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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography on prison library literature is the result of research for a master's degree. The only prior source for this work was "Prison Libraries--Bibliography" by David Gillespie, and from that and journal sources the bibliography was compiled. The works cited are divided into three categories: California prison libraries (15 works), prison law libraries (24 works), and prison libraries, general (113 works). A short paragraph describes each entry in the bibliography. (WH)

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
RECENT PRISON LIBRARY LITERATURE

Sharon Ann Akey

A Research Paper

Presented to

the Faculty of the Department of Librarianship

San Jose State University

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In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by

Sharon Ann Akey

June, 1974

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER ONE: Introduction	1
Statement of the Problem	1
Importance of the Study.	1
Limitations and Scope of the Study	2
CHAPTER TWO: Plan of the Study	3
Sources Used	3
Definition of Terms	3
Organization of the Bibliography	5
CHAPTER THREE: California Prison Libraries	6
Books	6
Articles	6
CHAPTER FOUR: Prison Law Libraries	10
Books.	10
Articles	11
CHAPTER FIVE: Prison Libraries -- General	16
Books.	16
Articles	19

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study is to compile an annotated bibliography of recently published literature regarding library service to prisons.

Importance of the Study

In recent years the library has become increasingly aware of the needs of its "other patrons"--those previously invisible persons, who for reasons of health, age, or confinement are unable to come to the library, but who need its services as much, if not more, than the general public.

One of these groups of "other patrons" are those incarcerated in prisons and city or county jails. The library's increased awareness of their needs has resulted in a recent flood of literature regarding library service to prison facilities.

As far as I could determine there has been only one bibliography published on this subject: David Gillespie's Prison Libraries--Bibliography (July 15, 1970), an unannotated list covering materials published through 1969.

It is hoped that the student of librarianship as well as the institutions librarian will find this bibliography useful in any study of library service to a prison facility.

Limitations and Scope of the Study

A bibliography is by nature limited and often quickly outdated, but it is still one of the most essential tools of a librarian, for without them the librarian would be hard put to locate needed materials. This bibliography is limited, because of the immense scope of the topic, to materials published about prison libraries in the United States, between 1970 and March, 1974. Another limitation is that the materials be quite readily available to students of San Jose State University, and the vast majority of these books and articles are available in the San Jose State University Library. A very few others were obtained from San Jose Public Library and the Santa Clara County Law Library.

Within these limitations an attempt was made to be as thorough as possible, but there are, no doubt, a few items that were overlooked. With one exception, every book and article cited was read, and that one exception was temporarily unavailable, thus there is no annotation given for it.

CHAPTER TWO

PLAN OF THE STUDY

Sources Used

Sources consulted were Library Literature, which proved the most helpful, Reader's Guide, Research in Education, which abstracts ERIC documents, Public Affairs Information Service, Social Science and Humanities Index, and two government publications, the California State Publications, and the Monthly Catalog, neither of which contained much information on the topic.

Several citations were located in Library and Information Science Abstracts (LISA), a publication of The Library Association in London. This is a valuable publication, but because of its international coverage was of somewhat limited usage in compiling this bibliography.

Definition of Terms

When reading the literature of the field, one comes across a number of terms and acronyms which can confuse the uninitiated, thus the following list is included in the hopes that it will minimize any confusion.

ACA. The American Corrections Association

AHIL. The Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries is a division of the American Library Association, and has been of great value in the

service of prison libraries.

CIW. The California Institute for Women at Frontera. This is the only state prison for women in California.

CDC. The California Department of Corrections.

Fish. This is a term used to refer to a new inmate, one who has never served time and is unfamiliar with the ways of prison life.

Gilmore vs. Lynch. This has been an important court decision, resulting in easier access to legal materials for inmates in California by making it unconstitutional to withhold lawbooks since this action would infringe upon the right of inmates to easy access to the courts.

Jailhouse Lawyer. This is the title given to an inmate who has trained himself in the law and, in turn, helps other inmates understand the prepare their own cases.

LSCA Title IV-A. Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act passed in 1966 has provided invaluable funds for establishing and improving state institutional library services, and has provided the necessary impetus in many areas for continuing, with local funding, library services that have proved to be very valuable. The importance of this act cannot be overstressed.

Prison. This term is used interchangeably throughout this paper with penitentiary, jail, correctional institution and rehabilitation center, and reflects the usage in the citation itself.

Recidivism. Recidivism refers to those released from prison who end up back in prison for another crime or for breaking parole. The rate of

recidivism is extremely high, which fact alone proves that the American system of corrections is a failure.

Organization of the Bibliography

The bibliography is divided into five chapters: the first two being introductory chapters. The other three chapters are divided into three major categories, respectively, materials regarding California prison libraries, materials regarding prison legal libraries and, lastly, a chapter for general materials regarding prison libraries. Within each chapter there are two divisions, one for books and one for articles on the topic. It is felt that this division by subject will make the bibliography more easily used by the reader than a straight alphabetical listing would be.

CHAPTER THREE

CALIFORNIA PRISON LIBRARIES

Books

Report to the Director of the California Department of Corrections, Sacramento, California Library Association. Blue Ribbon Committee on Correctional Library Services, July, 1973.

This report summarizes the findings and recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Committee on Correctional Library Services of the California Department of Corrections. The committee visited every state institution of correction and evaluated its library facilities and services. The recommendations cover all areas of library service: personnel, legal reference, funding, and collections, as well as the facilities of the library itself.

Articles

"Bay Area SRRT Files Brief in Law Library Case." Library Journal, 97:2331, July, 1972.

The Bay Area SRRT has filed a brief supporting the inmates (Gilmore vs. Lynch-Younger) who are contesting the CDC plan for a prison law library which they claim is totally inadequate.

Chase, Joy, Wiley Hampton and Virginia Ross. "East Palo Alto Services Project--San Mateo County Library," News Notes of California Libraries, 67:347-53, Summer, 1972.

Pages 350-352 of this article deal with "Service to Penal Institutions" which became an extension of the East Palo Alto Project in June 1970 and serves four adult and three juvenile facilities. The goals of the project included personal contact, informality, a minimum of structure, and modification of the services to meet the needs of the community being served.

Coats, Reed. "Update on Jail Library Service," San Francisco Public Library Official Bulletin, 10:4, March 30, 1973.

This notice is to advise the reader of the current status of San Francisco Public Library involvement with the San Francisco County jails. Their goal is to establish services as close to branch library service as possible and, the feeling is that, with time and work this will happen.

"Constitutional Victories Strengthen Inmates' Freedom to Read." News-letter on Intellectual Freedom. 19: 82-3. September, 1970.

Reviews the California case of *Gilmore v. Lynch*, a three and one-half year battle which finally resulted in easier access to legal materials for prisoners. This ruling made it unconstitutional to withhold from inmates lawbooks, since that action could interfere with their right of access to the courts.

Dolby, Marsha. "Kern County Library's Service to Penal Institutions," News Notes of California Libraries, 67: 326-9, Summer, 1972.

Kern County Library provides library service to several institutions, including the Kern County Jail, County Juvenile Hall and Children's Shelter Care and the California Correctional Institution.

Lerner, Steve, Wiley Hampton and Laurel Bailey. "Three Ballads of Reading in Gaol," Synergy, 31: 13-19, January-February, 1971.

As the title indicates this article is written in three parts. The first, by Steve Lerner, describes the deplorable conditions in the San Francisco County Jail where he spent one very long month. Mr. Lerner is now working with a group known as CONNECTIONS which, along with book donations, helps prisoners and their families with job placement, car pools to prison, and dissemination of prison information and rules.

Wiley Hampton discusses the services provided by the San Mateo County Library to the correctional institutions within its jurisdiction. He also discusses some of the problems, as well as the rewards, of working as librarian for a short-term prison facility.

Laurel Bailey, now a librarian, served time in the San Francisco county jail on a charge of disturbing the peace, which stemmed from a civil rights sit-in. She talks of the total lack of books, the ritual necessary to obtain a newspaper and that, even now, eight years later, there appears to have been little change.

This entire issue of Synergy should be required reading for prison librarians.

Lundquist, Lois. "Outreach: to Reach Beyond; Exceed." California Librarian, 32:42-7, January, 1971.

Pages 45-7 discuss the bookmobile service to Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center in Alameda County. The main focus is on the enthusiastic response the program has received, from inmates and, more slowly, from the prison staff.

Raffile, John. "Recreational Reading Program at Soledad Correctional Training Facility." New Notes of California Libraries, 66: 412, Summer, 1971.

With the use of Title IV-A funds Mr. Raffile, librarian at the Correctional Training Facility, Soledad, California, was able to add 4000 volumes of recreational reading and increase circulation by five percent, but demands have increased for better non-fiction, reference and legal materials, and there are no more funds available.

"State Department of Corrections: Institutional Libraries, Annual Reports, 1969-1970," News Notes of California Libraries, 66:100, Winter 1971.

On page 100 of this statistical issue of the NNCL is the annual report for 1969-70 of the "State Department of Corrections-Institutional Libraries." The information included is brief and sketchy: librarian, volumes, new titles added annually, circulation and employees.

"State Department of Corrections: Institutional Libraries, annual reports, 1970-71," News Notes of California Libraries, 67:100, Winter, 1972.

On Page 100 of this statistical issue is the annual report for 1970-1971 of the "State Department of Corrections-Institutional Libraries." The information included is brief and sketchy: Librarian, number of volumes, new titles added annually, circulation and employees.

"State Department of Corrections: Institutional Libraries, Annual Reports, 1971-1972." News Notes of California Libraries, 68:100, Winter, 1973.

Page 100 of this statistical issue is the annual report of 1971-1972 of the "State Department of Corrections-Institutional Libraries." The information included is brief and sketchy, consisting only of the librarian's name, employees, number of volumes and the number of new titles added.

Stewart, Mary R. "The Librarian and the Jailer," News Notes of California Libraries, 67:319:21, Summer, 1972.

Mary Stewart analyzes the problems, triumphs and shortcomings of the past three and one-half years of bookmobile service to Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center by the Alameda County Library. She especially discusses the negotiation necessary to sell the project to the prison administration and staff.

"Survey of Library and Information Problems of Prison Libraries." Mountain Plains Library Quarterly, 16:12, Fall, 1972.

The Institute of Library Research at the University of California at Berkeley has received a grant of \$77,000 from the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to undertake a nationwide, eighteen month study of library and information problems of prison populations. The last statistical data on adult correctional library services was compiled in 1966.

White, T.R. "Title IV-A Program at California Men's Colony, Los Padres." News Notes of California Libraries, 66:411, Summer, 1971.

The funds received by the California Men's Colony at Los Padres, California, have enabled them to update their reference collection, renew periodical subscriptions, and increase service to minority groups, none of which could have been accomplished without Title IV-A funding.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRISON LAW LIBRARIES

Books

American Correctional Association. Guidelines for Legal Reference Service in Correctional Institutions: A Tool for Correctional Administrators, College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, March, 1973.

Includes criteria for planning services, recommended minimum and expanded legal reference collections, and a statewide directory of law libraries which offer services to prisoners. Available for seventy-five cents from the American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208, College Park, Maryland 20740.

Finkelstein, M. Marvin. Perspectives on Prison Legal Service: Needs, Impact and the Potential for Law School Involvement: Summary Report. U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, February, 1972.

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is in charge of research for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and has furnished funds for this three-fold study of prison legal services, of which this document is the summary. The goals were: (1) to catalog the types and degree of civic and criminal legal problems; (2) to devise systems of delivery; and (3) to measure attitude changes among those receiving legal services.

Guidelines for Legal Reference Service in Correctional Administrators. College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, March, 1973.

Because of Federal Court decisions defining a prisoner's right to access to legal materials, a seminar was held in May, 1972, attended by experts in law, library science, and corrections, in an attempt to upgrade services to meet the requirements. Appendixes include a checklist for minimum and expanded collections and a state-by-state directory offering services to prisoners. This document is available from ERIC.

Prison, Legal Libraries: Idea into Reality, Regents of the University of California at Berkeley, School of Librarianship, 1972.

Collection of the conference proceedings held on April 22, 1972. The speakers included librarians, attorneys and jailhouse lawyers, discussing all aspects and views of legal library service to inmates.

The Rights of Inmates to a Law Library, National Resource Center on Correctional Law and Legal Services, Washington, D.C., 1972.

This report, available from ERIC, discusses the need of indigent prisoners for prison law libraries and gives sources for determining law books to be included. Appendixes list recommended materials, relevant law review commentaries and, the policies of the Federal Bureau of Prisons regarding prison law libraries.

Articles

American Libraries. "A Few Considerations for Low Pressure Librarians and Some Flacid Institutions." American Libraries, 3:23, January, 1972.

This editorial supports the Supreme Court decision that California must provide more legal help for its inmates.

Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher's response ("No Handy Disposal," American Libraries, 3:352-3, April, 1972) states her belief that those who don't thoroughly understand the law can cause themselves grievous damage.

Beale, Joel A., compiler. "Information for Inmates, Series #1, A Bibliography of Fundamental Rights," Special Library Association, Minnesota Chapter, 1972.

An annotated bibliography, available from ERIC, on subjects of interest to inmates and librarians, such as censorship, the moral and legal rights of prisoners, and basic human and civil rights.

Biemiller, Ruth C. "Last Word: Prisoners In, Books Out." New York Times Book Index, December 12, 1971, p. 47.

Lawyers of the American Civil Liberties Union have filed a brief on behalf of inmates of Auburn, Stormville and Attica Penitentiaries against the stringent censorship rules which the lawyers say violate the First, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution, and only contribute to the high rate of recidivism by keeping inmates completely out of touch with society.

Grogan, James C. "The Provision of Legal Research Services for Inmates in Wisconsin Correctional Institutions," AHIL Quarterly 13:11-12 Winter-Spring, 1973.

Report of the workshop designed to assist the correctional institution librarian who has had no formal training in the techniques of legal reference or research service. The bibliography lists several items that would be of value to a correctional institution librarian interested in improving legal services to patrons.

"Law Books for Insiders," Bookmark 32:104-9, March/April 1973.

List of legal books suitable for use by inmates spending short periods of time in small county jails; prepared by the Tompkins County Public Library in Ithaca, New York.

"Law Libraries which Offer Service to Prisoners," Law Library Journal, 65: 353-67+, November, 1972.

Appendix I to the Proceedings of the 65th Annual Meeting of the AALL (American Association of Law Librarians) is a state-by-state directory of law libraries that offer services to prisons and which services they offer. The purpose is to help inmates find the legal information they request. Emphasis is placed on the fact that these libraries do not offer legal advice but, in most cases, offer photocopy and/or reference service. This list will be updated twice a year if changes warrant a revision and will be distributed to all prison authorities and others upon request.

LeDonne, Marjorie. "Summary of Court Decisions Relating to the Provision of Library Services in Correctional Institutions," AHIL Quarterly, 13: 3-11, Winter-Spring, 1973.

This abstract summarizes nearly 100 cases concerned with the provision of library services to inmates. Its purpose is to provide a quick review and to serve as an access tool to an otherwise obscure body of information; information which will lead one to federal and state reports. Reprints are available for a small fee from The Order Department, ALA, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60611.

LeTendre, Louise. "Books for Crooks: A Cooperative Approach to Service in Correctional Facilities." Illinois Libraries, 54: 327-33, May, 1972.

Summarizes the effects of LSCA-Title IV-A and the famous Lynch/Gilmore decision on library service, particularly law library service to correctional facilities in Illinois. Ms. LeTendre presents a valid straightforward argument for having library services provided from outside the correctional community: 1. a feeling of more community involvement, 2. neutrality of the library and the librarian, 3. less censorship, 4. more assurance that service will not vary or worsen,

5. library property is more likely to be respected than institution property and, finally, 6. since the public library already exists it would be simpler and more economical to extend that service rather than developing a new and totally independent system.

McLeod, Celeste. "Prison Law Libraries and You." Library Journal, 97: 3539-45, November 1, 1972.

Written by a member of the Prison Task Force of the Bay Area Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT), this article makes numerous suggestions as to what librarians and library schools can and should do to further the cause of prison libraries, especially prison law libraries. Among these suggestions is the allowance of more women librarians into prison libraries, a course program in this specialization, field work in prison libraries, and more and better service to city and county jails. She refers to several pivotal cases involving prison libraries and also makes a statement against censorship of the prisoner's reading materials.

Molz, R. Kathleen. "Burning Yourself Out: The Prisoner's Right to Read," Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom, 21:143-6, September, 1972.

After a brief historical introduction Miss Molz divides her article into four major sections: The right of a prisoner to read, the right of the publisher to publish without levy, the right of a prisoner to correspond with or be interviewed by the press, and the right to have access to legal research materials. She follows these with a list of recommendations which were approved for implementation by the Intellectual Freedom Committee, June 1972.

"More Freedom for Inmates," Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom, 19:102-3, November, 1970.

Federal Judge Raymond J. Pettine of Providence, Rhode Island, ruled in a case brought by pre-trial inmates, ordered drastic curtailment of censorship of prisoners' mail. In New York the State Civil Liberties Union announced the beginning of an effort to change certain conditions, including denial of access to certain books and publications.

Oakley, Robert L. "Access to the Law." Cornell University Library Bulletin 176:7-8, April, 1972.

This essay is basically a plea that the legal right of prisoners to have available materials on the law be upheld.

"Oasis," Wilson Library Bulletin, 46:683, April, 1972.

There is now a small legal library in the Bronx House of Detention,

New York, provided by the West Publishing Company and the Episcopal Mission Society. There will be a training program to teach inmates how to use these resources. Unfortunately, there is still no general library to speak of.

Poe, Elizabeth Holt. "A Spark of Hope for Prisoners." Law Library Journal, 66:59-62, February, 1973.

A special committee of the American Association of Law Libraries is working for law library service to prisoners.

"Prisoners Sue for Right to Law Library." American Libraries, 4:593, November, 1973.

Prisoners at the New Mexico State Penitentiary have filed suit for an adequate law library.

"Recommended Collections for Prison Law Libraries," Law Library Journal, 65:367-71, November 1972.

Appendix II of the Proceedings of the 65th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, Committee on Law Library Service to Prisoners, is in two parts: Checklist one, "Minimum Collection for Prison Law Libraries," and Checklist two, "Expanded (adequate) Collection for Prison Law Libraries."

"Suit for Prisoner's Rights," American Libraries, 5:121, March, 1974.

A brief discussion of the suit *Cruz v. Nauck*, which alleges that Bexar County Jail (San Antonio, Texas) bans the possession of all hard cover books in individual cells, thus making access to legal materials stored at the jail so restricted as to deprive inmates of their constitutional right to legal materials.

"Two Library Projects launched in New York Prisons." Library Journal, 97:1374:76, April 15, 1972.

This short article deals with two very differing projects undertaken in New York. At Rikers Island Reformatory inmates were allowed to select their own reading material. At the Bronx House of Detention for Men, about which the article goes into more detail, a law library and a program of instruction in its use and management are now in operation.

Werner, O. James. "Law Library Service to Prisoners--the Responsibility of Non-Prison Libraries," Law Library Journal, 63:231-24, May, 1970.

In an effort to find out what kind of law library service inmates

are receiving the author sent 155 questionnaires to law schools, county libraries and state law libraries. The survey indicated that state law school libraries are the most willing to lend either law books or photocopies of needed materials, county libraries prefer lending materials to prison libraries rather than to inmates, and that willingness to lend varied depending on which institution the inmates were in. The most widely available service is that provided by supreme courts and state law libraries to the inmates of their own State Prisons.

CHAPTER FIVE

PRISON LIBRARIES - GENERAL

Books

American Correctional Association Library Committee, Magazines Suggested for Use in Correctional Resident Libraries, College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, 1971.

Includes a separate list of titles most in demand by inmates, guidelines for selection, and criteria for evaluation, including unacceptable criteria.

Breakthrough with Books: A Booklist for Adult Correctional Institutional Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, State Library, 1970.

This list of 1500 titles is taken from the books most often chosen by the inmates of Louisiana State Prison. Only 35% of the books circulated are fiction, with action stories, mysteries and historical fiction leading the way. In non-fiction, there is a strong interest in the Civil War, World War II, Black history (the prison population is 60% black), sports, travel, biography and poetry.

Copies of this bibliography are available without charge from Louisiana State Library, P.O. Box 131, Baton Rouge, La. 70821.

Engelhardt, Rudolf, Books in Stir, A Bibliographic Essay about Prison Libraries and about Books written by Prisoners and Prison Employees, Metuchen, New Jersey, The Scarecrow Press, 1972.

This book is divided into two major sections, the first being devoted to prison libraries themselves; their history and contents (mostly religious). This section also deals with modern libraries and their problems.

The second section discusses prison writers and their works. Political prisoners seem to be the largest group of writers in prison, with wardens, chaplains, guards, and other employees contributing much literature.

Gillespie, David M. Prison Libraries: Bibliography, Glenville, West Virginia, Glenville State College, July 15, 1970.

A thirty-two page unannotated bibliography of works about prison libraries. A few of the inclusions are from the 19th century, but the majority of entries are from 1920 through 1969. Invaluable for historical research.

Gulker, Virgil. Books behind Bars. Scarecrow Press, 1979.

Written by an English teacher who went into Milan prison in Michigan to teach a course and stayed on to develop a library. Mr. Gulker, as he himself expressed it, was a "naive, idealistic English instructor" who knew little about prisons or libraries, based his experiment on the practices found in Hooked on Books. His philosophy was two-fold: inmate involvement and give them the books they want and will read. He includes two excellent chapters on selection of books for prison libraries as well as a realistic list of titles that should be included. This is one book I consider an absolute necessity for anyone interested in or involved with a prison library.

Institutional Library Statistics, 1970-71, New York State Education Department, Albany Division of Library Development, 1971.

This report is limited to statistics on various institutional libraries in the state of New York. These include health, social service, mental hygiene, and educational as well as correctional institutions.

Janssen, Bonnie, Bookmobile Service to Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center, (unpublished research project, California State University at San Jose, August, 1972.

A research project evaluating, through the use of a questionnaire, the strengths, weaknesses, and response to the Bookmobile Service to the inmates of Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center provided by the Alameda County Library. Ms. Janssen's project also makes many suggestions on improving the service.

MacCormick, Austin H. A Brief History of Libraries in American Correctional Institutions, delivered at the American Correctional Association's Centennial Congress of Correction, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 12, 1970.

Transcript of a speech on the history of libraries in American Correctional institutions, from the early 19th Century through 1966, highlighting the advances made in the 1920's and 30's, the role of the ALA and the ACA, and ending with the AHIL Inventory of Libraries in State and Federally Supported Correctional Institutions.

Mr. MacCormick cites five reasons for the neglect of library facilities in correctional institutions: 1. Public insistence on security, 2. Public apathy toward rehabilitation, 3. Public resentment toward giving inmates any advantages, 4. Apathy and a lack of understanding on the part of inmates as to what a library is and what it can do, and 5. A lack of professional guidance.

Monroe, Margaret E., editor, Reading Guidance and Bibliotherapy in Public, Hospital and Institution Libraries. Wisconsin University, Madison, Library School, September, 1971.

A series of institutes for adult service librarians was conducted by the Library School of the University of Wisconsin under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. This volume, available from ERIC, does what the title states, i.e., it examines reading guidance and bibliotherapy in public, hospital and institution libraries and includes an inmate's view of library service.

Reed, Jeffrey G., Library and Information Services and Facilities in Prisons, written at School Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, May, 1971.

This six part report on Prison Libraries and Information Services, available from ERIC, emphasizes services, collection of materials and facilities for inmates, along with a proposal for a model prison library.

Reynolds, Ruth Caroline, The Role of Librarianship in Penal Institutions: A Historical Review and a Survey of Contemporary Training Programs, (unpublished thesis) San Jose, California State University at San Jose, August, 1973.

This thesis is divided into three main chapters. The first is a history of training for librarianship, the second is a history of penal libraries and, finally, and most pertinent, the chapter dealing with training for correctional institution librarianship offered in contemporary library schools. In her survey, she found five library schools which have outreach programs, other than San Jose State University: University of Hawaii, Wayne State University, State University of New York at Genesco and Albany, and University of California at Berkeley.

Rubin, Rhea Joyce, U.S. Prison Library Services and Their Theoretical Basis, University of Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science, Occasional Papers, December, 1973.

This paper is divided into several chapters including a section on history, the current situation (national and statewide), law libraries

and bibliotherapy. This is an excellent introduction to the field done by the Director of the Cook County Corrections Library Project.

Social, Educational Research & Development, Inc., Institutional Library Services; a Plan for the State of Illinois. AIA, 1970.

The majority of this book deals with institutions other than prisons; however there is a large and helpful section on library service to the Illinois Youth Commission.

Tompkins, Dorothy Campbell, compiler, Prison and the Prisoner, Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California at Berkeley, 1972.

This bibliography is the first of a series published in response to the need for public acquaintance with new issues. On pages 79-83 is an annotated list of publications regarding prison libraries.

Articles

Allen, Dorothy, "Federal Money in Vermont: Special Services to the Institutions; LSCA-IV-A," Vermont Libraries 1:13-15, September, 1970.

In this short article Mrs. Allen reviews the changes which have taken place in the major institution libraries of Vermont; changes made possible by LSCA Title IV-A funds.

American Library Association, "Institutional Library Services, A Plan for the State of Illinois, 1970," 6 vols., Illinois Libraries, May 1972.

This plan, also known as the SERP Report, is regarded as the most comprehensive and authoritative report of institutional library service. This report cites that, using the recommended minimum standards of the American Correctional Association, there were virtually no library services for residents or the staff of the Illinois Correctional Institutions.

American Scholar, "What Prisoners are Reading." American Scholar, 40: 701-707, Autumn, 1971.

The editors of American Scholar invited prisoners in institutions across the country to answer the question: "What book have you read recently has meant the most to you?" This article is made up of the ten responses judged best. Of the seventy-five responses, fifteen chose books dealing with the black experience; the other major groups were self-help, books about crime and imprisonment, alcoholism, drugs, and mental illness.

Andrews, Frank E., "Prison Libraries: How Do They Fit In?" Special Libraries, 64: 270-2, July, 1973.

Mr. Andrews answers the question in this article's title with the phrase: "Smack Dab in the Middle?" He reviews the services offered at the Rahway State Prison in New Jersey in three sections: 1. Planning the collection (the inmate population is 75% Black, 10% Spanish American and 15% White). 2. Service and administration; and lastly, 3. talks about the law library collection of 1000 volumes. He sees the new wave of interest in prison libraries as a hopeful sign and an important part of penal reform in general.

"Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries, 4:237, American Libraries, April, 1973.

This Report on the Midwinter Conference of AHIL states that the special committee on Prisons has completed its first draft of a pamphlet of guidelines for jail libraries. The report also states that the (ACA)-ALA (AHIL) Joint Committee on Institution Libraries is working on Standards for Juvenile Institutions, completion of which is scheduled for Fall 1973.

Bailey, Andree, "Standards for Library Service in Institutions, A. In the Correctional Setting," 21: 261-66 Library Trends, October, 1972.

This article outlines the history of official standards for adult correctional institutions, which began in 1943, when the standards stressed only security, until the present, where they are service-minded. The author concludes that while conditions are ever improving, they are still severely substandard, and must reflect changes in correctional thinking, incorporate new library techniques, be adaptable to all types of institutions, and enlarge the scope of the library to include audio-visual materials.

"Books Behind Bars," American Education 6:28-9, December, 1970.

Members of the community have been going into the Federal Reformatory at El Reno, Oklahoma, since 1958 to hold discussion sessions. The sessions have led to improved reading skills, less boredom and a building up of confidence for the men who have participated.

"Books for Prisoners Project being organized by AAP, Publishers Weekly, 202:59-60, August 21, 1972.

The Association of American Publishers, spurred on by the rising number of prison riots, has organized a "Books for Prisoners Project." The project will be in two stages; first is a selection of

approximately 5000 books by professional librarians, which will be donated to three institutions and, secondly, an effort to arouse broad public interest in long-term funding for prison libraries at the city, state and federal levels.

Brinkman, Gervase, "Correctional Libraries and the LSCA Title IV-A: Libraries in the Therapeutic Society," American Libraries, 1:380-85, April, 1970.

Outlines the efforts of the American Correctional Association, the AHIL and Marion Vedeer who, for over 20 years, has been active in furthering the cause of institutional library service. The article also reviews the immeasurable contributions made by LSCA Title IV-A in bringing together individuals and groups to plan for and act upon the needs of those in institutions.

Brooks, Robert J. "Designs for Correctional Libraries," (In Library Buildings Institute, 1967, San Francisco), Library Buildings: Innovation for Changing Needs, AIA Chicago, 1972.

This chapter is taken from the Proceedings of the Library Buildings Institute conducted at San Francisco on June 22-24, 1967. Mr. Brooks makes a number of very valid suggestions for correctional libraries of the future, including: a course in institutional library service, that librarians have more voice in planning new penal institutions, more women should be involved in institutional library programs and that studies be done to integrate vocational counseling and the prison library.

Brown, Carol. "Is Anybody There?" Synergy, 31:21-25, January-February 1971.

An annotated bibliography of books written by men and women who have been in prison. Every book on this list should be in the prison library.

Cain, Robert E., "Billerica: Library Service in a County House of Correction," Bay State Librarian, 60:25-27, October, 1971.

Billerica, which serves as both house of corrections and jail for Middlesex County, Massachusetts, had no real library until eight months before this article was written. It was due to the efforts of several volunteers, the public library bookmobile, over-runs from a local printer and Title IV-A funds that conditions have improved and there is a real hope that conditions will continue to improve.

Cain, Robert E., Editorial: "Beyond Attica," Bay State Librarian, 60:29, October, 1971.

A capsule report of prison libraries over the past ten years. Mr. Cain calls upon librarians, as those closest to the situation and most informed, to act now while upgrading of prisons is on everyone's minds. The editorial is followed by addresses of those to contact for information on how to help.

Casey, Genevieve M., "If We Are Serious...a Response to the Library Education and Manpower Policy Proposal." American Libraries, 1:706-9, July-August, 1970.

Considers the "highest standards of service" of the Policy Proposal on Library Education and Manpower in relation to hospital and institutional library service. The author feels that even if these conservative standards were implemented, there would be drastic changes in hospital and institution libraries and the shortage of qualified personnel would become critical.

Cazayoux, Vivian, Robert Ivy, Jim Johnson and Lois LeBlanc, "Inside Louisiana's Correctional Institution Libraries," Louisiana Library Association Bulletin 32:156-63, Winter, 1970.

This article is divided into four major sections: The introduction by Vivian Cazayoux, Associate State Librarian, and three sections written by the librarian at each of the three adult correctional institutions in Louisiana, who discuss the services offered by their libraries. The library in the women's prison is an "immobile book-mobile, minus motor and driving controls and secured on concrete supports and covered with bright paneling and curtains."

Cheeseman, Margaret, "Institutional Library Programs," Pennsylvania Library Association Bulletin 25:29-32, January, 1970.

Institution libraries should be organized like community libraries, with professional literature available to the staff and inter-library loans available, trained staff and the assistance of outside libraries.

Clontz, William, "Prison Libraries--A Time for Change," American Libraries, 5:9 January, 1974.

This article gives the reader one inmate's views of the changes necessary if the prison library is to live up to its full potential.

Cohen, David, "P.E.N. calls for an End to Censorship in Prisons," New York Library Association Bulletin, 20:4, September, 1972.

Publishers Weekly for July 31, 1972, reports that the P.E.N. (Playwrights, Poets, Editors, Essayists and Novelists) American

Center has called on the Federal Bureau of Prisons and on state departments of correction to revise their policies so as not to interfere with the right to read.

"Commissioners Back Prison Library Proposal," Bay State Librarian 61:8, April, 1972.

The Board of Library Commissioners has endorsed a four-part proposal to improve library service in the State's penal institutions; however, a lack of funds make chances for the commencement of these improvements slim.

Coon, William R., "A Recent Inmate Recalls: Books and People Behind Bars at Attica, 46: 614-19, Wilson Library Bulletin, March, 1972.

The personal reminiscences of an articulate ex-prisoner of Attica who describes the total apathy and boredom of the unoccupied prisoner. He credits the prison library with saving his "trip through Attica from the complete disaster of total breakdown..." This is a valuable and interesting view of a prison library from the view of the person using it, and includes his personal suggestions for improving prison libraries.

Cornell, Mildred, "Therapy in Disguise: A Report on Reading at the Training School for Boys," Arkansas Libraries, 27:20-1, Summer, 1970.

The Arkansas Training School for Boys in Pine Bluff has a new and attractive library funded through Title II, Title IV-A and other sources. Most of the boys increase their reading during their stay, which, because of the careful selection policy, helps increase their vocabulary and comprehension, as well as their self-understanding.

"Correspondence Course in Institutional Library Service," AHIL Quarterly, 13-12, Winter-Spring, 1973.

Loyola University of Chicago has announced a correspondence course designed for anyone working in an institutional library. Its purpose is an overview of the nature of institutions and their libraries, and is intended as a basic course for residents as well as library assistance, and can be completed on a self-study basis. For additional information write: Miss Mary Louise McPartlin, Loyola University, Correspondence Study Division, 820 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL. 60611.

Dalton, Phyllis F., "The Past, Present and Future of Title IV-A." News Notes of California Libraries, 66:393-97, Summer, 1971.

The bulk of Ms. Dalton's "talk" dealt with the lack of funds,

and the need to change priorities to include service to institutionalized patrons. All the other ingredients are there--dedication, love, commitment and knowledge--but without the proper funding those ingredients can't be used to their fullest potential.

Denfield, Duane, "Setting Up and Operating Prison Libraries," Synergist, 2:58-9, Fall, 1973.

Outmates, Inc., of which Dr. Denfield is Executive Director, is a University of Connecticut student volunteer prisoner support group that has established libraries totaling 15,000 volumes in three jails, in less than one year and with a total cash expenditure of \$100. This 2-page article tells how students and other volunteers can do the same.

Dornfeldt, Jeanne, "To make the fullest use of time," Wisconsin Library Bulletin 66: 335-8, September, 1970.

Mrs. Dornfeldt is a rare exception: a woman librarian in a prison for men, the Wisconsin Correctional Institution at Fox Lake. Her article tells of the services the library offers inmates, what subjects are most popular, and various policies they have, such as fines and lenient censorship. She states that Title IV-A has "made possible the greatest strides forward that state institutions have taken."

"Dorothy Carter, Prison Librarian--Emeritus, King County Jail, Seattle, Wash.," Wilson Library Bulletin, 47:408-10, January, 1972.

A short biographical sketch of a woman who was honored as Woman of the Year for her library service to the inmates of the King County Jail in Seattle, Washington. Unfortunately the honor came at the end of her seven years with the jail, because the administration decided to replace her with a man for security reasons.

"Enthusiasm Highlights Title IV-A Meeting," Mississippi Library News, 34:84-7, June, 1970.

The Advisory Council of Title IV-A met to discuss the impact Title IV-A had made on the library services at their institutions. Mrs. Mattie Lou Simmons, librarian at the State Penitentiary Library, read several letters from inmates testifying to the importance of the library in their lives.

Favero, A. Dal, "Importance of Good Physical Facilities," (In Library Buildings Institute, 1967, San Francisco), Library Buildings: Innovation for Changing Needs, ALA Chicago, 1972.

Mr. Favero's article deals with the physical setup of the correc-

tional institutions library, the floor plan, office, work area, storage facilities, reading area with comfortable furniture, a listening area and an A-V center and the enticement that exhibits and displays have. Color and creativity can play a large role in the success of a prison library.

"Florida Library Conference; First Prison Program," Library Journal 98; 2956 October 15, 1973.

Eight prison librarians reported to the Florida Library Association's annual conference their experiences and new trends in prison library service; photo-copying equipment, A-V materials, donations from some 50 paperback publishers and eighty-five boxes of dictionaries, plus a collection of 1000 art works, prints and sculptures on loan to one facility.

Fritz, James M., "The Inside Story," Library Occurrent 23:287-9, November, 1970.

The most interesting section of this article was the part where Mr. Fritz, who served as inmate librarian until his parole, talked about his decision not to question another inmate he saw stealing a book. His reasons were twofold: 1. He sized up the man; and 2. any incident might have cost him his parole. An interesting and thought-provoking article by a very articulate writer.

"From Archives to Cell Block: Virginia Mounce," American Libraries, 4:200, April, 1973.

A short biographical sketch of Virginia Mounce and the program of jail library service she began in Bexar County, Texas, known as LISSA. See also the article entered under Mounce, Virginia.

Goette, Candy, "The Library Goes to Jail," Louisiana Library Association Bulletin, 36:109-111, Fall, 1973.

The Iberville Parish Library has entered into a cooperative program with the sheriff's office to provide reading materials to inmates. Ms. Goette interviewed two of the inmates for their response to the new program; their response was enthusiastic gratitude.

"Good News in Prison Library Reform," 46:222-24, Wilson Library Bulletin, November, 1971.

A brief statement about three prison projects which have been successful, two in New York and one in Texas.

"Grant supports libraries for Pennsylvania prisons," Library Journal, 97:2686, September 1, 1972.

The Bucks County Free Library has received a grant of over \$12,000 to establish a library within the Bucks County Library and other correctional facilities. The grant will be used to buy up-to-date reference books, paperbacks, periodicals, and to provide a part-time librarian to operate the facility.

Grogan, James C., "Library service to Youth in State Institutions," Wisconsin Library Bulletin 66:156-7, May, 1970.

Six of Wisconsin's state institutions are developing libraries which serve young people. This article lists each institution and tells what is being done for that library and its patrons.

Haering, Linda M., "Los Guilucos Project," News Notes of California Libraries 66:413-19, Summer, 1971.

The project undertaken at the request of the administrators by the Santa Rosa-Sonoma County Public Library to provide library services to the Los Guilucos School for Girls was divided into two stages. Stage I was bookmobile service and was greeted with overwhelming enthusiasm. Stage II, an actual library on the school premises, is still in the process of being planned and set up, but it too promises to be met enthusiastically.

Hannigan, Margaret C., "On the Plus Side." AHIL Quarterly 10:39-40, Winter, 1970.

Ms. Hannigan turned her column in this issue over to a letter from James C. Grogan, Library Consultant, State Division of Library Services, Wisconsin. Mr. Grogan's letter reviews the Title IV-A program in Wisconsin and states that he feels some "very good results are indeed being achieved."

Hannigan, Margaret C., "On the Plus Side: from Darkness into Light," AHIL Quarterly, 10:46-8, Summer 1970.

Ms. Hannigan begins her article by saying that the transformation in institution libraries since Title IV-A of the LSCA went into effect gives "inspiring evidence of what can happen when a little 'seed money' and abundant amounts of imagination, enthusiasm and co-operation are combined." The rest of her article is made up of different institution libraries and the improvements Title IV-A has been responsible for.

"Institutions (libraries) Wyoming," Wyoming Library Roundup, 25: 1 page insert after page 34, December 1970.

A one page list of institutional libraries in Wyoming, with their addresses, telephone numbers and the name of the librarian.

"Institutions, Wyoming," Wyoming Library Roundup 26: 1 page insert after page 39, December 1971.

A one page list of institutional libraries in Wyoming, with their addresses, telephone numbers and the name of the librarian.

"Iowa Library Association-Committee on State Institutional Libraries," AHIL Quarterly, 12:7, Winter, 1972.

At its fall 1970 meeting the Iowa Library Association established a committee on state institutional libraries. The general intent of this committee has been to establish ties between institution libraries and the committee in order to aid in their development.

Iowa State Traveling Library, Des Moines. Iowa State Institutions, Iowa Library Quarterly, 21:101 April, 1970.

A one page statistical report on Iowa state institutions. Unfortunately for most of the correctional institution libraries the report consists of the name and address of the institution and the helpful phrase--NO REPORT.

Iowa State Traveling Library, Des Moines, "Iowa State Institutions," Iowa Library Quarterly 21:275 April, 1972.

A bare statistical report on Iowa's state institution libraries for 1971.

"Iowa State Institutions," Iowa Library Quarterly 21:364, April, 1973.

A few bare statistics on Iowa State Institutional Libraries for 1972.

Jackson, Bruce, "Prison: The New Academy," Nation 213:584-9, December 6, 1971.

Although this article does not deal directly with libraries it discusses the changes being brought about by education in prison and libraries are an integral part of education. If I can use a cliché, this article "brings it all together."

Karpis, Alvin, "I was a Librarian at Alcatraz," British Columbia Library Quarterly, 35:37+, July 1971.

Written by a long time inmate, this peppery colorful article tells it like it was in the inmate library at Alcatraz Prison.

Klepeis, Eleanor F., The King County Youth Service Center, Library Journal, 98:1359-1363, April 15, 1973.

In 1968 five agencies in the Seattle-King County area formed a committee to provide library service to the King County Youth Service Center. The purpose was threefold: to supplement the school curriculum, to provide study space and material for extension students, and to provide for recreational purposes. The article goes into detail regarding staffing, stock, furnishings, and the responsibilities of the five agencies.

Lego, Jane B., "Behind the Bars," Virginia Librarian 19:3-4, Winter 1972/73.

Ms. Lego writes her article with the sarcasm and bitter humor born of frustration. But she really tells it like it is in library service in jails. The problems she faces are the same problems faced by all jail librarians. Her style of writing, along with what she has to say, make the article worth reading.

"Library Service in State Institutions, Programs for Fiscal 1970, LSCA Title IV-A," Wisconsin Library Bulletin 66:285-99, July, 1970.

This entire issue is devoted to a summary of all the projects approved by the Division of Library Services for the 1970 fiscal year, under the Library Service & Construction Act. Pages 285-99 cover institution libraries, including prisons, juvenile facilities and reformatories, as well as hospitals and schools for the handicapped. The information given includes authority, aims, method of administration, budget and special characteristics.

"Library Service for Prisons Aim of New Organizations," Library Journal, 97:20 January 1, 1972.

Out of the recent prison riots have grown two organizations concerned with furthering library services to prisoners. One of these is the Black Liberation Front International (BLFI) which is attempting to establish political libraries for black prisoners. The other is the Associated Library & Educational Research Team for Survival (ALERTS). This organization was formed by inmates at Lorton Correctional Complex in Washington, D.C. and chapters are springing up across the country. They equate education with survival and encourage independent study, reading programs and relevant libraries.

Another approach discussed in this article is that currently in use at the Cocksackie Correctional Facility, where they have developed a 15 week course designed to improve reading skills, while giving inmates an insight into their behavior, psychological needs and defenses.

"Library Services a Keynote of National Jailers' Meet," Library Journal, 99:327-8, February 1, 1974.

Members of the American Correctional Society's Library Committee were invited to make a presentation for the First National Jail Managers Seminar recently held in Sacramento. One result of the information exchange was numerous requests for materials on starting library programs to jail facilities.

Library Trends 20:187-471, October, 1971.

This entire issue is devoted to library service to the disadvantaged; pages 355-6 deal specifically with prison service, reiterating the standards set by the American Correctional Association and the American Library Association and the fact that, with few exceptions, these standards have not been met.

Liebig, M., "Direct Service to Residents in an Institution," AHIL Quarterly, 11:34-5 September, 1971.

(Unavailable for annotation)

McClanahan, Diane, One Year in the Kern County Jail, California State University at San Jose (unpublished manuscript), January 1973.

The author worked for one year with the Kern County Jail Library project. Her research project surveys and evaluates the initial year of service to Kern County, a project which was at least successful in part, even without funding or cooperation on the part of prison officials.

Malgeri, Dina G., "Massachusetts Prison Libraries: The Case for Reform," Bay State Librarian, 60:17-19+, October, 1971.

Ms. Malgeri discusses prison library service at the state and county levels. Although she feels conditions have greatly improved since 1968 and LSCA Title IV-A, there is still need for vast improvements. She feels a position should be established at the administration level so that professional direction and guidance would be provided for all the state correctional institutions, and to make other administrators realize that a good library is more than a depository for books. There is also a need to make the general public aware of the value of the prison library and to interest qualified volunteers in these programs.

"Massachusetts Bookmobile Opens Door to Prisoners," Library Journal, 97:149, January 15, 1972.

Henry Dahl, the new warden at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution in Plymouth, recently changed a long-standing rule and now allows inmates to come into the bookmobile to make their own selections, which favor non-fiction in the areas of religion, ESP and the occult, racial problems and handicrafts. Losses have been minimal and the new program is very successful.

Maxwell, Sheila, "Taking Library Service Into the (Detention) Home," PLA Bulletin, 28:64-66, March, 1973.

A brief account of work in the Allegheny County Detention Home in Pittsburgh with people under 18. Service was begun in 1967 by the Carnegie Library and has since been greatly expanded, and shows continuing success.

"Michigan's Kent County Jail Gets Paperbacks," Library Journal 97:3111, October 1, 1972.

Kent County Library received over 20,000 books in the first month of its drive to provide a library for the Kent County Jail and Honor Camp. The drive continues.

Moody, Mildred T., "The Library as a Motivating Factor," speech given at the Institute on Specialized Library Services, Extension Division, Indiana State Library, July 22-23, 1971.

Ms. Moody feels strongly that an institution's librarian must go beyond conventional library service and become an integral part of the remedial and rehabilitative program. With the tendency of shifting treatment programs from the institution, the public library is being called upon to extend its services to the institutionalized.

This article is available from ERIC.

Mounce, Virginia A., "Honorary Deputy Sheriffs: A New Role for Librarians," 48:19-21+ Texas Library Journal, March, 1972.

Thirty professional librarians have been made honorary deputy sheriffs by the Bexar County Sheriff. They are volunteers in a new organization, Librarians Serving San Antonio (LSSA), working, first to establish library service, now to expand it to the county jail and juvenile detention center. The author, who founded LISSA, says the program is highly successful; response from prisoners is enthusiastic and guards report there is less tension since the program began and that return to society has been easier for inmates.

Murdock, Romanie R., "Prison Libraries and the Right to Read," Utah Libraries 14:9-12, Fall 1971.

Mrs. Murdock's article stresses that prison libraries are not a luxury, but a necessity which will help determine the kind of citizen an inmate will be upon his release. As part of the rehabilitation program the library can help the inmate grow and develop.

"New Jersey College matches Grant for Reformatory Library," Library Journal, 97:963, March 15, 1972.

The Burlington County College is matching a federal grant to build a library collection at the Bordentown Youth Reformatory. Although its main purpose will be to support the instructional program provided by the college, the library will be open to all inmates.

"New York County Librarians volunteer in Prison Efforts," Library Journal, 97:3950 December 15, 1972.

Staff members and volunteers from Nassau and Westchester counties have volunteered their time to provide library service to their respective county jails. Both projects are being funded mostly by gifts and donations, a fact the librarians are also trying to change.

O'Donnell, Peggy, "Books behind Bars?: A Survey," Synergy, 31:8-12, January-February, 1971.

Ms. O'Donnell emphasizes the seeming reluctance of librarians to take the lead in improving library service to prison inmates. She says the most important factors for prison library services are books that are in good condition and are what inmates want to read, availability of legal materials and free access to the materials themselves, not just a catalog. Most important, she says, is the personal relationship between librarian and inmate. Since 81% of all inmates are held at the local level, she believes the public library should take on the responsibility of providing services to local jails.

Opihare, Sue, Peggy Porter, and Ida Reed, "Breaking into Jail," Library Journal, 96:2734-36, September 15, 1971.

This article was written by three of nine librarians who participated in the project to organize a recreational library in the Allegheny County Jail in Pittsburgh, Pa. The project was begun by Warden Robinson who has worked for many reforms within the system. The library is small, has the usual censorship stipulations and is generally recreational, although this is slowly changing. It is far from ideal, but the librarians who devoted ten months of their free time to the project feel that it is a good start.

"Osterhout Library Board to Upgrade Prison Library," Library Journal 97: 1660-1, May 1, 1972.

The Osterhaut Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has pledged to upgrade the Luzerne County Prison by donating \$500 for the purchase of paperback books, and also to provide films and records. In the same article, Warren Smith, a Library Journal book reviewer, also reports the "woefully inadequate" condition of the library at Sing Sing Prison.

"The Parchman Library," Mississippi Library News 37:22-4, March, 1973.

Library service is now an integral part of rehabilitation at the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman. As there are 20 camps at Parchman, there are 20 basic collections, each with reference books and inter-institutional requests. The rest of the books are rotated on a regular basis. As part of a pre-release program, each inmate is shown, through the use of slides, the many services available to him at the public library.

Phinney, Eleanor, "Two Decisive Decades: Recognizing the Institutional Libraries," American Libraries 3:735:42, July, 1972.

Ms. Phinney's article capsules the changes which have taken place in the past two decades in all types of institutional libraries. The major factors for these changes are, in her estimation, the changing attitude toward the institutionalized, recognition on the part of librarians of their responsibility to serve all segments of the population, and LSCA Title IV-A funds, which "has shown a yield out of all proportion to the amounts expended." She emphasizes the need of having the chapter on "Library Services" of the Manual of Correctional Standards (3rd edition, New York, ACA, 1966) available as a guide when beginning a prison library project.

"Prison Information Project Presses for Reform," Library Journal, 97:3532, November 1, 1972.

A group of librarians and citizens in Maryland have organized to form the Prison Information Reform Project (PIRP) and are calling for major reforms. Among these reforms are abolishment of censorship, inspection of facilities by certain professional and community members, the setting up of community prison rights organizations to inform the public of prison conditions and press for legislation and the establishment of an information center to aid inmates and their families with any problems.

"Prison Library Possibility: Funding News from Virginia," Library Journal. 98:1746, June 1, 1973.

Discusses the possibility of using funding available from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to be used to upgrade prison

libraries, to provide bookmobile service and the staff to maintain them.

"Prison Library Programs Reported By Librarians," Library Journal, 97: 16 and 20, January 1, 1972.

Reports on three programs aimed at inmates: 1. The Philadelphia Area SRRT sponsored an exhibit and sale of paintings by inmates; 2. Wilkes County Public Library has established a branch library at the prison camp in North Wilkesboro; 3. The Supreme Court has told California that its prisons must provide more legal materials for its inmates.

"Prisoners Select Books for U.S. Penitentiary," Library Journal. 98:495, February 15, 1973.

At the United States Penitentiary near Terre Haute, Indiana, three prisoners representing three ethnic groups spent a day shopping for 2,000 paperbacks. Selections emphasized science fiction, dictionaries, westerns, historical novels and black culture.

Ranger, Lydia S., "LSCA Title I Goes to Prison," Hawaii Library Association Journal 29: 18-19 June, 1972.

Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act has allowed the State of Hawaii to completely renovate the libraries at all correctional institutions in the State. Several community groups have become active in the program. Ms. Ranger feels the biggest deficiency is the lack of a full-time librarian to instruct inmates in the use of the library.

Ritchie, Gene, "Room for Escape," Utah Libraries 14:6-9, Fall, 1971.

Mr. Ritchie's "room for escape" is the newly revamped library at the Utah State Prison, which was reopened in 1970 with the financial aid of a Federal grant and the Utah State Library Commission. He feels its main inadequacy is a lack of legal materials.

Rittenhouse, David C., "Prisoners, Patients and Public Libraries," Wilson Library Bulletin, 46:490-494, January, 1971.

The Erie County Penitentiary in Buffalo, New York, now has a brightly lit, attractive library which was converted from a flour storage room. The inmates have open access to the collection, which has been expanded to include books, magazines, records and a circulating record player. The program is funded by the county and seems to receive enthusiastic support from the general public and the inmates alike.

Savage, Noel, "News Report--1973," Library Journal, 99:21-32, January 1, 1974.

Page 26 of this news report reviews some of the happening of 1973 in regard to prison libraries.

Scally, Sister M. Anthony, "The 'Jail-house' Librarian," Catholic Library World 44:530 April, 1973.

Sister Scally became the jail-house librarian in the Cook County Jail. Working with a volunteer organization, Chicago Connections, she collected donations, had shelving built and organized a new library. One of the major problems she faced was training the inmate librarian, who is there only as long as his term, thus she had three librarians in six months.

Schindler, Ferdinand, "West Side University Library," Focus for Indiana Libraries 25:154-5 December, 1971.

A short article describing the vacillating services given, over the past 125 years to the Indiana State Prison, dubbed the West Side University. Currently the program is receiving federal funds and local support, and appears to be successful.

Schrink, Jeffrey L., "A State Correction Department in Search of a Library Policy," Library Occurrent 23:283-5, November, 1970.

For many years correctional institutions have had libraries, i.e., a collection of books, but have trained staff, adequate storage, budgets, a policy and a method of circulation. Mr. Schrink says that the first steps toward meeting these necessary goals have been taken; and with the increasing interest on the part of the public in law and order that these needs will ultimately be met.

"Seattle Juvenile Center: School/Public Library," Library Journal 97:1857, May 15, 1972.

Through the cooperation of the Seattle Public Library, the Juvenile Court and various school districts, the King County Juvenile Court Youth Services Center now has a dual school/public library for use by those living at the center.

Severo, Richard, "Tombs Library has Lots of Books but Little to Read," New York Times, p.31, May 8, 1971.

The library at the Manhattan House of Detention (known as the Tombs) was closed as a result of the riots which took place in October of 1970. There are plans to reopen it as soon as security

gratings are installed; however, there are no funds available with which to buy books, of which law books are those most needed and requested.

"The Shame of the Prisons," 97:48-50+ Time, January 18, 1971.

This article does not deal directly with libraries; it gives an excellent background into a topic of vital interest to institution librarians, that is, rehabilitation and the lack of it in American prisons.

Shinn, Eunice, "Workshop for Correctional Institution Library and Education Supervisors," Arkansas Libraries, 28:6-8, September, 1972.

This article is a report on the workshop held in February 1972 by the Missouri State Library for the Library and Education Supervisors of Correctional Institutions. The presentation by Ellis C. McDougal for the ACA emphasized that librarians should be on the Board of Corrections, and that communication between librarians and correctional officers is vital if the purpose of the library is to be fulfilled. Ira Phillips, Executive Secretary of AHIL, emphasized the need for professional librarians, the maintenance of a library budget, and the need of a written book selection policy encompassing the Right to Read.

"Social Responsibilities Committee, Minnesota Chapter, Special Library Association," Special Libraries, 63:411-12, September, 1972.

The Minnesota Chapter of the SIA formed the Social Responsibilities Committee in order to become more aware and involved in the needs of today's libraries. For their first project they focused on Stillwater State Prison, the least developed of the correctional libraries.

"Springfield Initiates Prison Library Service," Bay State Librarian, 63:16, February, 1974.

At the request of the Hampden County Sheriff, and using funds from various sources, the Springfield Public Library has opened a highly successful branch in the Hampden County Jail and House of Correction. The library was converted from an abandoned kitchen and will be part of the overall rehabilitation program expected to commence soon.

Stadius, D.E., "Roundelay for Attica and Other Prison Libraries Based on an Old Song," Wilson Library Bulletin 46:246-7 November, 1971.

Mr. Stadius uses a number of reports on prison libraries of the 19th century in combination with statistics on current service to Attica to show that progress reports on library service are just an "old song."

Strain, E. William, "Prison Escape," Library Journal, 96:169-70, January 15, 1971.

Describes a paperback book fair conducted at three Connecticut Correctional Institutions, where over 3,000 books were sold. A valuable feature of the fair was the indication it gave of the reading interest of the inmates: philosophy, best selling novels, science, mathematics, religion and black literature were very popular.

"\$200,000 Library Program set up for Illinois Prisons," Library Journal 98:114, January 15, 1973.

\$200,000 has been provided by the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, the Department of Corrections and the State Library to provide library services to inmates of six adult and twelve juvenile facilities. The services will include materials, interlibrary loan, and reference services.

"Upgrade Prison Libraries SRRT Asks Candidates and ALA," Library Journal 98:1370, April 15, 1973.

The SRRT Task Force on Service to Prisoners delivered an appeal to candidates for public office and to the ALA asking for assistance in providing adequate multimedia libraries in correctional institutions, in the hope that they would help change prisons from places of confinement to corrective and rehabilitative centers and give prisoners a new chance for self-improvement.

Walter, Otto W., "Publishers and Prisoners: Letter to the Editor," Library Journal, 96:1306-7, April 15, 1971.

Mr. Walter's letter to the editor is a plea for librarians to protest the lack of easy reading materials for the adult inmate. He feels that with a little more pressure publishers would respond to this need.

Wang, Bob, "Institutional Library Service at the State Level: Libraries in the Therapeutic Society," American Libraries, 1:781-85, September, 1970.

A directory of state library personnel responsible for institutional library service divided geographically by state. Includes a chart of major services provided or planned under LSCA Title IV-A.

"Washington (State) State Library, Olympia State Institutional Library Service," Library News Bulletin 39:16-18, January, 1972.

The State Library Commission provides library services to state supported institutions through contracts between the State library

and the individual library systems in the area of each institution. Pages 17-18 list the name, location and population of these institutions along with the name and location of the contracting library.

Weiss, Walter F., "Indiana Youth Center's Model Library: Prepared to Progress," Library Occurrent 23: 290-1+, November, 1970.

Because of the needs and the dichotomized purpose (confinement and rehabilitation) of this library, at the Indiana Youth Center, they have invested strongly in the multi-media concept and individualized instruction, which they hope will maintain an open line of communication between the men in the center and the outside world to which they must return.

West, Celeste, "Kept Women," Synergy, 31:26-30, January-February, 1971.

Although the only reference to libraries in this article was that those in women's prisons are generally worse than those in men's prisons, this article about the treatment of women in prison is important reading for all people interested in changing prisons.

"Westchester Library Association plans Volunteers for Prisons," Library Journal, 97:149, January 15, 1972.

The Social Responsibilities Committee of the Westchester Library Association (New York) has come up with a plan to staff county correctional institutions with a group of trained volunteers, who would attempt to supply needed books.

Wilkins, Barrett, "Jails need Libraries Too!", AHIL Quarterly, 13:13-19, Winter-Spring, 1973.

This preliminary draft of a brochure to be published by AHIL is valuable to anyone attempting to provide library service to a jail. It gives a number of concrete hints of where to go for help, advice, money and materials. There are sections on staffing, selection, law library services and the problems a librarian will encounter in jail library service. Although at times the attitude is somewhat conservative, everyone involved with jail library service should have a copy of this article available for quick reference.

Williams, Geline, "Framingham: Library Service in a State Prison," Bay State Librarian, 60:17-19+, October, 1971.

Framingham is the Massachusetts Correctional Institution for Women and has one of the best prison libraries in the state, due primarily to the \$19,000 awarded by KSCA-Title IV-A in 1968. Unfortunately after that award was gone the annual budget returned

to a woefully inadequate \$500.00. It is hoped that discards from Boston Public Library and the bookmobile service, due to begin soon from the Framingham Public Library, will help keep the library up-to-date.

Zamacona, Jo Ann C., "Hidden Citizens need Service," Wisconsin Library Bulletin 68: 236-8, July 1972.

Mrs. Zamacona visited Wisconsin's 17 correctional institutions to evaluate their libraries and library services as a basis for planning for future federal funding. The major part of her article consists of recommendations based on those visits. She feels that county jails are the institution most universally overlooked.

Zamacona, Jo Ann Co., "Looking toward Release," Wisconsin Library Bulletin, 66:340-41 September, 1970.

Thursday evenings several volunteer librarians meet with the inmates of Thompson State Camp, a minimum security prison for men, for discussions of relevant issues and social problems. The purpose is twofold--to keep inmates up-to-date about current social issues and to help them understand themselves.

This article also tells how the volunteers went about updating the Camp library, how they raised funds and spent them. Worthwhile reading for its innovative ideas.