp them ever more tightly to 'the life' on the streets." - Publisher's note from Book review digest, vol. 63, 1967, p. 273.
- 7 DEMING, Barbara. Prison notes. N.Y., Grossman, 1966. 185 p. (Also available in paper: Beacon Press, \$1.95 ISBN-0-8070-0551-7, BP 354).
"(Deming) . . . was in a group of peace and freedom walkers who were jailed in Albany City, Georgia, in 1964. Her book is a low-key record of conversations she had with other persons jailed during her four weeks' detention." - Engebarts, Rudolf. Books in stir. Metuchen, N.Y., Scarecrow, 1971. 168 p.
- 8 deRHAM, Edith. How could she do that? A study of the female criminal. N.Y., Clarkson N. Potter, 1969. 340 p.
Seven case studies of female criminals. Interpretations are particularly concerned with the manner in which various women became involved in 'criminal' behavior. Interesting comment: "Written, of course, prior to the passage of more liberal abortion laws, she writes ". . . both parties involved in abortion—the who performs the service and she who seeks it—are considered equally culpable, whereas with prostitution only she who performs the service is legally reprehensible." Concludes that "those who apply their energies to the search for the 'criminal' mind, especially insofar as women are concerned, do so mostly in vain."
- 9 EYMAN, Joy S. Prisons for women: a practical guide to administrative problems. Springfield, Illinois, Thomas, 1971. 185 p.

"Problems specific to women's institutions are discussed in order to assist management and line personnel in the administration of women's prisons. Written primarily for the information of the administrator or staff member who comes to a women's prison without benefit of a background in corrections, personnel of both male and female prisons will find material for prisons in general. The discussion on the psychopath will help personnel identify and handle the psychopath. Probation, parole and classification personnel will find the chapters on classification and on the correctional trilogy useful in their descriptions of information to be included in pre-sentence and classification reports. Problems of the small prison are discussed, with suggestions for methods of substitution to meet specific needs." - LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.

- 10 **GIALLOMBARDO, Rose.** Society of women: a study of a women's prison. N.Y., Wiley, 1966. 244 p. (Shortened version appears as "Social roles in a prison for women" in Social problems, vol. 13, no. 3, Winter 1966, pp. 268-288). (Also available in paper: Wiley, \$3.00 ISBN-0-471-29729-1). Describes inmate social roles and social organization in a women's prison and makes comparisons of this informal social structure with relevant literature on the social roles assumed by male prisoners. The social structure inside the prison setting is also viewed in relation to the external environment. Concludes that "... greater understanding of the prison community may be accomplished by focusing our attention on the relationship of the external and internal cultures rather than trying to understand the prison as an institution isolated from the larger society."
- 11 **HARRIS, Sara.** Hellhole: the shocking story of the inmates and life in the New York City House of Detention for Women. N.Y., Dutton, 1967. 288 p. (Also available in paper: Tower, \$0.95 T095-38). Narrative and comment, derived from interviews with a variety of former House of Detention inmates, who relate details of their lives on the street, their victimless crimes of drug abuse and prostitution, aggressive policemen, the loneliness-inspired homosexual-based prisoner power structure, permissive prison personnel, and the humiliation which permeates their experience.
- 12 **HEFFERNAN, Esther.** Making it in prison: The square, the cool and the life. N.Y., Wiley, 1972. 231 p. "Examination of the responses to the pressures of inmate life by three identifiable inmate types. The entire inmate population of the D.C. Women's Reformatory was interviewed for this study of a prison social system. For the new inmate, the institution presents a complex array of official and unofficial behavioral standards. The author designates these types the square, the cool and the life. The square retains the values of conventional society, while the cool inmate continues as best she can to adhere to the standards of her criminal peers on the outside. Inmates identified as life types build their own inherent social system primarily based on the prison environment and as a substitute for the rejected or rejecting larger society. Each type is examined in turn as are their characteristic reactions to such prison experiences as official group activities and illicit networks for exchange of goods and services. Excerpts from inmate interviews provide further insight into doing time, minding your business, and the ways inmates perceive the staff and one another. The intricate role structures involved in falinging- a phenomenon normally found only in female institutions- are also explored." - LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.
- 13 **KANOWITZ, Leo.** Women and law: the unfinished revolution. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1969. 312 p. (Also available in paper: Univ. of N.M. Press, \$3.95 ISBN-0-8263-0173-8). "The author seeks to identify sex-based legal discrimination in the United States. He documents the cases, laws, and customs that discriminate against women, in some instances favorably. The survey covers criminal aspects, as well as others." - Library journal via Book review digest, vol. 65, 1969, p. 684.

- 14 **NAGEL, William C.** The new red barn: a critical look at the modern American prison. 1973. "Women in jails represent a neglected minority, as what few activities are available are restricted to the majority male population. As a result, women spend most of their time sleeping, sitting, talking, playing table games and sewing. As for prison, most states have only one or no facility for women, some housing their female prisoners in neighboring states, making remoteness and isolation a constant and critical problem. Women's facilities located on land occupied by men's prisons tend to be "more controlling, custody-oriented and repressive than are those which are independent of the influence of male correctional philosophy and practice." However, the author recommends against the construction of new facilities for women offenders because "one of the greatest pressures against confinement of women is public and judicial dissatisfaction with many existing facilities. The commitment rate, therefore, remains low. The opening of a bright, attractive, new plant always results in a relaxation in judicial inhibitions against confinement, and the commitment rate sores... confinement, even in the Taj Mahal, is counterproductive. Any step that might lead to an increased use of imprisonment, however well-intentioned, should be resisted." - quote from text.
- 15 **PHILIP, Cynthia Owen, ed.** Imprisoned in America: prison communications 1776 to Attica. New York, Harper and Row, 1973. 197 p. "This is a collection of prison communications which cover the history of this country from the Revolutionary War to Attica... While (the book) focuses on the common criminal, also included are works by prisoners who are not usually considered in the traditional role: suffragists, war demonstrators, American Indians, and Japanese internees... This anthology includes prison artwork, songs, handicrafts as well as graffiti, diary excerpts and letters, for writing is not the only form of communication for prisoners. 'Each selection is introduced by a sensitive essay which does much to place the comments of the prisoners in a social and historical context. The selections themselves are judiciously chosen: each one offers rich insight into the personality of its inmate-author. Many of the selections are humorous-a quality heretofore ignored in such collections... (the excerpts) demonstrate the essential humanity of those imprisoned. Reading of their hopes and fears, we begin to see that they are not that dissimilar from ourselves.'" - Book review digest.
- 16 **SCOTT, Edward M. and Kathryn L. Scott.** Criminal rehabilitation - within and without the walls. Springfield, Illinois, Thomas, 1973. 237 p. "A collection of information, experience, statistics, and theories from practitioners and some solutions for the rehabilitation of criminals. Specific topics treated include sentencing, burglar recidivism, administration of treatment programs, the role of the correctional counselor, women's prisons, group therapy, community-based corrections, and work-release programs. The articles were contributed by experts in the Oregon Criminal Justice System and reflect their authors' experiences in that system." - LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.
- 17 **SIMON, Rita James.** Women and crime. Lexington, Massachusetts, Lexington Books, 1975 (in press). "Much attention has been devoted lately to the woman professional in male-dominated areas. This study examines the American female's activity in crime. How extensive is her participation? What kinds of crimes are characteristic? How are the trends running? Simon considers all these factors and compares male offenders with female offenders for similar crimes. She pays special interest to the female criminal's experience in court. To this end, the author has interviewed criminal court judges in four large cities, culling valuable data on types of offenses committed and shifts in types of criminal offenses over time. She presents, too, informed projections by judges of the future of women in crime. Appendixes report comparative data on female offenders from 25 countries." - Publisher's abstract.
- 18 **SMITH, Pauline C.** End of the line. N.Y., A.S. Barnes, 1970. 189 p. Relates the author's experiences as a volunteer at a school for delinquent girls in California.

- 19 SPARROW, George. Women who murder: crimes and feminine logic behind them. Scranton, Pa., Abelard, 1970. 157 p.
"Murders committed through the ages by women are examined. Questions are raised about whether women should receive special psychiatric treatment, and whether modern society extends to women more opportunities and more incentive to murder." — Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 20 STEIN, Martha L. Lovers, friends, slaves the nine male sexual types; their psycho-sexual transactions with call-girls. Psycho-Sexual Research Center. 1974. Pub. by Berkley Pub. Corp. Dist. by G.P. Putnam's Sons.
"This book is based on the results of a four-year study of the behavior of male clients with call girls. The study used data obtained by direct observation. Between April 1968 and March 1972, (she) was able to watch the social and sexual activities of 1,242 men with 64 call girls, without (her) presence becoming known to the men." She concludes that call girls in many ways function effectively as paraprofessional therapists and that their legitimization is in order. — quote from text.
- 21 STRICKLAND, Katherine G. Correctional institutions for women in the United States. Lexington, Massachusetts, Lexington Books, 1975. (in press).
"This study of women's correctional institutions reports that the relatively small number of female offenders has greatly influenced the character of these institutions in size and in the administrative structure responsible for operating them. Extensive original research including many interviews, provided data not available elsewhere. Strickland describes both state and federal correctional institutions, their size, staff-inmate ratios, and administrative characteristics, and isolates the problems identified as affecting the development of women's institutions. The author includes a section that reports the changes of the past eight years and discusses the emerging trend of regional correctional institutions for women. Appendixes, bibliography. CONTENTS: 1. Introduction. 2. Review of Related Literature. 3. Data Returns and Basic Characteristics. 4. The Formal Aspects of Administrative Structure and Internal Organization of Women's Prisons. 5. The Role of Treatment in Women's Prisons. 6. The Women's Prisons and the External Community. 7. Summary, Conclusion and Emerging Trends." — Publisher's abstract.
- 22 STRICKLAND, Katherine G. and Henrietta Bartleson. Legal rights for women prisoners. Lexington, Massachusetts, Lexington Books, 1975. (in press).
"Despite their convicted status, women offenders do have certain legal rights. Does information on these rights get disseminated effectively and what kind of systems have been set up to do it? Using data that spans six years. Strickland and Bartleson detail the development of advisory programs for women prisoners as evolved by both paraprofessionals and professionals in law, psychology, and the behavioral sciences." — Publisher's abstract.
- 23 WARD, David A. and Gene G. Kassebaum. Women's prison; sex and social structure. Chicago, Aldine, 1965. 269 p.
One of several reports of the California study of correctional effectiveness, a project supported by the National Institute of Mental Health in the School of Public Health of the University of California, Los Angeles. Based on interviews with inmates and prison personnel and data compiled from questionnaires and inmate record files. Purpose (from preface): to gather data on women in prison to see whether there were female prisoner types consistent with the reported characteristics of male prisoners. States that "the most salient distinction to be made among the female inmates was between those who were and those who were not engaged in homosexual behavior in prison, and further, of those who were so involved, between the incumbents of 'masculine' and 'feminine' roles." Study concerned with social and sexual behavior of female prison inmates.

CHAPTERS IN BOOKS

- 24 FLYNN, Edith Elisabeth. "The special problems of female offenders" in: We hold these truths: Report of the Nat'l. Conf. on Corrections. Williamsburg, Va. Dec. 5-8, 1971. Pub. by Richmond, Va., Div. of Justice & Crime Prevention. 1972.
Includes the amazing observation that the President's Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of Justice did not include a single statistic on the female offender, nor could any such material be found in its nine supportive Task Force Reports. Explores the crime patterns of male and female offenders, suggesting that the roles played by each in society must be explored in more depth to explain the crime pattern differentials. In conjunction with this, the author addresses herself to the problem of sex-biased differential sentencing in American Law. Notes that ". . . most women's institutions have been patterned after male facilities, thereby largely ignoring the special requirements and the differences in programs necessary for the female offender." Catalogs the usual lack of programs to aid the female offender. Includes some interesting observations on rehabilitative priorities for female prisoners, noting that the usual programs increase, rather than decrease, dependency on others. Concludes with a list of recommendations.
- 25 HAFT, Marilyn G. "Women in prisons" in: Prisoners' rights sourcebook: theory, litigation, practice. Edited and compiled by Michele G. Hermann and Marilyn G. Haft. New York, Clark Boardman, 1973. pp. 341-355.
This key article discusses some of the legal and social problems faced by women in the criminal justice system. The emphasis (is) on the special problems of adult women incarcerated in institutions. Some attention (is) paid to the uneven manner in which adult and juvenile females are sentenced. The following comments have been excerpted from the article: "Although it is believed that women generally serve shorter sentences than men, women may be sentenced to longer terms than men for the same crimes. In all but five states where participation in prostitution is illegal for both males and females, unequal enforcement of the laws results in prosecution of the women only. This phenomenon, although common, is a blatant violation of the equal protection clause and is beginning to be challenged by those accused of prostitution. Certain jurisdictions have statutes dictating indeterminate sentencing for women only. Those sentenced under indeterminate sentences must receive the maximum punishment for that crime. Because so many women are screened out in the earlier stages of the criminal justice system, it is widely believed that only hard-core offenders are finally incarcerated. Many of the women are poor and often black. 'Chivalry' does not seem to extend to these minority women. Mounting evidence supports the conclusion that the criminal justice system as a whole screens out the middle-class offender, while leaving the poor and often racial minorities to be imprisoned. There are approximately 16,000 adult women incarcerated in the United States. About 800 are in the three federal institutions for women. Seven thousand are in state institutions, and about 8,000 are in more than 3,500 local jails scattered throughout the country. Only twenty-six states, plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, have separate institutions for women. Sixteen other states have women housed in facilities that are under control of wardens of male prisons, and in eight states the women are transferred to sister states for incarceration. This causes even greater separation between the women and their families than would normally be experienced in the isolation of prisons. As women are always housed separately from men, they may often be held in prisons within male prisons. In small county jails, women may be virtually confined to solitary as a result of rules that forbid mixing with the opposite sex. Despite all indications that women in prisons are poor, undereducated, and lack the vocational training necessary to become self-supporting, there are very few institutions offering organized educational or vocational opportunities. The reasons usually given for the lack of programs for women are the relatively small number of women prisoners, the consequent high cost of training per prisoner, and the feeling that women criminals are less of a threat to society than male criminals and therefore do not necessitate the same financial expenditures. In those institutions where vocational training programs have been established for female offenders, they are almost always limited to training women as domestics or other women's occupations, such as hairdressing, typing, and sewing. Although all prison vocational training must be severely criticized

for not being related to job possibilities after release, men may receive training in such higher paying occupations as auto repair, electronics, radio and television repair, printing, baking, and carpentry. Many women's institutions pride themselves in turning out good housekeepers; the emphasis is on behaving like a 'lady' or looking attractive and keeping things clean and neat. It is little wonder that these women, poor, ill-trained and unskilled, may turn to prostitution upon their release and are prone to revolving-door recidivism. All released ex-offenders have enormous problems in finding jobs, but a female ex-offender has two strikes against her. Her sex and record put her at the bottom of the list of the unemployed and unemployables in this country. There is no reason why women prisoners should not have the same vocational and educational opportunities as their male counterparts. If the legislatures and the departments of correction will not allocate the money to provide equal treatment, the courts should. Another area where women prisoners may be subject to different treatment because of society's double standard towards the sexes is parole. There is evidence that women may be required to show higher 'moral' standards than men in order to obtain parole. There has been a glaring absence of cases brought on behalf of women prisoners in the growing body of prisoners' rights law. Because many of the class actions filed on behalf of male prisoners are brought on an institution basis, the remedies that are won in those cases are not extended to women. Women's prisons may not be as overtly brutal as male penitentiaries, but they are often institutions where covert oppression is wholesale. The women are treated like children, and even elderly prisoners are referred to as 'girls.' They are made to feel even more helpless and childlike than other prisoners. The psychological oppression has worked to such an extent that few women in prison have the sense of political consciousness possessed by many of their male counterparts, nor do they have confidence in their ability to help themselves legally or socially. Their ghastly self-image is consciously reinforced by the condescending boarding-school atmosphere. A succinct and complete overview of the problems of the woman offender. Includes a number of legal cases and potential legal arguments affecting women and the criminal justice system. — quote from text.

- 26 **HERSCHBERGER, Ruth.** "Is rape a myth?" in Masculine/feminine. Edited by Betty and Theodore Rozak. New York, Harper Colophon Books, 1969. pp. 122-130.

In this perceptive essay, writer and poet Ruth Herschberger deals with the idea of rape as part of the masculine power mystique. Her goal is to examine the implications of rape as a 'symbol with high emotional content'—a symbol of the innate physical superiority and aggressiveness of men. Viewed from this unusual standpoint, we can see the idea of rape as a male fantasy of domination over the weak, helpless women—a very necessary part of the myth of male supremacy. The wish to dominate, to degrade, to compel physical intimacy and even to force enjoyment upon the unwilling female are all essential components of the myth. That rape crops up as the most common criminal sexual offense against females in our society is no coincidence, according to Herschberger, since it remains for many powerless, unfilled men the only way of proving their maleness. But whether the male supermacist commits the act in fact or fantasy, he still participates in and perpetuates the myth of rape."—Editor's note.

- 27 **MITFORD, Jessica.** "Women in cages" in Kind and usual punishment. The prison business. N.Y., Knopf, 1973. pp. 14-29. (Also appears in McCall's, vol. 99, September 1972. pp. 66+).
Relates her experience as a "prisoner" of the D.C. Women's Detention Center, as part of the activities of a D.C. Crime and Corrections Workshop. She finds that 90% of the population is black, half of whom are there awaiting trial for lack of bail money. 85% are in for a combination of prostitution and narcotics, described as a result of social circumstances and sickness, not as crimes, by one administrator of the prison.
- 28 **NELSON, Grace H.** "Female offenders; after release where?" in Proceedings of the 100th annual congress of the American Correctional Association. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1970. College Park, Md., ACA, 1970. pp. 232-237.

The role of halfway houses in the re-orientation of female releases, in terms of financial and psychological support. The author illustrates the need for a variety of halfway houses by relating case

histories of a few female releases whose re-entry into society halfway houses have accomplished. It is argued that some women need and thrive under greater control whereas others can cope with their new freedom in a less regimented environment. For success the halfway house must build a multi-racial, knowledgeable staff sensitive to the female ex-offenders and to needs and resources of the community in which the halfway house is located." — LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.

- 29 **SCHULDER, Diane B.** "Does the law oppress women?" in Sisterhood is powerful. Edited by Robin Morgan. N.Y., Vintage, 1970. pp. 153-157.
Discusses issues such as sex discrimination in the definition of crimes, different lengths of jail sentences for the same crime, discriminatory sex and reproduction laws and prostitution.
- 30 **"WOMEN on trial"** in Breaking into prison: a citizen guide to volunteer action, by Marie Buckley. Boston, Beacon Press, 1974. pp. 94-107.
Although paternalism on the part of police and judges tends to keep women from being arrested or sent to prison, the fact that women tend to be arrested on nonviolent morals charges of more harm to themselves than others, also helps to keep them out of prison. On the other hand, after sentencing, prison tends to have harsher consequences for women than men because a woman's crime "seems more reprehensible than a man's because it is so far removed from (the) image of womanly behavior." This double standard also harms the woman's image of herself as a woman, because she is stripped of all relations with men and children. She is further handicapped by worry over the custody of her children and the inability to find employment after incarceration. The remainder of the chapter suggests and gives examples of activities volunteers can get involved in to aid women prisoners.

JOURNAL, NEWSLETTER AND NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

- 31 ATKINS, Susan. "Karlene: on prisons." Women. A journal of liberation. vol. 3, no. 3. 1972. pp. 30-32.
An interview with Karlene Faith, a Ph.D. candidate who teaches classes on "Women in Society" and is involved in the California Institution for Women at Frontera, California. Discusses who goes to prison, why they go, why prisons don't work, and some of her ideas concerning a better way.
- 32 BABCOCK, Barbara Allen. "Introduction: women and the criminal law." The American criminal law review. vol. 11, no. 2, Winter 1973. pp. 291-294.
Introduction to the American criminal law review. States the rationale for focusing this issue on women and the criminal law. There is a class of people (women offenders) with problems germane to their conditions which deserve consideration from this perspective (Although only 1% of the nation's state and federal prison population, women prisoners number about 5,000. These women are mostly poor, from racial minorities, and committed for non-violent crimes.) A feminist perspective lends new insight to familiar problems within the correctional system such as rehabilitation. Criminal law and the administration of criminal justice reflect society's "current notions, prejudices and concerns about groups within it." — quote from text.
- 33 BARNES, Barbara. "I needed to be with them again." Off our backs. vol. 1, no. 13. November 8, 1970. p. 4.
An ex-inmate talks about conditions at the Manhattan Women's House of Detention.
- 34 BARNICLE, Mike. "Prison worse for women." Boston Globe. January 29, 1975.
A female parolee speaks of the system's neglect of women offenders and ex-offenders.
- 35 BERTRAND, Marie Andree. "Self-image and delinquency: a contribution to the study of female criminality and women's image." Acta criminologica. vol. 2, 1969. pp. 71-144.
"A study of 1,116 Canadian, Belgian, French, and German offenders and non-offenders, both male and female, found that female offenders perceive themselves more as objects and victims than do male offenders." — Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 36 "CASE study: women offenders in bank jobs." Manpower information service. September 11, 1974. pp. 573-575.
MIS previously reported a \$100,000 grant to Private Concerns (PC) Inc., an organization funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The grant supports PC's model employment program for women ex-offenders at The Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City. The women are trained as clerk typists, secretaries, and general office workers in the prison, and then, once on work-release, at the bank. Upon successful completion of the training, Chase hires the women as permanent employees. This case study reports on a recent visit by MIS to Chase in New York City, and to the Bedford Hills Facility, to observe the operation of the program.
- 37 CAVANAGH, Barbara Kirk. "'A little dearer than his horse': legal stereotypes and the female personality." Harvard civil rights — civil liberties law review. vol. 6, no. 2, March 1971. pp. 260-287.
Whatever the definition of human, it must encompass more than the sexual. No prescribed role or temperament is adequate to a whole population. The conventional feminine social and economic role is legitimate only if freely chosen. Likewise, masculine options should be broadened, for choice is the sine quo non of health and freedom." This article discusses "pathogenic definitions of womanhood" as embodied in American law and social mores. Demonstrations of how limiting female stereotypes have the practical effect of depriving women of positions to which attach economic, social or political power. Interesting discussion of the psychological effects on women of the stereotypical role. Inferences that "all the mechanisms which circumscribe the female role are expressions of male society's anxiety lest she escape her prescribed position." Some of the generalizations seem a bit thinly supported; on the other hand, the article serves as a good source replete with footnotes.— quote from text.
- 38 CHAMBERS, Carl, Kent Hinesley and Mary Mildestad. "Narcotic addiction in females; a race comparison." International journal of the addictions. vol. 5, no. 2, 1970. pp. 257-278.
"The effect of race as a significant independent variable in the narcotics addiction of women in the U.S. was tested. Data was obtained from the official records of 168 women admitted to the U.S.P.H.S. Hospital, Lexington, Ky. and from personal interviews. Among findings on social characteristics were that Negro addicts were more likely to have been reared in a broken home, to have working mothers, and to have supported themselves through illegal activities. Little difference in education was found between blacks and whites. Negroes were most often introduced to drugs through the use of marijuana, while whites obtained their first opiates through legal sources, for medical or quasi-medical reasons. As for other deviances, white addicts engaged less often in narcotics pushing or prostitution." — Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 39 CHESNEY-LIND, M. "Judicial enforcement of the female sex role: the family court and the female delinquent." Issues in criminology. vol. 8, no. 2, 1973. pp. 51-69.
"The data presented seem to support the hypothesis that the court sexualizes female offenses and more severely sanctions females labeled as delinquent. Although more evidence may be needed in order to prove that the court sexualizes offenses, the process is suggested by the differential administration of physical examinations, differential detention policies and variance between official and unofficial (self-report) versions of female delinquency. That the court more severely sanctions those females who come before it is quite clear; and both this pattern of severity and the sexualization of female offenses acquire meaning when placed within the context of the juvenile court's role in the enforcement of adolescent morality. To the extent that the court is committed to traditional notions of familial authority and adolescent morality, it has little choice but to view female delinquency as indicative of greater moral lassitude and in need of more drastic 'treatment' than male delinquency. Further, since adolescent females occupy a crucial and vulnerable role in the system of sexual inequality, the court's symbolic affirmation of old style morality by punishing adolescent females who violate, or might violate, the double standard serves as an important affirmation of the property status of all women." — quote from text.
- 40 CLIMENT, Carlos E., Ann Rollins, Frank R. Ervin and Robert Plutchik. "Epidemiological studies of women prisoners. I: Medical and psychiatric variables related to violent behavior." American journal of psychiatry. vol. 130, no. 9, September 1973. pp. 985-990.
"Ninety-five women prison volunteers participated in an investigation of medical and psychiatric correlates of violent behavior. Violence was measured in five independent ways. Concurrence of all five measures was the criterion for establishing a relationship between violence and a given variable. The variables most highly associated with violence were maternal loss before age ten, severe parental punishment, neurological disorders in relatives, the dyscontrol syndrome, and easy access to weapons. These results underscore the need for a multi-disciplinary approach to the study of violence rather than for investigations within isolated disciplines." — author's abstract.
- 41 "COEDUCATIONAL prison is a test in rehabilitation." New York times, July 8, 1972. p. M27.
An inspection of the operations of America's first coeducational prison for adult offenders, a Federal Correctional Institution in Fort Worth, Texas. The main gate is always open, the guard house empty, families are allowed to come in and picnic with inmates. There are no bars on the windows and people seem to move in and out at will. The warden says he runs a tough prison with strict rules, but does not deprive people of basic human dignity. Women and men are housed in separate, locked dorms, but are allowed to hold hands. Homosexuality has been greatly reduced.
- 42 CONKLIN, Lee. "Kept women." Win vol. 7, August 1971. pp. 13-17.

- "The plight of women in prison is pretty well ignored. Women into crime (only 13% of all arrests) exert a fascination largely for their audacity in breaking the gentle womanly role. Society commits the crime of sexism; thus most crimes committed by women are the result of their economic and psychological oppression as women. The four crimes committed most often are: (1) larceny (15.6% — in a society where acquisition is supposed to make lives more exciting); (2) drunkenness (13.7% — symptomatic of lives filled with emptiness and frustration); (3) runaways (10.1%); (4) prostitution (4.6% — for cheating in a hypocritical society doting on the virgin-wife-mother flank). Murders, most often taking place during a domestic quarrel in the kitchen, account for only 0.2% of all arrests. Prisons range from the federal Alderson, with its obsession for cleanliness to New York City's Women's House of Detention with its brutal examinations. In prison women are treated as children with the "girls" who relate with sweetness to the matrons having it best. The male inmate code of loyalty and solidarity is weak among women taught to compete with the dislike other women." — Women studies abstracts. vol. 1, no. 3, Summer 1972. p. 33. item no. 535.
- 43 CURLEE, Joan. "Women alcoholics." Federal probation. vol. 32, 1968. pp. 16-20.
" . . . the problem of alcoholism in women has received far less attention than it needs. There seems to be little actually known about how alcoholism in women is different from alcoholism in men, yet there are many indications that these differences are significant for treatment needs. The problems of alcoholic women will be solved only when the stereotypes are replaced by factual studies, and the prejudices by informed attitudes. Increased knowledge and improved attitudes will mean recovery for many of these suffering women." — quote from text.
- 44 "CUSTER defendant release," Off our backs, vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1974. p. 5.
At the trial of the slayer of her son, Sarah Bad Heart Bull is arrested for causing a disturbance because the D.A. refuses to question witnesses to the killing. She is sentenced to 1-5 years in prison, and denied an appeal bond. Because there is no women's prison in South Dakota, she is held in the maximum security wing of the State Mental Hospital. The State refuses to support her six children and seeks separate foster homes for them. After recent elections, she is released on parole and moved from her home in Custer to Sioux Falls. During her incarceration she was permitted no immediate contact with her lawyers or her children.
- 45 DAVIS, Lynn. "Life in Frontera prison." Ms. vol. 1, no. 8, February 1973. pp. 54-65.
Photographic essay of some women at the Frontera California Institution for Women. Includes essays and poetry by inmates.
- 46 DeVAULT, Barbara M. "Women parolees." Crime and delinquency. vol. 11, no. 3, 1965. pp. 272-282.
"This follow-up study concerns 65 parolees who were among the first 76 inmates at Framingham Reformatory for Women seen by the Division of Legal Medicine's Mental Health Clinic for intake and diagnosis or individual or group therapy. The diagnostic emphasis was on the women's adjustment to the restrictions of parole and to the community. The data include family and environmental information, conduct on parole, employment history and marital relationships. Few significant differences appeared between the successful and unsuccessful groups; the value of treatment was difficult to assess." — Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 47 DERR, Allen R. "Criminal justice: A crime against women?" Trial magazine. pp. 24-26.
"The nation seems on the verge of a revolution in the area of eliminating sexual discrimination, except where distinctions between the sexes are dictated by physiological differences. Criminal laws and/or the enforcement of them are prime targets." Discusses areas of the criminal law such as jury selection, rape, juvenile justice, prostitution, adultery, and anomalous pieces of legislation, often directly or obliquely related to sexual conduct of women, which are now archaic (such as a Florida statute making it unlawful for a lewd female to go within three miles of a college or boarding school). Mostly gives examples of various discriminatory state laws. — quote from text.
- 48 DORSEN, Norman and Susan Deller Ross. "The necessity of a constitutional amendment." Harvard civil rights — civil liberties law review. vol. 6, no. 2, March 1971. pp. 216-224.
Noting the discrimination against women in schools, universities, federal and state criminal law (especially juvenile law), family law, military and labor law, these authors conclude that the problems of discrimination "may prove too vast, too intractable for a long-term solution on a piece-meal basis." The need for the "constitutionally mandated change" that ERA would bring for women is argued by examining what progress in this area has been made by federal and state courts and legislatures and by answering some of the contentions of critics that ERA will "act in unpredictable ways, cause confusion, and foster excessive litigation." "Adoption of the amendment . . . would be a final resolution of the fundamental policy question in favor of strict equality of the sexes. Debate then could concentrate on the more fruitful (and difficult) question of the means best suited to realize this goal." Written as part of the ongoing polemic over ERA, this article presents the core issues but does not really go into some of the refined points of the argument. — quote from text.
- 49 EASTWOOD, Mary. "The double standard of justice: women's rights under the constitution." Valparaiso law review. vol. 5, no. 2, Symposium issue 1971. pp. 281-317.
"The failure of the courts to interpret the equal protection and due process guarantees of the fifth and fourteenth amendments as prohibiting discrimination against women in the law has caused women to seek adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment. . . The single purpose of the proposed Amendment is to require the equal treatment of men and women under the law and to restrain the courts from applying different rules to women under the Constitution." A thorough review of the cases affecting women's status in the law and discussion of judicial assumptions about women that have been used to justify unequal treatment of women by the law. Author soundly reasons: "Even if it were possible to balance out the discriminations against men and women by sex, giving benefits to one sex in one area and to the other in a different area, there is no certainty that the perfect balance between the classes of men and women would result in individual justice which presumably is the goal." Particularly in discussion of Mengelkoch v. Industrial Welfare Commission, a California case brought under the fourteenth amendment and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, shows some of the practical obstacles of fighting the women's equality issue on a case by case basis. Gives history of ERA and full analysis of the Citizens' Advisory Council's proposals for the implementation of ERA. Indicates where rights granted to women under some laws should be extended to men, where limitations on or denials of women's freedom or rights should be ended by rendering statutes in question unconstitutional, where laws making age distinctions on the basis of sex should be equalized up or down, where laws which involve difference in sexual or reproductive capacity should be strictly interpreted so as not to extend "to spheres other than the reproductive difference between men and women (e.g., employment)," and where laws dealing with the separation of sexes (as in public institutions) should be forbidden except where necessary to preserve individual rights to privacy. A very good article, if dated. Should be read for background. — quote from text.
- 50 ELDRED, Carolyn A. and Mabel N. Washington. "Female heroin addicts in a city treatment program: the forgotten minority." Psychiatry. vol. 38, February 1975. pp. 75-75.
"Female heroin addict clients suffer neglect of various kinds in connection with research efforts dealing with addiction. Often they are omitted altogether. Or, if included, topics relevant to their lives are not always examined, or a double standard of evaluation or interpretation, which operates to their disadvantage, is sometimes utilized. The study reported here was undertaken as a partial remedy for these ills. Its primary aim was to characterize a group of female heroin addicts at the time that they entered a city-run treatment program. Males were studied as well, however, so as to permit an examination of sex differences which might suggest modifications in male-oriented treatment programs." — author's abstract.
- 51 ELLIS, Desmond P. and Penelope Austin. "Menstruation and aggressive behavior in a correctional center for women." Journal of criminal law. vol. 62, September 1971. pp. 388-395.

"Reviews studies made of the effects of the menstrual period on the aggressiveness of women, and points out that the tests did not meet a minimal set of criteria for adequacy. Records kept of 45 women in the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women over three menstrual cycles showed a peak in aggressive behavior during the premenstrual and early menstrual phases of the cycle. Implications of the study are set forth." — Women studies abstracts, vol. no. 4, Winter 1972. item no. 033.

- 52 EMERSON, Thomas I. "In support of the equal rights amendment." Harvard civil rights—civil liberties law review, vol. 6, no. 2, March 1971. pp. 225-233.

Discussion of "sex [as] an impermissible category by which to determine the right to minimum wage, the custody of children, the obligation to refrain from taking a life of another, and so on" and systematic consideration of the three basic methods by which discrimination against women can be eliminated from our legal system": 1) The legislative method ("repeal or revision of each separate piece of existing legislation through action by the federal, state and local legislatures having jurisdiction"); 2) "court action under the equal protection clause of the fourteenth amendment and the comparable provision of the fifth"; and 3) a constitutional amendment. Disadvantages of first two methods discussed. If the legislative approach is accepted, "There would be no protection against future discriminatory legislation and practices." Litigation under the fourteenth amendment may meet obstacles in the form of adverse decisions of both the Supreme Court and Lower courts and "a certain amount of legal deadwood" which could impede if not prevent decisive and unambivalent action by the courts; possible reluctance of the Supreme Court to take an innovative stand in yet another area of social reform; and fourteenth amendment doctrines and constitutional tests which are not appropriate in cases where differential treatment is based on sex (the problem is that women have not yet been unequivocally defined as a group characterized by the Court as a "suspect classification"). The basic proposition here is that "the establishment of equal rights for women poses questions that are in important ways *sui generis*. An effective solution demands a separate constitutional doctrine that will be geared to the special character of the problem" Article also attempts some interpretation of ERA. Persuasive, thorough and logically set out. — quote from text.

- 53 "EMPTY the women's jails!!!" The old mole, July 24, 1971. p. 12.

"Short scenes in actual female cases in Washington, D.C., and also personal experiences in D.C. jails. General radical analysis of women and their relation to the law and law enforcement." — connections bibliography.

- 54 ENSOR, M. "Welcome to California." Everywoman, vol. 1, no. 9, October 23, 1970. p. 7.

Experiences of the author in a California jail, where she was not allowed soap or hot water, to brush her hair, clean her teeth or make a phone call.

- 55 EYMAN, Joy S. "The myth of the father-image in women's prisons." American journal of correction, vol. 28, no. 2, 1966. pp. 10-11.

"For role-confused women who are in prison, the only valid father image is that which can be manipulated. Since there is a double standard of conduct operating for men and women in our society, neither sex can be entirely objective toward the other. Some men are punitive with women in trouble, while others are too lenient. Obtaining consistent decisions and approval for effective treatment of female offenders is difficult when the warden is a male. The warden and social workers of a women's prison should be women, since they understand female psychology." — Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature, Dec. 1970.

- 56 FRANKEL, Lois J. "Note: sex discrimination in the criminal law: the effect of the Equal Rights Amendment." The American criminal law review, vol. 11, no. 2, Winter 1973. pp. 469-510.

This article anticipates the impact of ERA on various areas of the criminal law including crimes of seduction, non-support and abandonment, carnal knowledge, rape, statutory rape, "male only

crimes" (eg. refusal to assist a law officer), and "female victim crimes" (such as laws prohibiting use of profanity in the presence of a female, false impugning of a woman's reputation), abduction, and pandering. Also discusses the female criminal (female only crimes) and differential statutory treatment of females which result from laws embodying "sex-plus distinctions" (eg. sex-plus age or sex-plus marital/parental status), discriminatory penalties, and discriminatory classifications (The example here is jury selection.). The argument here is: "Much of the criminal law today reflects attitudes which are sex-based and outdated. The Equal Rights Amendment presents legislatures with the motivation and opportunity to revise their criminal codes and eliminate antiquated laws as well as revise necessary laws which fail to treat men and women equally." A bit optimistic. — quote from text.

- 57 FREEDMAN, Estelle B. "Their sisters' keepers: an historical perspective on female correctional institutions in the United States, 1870-1900." Feminist studies, vol. 2, no. 1, 1974. pp. 77-95. "The reintegration of prisons may equalize correctional treatment for women and men and compensate for many of the present shortcomings of segregated prisons. However, the historical experience with integrated prisons recalls male domination over female prisoners. Like most American institutions, the correctional system is still male dominated, and reintegration runs the risk that women's progress in establishing themselves in the profession of correctional work and in improving the conditions of female prisoners might be undermined by placing too much faith in legally defined equality. Will men or women run the integrated institutions? Will the predominately male prisons (given the much smaller proportion of female prisoners) accept qualified female officers and give them equal authority and remuneration? Will female prisoners be treated as individuals with particular criminal problems, and not lumped together as "women prisoners"? The original goals of the women's prison movement was the emancipation of women from patriarchal penal institutions; it was achieved by withdrawing women from male institutions and placing them in matriarchal ones. Both structures constitute forms of sexism, although the latter arose on the basis of certain feminist insights. The greater goal of equal rights for women and men prisoners requires neither matriarchal nor patriarchal prisons, but complete integration by sex and an end to sex stereotyping in the treatment of prisoners and hiring of professional staff. The women's prison reformers of the nineteenth century knew the dangers of cooperating with male institutions and they chose separatism. They succeeded in establishing a semi-autonomous women's prison system and in creating trained female correctional personnel. The challenge to today's prison system is to integrate the positive achievements of women's reforms into co-educational institutions while removing the handicaps imposed by the treatment of women as morally superior domestics." — quote from text.

- 58 FREUND, Paul A. "The Equal Rights Amendment is not the way." Harvard civil rights—civil liberties law review, vol. 6, no. 2, March 1971. pp. 234-242.

Argues against ERA on the basis that ERA has remedial effect only in the public sphere while Congress, legislatures and the courts have already at their disposal far more flexible means of challenge to discriminatory practices in both the private and public spheres. Indicates that ERA may even limit Congressional power with respect to discriminatory state laws and practices. Analogizing the author says: "The choice resembles that in medicine between a single broad-specimen drug with uncertain and unwanted side-effects and a selection of specific pills for specific ills." Denigrates the idea of a "doctrinaire equality" under an absolute interpretation of ERA. Main objection is that energies channeled into drumming up support for ERA could be better directed toward specific legislative changes at state and federal levels. Freund as one of frequently cited opponents of ERA should be read. Article sometimes smacks of a subtle paternalism. — quote from text.

- 59 GAGNON, John H. and William Simon. "The social meaning of prison homosexuality." Federal probation, pp. 23-29.

"From the arguments posed it is suggested that what is occurring in the prison situation for both males and females is not a problem of sexual release, but rather the use of sexual relationships in the service of creating a community of relationships for satisfying needs for which the prison fails

to provide in any other form. For the male prisoner homosexuality serves as a source of affection, a source of the validation of masculinity, or a source of protection from the problems of institutional life. In a like manner, the females tend to create family structures in an attempt to ward off the alienating and disorganizing experience of imprisonment; the homosexual relationships are merely part of the binding forces of these relationships. The problem for the prison administrator then becomes considerably more complex than merely the suppression of sexual activity — it becomes a problem of providing those activities for which the homosexual contacts are serving as substitutes. The inmates are acting out their own behavior, affection, and stability of human relationships. The homosexual relationship provides one of the few powerful ways of expressing and gratifying these needs. Unless these needs are met in some other way, there is little opportunity for adequate control of homosexual activity in the prison environment. It might be hypothesized that any attempt to become more coercive and controlling of inmate behavior in order to reduce homosexual contacts may result not in a decrease in activity, but perhaps in an increase. By increasing coercion one increases the pressure to divide inmates from one another, and one decreases their capacity for self-expression and self-control. As the pressure builds there may well be a tendency for homosexual relationships to increase in importance to the inmate population as a reaction to the intensity of the pressure." — quote from text

- 60 GEIS, Gilbert and Judith Saler. "Response of female homicide offenders to press coverage of their trials." Journalism quarterly. vol. 48, August 1971. pp. 558-560.
"In criminal law not only should justice be done, but parties involved should believe that it has been carried out on defendants' views of media coverage of their trials. This paper attempts to determine their trials received. They did not think that the trials had been treated honestly in the press and believed their privacy had been violated. Rather than reporters, women blamed the police and especially the district attorney, whom they saw as intent upon personal publicity. Fear of bad publicity had also influenced the positions the women took in court." — Women studies abstracts. Vol. 1, no. 1, Winter 1972, item no. 098.
- 61 GIALLOMBARDO, Rose Mary. "Social roles in a prison for women." Social problems. vol. 13, no. 3, 1966. pp. 268-288.
"Personal observation, personnel files, interviews with 650 inmates of a women's prison and data obtained from the staff showed that the social roles the inmates assume are a response to the problems of prison commitment. The male and female cultures that emerge within the prison structure also reflect the way in which male and female roles are defined in the external world." — Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 62 GIBSON, H.E. "Women's prisons: laboratories for penal reform." Wisconsin law review. vol. 1973, no. 1, 1973. pp. 120-233.
Discusses crime and imprisonment patterns for women and history of correctional institutions for women in Wisconsin and elsewhere. The problems inherent in women's correctional institutions include size and number limitations; oppressive atmosphere because of economics and female attitudes; inaccessibility from their children, other visitors and work opportunities; need for vocational rehabilitation because, although women make up 38% of the labor force, they don't see themselves as wage earners; the tendency to reinforce the female role, i.e., a woman's life goal is achieved mainly through marriage and child rearing, the fact that most prison vocational rehabilitation programs are oriented toward women's work; and the fact that the impetus for change is lacking, manifested in the fact that women have not taken part in the riots and law suits which are major sources of change in corrections. The author feels that "it is paradoxical that while all the evidence points to the fact that women criminals are more likely to be rehabilitated, and in fact are more frequently rehabilitated, the facilities which are supposed to produce rehabilitation are less available to them." Needed changes include shorter sentences for definite periods of time (elimination of indeterminate sentences); correctional services in the community; emphasis on training in marketable skills; increased use of work release, probation and parole; and diversion from institutions.
- 63 GILMAN, David. "Developments in correctional law." Crime and delinquency. April 1974.
A review of legal cases effecting discriminatory and indeterminate sentencing of women.
- 64 "GUILTY by gender." Good times. vol. 3, no. 48, December 4, 1970. pp. 8-9.
Catalogs the crimes committed by women and why.
- 65 HAFT, Marilyn G. "Hustling for rights." The civil liberties review. vol. 1, no. 2, Winter/Spring 1974. pp. 8-26.
Concise article, forcefully written. Discusses the work of groups, such as COYOTE, seeking to decriminalize prostitution and to gain legal rights and social acceptance for prostitutes. Traces the history of antiprostitution legislation and outlines arguments for decriminalizing prostitution. Perhaps the strongest of these arguments is legal. "The Supreme Court (has) handed down decisions on abortion and on sex discrimination in employee benefits that expanded the concepts of sexual privacy and equal protection. These decisions made it obvious to lawyers that the prostitution laws proscribing private sexual activity between consenting adults stand in conflict with the constitution. Enforcement of these laws unequally against women clearly violates the court's mandate against sex discrimination under the equal protection clause." In addition, enforcement of prostitution laws is expensive, ineffective, increases the workload of police with more important laws to enforce, and drains respect for the law. Unlike Strickland's work on prostitution, Haft does not advocate the abolitionist system as practiced in England. This article is important because it respects the point of view of the prostitute herself and presents the facts of prostitution as a counter to the myths.
- 66 HAFT, Marilyn G. "Women in prison: discriminatory practices and some legal solutions." Clearinghouse review. vol. 8, May 1974. pp. 1-6.
Well-written organized overview of discrimination against women at all stages of legal, enforcement and correctional systems including discrimination in sentencing (indeterminate vs. term sentences); enforcement (especially in the area of prostitution); juvenile treatment (moral opprobrium with respect to female runaways, prostitution, sexual relationships with respect to custodial sentencing); placement in facilities (out-of-state placement due to lack of in-state facilities); treatment (lack of training and vocational programs); and parole (moralistic, paternalistic factors may jeopardize parole opportunity for women). Also discusses avenues of approach to legal reform including equal protection clause of 14th amendment. Points out that male correctional institutions cannot, however, be the model; that women inmates' new awareness should be directed toward reform of dehumanizing institutional models and creation of community facilities.
- 67 HANNUM, Thomas E., J.W. Meanne, Ellen L. Betz and Laurel Rans. "Differences in female prisoner characteristics—1960 to 1970." Corrective and social psychiatry and journal of applied behavior therapy. vol. 19, no. 3, 1973. pp. 39-41.
The authors conduct a modest, but objective, comparison of biographical and psychometric records representing inmates of Iowa Women's Reformatory admitted during the decade 1960-1970. The effect is related, but not vigorously directed, to an hypothesis that inmates are becoming more 'deviant' by virtue of effective parole selection. (Deviancy is not defined). Conclusions are that:
- there was increasing proportion of drug offenses
 - sentences became shorter
 - MMPI scales for depression and schizophrenia increased
 - the number of previous incarcerations decreased.
- 68 HANSON, Kitty. "The dark side of liberation: women, violence and crime." Boston evening globe. June 19, 1974. p. 2.
Catalogs some of the one out of ten serious crimes which are today being committed by women, and takes note of "violent" women throughout history in literature and in reality.

- 69 HIBEY, Richard A. "The trial of a rape case: an advocate's analysis of corroboration, consent, and character." The American criminal law review, vol. 11, no. 2, winter 1973. pp. 309-334.
"The trial of a rape case imposes inordinate demands on the advocates' abilities to prepare and present the evidence. . . [T]his discussion. . . should have provided the advocates with an insight into issues which more often than not, will appear in most rape cases. The emphasis . . . is on the role of the attorney as an advocate addressing discussion of the issues of corroboration, consent and character as they figure in a rape trial. This article maintains a strictly "legal" viewpoint and should be compared with Pamela Lakes Wood's Note on "The victim in a forcible rape case: a feminist view." See annotation. — quote from text.
- 70 HINDELANG, Michael J. "Moral evaluations of illegal behaviors." Social problems, vol. 21, no. 3, 1974. pp. 370-385.
"Groups of institutionalized delinquents, urban males and females, and rural males and females were asked to report on their involvement in a variety of illegal acts; in addition, these respondents were asked whether they strongly approved through strongly disapproved of each act and whether they believed that their best friend strongly approved through strongly disapproved of each act. Contrary to Matza's (1964) hypotheses: 1) those who report involvement in illegal behaviors are much more likely to view their friends as equally approving, or less approving of the acts than themselves; 2) this finding remains virtually unchanged when those under 17 are compared with those 17 and older; 3) those who report engaging in a given illegal act are consistently and substantially less disapproving of that act than those who report not engaging in the act. The asymmetry of the relationship between disapproval/lack of disapproval and involvement/non-involvement is noted and briefly discussed." — author's abstract.
- 71 HOBBS, David B. and Marvin P. Osman. "From prison to the community: a case study." Crime and delinquency, vol. 13, 1967. pp. 317-322.
"The transition from prison to community is remarkably crucial in determining whether the offender will adjust adequately to living in the community or will return to his previous or even more destructive pattern of behavior. The facilities, personnel, and services available for guiding the recently released offender are often insufficient for effecting constructive changes. The case of Sally is presented to illustrate some dilemmas confronting a conscientious worker she must rely on conventional rehabilitative services and facilities. Upon leaving the institution this markedly self-destructive woman clearly shows inadequate emotional control for adjusting to community living with the aid of the limited services available to her. The professional people responsible for her are pessimistic, less because of the intrinsic nature of the case, formidable as it is, then because of their lack of confidence in a system which either locks her up or leaves her unprotected. A more rational approach would be to provide those facilities and services which would meet her needs for protection and therapy during periods of disturbance, with gradual lessening of controls over a period of time. Some promising new programs for such cases are discussed, in which facilities or services are provided, more or less, during the entire transition period—from maximum security to ultimate assimilation into the community." — author's abstract.
- 72 HOFFMAN—Bustamante, Dale. "The nature of female criminality." Issues in criminology, vol. 8 no. 2, Fall 1973. pp. 117-136.
"The present paper attempts to strip away the moralistic assumptions of previous research and delve into the nature of female crime patterns from a more sociological perspective. It appears that when such an approach is taken, crimes committed by women are the outcome of five major factors. These include differential role expectations for men and women, sex differences in socialization patterns and application of social control, structurally determined differences in opportunities to commit particular offenses, differential access or pressures toward criminally oriented sub cultures and careers and sex differences built into the crime categories themselves." References. — quote from text.
- 73 HOVEY, Marcia. "The forgotten offenders." Manpower, vol. 3, no. 1, January, 1971. pp. 38-41.
This is one of the very few articles which addresses the employment problems of women offenders, specifically problems with job training. Ms. Hovey focuses on five main points: 1) Only 15% of the "corrections" funds is spent on rehabilitation; 85% is spent on custody, control, and administration. 2) "The most formidable problems are the ones the women have when they come in, the ones that spring from being in prison, the ones that come from having been in prison." 3) The location of many prisons in isolated areas is an obstacle to jobs regarding the amount of training to be done in cooperation with industries in the community and the possibilities for work-release programs. Also, expenditures for such programs have not thought to have been justified for women, because there are not enough women in prison. 4) Halfway houses are needed to enable ex-offenders to prepare for employment difficulties with which they will be faced upon release. 5) Society needs to have a "tolerance factor."
- 74 HOWE, Sharon M. "State v. chambers: Sex discrimination in sentencing." New England journal on prison law, vol. 1, 1974. pp. 138-145.
Review of State v. Chambers and other N.J. cases where females convicted of gambling offenses were given indeterminate sentences and appealed conviction under the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment. Clear treatment of the suspect classification and rational purpose doctrines involved in 14th amendment Equal Protection actions using concrete example of N.J. statute which clearly discriminated against women, and specific hardships women suffered (no work credit or time off for good behavior; no right to mandatory parole hearing; tendency to serve more time than men sentenced under minimum-maximum sentences for same offense). Suggests inherent problem in indeterminate sentencing is that discretionary power passes from courts to non-judicial authorities where it may be abused.
- 75 JACOBSON, Joan. "Women find area jails less crowded." Baltimore, Maryland, Baltimore sun, March 24-26, 1975, pp. C 1+
A series of articles describing jail life for women in the institutions of three suburban counties of Metropolitan Baltimore. There are some outlets, but virtually none are rehabilitative. Additional daily articles were entitled: "Little to do in women's jails" and "Women inmates are kept busy."
- 76 "JAILHOUSE RAP: House of d." Rat. July 15 - August 5, 1970. pp. 4-5.
Interview taken from a tape made by a young white woman who spent six weeks in the New York City House of Detention for Women. She answers the questions: What is a typical day like? What is a commissary? Do they discriminate about who they put into which cells? How did you react to demonstrations outside the House of Detention in support of women inside? Did you have political discussions? Was there a demerit system? Were you ever there during a riot? Did jail make you stronger? Do the women have the feeling that there is support for them outside?
- 77 JOHNSTON, J. D., Jr. and C. L. Knapp. "Sex discrimination by law? A study in judicial perspective." New York University Law review, vol. 46, no. 4, October 1971. pp. 675-747.
Examines all major areas of judicial decisions on sex discrimination, including criminal sentencing. In each category the authors consider major case decisions for the attitudes expressed in the decisions. They conclude that until recently American judges have allowed their views on women to influence their decisions. The authors follow their charges with a series of questions that should be presented to all judges to help them pinpoint and eliminate their own prejudices. - rewrite from Women studies abstracts, vol. 1, no. 4, Fall 1972. item no. 758. p. 51.
- 78 JONES, Clayton. "Prisons go coed - but mostly out of economic necessity." Boston, Massachusetts, Christian Science monitor, February 10, 1975. pp. 1+.
Many United States prisons are going coed to cut costs, largely because women constitute only 4% of all inmates and to provide separate facilities for them is expensive. In 1974 the institutions which have gone coed include those in Lexington, Kentucky, Pleasantville, California, Fort Worth,

Texas, and Morgantown, West Virginia. Soon the Federal prison at Terminal Island, California will follow. Women's rights appear to be taking hold in American prisons, evidenced by a ruling in New Mexico in which a federal district judge ordered state prison officials to allow women convicts equal recreational, vocational and library facilities. Other reasons for converting to coed facilities include the positive impact on inmate behavior, due to the "normalizing" of the quality of life, and the sharing of educational and counseling facilities.

- 79 KENNEDY, Jane. "Women in prison." Women's rights law reporter. vol. 1, no. 1, July/August 1971. pp. 55-57.
The author, a prisoner at the Detroit House of Correction, describes conditions there in this article. Although the inmates are exploited by being forced to do backbreaking work, putting in long hours every day of the year, which makes tremendous profits for the prison, if they threaten to complain, they are intimidated by the threat that the administration will influence the parole board to keep them incarcerated beyond their minimum sentences. For the work they perform, prisoners are paid 25 cents a day, which is plowed back into the prison commissary, another profit-making concern. Other aspects discussed are pregnancy in prison, incompetent medical care, and reflection (isolation, one meal a day and no visitors, or letters even to lawyers). After the appearance of this article, the author was refused parole.
- 80 KING, Wayne, "Killing of Carolina jailer, charged to woman, raises question of abuse of inmates." New York times. Dec., 1, 1974.
Indicted for killing her jailer in the Beaufort County jail, Joanne Little, a 20-year old black woman, if found guilty, will receive a mandatory death sentence. The jailer was found naked from the waist down in Little's cell, and the medical examiner reported clear evidence of recent sexual activity by the jailer. The case raises allegations about what goes on in small town jails and has stirred demands for a Federal inquiry.
- 81 KLEMESRUD, Judy. "Should these criminals go to prison? Iowa doesn't think so." New York times. April 15, 1974. pp. 36-37.
Under the "Community correction" program operating in Polk County, Iowa since 1971, both male and female offenders are allowed to live at home and continue in the jobs they held before committing their offenses. A whole range of counseling and other services are available while "clients" are on parole. Program officials estimate that the cost to the taxpayers in maintaining a woman in this program is 64% of what it would be if she were to be incarcerated. In addition, the recidivism rate for men and women in the program is 15% as compared to 65% for offenders who go to prison.
- 82 KRAUSE, Katherine. "Denial of work release programs to women: a violation of equal protection." Southern california law review. vol. , 1974, pp. .
Very thorough and lucid review of the legal arguments for equal protection of women under the fourteenth amendment presented in terms of the issue of work release for female offenders. Landmark decisions in the area of equal rights are examined with a view to demonstrating the development by the U.S. Supreme Court of a stricter standard of review more favorable to women who have come to be regarded as a disadvantaged class in need of the Court's protection. Also discusses California cases which include women among those groups characterized as "suspect classifications." Effective argument made that women prisoners are "similarly situated" as their male counterparts and cannot be excluded from work release programs. Author shows that arguments that state purpose in offering work release to male inmates (eg. rehabilitation, reduction of public assistance costs resulting from incarceration, and defraying costs of incarceration) does not apply equally to female inmates fail; and state showing of burden of administrative difficulties and expenses and of extra housing costs for women involved in work release insufficient to justify deprivation caused to women by denial of access to programs. Statutes denying work release to women prisoners, therefore, do not pass "rational purpose" or "compelling state interest" tests of

constitutionality, and must fall since constitutionally tainted. Necessary reading for anyone contemplating bringing suit.

- 83 KURLAND, Philip B. "The Equal Rights Amendment: some problems of construction." Harvard civil rights - civil liberties law review. vol. 6, no. 2, March 1971. pp. 243-252.
"As a step towards full equality of men and women in this society, the proposed 'equal rights' amendment covers very little ground. . . . some of the primary planks in the 'women's liberation' platform, such as the right to abortion, or to 'child care centers,' would be totally unaffected by the proposal. . . ." ERA, as proposed, does not substantially enlarge power national legislature already has to effect ban on discrimination. Discussion of "basic conflict of purpose" demonstrated by the womens movement in differing interpretations of ERA. On the one hand, advocates for ERA say it would "command the treatment of men and women as if there were no differences between them, even at the price of removing protection and benefits that have otherwise been afforded to females. It was a demand for legal "unisex" by constitutional mandate . . ." The second attitude toward "women's rights" would seek only the elimination of discrimination against women, a ban on treating females as a disabled class." Author obviously favors second approach to issue of women's rights without giving full recognition to the problems involved in leaving loopholes in the amendment. Good discussion of dangers ERA would present for certain segments of female population were courts to take strict interpretation of ERA (particularly in the area of family law). Fairly argued that sparse legislative history of ERA may lead to complications in interpretation where it is necessary to fathom legislative intent—quote from text.
- 84 LANYON, Richard I. "A personality scale for the assessment of criminality in women." Criminologica. vol. 6, no. 4, 1969. pp. 33-39.
"The criminality in women scale (CW) was designed to provide an index of the degree of similarity in personality among three groups of women. The scale was constructed from a basic pool of 200 true-false self-report statements. The statements were administered to 100 normal females, 50 female inmates, and 38 female schizophrenic patients. 61 items discriminated beyond the .01 level of significance between inmates and normal subjects. After items were discarded that also discriminated on the basis of institutionalization or psychological adjustment, a 50-item scale resulted. The CW scale was consolidated with six groups, including prisoners with a somewhat lower educational level than the criterion group, psychiatric patient groups, and normal subjects of different educational levels. The prisoners' scores differ with all groups at the .01 level or beyond."—Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 85 LESTER, David. "The gentle sex? I'd rather meet a cougar!" Today's health. vol. 50, July, 1972. p. 47.
"More women are committing more crimes than ever before in the U. S. Narcotics violations have risen 77.69% in the past ten years; arrests for major crimes rose 77.4% for women and 25.7% for men. All-girl gangs, studied by Dr. Stella Adler, are forming in a few cities. The most important cause of growing female criminality is the growing equality of women. In male dominated countries the female crime rate is much lower than the male rate. Some women committed to social causes break laws to support their beliefs. Susan Brownmiller worries that women revolutionaries are grasping machismo for themselves by imitating men. Prostitutes are attacking their users more. Prospects are that white collar crime will increase, since women are no more honest than men. As laws against victimless crimes may be abolished, female crimes in these areas lessen. Remaining crime will be prosecuted vigorously as paternalism ceases." — Women studies abstracts. vol. 1, no. 4, Fall 1972. p. 52. item no. 762.
- 86 LIEBERG, Leon and William Parker. "Mutual agreement programs with vouchers: an alternative for institutionalized female offenders." American journal of correction. vol. 37, no. 1, Jan. — Feb. 1975. pp. 10-13.
"Recent statistics show changing trends in the arrests and incarceration of women, and the crimes

- committed which led to these arrests and imprisonments. In addition, The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals has recently made some very specific and pertinent recommendations concerning the handling of prisoners and affecting their eventual release to the community. The Parole Corrections Project of the American Correctional Association has just completed a three-state experimental program which included a feasibility test of the concept of contract and vouchers. Both concepts have proven to be highly feasible in correctional systems, and are currently in process of development in a number of states. In both Maryland and Massachusetts there will be emphasis placed on both the contract and the voucher concepts with the entire state adult female institutional population. The concepts and their application to date have shown that they can effect change in correctional and parole systems, can aid in providing these agencies with a data base for rational policy and program development, and are instrumental in coordinating the systematic delivery of collateral services on a cost effective basis. Variations of the concepts in other states will bear watching, since new models at different points of the criminal justice system are now also in the developmental stages."
- 87 LINDSAY, Mark K. "Prostitution—delinquency's time bomb." Crime and delinquency. vol. 16, no. 2, 1970. pp. 151-157.
"The enlightened thinking that has classified prostitution as a social illness rather than a crime has, ironically, aggravated the problem. The short-term sentence—a futile, expensive and farcical exercise in admission and discharge procedures—precludes a rehabilitation program and even works a hardship on the prostitute herself. The paper proposes, first of all, a sentence long enough to make treatment possible, describes typical frustrations of discharged inmates and defines 'success' in treatment."—Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 88 "LINK—San Jose women prisoner's group." Free you. no. 28, November 18, 1970. p. 19.
A group of San Jose women, mostly ex-prisoners of Elmwood Rehabilitation Center nearby, have formed a group called Link, whose purpose is to provide support for prisoners and recent ex-prisoners in the areas of child care, medical care, employment and visitors.
- 89 LUDWIG, A.M. et al. "The control of violent behavior through faradic shock. A case study." Journal of nervous and mental diseases. vol. 148, no. 6, 1969. pp. 624-637.
"Faradic shocks were administered as a punishment to curb the assaultive and violent behaviors of a 31-year-old hospitalized chronic-schizophrenic female. From observations, a hierarchy of behaviors was constructed that reflected the temporal sequence of events culminating in assaultive activity. 3 levels of behaviors were chosen for modification; (1) aggressive acts, (2) verbal threats, and (3) accusations of being persecuted and abused. The aversive conditioning approach was employed for each of these levels in a stepwise fashion, with each successive level of behaviors being included as punishable offenses once effective control over behaviors on the previous level had been demonstrated. The results indicated that this treatment approach markedly reduced the incidence of the behaviors on all three levels."—Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 90 MACROR, Arnold S. "Prostitution: a survey and review of 20 cases." Psychiatric quarterly. vol. 39, no. 4, 1965. pp. 675-701.
"The best way to control prostitution is to adapt the so-called abolitionist approach, aimed at prevention and rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is generally difficult, but the real opportunity to control prostitution is to check it before it starts. The means concentrating on the promiscuous or emotionally disturbed adolescent and on the female delinquent and providing adequate programs for understanding and assisting these troubled teenagers."—Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 91 McTAGGART, Lynne. "Who knows what's best for Joyce Sanzone? Is it Bedford Hills prison or the Legal Aid Society?" New York Sunday news. Aug. 18, 1974. pp. 8+
Joyce Sanzone, no. 4842, one of the 399 residents of Bedford Hills Correctional Facility (New York's

only state prison for females) used to commute six days a week from the prison to her job as office manager for The Legal Aid Society in Manhattan, until administrators of the work release program decided that her work experience was not in "Joyce's best interests." This because she had finished work early one day and gone to the movies. The Legal Aid Society is suing the Department of Correctional Services for violating the 14th Amendment by denying Ms. Sanzone's right to equal protection and due process under the law.

- 92 MARTINSON, Robert. "What works?—questions and answers about prison reform." Public interest. Spring, 1974. pp. 22-54.
First published account of the author's comprehensive survey of what is known about rehabilitation, originally contracted by the N.Y. State Governor's Special Committee on Criminal Offenders, and then suppressed by it. From data collected in 231 studies, the effects of rehabilitative treatment on recidivism is analyzed. Conclusion drawn: "With few and isolated exceptions, the rehabilitative efforts that have been reported so far have had no appreciable effect on recidivism." This goes for women as well as men.
- 93 MASON, B.J. "Juanita Baker: warden with a conscience." Ebony. vol. 28, no. 11, September 1973. pp. 70-72+
Juanita Baker, black superintendent of the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women in Raleigh, focuses her attention on rehabilitation rather than on punishment. Special programs include Study Release, Work Release, Community Volunteers, recreation and entertainment.
- 94 METZ, Betty H. "Alienation among female probationers." Journal of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association. vol. 4, no. 1, 1967. pp. 37-45.
"To explore female delinquent behavior, a study was made using two groups of female residents of Long Beach, California. One sample contained 50 women on probation, the other 50 female nonoffenders selected randomly from residences adjacent to the residences of the probationers. The hypotheses tested were: (1) a significant proportion of female offenders who needed help from social agencies were unaware of such social services or perceived themselves as rejected by these agencies; and (2) offenders who were unaware of social services or felt rejected by them tended to be alienated from the community. A questionnaire measured knowledge and use of agencies and provided information on social characteristics. A measure of social rejection was also administered. Findings were contrary to expectations; they indicated that the offender group had more knowledge and use of public agencies than the nonoffender group and that recidivists had greater knowledge of services than first offenders. A comparison of the offender and nonoffender groups on alienation scores was not significant."—Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 95 MILLER, E. Eugene. "The women participants in Washington's riots." Federal probation. vol. 33, no. 2, June 1969. pp. 30-34.
"This article considers the factors that precipitated the April, 1968 riot in the District of Columbia and describes the 437 female riot participants arrested and confined at the Women's Detention Center. Of the 437 commitments, 276 were for curfew violation, 75 for burglary II (looting), 36 for drunkenness, 27 for disorderly conduct, and 23 for a variety of other offenses ranging from homicide to traffic violations. Of the 437 female commitments, 389 were Negro. The typical female participant was in her early twenties, was either single or not living with her husband, was unemployed or employed in a low-paying service occupation and lived in the northwest or northeast quadrant of the city. She had not been committed to the Center prior to the disturbance. (As of April 15, 1969 less than 5% had been returned to the Center for violation of law.)"
Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970
- 96 MOOS, Rudolf H. "Differential effects of the social climates of correctional institutions." Journal of research in crime and delinquency. vol. 7, no. 1, 1970. pp. 71-82.

"The purpose of the study was to assess the differential effects of the social climates of 16 correctional units. The study hypothesized and showed that units which were different in social climate were also different on variables related to general resident reaction to the unit and on the initiatives which residents perceived themselves as taking on the unit. For example, the results indicated that units with greater emphases on spontaneity, affiliation, insight, variety, and autonomy had residents who were more likely to like the staff and to feel that they were able to test their abilities and to increase their self-confidence; and that units with greater emphases on affiliation, insight and autonomy had residents who perceived themselves as more likely to take both submissive and autonomous initiatives toward the staff; i.e., who generally interacted more with the staff. The results substantiate the idea that different unit social climates have different predictable effects on the residents who live within them. Practical implications and directions for future research are discussed."--author's abstract.

97 MURRAY, Pauli. "The negro woman's status in the Equal Rights Amendment." Harvard civil rights—civil liberties law review. vol. 6, no. 2, March 1971. pp. 253-259.

"Negro women as a group have the most to gain from the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment. Implicit in the amendment's guarantee of equality of rights without regard to sex is the constitutional recognition of personal dignity which transcends gender. . . . All that has been said about the deprivations and frustrations of women generally . . . applies with special force to black women, who have been doubly victimized by . . . racial and sexual bias." Ms. Murray, characterizing the negro woman as the "lowest and most vulnerable social and economic groups in the United States", shows how black women bear a disproportionate share of the discrimination against women in that they do not "enjoy . . . the advantages of the idealizations of 'womanhood' and 'motherhood'" and for the most part hold jobs which are not protected under current legislation governing minimum wage, labor and safety standards. Also shows how the stereotype of the matriarchal negro woman is misrepresentative and works to her disadvantage. Arguments well supported by statistics. Key point made that black women as an isolated group have little political influence, and yet are particularly affected by federal decisions because of their involvement with federal programs dealing with housing, health, welfare, education, job training and employment opportunity. The passage of ERA would establish needed unequivocal federal standard.— quote from text.

98 NAGEL, Stuart S. and Lenore J. Weitzman. "Double standard of American justice." Society. vol. 19, no. 5, March, 1972. pp. 18-25+

This review of how the law affects women concludes that ". . . women as litigants do not receive the same treatment as men. In criminal cases women are much less likely to be jailed before or after conviction and are more likely to lack a jury trial than are men charged with the same crime. In personal injury cases, adult women are less likely to win than are adult men, and they collect awards that are substantially smaller, especially before male-dominated juries. In divorce cases . . . the woman seems to win on the basis of a simple analysis of divorce decrees; but these decrees become meaningless when we look at the collection records. These findings seem consistent with how women are treated in American society in general. There is a kind of paternalistic protectiveness, at least toward white women, which assumes that they need sheltering from such manly experiences as being jailed or being treated in an overly formal fashion in family law or criminal cases. At the same time, when it comes to allocating scarce valuable resources such as personal injury monetary awards or money for child support, women are more likely to be slighted." Particularly interesting in its discussion of jury issues, this article presents a clear, well-reasoned and well documented overview of the problem without going into the legal technicalities usually in a law review article.

99 NAGEL, Stuart S. and Lenore J. Weitzman. "Women as litigants." The Hastings law journal. vol. 23, November 1973, pp. 171+

Includes an interesting discussion of women as criminal defendants with a view to two trends in

attitudes towards women involved in the criminal legal system: the disadvantaged pattern (eg. as applies to indigent, black, or elementary educated defendants) and the paternalistic pattern. Shows how the various stereotyping may be more or less operative given specific areas of the law (eg. crimes against property as opposed to crimes against the person). Interesting in that it begins to discuss other variables such as poverty and race as interwoven with the women's issue.

100 NEIL, Shelley Cooper and Donna Parker "Framingham." NEPA news. vol. 2, no. 5, June 1974. pp. 13-14.

Although Framingham is unique among most correctional institutions in this country, in that it is co-ed, minimum security and had a variety of work-release and job-training programs, there still exists a double standard for men and women at the prison. For example, women are not allowed to wear perfume, while men may use after-shave; the women's cottages have all-night supervision, while the men's have none; no form of birth control is available to either sex; and women must have all their visitor's approved, while men are allowed visits by virtually anyone. However, the female inmates see the introduction of male inmates as a plus, partially because they brought information concerning prisoners's rights.

101 "A NEW life for women inmates." Ebony. vol. 25, no. 6, April 1970, pp. 105-106+

Beauty, charm and body dynamics courses boost inmate morale at the Oakdale State Reformatory for Women in Dwight, Illinois. There are also dental technician courses, a beautician's school, key-punch training, a modern clothing factory, roller skating, bowling, TV and college courses.

102 NEWMAN, John F., Kenneth R. Whittemore and Helen G. Newman. "Women in the labor force and suicide." Social problems. vol. 21, no. 2, Fall 1973. pp. 220-229.

"In the development of occupational studies of suicide one area of concern which generally has been neglected is female labor force participation. Using regression analysis on ecological data, this paper suggests some theoretical viewpoints with respect to female labor force participation and suicide. The results of the analysis on community level data in two metropolitan areas show that percentage nonwhite, percentage women in the labor force, male unemployment, and income were significantly related to suicide. The theoretical discussion is based on role and status integration and related problems for both women and men when there is increased involvement of women in the labor force."—author's abstract.

103 NORTH, David S. "Women offenders: breaking the training mold." Manpower. vol. 7, no. 2, February, 1975. pp. 13-19.

North discusses two pilot training programs for women offenders, both of which emphasize non-traditional vocations (welding and construction) with relatively high pay which are usually monopolized by men. Cites meager statistics related to the initial success of a small scale alternative program at the Maryland Correctional Institution (Jessup) and one sponsored by Washington Opportunities for Women (WOW). The Jessup welding program involves pre-release training, while the WOW project places ex-offenders as construction laborers. Contrasts these with traditional in-house chore training. Promotes the non-traditional approach and discusses sponsorship, funding and administration.

104 O'BRIEN, Lois. "Women in prison." The freeworld times supplement. vol. 3, no. 2, March 1974. pp. 1-4.

Reviews some explanations for the tremendous increase in the female crime rate, which include: "women have lost their inhibitions...", "...women feel they can do the same things as men.", "women are in prison because of their (powerless) position in society." Cites a study which concludes that most female offenders do not violate parole upon release from prison and most are involved in a maintenance rather than rehabilitative program while in prison. Discusses programs and problems at the No. Carolina Correctional Center for Women, the Purdy (Wash.) Treatment Center for Women, The Iowa Women's Reformatory and prisons for women in Louisiana, Nebraska,

Georgia, California, Kentucky, Minnesota, Arizona, Oklahoma, W. Virginia, Florida, Connecticut, and Colorado. Relevant legal action mentioned is the finding in the D.C. Superior Court that the arrest of females on charges of prostitution constitutes discrimination on the basis of sex, if police forces do not also arrest male participants and the New Jersey Supreme Court finding that a female offender must receive the same sentencing treatment a male offender would receive for the same offense.

- 105 O'MEARA, Teri. "View from within." Women. A journal of liberation. vol. 3, no. 3, 1972. p. 35.

An inmate decides she would rather continue to earn her living on the outside as a prostitute than scrub toilets, as she did in the prison work release program.

- 106 ORDWAY, John A. "Use of the offender's strengths in psychotherapy." Crime and delinquency. vol. 14, no. 3, 1968. pp. 233-239.

"Initial impressions may be deceptive in the diagnosis and treatment of the offender. It is most important not only to evaluate outer, obvious defenses, but also to be sensitive to subtle qualities that may represent strengths important to a therapeutic alliance and subsequent successful psychotherapy. Clinical examples include the diagnosis and treatment of an alcoholic prostitute."—Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.

- 107 O'REILLY, Charles et al. "Sentenced women in a county jail." American journal of correction. vol. 30, no. 2, 1968. pp. 23-25.

"Lack of information on female offenders makes it difficult to understand their needs and problems and hampers development of effective correctional programs. During a 1964 study of men sentenced to the Cook County Jail in Chicago, some descriptive information about sentenced women was obtained. The typical sentenced woman in the Cook County Jail was in her early thirties and has completed about three years of high school. She was sentenced for an offense against public order, often prostitution, to serve for three months or less. About 60% of the Negro women and 25% of the whites had what could be described as a criminal career. Whites totaled five arrests during careers lasting about five years., Negroes totaled twice that number during careers that lasted almost 10 years. Negro women had been jailed more often than white women but, unlike the whites, none had a felony conviction."—Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.

- 108 PALMER, Richard D. "The prisoner-mother and her child." Capital university law review. vol. 1, no. 1, 1972. pp. 127-144.

"The determination of the placement of an unattended child is vested in the courts which are guided by standards established by the legislatures. This determination may range from a temporary denial of custody to a permanent termination of parental rights. This wide variance of possibilities has created uncertainty as to the relationship between the mother's incarceration and her future parental rights. Neither legislative standards nor the courts' interpretations of these standards has resolved this uncertainty. Only a limited number of legislatures⁶ have specifically designated that the mother's incarceration is sufficient, in and of itself, to permit the termination of parental rights. The courts, however, in many other states have equated her imprisonment with an abandonment of parental responsibilities and have implied the power to terminate her parental rights upon her incarceration.⁷ This note is addressed to an explanation of how these limitations of parental rights are determined, how they are applied, and suggestions for possible alternatives. These suggested alternatives have as their goal the removal of the additional punishment factor⁸ inherent in the present limitations imposed on parental rights."—quote from text.

- 109 PRICE, Emma. "Life in prison." Women. A journal of liberation. vol. 3, no. 3, 1972. pp. 36-37. Patty Wood, a member of the Prisoner's Union, a group of convicts and ex-cons working to help prisoners, is interviewed. Six months pregnant when arrested, she received no medical attention

until the baby was born. Back in prison from the hospital, she was forced to do what she calls "Slave labor"—mopping floors, laundry and sewing. She discusses her negative feelings toward the matrons and the differences between women's and men's prisons. The Prisoner's Union is a labor union for convicts with three basic demands: the end of economic exploitation, the end of the indeterminate sentence and the restoration of human and civil rights to convicts inside and out.

- 110 "PRISON shuffle." Off our backs. vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1974. p. 4.

Discusses the hardships and cases pending in behalf of women transferred to prison in W. Va. from the D.C. Women's Detention Center.

- 111 "PRISONS: boys and girls together." Newsweek. vol. 82, no. 4, July 23, 1973. pp. 23-24.

News story concerns coed prison experiments being carried on at the Federal Correctional Institution at Fort Worth, Texas, and the Massachusetts Correctional Institution at Framingham.

- 112 "PROSECUTION nears completion of its case against Edelin," Boston evening globe. Jan. 28, 1975. p. 8.

In which it is reported that the Boston supervisor of elections testified that "...computers used in selecting and compiling jury lists in the case 'were intentionally and specifically programed to feed out two male names for every female name.' Asst. District Attorney Lloyd McDonald argued that before 1950, women were ineligible to sit on juries in Suffolk County, so the 2-1 selection process was an improvement."—quote from text.

- 113 "RAPE: society's crime against women." The Pittsburgh new sun: college edition. issue no. 28, March 27 - April 9, 1974. pp. 1+

Over 40,000 rapes are reported in the United States each year, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation calculates that ten occur for every one reported. "Rape, ironically is often not a sexual crime. The popular image of a rapist as a man suddenly and uncontrollably overcome by sexual need is denied by those members of the medical profession who study and treat rapists. Generally, rape is a premeditated crime of violence," a good way for a man to exhibit the masculinity which is expected of him by society. The most serious damage to the rape victim, aside from severe wounds, possible pregnancy, or venereal disease, is psychological. "She has been violated and degraded as a person. She may feel shame and guilt, for society commonly blames her more than the attacker." On top of this, "many women (feel) that their interactions with the police were just as painful and traumatic as the rape itself." Further trauma comes during the trial where the defendant's lawyer tries to show consent, the most common defense. "The problem of rape can only be solved when the sexual double standard and its attendant myths are overcome. When violence and domination are no longer confused with sex, when juries recognize the right of a woman to make love with or refuse anyone she chooses, and when men join in redefining social roles, with women as equals rather than as possessions, most of rape's motivations will be gone."—quote from text.

- 114 RANS, Laurel L. "Women's arrest statistics." Women Offender Resource Center newsletter. vol 1, no. 1, April 1975.

Notes an increase in news coverage of FBI arrest statistics showing women's arrest rate is rising. Most of the articles imply: (1) there is a link between the rise in the female crime rate and the growth of the women's rights movement; (2) give women greater employment opportunities and they will commit more crime; (3) violent crime rates for women are rising; (4) women are becoming more like men in the crimes they commit. A detailed breakout of arrest rates for men and women is presented, showing that women's arrest rates have not changed rapidly between 1960 and 1972. In fact, the net change in the total amount of crime committed that can be attributed to women between 1960 and 1972 is +4.1% and for violent crimes 0%. Several alternative explanations were offered for the rise in women's arrest rates: (1) FBI arrest figures do not control for any increase in arrests due to expanded police forces and advances in technology between

- 1960-1972; (2) if police perceptions, attitudes and handling of women are changing, as is frequently suggested, this would impact on the number of arrests and the crime categories; (3) the ability of law enforcement agencies to gather and record accurate statistics has greatly improved since 1960. Statistics from the 1960's often did not separate arrests of male and female criminals. Statistics on women frequently were lumped with men's or ignored; (4) Women's arrests most frequently occur in "economic" crime categories which might be explained by the decline in recent years of their real income, as well as their ability to find and hold employment; (5) FBI arrest figures do not control for population growth. The lack of attention by these articles to the problems of women as offenders is noted—for example, their need for employment, access to supportive services, and community alternatives to incarceration.
- 115 "REPRESSION at Bedford Hills prison." Off our backs, vol. 4, no. 12, Dec. 1974, p. 4. Chronicles events and conditions leading up to the rebellion on Aug. 29, 1974 of women prisoners at Bedford Hills Correctional Facility, the only women's prison in the state of New York.
- 116 ROGERS, Joseph W. and Imogene L. Simmons. "The relationship between type of offense and successful post institutional adjustment of female offenders." Criminologica, vol. 7, no. 4, 1970, pp. 68-76. "To examine post-institutional adjustment of female offenders a study was conducted in Kansas of 246 women released by the state correctional system from 1961 to 1965. The study found that (1) the lowest violation rates were among women convicted of crimes against the person, (2) parole violations decreased with age, (3) a prior criminal record was related to parole violation, (4) little difference in overall parole violation existed between whites and nonwhites, and (5) those without a high school education had higher rates of recidivism."—Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 117 ROGERS, Kristine Olson. "For her own protection: conditions of incarceration for female juvenile offenders in the state of Connecticut." Law and society review. Winter 1972. pp. 223-246. Excellent Connecticut case study of differential treatment for juvenile male and female offenders. Graphic examples of how "do good" rationale prejudices the fate of juvenile girls—that is, results in 1) a high rate of commitment for conduct (usually "sexual" or "sex-related" activity) which is not considered criminal for adults; 2) longer periods of incarceration than that imposed on juvenile boys; and 3) institutional conditions considerably less innovative and more grimly beset with moral sanctions than those endured by male juveniles (whose institutions, though in a state of greater upheaval, have been more susceptible to change). Good balance of statistical data for Connecticut (which is corroborated by national reports) and description of conditions documented by comments from court reports, correctional staff reports, and the juvenile girls themselves. Obstacles to change and possible remedies discussed. Flavor of writing, concrete and persuasive. Gist of theme illustrated by one of closing comments: "Ironically, even most of the young females interviewed for this study prefer punishment to protection, because then 'They can't give you any more than you deserve'."—quote from text.
- 118 ROSENBLATT, Gerald F. and Thomas E. Hannum. "Relationship between Machiavellianism and sociopathy in an incarcerated female population." Correctional psychologist, vol. 3, no. 7, 1969, pp. 16-22. "Very few statistically significant correlations were found to exist between measures of Machiavellianism and sociopathy in a study of 41 female inmates of the Iowa State Women's Reformatory."—Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 119 ROSENBLEET, Charles and Barbara J. Pariente. "The prostitution of the criminal law." The American criminal law review, vol. 11, no. 2, Winter 1973, pp. 373-428. Discusses means of constitutional attack on prostitution laws, especially on grounds of denial of equal protection (Female prostitutes not male prostitutes or male clients are the object of prostitution laws and enforcement.) and right to privacy. Also includes arguments for bringing actions against prostitution statutes on grounds of vagueness and overbreadth, free speech, and cruel and unusual punishment. View of the authors stated in part: "Prostitution, both in the preliminary solicitation and negotiations and in the act itself, is overwhelmingly a private, consensual affair between individuals who wish to make their own decisions as to how to control their sexual lives and use their bodies." "The authors have focused on challenging the government's involvement in proscribing the sexual behavior of its female citizens without a compelling state interest. That a woman should have the right to control the use and function of her body without unreasonable interference from the state is crucial." "This article is, in large part, an attempt to guide attorneys who share a frustration over the legislative stagnation in decriminalizing prostitution. Certainly the elimination of criminal penalties is an ideal but distant solution. The efforts, therefore, must be directed at how the present laws can be successfully attacked." Lucid argument but it would be optimistic to suppose that courts will be quickly moved to the positions stated here.—quote from text.
- 120 RUBIN, Sol. "The impact of court decisions on the correctional process." Crime and delinquency, April, 1974. "This article challenges the common assertion by correctional administrators that court decisions impair the effectiveness of correctional programs by restricting the discretion of administrators. On the contrary, most courts still maintain a 'hands off' policy, allowing abuses to continue, to the detriment of the prisoners, probationers and parolees, and the correctional systems. Most decisions upholding the rights of prisoners, probationers, and parolees are resisted by administrators and have little restraining effect on administrative discretion. The power of administrators is great and, if exercised with sympathy to grievances, would improve rather than impair the effectiveness of correctional services."—quote from text.
- 121 RUSH, Florence. "The myth of sexual delinquency." Women. A journal of liberation, vol. 3, no. 3, 1972. pp. 38-39. Describes the many ways in which girls are institutionalized for "sexual delinquency", an offense which takes in running away, prostitution, promiscuity and illegitimacy, all 'crimes' ignored when committed by boys.
- 122 SALZMAN-WEBB, Marilyn. "Empty the women's jails." Off our backs, vol. 1, no. 9-10, July 31, 1970. p. 2. Argues that in the U.S. all women in jail are political prisoners because their crimes are often acts of survival necessitated by a political system that gives only to the powerful the legal means of pursuing their rights and interests.
- 123 SANNITO, Thomas C. and Thomas E. Hannum. "Relationship between the WAIS and Indices of sociopathy in an incarcerated female population." Journal of research in crime and delinquency, vol. 3, no. 1, 1966. pp. 63-70. "In some previous studies certain combinations and patterns of the subtest scores of males on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale were found to be indicative of a sociopathic personality reaction. In this study, employing adult female prisoners, the sociopathic "signs" from the WAIS were correlated with three criteria of sociopathy—the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory sociopathic indicators, a certainty-judgment rating scale on sociopathic traits, and documented data for deviant behavior from the inmates' files. Analysis of the data revealed that the verbal IQ minus performance IQ "sign" was the only WAIS sociopathic indicator to show any consistent relationship with the three sociopathic criteria. This relationship was not found to be of sufficient significance, however, to warrant its use in diagnosis."—author's abstract.
- 124 SEIDENBERG, Faith A. "The myth of the evil female as embodied in the law." Environmental law, Winter 1971. pp. 218-229.

"Criminal law in the United States has long followed the principle that there are two kinds of women: 'good' women and 'bad'. 'Good' women, particularly those who are married, are viewed by the courts as children. . . . 'Bad' women. . . are defined by law as those who are sexually free, and by almost no other moral standard." This theme is explored in view of laws dealing with prostitution, fornication, adultery, rape, and abortion. Some interesting insights but sometimes it seems the theme is pushed too far.—quote from text.

- 125 SEPSI, Victor J., Jr. "Girl recidivists." Journal of research in crime and delinquency. vol. 11, no. 1, January 1974. pp. 70-79.

"The purpose of this study was to investigate statistically the relationships between personal variables which distinguish between female juvenile recidivists and nonrecidivists. From data obtained solely from institutional records, 104 variables were selected on the basis of availability and objectivity. The 210 subjects of this study consisted of 105 recidivists and 105 nonrecidivists from an Ohio girls' training school. Results suggest that early age at the onset of delinquency, less formal education, and family relationships are significantly associated with recidivism among girls."—author's abstract.

- 126 "the SEXUAL segregation of American prisons." Yale law journal. vol. 82, 1973. pp. 1229-1273. A research study, funded by a Ford Foundation grant, which examines the effect of segregation on women inmates who are a minority population within the correctional system from two points of view: the general problems and differences in treatment caused by race (including the significant point that women must often be placed in institutions remote from their community and family ties because so few facilities for the female offender exist); and those aspects of differential treatment caused by sexual stereotyping. The second half of the article suggests means of reforming the system under the Fourteenth Amendment or of eliminating the dual system altogether under the Equal Rights Amendment. Good discussion which points out that the Equal Rights Amendment is open to multivarious interpretations and applications, not all of which are without some negative implications for the position of women in prison. This article is fairly long, but thorough and supported by a clear presentation of research data.

- 127 SINGER, Linda R. "Women and the correctional process." American criminal law review. vol. 11, no. 2, 1973. pp. 295-308.

Three-part article dealing with the presence of adult and juvenile females in the correctional system in-prison courtrooms and possible remedies of the inequities and inhumanity of prison life. Focuses on the boomerang effect of the "chivalry factor": fewer women (especially few middle class women) are in the system, but those who are there may be more severely punished (particularly good examples of this in respect to juvenile women) or may be given many fewer opportunities and privileges than men committed for similar offenses because of stereotyping and for reasons of economy (expense of rehabilitation too great per individual as a result of small and scattered female offender population). Particular needs of women with respect to pregnancy counseling, abortion, care of children born in prison, and on-going contact with families and children outside prison are not met. Discussion of possibilities for legal challenge somewhat limited in this article, although it does discuss the possible use of Title VII (Civil Rights Act) actions or a way of extending work program opportunities for women. Touches on larger issue of discrimination against women ex-offenders in outside job market. Final plea is for alternatives to present prison system: number of suggestions including development of administrative grievance procedures; formation of prisoners' unions, establishing of community centers.

- 128 STOUT, Ellis. "Women in probation and parole; should female officers supervise male offenders?" Crime and delinquency. January 1973. pp. 61-71.

"In an effort to make better use of staff time and case recruitment problems, the Washington State Office of Probation and Parole began in October 1965 to assign cases without reference to the sex of the parole officer. Some of the Washington staff objected to female officers' supervising adult

male offenders. To evaluate the effectiveness of women in this role and to determine how many probation and parole agencies assigned women to male offenders, a survey was made in October 1970 of adult probation and parole agencies in the fifty states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the 84 federal district courts. According to the survey, 42 state probation and parole agencies, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and 9 district courts have women on their probation staffs. Of the 53 agencies employing women, only 28 indicated that they allow women to supervise male offenders. These 28 agencies reported that female probation and parole officers are able to supervise virtually all types of adult male offenders as effectively as men do."—author's abstract.

- 129 STROUSE, Jean. "To be minor and female." MS. vol. 1, August 1972. pp. 70-75+

"To be minor and female is to be doubly vulnerable, with different laws applying to boys and girls. Three laws in the New York Family Court Act make girls a Person in Need of Supervision (PINS) two years longer than boys. Ironically, laws governing the age at which a minor may marry discriminate in the opposite direction, supporting the traditional view that the goal of womanhood is marriage. In spite of the fact that girls' offenses are less serious than boys', girls are neither sentenced to shorter reformatory terms nor given probation more readily. A landmark Supreme Court decision in 1967 (in re Gault) granted to accused minors some of the constitutional rights guaranteed adults. Few alternatives to institutionalization are available to kids sent up for non-criminal conduct. Examples of discrimination against the girl who does not conform to society's norms are given. Attempts to protect females from sexuality reflect confusion about females: a judge regards girls as the cause of sexual deviation in boys, laws punish prostitutes, but not their customers, and there is the sexual-political assumption that anyone who gets raped wants to, yet there is all the rhetoric about protection of women and children and there are crimes such as "seduction" and "Statutory rape". Questions to be asked include what is equality, what are relationships between people to be based on, and how does the law influence human relationships."—Women studies abstracts. vol. 1, no. 4, Fall 1972. item no. 767, p. 53.

- 130 SUTHERLAND, Sandra and Donald J. Scherl. "Patterns of response among victims of rape." American journal of orthopsychiatry. vol. 40, no. 3, April 1970. pp. 503-511.

"Thirteen young victims of rape were seen, in most instances within 48 hours, by a mental health team. Follow up of each revealed a similar sequence of reactions, falling in three distinct phases. . . (During phase one) the victim will exhibit signs of acute distress. The immediacy of the report, the person notified, and the decision about informing the family raise practical issues that must be considered with the patient. . . Phase two, often mistakenly thought to represent a successful resolution of the reaction to the rape, includes denial of the impact of the assault and is characterized by pseudo-adjustment and return to usual activity. Denial, suppression, and rationalization replace shock and dismay. . . The third phase, frequently unrecognized or misdiagnosed, includes depression and the need to talk. There are often obsessive memories of the rape at this time. The victim also has concerns about the influence the assault will have on her future life." Intertwined in the explanations of the various phases is advice for mental health professionals on how to support and help the rape victim.—quote from text.

- 131 "TEAR down the walls." Rat. no. 17, December 17 - January 6, 1970. p. 9+

Examines the Women's House of Detention in New York City by answering the questions: who is in there, why, and what are the conditions?

- 132 TEMIN, Carolyn Engel. "Discriminatory sentencing of women offenders: the argument for ERA in a nutshell." American criminal law review. vol. 11, no. 2, Winter 1973. pp. 355-372.

Discussion of the key cases which challenge discriminatory sentencing of women. The argument is that progress toward winning constitutional rights and fair treatment for women under Fourteenth Amendment doctrines has been slow and uneven, and what advances have been made in this area are not secure from reversal by decisions of reactionary courts. "Only by ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment can we assure that statutory schemes such as discriminatory sentencing

acts will cease to exist." Discussion of cases is detailed and technical, typical of law review articles. There is little or no discussion of the problems of implementation of ERA.

- 133 TITTLE, Charles R. "Inmate organization: sex differentiation and the influence of criminal subcultures." American sociological review. vol. 34, no. 4, 1969. pp. 492-505.
"Small but consistent differences in forms of inmate organization occur between the sexes. Women show a greater propensity to affiliate in primary groups while men display greater tendencies toward integration into an overall symbiotic organization. However, the two types of inmate structure were found to be somewhat parallel for both sexes rather than mutually exclusive."—Döleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 134 TOYNBEE, Polly. "'Classification' and 'adjustment' in a Maryland women's prison." The Washington monthly. vol. 5, no. 7, September 1973. pp. 41-58.
Via personal observation the author manages to dispel the myth of leniency in one women's prison, where she observed one woman wrack up seven years in solitary for a series of minor rule infractions. Toynbee sat in on and recorded for the article the actions of the "classification" and "adjustment" teams which heavy-handedly hand out punishments like one year in the Maximum Security Corridor for taking an unauthorized cup of coffee and swearing. A Maximum Security inmate is taken out of her tiny, airless cell once a day for a shower, and meals are passed through a slot in the locked metal door. The hearings at which cases are heard and punishments metered-out are like kangaroo courts at which the outcome is predetermined and the exercise of hearing the inmate's defense is simply a formality which must be gone through. No inmate is present for the entire proceeding of any case, so there is little understanding of how the cases are decided. The defendant is considered to have no rights, is sometimes not called to testify, seldom is allowed defense witnesses, and is generally mystified by the whole experience. Prison officials see inmates as naughty children who can only be straightened out by severe, "because I said so" treatment. This is a rare and incisive look into the everyday atmosphere of a women's prison.
- 135 VELIMESIS, Margery L. "Criminal justice for the female offender." Journal of the American Association of University Women. October 1969. pp. 13-16.
". . . The story of how AAUW Pennsylvania Division's investigation of criminal justice for female offenders has caused the beginning of long-needed reforms in the county courts and jails of the Keystone State." In their survey it was found that 30-50% of the women undergoing criminal procedures were charged with "disorderly conduct", vagrancy, drunkenness and other minor offenses, more indicative of social problems than of criminal intent. The remainder of offenses committed by women were prostitution, larceny, forgery, shoplifting, burglary and traffic violations, often related to a drug habit. Also found were the usual problems of child care of prisoners' children, the inequity of bail, the preponderance of black prisoners, inadequate medical care and lack of rehabilitation and vocational programs. As a result of this survey, the Attorney General in Pennsylvania adopted the major AAUW recommendations, which may be the beginnings of a new state-wide system for handling women offenders.
- 136 VELIMESIS, Margery L. "The female offender." Crime and delinquency literature. March 1975. pp. 94-112.
A review of the findings of the many surveys and studies on the characteristics of incarcerated female offenders published in the past four years. "Most studies find that poor self-image, parental neglect, disrupted family life, and a background of poverty are typical of incarcerated females. About half the women are under age thirty; more than two-thirds are mothers. . . . 46 percent left school before reaching the 10th grade. . . 42 percent are white. . . have generally had low-wage, low-status jobs. . . 70-90 percent will have to be self-supporting upon release." Includes some common-sense recommendations for the future—quote from text.
- 137 WAGNER, Irene. "A prison interview with Lydia." Women. A journal of liberation. vol. 3, no. 3, 1972. pp. 33-34.

A 19 year old woman "in custody" at Riker's Island prison in New York City, discusses her plight and her past with a probation officer.

- 138 WALLACE, Michelle. "A woman's prison and the movement." Woman's world. vol. 1, July - September 1972. pp. 8-9.
"Searching to find what is being done for women inmates, one finds that the answer is absolutely nothing. There is no structure to rehabilitate women inside or outside the prisons. Faith Rinogold, who had done a mural for the Women's House of Detention, started a program of workshops for the prisons called Art without Walls. The type of woman drawn to help with such a program is an incompetent, guilt-ridden, white do-gooder who does not know how to deal with the latent feminism of the inmate who knows, deep inside, that men are the reason she is in prison. There is a great deal of warmth and a minimum of racial bigotry at the prison with an awareness that all women are oppressed. Before long, Art without Walls had collapsed; the prison would allow only a few workshops, none conducted by black women, to continue. Only women inmates can help women inmates; if their feminism is encouraged they will be able to stick together in a world that degrades and humiliates women. These women need an organization which will supply them with jobs and skills. The artists decided to set up a halfway house where women inmates could live and learn the arts." — Women studies abstracts. vol. 1, no. 4, Fall 1972. p. 53. item no. 768.
- 139 WALLACH, Aleta and Larry Rubin. "The premenstrual syndrome and criminal responsibility," UCLA law review. vol. 19, no. 2, December, 1971. pp. 209-312.
"Despite the fact that the (premenstrual) syndrome is one of the most common disorders of women, because of its bewildering variety of symptoms and the readiness of too many people to categorize sufferers as 'simply neurotics,' it too often goes undiagnosed and untreated, which leads to serious social and legal consequences. Although evidence suggests a correlation between the premenstrual syndrome, behavior controls and crime, the legal community has remained indifferent and imperturbable with respect to it. In an effort to remedy this situation, this article (attempts) to identify avenues by which female criminal defendants suffering from the premenstrual syndrome may take advantage of existing legal doctrines. (It attempts) to familiarize the reader with the medical facts of the syndrome, an organic disorder of great physical and psychological significance. . . (and demonstrates) the premenstrual syndrome's relevance to defenses founded upon insanity, diminished capacity and unconsciousness, and its utility as a basis for mitigating criminal punishment. Finally (the authors) discuss the medical possibilities for, and legal barriers to, the effective treatment of the syndrome." — quote from text.
- 140 WARMAN, Roy E. and Thomas E. Hannum. "MMPI pattern changes in female prisoners." Journal of research in crime and delinquency. vol. 2, no. 2, July 1965. pp. 72-76.
"Some concern has been expressed that personality test results obtained shortly after admission to prison may change after the initial shock of incarceration has lessened. To check this possibility the MMPI was administered to fifty female prisoners shortly after admission to prison and again six months later. No significant differences in test-retest scores or profiles were found, although there was a significant reduction in the variability of the D, Hy, and Mf scales. In this female sample, the concern about the effects of the initial period of incarceration on personality test results was seen to be unfounded." — author's abstract.
- 141 WEST, Celeste. "Kept women." Synergy. no. 31, January-February 1971. pp. 26-31.
Draws parallels between sexism and the criminality of women — "Society commits the crime of sexism, thus most crimes committed by women are the result of their economic and psychological oppression as women." The crimes most committed by women are larceny (theft without violence or force), drunkenness and drug addiction, runaway and prostitution. Speaks to many situations unique to women prisoners, such as brutal vaginal examinations, the largely domestic, rarely educational, chores considered part of their rehabilitation, and the total lack of any conjugal visiting, leading to rampant lesbianism.

- 142 WEST, Dorothy, as told to Muriel Davidson. "I was afraid to shut my eyes." Saturday evening post. vol. 241, no. 14, July 13, 1968. p. 23.
Dorothy West, in the eighth week of her stay in the women's tier of Chicago's Cook County Jail, tells the story of her beating and rape by eight fellow inmates.
- 143 "WHY are women arrested?" Rat. no. 17, December 17 - January 6, 1970. pp. 9f.
Women are arrested for drug addiction and drunkenness, prostitution, larceny, runaway and unpremeditated murder.
- 144 WICKER, Tom. "Women behind bars." Honolulu star bulletin. October 22, 1973. p. A23.
Reports in large part the views of Carolyn A. Handy, a staff worker in the Women's rights program of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, who believes that the equal rights movement will have the side effect of making women more equal before the law, resulting in more and longer prison terms. Since most women offenders are black, that will make them a "triple-minority group."
- 145 WILLIAMS, Joyce and William Bates. "Some characteristics of female narcotics addicts." International journal of the addictions. vol. 5, no. 2, 1970. pp. 245-256.
"A study was made of all female addicts admitted to the Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Ky., during the last six months of 1965. Racial and geographical characteristics were determined from the hospital's records. The findings were as follows: (1) Negro females were overrepresented among total female admissions but were under-represented among women admitted from the South; (2) New York City, Chicago and Washington, D.C. together produced over 1/3 of all female patients admitted; (3) non-metropolitan areas of the U.S. produced 23.3% of the total patients, but no Negroes; (4) female patients had a mean age of 24.9 years, Negroes were younger than whites, and addicts from metropolitan areas were younger than those from nonmetropolitan areas; (5) fewer than 1/2 of the patients had a legal source of drugs and these persons came mostly from nonmetropolitan areas." - Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. Dec. 1970.
- 146 "The WOMAN's touch." Newsweek. January 6, 1975. p. 35.
In which it is reported that in the past 13 years the rate of arrests of women for violent crimes has risen 278% as compared to 88% for men, that prostitution can no longer be considered "victimless" because customers are being assaulted and that women have been receiving stiffer sentences than men because judges are shocked by women's "unladylike" violence.
- 147 "WOMEN and the D.C. 'correctional' system." Off our backs. vol. 1974, no. 9, August-September 1974. pp. 14-15.
"Women are the 'forgotten' victims of our so-called 'criminal justice system'." Evidence of this assertion takes the form of lack of job training, child care, specialized medical care for uniquely feminine problems and recreational facilities in general. Specifically examines the "failure" of corrections for women in Washington, D.C. Describes some of the problems of the Women's Detention Center, a 16 bed half-way house, the Federal Reformatory for Women in Alderson, West Virginia and the half-way house in the Narcotics Addict Rehabilitation program in Alderson.
- 148 "WOMEN catching up with men in one more field: crime." U.S. news and world report. September 23, 1974. pp. 45+.
In the last decade arrests of women for "serious" crimes increased 52%, compared with 8% for men, and the gap between male and female arrests has decreased from 8 to 1 to 6 to 1. The female federal prison population has risen 81%. Explanations cited include increased use of drugs, lessening of social inhibitions, the drive for sexual equality and increased willingness to arrest women.
- 149 WOMEN endorsing decriminalization. "Prostitution: A non-victim crime?" Issues in criminology. vol. 8, no. 2, Fall 1973. pp. 137-162.
Women are the victims of prostitution, which should not be legalized but rather decriminalized to abolish this state sanctioned economic oppression of young, poor and minority women. Efforts to legalize prostitution in California are seen as male dominated business ventures which seek to formalize the exploitation of women. California Statute 647 is examined in the light of precedents and
- unconstitutional vagueness,
 - equal protection,
 - freedom of speech and
 - the right to privacy
- to suggest legal arguments for decriminalization. Such effort is seen to be the only sensible alternative, given the sexism inherent in our society.
- 150 "WOMEN in prisons: victims behind walls." Change. November 1971. pp. 4-5.
"Simple, straight forward representation of what the prison system is like for women by someone who has been there. Covers matrons, lesbianism, job-training programs. Bibliography included." - Connections bibliography.
- 151 "WOMEN in Santa Rita." Berkeley tribe. vol. 3, no. 16, issue no. 68, October 16-24, 1970. p. 12.
Having spent four days in the Santa Rita "Rehabilitation" Center, a woman tells what she saw during her experience. She claims that women are systematically denied knowledge of their legal rights and information on legal aid, are put in the hole for minor infractions, especially if they are black, and are not allowed newspapers.
- 152 "WOMEN in trouble." This week magazine (Sunday supplement to New York herald tribune). August 1, 1965. pp. 4-5+.
The highlights of the outcome of a study undertaken by students in classes in Juvenile Delinquency and Criminology at New Jersey's Fairleigh Dickinson University to determine the incidence of alcoholism, drug addition, larceny and murder among women, whether women are distinguishable from the men who have these problems, and whether social change is affecting women's tendency to have these problems.
- 153 WOMEN's News Co-op. "Women caught trespassing." Fifth estate. vol. 5, no. 13, October 29-November 11, 1970. p. 5.
Account of one night spent in Macomb County Jail in Detroit and a trial for distribution of anti-war newspapers on an air force base. Having decided that the women were not "nice young ladies", matrons treated them throughout as "naughty children".
- 154 WOOD, Pamela Lakes. "Note: the victim in a forcible rape case: a feminist view." The American criminal law review. vol. 11, no. 2, Winter 1973. pp. 335-354.
The author examines the operative assumptions which determine the treatment of the rapist and the victim before the law, by the court, by juries, and by the police. Among these are assumptions of feminine malice ("... accusations [are] brought by malicious women who all too often are afflicted with sexual and emotional problems"); of feminine masochism ("... the woman may have really wanted to be raped" and may have unconsciously "precipitated the rape" or taken unnecessary risks); of the victim's shaky character or mental state; and of the victim's duty to resist. The actual rape is followed by an ordeal for the victim, for when she reports the crime at the police station and is examined at the hospital there is rarely any consideration given to her mental state and she may even be subjected to abuse from police, hospital or court authorities. Rape is "probably reported to the police less than any other Crime Index offense." Women feel that reporting rape is "useless" and they "do not wish to encounter additional stress and abuse" meted them in the investigation and trial process. The premise of this article is: "The most curious thing about forcible rape cases, despite common misconceptions, is the amount of sympathy which is afforded the offender, and the callousness, or even hostility is some cases, which is felt for the victim." Some change in attitude has been brought about the

establishment of rape crisis centers and other means of support for the female victim. The author contemplates other changes as well, including legislative reform. Representative expression of the feminist perspective of rape. -- quote from text.

ENTIRE ISSUES OF JOURNALS AND NEWSPAPERS

- 155 The CHURCH woman. February 1974. vol. 40, no. 2. 46 p.
Church Women United
P.O. Box 134 Marbattanville Station
New York, 10027
40¢
"What can church women do?" by Alice Leppert outlines what women's community groups can do to help the female offender. "Women in prison . . . some statistics and observations" by Judge Margaret Haywood attempts to answer the questions "Who are the women who are arrested and go to jail and for what? . . . What are the acts for which women are arrested? . . . and What does life hold on the outside for one who is about to be paroled or released?" "Let's look at the jail" by Herbert S. Miller discusses more specific kinds of projects local organizations can get involved in to achieve beginnings in the process of change. "Community alternatives to jail" by Senator Quentin N. Burdick discusses the need for and rationales behind effective pretrial diversion and parole programs. "What's it like inside?" by Sister Esther Heffernan describes the three types of women in correctional institutions--the "square", those who have committed one of the six crimes of passion; the "cool", the real professionals; and the "life", the women who have been and may always be failures--and how incarceration fails to help any of them. "Getting out" discusses the experiences of Jean Krajewski, out on parole after 7½ years in prison. Some of her poetry is included. "Horizon House" traces the history of the struggle to initiate and maintain this halfway house for women in Milwaukee. "J.A.I.L." by Dorothy Miller discusses the coalition of church women which seeks to find alternatives to incarceration--Jail Alternatives and Involvement League, J.A.I.L. for short. Includes partially annotated bibliography.
- 156 "EQUAL rights for women: A symposium on the proposed constitutional amendment." Harvard civil rights -- civil liberties law review. vol. 6, no. 2, March 1971. pp. 215-287.
Articles include: "The necessity of a constitutional amendment," Norman Dorsen and Susan Deller Ross; "In support of the equal rights amendment," Thomas I. Emerson; "The equal rights amendment is not the way," Paul A. Freund; "The equal rights amendment: some problems of construction," Philip B. Kurland; "The negro woman's stake in the equal rights amendment," Pauli Murray; "'A litter dearer than his horse': legal stereotypes and the feminine personality," Barbara Kirk Cavanagh. Spells out the rationales of advocates and opponents of ERA. Reasons for adopting the amendment and its probable effect on existing law and practices debated. In addition, discussion of the significance of ERA for the Negro woman and comment by Review staff member. Barbara Cavanagh on cultural and legal stereotypes of women. See individual annotations.
- 157 OFF our backs. vol. 2, no. 8, April 1972. 31 p.
Includes poetry, letters, photographs and articles of women in prison. Specific subjects include the criminal "justice" system, jails, drugs and "rehabilitation", pregnancy in prison, medical care in prison, a sit-in at Framingham, love in prison, juvenile hall, the D.C. Women's Detention Center, Santa Rita, convicted women's rights, Alderson and Angela Davis.
- 158 "SYMPOSIUM--women and the law." Valparaiso University law review. vol. 5, no. 2, Symposium Issue 1971. pp. 203-488.
Articles include: "The legal basis of the sexual caste system," Jo Freeman; "Economic and educational inequality based on sex; and overview," Pauli Murray; "The double standard of justice women's rights under the constitution," Mary Eastwood; "Equal pay, equal employment opportunity and equal enforcement of the law for women," Caruthers Gholson Berger; "Federal remedial sanctions: focus on title VII," Sonia Pressman Fuentes; "Federal legislation to end discrimination against women," Patsy T. Mink. Background articles describing women's social, political and

economic status (Freeman and Murray). General review of women's legal status under the constitution by Mary Eastwood. See separate annotation. Several examinations of equal employment opportunity for women and federal legislation regulating employment (Berger, Fuentes, Mink). Also provides a comparative analysis of the relative position of Russian and American women and consideration of the problems of women in law schools. These essays give good historical accounts of women's rights, but should be supplemented with recent literature on the subject.

- 159 "WOMEN and the criminal law — a symposium." American criminal law review. vol. 11, no. 2, Winter 1973. pp. 291-558.

"The issues arising from women's involvement in the criminal process—as victim, as accused, and as prisoner. This collection is intended to fill a gap in a largely unexplored area of criminal justice. Some of the problems surveyed are — women in the correctional system. The administration of rape laws and the laws against prostitution, discriminatory sentencing of women offenders, and the potential effect of the equal rights amendment on sex discrimination in the criminal process. These articles seek to present a unified and organized feminist perspective." Articles include "Women and the criminal law," Barbara Allen Babcock; "Women and the correctional process," Linda R. Singer; "The trial of a rape case; an advocate's analysis of corroboration, consent and character," Richard A. Hibey; "The victim in a forcible rape case: a feminist view." "Discriminatory sentencing of women offenders: the argument for ERA in a nutshell," Carolyn E. Temin; "The prostitution of the criminal law," Charles Rosenbleet and Barbara Pariente; and "Sex discrimination in the criminal law; the effect of the Equal Rights Amendment." See individual annotations. — quote from LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Female offender and criminality.

- 160 "WOMEN and law." Trial magazine. vol. 9, no. 6, November/December 1973. pp. 10-28.

Women in Congress, labor relations, law and women's political groups discuss feminist issues relating to employment, unions, minimum wage, child care, social security, unemployment insurance, taxation and other issues. Short articles that give "an impression of an astounding number of statistics" and high light the areas of concern for women. Shows where political effort of equal rights advocates is, and needs to be, directed. Articles include: "The economics of being female," Representative Martha Griffiths; "Employment litigation: a feminist viewpoint," Sylvia Roberts, President, National Organization for Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund; "Women into unions: opening up a closed-shop," Dorothy Haener, International Representative VAW Women's Department; "ERA: loss of protection . . ." Phyllis Schlafly, National Chairman of stop ERA committee; "Or promise of equality?" Senator Marlow W. Cook; "Politicking for equality," Carol Burris, President, National Women's Lobby; "Criminal justice: a crime against women?" Allen R. Derr; and "Women penetrating the law," Professor Shirley R. Bysiewicz, Co-president American Association of Law Schools' Committee on Women in Legal Education.

- 161 "WOMEN in prison." Criminal justice issues. vol. 1, no. 5, December 1974. 8 p.

The rising consciousness of women is contributing ironically both to a rising concern of women for the plight of their sisters in prison and possibly to a rising rate of crime among women, as well as to the feeling among law enforcers that "if you want equality, we'll give it to you" in prosecution and sentencing. This newsletter is a necessarily superficial and disjointed overview of the problems of the women offender in general and several individual women offenders in particular. Taken largely from other sources.

- 162 "WOMEN in prison." Mother Lode. no. 2, April 1971.

Issue includes interviews with women who have been in prison, as well as statements by women about their previous incarcerations as juvenile runaways. The editors attempt to analyze the parallels between women in prison and those without, and conclude that the controls that institutions have on women began when they were children, tied to parents in the single unit of immediate family.

sentenced adult female offenders as they adapted to the peer social system at the Women's Detention Center. Additional emphasis was placed upon an understanding of the lives and social relations of inmates, whereby their behavior was critically examined in reference to the values, norms, statuses, roles, and collectivities of their society. The second aim of this study was to contribute to the existing body of knowledge about women prisoners. The researcher was guided by questions related to the identification of subsystems in the study population, such as those described by Heffernan. It was believed also that adaptation to the process of socialization would be different for the "first timer" than it would be for the recidivists. The theories of T. Parsons and S. Wheeler related to social systems and socialization, offered theoretical background for analysis. Research studies about women's prisons, particularly those of Sister Heffernan and Rose Giallombardo were also used. The study population was limited to those sentenced offenders admitted to the prison over a period of six months providing they were to be confined to the Center 30 days or more. This resulted in a study population of 50 sentenced women. Data for this study were collected during each inmate's first 30 days of confinement using three different data collection methods. These methods were: (1) the extraction of data from various inmate records, (2) interviews involving, in turn, each of the inmates under study, and (3) systematic observation of small group interaction. Instruments were designed to collect data from records and for interviews with inmates. The Bales' "Interaction Process Analysis" method was used to collect observational data. In the study population of 50 inmates, 11 were first time offenders ('first timers') and 39 were recidivists. They tended to be young, black, and they were about equally divided between the Protestant and Catholic denominations. Many of them were life-long residents of the District of Columbia, and they maintained ties with family and friends. They tended to have less than a high school education, and they possessed employment experience primarily in unskilled and semi-skilled areas. Most had one or more convictions for previous crimes such as soliciting, prostitution and larceny. A large number were drug addicts. Findings suggested that many of the inmates identified with criminal or deviant subcultures in the 'outside world.' Homogeneous characteristics among the inmates may have facilitated their acceptance and adaptation to the inmate social system. There were very few differences between the adaptation of the 'first timers' and the recidivists to the 'entry period' experiences. All of the inmates participated in institutional activities such as work and recreation. A number of them used medical services, and participated in psychological and educational programs. Respondents recognized the need to 'band together' to deal with the 'pains' of imprisonment through sets of expectations referred to as the 'inmate code'. The existence of a status hierarchy was noted, but there was no indication of the existence of 'play families'. Analysis of observational data indicated that there were few differences between the interaction of "first timers" and recidivists in small groups. Both groups tended to be oriented toward solidarity and 'peace-keeping' acts, rather than disequilibrium or 'peacebreaking' acts. The existence of strong continuities between the inmate subculture in the prison and the deviant subculture in the community was noted. The influence of the subculture of the prison upon the behavior of the inmate when she returns to the community needs careful attention. Research and programs to prevent deviance and criminal behavior should be based upon knowledge of the interrelationships of personal stresses and feminine role expectations as these are shaped by subcultural norms. Further use of the Bales' 'Interaction Process Analysis' method in women's prisons should be made, to provide additional basis for assessment of its relevance in understanding small group processes in prison systems. Social Work in corrections should help to fill the gap related to the absence of knowledge about the dynamics in workings of prison life among women, and about the factors which affect their adjustment upon return to the community." — Dissertation abstracts.

- 167 BERTRAND, Marie-Andree. Self image and social representations of female offenders: a contribution to the study of women's image in some societies. 1967. University of California, Berkeley. University Microfilms reproduction. Order No. 68-1.

Attempts to discover why different patterns of law enforcement are applied to men and women and questions, on the basis of experimental findings, the sex-linked functions of many social roles. Suggests that social representations constitute the most effective regulators and the best

explanation for the rather constant rate of female criminality. "... the male who commits an offense does not necessarily see himself, in the societal reactions (and depending upon the nature of his offense), as 'abnormal' and 'deviant', while with a very few exceptions society requires that women do."

168. COHN, Rebecca Roddey. The Tennessee self concept scale as a differentiator of delinquent female subgroups. 1970. University of Oklahoma. University Microfilms reproduction. 60 p. Order No. 70-22, 978.

"Three behaviorally differentiated subgroups of female delinquents (N=15) were established through nominations by staff and delinquent peers. The Tennessee Self Concept Scale was administered to these groups to test hypotheses generated by a previous investigation with males. These were: (a) to determine if comparable female subgroups exist, and (b) if these groups could then be differentiated on the basis of self concept. No differences were found between the three female subgroups. The findings suggest that the nomination categories used were not behaviorally relevant for girls." - Dissertation Abstracts.

169. EARNEST, Marion Richard. Criminal self-conceptions in the penal community of female offenders: an empirical study. 1971. University of Iowa University. Microfilm reproduction. 125 p. Order No. 71-22, 019.

"This was a social psychological study of criminal self-conception. An attempt was made to explore and explain the presence or absence of criminal self-conception in female inmates at the Wisconsin Home for Women, Taycheedah, Wisconsin, a penal institution for adult female criminals. The theoretical model of self-reference group theory guided the major hypotheses of this study. This theoretical orientation was incorporated into differential identification theory. It was hypothesized that a criminal self-conception is functionally related to the inmate's reference group, reference category, the type of criminal act, and the definition of the situation. The data consisted of 105 female prisoners at the Wisconsin Home for Women who voluntarily responded to a questionnaire designed to measure self-conception which was then compared to the inmate's reference groups. The inmate's perception of reference "others" who thought of them as a criminal was recorded. This level of influence was represented by a tabulation of (criminal) negative referents, which was then compared to the inmate's actual report of a criminal self-conception. The findings generally supported the hypotheses of this research: 1. Inmates who perceived themselves as criminal tended to have reference groups whom they thought perceived them as criminal. 2. Inmates who did not conceive of themselves as criminal were not likely to perceive their reference category as criminal. 3. Inmates who were convicted of serious type crimes were more likely to report themselves as criminal. 4. There was no significant relationship between serious crime and criminal reference groups. 5. Inmates who defined their criminal act as serious tended to view themselves as criminal while inmates who defined their crime as less serious tended not to perceive of themselves as criminal. The basic study confirms the general theoretical position that criminal reference groups are significantly related to a criminal self-conception; it also indicates that certain qualifications need to be considered. For example, the findings indicate that special referents plays a significant part in producing a criminal self concept. However, previous crimes and incarcerations are also important in producing this effect indicating that all these variables may merge to produce a criminal self-conception. This limitation should be controlled in further studies. Future research must consider areas that may play a more productive role in understanding the young female adolescent criminal and her self-conception, particularly at the onset of crime." - Dissertation abstracts.

170. FURLONG, Virginia June. Anti-social behavior in youthful female offenders. 1971. University of Northern Colorado. University Microfilms reproduction. 121 p. Order No. 71-20, 721.

"In this study, an attempt was made to collect data on the arrest records of girls from eighteen to twenty-one years of age in the California counties of Sacramento, Placer, and Sutter for the years 1957 and 1967. These counties were selected for comparison because of their high geographical and population diversity. From a determination of the variations in criminal offenses

and the rate of growth of delinquent acts, it would be possible to raise certain questions about the personal traits of the female offenders, the types of offenses, and the eventual disposition of their cases. Data were gathered from the Jail Registers of the three counties for 1957 and 1967. The information obtained included age and place of birth of female offenders, occupational data, the type of offense for which arrested, date of arrest, and the judicial disposition of each case. The data collected were treated statistically and graphically. Disposition of the cases was ranked systematically in increasing degrees of severity. Offenses were classified according to the Standard Offense Classification for Criminal Statistics as adopted by the judicial section of the American Bar Association and the National Conference of Judicial Councils with certain modifications by the Bureau of Criminal Statistics of the California State Department of Justice. In this study, it was noted that the increase in population of each of the three counties from 1957 to 1967 was more than exceeded by the rate of arrests of older girls. Over the decade, occupations of the female offenders continued to be varied, but the majority described themselves as "housewives" in both years. The average age of the girls rose from 18.98 years in 1957 to 19.29 years in 1967. Months or seasons of the year were of little significance insofar as the occurrence of offenses was concerned. The subjects came from diverse geographical backgrounds although the greatest number were native Californians. The final disposition of cases revealed a significant relationship between the type of offense and the ultimate disposition of the case. It may be inferred from the data that antisocial behavior in the young female adult is a major problem with arrests of girls in their late teens and early twenties steadily increasing both numerically and by rate of occurrence. Much of the female problem is submerged with attention primarily focused on the young male offender. Older girls, in many instances, are not held responsible for their actions. A great many charges are dismissed for lack of suitable guidance, unwillingness of the victim to press charges and the attitude among arresting officials that a reprimand is sufficient. Many female offenders never face a court of law and are not referred to agencies in a position to provide corrective treatment or rehabilitary measures. Additional research is needed to determine if the present measures adequately control and inhibit further digressions from normal, acceptable behavior or if these girls become chronic or acute problems for society." - Dissertation abstracts.

171. GIALLOMBARDO, Rose Mary. The seasonless world: a study of a women's prison. 1965. Northwestern University. University Microfilms reproduction. 327 p.

"This Ph.D. thesis examines the Federal Reformatory for women near Washington, D.C. as a system of roles and functions. It found that many of the differences that exist between men's and women's prisons are the result of differences in cultural definitions of the male and female social roles and in the formal structure and operation of the two kinds of prisons. The female prison system evolves as a solution to the deprivations of imprisonment. Work assignments relate to the homemaking role; homosexual relations are substitutes for the marriage and family units. The major goals of the women's prison are competitive and often contradictory." - Dolleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. December 1970.

172. KEITH-SPIEGEL, Patricia C. The relationship between overtly aggressive behavioral modes and reactions to hostile humor. 1968. Claremont Graduate School and University Center. University Microfilms reproduction. 267 p. Order No. 68-18, 175.

"Two studies were undertaken to explore the basic hypothesis derived from the Hullian learning model that patterns of overt behavior are directly related to the type of humor appreciated. Persons who exhibited consistent aggressive behavioral modes were considered to have higher drive strength and habit strength along that dimension and were presumed to find such behavior positively reinforcing. On the basis of these concepts of generalization and habit-family hierarchy, persons who behaved aggressively would find drive related (aggressive) humor were rewarding - hence more amusing than persons who did not behave aggressively. In this research consistent patterns of overtly aggressive behavior were determined by rating scales. Two forms of a cartoon measure containing aggressive humor and nonsense (silly, non-hostile) humor was developed by the author. In the first experiment, changes in appreciation and understanding of cartoons were

observed before and after 16 withdrawn, hospitalized, schizophrenic males underwent extensive drug therapy (phenothiazine derivatives). These changes were related to behavioral modes and levels of cognitive functions. The hypotheses that patients would find humor stimuli more amusing and would understand it better were confirmed. Patients also gave fewer irrelevant interpretations to the cartoons after drug therapy. As predicted, patients became more aware of the hostile and aggressive elements in the cartoons and articulated them with more facility after drug therapy. The hypothesis that patients would display more affect when reacting to cartoons (laughing, etc.) following drug therapy was not substantiated. It was found, in conjunction with the basic hypothesis of this research, that patients who appreciated and understood hostile humor more following drug therapy also became more hostile, less retarded, and more socially out-going. An essential control prediction which stated that appreciation of non-drive related nonsense humor should not significantly increase following drug therapy was supported. In the second experiment, three groups representing different levels of consistent patterns of overtly expressed aggression was compared for understanding and enjoyment of humor stimuli. A high aggressive group (AGG) composed of 15 female prisoners incarcerated for violent crimes, a low aggressive group (NON-AGG) composed of 15 testable schizophrenic females judged to be lacking in any overtly aggressive behavior, and a control group (CONT) composed of 15 women living in the community. It was found, as predicted that AGG and CONT groups appreciated and understood aggressive humor significantly more than the NON-AGG group. Although the mean number of aggressive cartoons appreciated was higher for the AGG group than for the CONT group, the differences were not statistically significant. As predicted, no differences existed among the groups for appreciation and understanding of nonsense humor. As hypothesized, AGG and CONT subjects perceived the hostile nature of aggressive humor significantly better than NON-AGG subjects. Although CONT and AGG groups admitted to laughing at more aggressive cartoons than did the NON-AGG group, they did not differ from each other. However, as predicted, CONT subjects did admit to being more upset by aggressive humor than did the other groups. Results were discussed in terms of their relevance to the theoretical model proposed." — Dissertation abstracts.

- 173 KETTERLING, Marvin E. Rehabilitation of women in the Milwaukee County jail: an exploratory experiment. 1965. Colorado State College. University Microfilms reproduction. 65 p.
"An experimental group of institutionalized women in Milwaukee was given an extremely comprehensive special education program, accompanied by group counseling. Their training was both academic and practical; it included reading, writing, spelling, business filing, child care, and grooming. Ketterling found that the program made no difference in the women's rate of recidivism." — from Robert Martinson. "What works? — questions and answers about prison reform." Public Interest, Spring, 1974.
- 174 KNUDSON, Barbara Lagerstedt. Career patterns of female misdemeanor offenders. 1968. University of Minnesota. University Microfilms reproduction. 186 p. Order No. 68-17, 691.
Attempts to answer the questions: What kind of person is the female misdemeanor? What are her characteristics from demographic perspective? What has been the pattern of her criminality? Are there discernible types within the total population? Is there a progression from misdemeanor crime to more serious troubles with the law? — A look at the convicted and committed misdemeanor population based on analysis of official records.
- 175 LEWIS, James Wesley. Susceptibility to influence of two types of institutionalized female delinquents. 1965. University of Wisconsin. University Microfilms reproduction. 116 p. Order No. 65-5137.
"The present study was an investigation of the susceptibility to influence of two types of institutionalized female delinquents. Using case history materials and the results of psychological tests, forty subjects were classified as neurotic delinquents, individuals whose delinquent behavior represented some form of psychopathology. Similarly, forty subjects were classified as social

delinquents, individuals whose delinquency was mainly the result of socio-cultural factors such as identification with the values and standards of a delinquent peer group or criminal subculture. Specifically, this study hypothesized an interaction between type of delinquent and source of influence such that: (1) neurotic delinquents are more susceptible to adult influence than are social delinquents and (2) social delinquents are more susceptible to peer influence than are neurotic delinquents. In addition to the variables of type of delinquent and source of influence, this study also investigated the effects of two different reference groups so that the complete experimental design was that of a 2x2x2 factorial design. Susceptibility to influence was measured by means of a simulated conformity situation in which the task stimuli and the responses of the adult and peer confederates were presented by a tape recording. Two experimental tasks were used to elicit conformity responses. These consisted of (1) counting the number of clicks emitted by a metronome and (2) predicting what is the most frequent word association given to a list of stimulus words. Each subject responded individually to the appropriate treatment condition. A total of four different experimental treatment conditions were used, each of which was created by identifying for the subject the recorded confederates as members of different reference groups. The results failed to confirm the first hypothesis. However, the data consistently supported the second hypothesis although statistical significance was attained in only one of several analyses. It was thus concluded that social delinquents are more responsive to peer influence than are neurotic delinquents. The results for the main effects of the three experimental variables were not statistically significant. The results were discussed in terms of their implications regarding both the theoretical model on which the typology was based and treatment programs for juvenile offenders. The findings in general indicated that the social vs neurotic dichotomy has potential research and treatment value, but is in need of further refinement." — Dissertation abstracts.

- 176 MANNLE, Henry Walter. An empirical exploration and interpretation of neutralization theory predicted upon sexual differences in the socialization process. 1972. Florida State University. University Microfilms reproduction. 183 p. Order No. 73-218.
"An exploratory study of neutralization theory, as posited by Gresham Sykes and David Matza, was carried out on the basis of a sample of respondents drawn from two training schools in the state of Florida serving male and female juvenile populations. The central hypothesis of the study focused upon the relationship between socialization and the use of neutralizations in the commission of delinquent behavior. That is, more highly socialized individuals (those who had a more "intense" socialization experience) were hypothesized to use techniques of neutralizations to a greater extent than those less highly socialized. Since past studies indicated that there were sexual differences in terms of the impact of prosocialization (girls more highly socialized than — boys), it was hypothesized that there would be a greater composite use of neutralizations, as well as the use of certain specific techniques, by girls as opposed to boys. In this study there were no differences between males and females on either the Socialization Index or the Neutralization Inventory and its five subscales. This lack of significant differences was interpreted as supportive of the proposition that institutionalized females, as opposed to institutionalized males, represent a more adversely selected population which, in fact, may be considerably less socialized than non-institutionalized female delinquents. When race was considered, blacks scored significantly higher than whites on all scales and subscales of the schedule. Further, when various combinations of race and sex were analyzed, white females emerged as the most pro-delinquent group in terms of weak familial attachments, strong delinquent peer-group attachments, low socialization and less dependence upon neutralizations to justify delinquent behavior. It was suggested that for whites, and in particular white females, institutionalized populations may represent individuals who have experienced normative erosion to such an extent that the need to free oneself from normative constraints, through neutralization, is no longer necessary. Finally, it was suggested that future studies consider the above variables in terms of non-institutionalized and nondelinquent populations." — Dissertation abstracts.

- 177 MITCHELL, Arlene Edith. Informal inmate social structure in prisons for women: a comparative study. 1969. University of Washington. University Microfilms reproduction. 110 p. Order No. 69-18, 302.

The relationship between the type of institution and the character of informal inmate social structure in prisons for women is studied scientifically. Findings indicate that in custody-oriented institutions inmates demonstrate relatively negative attitudes toward the staff, while in treatment-oriented institutions inmates demonstrate more positive attitudes toward the staff and each other.

- 178 OLIVE, Roger Oswald. Filicide as related to female oedipal problems. 1966. Michigan State University. University Microfilms reproduction. 357 p. Order No. 67-7589.

"The case history method was applied to three groups of women residing in a state hospital for the criminally insane for acts of filicide (murder of their own child or children), homicide, and anti-social but non-person oriented crimes. Identification of the critical life experiences underlying filicide was the principal goal. The other two groups were employed to facilitate interpretation of the findings. From the Freudian viewpoint, it was hypothesized that filicide represents an expression of fused sexual and aggressive impulses resulting from unresolved Oedipal ambivalences heightened by incestual components, and occurring under a decompensated regression associated with serious marital tensions. Forty-five psychiatric patients committed to the Ionia (Michigan) State Hospital and selected for having IQ's at least within the dull normal range were divided into groups according to their offense: filicide (F), homicide (H), and Antisocial (A). Five cases from each group were studied intensively by individual clinical interviews. At least 20 interview hours, focused upon the individual's psychosexual development and patterns of sexual and aggressive behavior, were spent with each patient. An additional 10 cases of each type were studied by abstracting all relevant materials from extensive case file records. Both the individual and case file materials were presented in chronological sequence. On the assumption that filicide stems, in part, from confounded sexual and aggressive needs which were historically associated with severe Oedipal conflicts, it was hypothesized that the F Group would differ from the others in terms of a higher incidence of incestual relationships during their childhood and also in terms of a higher incidence of self-destructive acts, such as suicidal attempts and abortions than had occurred in the lives of the H and A group women. All three groups were also compared on the variables of socioeconomic status (SES), educational attainment, age at admission, reported abusive physical assaults by males, usually spouses, and the excessive use of alcohol or drugs. The F Group differed significantly from the other groups in that the F women averaged higher in SES, higher in educational attainment (11.2 years vs. 8.7 years), younger at admission (27.7 years vs. 36.0 years), and had fewer experiences of excessive use of alcohol or drugs and reported less physical abuse from males than did the H or A groups. Despite their generally higher cultural attainment, (SES & education), the F women acknowledged a markedly higher proportion (40% vs. 3%) of incestual experiences, largely with their fathers, and a higher incidence of suicidal attempts (93% vs. 37%) than the other women. Abortion incidence failed to differentiate the groups and a .02 tetrachoric correlation between suicidal attempts and abortions in this sample does not support the assumption that abortion and suicidal attempts may be appropriately classified as equivalent destructive acts. Further review of the case history and interview materials suggested that the actual, rather than reported, incidence of incest experiences among the F women may be even higher than the 40% figure. There was also much evidence of unresolved erotic involvements with their fathers among the F women and frequent indications that they had eroticized relationships with their murdered children. They commonly viewed their killing of their children as an attempt to protect their offspring from a frightened future by "sending them to heaven." It seems likely that the child-killing also represented an effort to forestall anticipated but terrifying sexual relationships with these children. In contrast with the women in the H and A groups, the F women rarely depicted their spouses as sexually demanding. Interestingly, the H women reported a much higher incidence of physical mistreatment by spouses (60% vs. 7%) than the F or A women. The women also frequently sought "father figure" for spouses. It appears that assaultive behavior by the spouse commonly precedes female homicides since these reports were frequently confirmed by court

records." If you can wade through the jargon, this study has some interesting implications if you can still accept Freudian analysis in all its rampant sexism. - Dissertation abstracts.

- 179 PAUZE, Barney K. Parole prediction in Iowa. Iowa Women's Reformatory. 1972. 20 p. Master's thesis. University of Iowa.

An attempt is made to retrogressively develop a usable linear model to predict parolee success/failure at three institutions in Iowa. Although this goal is not achieved, several variables are found to be uniquely pertinent to female parolees from Rockwell City. They include the "parole job", which may be a measure of parolee expectation and security; 89% of the women paroled to their family were successful parolees. Ignoring gender as a variable, there appears to be considerable homogeneity of the parolee population in this study. This emphasizes the problem of perceiving a decisive factor for a given population. One obvious deficiency in the scope of the study is a failure to consider interactions between the significant variables in a second order model. Other shortcomings are latently associated with a retrospective investigation, whereby an investigator's conceptions must be confined by existing ill-kept records.

- 180 PETRAGLIA, Gilda Gloria. Female parole violators: an analysis of the situational aspects of their failure. 1965. Fordham University. University Microfilms reproduction. 191 p. Order No. 65-9516.

"This thesis represents an effort to discover variables which influence the parole adjustment of female offenders. Specifically, it seeks to uncover differences between violators and nonviolators in terms of: their background, their self perceptions, and their parole situations. The study's conceptual scheme is based upon the personal and situational determinants of behavior, and presupposes that parole behavior reflects a variety of problematic situations which develop from the interaction of the parolee and her release environment. Also, that the parolee's response to the problematic situation is influenced by a combination of social psychological and environmental variables, and that parole outcome is determined by the manner in which self-perceptions influence the environmental resources used by the parolee to resolve the problematic situations she faces. The objectives of the research are to identify the kinds of adjustment difficulties experienced by a group of female parolees and to investigate the interplay of personal, situational, and environmental factors on parole adjustment. Use of the chi square and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests confirmed that the observed differences in such pre-parole factors as age, race, family background, education, work experience, intelligence, personality, delinquency history, prior corrective experience, marital status, and parole plans in relation to release residence and employment were not statistically significant at the .05 level. Hence, the research, by means of the personal interview, focused on the current parole and the recent parole experiences of a group who had been returned to the reformatory for the violation of parole. Nonviolators and returned violators were found to experience similar difficulties while on parole: difficulties which may be descriptively categorized as problems in living arrangements and/or employment, family membership, and peer relationships. In attempting to manage these difficulties, the study subjects used such environmental resources as family members, the boyfriend, associates, and to a more limited extent, institutionalized services in the community. The discriminating variable is that nonviolators generally sought help from legitimate sources while those utilized by return violators may be characterized as delinquent. In the course of this study it became apparent that parole outcome is more significantly related to the current parole situation than to the parolee's former position in the free community. The lack of statistical significance between the pre-parole factors studied in the current research and parole adjustment, tends to contradict the underlying assumption of parole prediction methods. Despite similar personalities, backgrounds, and release environments, when the study subjects encountered similar difficulties while on parole, only some violated parole regulations. The parolee's self-perception or self-image, Social, Criminal or Sexual Deviant, emerged as an intervening variable between the interaction of parolee and release environment, and parole outcome. It was found that the interaction and the parolee's self-image influence each other and parole adjustment. Parolees tended to seek help from those with whom they could identify and from

whom they anticipated assistance. The study subjects with Criminal or Sexual Deviant self-conceptions turned to their delinquent boyfriend or associates for help with the problems experienced on parole. Parolees with a Social Deviant self-image generally did not violate parole. They identified with conventional society, and expected and actively sought help from their boyfriend and family members who were generally law-abiding. The parolee's perception of herself and her experiences in the release environment appear to be mutually influenced and to determine parole outcome. Conventional parole methods are no doubt most effective with the Social Deviant female parolee. In this study, she identified with law-abiding society and was not a serious threat to the welfare of the community. As a rule, she was able to manage the difficulties experienced on parole and, when necessary, sought and demanded help from legitimate sources. In regard to the Criminal and Sexual Deviant parolees, parole practice has not fared as well. The female parole violator was more likely to be an individual who felt herself an outcast of conventional society. She identified herself as a member of a delinquent or deviant sub-culture and when experiencing difficulty on parole turned to other members for assistance. Whether or not legitimate sources of help were available was not paramount. The Criminal and Sexual Deviant parolees did not anticipate aid from conventional sources and even when such help was available tended to react as if it were nonexistent. On the basis of the empirical data, the parolee's self-perception appears crucial to parole adjustment. Conventional parole practice is not effective with female parolees whose identity and loyalties are with a delinquent or deviant subculture. The current study, in focusing on the recent parole experiences of female offenders, uncovered the vital factor of the individual's self-image in parole adjustment. The exploratory nature of the study has produced only preliminary typologies of parole adjustment difficulties and of self-concepts which urgently need testing and verification by further research. Interdisciplinary studies on the feasibility and means of effecting changes in self-perceptions and sub-cultural commitments should also be given serious consideration." — Dissertation abstracts.

- 181 **RASCHE, Christine Elizabeth.** Problems, expectations, and the post-release adjustment of the female felon. 1973. St. Louis, Missouri, Washington University. University Microfilms reproduction. 293 p. Order no. 73-5057.
 "The problems which are likely to confront the female offender who is released after a period of incarceration, her plans and expectations for her release, and the degree to which she takes potential release problems into consideration when thinking about and planning for release were studied in 71 female prisoners. A list of problems which are likely to confront the released female offender was constructed. The problems were categorized into five classes: 1) basic reorientation problems, 2) aggravated causal problems, 3) problems in dealing with stigma, 4) problems in meeting practical needs, and 5) employment problems. Matching the list of potential problems against the plans and expectations of these 71 inmates showed that many of the women were unaware of problems they might have to face or did not consider such problems important to readjustment. Also, many women had unrealistic expectations regarding how things would be or what they would be able to do after release. A majority of the respondents felt that other women they had known in the prison had been unrealistic in their plans and expectations prior to release." — NIMH.
- 182 **RENEAR, Katherine Roberts.** Field dependence and parole success. 1969. Claremont Graduate School and University Center. University Microfilms reproduction. 91 p. Order No. 70-9827.
 "This study tested Witkin's hypothesis that an intermediate level of field dependence, rather than either high or low field dependence, is associated with personal adequacy. Witkin and his associates have identified field dependence as a stable cognitive dimension. Different levels of field dependence are associated with different styles of perceptual, intellectual, and personality functioning. Witkin believes that level of field dependence in an adult results from an interaction between constitutional factors and social experience during infancy and early childhood. Field dependence was measured in this study by performance on the Rod and Frame Test (RFT), the Embedded Figures Test (EFT), and the Block Design, Picture Completion, and Object Assembly subtests of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS subtests). The RFT consists of a hollow square frame which encloses a rod; both rod and frame can be rotated. The luminous apparatus

is presented in a darkened room. The subject's task is to adjust the titled rod to true vertical while the frame is tilted as a distractor. The EFT consists of 12 Gottschaldt figures over-printed in color. The subject's task is to locate a simple geometric figure within the complex colored figure. The WAIS subtests are the standard Wechsler subtests in which the subject's tasks are to reproduce printed designs with small cubes, to identify which important part is missing from an incomplete picture, and to assemble a jigsaw-type puzzle. The 90 volunteer subjects were female adult inmates of a women's prison. They had a mean I.Q. of 106 and a mean age of 33.5 years; 59 were Caucasian, 26 Negro and 5 Mexican-American. Personal adequacy was defined as success on parole. Three measures were used to predict parole success: (1) the number of disciplinary reports received by each subject, (2) the number of letters and visits for each subject, and (3) the base expectancy score, which is an empirically derived predictor of parole success. None of the foregoing predictors of parole success showed a relationship to field dependence. Actual success on parole, measured by return or nonreturn to prison, was related to an intermediate level of field dependence measured by the EFT and the WAIS subtests but was not related to RFT scores. Women who returned to prison tended to have either high or low scores on the EFT and on the WAIS subtests. Women who did not return to prison tended to have intermediate scores on the EFT and on the WAIS subtests. No significant differences were found between RFT scores of the returnees and non-returnees. The results were interpreted as partial confirmation of Witkin's hypothesis that an intermediate level of field dependence is associated with personal adequacy." — Dissertation abstracts.

- 183 **ROBIN, G.D.** Employees as offenders — a sociological analysis of occupational crime. 1965. University Microfilms reproduction. 226 p.
 "Exploratory study of the dimensions of occupational crime of department store company employees. The concept of criminal violation of trust guided the selection and examination of 1681 employees apprehended by three individual department stores. In choosing the department store as the occupational context of employed theft, it was assumed that a large proportion of offenders would be women, thereby enabling a focus on female criminality. Characteristics of employed offenders and details of the offense are presented. A lengthy discussion is given to the relationship between employee theft and white collar crime. Popular explanations of trust violation are examined. According to the author, the most viable theory of the conduct of dishonest store employees is D.R. Cressey's non-shareable problem thesis. A non-shareable problem becomes a stimulus to trust violation only when the position occupied by the trusted individual is perceived by him to offer an opportunity to solve a specific problem. Future research considerations are discussed in the conclusion. References and tables are presented throughout the dissertation." — LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Female offender and criminality.
- 184 **ROBINSON, Elizabeth Beach.** Women on parole: reintegration of the female offender. 1971. Ohio State University. University Microfilms reproduction. 240 p. Order No. 71-27, 546.
 "The purpose of this study is to investigate the adjustment patterns of female parolees to independent living during an average of eight months in the community. In addition, an attempt is made to answer two questions. Who are the women most likely to succeed in the community? Who are the female parolees most likely to fulfill the normal female adult responsibilities? In order to evaluate the post-prison adjustment of female offenders, all the Ohio Reformatory for Women (ORW) inmates leaving the institution on parole between November, 1968, and January, 1970, and returning to one of the six largest metropolitan areas in Ohio were interviewed at ORW after they knew they would be paroled. They were interviewed a second time in their homes, approximately three months after their release from ORW. In addition, information was obtained from the parole officers concerning their behavior in the community for an average of eight months. Thus, a representative total population and a longitudinal panel research design were employed. Of the 115 women eligible for inclusion in the study, 107 cooperated fully. Sixty-seven of these women were interviewed after three months at home. The collection of data consisted of case record reviews, personal interviews, and collateral interviews. The personal interviews were

structured and consisted of a few open-ended questions, specific information concerning parole and many scales and indices such as: domestic performance, community functioning, inmate loyalty, criminal identification, associational preference, Criminality Level Index, apathy, anomia, isolation, female role, perceptions of self and others, compliance, imitation, identification, internalization, parole placement, chronic drinking, and drinking subculture. All of these scales and indices had high reliability and substantial validity. During the course of the study 14 out of the 67 women (20.9 percent) experienced difficulty with the law during their average of eight months in the community. The older women who had committed a personal offense did not have an extremely maladjusted MMPI profile and had the more favorable scores on the parole placement index, apathy scale, and perceptions of self and others, were most likely to succeed in the community and to avoid difficulty with the law. However, the variables most highly related to success or failure in the community were not necessarily those related to domestic performance and community functioning. Thus, there was not a one to one correspondence between success on parole and reintegration and assimilation into the community. The women who were most likely to fulfill their domestic responsibilities had a conjugal placement on parole and favorable scores on the associational preference, anomia, female role indices. The women who were most likely to fulfill their community responsibilities were the white, semiskilled women who did not live with their families and had favorable scores on apathy, perceptions of self and others, and relationship to a significant other. Closer inspection of these findings seems to suggest that a personal and social maladjustment syndrome accounts for success or failure on parole. In contrast, cultural and structural expectations and major role interests as well as the maladjustment syndrome seem to be the major determinants of domestic performance and community functioning."

- 185 ROBY, Pamela Ann. Politics and prostitution: a case study of the formulation, enforcement and judicial administration of the New York State penal laws on prostitution, 1870-1970. 1971. New York University. University Microfilms reproduction, 451 p. Order No. 72-3118.
- "Prostitution, a 'crime without victims' is the act for which most women incarcerated in American prisons have been convicted. This study traces the formulation, enforcement and judicial administration of New York State's penal laws pertaining to prostitution between 1870 and 1970. It shows that at no point during the hundred year period did societal consensus exist concerning whether prostitution and patronizing prostitutes were problems about which the law should be concerned, whether prostitution should legally be defined as a 'crime' or even whether prostitution was a social problem. The findings of the study point out that laws on 'crimes without victims' may reflect the sentiments of only a small but active segment of the community and may develop out of political struggles having little to do with the act itself. The development of the New York State law demonstrates the importance of studying the formulation of policy longitudinally or over a period of time. To understand the definition of crime, one must examine each stage in a law's development — its formulation, its enforcement and its administration. It is necessary to examine each of these stages because interest groups, who wish to shape policy and feel they have the capacity to do so may focus on any one or any combination of stages of a law's development in their effort to shape a law to fit their ends. The study of only one stage of a law's development may lead to a false assessment of who has power, what the bases of power are, and whose values and interests are reinforced by the law. Ultimately, the most powerful groups in society may not be those who have their will written into the law but those who affect its administration. Between 1870 and 1970 New York's prostitution laws were seldomly enforced or judicially administered 'according to the books.' The study of these laws suggests that in the process of administering laws, administrative bodies shape laws by 1) formulating rules to cover actions pertaining to but omitted by the law, 2) discretionary actions which deviate from the letter of the law but which are, or are believed to be, necessary for the realization of the legislative intent of the law, and 3) consciously failing to carry out laws with which they disagree. The power of administrative bodies to shape laws is protected and increased by codified occupational protections and discretions and by the 'bureaucratic mystic,' a combination of the 'official secret,' red tape which effectively keeps outsiders out, and pure confusion. When the interests of administrative officials conflict with the law, they may ignore the law.

illegally enforce the law, comply with the law believing that they have no other alternative, or attempt to reformulate the law. Their actions will depend upon the visibility of their administrative acts, upon whether segments of the larger society are concerned that the law be administered as written and whether these segments act when the administrators do not carry out the law as written, and upon the organization of the administrators themselves. When the actions of administrators are not visible to outside groups or when outside groups are not actively concerned about administrative actions, the administrative officials are most likely to take the law with which they disagree into their own hands either by simply ignoring the law or by enforcing it according to their own rules, rules which are contrary to those 'on the books.' When outside groups work to insure that a law is administered according to the books, administrators who are not organized or have a weak organization are likely to comply with the law while administrators who have a strong occupational organization are likely to attempt to reformulate the law through the legislative process. Finally, the development of the New York State Law underlines the importance of Akers' suggestion that sociologists concerned with the development of laws study not only the differential distribution of political resources among the various interest groups concerned with affecting the development of the law and how the groups use these resources, but also the changing social, economic, demographic and technological contexts within which conflicts among these groups take place." — Dissertation abstracts.

- 186 SMITH, Nancy Loving. Sex role contingencies: a survey of discriminating factors in the process of administering criminal justice to adult female criminal suspects and to adult female criminals. Masters thesis, Bryn Mawr College.
- "The study examines the treatment that a woman receives in the criminal justice system, from the moment of arrest to the release from judicial custody. Traditional theories of female criminality are examined, as are patterns of police behavior and judicial disposition. Correctional agencies are seen as dealing most harshly with women offenders and parole procedures are found to inhibit a woman's reintegration into society. The criminal justice system is seen as alternately refusing to acknowledge criminality in women and as imposing harsher treatment than on men on the theory that 'fallen women' take longer to rehabilitate." — author's abstract.
- 187 STRICKLAND, Katherine Gabel. Correctional institutions for women in the United States. 1968. Syracuse University. University Microfilms reproduction, 279 p. Order No. 68-5494.
- The aim of this study is to explore and describe basic characteristics, the formal administrative structure and the inmate-staff ratios of 30 state and federal women's correctional institutions. These attributes are classified to distribute the subject institutions along a continuum measuring their orientation toward custody-treatment.
- 188 TOTMAN, Jane Magaw. The murderess: a psychological study of the process of criminal homicide. 1970. University of California, Berkeley. University Microfilms reproduction, 162 p. Order No. 71-15, 704.
- "This study was concerned with violence and female criminal behavior, both vital issues needing exploration and new direction for social intervention. Through the review of case files and individual and group interviews with fifty selected inmates of the California State Prison for Women, Frontera, California, data was gathered relating to women who have committed homicide and the processes involved in this act. The particular subjects were selected for study from a pool of female murderers because they chose the usual, statistically typical victim for women, their mates (legal or common-law husbands, boy friends) or children. The analysis induction methodology was employed. A questionnaire and data sheet were used. Data would indicate that the female murderer has made an assessment of her living situation and recognizes its negatives for her. Data further indicates that she has tried or considered other alternatives than homicidal behavior and dismissed them as not viable. In addition to the unwillingness or inability to use alternate behaviors, the woman has made a kind of active commitment to her living situation which lessens the possibility of escape or removal from the negative situation. The woman's

commitment to the home situation is part of her sense of identity as a woman and a person. Only when the woman re-assesses her personal situation, interprets it as excessively destructive and transforms the victim into a kind of enemy does she move to kill. A difference was found in the manner which the mate killer and child murderer perceived their original negative situations. The former group saw themselves as excessively abused; the latter as victims of extreme neglect by significant persons in their environment. The act of murder was seen to be an attempt to change an essentially destructive situation, to provide a new start in relationships with others and to resolve an identity problem. Responses of significant other relatives and friends to murder by the subjects were generally positive, usually improved in quality, almost never rejecting. The women reported a desire to be "different" in the future, usually characterizing this as more independence, more need for self-realization and increased self-awareness and esteem. Main implications for practice included (1) the possibility of social work advice and counsel at the time police agencies were involved to settle family arguments, (2) a homicide prevention center patterned after the current suicide prevention centers which would include both anonymous brief help and more long term personal and family counseling, (3) an examination of current services to women in our society as to their appropriateness, efficacy and promptness." — Dissertation abstracts.

DOCUMENTS, REPORTS, SURVEYS, AND SPECIAL STUDIES

- 189 AMERICAN Association of University Women, Iowa Division. Iowa jails and the woman offender. August 1973. 21 p.
As a result of a request from the Superintendent of the Rockwell City Women's Reformatory, the Iowa Division of AAUW conducted a sample survey of Iowa jail facilities and halfway houses for women. They found that facilities for women were absent or inadequate. Halfway houses in the state numbered two; community resources were few and further action was indicated. Includes guidelines for further surveys.
- 190 AMERICAN Association of University Women, Pennsylvania Division. Report on community services available in the state of Pennsylvania. March, 1971.
". . . the findings of this Community Service Survey indicate that there were many and varied services available in PENNSYLVANIA. Organizations, however, render their services in a manner which accommodates their own needs and limitations so that the structure of the agency becomes vitally important as does a clear statement of goal. Many of these agencies utilize methods which perhaps meet the needs of middle class clients, but they often neglect the life-style and problems of those in the lowest income level. City-funded agencies attempt to cope with the needs of the lower income client, but they make use of mass dispensing of service which often fails to meet individual needs. Few agencies had services to meet women offender's needs for shelter, leisure time activities, treatment for alcoholics, and treatment for drug abuse which is a major problem of women offenders." — quote from text.
- 191 AMERICAN Association of University Women, Pennsylvania Division. Report on the survey of 41 Pennsylvania County court and correctional services for women and girl offenders. January 1, 1965. December 31, 1966. 1969. 50 p.
" Members of the Pennsylvania Division of the American Association of University Women conducted a survey throughout the state on court and correctional services for women and girl offenders. Data were collected using standardized interview forms and data sheets from personal visits to jails and probation departments and from files available in the jails on women and girls detained in or sentenced to the jail from January 1, 1965 to December 31, 1966. The 2450 women and the girls included are estimated to be 25 to 30 percent of the total female offender population during that period. This first part of the report on the study covers types of offenses, socioeconomic characteristics of the offenders, probation, and the services, facilities and personnel available in 41 Pennsylvania County jails and prisons. The most common offenses were found to be offenses against public order, administration and the family, largely summary offenses and misdemeanors. Felonies made up about a quarter of the charges. Median age was between 21 and 24 years, race varied widely among the jurisdictions, a majority of the offenders were unmarried, very few were occupationally skilled or had had education beyond high school. Relatively few had long histories of previous arrests. Rehabilitation and other service programs for women were practically non-existent." — NIMH.
- 192 AMERICAN Bar Association. Document Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. Women in detention and statewide jail standards. Washington, D.C. 1974. 40 p. Available from: Daniel L. Skoler, 1705 D St., N.W. Washington D.C. 20036.
Summarizes data on women in U.S. jails. Reviews individual jail studies on the special situation of women defendants and describes how state jail standards apply to female residents. The pamphlet is part of the ABA statewide jail standards and inspection systems project.
- 193 AMERICAN Correctional Association. Proceedings of the 101st annual congress of correction. College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, 1972. 371 p.

"The proceedings of the 101st Annual Congress of Correction, which focused on community involvement, correctional education and psychology, quality of correctional institutions, and the female and the military offender, are presented. Community involvement, including philosophy and recruiting and training personnel, is discussed. The need for citizen participation is examined. Problems of classification and treatment of offenders are examined. Educational programs at correctional institutions are examined, as well as the psychology of rehabilitation. Jails and juvenile institutions are evaluated, and food and library services are examined. Army and Navy programs for military offenders are discussed. The problems of parole, and the problems of reception and diagnostic centers, are considered. Prison rehabilitation programs in Pennsylvania, Kansas, and New Jersey are reviewed." - NIMH.

- 194 The AMERICAN Foundation Studies in Corrections. Proposal for a new Baltimore city detention center for women. Philadelphia, June, 1965. 49 p. (Multilith).
"A new institution for women to replace the obsolete women's building of the Baltimore City Jail should include a community diagnostic and treatment center. In such an institution, which includes short-term sentences, every effort ought to be made to exclude women serving more than 90-day sentences. Moreover, it is becoming increasingly evident that attempts at rehabilitation and treatment must be made even in a short-term detention setting." - Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. December, 1970.
- 195 BARROS, Colleen, Andrea Slavin, Virginia McArthur and Stuart Adams. Movement and characteristics of women's detention center admissions. Research report no. 39. 1971. D.C. Department of Corrections, May 1971. 37 p.
"Data on population movement of women brought to the detention center as police cases and as Department of Corrections admissions. In addition to providing information on the composition of the population of the center, i.e., the daily intake and release, this report also compiles inmate characteristics, data on the length of time most women stay, an analysis of available means of release, and the percentage leaving without a conviction. This study tentatively concludes that the criminal justice system penalizes black female offenders unfairly and that women are detained excessively in terms of the kinds of offenses for which they are arrested and in terms of the final dispositions of their cases." - LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.
- 196 BARROS, Colleen, Virginia McArthur and Stuart Adams. A study of post-release performance of women's detention center releases: research report no. 31. Washington, D.C., Department of Corrections, 1970. 28 p.
"The rate at which woman releasees were returned for new offenses or parole violations. A follow-up on releases of the D.C. Women's Detention Center for a period of either 18 or 24 mos., and a comparison of demographic data on recidivists and non-recidivists. The demographic comparison included the following characteristics—race, education, marital status, age at first arrest, age at release, number of prior bookings and drug history. A separate analysis of women returned to the center more than once in the follow-up period was made. Bibliography." - LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.
- 197 BERECOCHEA, John E. and Carol Spencer. Recidivism among women parolees: a long term survey. Research Division, Sacramento, California Department of Corrections, 1972. 67 p.
"Effects of agency decision-making on long term parole outcome among California's women parolees. Of the test group of 626 women released in 1960 and 1961, 40% were returned to prison over an 8 yr. period - a rate almost twice the national average. Of this group, 80% were returned to prison for parole rule violations, rather than the commission of new felonies, and 1/2 were multiple-returnees. Returnees increased the original incarceration time and costs by 44% of which 2/3 can be attributed to rule violators. Rule violators were characterized by narcotics use, a prior commitment record, minority group membership, and comparatively low

educational and intelligence test scores. Additionally, it was found that these characteristics were associated with other differential treatment, indicating that they were reviewed by the agency as prognosticators of new criminality. Thus, the study's tentative conclusion was that the high recidivism rate was a function of agency decisions based on factors unrelated to the criminal behavior of the parolee. References are included." - LEAA National Crime, Justice Ref. Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.

- 198 BERTRAND, Marie Andree. Project summary: research on female criminality, part II: age, sex, delinquency. Montreal, Center for Criminology, University of Montreal, 1970.
"An extension of the study entitled, Social representation and self-image of criminal women and delinquent young girls: A contribution to the study of woman's image in several societies, will deal with the same hypotheses concerning valid social representation based on the volume of criminality: the nature of female offenses and crimes; the articles in the penal codes touching on women, in particular; and the sanctioning of her offenses in a specific way. The study will include Hungary and Poland and two Latin American countries in addition to Canada, France, Belgium, and thereby attempt to isolate the variables, economic organization and social stratification, and to measure their influence on female criminality. The two latin american countries might allow for study of the role of social class as a variable. It is hypothesized that women who are most often arrested, and above all convicted, belong to a lower socio-economic level of society than the men of a given country. The study will use delinquents and "good students" as contrasting groups. Proceeding thus, research shall be able to determine more precisely the role of the cultural, political, and ideological variables; to gauge the importance of youth; to confront these variables with delinquency and conformity; and to point up the relative importance of the sex variable. Also involved in this project are: Andre Payette; Paul Doucet; Marianne Harvey." - NIMH.
- 199 BERTRAND, Marie Andree. Project summary: self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent girls: a contribution to the study of woman's image in some societies. (Part I). Montreal Center for Criminology, University of Montreal, 1970.
"This research analyzes the relative volume of female criminality, the specific nature of offenses for which females are prosecuted, the differential treatment they receive as compared to males found guilty of similar offenses, and the special provisions for women in penal codes. The data represents indices of the ascription of roles to females in Hungary and Poland; Belgium and France; Canada and the United States; and Venezuela and Haiti. Sexual discrimination operates with leniency or with severity, depending upon the prestige of the values jeopardized by women's misconduct, and above all depending on the compatibility or incompatibility of their "misbehavior" with their feminine roles. Four measures of criminality: criminal statistics, penal codes, female penal population, and self-image rating along a continuum from agent-actor to object-spectator. If offenses seldom committed by women, in the so-called capitalist countries, are found in the statistics of Hungary and Poland, the motivating factors and their connection with economic framework, social structure, and with ideology, would be considered. The study will also consider the role of the variable social class in Venezuela and Haiti. Preliminary results indicate that the variable, age, was most discriminating in the agent-object test among the contrasting groups: delinquents and good students; and adult criminals and male and female high school teachers. The implications of the perception of self as agent, a factor in social change, are presently under investigation." - NIMH.
- 200 BERTRAND, Marie Andree. Project summary: woman and Canadian criminal law. Ottawa, Royal Commission for Research on the Status of Woman, 1968.
"The study centers on women in Canadian penal law and affiliated laws on prisons and houses of correction with a comparative analysis of the Canadian penal code and some European penal codes. It includes the sociological significance of Woman's image as reflected by the criminal code and suggested amendments. The research is being done in collaboration with the Canadian penitentiary service, the Federal Bureau of Statistics, of the S.O.R.S., and the

National Parole Service. Also involved in this project are Marianne Harvey; Paul Doucet." - NIMH.

- 201 **BOURNE, Kay.** Education Task Force report: the female offender. Massachusetts Governor's Commission of the Status of Women. 1972.
Makes a passionate documented case for expanding the in-house educational options at MCI Framingham, where as of this study 77% did not have the G.E.D. certificate. Compares salaries, curriculum, requirements with other institutions (e.g.: Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia) to reveal dearth of substance and opportunity at Framingham. Also compares MCI Framingham educational and work activities with Massachusetts men's institutions (e.g.: women work at in-house functional jobs for a full day vs. the men's half-day for the same daily pay) and gives the inmate a face, a character, a voice. Includes correspondence with educators, explaining participation in an expanded program and copy of model legislation in the form of revised Department of Corrections Educational Code, Illinois, 1971.
- 202 **BREITENBACH, Marjorie N.** Correctional programs for women offenders. San Diego, California, Community Welfare Council, 1968. 21 p.
"The Community Welfare Council of San Diego, California recommends the establishment of a correctional program for sentenced women offenders; the use of small experimental units as pilot projects in corrective treatment; and county encouragement of community participation and support through advisory committees. It is felt that if a woman is sentenced to detention in a facility other than state prison, she should appear before the Classification Committee, as male offenders do. All those not requiring maximum security should be referred to the Department of Honor Camps and screened into three groups. Women with serious alcoholic problems would be sent to the present Vicjas Treatment Center for alcoholics and the remainder would be sent to a town facility, honor house, which would have two classes of residents, those on work-furlough and those who need closer supervision. It is felt that if a woman is placed on probation, the probation department should create a steering committee to recommend either standard probation, intensive supervision under the probation subsidy plan, or living in a probation house (to be operated by the residents). Information on cost-effectiveness, operational costs, and recidivism rates are given." - NIMH.
- 203 **BRODSKY, Annette M., ed.** Planning for the female offender. Proceedings of the third Alabama Symposium on Justice and the Behavioral Sciences. Center for Correctional Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Alabama. Report no. 10. March, 1974, 53 p.
"The conference brought together professionals, academicians, administrators, researchers, line staff, offenders and ex-offenders. All participants were assigned to workshops dealing with segments of the female offender population - jails, adult prisons, post release and probation, community corrections, and juvenile training schools and probation. The workshop participants were encouraged to address themselves to the following questions: What preventive steps can be taken to keep women out of the criminal justice system? What constitutes an adequate facility for women? How can programs geared specifically toward the rehabilitation of the female offender be developed? How can community acceptance of the female offender be promoted? How can the problem of recidivism be approached? The formal presentations were selected to gain input from women outside the criminal justice system and input from women with experience and expertise within the system." Papers included are "Feminism and the fallen woman" by Wilma Scott Heide, President of NOW; "The current status of women in prisons" by Martha Wheeler, past president of the American Correctional Assoc.; "Psychological consultation to women's prisons" by Clorinda Margolis; "Innovative programs for women in jail and prison: trick or treatment" by Virginia E. Pendergrass; "Remedies for wrongs" updating programs for juveniles" by Eileen N Slack; and "An ex-offender evaluates programming" by Farris Lawrence. The consensus of workshop participants was that most women offenders don't belong in prison, but in community programs outside the prison environment.
- 204 **BRODSKY, Annette and Marianne Rosenzweig, ed.** Sexual justice: research on female offenders. University of Alabama, Department of Psychology, Center for Correctional Psychology, 76 p.
A compendium of papers presented during a semester seminar, including the subjects: crimes of the female offender and attitudes toward women offenders, the latter being confined largely to local surveys, with attendant limitations on conclusions. The inquiry and survey design is sometimes quite sophisticated and could serve as a model for larger scale investigations. Contains references and a short bibliography.
- 205 **CITIZEN's Advisory Council on the Status of Women.** Washington, D.C. Only Equal Rights Amendment will promptly end prison sentence discrimination because of sex. Item no. 24-N, February 1972, 3 p.
Cites two recent legal cases in which the courts failed to find unconstitutional laws providing disparate sentencing for men and women convicted of the same offense, i.e., State v. Costello (New Jersey) and Wark v. State (Maine).
- 206 **CITIZEN's Education and Action Project for Criminal Justice.** The economics of pre-trial detention. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Program for Women and Girl Offenders, 2 p.
With figures on the Philadelphia County prison population it is revealed that approximately \$9,428,194.00 is spent annually to maintain detentioners in the Philadelphia detention centers for the purpose of assuring that approximately 437 persons out of 19,000 appear for trial. Alternative uses for this money are recommended.
- 207 **CITIZEN'S Task Force.** Report on regional community treatment centers for women. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Program for Women and Girl Offenders, 1970, 12 p.
"A Citizen's Task Force was formed in Pennsylvania to develop a model for community treatment centers to serve women confined to country jails. Approximately 2,300 women confined for various terms between 1967 and 1968 in Pennsylvania County jails were studied to determine the requirements of these centers. The most frequent offense was disorderly conduct, with prostitution second. The average age was 29 years. Many of the women had poor family relations and were underprivileged financially and educationally. Serving a resident population of 25 women each, the treatment centers will be located in urban, racially mixed areas close to public transportation and community services. They will attempt to integrate the residents into constructive community life, will provide vocational and psychological guidance and will cope more efficiently with the problems of obtaining information about exact charges, impending proceedings, bond availability and child provision." - Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. December 1970.
- 208 **CITIZEN's Task Force on the State Correctional Institution for Women at Muncy, Pennsylvania.** Report on State Correctional Institution at Muncy, Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Program for Women and Girl offenders, March 1971, 24 p.
In this report of the Task Force's on-site evaluation of the Muncy facility they find the institution "... completely inadequate in concept, policy, personnel and resources to carry out a rehabilitation program as conceived by Task Force members in 1970." In this regard they make 50 recommendations concerning administrative organization, legal rights and discipline, employment and vocational training, education, library facilities and programs, counseling, casework and clinical services and health and medical services." - quote from text.
- 209 **CONNECTICUT Department of Correction.** Research tid bit: ratios of male and female clients in accused, sentenced, parole status. March 11, 1974, 1 p. (File no. VII-41).
As of May 1, 1973 there were in Connecticut prisons 620 male and 40 female inmates under misdemeanor sentences: 1756 males and 79 females under felony sentences: 324 males and 15 females in pretrial status charged with misdemeanors: 170 males and 14 females in pretrial status charged with felonies: and 1763 male and 144 female parolees. The average time served for males was 12.5 months: for females 8.5 months.

- 210 **CRIMINAL Justice Reform for Women, Inc.** Alternatives to incarceration for women offenders in the District of Columbia: a working paper. 1973. 13 p.
"Recommendations for alternatives to incarceration — with estimated time and cost (where it was possible to get figures) required for implementation. Also included are the source of the recommendations and approval required for its implementation. The recommendations are grouped into sections on Pre-Trial and Probation, Facilities and Programs, Administration and the Criminal Justice System. "Band-aid" Recommendations — these can be implemented immediately at the Women's Detention Center (WDC) to improve conditions for women inmates while alternatives are being planned. The source for these recommendations is the list of grievances compiled by inmates of WDC." — quote from text.
- 211 **DELL'APA, Frank.** Educational programs in adult correctional institutions: A survey. Boulder, Colorado, Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. 37 p.
No way to separate statistics for women's programs if, indeed, any were surveyed.
- 212 **DISTRICT of Columbia Commission on the Status of Women.** Report of hearings held November 3-4, 1971. (inserted into Congressional Record, May 22, 1972, by Hon. Donald M. Fraser of Minnesota, House of Representatives under heading; "Female offenders in the District of Columbia"). pp. E5535-E5541.
Presents an overview of the problems of the neglect of female offenders due to their deceptively small numbers in the nation as a whole and in Washington, D.C. in particular. Contains many recommendations, most of which specify alternatives to traditional incarceration, including strong recommendations for more pretrial diversionary programs for female offenders.
- 213 **ELIZABETH Fry Society.** The woman offender. Ontario, John Howard Society, 1970. 8 p.
An analysis of the woman offender is presented with focus on the girl or woman who has received a sentence of imprisonment. Several aspects of the subject are briefly discussed, including theories for female criminal behavior as compared with male behavior, society attitudes, and police and court action. Five types of defenses representative of crimes in which women are involved are then evaluated more fully: offenses against property without violence; offenses involving alcohol; charges of vagrancy dealing with prostitution; charges of vagrancy related to lack of visible means of support; charges of neglect of children. — NIMH.
- 214 **ESSELSTYN, T.C., ed.** The female offender; sociological aspects. San Jose, Calif., San Jose State College, 1966. 98 p.
"This compilation of edited graduate-student term papers is an introduction to the female offender from a chiefly sociological approach. The kinds of offenses the female offender commits, the way she commits them, how she is handled at the time of arrest and trial, and the correctional programs devised for her are all influenced by concepts of femininity that are imbedded in the beliefs and customs of society." — Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. December 1970.
- 215 **FELDMAN, Sylvia D.** Trends in offender vocational and educational programs: a literature search. United States Office of Education. 1974. 33 p.
Authoritative, concise description of pretrial and post-conviction educational/vocational programs in the United States during 1970-1974. Gives details of sponsors selection criteria programs. Compares some post-conviction programs at women's and men's institutions, with rare instances of non-traditional vocational approaches for women (e.g.: Purdy Treatment Center for Women) or utility of off-site educational facilities (e.g.: Womens Reformatory, Rockwell City, Iowa). Cites some statistics on participation and recidivism. Notes that the 1972 Title IX Education Amendments ban sex discrimination in Federally funded education programs. Cites examples of "public" schools located within penal institutions (e.g.: 1971: Women's House of Detention, Rikers Island, New York), and an experimental program (Fort Des Moines Community Centered Project) which combines remedial training with regular employment as an alternative to incarceration. Finally, Feldman proposes and outlines a model community based correctional education program, stressing philosophy, design and evaluation.
- 216 **"FUTURE of exoffender employment reform and CETA go hand in hand."** Manpower information service. August 28, 1974.
CETA provides money to prime sponsors whose proposals to provide training to both men and women inmates are approved. Blackburn, leader of the Corrections Task Force, feels the ideal program would be one sponsored by the localities in which the prisoner would be trained for higher demand professions in community-based facilities. He points out that the Federal government has no control over what happens inside state prisons and thus he feels prison employment reform rests with the prime sponsors.
- 217 **GARLINGTON, Tyra S.** A study of rehabilitation projects affecting women offenders. Washington, D.C., District of Columbia Commission on the Status of Women. 1973. 59 p.
A reasonably thorough survey and report on specific women-offender rehabilitation projects throughout the country, achieved through a review of the relevant literature, solicitation of additional information from sources mentioned in the literature, each State Law Enforcement Assistance Association and others, and on-site interviews.
- 218 **HAWAII.** Department of Social Services and Housing. Rules and regulations for the government of and the granting of furloughs to certain prisoners, implementing section 353.22, Hawaii revised statutes (women resident furlough). Honolulu, 1971. pp. 101-106.
Includes the following items concerning furloughs for women prison inmates in Hawaii: authority and justification, purposes, objectives, eligibility rules, criteria for selection, counseling and employment requirements, and rules to be followed while on furlough.
- 219 **HAWAII.** State Commission on the Status of Women. Task Force no. 1. The status of the female offender in Hawaii's criminal justice system. Summary of findings. 1973.
A summary of five reports, which attempt to determine the characteristics of the female offender in Hawaii, what offenses she commits, what her ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds are, her age, educational accomplishments, employment status, occupational level, family criminality history, length of residence in the state, etc.
- 220 **HAWKINS, Beverly J.** Women, work and the law — a legislative review. Santa Monica, California, Rand Corp., February 1974. 33 p. (Rand Paper Series, p.-5176).
States that passage of the ERA will end prison sentence differences because of sex.
- 221 **HENDRIX, Omar.** A study in neglect: a report on women prisoners. New York, Women's Prison Association, 1972.
The results of two surveys of women prisoners conducted July to October 1972 funded by a travel study grant from the Ford Foundation. "The Introduction is a discussion of trends in female crime, statistical information on women prisoners, and an over view of some of their problems. Part I gives the results of a survey conducted at the New York City Corrections Institution for Women. This survey was aimed at developing an inmate profile for that institution. Part II is the compilation of a National Survey, the result of a mailing to approximately 250 corrections institutions and agencies that deal with female offenders." — quoted from foreword. Significant results of Part I: 51% 22-30 years old; 74% black; 57% 10-12 grade education; 56% single; 55% Protestant; greatest % of non-New Yorkers from Puerto Rico, Georgia, No. Carolina and Virginia; 67% have children; 55% children still with family; only 6% convicted for prostitution; 26% sentenced on drug charges; 38% sentenced for personal and property crimes; 25% sentenced for parole, probation and other offenses; 52% detained on homicide, robbery and assault charges; 80% had previous offenses; 65% are head of household; need for job training mentioned most often by inmates; only one woman on work release.

222 **HOLDER, H.D. and D.S. Alberts.** Taking corrections into the community - an evaluation design. North Carolina, Department of Correction. 1971. 27 p.

"A conceptual model to measure the responses of female inmates and community reactions to the program. Methodology and an operational design are included to determine both the individual and overall success of the North Carolina project." - LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders in the correctional process.

223 **ILLING, Hans A.** Project summary: some aspects of treatment for women on parole. Los Angeles, California Department of Corrections, 1968.

"The subjects of this study are female offenders between the ages of 25 and 50 who are on parole or who were formerly on parole from the only women's prison in California. They are being treated by individual and group psychotherapy. Some of the women are receiving psychiatric treatment as a condition of their parole and must therefore attend the parole outpatient clinic regularly. Some are on parole, but were referred by their parole agents to the parole outpatient clinic on a voluntary basis; others are off parole, but asked to be seen for treatment; some are wives of parolees. The psychopathology of these women has a wide range, but the majority are severely handicapped, and require major personality reconstruction. Their legal statuses also vary. Those who are married have unstable marriages. Some are divorced and others have never been married. A few have children." - NIMH.

224 **INDIANA Lawyers Commission Subcommittee of the Indiana Women's Prison.** First interim report. 43 p.

This report unanimously concludes that the Indiana Women's Prison should be shut down and leads to the Indiana newspaper articles which follow. The report further recommends "... development of community-based work release and supervisory programs for misdemeanants who are not considered to be dangerous to the community, designation of a part of the youth center facility for women who are security risks, greater utilization of community resources and programs for all felons who can be released on probation, incarceration in regional centers... for those who must be imprisoned and contracts with women's facilities in surrounding states for maintaining dangerous females... The investigation of the prison uncovered numerous policies and practices which made living conditions at the prison below standards the Commission would consider reasonable; it is to these findings that a substantial portion of the report is devoted." - quote from text.

Related Newspaper Articles

AVERITT, Jack. "Women's prison is explosive." Indianapolis news. July 5, 1974 pp. 1, 14. Describes conditions at the Indiana Women's Prisons as revealed in a report by a state penal system ombudsman. The report agreed with a recommendation by an Indiana State Bar Assoc. Lawyer's Commission that the prison be closed. The quarantine and security units are described as unfit for human inhabitants (crowded, no running water, no toilet, no privacy). The prison as a whole is unsanitary, overly supervised, undermanaged, lacking in meaningful objectives or programs.

"**LAWYERS suggest women's prison should be closed.**" Daily herald telephone, Bloomington, Indiana. July 3, 1974. p. 34.

Reports recommendations made by the Indiana Lawyers Commission that the Indiana Women's Prison be shut down because the average daily population in 1972-73 (126, 31 for crimes dangerous to others) does not justify the expense of the facility. Recommended development of community-based work release and supervisory programs and housing of "dangerous" inmates elsewhere. The commission also found conditions at the prison unsanitary and unlivable.

"**CLOSING of prison is urged.**" Muncie star. July 6, 1974. p. 1.

"**GROUPS want prison closed.**" South Bend tribune. July 6, 1974, p. 5.

AVERITT, Jack. "Close women's prison: probers." Indianapolis news. July 2, 1974, p. 1, 4.

SIEVERS, Fred. "'Shut it down'; panel urges transfer of women's prison inmates to coeducational institutes." Evansville press. July 2, 1974. p. 15.

225 **JOHNSON, Sandra L. and E.B. McCubbin.** Taking corrections into the community - a way to begin. Institute of Human Ecology. North Carolina, Department of Correction. 1971. 81 p. "Significant areas for the development of programs - the rationale for such projects, content, people involved, entry into communities, timing and evaluation. These guidelines were derived from the experience of establishing a state-wide pilot program for women in North Carolina. Work and study release actions, staffing problems, and community reaction are considered. A research bibliography is included." - LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders in the correctional process.

226 **McARTHUR, Virginia A.** From convict to citizen: programs for the woman offender. Washington, D.C., District of Columbia Commission on the Status of Women, 1974. 38 p. "...designed to encourage affirmative steps to aid women offenders... describes a variety of programs that can be duplicated by volunteer groups throughout the country to assist women offenders at all stages of the criminal justice process... begins with a brief description of the criminal justice process and then describes the place of women offenders in this process. It describes innovative and traditional programs to help offenders at four stages of the process; pre-trial, detention and incarceration, transition to the community and re-entry into the community. Recommendations are provided for groups that wish to help women offenders, followed by information on where financial and other assistance can be obtained." - from D.C. Comm. on the Status of Women Release. Includes information on the following programs: ABA Clearinghouse on Offender Employment Restrictions, Washington, D.C.; Bureau of Rehabilitation, Washington, D.C.; Community College Night Owl Program, Jackson, Michigan; Cosmetology Program, Frontera, California; Crossroads, Washington, D.C.; Dept. of Court Services, Des Moines, Iowa; Honeywell Computer Programming Project, Wellesley, Massachusetts; Institutional Training Project, Baltimore, Maryland; Introductory Vocational Program, Morgantown, West Virginia; Licensed Vocational Nurse Training, Frontera, California; Man to Man, Washington, D.C.; One America, Inc., Washington, D.C.; Talbert House, Cincinnati, Ohio; Training Release in a small institution, Shakopee, Minnesota; Vera Institute of Justice, New York; Visitor's Services Center, Washington, D.C.; Washington Opportunities for Women, Washington, D.C.; Washington Dismas Project, Washington, D.C.

227 **MANDEL, N.G. and H.B. Vinnes.** Effect of short-term group psychotherapy on the intra-institutional behavior of female felons. Minnesota Department of Corrections. 1968. 39 p. "Effects of group therapy on a sample of female felon inmates at a Minnesota State Correctional institution. The experimental group attended weekly group psychotherapy sessions for a six month period, while a comparable group did not participate in this treatment medium. A number of different instruments were used to measure possible change. Measurements were taken prior to the study, during the study and at the termination of the project. The findings were negative. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, a behavior rating scale revealed no significant changes between the two groups following the psychotherapy experience. Statistical data and bibliography included." LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.

228 **MORTON, Joann B. and Edward B. Lewis.** The invisible clients. "Female offenders: the forgotten clients." National overview of female offenders. 9 p. "This paper reviews general considerations in terms of criminal involvement by females, characteristics of offenders and current programs." Bibliographic footnotes - quote from text.

- 229 NATIONAL Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Task force report on corrections. Washington, D.C., Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. 1973. pp. 378-380. Standards set forth by the Commission to alleviate the problems of female offenders which have reached "critical proportions." Standard 5 reads, "Adequate diversionary methods for female offenders should be implemented. Community programs should be available to women. Special attempts should be made to create alternative programs in community centers and halfway houses or other arrangements, allowing the woman to keep her family with her." Standard 7 reads "As a 5-year objective, male and female institutions of adoptable design and comparable populations should be converted to coeducational facilities."
- 230 NATIONAL Clearinghouse of Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. Female involvement in crime/characteristics of adult females in the criminal justice system. 3 p. Some of the major problems and inequities of women's place in the correctional justice system in outline form. Covers such aspects as offense categories, the arrest process, booking and pre-trial alternatives, the trial, discriminatory legal practices, location and physical structure of detention facilities, differential treatment programs, family disruption and co-ed corrections.
- 231 NATIONAL League of Cities - United States Conference of Mayors. Rape. Washington, D.C., Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. April 1974. 33 p. There were 46,430 reported rapes in the U.S. in 1972. This represents an 11% increase over 1971 and a 70% increase over 1967. It is estimated that only one in three rapes is reported. This report focuses on the unique problems faced in combating rape and on approaches to reducing incidences of rape in Denver.
- 232 NEW detention center, District of Columbia, technical report. 5 vols. SVA, division of Dillingham Corp. "The report recommends replacement of the existing D.C. jail and Women's Detention Center by construction of two new facilities. (1) A Detention Intake Unit for men and women in the vicinity of Judiciary Square, which would include space for police bookings, attorneys, pre-trial release personnel, social welfare agencies, visitation, medical examining, narcotics screening and related programs. (2) A Main Detention Center for men and women near the site of the existing D.C. Jail." - Cong. Record, May 22, 1972, p. E5540, from Footnotes to report based on hearings conducted by D.C. Commission on the Status of Women.
- 233 NEW England Resource Document Center for Occupational Education, Newton, Mass., and Far West Laboratory for Educational Research, San Francisco. A guide to correctional vocational training. 1973. "Of the 66 programs described in the report, 8 involve female prisoners." - from McArthur, Virginia, A. From convict to citizen; programs for the woman offender. p. 14.
- 234 ONE America, Inc. Final report of "One America Key program". Washington, D.C., United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. 1973. 48 p. Describes and attempts to evaluate a rehabilitation project for female ex-offenders designed by One America Inc. Program consists of pre-release psychology, focusing on attitudes and plans, and post-release "community" assistance with equal employment and housing, hampered by existing inmate training. Participants are 203 ex-inmates from the Federal Reformatory for Women in Alderson, West Virginia, "profiled" as young, black and single with G.E.F. and narcotics records. Effort to evaluate program is proclaimed, downgraded and ultimately minimal; 60% of the participants are employed at jobs with no future, with 4.4% recidivism within six months of release of last participant. Only 65 participants are finally surveyed, 50% of whom claim they did not receive requested program assistance with employment. Does discuss the facility and catch-22 aspects of traditional inmate training, e.g. nursing and cosmetology.
- 235 PENNSYLVANIA Program for Women and Girl Offenders. Testimony on health problems of captive women in the Philadelphia County Prison. 2 p. Outlines health and medical complaints of women in the Philadelphia County Prison.
- 236 PHILADELPHIA Citizen Education and Action Project. Bail crisis '73. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Program for Women and Girl Offenders. 1973. 37 p. "Philadelphia is paying \$12 million a year for 2300 detentioners daily at a cost of \$14.05 a day to maintain unsentenced persons in the jails at great disruption to their lives and welfare. The study presented in this report is designed to evaluate the effect of the court bail programs on the detention population and to provide impetus for community involvement in effecting necessary change in the bail system." - quote from text.
- 237 A PROPOSAL for mutual agreement programming and individual voucher referral in a women's prison. Women's Correctional Association "Parole - Corrections Project." Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor. 1972. 8 p. Outlines a model of mutual agreement programming for female inmates. It involves contract negotiations between the inmate, the institutional staff, the project coordinator and the paroling authorities. The result is a legally binding contract setting out the specific programs the institution will provide the inmate, the inmate's agreement to successfully complete the programs and other specific objectives, and a specific parole date contingent upon successful completion of the set goals.
- 238 RADEN, Eileen. The rehabilitative perspective for the female offender. (New Jersey survey). Prison Service Committee of Southern New Jersey. Haldonfield. 1968. 8 p. "This report examines the female offender, particularly as she is caught up in the county jail system of Southern New Jersey, her personal and social characteristics, her special needs for rehabilitation, and what can be done to reintegrate her satisfactorily into society." - Doleschal, Eugene. Crime and delinquency literature. December 1970.
- 239 RECKLESS, Walter C. and Barbara Ann Kay. The female offender. Submitted to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. 1967. 41 p. Includes a largely statistical analysis of the extent of female involvement in all categories of crime. Speculative reasons for the differential under-involvement of the adult female offender include "the masking effect of women's roles," the effective practice on the part of women of deceit and indirection, their instigation of men to commit their crimes (the Lady Macbeth factor), the willingness of men to "cover up" for them, the unwillingness of the public and law enforcement personnel to hold women accountable for their deeds (the chivalry factor), and the tendency of man to claim guilt in place of "his woman" (the "cover-up" or "shielding" factor). Additional explanations for the low rate of female imprisonment and other factors concerning criminality in women are cited from other studies. Much of the paper concerns delinquent girls. The primary contention of the report is that effective screening of offenders as individuals can lead to justifiable diversion and that the best group on which to maximize the measures of diversion is the female offender. A disappointing simplistic and unimpressive report.
- 240 SIMON, Rita James. Contemporary women and crime. Washington, D.C., Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. 1975. (ADM 75-161). Analyzes recent statistics and trends on arrest rates, court convictions, prison sentences, and parole figures in order to uncover the extent of female criminal activity, whether women are receiving preferential treatment at the hands of officials, and whether the gap between the involvement of men and women in crime is narrowing. Dr. Simon also attempts to cast her analysis into some perspective by relating these trends to changes in women in society more generally. Part II on Current Trends, is suggested reading.

- 241 **SPENCER, Carol and John E. Berecocheo.** Vocational training at the California Institution for women: an evaluation, Research Division, Department of Corrections, California, January 1971. 33 p.
Vocational training programs for inmates were evaluated by determining whether paroled women find employment in the fields in which they received training, which include ceramics, cosmetology, vocational sewing, landscaping, laundering, vocational housekeeping and nurse's aid training. Parole outcome was used as a secondary measure. Subjects were 225 women released to California parole during 1968 who had received vocational training and a comparison group of 154 released during the same year who had not received training but whose institutional work assignments had been related to areas where training was offered. "At 12 months after release, 43% were still in the labor market; the 6 and 12 month employment samplings indicate that a little less than 1/3 of those available for employment were employed in their training trades at any one time, while 20% were unemployed. Approximately 30% of those employed in their training trades had been similarly employed before coming to prison. An average of 25 of the 225 trainees were found at any one time to be utilizing a training trade in which they had not had pre-prison employment. Differences in employment found among the various vocational courses were associated with pre-prison experience in the field. Employment differences between high and low achievers in vocational courses favored high achievers at 6 months and in initial employment but disappeared at 12 months. Differences were slight in numbers of returns to prison by trainees and untrained women. Problems promoting the lack of utilization of prison training apparently center around the types of training offered which did little to advance the women beyond their pre-prison unskilled and semi-skilled occupational levels; lack of placement services on parole; and the effect upon employment of other parole problems - absconding parole, periodic jail confinements, and returns to prison for technical parole violation" - quote from text.
- 242 **STRICKLAND, Katherine G.** New York State's prostitution problem, 1968: the streetwalker. New York State Crime Control Council, 1968. 217 p.
"The investigation discloses that New York State's major concern with prostitution continues to concentrate on the visible solicitor, the streetwalker, who offends the public's sensibilities and thus creates a public nuisance. The State's concern focuses on the protection of community morals and public safety, rather than on legislation of individual and private morals." Cites the various reasons for a woman's entrance into prostitution, ranging from economic realities to various psychological motivations. Advocates the abolitionist system, practiced in England, whereby the activity of street solicitation, rather than the prostitute is controlled through legislation. The model New York streetwalker is local, black, single with dependent children, has an 11th grade education and little hope or desire to change her profession. Recommendations for rehabilitation of prostitutes include identifying the prostitute early in her career and refraining from labeling her a criminal, requiring probation in order to direct her into therapy and rehabilitation, providing the appropriate rehabilitation services for each individual and aiding in locating suitable alternative employment. - quote from text.
- 243 **TAYLOR, Barbara.** The female offender and labor market re-entry. New York, Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Summer 1975.
This publication produced by Private Concerns includes a brief bibliographical review of female offender literature and traces the process of women through the criminal justice system from arrest through societal reintegration and post-release employment. Stress is placed upon realistic vocational program planning for corrections officials and model employment projects which can be effected by community advocate agencies.
- 244 **TEXAS Corrections Department, Research Division.** Statistical summary of the female offender. Huntsville, Texas, 1971. (Research report no. 1). 48 p.
This study summarizes and presents statistical information on the female offender in the Texas Department of Corrections. The characteristics described in this report are derived from 483 female offenders who represent 54% of the total inmate population. These female offenders include all females who were in custody as of April 1, 1971 and who remained in custody through June 26, 1971. The data were compiled from the Department's Inmate Information File, which contains a variety of information on each inmate which is collected to a large extent upon admission, while a few variables are collected or changed during incarceration and discharge. The data were reduced from frequency distributions for each of 99 variables contained in the Inmate Information File. These distributions were reviewed and studied to determine their respective reliability, validity and significance with respect to the female offender. Of the 99 variables, 65 were considered to be worthy of presentation and were grouped into five categories: (1) personal characteristics; (2) education and intelligence; (3) offense information; (4) prior criminal history; and (5) institutional behavior. The statistical profile would be something like this: black, 26 years old, married, lives in an urban area, Baptist, first offender, 6½ years of education, 83 I.Q., sentenced 2 to 5 years for a narcotics offense, has not attempted to escape and has had a good discipline record in prison.
- 245 **UNITED States Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons.** Female offenders in the Federal correctional system. Washington, D.C., 1974. 32 p.
A reasonably comprehensive, and disappointingly, but understandably non-judgemental history and survey of the six Federal correctional facilities which house women, who is incarcerated there from what regions of the country and for what crimes. Of the six institutions, only one is for women only and two are youth centers. Includes glowing descriptions of programs available.
- 246 **UNITED States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.** Crime in the United States, 1973: Uniform crime reports, 1974.
Tables 28, 32, 33, 39, 44, and 49 enumerate incidents, in a selected population, of arrest (as opposed to conviction) by type of alleged offense for the years 1960, 1972, 1973. Some numbers are differentiated by sex, 'age', and 'demography' to obtain trends in arrests; e.g., selected city arrests of females under 18 in 1973 charged with manslaughter by negligence were down 73.9% from the previous year. There is no attempt to dignify the point-to-point 'trends' with temporal statistical significance so as to vigorously allow the observation "this is an unusual 2 year arrest trend." There is also no justification for construing 'arrest trends' to read 'crime trends'. (See Annotation 240).
- 247 **U.S. DEPARTMENT of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Women's Bureau.** Women offender highlights, June 1973, 7 p.
Includes information on recent developments in government programs. Reports on activities of Commissions on the Status of Women and other organizations and suggests supportive materials to aid further efforts concerning the woman offender.
- 248 **U.S. DEPARTMENT of Labor, Workplace Standards Administration, Women's Bureau.** Washington, D.C. "Statement of Elizabeth Duncan Koontz, Director, Women's Bureau, before the D.C. Commission on the Status of Women." Public Hearings on Women and Girl Offenders. November 4, 1971. 18 p.
An attempt to give an overview of the woman offender in the U.S. as a whole, a summary of what the Department of Labor is doing to rehabilitate offenders by training them and helping them find stable employment after release, an outline of the considerations the author believes need special emphasis in designing such programs for women. Her statistical composite of the "typical" female inmate: young, married or has been married, children, comes from city ghetto, minority, poor, reared in broken home, job pattern sporadic or on welfare, has low paying, low status job, normal or above average intelligence, little education, desire for more. Recommendation: Train or educate her to make a decent, legal living. Includes basic statistical information.
- 249 **VAN DER HYDE, Vincent.** A study of female offenders. Olympia, Washington, Office of Information Services, 1970. 45 p.
"Male and female felony admissions to the adult correctional institutions of Washington State during

from 1964 to 1969 were statistically compared over a number of variables. There were substantial differences between the 2 populations in a number of areas, and further data indicated that the female populations tended to be a rather homogeneous group except where race was considered. It was found that the usual female offender was caucasian from an urban area who was or had been married and often with 1 or more dependents. She most often had little education and a sporadic employment record, and tended to have been on public assistance prior to the most recent arrest. She began her criminal career at a later age than most men, and committed either forgery or larceny type of offense. While rehabilitation of the offender is assumed today to be the goal of incarceration, existing evidence indicated that little was being done in that direction in terms of institutional programs, which tended to be of the maintenance type. It is suggested that the entire program be examined in terms of the actual needs of the female population. 44 references." - NIMH.

250 VELIMESIS, Margery L. Women in county jails and prisons. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Program for Women and Girl Offenders, 1972. 10 p.
With statistics and descriptions of conditions based on the survey of 41 county jails in Pennsylvania conducted by the Pennsylvania Division of the American Association of University Women in 1967-68, this paper attempts to summarize answers to the following questions: who are the women in jail; what offenses are charged against women; what conditions and services exist for women in jails and prisons; and what options are available for handling women.

251 WOMEN offenders. Employment Standards Administration, Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., December 12, 1973. pp. 1-2.
This is a short pamphlet which mentions briefly some women offender crime statistics and some problems women offenders face concerning effective rehabilitation. A list of changes advocated in the pamphlet include: 1. Reexamination of laws for possible decriminalization of victimless crimes. 2. Increased use of diversionary techniques including pretrial intervention. After arrest, under pretrial intervention programs, the accused is offered a job or training opportunities, counseling and other supportive services instead of being committed to an institution. Successful performance over a specified time period usually results in dismissal of the charges. 3. Expansion of community-based corrections facilities and programs. 4. Institution of an effective system of manpower services from time of arrest through reentry phase. Such services can be provided in the early stages through diversionary programs (see 2 above); during incarceration by diagnostic work, world of work orientation, and work-release or study-release opportunities; and in the post-release phase by job development or the provision of training opportunities leading to employment which offers upward mobility and stable income. Linkages should also be made with community agencies which offer supportive services.

NON-PRINT MEDIA

- 252 A FEMALE prisoner talks about her life of crime and prospects for rehabilitation. Tucson, Educational Research Group, 1969. Phonotape cassette. 24 min.
A female inmate of the California Institute for Women at Corona describes how returning to the penitentiary is associated to her with "peace of mind". Details her life of crime and the various factors leading into it.
- 253 HAWAII. State Commission on the Status of Women. The status of the female offender in Hawaii's criminal justice system. 1973. Slide tape. Approximately 20 minutes.
A program which scrutinizes, by means of slides flashing simultaneously on three screens, the sequence of events which occur when a female finds herself caught up in the penal system in Hawaii.
- 254 JANE Kennedy - to be free. 27 min. 16 mm. color. film. 1972.
"Jane Kennedy, Chicago civil rights and anti-war activist, imprisoned for her activities, describes the penal system and its dehumanizing effect on prisoners and prison personnel." - Criminal justice issues. December 1974.
- 255 MARY Ann. Film strip and cassette tape. Church Women United. Based on actual experiences of Mary Ann, a resident of Horizon House, a half-way house for women run by civic groups in Milwaukee, P.O. Box 134 Manhattanville Station, N.Y. 10027. Free rental.
- 256 RELEASE. 28 min. 16 mm. sound. color. film. Susanne Szabo Rostock and Lauren Stell. Produced by Church Women United. 1974. w/guide. 18 p. by Cynthia Owen Philip.
"Release is a documentary film about Carrie, a young Mexican-American woman, recently released from prison. Carrie was a drug addict, a prostitute, a shoplifter, and a bank robber. The totally controlled life she has lived for 4½ years behind bars in no way resembles or prepared her for the life she must now live on 'the outside.' While she was serving her sentence, her three small boys were in a foster home. Now Carrie must not only get to know them again and learn to be a parent to them, but she must also make a home for them and support them. At the same time, she must continue to deal on a day-to-day basis with the personal and social problems that led to her imprisonment in the first place. The story of Carrie's release is similar to that of many women ex-offenders. It is one of bewilderment and anxiety, of searching, hope and great courage. It often ends in failure. But Carrie was fortunate for she spent the first 3 months of her parole in the supportive atmosphere of a half-way house aptly called Horizon House. Horizon House was founded and is maintained as an incorporated body, with the full support of the Church Women United, The Federation of Women's Clubs, and other civic groups of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Its aim is to help women make the difficult transition from being convicts to being citizens. It provides room, board and counselling and is able to draw upon a wide variety of community resources for medical and legal services, education and job development, house hunting and low cost clothing. Perhaps most important of all, it gives its residents - many for the first time, an experience of participation, community and trust." - Guide, p. 3. Copies available 25¢ from Church Women United Service Center, Box 37815, Cincinnati, Ohio 45237.
Release is available for rental from:
Odeon Films, Inc.
1619 Broadway
N.Y. 10019
- 257 WOMEN in prison. 54 min. 16 mm. color. film. ABC news. 1974.
"This is a documentary of three women's institutions-county jail, state reformatory and Federal reformatory. Unfortunately, all the institutions filmed are fairly new, but it is easier to gain public access to such. The unique problems of women in prison are well portrayed-treatment as children, lack of job readiness, motherhood and types of crimes committed on the outside. The film's major

drawback is the short time devoted to alternatives. We found it a useful resource." — Criminal
justice issues, December 1974.

Rental available from:
Penn State University
Audio-Visual Services
17 Willard Building
Univ. Park, Pa. 16802
order no. 56317
\$24.00

Syracuse University
Film Library
1455 East Colvin Street
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210
\$35.00

Univ. of California
Extension Media Center
2223 Fulton Street
Berkeley, Calif. 94720
Cat. no. 9099
\$37.00

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Audio-Visual Education Center
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
\$20.55

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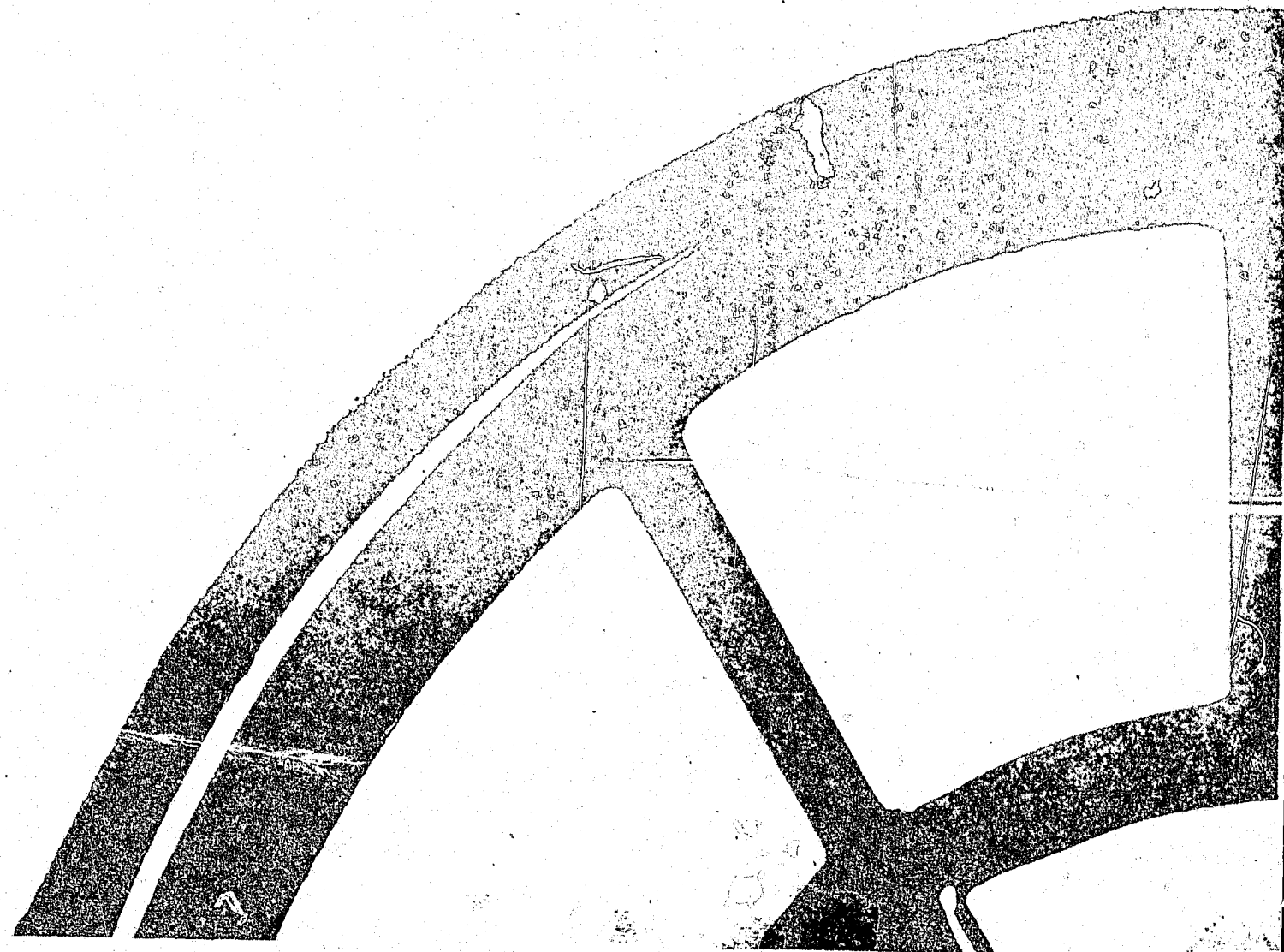
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FUNDING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK/PRIVATE CONCERNS BANKING SERVICES CLERICAL TRAINING PROGRAM AT THE BEDFORD HILLS-CORRECTIONAL FACILITY FOR WOMEN

Barbara Taylor, Program Director
Private Concerns, Inc.
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Amount -- \$100,000

Since January, 1974, Chase Manhattan Bank has been conducting an in-prison clerical training program for residents at New York State's Women's facility in Northern Westchester County. Interested trainees are selected for program entry leading to direct hire at the Chase corporate headquarters on the basis that:

- (a) They plan to reside in metropolitan New York City after release.
- (b) They have no adult FDIC exclusive convictions.
- (c) They are eligible for work release or parole within six months to one year.

Under a grant award from the U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Manpower Research and Development, (August, 1974) the initial Chase model has been expanded and modified in collaboration with Private Concerns. Private Concerns is conducting an ongoing evaluation of the program, and with representatives at Chase Manhattan Bank, will attempt to expand the Bedford training site to encompass inmates whose conviction records include "Theft" or "Breach of Trust" charges as well as Upstate New York residents leading to direct hire in major financial community and non-FDIC regulated companies throughout the state. Other state departments of corrections and local employers will be approached to attempt replication of this direct hire model for females in clerical or, where feasible, in non-traditional occupations.

THE ENTROPY LIMITED STUDY/ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR THE FEMALE OFFENDER

Laural L. Rans, Project Co-Director
214 S. Craig St.
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Amount -- \$375,500

Since October, 1974, Entropy Limited has been conducting a study of Alternatives to Incarceration for the Female Offender, funded by Manpower Administration, R & D. Project activities are organized into two major work phases. Tasks and products are outlined briefly by phases.

Phase I -- Feasibility

1. Conduct a review of the literature on the woman offender. The Woman Offender Bibliographic Sourcebook is a summary of this effort. In addition to the materials on the woman offender, a search of pre-trial, legal and employment literature was made. These sources specifically mentioning the woman offender were included in the Sourcebook. Other materials on pre-trial and employment will be included in later reports.
2. Review existing research and data bases on Alternatives to Incarceration, looking specifically for information on the woman offender. Computer analysis will be conducted on selected data bases and findings reported.
3. Visit a series of "Alternative" Programs which serve the woman offender (New York, Des Moines, Washington, Atlanta, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh). Note problems and needs of the woman as offender, and how the projects handle the woman offender.

4. Design the specific objectives for the Phase II. Planning will include specifications along two continua:

- a continuum of important transaction points in the criminal justice system process — junctures for possible project linkages for alternatives — and points of impact in the criminal career of the woman-offender.
- a continuum of necessary services and community supports — training and employment opportunities; residential services; upgrading of status and economic condition; bonding and pretrial release; relocation assistance; child care; feminine health care; legal services; special assistance for emotional, mental and physical handicapped, and others as required.

Phase II — Demonstration/Evaluation

Once the specifications are established and the site selection process completed, then the major aspects will be to operationalize the model, i.e., set up the project in the community and establish the necessary linkages and capabilities to provide the appropriately needed services.

A strong emphasis has been placed on the need for adequate research design and project evaluation. Therefore at the onset of the second phase, the evaluation component will be started.

The final report will include the conclusions of the project, the results of the data analysis, and suggested models for working with the woman offender by CETA prime sponsors, citizen groups and other community agencies.

FROM CONVICT TO CITIZEN: PROGRAMS FOR THE WOMAN OFFENDER

District of Columbia Commission on the Status of Woman
Room 204 — District Building
14th and E. Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

"As an extension of our interest in the rehabilitation of female offenders, in cooperation with the Women's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, and under a grant from the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, the Commission undertook, with Ms. Tyra S. Garlington as chief investigator, a study of rehabilitation projects affecting women offenders. After Ms. Garlington's investigation was completed, we invited Ms. Virginia McArthur to use the report of that investigation and other current literature to prepare a manuscript for publication that would give an overview of innovative projects and programs — designed to help women offenders at four stages of the process: Pretrial, detention and incarceration, transition to the community, and reentry to the community, including ideas and recommendations that may not yet have been tested — combined with a practical suggestions for interested individuals and organizations who may wish to become involved in the heretofore neglected area of rehabilitation of female offenders." — quote from text:

For a more detailed discussion, see Documents, under McArthur, Virginia A.

NATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER ON WOMEN OFFENDERS

Laura Crites, Director, or
Catherine Pierce, Assistant Director
National Resource Center on Women Offenders
American Bar Association
1705 DeSales Street, 6th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 293-1715 or 293-1714

Amount — \$24,500

The National Resource Center on Women Offenders is dedicated to increasing public awareness of the problems of the woman offender and working on reform in her behalf. It will address the problems of the woman offender, both adult and juvenile, seeking to stimulate public interest in the issues which particularly affect her. Activities will include:

- receiving and disseminating information
- publishing a bi-monthly newsletter
- identifying and coordinating existing state and local groups working in behalf of women offenders
- encouraging state and national reform legislation

The project is co-sponsored by the American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section and its Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services and was funded by the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower R & D.

WOMAN OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

John Ford, Project Officer
One America, Inc.
1330 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Suite 205
Washington, D.C. 20005

Amount — \$399,371

One America, Inc. will provide job aid to 300 female offenders in Houston, Texas. Participants will be selected from among women offenders 18 or older in pre-trial, incarcerated, probationary or parolee status. Services will include employment assistance, child care, family counseling and job development.

The Houston program will attempt to develop information on the needs of female offenders and when in the criminal justice system they can be helped most effectively. Since most female offenders return to society subsequent to their trial, the bulk of their problems seem to occur during those brief periods when they are under detention and prior to trial.

This contract by the Labor Department is to develop model offender programs for different types of offenders. The models will be available for use by Comprehensive Employment and Training Act prime sponsors with similar problems in their areas.

FUNDING BY LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION 1974-75

Non-Block Grants

NATIONAL STUDY OF WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

Dr. Ruth Glick, Project Director
California Youth Authority
2054 University Avenue, Room 301
Berkeley, California 94704

Grant No.: 74NI990052
Amount: \$293,025

This study has been developed to provide a comprehensive data base which can be used to develop preliminary guidelines for effective programs for female offenders.

The three major components of the study are:

1. Collection of population and demographic data on the female offender.
2. Description of institutional and community-based correctional programs for women, taking into account such factors as facilities, staffing, location, educational/vocational programs, medical services, use of community resources, and job opportunities following release.
3. Identification of some of the special needs and problems of the female offender as defined by administrators, staff, and the offenders themselves.

Data will be collected in the following states: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Texas, Washington. The states were selected in a purposive sample based on population figures, geographic location, and patterns of incarceration of the female offender.

MAP/VOUCHER PROGRAM FOR WOMEN

Robert J. Lally, Project Director
Maryland Division of Correction
920 Greenmount Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Grant No.: 75ED990009
Amount: \$180,000

The Maryland Division of Correction, as a subgrantee of the Maryland Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, will undertake and implement a program of employment training and personal development for approximately 100 female offenders who are confined at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women. The concept of mutual agreement programming with a voucher system will be employed by the project, wherein individualized programs tailored to the needs of participants will be developed. Through a voucher system of fund disbursement, participants will be able to purchase, in the private sector, employment training, educational services and other needed services—in accord with the contract agreed upon by the participants, correctional authorities and the parole board. The program will assist in preparing participants for successful community adjustment following release on parole. Specific procedures are established for contract negotiation involving the concerned parties, and provisions are made and criteria established for contract suspension and renegotiation. Sixty days prior to the completion of the contract, if the participant has successfully completed the contract as of that date, parole will be recommended. Every participant who completes the program will be on parole, and will be subject of follow-up for six months.

CORRECTIONS CENTER WOMEN'S SELF-DEVELOPMENT COURSE

Art Magnusson, Project Director
Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders
Hall of Records
Newark, New Jersey 07102

Grant No.: 75ED020100
Amount: \$134,369

This is a project designed to reduce the incidence of recidivism, and re-involvement in the target crimes of assault, robbery, and breaking and entry, of the female offenders from Newark who are incarcerated in the Essex Corrections Center. Research has indicated that the best approach to this problem is a combination of re-education and improvement of self-image. As such, the project will be geared toward preparation for release, teaching the inmates how to deal with day to day problems they are likely to encounter after release. Self-development will include the learning of positive self-images and an attitude that they can make it in a lawabiding society. In addition to learning how to deal with simple but frustrating situations, they will be taught basics in changing their personal images. The project will be evaluated in terms of recidivism measures and length of trouble free time after release of the female participants in the project. Back up data analysis will assess the offenders capability to procure post-release services.

SUB GRANTS - BY STATE

California

CAUCUS OF SAN LEANDRO RESIDENTIAL FACILITY: DESIDERATA HOUSE

Alameda County Probation Department
400 Broadway
Oakland, California 94607

Grant No.: 74AS060027
Amount: \$57,000

It is the intent of this project to continue to provide in Alameda County, a short term (three to six months) residential program for at least 15 drug-dependent or addicted men and women. The project will be sponsored by the Caucus of San Leandro, Inc., in cooperation with Desiderata Center, and to be located in Castro Valley. Included in the program will be assistance to clients in finding employment and/or education and training, and help in meeting social and psychological needs.

NARCOTIC EDUCATION LEAGUE RESIDENTIAL FACILITY

Alameda County Probation Department
400 Broadway
Oakland, California 94607

Grant No.: 74AS060028
Amount: \$57,000

It is the intent of this project to continue to provide in Alameda County a short-term residential program for from twelve to fifteen drug-dependent addicted men and women. The program specifically provides bilingual and bicultural services for spanish-speaking persons. Included in the program will be assistance to clients in finding employment and/or education and training, and helping them in meeting social and psychological needs.

REHABILITATION COUNSELING WOMEN IN SACRAMENTO COUNTY JAIL-VOLUNTEER AND PROFESSIONAL

Comm on Status of Women-State of California
926 J Street, Room 1003
Sacramento, California 95814

Grant No.: 74AS060201
Amount: \$35,000

Women inmates of county jails are recipients of little community concern; they constitute a neglected area of human need. Twenty community members operating within the jail setting as trained volunteers will provide rehabilitative counseling on a one-to-one basis, giving information about opportunities and resources within the community for training, education, employment, housing, child care, transportation, health services, etc., as well as providing a non-institutional, non-judgmental ear for inmates who need assistance in dealing with the anxieties and apprehensions engendered by separation from society.

District of Columbia

SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM FOR WOMEN PROBATIONERS

Washington Opportunities for Women Inc. 101 Vanguard Building 1111 20th Street NW Washington, D.C. 20036	Grant No.: 74AS110006 Amount: \$36,170
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In keeping with the overall comprehensive goal of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Board for Adult Rehabilitation and with the strategies designated by the board to improve service delivery, especially to women, supported work is the core of this proposed project for women probationers. The key elements will be: (1) job development; (2) trainee screening, selection, and orientation; (3) job placement in secure, decently paid employment with the opportunity for advancement; (4) a wide range of supportive services; and (5) an educational component consisting of remediation, GED preparation, and job-related academic coursework, planned in cooperation with the employer.

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING AND COUNSELING FOR WOMEN

DC Department of Corrections 614 H Street NW Washington, D.C.	Grant No.: 74AS110017 Amount: \$50,033
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The primary objective is to prepare the residents of Women's Detention Center for employment, with adequate remuneration and upward mobility, by offering a job-readiness program specifically designed for short lengths of stay. Project goals are: to assess trainee's potential (educational background, job experience, areas of interests, etc.); to interest and motivate women to learn skills that will enable them to obtain gainful employment; to improve the academic skills to help the trainee function effectively in a semi-professional capacity; to teach women vocational skills to provide a course in typing and office procedures within the institution; to place women who have successfully completed the program in jobs commensurate with their abilities; to provide an on-going follow-up service, identifying problems between the trainee and her new employer.

PROJECT TAP (TRAINING ASSISTANCE PROVISIONS)

EFEC (Efforts From Ex-Convicts) 803 Florida Avenue NW Washington, D.C. 20001	Grant No.: 74AS110026 Amount: \$75,719
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The objective of this project is to place 37 female ex-offenders in situations where they can obtain marketable skills. Only through the acquisition of such skills can female ex-offenders realistically be expected to find the hold jobs and become productive members of society. The program will be as follows: 1. Conduct a survey of the metropolitan job market and develop a listing of employees who will offer female ex-offenders job or training that will provide security and possible job mobility. 2. Develop an individually tailored training situation for each female ex-offender. 3. Contract with employers to provide training by reducing their costs through a voucher system whereby EFEC would absorb one-half

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1 OF 2

the cost of the training and thus subsidize the employer during the female ex-offender initial period of minimal productivity. 4. Place each female ex-offender in a training situation resulting in a guaranteed job in a field of her interest. 5. Provide the necessary supportive services such as counseling to trainees to enhance their chances of success.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE ADULT DEVELOPMENT CENTERS PROJECT

Consolidated City of Jacksonville
220 East Bay Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Grant No.: 74AS120019
Amount: \$243,000

The Jacksonville Adult Development Centers Project is a continuation of grants 73-23-06 (Jacksonville Adult Development Centers Project) and 72-ED-04-0019 (Walnut House Ex-Offender Project), into a single administrative unit, whose goal is to reduce the recidivism of assigned offenders. The project is a unified system of four development centers (3 for men, 1 for women) which provide individual and group counseling, intense behavior therapy, vocational counsel, and educational opportunities for 400 (340 men, 60 women) offenders. The project will also place at least 300 non-residential clients referred by probation officers, on salaried positions.

PERSONALIZED PROGRAMS FOR SENTENCED OFFENDERS

Dade County
Courthouse
Miami, Florida 33130

Grant No.: 74AS120109
Amount: \$79,963

The Metropolitan Dade County Corrections and Rehabilitation Department will provide a comprehensive program of intake services for adults incarcerated at the training and treatment center and the Women's Detention Center. Provisions will be made for individualized psychological and vocational assessment and for the formulation of personal objective plans relating to the resocialization and occupational development of the individual. The intent of the program is to meet the individual needs of the offender; occupational, vocational, and/or therapeutic, and to stimulate his/her initiative and decision making ability by encouraging participatory involvement in the program plan. It is anticipated that this program will facilitate the re-entry of the offender into the community and provide him/her with the mental attitude and ability to better cope with and adjust to present-day standards.

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF REHABILITATIVE EDUCATION

Dade County
Courthouse
73 East Flagler Street
Miami, Florida

Grant No.: 74AS120114
Amount: \$25,000

This project is a continuation of the educational program housed in the Dade County jail involving higher education offerings for approximately 320 pre-sentenced and sentenced inmates. As the project enters its second phase, there is a need for coordinated administration and an expansion of the basic education program through the continuation of developmental and compensatory education programs in the Women's Annex and the Dade County Stockade.

Georgia

COMMUNITY-BASED TREATMENT PROGRAM

GA Dept. of Correction/Offender Rehab. Grant No.: 74AS130216
815 Trinity-Washington Building Amount: \$573,066
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

This project will serve probationers, parolees, and work releases in five (5) community-based treatment centers. The centers are: Macon Transitional Center; 2) Macon Diagnostic Center; 3) Gainesville Treatment Center; 4) Athens Sub-Community Office; 5) Women's Transitional Center. The Women's Center will be the first community-based residential treatment center for women in the history of Georgia. This project strives to offer sophisticated alternatives to incarceration. This project is a continuation of grant 73E-0008.

Illinois

WOMEN'S DIVISION TRAINING PROGRAM

Pace Institute Grant No.: 74AS170162
Cook County Department of Corrections Amount: \$183,234
2600 South California
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Traditionally, penal populations have been forgotten in our society as we madly produce a technological and automated society. Recently, this is beginning to change; doors of institutions are opening and the citizens are beginning to look at what they've created. They are causing programs to begin, reform to become reality. However, there is a forgotten population within the structures of inmate society. Female offenders have not benefitted from the push for reform and support of training programs. We propose, therefore, training that is designed to provide an array of services which will better equip women offenders to earn a living. This training will focus on immediate needs such as remedial education, social skills, interpersonal relations, and prevocational training in business, fashions, merchandising, cosmetology, and personal development. Also, we will follow-up each trainee as she is released back to her home and society.

Indiana

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT

Indiana Women's Prison Grant No.: 74AS180287
401 N Randolph Street Amount: \$2,533
Indianapolis, Indiana 46201

This grant will be used to moderate and furnish the visiting area of the Indiana Women's Prison, so that a warmer and more cheerful atmosphere can be created.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT OF PSYCH AND TREATMENT SERV AT INDIANA WOMEN'S PRISON

Indiana Women's Prison Grant No.: 74AS180288
401 N Randolph Street Amount: \$22,500
Indianapolis, Indiana 46201

This project is oriented toward providing the following services to inmates at the Indiana Women's

Prison: initial diagnosis and prescription treatment for entering inmates; psychiatric and psychological therapy directed toward the rehabilitation of inmates; development of a humane and psychologically sound environment within the institution; and the provision of other mental health services which will encourage the general psychological rehabilitation of inmates. These goals will be achieved by contracting.

Louisiana

LOUISIANA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN AND PURCHASE OF OUR LADY OF RIVER SCHOOL

St. of Louisiana Dept. of Corrections Grant No.: 74ES220074
P.O. Box 44304 Capital Sta. Amount: \$500,000
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

No Project Summary available (BCS)

Maryland

HOME MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Dept. of Public Safety/Correctional Serv. Grant No.: 74AS240110
Executive Plaza Amount: \$15,257
Hunt Valley, Maryland 21030

Funds are requested by the Division of Correction to continue a home economics program for the residents at the Maryland Correctional Institution for Women at Jessup, Maryland. This project would deal with instruction and practical application in consumer skills, family relationships, housing, nutrition and food management, buying, construction and altering clothing, and child consumer skills, family relationships, housing, nutrition and food management, buying, construction and altering clothing, and child development. This home economics program would be used as a vehicle for developing value clarification, self-awareness, interpersonal relationships and communication. Program format would include seminars, workshops, laboratories, individual projects and on-the-job training. Training for entry level jobs associated with the home economics course work would also be given. Program evaluation would be achieved through pre- and post tests of the residents, project director and correctional staff evaluation and instructor/skill specialists evaluation.

Massachusetts

COMMUNITY-BASED ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION

City of Lowell Grant No.: 74AS250058
City Hall Amount: \$37,500
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852

This project provides for the continuation and expansion of the detoxification program. The present 15-bed unit provides medically-managed detoxification and a program of counseling and education directed toward motivating the alcoholic to remain sober or to begin a rehabilitative program to achieve this goal. During this project period expansion to twenty beds, including four beds for females, will be accomplished, as well as meeting all requirements for licensing by the department of public health.

Michigan

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTIONS DRUG REHABILITATION AND AFTERCARE

Wayne County
1220 City-County Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Grant No.: 75AS260005
Amount: \$250,950

Project Funds will enable the Detroit House of Corrections (DEHOCO) to continue its therapeutic community for drug addicts. The therapeutic community will provide inservice treatment for forty clients and outpatient treatment for 100. All inmates a DEHOCO will receive substance abuse education. The therapeutic community is operated by two Detroit based programs, Alexandrine House and Shar House. Alexandrine House provides services for men and Shar House for women. This project will have a staff of seventeen full time and two part time employees. They will offer group and individual counseling to inmates. The staff will also offer family, educational and vocational counseling as well as group therapy and psychotherapy.

DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTIONS JOB TRAINING

City of Detroit
1100 City-County Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Grant No.: 75AS260018
Amount: \$67,392

This project provides for the continuation and expansion of a vocational training program for selected female felony inmates of the Detroit House of Corrections. The objective of this project is to train approximately fifty women for hospital and nursing home employment upon their release from the institution. Classroom training will be provided at schoolcraft college and on-the-job skills will be developed at the Plymouth Center for Human Development, a hospital for mentally retarded children located near the institution. There will be two 22-week programs during the project year. It is projected that this program will be expanded from the expected first year target of training thirty-five trainees to fifty. Futher, the curriculum will be increased to include early childhood development training.

COMMUNITY RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

Livingston County
Courthouse
Howell, Michigan 48843

Grant No.: 74AS260088
Amount: \$44,660

This project will provide for a rehabilitation program with an emphasis upon vocational training and educational programs. The Brighton Community schools have conducted limited educational programs during the current academic year. This award provides for: an opportunity for females to participate in the program, vocational training for those inmates with high school diplomas, meeting individual needs in academic areas, individual counseling, and work/study release programs. There are provisions for follow-up after jail release through the project social worker and related agencies, inclusive of the district and circuit court probation offices.

Nevada

WOMEN'S PRISON COUNSELOR

Nevada State Prison
Post Office Box 607
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Grant No.: 74AS320025
Amount: \$10,270

No project summary available (BCS).

New Mexico

JICARILLA REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED DEFENSE

Jicarilla Apache Tribe
P.O. Box 147
Dulce, New Mexico 87528

Grant No.: 74AS350002
Amount: \$23,817

The grant supports a community program for alcoholic rehabilitation consisting of multi-service unit, men's and women's halfway houses and alcoholism program. The primary purpose of the Jicarilla Rehabilitation Program is to induce and maintain sobriety for the alcoholic and provide comprehensive service to the alcoholic and his/her family, through effective relationship with other programs and agencies. In addition, a school and community education program has been established, oriented toward gaining broader acceptance of the alcoholic as a person in need of help.

New York

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT UNIT

New York City
City Hall
New York, N.Y.

Grant No.: 74AS360008
Amount: \$133,840

The Department of Corrections will expand the present operations of the development unit functioning at the Correctional Institution for Women. The unit provides an atmosphere in which soon to be released federal offenders may adjust to and plan realistically for re-entry into the community. This atmosphere is fostered through living in a specially-arranged reality oriented living area in the institution. It is also fostered by specific task assignments for the women which contribute to re-acquainting them with responsibilities they will face after release. Insofar as possible, the women are allowed to be self-governing and to be responsible for the programs within the unit. Counseling in ways to handle social, educational and vocational problems is provided by project staff on a group or individual basis. The vocational counseling effort within the unit will be closely coordinated with a job development and placement program.

"OPEN DOOR"

New York City
City Hall
New York, N.Y.

Grant No.: 74AS360012
Amount: \$302,196

Currently, the Women's Prison Association operates several programs to assist female ex-offenders. In order to complete the spectrum of services that the Women's Prison Association makes available to the female offender, this application requests funds to begin a vocational training component. On this training component, women will be taught secretarial and academic skills during a six-month cycle. The association already has firm commitments from private sector employers to hire the graduates of the program. While enrolled in this full-time component, the women will receive a weekly wage incentive payment of \$50.

CO-WORKERS COOPERATIVE

New York City
City Hall
New York, N.Y.

Grant No.: 74AS360014
Amount: \$764,450

This project continues and strengthens a non-profit corporation which supplies job training, employment opportunities and necessary support services to female ex-offenders. The job training component includes several parts. The first and largest of these is the sewing factory started last year. The second major area in which "co-workers" receive training is in the restaurant operated by the project. Other program components include a custom sewing and alteration shop, a boutique and a photography studio.

Ohio

TRAYNOR HOUSE FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS

City of Columbus Grant No.: 74AS390400
90 West Broad Street Amount: \$66,846
Columbus, Ohio 43215

The purpose of Traynor House is to assist female offenders obtain an independent and successful life in the Columbus Metropolitan area, by providing them with temporary, dignified, respectable residence, in a true home-like environment. The population of Traynor House will include those women released from penal facilities on parole, probation, or at the expiration of maximum sentences. It will also function as an alternative within this community to penal detention, and as a community based facility for furloughs. Traynor House will provide shelter, guidance, counseling and referral for 10 to 12 women for a period of time, generally not to exceed four months per woman.

Oregon

OREGON WOMEN'S CORRECTION CENTER TREATMENT PROGRAM

Oregon Corrections Division Grant No.: 74ES410071
2575 Center Street NE Amount: \$37,607
Salem, Oregon 97310

This grant continues to provide co-educational college and vocational programs for inmates at the Oregon Women's Correctional Center.

METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES-WOMEN INMATES (YWCA)

Columbia Region Assn of Governments Grant No.: 74AS410038
6400 SW Canyon Court Amount: \$35,000
Portland, Oregon 97221

The basic assumptions underlying the proposal of this project are as follows: that those people who commit crimes can be re-integrated back into the community as a whole, only to the degree that they are made to feel wanted and needed; that the rehabilitation of the offender is dependent totally on the active concern of the community as demonstrated to the offender; that a program of services for prisoners should draw upon as wide a range of community resources as possible. Increased community treatment and pre-trial release work or education and more rehabilitative programs in local jails are recommended for women inmates. This is a continuation grant.

Pennsylvania

INCREASE IN EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION

Bucks County Commissioners Grant No.: 74AS420272
Bucks County Prison Amount: \$47,500
138 South Pine Street
Doylestown, Pennsylvania 18901

The thrust of the program is the rapid evaluation of adult individuals both male and female, in and out of the courts and corrections system, to determine the presence of mental illness, drug and alcohol addiction and emotional disturbance. The program will also provide for the development of a unique in-house treatment program providing a broad spectrum of psychological and psychiatric services, including in-service training and research. The ultimate goals are to act before significant behavioral and mental deterioration occurs and to help inmates change life style patterns leading to criminal behavior.

INCREASE IN EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION

Montgomery County/Cluster House, Inc. Grant No.: 74AS420274
1300 Two Girard Plaza Amount: \$31,556
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

This application is for the purpose of setting up a halfway house for women released from Muncy and or Montgomery County Prison, so that they will have an alternative to incarceration.

INMATE REHABILITATION

City of Philadelphia/Philadelphia Prison Grant No.: 74ES420378
8201 State Road Amount: \$260,120
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19136

This application is a 2nd year continuation of the inmate rehabilitation project. It continues the current program with modifications to the work release project, meeting needs cited by evaluators. The administrator's office will concentrate on the educational/vocational services. A library services component has been added, as has a photography training project for the women's division. The volunteer services, post-secondary education and closed circuit TV projects will be continued. Combining these projects in one program allows more effective coordination and better utilization of top-level supervisory time.

SERVICES FOR WOMEN

City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Grant No.: 74AS420087
Program - Women and Girl Offenders Amount: \$60,858
111 City Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

This project is a fourth year continuation of PH-163-73A, Pennsylvania Program - Women and Girl Offender. It proposes to continue social services to women in the house of correction or those on conditional release; to continue working with staff of relevant public and private agencies on program training and service development; to build on community group contacts previously made for education about the problems and needs of women offenders in order to increase community support and resources; to continue research and data bank development on women offenders.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING EVALUATION)

Pennsylvania Program for Women and Girl Offenders, Inc. Grant No.: 74AS420394
1530 Chestnut Street Amount: \$79,812
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

The Pennsylvania Program for Women and Girl Offenders (PPWGO) staff and citizen groups will review various standards of the Corrections volume of the National Standards and Goals. This project is designed to be part of the review and modification of standards and goals and will provide materials, information and citizen support for this State Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and the Pennsylvania Joint Council on Criminal Justice. The final result will be a written document on proposed Pennsylvania standards and goals for female offenders. This will include standards with measurable indicators to evaluate progress toward implementation in such subject areas as offender rights, county and state prisons, community-based corrections, and pre-trial services.

PREVENTION OF CRIME

City of Erie/Hospitality House, Inc. Grant No.: 74AS420423
626 State Street Amount: \$16,539
Erie, Pennsylvania 16501

Currently there are eight police officers assigned to the Erie Family Crisis Intervention Unit of the Erie Police Department on a full-time basis. One problem facing this unit, which handles all the trouble calls relating to family disputes, is the lack of alternatives available which would assist the unit in settling the disturbance. This project would provide a temporary shelter-care facility to the women involved in domestic disputes, regardless of whether she is the antagonist or the victim. Preliminary examination of the crisis unit reports show that they respond to three to ten calls per week in which either one or both of the combatants are under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol. Hospitality House would provide the female participant and her siblings with temporary shelter-care and referral services. The females who are involved in a domestic quarrel would be able to be removed from their homes and could stay at this facility until tempers cooled.

IMPROVEMENT OF ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

City of Philadelphia/Philadelphia Prisons Grant No.: 74AS420435
8201 State Road Amount: \$134,520
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19136

This grant will complete the Addictive Disease Treatment Program which is funded in large part by a federal discretionary grant. The ADTP has been organized to offer three modalities of service to both detentioners and sentenced inmates within the Philadelphia Prisons System. The modalities offered include: 1) opiate-based addiction detoxification upon admission to the prisons at the detention center and the female section; 2) immediate, reality-oriented aftercare counseling geared to post-release plans at the detention center; and 3) a therapeutic community primarily for sentenced prisoners at the House of Correction. This project was funded previously by LEAA Grant 72-ED-03-007 for \$265,295 and regional grants PH-169-73A for \$80,000 and PH-210-73A for \$55,160.

IMPROVEMENT OF ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

County of Delaware Grant No.: 74AS420456
Courthouse Amount: \$28,500
Media, Pennsylvania 19063

Delaware County Prison is applying for funds to provide intake, diagnostic and classification services at the men and women's prisons. This program is designed to minimize initial anxiety and coordinate treatment services and needs peculiar to short-term adult offenders and detentioners. At the women's prison, new arrivals will undergo a 48-hour period of treatment and counseling. This time, a woman will receive a basic physical examination as well as a PAP test and pelvic exam requiring the services of a gynecologist. A full-time career counselor will aid residents in job planning, training and information. At the men's prison, a holding area for new admissions will be made separate from the general prison population. During the 48 hours in the intake area, new admissions will be interviewed by an intake assessor on immediate situations, custodial, social, medical, and psychiatric problems. An intake coordinator will serve as a community liaison responsible for referrals of inmates to agencies meeting their needs.

West Virginia

PRINCETON GROUP HOME

Mercer County Court Grant No.: 74AS540004
Courthouse Amount: \$21,600
Princeton, West Virginia

This project application has been submitted by the Mercer County Court to obtain funds for the operation of the Princeton Group Home of Davis Stuart, Inc. The purpose of this group home is to provide supervision and redirection of acting-out and delinquent youths between the ages of 12-18 referred by the Court of Mercer County, the West Virginia Department of Welfare, the West Virginia Department of Mental Health and other courts of juvenile jurisdiction, space permitting. There is a need for a group home which provides a program geared to assist girls to readjust and adapt to their personal problems and environment, while being able to remain in their own community or close to it.

Wisconsin

THIRD YEAR FUNDING FOR WOMEN'S HALFWAY HOUSE IN MILWAUKEE

Horizons, Inc. Grant No.: 74AS550087
Milwaukee, Wisconsin Amount: \$56,252

Project goals for this funding year are as follows: to provide residential care for 36-40 women on probation, parole or pre-release; provide employment assistance and vocational training with a minimum of 36 job placement; provide counseling services for all residents; follow up and evaluative services for 80% of all former residents.

DANE COUNTY PROJECT ON RAPE

Rape Crisis Center, Incorporated Grant No.: 74AS550216
P.O. Box 1312 Amount: \$2,500
Madison, Wisconsin

The Funds will support a project which will improve the criminal justice system so that the rape victim will be encouraged to participate in a system responsive to her needs, by working with law enforcement personnel to identify and resolve problems in this field; providing supportive services to rape victims, and providing training to law enforcement personnel; in addition, a community education project will be instituted. Note: Grant award amount figures reflect split funding with 73AS551635; budgets reflect total project costs. (BCS)

HALFWAY HOUSE FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS

Horizons Incorporated
1869 North 25th
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Grant No.: 74AS50248
Amount: \$9,472

Goals of the horizons project are to: provide residential care for 36-40 women, provide vocational assistance with at least 36 job placements, counseling services for all residents, and follow-up services for probationers, parolees, jail inmates, and pre-trial diversion cases.

Wyoming

CORRECTIONS EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Natrona County
County Courthouse
Casper, Wyoming

Grant No.: 74AS560074
Amount: \$1,350

The Natrona County Sheriff's Department will purchase one commercial air conditioning unit at \$1,500 to be installed in the women's section of the Natrona County Jail.

OTHERS

PRIVATE CONCERNS VOCATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NEW YORK STATE'S FELONY SENTENCED FEMALE POPULATION

Barbara Taylor, Program Director
Private Concerns, Inc.
477 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

As a part of its commitment to planning realistic vocational programs for New York State and New York City's offender population, Private Concerns, under the direction of Barbara Taylor, has effected a "Vocational Assessment" of the female inmates of the three correctional facilities housing felony-sentenced women in New York State. (Bedford Hills, the Female Unit at Fishkill, and the Parkside work/educational release facility in Manhattan. This survey has been conducted in three phases:

- (a) Extrapolation of pertinent work and educational history data as well as arrest and conviction records from institutional records.
- (b) Examination of school and program participation records within Bedford Hills.
- (c) Individual interviews with over 300 residents at Bedford, Parkside, and Fishkill to elicit from the inmates themselves, more detailed vocational histories, suggestions for in-prison programmatic revision or alternative programs, and personal post-release vocational aspirations.

This research effort will conclude with the publication of a major document to be published by June, 1975. Areas of concentration within the work will include:

Utilization of voluntary and institutional program options within Bedford Hills and inmate evaluation at their utility in planning their own post-release careers.

END