

# • THE WOMAN OFFENDER

## • A BIBLIOGRAPHIC • SOURCEBOOK



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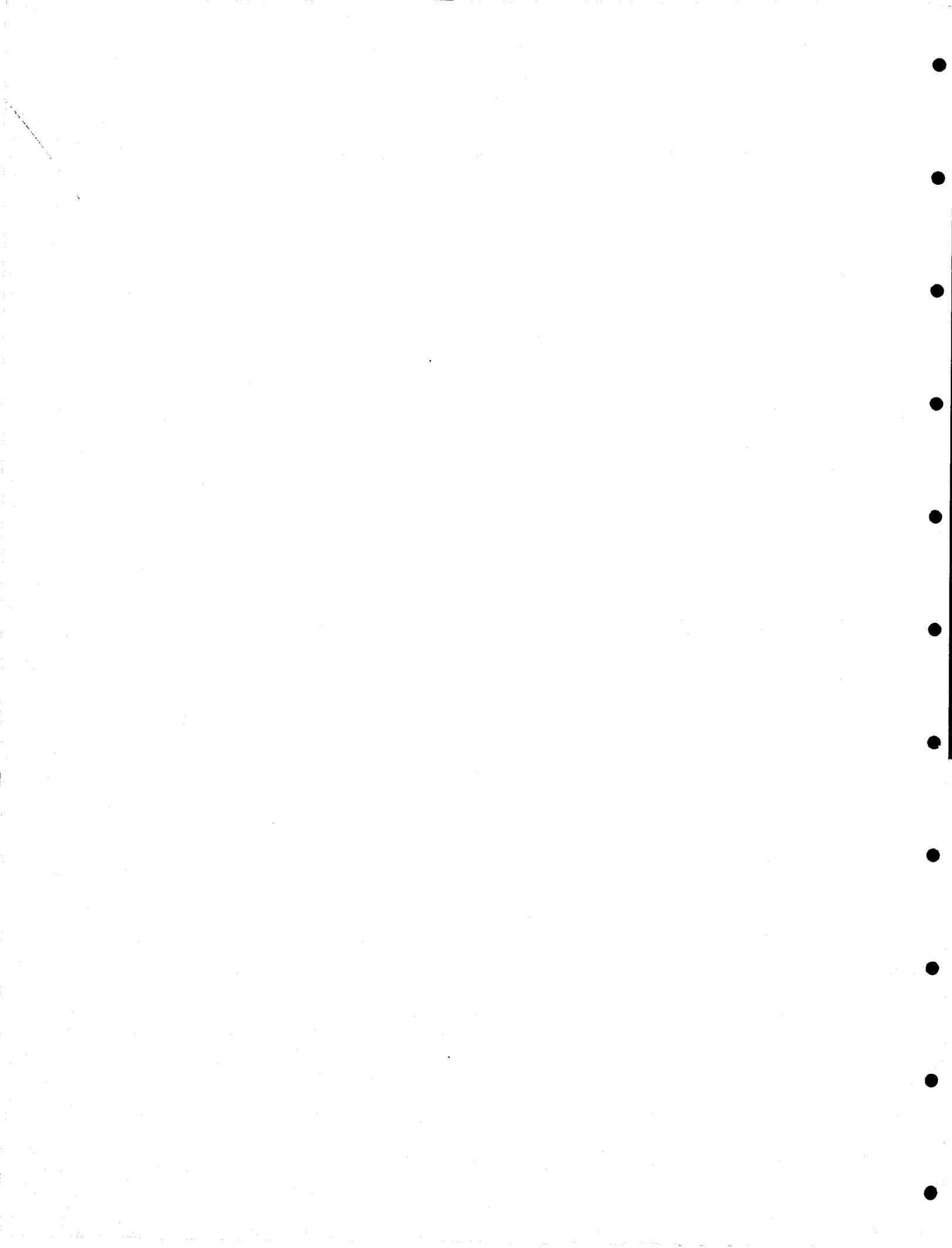
THE WOMEN OFFENDER  
A BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCEBOOK\*

by

S. Sturgeon, L. Rans\*\*

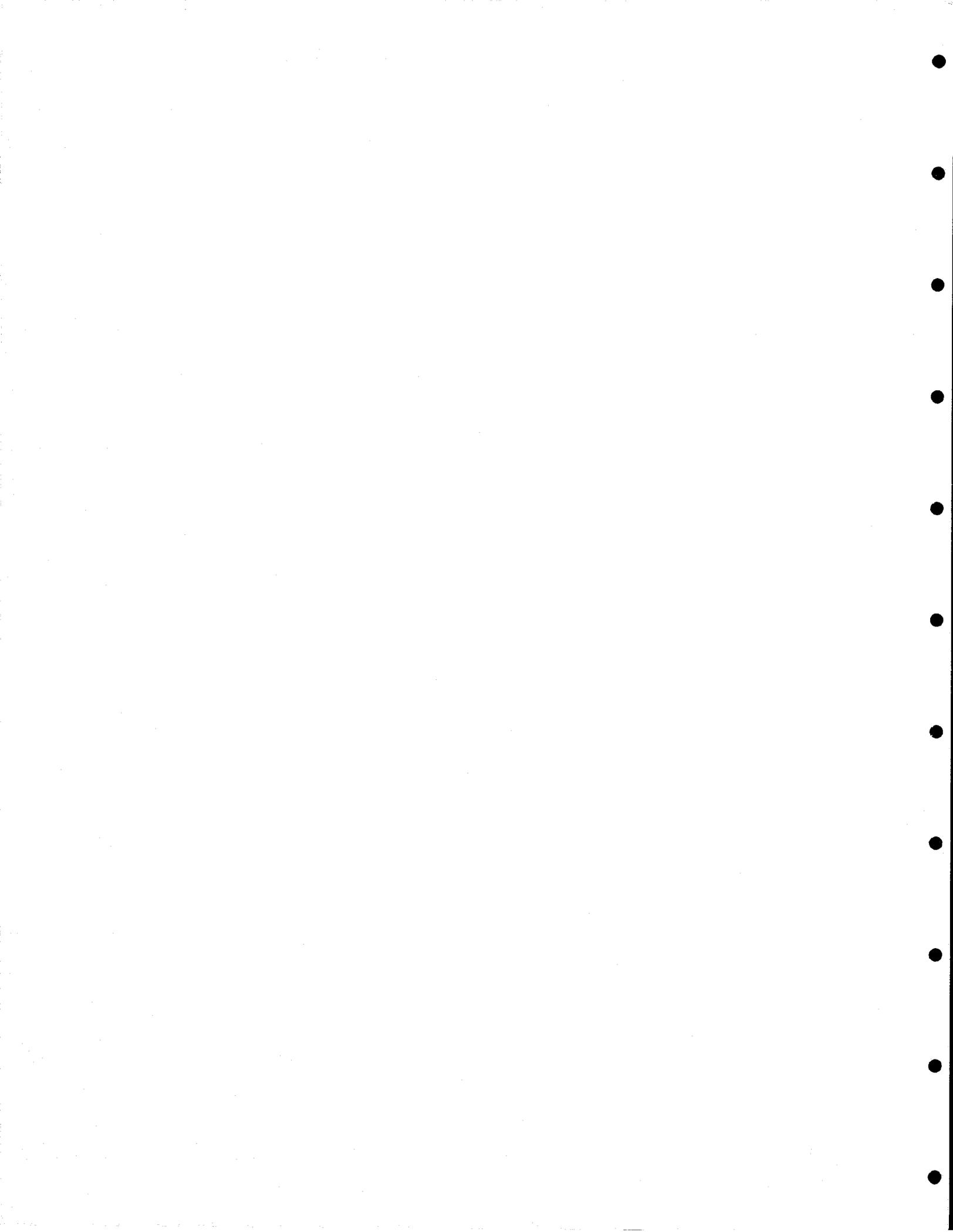
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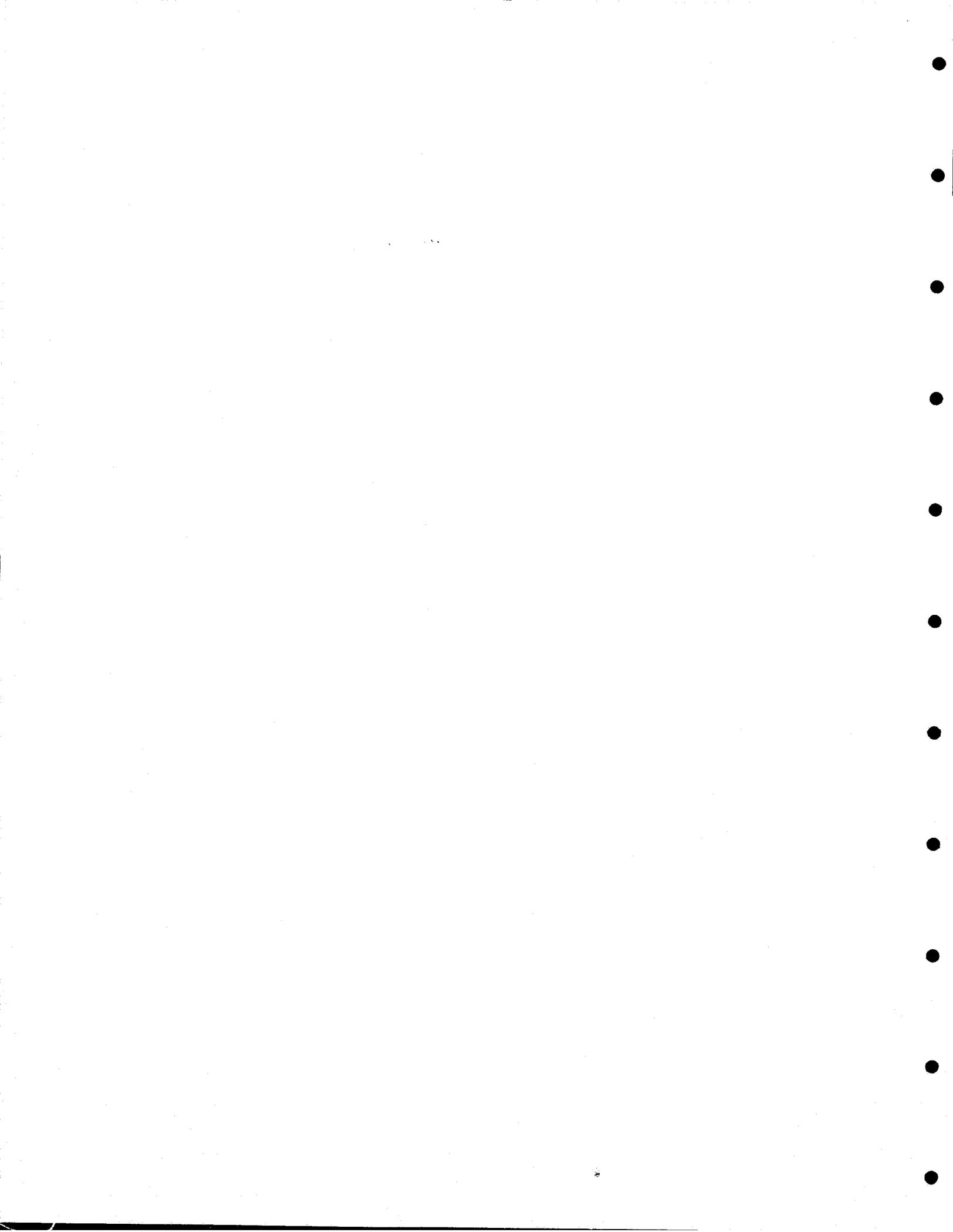
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

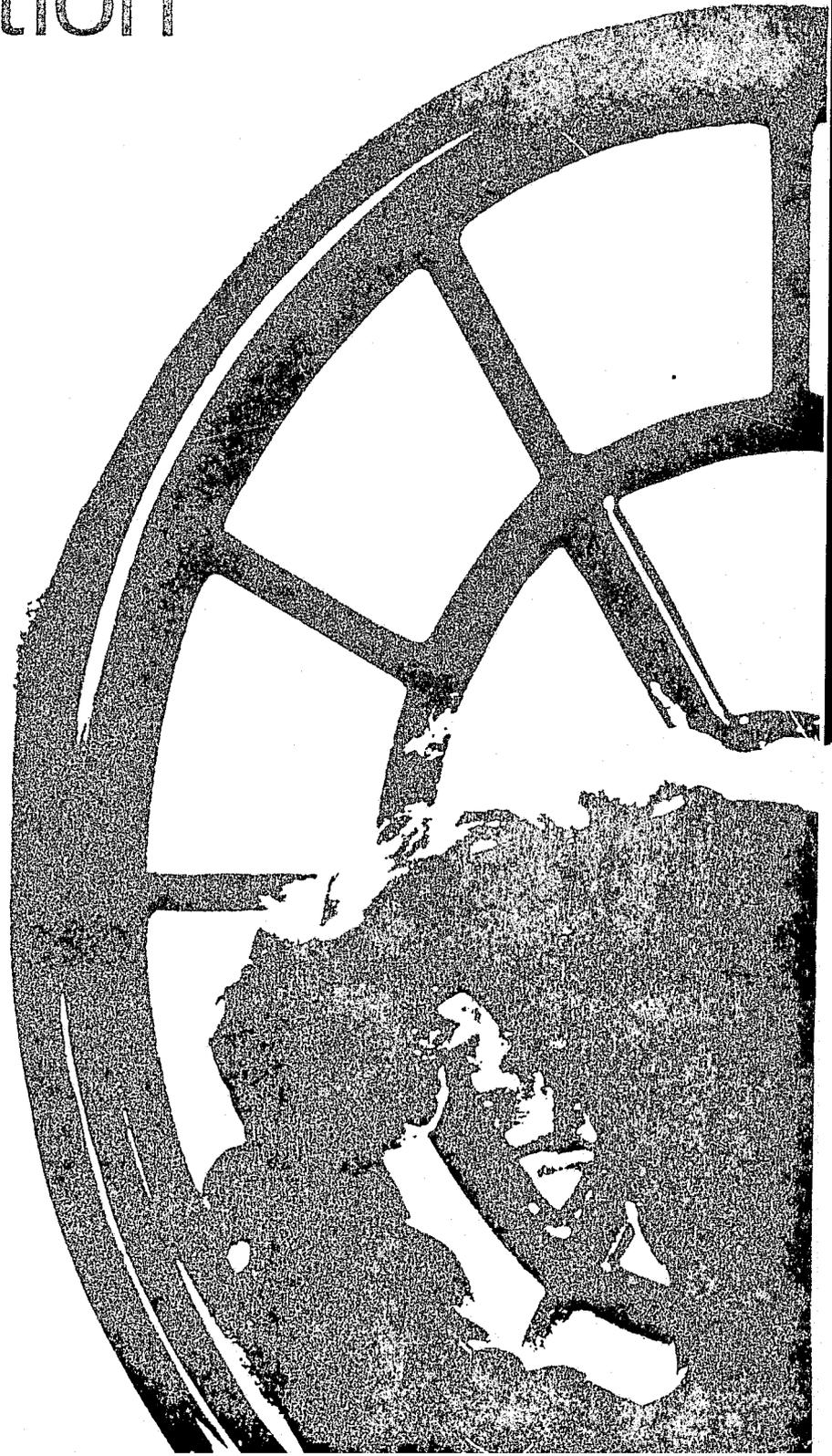
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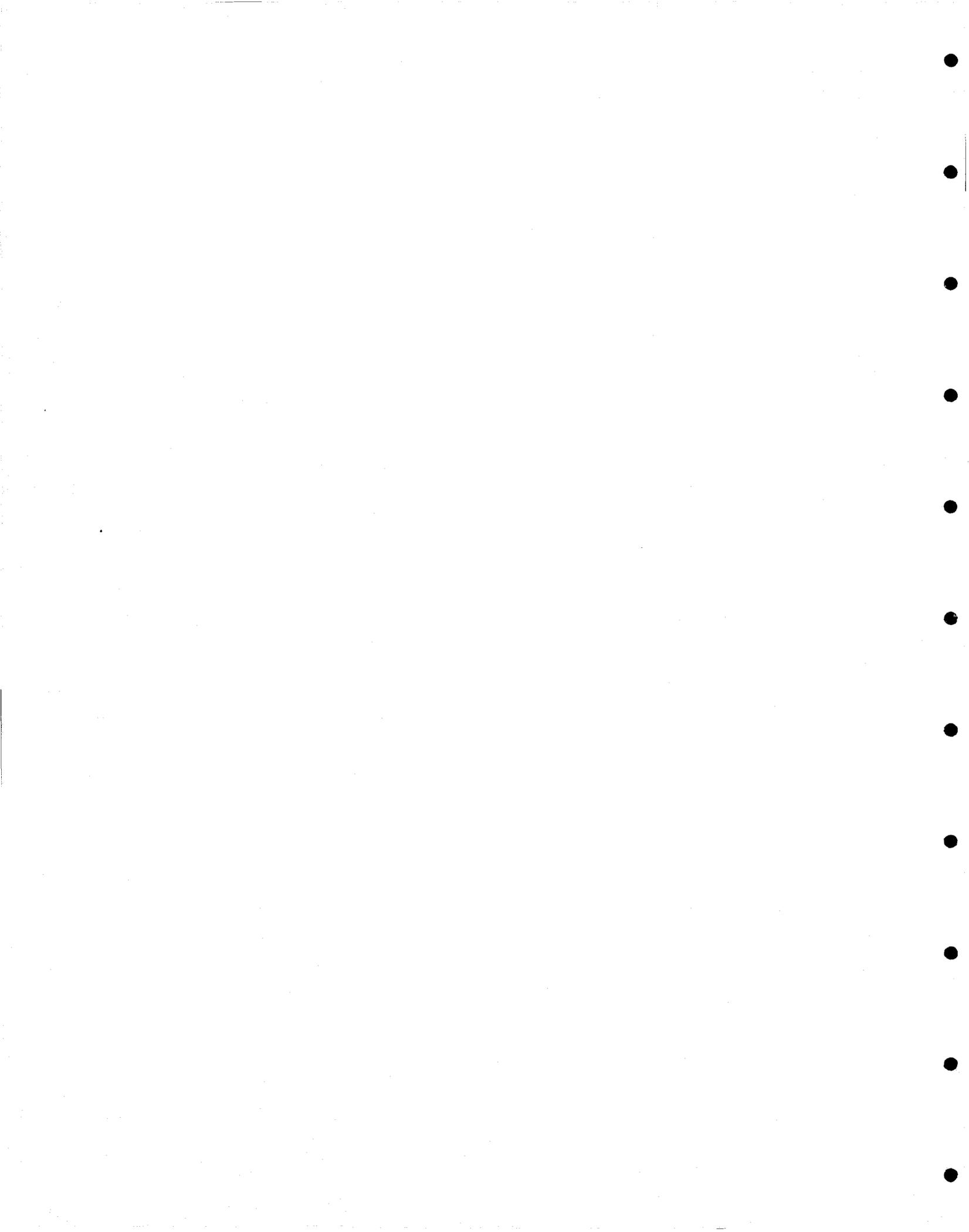
Library searches were conducted by Mary Lou Christensen and Nancy Hilliard. The production and typing of this Sourcebook was with the assistance of Linda Adams and Norma Osborne. The cover and section dividers were designed by Jane Walsh.



SECTION I

# Introduction





## INTRODUCTION

The women offender in recent years is a focus of greater national attention. The upsurge of interest has resulted in a considerable growth of the body of literature on the subject. It is noted that an increasing portion of this literature is being written by women. Also, viewpoints on female criminality are more frequently expressed from a feminist perspective about women. The purpose of this sourcebook is to provide a bibliographic reference to literature produced in the United States dated 1965-1975. This Sourcebook is limited in scope to references on the adult female offender. Rape and legal issues of women in general are not included.<sup>1</sup>

The sources cited were obtained through a library search of publications available and from a review of materials compiled directly by Entropy Limited.

Users of this bibliographic reference might include criminal justice administrative, planning and operating personnel, concerned citizens, educators, and students. It should also prove a useful document for those involved in research about the woman offender.

Following this introduction, the Sourcebook is divided into two sections. The first, Annotated Bibliography, contains annotations of a sampling of literature. The entries are organized alphabetically by author's last name under each of the following categories: Books and Parts of Books; Journals and Parts of Journals; Documents, Reports, Surveys and Special Studies; and Dissertations. Wherever annotations are not original writings by Entropy reviewers, the source of quotation is cited. A number of annotations under Dissertation are condensed from *Dissertation Abstracts* with quotations from other sources also noted.

The next section is Non-Annotated Sources, and comprises the other major division of this Sourcebook. The bibliographic entries are listed alphabetically by author's last name under the following headings: Books and Parts of Books; Journals and Parts of Journals; Documents, Reports, Surveys and Special Studies; and Bibliographies and Literature Reviews.

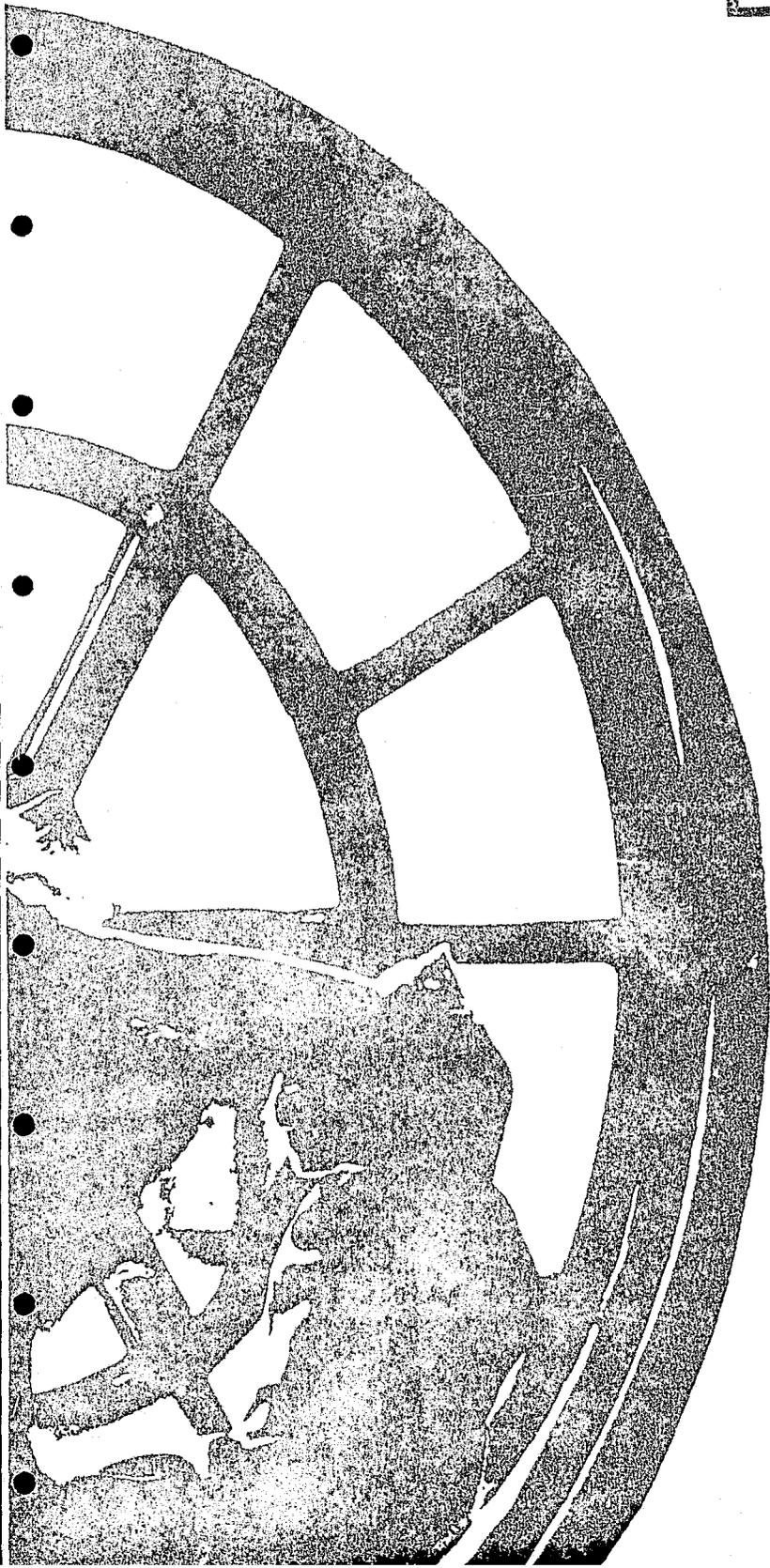
Appended to the Sourcebook are two attachments describing projects funded by the Department of Labor and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1974-1975. The entries are descriptions of projects specifically designed for women offenders or projects funded to serve both women and men.

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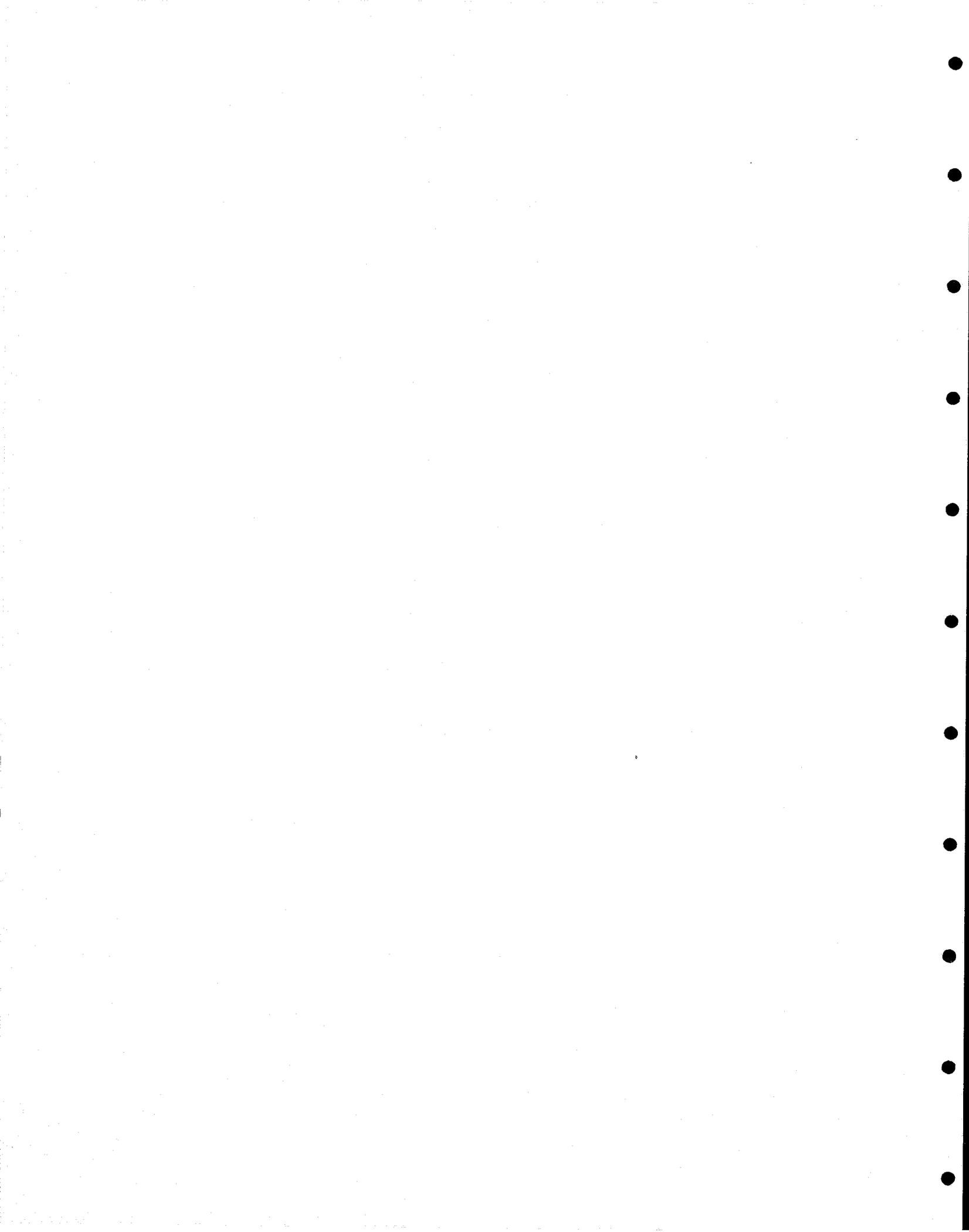
<sup>1</sup>A separate publication "A Survey of Legal Literature on the Women Offender," addressing legal/social factors affecting the women offender was prepared by Entropy Limited. The author, Sharon Livesey, is a staff member with Entropy Limited and currently a law student.



# Annotated Bibliography



SECTION II



## BOOKS AND PARTS OF BOOKS

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). An empathetic and immediate account of the prison experience of women—"getting in," "being in" and "staying in"—by a free lance journalist who interviewed over 400 inmates and prison officials. Gives a perspective on the female offender's situation by describing the kinds of rules that control their lives in prisons and jails around the country. The author uses the words and impressions of women inside to show the difficulty for the female offender of "break[ing] out of a situation and culture that had become normal. . ." Information is organized to give thorough insight into impacts of the system at each stage of the criminal justice process while accurately documenting some of the enduring effects of this experience on female offenders.

BUCKLEY, Marie. "Women on trial" in Breaking into prison: a citizen guide to volunteer action. 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. 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 volunteer activities to aid women prisoners.

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.

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.

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.

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 prior to the passage of more liberal abortion laws: ". . . both parties involved in abortion—he 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."

**FLYNN, Edith Elisabeth.** "The special problems of female offenders" in We hold these truths: Report of the National Conference on Corrections. Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 5-8, 1971. Pub. by Richmond, Virginia, Division of Justice & Crime Prevention. 1972.

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 this context, 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.

**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."

**HAFT, Marilyn G.** "Women in prisons" in Prisoners' rights sourcebooks: theory, litigation, practice. Edited and compiled by Michele G. Hermann and Marilyn G. Haft. New York, Clark Boardman, 1973. pp. 341-355.

A succinct overview of the problems of the woman offender, including social, psychological, and legal issues affecting women in the criminal justice system. Focuses on the uneven treatment of women and men offenders with discussion of the class factors which bring the weight of the criminal justice system down on poor (and often black) women. Analysis of inequities of the system resulting from scale (the relatively small number of incarcerated female offenders and the subsequent minimal allocation of resources to facilities for women) as well as from traditionally biased attitudes towards this class of women. Elaborates the theme of "psychological oppression" which reinforces low self-esteem in women offenders and undermines their potential for political consciousness. Insights provided into legal bases for actions by women offenders.

**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.

**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." -- LEAA National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.

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.

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.

SIMON, Rita James. Women and crime. Lexington, Massachusetts, Lexington Books, 1975. 126 p.  
"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.

WARD, David A. and Gene G. Kassebaum. Women's prison: sex and social structure. Chicago, Aldine, 1965. 269 p.  
Study concerned with social and sexual behavior of female prison inmates. 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 of study: 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."



## JOURNALS AND PARTS OF JOURNALS

**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 deserves consideration from this perspective. Although only 1% of the nation's state and federal prison population, women prisoners number about 5,000. These women, mostly poor and from racial minorities, are usually committed for non-violent crimes. A feminist perspective lends new insight to familiar problems within the correctional system for these women. Criminal law and the administration of criminal justice reflect society's "current notions, prejudices and concerns about groups within it."

**DOLESCHAL, Eugene.** "The female offender: a guide to published materials." Crime and delinquency literature. December 1970, pp. 639-669.

A state-of-the-art paper on studies on the woman offender together with an annotated bibliography (including mostly articles written in the decade from 1960-70). Thesis presented that evidence shows strong rationale for diversion of women from the prison system. Principal arguments are that (1) the majority of women are committed for minor offenses; (2) correctional services have minimal impact on rehabilitating women; (3) women cannot hope for a great improvement in services offered by existing systems because there is a strong economic disincentive to improving services for the relatively small population of female offenders; and (4) public opposition to diversion for the female offenders is likely to be moderate. An excellent bibliography and prime source of materials.

**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.

**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 seductions, non-support and abandonment, carnal knowledge, rape, statutory rape, "male only crimes" (eg. refusal to assist a law officer), and "female victim crimes" (eg. 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" (sex-plus age of sex-plus marital/parental status), discriminatory penalties, and discriminatory classifications (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.

**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.

Examines the double edge of a separatist approach to female offenders: "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 . . . 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. . . 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."

**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 done. Little research has carried out on defendants' views of media coverage of their trials. This paper attempts to determine their trials. 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.

**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 as regards 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; the orientation of most prison vocational rehabilitation programs toward traditional women's work; and lack of the impetus for change, manifested by women's minimal participation 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.

**HALF, 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. 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.

**HAFT, Marilyn G.** "Women in prison: discriminatory practices and some legal solutions." Clearing-house 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 leading to

custodial sentencing of female juveniles for running away, prostitution, sexual relationships); placement (out-of-state placement due to lack of in-state facilities); treatment (lack of training and vocational programs); and parole (moralistic, paternalistic factors jeopardizing 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.

**HANNUM, Thomas E., J.W. Meanne, Ellen L. Betz and Laurel Rans.** "Differences in female prisoner characteristics--1960 to 1970." Corrective and social psychiatry 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.

**HOFFMAN-Bustamante, Dale.** "The nature of female criminality." Issues in criminology. vol. 8 no. 2, Fall 1973. pp. 117-136.

Analyzes and characterizes previous research as "moralistic" before presenting a sociological view of female crime. Distinguishes "female" crime in terms of social and cultural factors, indicating the influence of environment and role expectation on the kinds of crimes committed by women.

**HOVEY, Marcia.** "The forgotten offenders." Manpower. vol. 3, no. 1, January 1971. pp. 38-41.

One of the very few articles addressing 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 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."

**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 applied conviction under the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Clear treatment of the suspect classification and rational purpose tests 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.

**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 including criminal sentencing, for sex discrimination. In each category the authors analyze the attitudes expressed in major case 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.

**KLEIN, Dorie.** "The etiology of female crime: a review of the literature." Issues in criminology, vol. 8, no. 2, Fall 1973. pp. 3-30.

A feminist examination of the traditional views of female criminality. Analyzes early and mid-twentieth century theorists Lombroso, Thomas, Freud, Davis and Pollak to compare them to contemporary writers of the 1960's and 70's. Identifies the key concepts of the "tradition" established by these writers: criminality is viewed as either physiologically or psychologically based and is linked either directly to sexuality or to the sex role; economic and social motivations, specifically those most likely to affect poor or Third World women who are those most often caught up in the criminal justice system, are ignored; the female criminal is viewed individually and personally instead of in a class context; universal assumptions about women are applied without consideration of women in an historical or cultural context; and the main remedy for female criminality is individual adjustment or rehabilitation. Klein's arguments present radical feminist perspective, language and theory on an essentially conservative traditional view of female crime.

**KRAUSE, Katherine.** "Denial of work release programs to women: a violation of equal protection." Southern California law review, vol. , 1974. pp. 1453-1490.

Very thorough and lucid review of the legal arguments for equal protection of women under the 14th 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 fail 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. Further, burden of administrative difficulties and expenses and of extra housing costs for women involved in work release is 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.

**METZ, Betty H.** "Alienation among female probationers." Journal of California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association. vol. 4, no. 1, 1967. pp. 37-45.

A comparison study of women on probation and a control group in a California community to indicate awareness of availability of social services and correlate awareness of social service agencies with feelings of alienation. Study findings showed women involved with the criminal justice system to be more aware of available services and agencies.

**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 usual in a law review article.

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.

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 nontraditional 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.

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 female offenders must receive the same sentencing treatment as male offenders for the same offense.

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 legislatures 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. 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 factor inherent in the present limitations imposed on parental rights."

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.

Female prostitutes not male prostitutes or male clients are the object of prostitution laws and enforcement. Discusses means of constitutional attack on prostitution laws, especially on grounds of denial of right to privacy and equal protection. 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.

**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.

"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: (1) 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 (2) those aspects of differential treatment caused by sexual stereotyping. The second half of the article suggests means of reforming the system under the 14th 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.

**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 position of adult and juvenile females in the correctional system, and possible remedies for 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 counselling, 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 as a way of extending work program opportunities for women. Touches on larger issue of discrimination against women ex-offenders in the 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.

**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 14th 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.

**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 this 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.

**VELIMESIS, Margery L.** "The female offender." Crime and delinquency literature. March 1975. pp. 94-112.

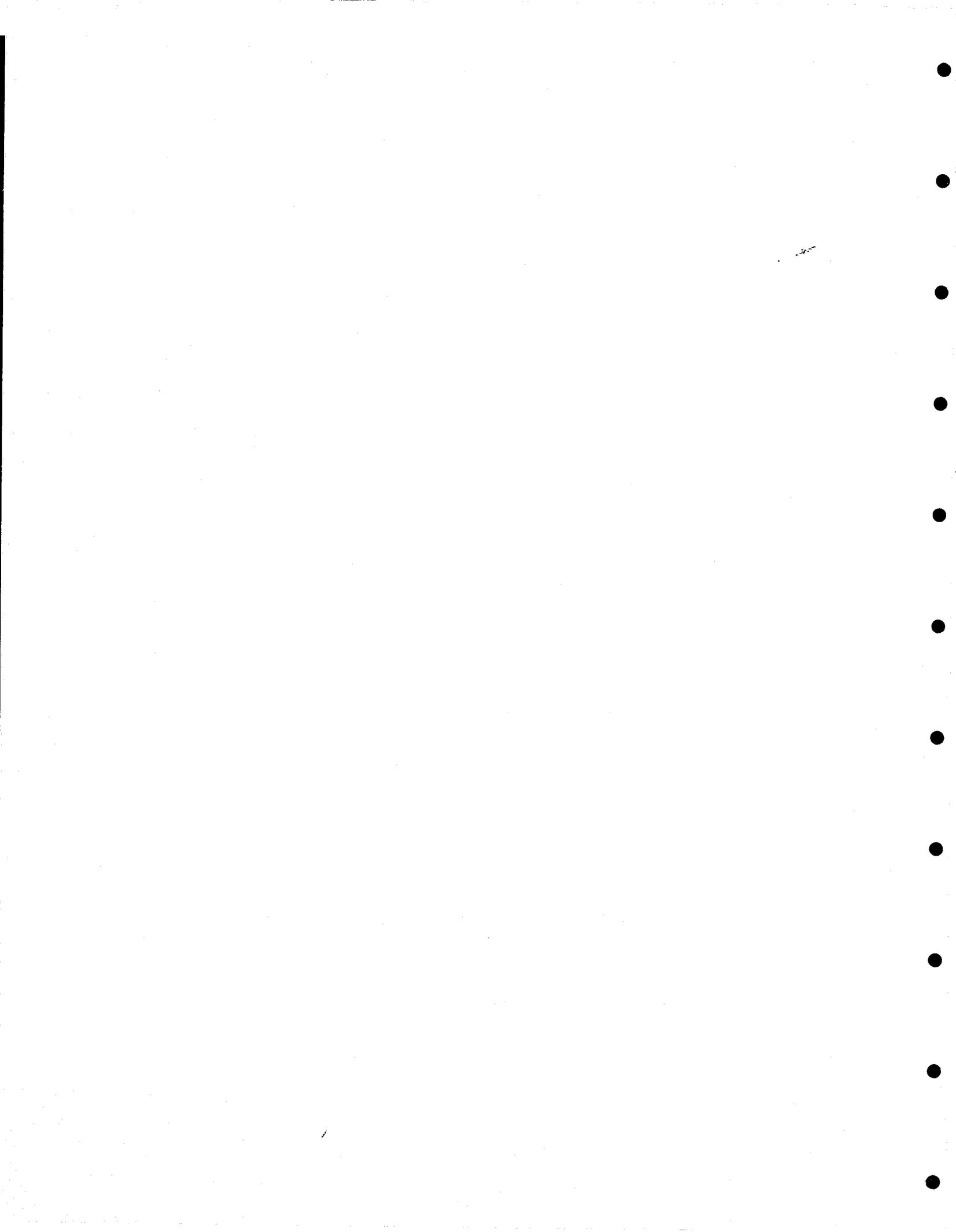
A review of the findings of the many surveys and studies on the characteristics of incarcerated female offenders published in the past four years. "Most studies find that poor self-image, parental neglect, disrupted family life, and a background of poverty are typical of incarcerated females. About half 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.

**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 Ringgold, 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.

**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 case precedents and issues including 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.



## DOCUMENTS, REPORTS, SURVEYS, AND SPECIAL STUDIES

AMERICAN Association of University Women, Iowa Division. Iowa jails and the woman offender. August 1973. 21 p.

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.

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."

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.

"Members of the Pennsylvania Division of AAUW conducted a survey throughout the state on court and correctional services for women and girl offenders. Data were collected through on-site 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 in the survey 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 and socioeconomic characteristics of the offenders. (Prisons." - NIMH)

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: American Bar Association, 1800 M 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.

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 year 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 viewed 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 Criminal Justice Reference Service. Women as offenders within the correctional process.

**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, self-image and social representations of female offenders and delinquent 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. . . 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 research shall seek 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." - NIMH

**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 several 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. . . The study will also consider the role of the variable social class in Venezuela and Haiti. . . The implications of the perception of self as agent, a factor in social change, are presently under investigation." - NIMH.

**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." - NIMH.

**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 Viejas 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.

**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 Association; "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.

**BRODSKY, Annette and Marianne Rosenzweig, ed.** Sexual justice: research on female offenders. Department of Psychology, Center for Correctional Psychology, University of Alabama. 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 issue was explored largely in 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.

**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).

**CITIZENS' Task Force.** Report on regional community treatment centers for women. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Program for Women and Girl Offenders. 1970, 12 p.

Results of a study based on interviews with female offenders in Pennsylvania county jails to determine the need for community treatment centers for women. Explores goals and issues related to community-based treatment.

**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." Fifty recommendations are made 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."

**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

**ELIZABETH Fry Society.** The woman offender. John Howard Society, Ontario, 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 of female criminal behavior as compared with male behavior, social attitudes, and police and court action. Five types of offenses 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.

**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 educational 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.

**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.

**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 overview 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."

**HOLDER, H.D. and D.S. Alberts.** Taking corrections into the community - an evaluation design. North Carolina Department of Correction, 1972. 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.

**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.

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

This report, which unanimously concludes that the Indiana Women's Prison should be shut down, provided a number of newspaper articles. The report 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."

**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.

A practical guide to the criminal justice system for use by community laypersons interested in helping women offenders. Describes pre-trial, detention and incarceration, transition, and community reentry procedures. Also references existing programs both traditional and innovative, serving women at various stages of process through the system. Provides bibliographic short-list including a number of accounts of the prison experience. Also lists funding resources.

**MANDEL, N.C. 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.

**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 adaptable design and comparable populations should be converted to coeducational facilities."

**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 facing women in the correctional justice system outlined. 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.

**NEW detention center, District of Columbia, technical report.** 5 vols. SVA, Division of Dillingham Corporation.

"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. — Congressional Record, May 22, 1972, from "Footnotes to Report Based on Hearings Conducted by D.C. Commission on the Status of Women," p. E5540.

**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. Speculates on reasons for the comparatively limited involvement of the adult females in crime. Reasons cited 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.

**RESOURCES for Community Change.** Women behind bars: an organizing tool. Washington, D.C., 1975. 56 p.

Booklet put out by an "anti-profit" organization. Savvy account of the politics of prison with focus on "dismantling" the system as it exists. Sincere presentation of women's personal experiences in prison. Substantial part of the booklet devoted to brief descriptions of a sampling of groups serving women prisoners (incl. support groups, inmate organizations, legal aid and education, diversion programs, etc.). Third section annotates books, articles, pamphlets, reports, directories, organizing resources, legal resources, personal accounts, drug resources, prison newspapers, bibliographies, films, tapes and slide shows.

**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 to show the extent of female criminal activity, determine whether women are receiving

preferential treatment at the hands of officials, and learn 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.

**SPENCER, Carol** and John E. Berecocheo. Vocational training at the California Institution for women: an evaluation. Research Division, California Department of Corrections, 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. . . 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."

**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.

**U.S. Department of Justice.** Federal Bureau of Investigation. Crime in the United States. 1973: Uniform crime reports. 1974. (See also annual reports for years 1960-1973.)

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 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".

**U.S. Department of Labor,** Employment Standards Administration. Women's Bureau. Women Offenders. Washington, D.C., December 12, 1973. pp. 1-2.

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; e.g., 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; 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.

U.S. DEPARTMENT of Labor, Workplace Standards Administration. Women's Bureau. 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 and summary of what the Department of Labor is doing to rehabilitate offenders by training them and helping them find stable employment after release. Also outlines 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.

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 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.

## DISSERTATIONS

**ADLER, Freda Schaffer.** The female offender in Philadelphia. 1971. University of Pennsylvania. University Microfilms reproduction. 175 p. Order no. 72-6227.

"The purpose of this research is threefold: first, to present a comprehensive analysis of adult female criminality; second, to assure racial differences in criminal activity; and third, to compare the treatment of black and white females as they pass through the judicial process. The sample consists of 1,550 females selected at random from a total of 6,979 females arrested in Philadelphia during 1967." -- Dissertation abstracts.

**AIKEN, Olivia V.** The process of socialization of adult female offenders by inmates into the inmate social system. 1972. Catholic University of America. University Microfilms reproduction. 359 p. Order no. 72-22, 663.

"The purpose of this research was to study and analyze systematically the process of socialization among inmates at the Women's Detention Center of the District of Columbia as they were inducted into the inmate social system. The specific aims of the study were twofold. First, the researcher was interested in systematically describing phases in the process of socialization experienced by the 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." -- Dissertation abstracts.

**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."

**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 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.

**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 date collected were treated statistically and graphically." -- Dissertation abstracts.

**GIALLOMBARDO, Rose Mary.** The seasonless world: a study of a women's prison. 1965.

Northwestern University, University Microfilms reproduction. 327 p.

Study of women in a federal reformatory resulted in a Ph.D. thesis analyzing socio-cultural roles as embodied in the prison environment. See annotation of book by some author.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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." -- Dissertation abstracts.

**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 Kolmogrov-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." -- Dissertation abstracts.

**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.

**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 results were interpreted as partial confirmation of Witkin's hypothesis that an intermediate level of field dependence is associated with personal adequacy." - Dissertation abstracts.

**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 . . . 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." - Dissertation abstracts.

**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." -- Dissertation abstracts.

- \* **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.

**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 indicate 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.



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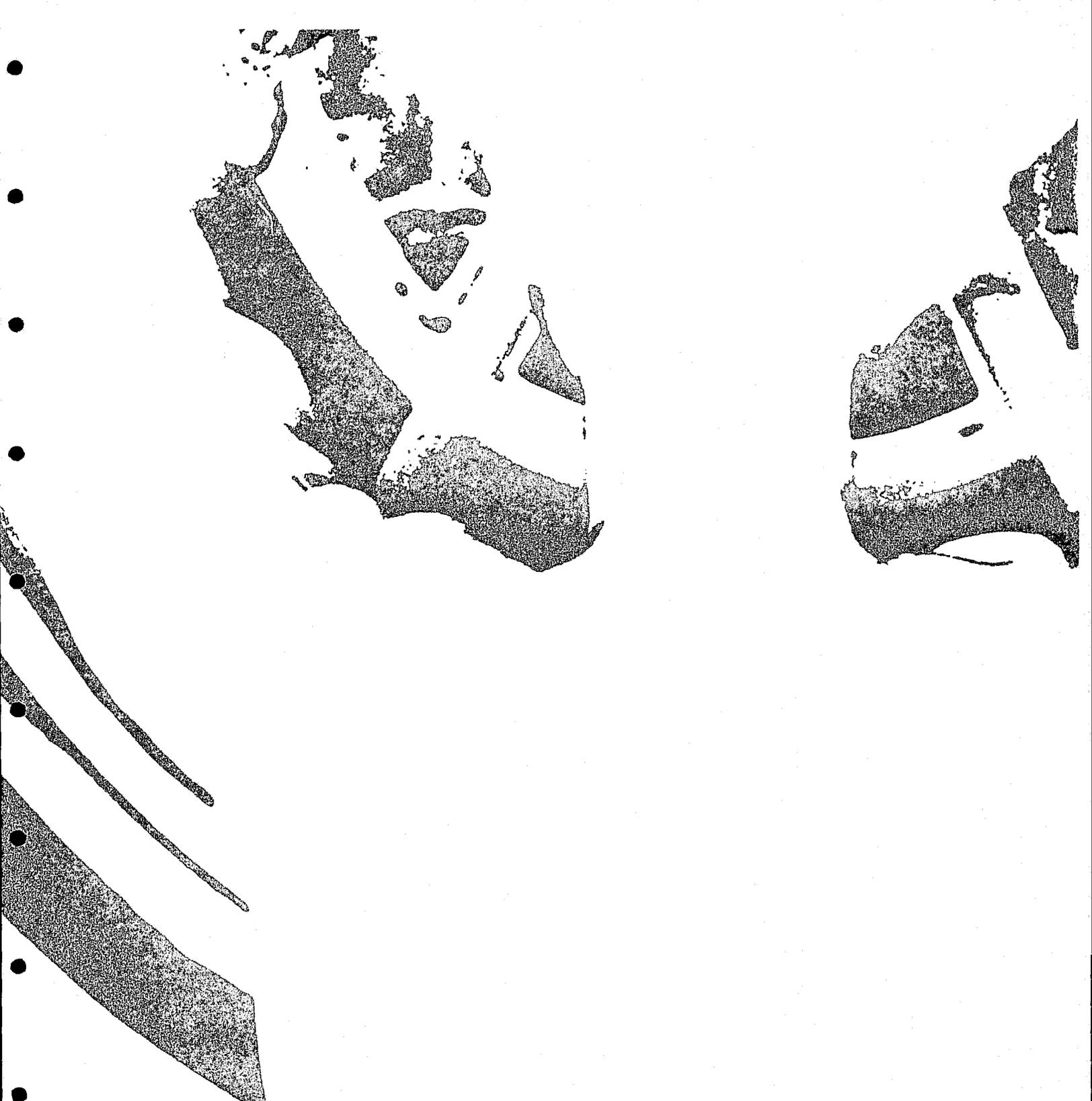
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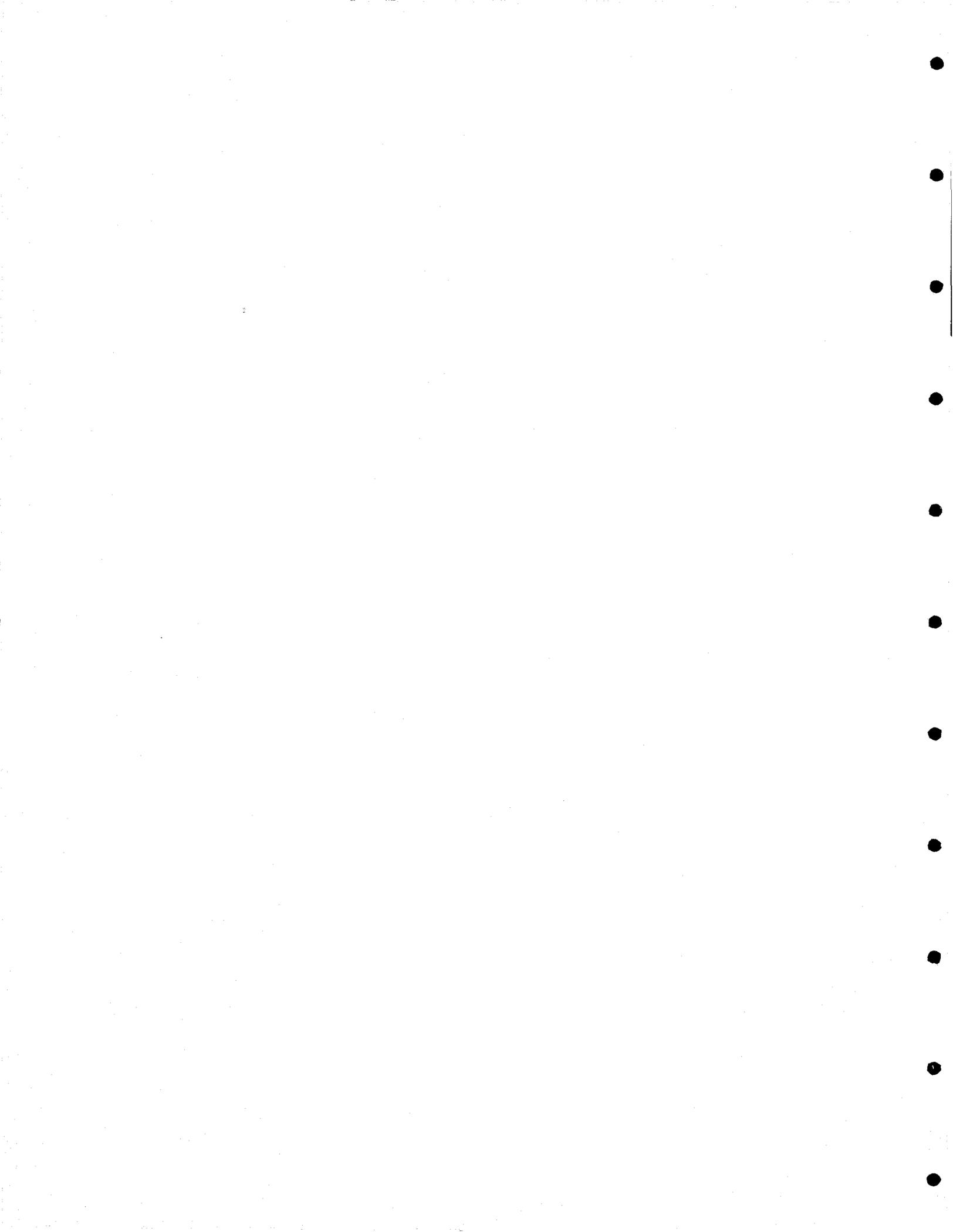
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# Appendices



**FUNDING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING  
ADMINISTRATION, 1974-75**

**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  
215 Tennyson Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Amount - \$95,000

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 include the following:

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 an approach to Alternatives to incarceration for women offenders. 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.

#### **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**

Catherine Milton, Director, or  
Catherine Pierce, Assistant Director  
National Resource Center on Women Offenders  
American Bar Association  
1800 M. St. N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

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**

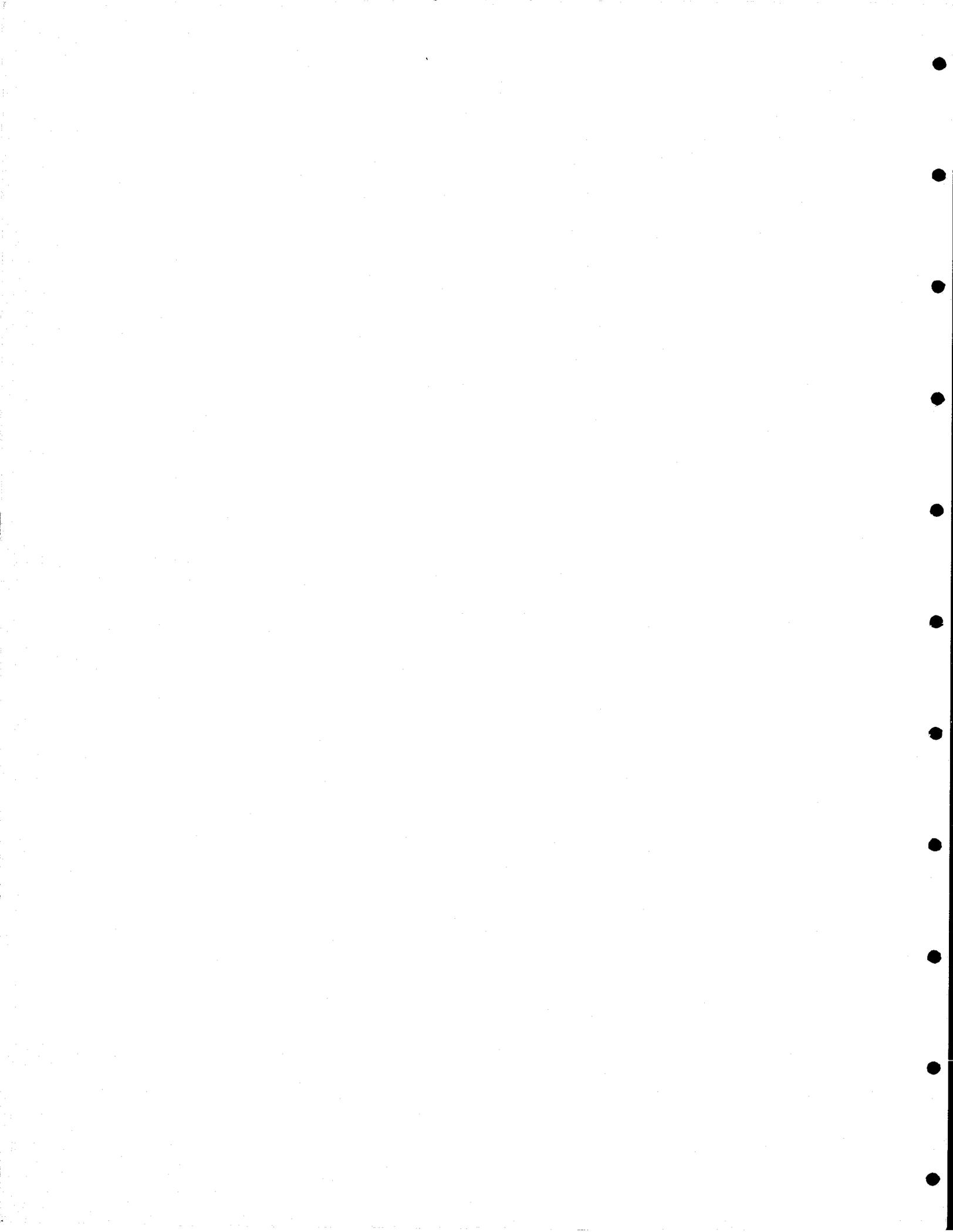
John Ford, Project Officer  
One America, Inc.  
1330 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Suite 205  
Washington, D.C. 20005

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	Grant No.:	75ED020100
Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders	Amount:	\$134,369
Hall of Records		
Newark, New Jersey 07102		

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 law abiding 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	Grant No.:	74AS060027
400 Broadway	Amount:	\$57,000
Oakland, California 94607		

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	Grant No.:	74AS060028
400 Broadway	Amount:	\$57,000
Oakland, California 94607		

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	Grant No.:	74AS060201
926 J Street, Room 1003	Amount:	\$35,000
Sacramento, California 95814		

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.: Amount:	74AS110006 \$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.: Amount:	74AS110017 \$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.: Amount:	74AS110026 \$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 employers 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

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.: Amount:	74AS120019 \$243,000
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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 counseling, 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.: Amount:	74AS120109 \$79,963
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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.: Amount:	74AS120114 \$25,000
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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.  
815 Trinity-Washington Building  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Grant No.: 74AS130216  
Amount: \$573,066

This project will serve probationers, parolees, and work releases in five (5) community-based treatment centers. The centers are: 1) 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  
Cook County Department of Corrections  
2600 South California  
Chicago, Illinois 60608

Grant No.: 74AS170162  
Amount: \$183,234

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  
401 N Randolph Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46201

Grant No.: 74AS180287  
Amount: \$2,533

This grant will be used to modernize 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  
401 N Randolph Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46201

Grant No.: 74AS180288  
Amount: \$22,500

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  
P.O. Box 44304 Capital Sta.  
Baton Rouge, La. 70804

Grant No.: 74ES220074  
Amount: \$500,000

No Project Summary available (BCS)

Maryland

**HOME MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

Dept. of Public Safety/Correctional Serv.  
Executive Plaza  
Hunt Valley, Maryland 21030

Grant No.: 74AS240110  
Amount: \$15,257

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  
City Hall  
Lowell, Massachusetts 01852

Grant No.: 74AS250058  
Amount: \$37,500

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	Grant No.:	75AS260005
1220 City-County Building	Amount:	\$250,950
Detroit, Michigan 48226		

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 at 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	Grant No.:	75AS260018
1100 City-County Building	Amount:	\$67,392
Detroit, Michigan 48226		

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. Further, the curriculum will be increased to include early childhood development training.

### COMMUNITY RE-ENTRY PROGRAM

Livingston County	Grant No.:	74AS260088
Courthouse	Amount:	\$44,660
Howell, Michigan 48843		

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	Grant No.:	74AS320025
Post Office Box 607	Amount:	\$10,270
Carson City, Nevada 89701		

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  
90 West Broad Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Grant No.: 74AS390400  
Amount: \$66,846

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 furloughes. 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  
2575 Center Street NE  
Salem, Oregon 97310

Grant No.: 74ES410071  
Amount: \$37,607

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  
6400 SW Canyon Court  
Portland, Oregon 97221

Grant No.: 74AS410038  
Amount: \$35,000

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 Offenders. 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.  
1530 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Grant No.: 74AS420394  
Amount: \$79,812

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.  
626 State Street  
Erie, Pennsylvania 16501

Grant No.: 74AS420423  
Amount: \$16,539

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  
8201 State Road  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19136.

Grant No.: 74AS420435  
Amount: \$134,520

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 counselling 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  
Courthouse  
Media, Pennsylvania 19063

Grant No.: 74AS420456  
Amount: \$28,500

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.: 74AS550248  
Amount: \$9,472

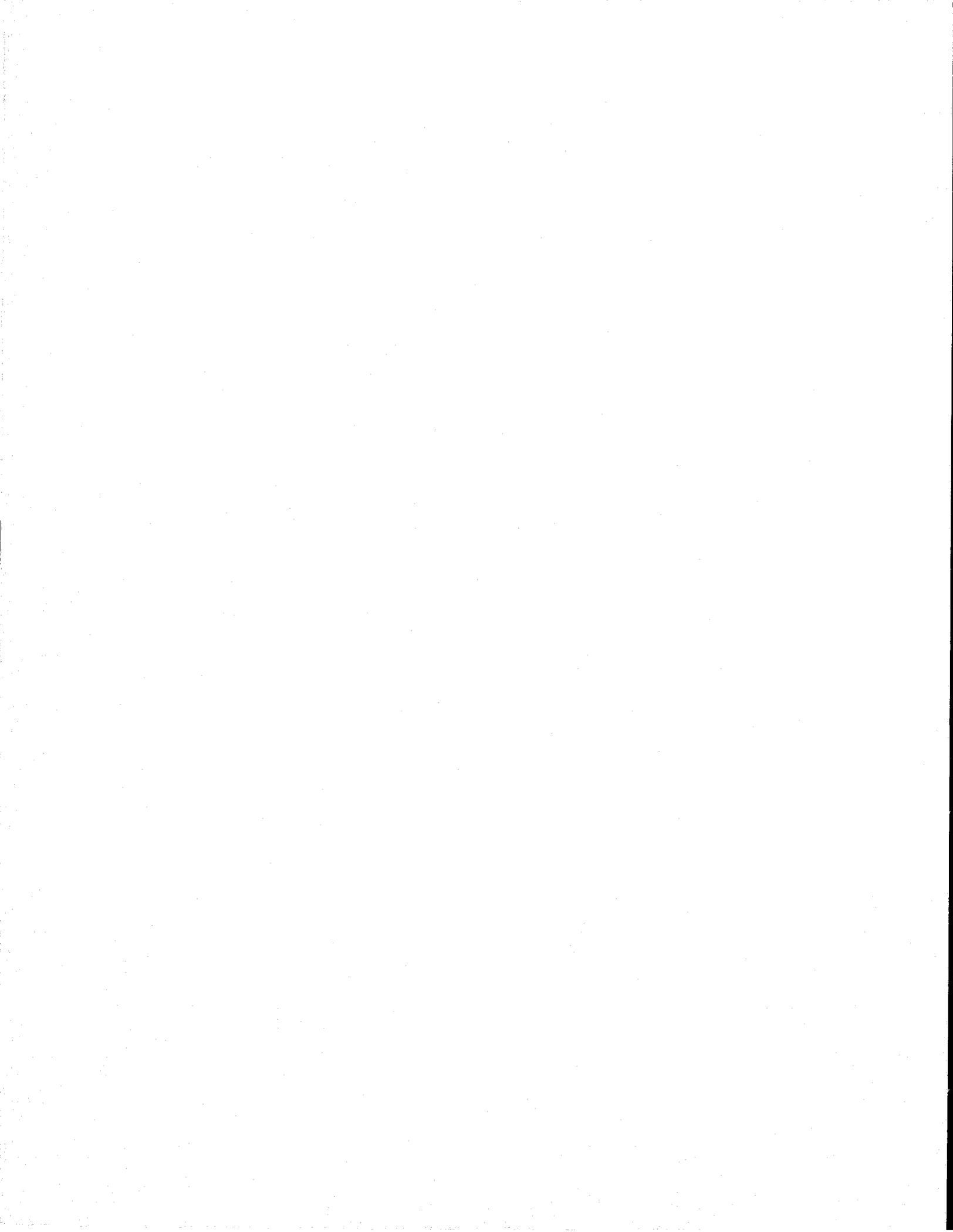
Goals of the project are to: provide residential care for 36-40 women, provide vocational assistance with at least 36 job placements, counseling services for all residents, and follow-up services for probationers, parolees, jail inmates, and pre-trial diversion cases.

**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.



**END**