Account of an extremely violent 1980 takeover, in which homosexuals were among the victims.

Describes the contrasting roles of "wolves," "punks," and "fags" in a prison in Trenton, NJ, the last two being regarded as having forfeited their masculinity.

Claims that homosexual involvement and interests are the leading motive for prison homicides.

"Nothing Like the Real Thing" (pp. 136-49) presents an ex-inmate's analysis of the fantasies of the prisoners, with prison homosexual behavior as an (unsatisfactory) substitute for heterosexual gratification.

Contends that rape, while relatively uncommon in most prisons, is always figuratively present as the ultimate threat. See pp. 143-44, 147-53, 158-74, 207, 212-17.

Favors conjugal visits as a way of reducing the incidence of frustration and homosexual behavior, while recognizing that a majority of prison administrators oppose this innovation.

Contends that much of the homosexual behavior of institutionalized delinquents represents the symbolic acting out of problems of dependency and power.

Popular, somewhat sensationalized approach.

"The Homosexual Prisoner" (pp. 195-210) is a horrifying period document. "...[H]e who would excuse homosexuality is an enemy of the human race." Homosexual prisoners ought to receive "a reasonable dose of violence at the
hands of the other prisoners." In the design of the prison all opportunity for privacy should be eliminated.

On the sexual exploitation of runaway boys by pimps and chicken queens; also on sexual abuse and rape in correctional institutions. See pp. 12, 50, 79-91, 110-11, 118-28, 207, 236.

Serious ethnographic study of a medium security prison in California, one of the authors (Parker) having gathered some of the information while on the "inside." Presents a more complex model of ethnic and class interaction in relation to sexual behavior than the bipolar black-white model that is usually adopted.

C. PRISONS: FEMALE

The homosexual subcultures that prevail in women's prisons differ markedly from those found in men's institutions. They are less violent, show a less sharp distinction between dominant and dominated individuals, and are positively characterized by the formation of ad hoc kinship groups ("families").

Based on interviews in psychiatric clinics of the Women's House of Detention in New York City, where an estimated 80% to 90% of the inmates have a history of lesbianism. Asserts that the sadomasochistic nature of many lesbian relationships is a threat to the security of the prison.

Popular expose of conditions in French women's prisons.

4541. BRUUN, KETTIL. "Koulokotijaerjestelmaemme Ja Sukupuolisetty Hairahtuneet Tytöt," Sosiologia (Finland), 1 (1965) 3-14.
On youth correction institutions and sexually deviant girls in Finland.

4542. BURKHART, KATHRYN WATTERSON. Women in Prison.
A woman going to prison effectively loses her family on
the outside, hence the pseudo-families on the inside.
Problems have been exaggerated by the focus of many
matrons and staff on real or imagined lesbianism. In an
Iowa prison, women thought to be lesbian must wear a
yellow uniform. See pp. 361-93.

4543. BURNHAM, CREIGHTON BROWN. Born Innocent. Engle-
Study of delinquent girls in the Oklahoma State Industrial
School for White Girls, Tecumseh.

4544. CARTER, BARBARA. "Reform School Families," Society,
The informal subculture of reform school girls is one of
make-believe families, homosexual courtship, and adoles-
cent peer-group culture.

4545. CHOISY, MARISE. A Month among the Girls. New
Journalistic expose of life in French women's prisons.
Translation of: L'amour dans les prisons (Paris: Mon-
taigne, 1930). See also: Francis Carco, Prisons de
femmes (Paris: Editions de France, 1931; 296 pp.).

4546. CLIMENT, CARLOS E., et al. "Epidemiological
Studies of Female Prisoners: IV. Homosexual
Behavior," Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease,
Suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, psychiatric problems
during menstruation, and a history of violent crimes
against persons were found to characterize the lesbian
offender group, while a history of crimes against self
and property, as well as a history of alcoholism, was
common in the nonhomosexual group.

4547. FITZGERALD, WILLIAM A. Pseudohomosexuality in
Prison and Out: A Study of the Lower Class Black
Lesbian. New York: City University, 1977. 357
pp. (unpublished Ph. D. dissertation--sociology)
The most salient feature of lower-class black lesbianism--
which also largely influences the incidence of homosexu-
ality in penal institutions--is an adaptational or in-
strumental response to the deprivation of poverty. The
dissertation addressed the question of whether lesbian
initiation preceded incarceration or took place during the
experience.

4548. FORD, CHARLES A. "Homosexual Practices of Institu-
tionalized Females," Journal of Abnormal and Social
Presents data gathered in a correctional institution for
female delinquents, many of them mentally retarded. Homo-
sexual "friendships" are a tradition at the school; enter-
ing them is a voluntary matter.

4550. FOSTER, THOMAS W. "Make-Believe Families: A Response of Women and Girls to the Deprivations of Imprisonment," *International Journal of Criminology and Penology*, 3 (1975), 71-79. In some instances, the lesbian dyad has been found to be the nodal point around which the inmate social structure of the prison revolves, while elsewhere the families were mostly matricentric, or homosexual marriages were observed as isolated units, without developing any kinship satellites.

4551. GIALLOMBARDO, ROSE. *Society of Women: A Study of a Women's Prison*. New York: Wiley, 1966. 244 pp. This classic sociological study covers relationships between inmates and staff, organizational goals, and the nature of the prison experience. With social relations characterized by isolation and an oppressive sense of time, adjustment often takes the form of a "marriage," that is, a homosexual alliance. Integration occurs through various kinship ties created ad hoc. See also her: "Social Roles in a Prison for Women," *Social Problems*, 13 (1966), 268-88; and *The Social World of Imprisoned Girls: A Comparative Study of Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents* (New York: Wiley, 1974; 317 pp.).

4552. HALLECK, SEYMOUR L., and MARVIN HERSKO. "Homosexual Behavior in a Correctional Institution for Adolescent Girls," *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 32 (1962), 911-17. The majority of girls were drawn into "homosexually tinged relationships," with different degrees of emotional involvement. Most had had poor relationships with men and had found that lesbian involvement provided a chance to be loved and accepted.

4553. HAMMER, MAX. "Hypersexuality in Reformatory Women," *Corrective Psychiatry and Journal of Social Therapy*, 15:4 (1969), 20-26. When women who have drifted into hypersexuality are sent to correctional institutions where they cannot relieve their tensions through heterosexual activity, they frequently turn to homosexuality or masturbation.

4554. HARPER, IDA. "The Role of the 'Framer' in a State Prison for Women," *Social Forces*, 31 (1952), 53-60. Profiles a "disorganized personality" who engaged in lesbian activity, itself an acceptable activity within the prison, but whose intensity made inmates and staff fearful of her.

Popular expose by an investigative reporter with a particular interest in lesbianism. The old Women's House of Detention was well known to the public because of its location in the heart of Greenwich Village.


Account of a French women's prison; see esp. Chapter 6.


Recommends the development of a "sexualmetric scale" to identify potential lesbians.


Of 376 inmates in one prison, found that 52% were lesbian, 48% not. Among other differences, the lesbians averaged 9.5 years younger.


Contains material on male and female homosexuality, the latter derived from cache of biftons, lesbian love letters.


An early report of lesbian relations between black and white girls in a reform school.


Summarizing the available research on prison homosexuality among adult and juvenile populations of women and men, argues that the fragmented hypotheses can be subsumed under the more general concepts of importation and


Pseudo-family relationships among girls in correctional institutions seems to grow up as a natural substitute for the family which the institution cannot supply. Contends that these relationships are not overtly lesbian.


On dyadic relationships in British juvenile correctional facilities (Borstals).


Found that, in an Alabama prison, while masculinity and violence of crime were significantly related to the active (butch) role, it is doubtful whether a true dominance-submission hierarchy existed.


In a correctional school sample 23% of the girls admitted to having had lesbian relations, as against 3.6% in a comparable high school sample (p. 87).


Loss of emotional support is perceived as the chief source of inmates turning to lesbianism. Inmate estimates of the incidence of lesbianism (much at variance with official claims) ran as high as 90%. See also their book: Women's Prison: Sex and Social Structure (Chicago: Aldine, 1965; 269 pp.)