

Allison McCray  
Work and the Human Condition  
Annotated Bibliography  
March 3, 2009

This bibliography contains information and sources that are supportive to the study of: “Prisoner Labor: Labor, As a Reform and As a Means.”

Boswell, Helen V. “Women and Prison Labor” Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 46, (Mar., 1913), 17-21.

Boswell helps us understand the difficulty of keeping labor jobs in the prison due to many conflicts with the outside industries and labor unions. The free labor industry claimed that the prison made products made competition too high and caused them to lose money. This article is very important to the understanding of the conflict.

Conrad, John P. Crime and its Correction: an International Survey of Attitudes and Practices. Berkley: California UP, 1965.

In this book, Conrad discusses how the prison system has made changes to the reformation for prisoners through education and training. These changes were important because it was a tool for the prisoner to become a successful citizen in their outside life and work field. This piece supports the reasoning for work during and after incarceration.

Crosson, George. "The courts and Prison Labor" Annals of the American Academy of Political Social Science, Vol.46, (Mar., 1913), 122-133.

Crossen gives a very thought provoking argument on why and why not to have prison labor. He talks about the pros and cons on the subject, and about the health and safety of the prisoner while laboring. This article gives a look at both sides of the coin.

Fletcher, Shaver and Moon, eds. Women Prisoners: A Forgotten Population. Westport: Praeger, 1993.

This book gives a well rounded view on women in prison and how they are trained and worked differently from male prisoners. This reference added valuable information to the research.

Forsythe, William J. The Reform of Prisoners, 1830-1900. New York: St. Martins Press, 1987.

Forsythe talks about how implementing a reform system through work and training gives less time for idleness and helps the prisoner focus by keeping busy therefore having less time to think about committing crimes.

Freedman, Estelle B. Their Sisters' Keepers. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1947.

In this book the reform women in prison is taught through teachings on domestic skills so they can find a husband after their incarceration. This was a very controversial subject for the women because men were taught a trade.

Garvey, Stehen P. "Freeing Prisoners' Labor" Stanford Law Review, Vol. 50, No. 2, (Jan., 1998) 339-398.

Garvey argues that bringing back prison labor for private hire would be a positive action. It would keep prisoners busy and allow them to sell their products. He talks about the controversy in the public on prisoner labor. This article is very informative and provides solid information for the research.

Gill, Howard B. "The Prison Labor Problem" Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Vol. 157, (Sept., 1931) 83-101.

Gill gives an in-depth view of the prison labor system with all of its pros and cons. He discusses the costs and profits of having labor in the prisons. This article was informative because it gave clear statistics for comparison.

Grusky, Oscar. "Role Conflict in Organization: A Study of Prison Camp Officials" Administrative Science Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 4 (Mar., 1959) 452-457.

This article is a study about a small prison camp in the Midwest; it looked at the goals for reformation. This article was not as helpful as I had hoped, however it gave a view of what a camp is like.

Jackson, Henry T. "Prison Labor" Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Labor and Criminology, Vol. 18, No. 2, (Aug., 1927) 218-268.

Jackson gives a view on the history of prison labor. This account is very informative and a great source for the research.

Levy, Howard. Going to Jail: The Political Prisoner. Unknown city, Grove Press, 1937.

In this book, a personal view of prison is shared and how work and labor are part of the everyday life.

McKelvey, Blake. American Prisons: A History of Good Intentions.

Montclair: Smith, 1903.

In this book, we learn about how the prison labor system was well intended, but in some cases were used to further punishment. This account give a vivid view of out past prison systems.

Murray, Raymond. Hard Time: Armagh Gaol 1971-1986. Dublin: Mercier Press, 1998.

In Murray's book, he focuses on a women's prison in Northern Ireland that also housed troubled young men. The women worked in domestic jobs, laundry and cleaning but were not taught trades. I added this reference to give a comparison to prisons in America.

Pratt, Joseph H. "Convict Labor in Highway Construction" Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, Vol. 46, (Mar., 1913) 78-87.

Pratt discusses the issue of using prisoners for highway construction and talks about the controversy it caused. The public were strongly opposed to the idea. This article explores the negative aspect of prison labor.

Rafter, Nicole H. "Gender, Prisons and Prison History" Social Science History, Vol. 9 No. 3, (1985) 233-247.

In Rafter, the issue of treating incarcerated women and men differently in work and education is explored. This work gives strong support to the research.

Rafter, Nicole H. Partial Justice: Women in State Prisons, 1800-1935. Boston: Northeastern UP, 1985.

In this book, Rafter gives history to the origins of women prisoner reformation. This reference give further support to her other works used.

Rafter, Nicole H. Partial Justice: Women Prisons and Social Control, New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, 1990.

In this article, Rafter discusses a more in-depth view of women in prison and how they were treated and not allowed to work. This work supports more history and gives a progressive time line.

Tynan, Thomas J. "Labor on Public Roads" Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 46, (Mar., 1913) 58-60.

Tynan talks about the convict road camp and how they contracted their labor and saved the state and local government money. This article gave a positive response to prisoner labor and showed the way it can be a benefit to many.



Weyland, L. D. "Wage Systems in Prisons", Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol.125, (May, 1926) 251-260.

In this article the wage system for prisoners is discussed. Compensation for prisoners has raised a major question throughout the years. In this article a clear view of how the reform of a wage system works and how it has changed over the years, it also addressed how the wage system will take burden off of other government agencies, such as welfare. This article provided a large portion to the research.

Whitin, E. Stagg. "Prison Labor" Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York. Vol. 2, No. 4, (July. 1912) 159-163.

Whitin makes a comparison of prison labor and slavery; he talks about the reform of the labor itself. This work supports other work cited.

Whitin, E. Stagg. "Self Supporting Prisons" Journal of the American  
Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, Vol. 15, No. 2,  
(Aug., 1924) 323-228.

In this article Whitin talks about the cost to keep a prisoner. He explains how implementing a work system allows for the prisoner to pay for their own incidentals and take the cost off of the institution they are housed in. "Self-supporting prison means, of course, that every prisoner shall work who is capable of working and by the sweat of his brow pay for his maintenance and the other costs of his incarceration" (324). This article gives a well explained overview and comparison to how it all works. It also gives a good basis on how the system works in today's prisons. This was the most informative piece for the research.

