

# Archives, Race, and Justice: Annotated Bibliography

The following annotated bibliography was created for Loyola Marymount University's Critical Methodology class (ENGL 6600) taught in fall 2017. It is the work of multiple students who researched Southern California Library archival materials related to: Mothers Reclaim Our Children (Mothers ROC), the Pasadena Pest Control Program, Southern Pacific Railway menus with Pullman porter notes, and prison release materials. Minimal corrections have been made and, therefore, the writing quality is uneven.

For more information visit <http://dh.lmu.edu/archives-race-justice/>

## Mother Reclaim Our Children

**Black Coalition Fighting Back Serial Murders**

<http://www.blackcoalitionfightingbackserialmurders.net/archive/>

This web site provides a historical context to the notes in more general terms by signifying the fact that like the children who face unproportioned killings by police women too were and are the victims of killings that were not stopped for very long time. This web site presents archives of pictures, video materials that a researcher would need to get the historical context of the 1980 prior to the Mother ROC was established.

**Legal Action for Women (LAW)** <http://legalactionforwomen.net/>

Founded in the 1980', Legal Action for Women (LAW), the web site states, that LAW is a grassroots anti-sexist, anti-racist legal service for all women based at the Crossroads Women's Centre in London, England and San Francisco, USA. The web site offers contest to how women around the world and in the USA have organized around issues of injustice to fight the socio-political systems that is against them and others who are oppressed.

**"Liberty Hill Foundation."** Liberty Hill Foundation, <https://www.libertyhill.org/>

This website helped to give geographical context to the notes. At the top of page one the creator writes "Paula Litt – Liberty Hill". Liberty Hill is a foundation in Los Angeles. Additionally, Liberty Hill's website explains that is a social justice epicenter. This information was useful in giving the object historical and sociological context. The creator was involved with social justice, and the notes regarding legal information are useful for people pursuing social justice.

**"The State Bar of California."** The State Bar of California, <http://www.calbar.ca.gov/>

This source was found by searching a hotline phone number listed in the object's notes. This website gives context to the need of the creator. The creator was concerned with attorneys' improper actions. The creator felt the need to write down this hotline number. This number is written with many other notes regarding attorney behavior, but it was unclear what the hotline was for. This website gives the phone number geographical and sociological context

## Pasadena Pest Control Program

Cockburn, Alexander. "Blood's Money." *New Statesman and Society*, v5, no.202 (May 15, 1992). ISSN: 0954-2361. <http://gangresearch.net/GangResearch/Policy/cripsbloodsplan.html>

A resource on the history of the document, the research and observations by Alexander Cockburn (accessed by clicking the hyperlink) highlight the significance of the document and the deeper implications of the organization of the two gangs. The money that is being proposed to be used is coming from the drug trade, but the question of using that for the bettering of the city is discussed and examined. Using this and other resources would help to show guests in the library a different way of looking at the systematic racism that makes the gangs act as they do. This source helped us to get a better idea into Zinzun's influence on getting young men and women out of gangs.

Parachini, Allan. "A Unconstructed 60's Radical Still Takes His Case to the Streets." *Los Angeles Times*, 27 July 1986. [http://articles.latimes.com/1986-07-27/news/vw-1251\\_1\\_police-officer/](http://articles.latimes.com/1986-07-27/news/vw-1251_1_police-officer/)

This article follows a trajectory of Michael Zinzun's life, including his birth, move to California, membership with the Black Panther Party, his community leadership post-BPP, and his closely-regulated watch from the LAPD. This shorthand biography documents the ignition of an active, revolutionary spirit that appears to manifest in every one of Zinzun's affiliations/community efforts. The article also sets the ultimate binary between Zinzun (and his affiliations/"the people") and the police (governmental authority).

Retrospectives, Flying Focus. "Two Year Busiversary (Part 2)." *YouTube*, YouTube, 3 Dec. 2016, [www.youtube.com/watch?v=y4YKzSryi2c&feature=youtu.be&app=desktop](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y4YKzSryi2c&feature=youtu.be&app=desktop).

This video was critical to the production of our project, as it provides a more personal view into the political resistance that Zinzun was a part of. The ideas behind the movement are simple and to the point: equality and the same opportunities as other people in LA county. But, the fact that these needed to be presented in a radical, nearly propagandic way marks the deeply imbedded systematic racism that the whole movement was fighting in the first place. These pieces show Zinzun as a leader and worthy of the mural that he has received on the side of the SCL, being an influential fighter for the future and their rights as human beings. The source is again free to access.

Turner, Michelle. "Special Online Exhibition - Newspaper." *Pasadena Digital History*

Collaboration, 5 March, 2014, <http://pasadenadigitalhistory.com/tag/newspaper/>

This source, which is free to access, contextualizes the newspaper. It speaks of the paper's origin (1971), and its initial purpose (to bring stories about the community to light). This latter point justifies the article about the Pasadena Pest Control Group. The paper (Pasadena Union) only lasted 2 years, which also speaks to the idea that this community could not sustain, or did not want, public-private services. This page is itself only an introduction and links to an online exhibition about the paper.

Twain, Mark. "Letter 22, New York, May 26, 1867 - San Francisco, Alta California, July 21, 1867." *Twain Quotes*, <http://www.twainquotes.com/18670721.html>

This source, which is free to access, contextualizes the quote placed underneath one of the photos. The source is particularly valuable because it gives the broader context of the quote. This reveals that, either the writer was giving a veiled criticism (suggesting infestation is the fault of the poor, who are criminal by nature), or that the writer simply did not know the full context and was trying to suggest that anyone would try to escape the situation of infestation.

## Prison Release Materials and Canteen List

Bohannon, John. "The Theory? Diet Causes Violence. The Lab? Prison." *Science*, vol. 325, no. 5948, 2009, pp. 1614–1616. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/40301850](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40301850).

Bohannon utilizes a 2009 double-blind trial to chronicle the relationship between nutrition and anti-social behavior. Conducted in Her Majesty's Young Offenders Institution Polmont, which is Scotland's most violent prison, the trial addresses if nutritional imbalances are a cause of violence. This study, led by Bernard Gesch, a nutritional and criminology researcher at the University of Oxford, is an extension of a previous double-blind trial from 2002, which resulted in 35% fewer violent offenses in those that received the supplements compared to the placebo group. Though this article chronicles an on-going study, and therefore offers only substantiated empirical progress, there is significant evidence to suggest inadequate intake of required nutrients (i.e. 94% of inmates receive Vitamin B-12, although 0% of Inmates receive Omega-3 and Selenium) leads to anti-social behavior. We can relate this study to objects acquired through the canteen, which offer little nutritional value and are oftentimes simply a form of comfort food.

Bozelko, Chandra. "Giving Working Prisoners Dignity- And Decent Wages." *National Review*, 11 Jan. 2017, <http://www.nationalreview.com/article/443747/prison-labor-laws-wages-make-it-close-slavery>. Accessed 1 December 2017.

This article by Chandra Bozelko provides a detailed account of the insidious methods by which prisons exploit inmate labor. By systematically keeping inmate wages low, and artificially inflating items at the commissary, and through laws that allow inmates to be taxed and charged by the prisons for their well-being, the prison system in America uses inmates as little more

than slave labor. The article also provides basic information about how prisons manipulate the system to keep inmates making so little money. Bozelko analyzes why prison strikes for wage increases generally fail, and provides insight, through first-hand experience, on how prison jobs actually function. This article was invaluable, not only for the statistics it provided regarding prison wages, but also for the insight it provided into prison jobs in general.

“California Institution for Men Inmate Orientation Booklet: General Information for Reception Center Inmates.” California Institution for Men, 6 May 2013, [https://www.law.umich.edu/special/policyclearinghouse/Documents/California%20-%20Inmate%20Handbook%20\(Men\).pdf](https://www.law.umich.edu/special/policyclearinghouse/Documents/California%20-%20Inmate%20Handbook%20(Men).pdf).

The Inmate Orientation Handbook details general information for Reception Center Inmates at the California Institute for Men. This manual, given to new arrival inmates, is meant to assist inmates with getting oriented with basic rules, regulations, policies, and procedures at the California Institute for Men. Specifically, it details the prison’s Canteen system as well as the details of how an inmate is “drawn” or chosen to purchase items from the Canteen. Specifically, it details the “Ducat” as a pass for an inmate to be able to travel within the prison. Prisoners who receive a ducat are required to report to the particular area (Canteen, Medical, etc.). Each program is provided with a Daily Movement Sheet (DMS), which serves as a method of verification of prisoner ducats. Inmate failure to respond to ducats can result in disciplinary action.

“Entering a California State Prison: What to Expect.” California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 2017, [http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Ombuds/Entering\\_a\\_Prison\\_FAQs.html](http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Ombuds/Entering_a_Prison_FAQs.html).

This page of California’s Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) website provides a brief description of CDCR’s Reception and Classification process for new inmates including Inmate Placement (Security Level) and Privilege Group Assignments. At CDCR, four privilege groups are assigned and are conceived as a method to promote a desire to achieve positive goals. Group A Criteria is the following: An inmate who has full-time credit qualifying work/training program. An inmate who is diagnosed by a physician as totally disabled. Group C Criteria is the following: Inmates who have half-time work/training program or involuntarily assigned. Group D Criteria is the following: Inmates who are in special housing units who are not assigned to either a full-time or half-time work/training program. Group U Criteria is the following: Reception center inmates under processing.

Fox, Hayley. “Cooking in Confinement: Inside the Kitchen at Chino Prison.” LA Weekly, 8 June 2017, <http://www.laweekly.com/restaurants/how-prison-kitchens-feed-inmates-for-about-one-dollar-per-meal-8258237>.

Fox describes the inmate-kitchen prison system in the California Institute for Men, aka Chino Prison. Willie Harris, Correctional Food Manager II, describes that “bad food and bad morale go hand in hand”. For each general population inmate, Fox describes, the prison is allocated \$3.32 total per day for meals, which covers a hot breakfast and dinner, as well as a cold lunch. The

U.S. prison and jail population is now the highest per capita in the world, which has led to severe cost-saving measures, the kitchen often receiving the most severe cuts. Many jails and prisons have cut the 3 meal a day allocation to 2, which is suggested to have directly led to loss of inmate morale. This also relates to the availability of kosher meals, which by and large are more expensive for the prison or jail to produce, which has led to the strict regulation of foods available in the canteens. Foods such as pork rinds are restricted as inmates who receive kosher meals are completely restricted to kosher diets. Thus the limited availability of food, be it meals allocated per day (i.e. 3 vs 2), or types of meals (i.e. kosher), has a direct relation to items purchased in the canteen.

Gangwisch, James E., et al. "High Glycemic Index Diet as a Risk Factor for Depression: Analyses from the Women's Health Initiative." *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 2015, <http://ajcn.nutrition.org/content/early/2015/06/24/ajcn.114.103846.abstract?papetoc#aff-1>.

This study explains the various ways in which a diet high in refined sugars and enriched grains directly affects depression rates. The paper details the negative mental and psychological risks with specific foods, particularly sweetened beverages, refined foods, and those with large amounts of added sugars, making up a large part of an individual's diet. The study was conducted by researchers for the Women's Health Initiative. They measured the incidents of test subject's responses to questions about their mental state and their diets. Among the physical risks associated with replacing foods denser in nutrients with the snacks available on the commissary, this study provided information regarding the potential psychological issues facing inmates. Since the only additional food options almost exclusively are those foods which the study warns against, this resource, along with others that highlight the nutritional deficiencies, helped inform the group's approach to exploring the mental and physical problems to which inmates are unknowingly exposed.

Godoy, Maria. "Ramen Noodles Are Now the Prison Currency of Choice." NPR: Food for Thought, 26 Aug. 2016, <http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2016/08/26/491236253/ramen-noodles-are-now-the-prison-currency-of-choice>. Accessed 1 December 2017.

Maria Godoy's article for NPR explores how the lack of proper nutrition in prisons has led to the emergence of ramen noodles as a currency in many prisons. Godoy traces this phenomenon as part of a trend as prisons provide less and less calories for inmates. As this has occurred, ramen packets have become important staples in many inmates' diets and thus an important commodity in the prison black markets. Through interviews with inmates, both former and current, and prison officials, Godoy is able to provide an in-depth exploration of the increasing importance of ramen noodle packs in the prison system. Reiterated by other sources, this article provides information on the desperation for food many inmates face when they are in prison. This led to the growing importance of ramen and other high caloric foods on the canteen menu. The group used this, along with other article sharing this theme, to build one of the slides concerning the importance of supplementing calories by any means necessary. Godoy's article provided direct quotes supporting this idea as well as background information about why this phenomenon is occurring in prisons throughout the country.

Paynter, Ben. "Prison Economics: How Fish and Coffee Become Cash." *Wired Magazine*, 31 Jan. 2011, [https://www.wired.com/2011/01/st\\_prisoncurrencies/](https://www.wired.com/2011/01/st_prisoncurrencies/).

This article by Ben Paynter at Wired Magazine looks at the internal prison economy and how it runs like a commodities market. Because money in an inmate's commissary account cannot be traded, but goods can, the goods take on their own internal value within the prison and create a bartering system in which these products obtain a significantly higher value than they would outside prison. Paynter looks at some of the most in-demand products in the prison bartering economy, such as mackerel pouches, instant coffee, postage stamps, and combination locks, along with the products' use and value in prison. The mackerel pouches can be traded for a haircut, laundry service, or a cell cleanup, and the instant coffee can be used as a cheap stimulant in lieu of harder drugs. Because the postage stamps have a high value-to-size ratio and are easy to conceal, they can be hoarded in large quantities and become valuable for buying protection or paying off gambling debts. Combination locks can be put inside a sock and made into a weapon. Paynter's article was helpful in better understanding the internal prison economy and why and how certain items become more valuable in prison.

Santo, Alysia and Lisa Iaboni. "What's in a Prison Meal?" *The Marshall Project*, 7 July 2015, <https://www.themarshallproject.org/2015/07/07/what-s-in-a-prison-meal>.

Santo and Iaboni outline the various ways in which prisoners are being malnourished during meal times in prisons across the country. The article provides accounts of how far unfed prisoners go to fight hunger and starvation. Santo and Iaboni use information from lawsuits to depict the daily meals prisoners were served to illustrate the lack of nutrition provided to inmates. They also provide, when available, the nutritional values contained in each meal. By providing information about the lack of nutrition received by the inmates, the group was able to get a better understanding of the important role the commissary serves in prison life. The publication of proof of the lack of sustenance many inmates receive increases reliance on the food provided by canteens and worked in conjunction with other sources to reinforce why certain food items are more valued than others.

Tsai, Tyjen and Paola Scommegna. "U.S. Has World's Highest Incarceration Rate." *Population Reference Bureau*, August 2012, <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2012/us-incarceration.aspx>.

This article by Tyjen Tsai and Paola Scommegna from the Population Reference Bureau provided some helpful statistics regarding U.S. prison populations. It stated that since 2002, the U.S. has had the highest incarceration rate in the world (as of the article's publication in August 2012). The article mentioned that men make up 90 percent of the prison and local jail population, with an imprisonment rate 14 times higher than that of women. The article stated that prisoners tend to be less educated than the general population; the average state prisoner has a 10th grade education, and about 70 percent have not completed high school. Tsai and Scommegna also go into demographics of prisons, showing how African-American and Latino

men are incarcerated at significantly higher rates than white men. The article broke down regional variations in incarceration rate, showing that rates in the Southern United States are almost double the rate in the northeast, with Louisiana and Texas having the highest incarceration rates. This article helped put the Canteen List in context in terms of U.S. prison make-up (by gender, race, and educational level) and help demonstrate how the U.S. prison system disproportionately affects people of color.

“USP Florence Admax: An Administrative Security U.S. Penitentiary.” Federal Bureau of Prisons, <https://www.bop.gov/locations/institutions/flm/>.

This is the homepage on the Federal Bureau of Prisons website of the USP Florence Admax penitentiary in Florence, Colorado. The page provides a general overview of the facility, with contact location, inmate gender, prison population, visiting information, and resources for sentenced inmates (includes an Admissions and Orientation (A&O) Handbook). The page also includes a document attachment outlining the procedures for access to legal counsel and legal reference materials for inmates, along with a report listing audit findings conducted to ensure compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act. The page included a brief description of the prison commissary, along with an attachment showing the items available for purchase and their cost. Such information would be helpful for family members and friends looking to send money towards an inmate’s canteen account. The homepage was also useful in providing a historical overview of the commissary- that in 1930 the Department of Justice authorized and established a commissary at each federal institution. Though specific to this penitentiary, this homepage serves as a model for how inmates and their relatives and friends outside of prison would become familiar with the canteen process, namely the depositing of funds into the inmate’s canteen account.

“Ramen Noodles Supplanting Cigarettes as Currency Among Prisoners.” American Sociological Association, 22 Aug. 2016, <http://www.asanet.org/press-center/press-releases/ramen-noodles-supplanting-cigarettes-currency-among-prisoners>.

This report by the American Sociological Association summarizes a study done by Michael Gibson-Light in which he found that Ramen Noodles are supplanting cigarettes as a form of prison currency. Gibson-Light found that noodles can potentially be on the rise due to inmates’ need to better feed themselves, in light of certain prison services being defunded. The term “punitive frugality” is used by Gibson-Light to indicate the shift of burden and cost of care from prison systems toward inmates themselves. Gibson has found that the past few decades have seen a substantial decrease in the quality and quantity of prison food.

Ye Hee Lee, Michelle. “Does the United States Really Have 5 Percent of the World’s Population and One Quarter of the World’s Prisoners?” *The Washington Post*, 30 April 2015, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/fact-checker/wp/2015/04/30/does-the-united-states-really-have-five-percent-of-worlds-population-and-one-quarter-of-the-worlds-prisoners/?utm\\_term=.499dfab1daa](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/fact-checker/wp/2015/04/30/does-the-united-states-really-have-five-percent-of-worlds-population-and-one-quarter-of-the-worlds-prisoners/?utm_term=.499dfab1daa)

This article by Michelle Ye Hee Lee from *The Washington Post* was written in response to then-presidential candidates Hillary Clinton and Rand Paul's reference to the statistic that the United States has less than five percent of the world's population, yet almost 25 percent of the world's total prison population. Lee fact-checked this seemingly-dubious statistic and confirmed it based on information from the U.S. Census and the World Prison Population List, published by the U.K.-based International Centre for Prison Studies, which used data from 222 countries from September 2011 through September 2013. The article does caution that the numbers are not completely representative, since this report did not include numbers for Eritrea, Guinea Bissau, Somalia, and North Korea, and acknowledges the difficulties in comparing rates of imprisonment between countries, due to different practices for housing detainees, juveniles, and offenders with drug addictions or mental illnesses. Lee also explains that the United States has the highest prison population rate in the world, at 716 per 100,000 people, and saw a major rise in incarceration over the last 40 years as a result of stricter federal sentencing laws. This article was helpful in putting the Canteen List in perspective and examining the broader trends in incarceration rates and U.S. prison practices.

## Southern Pacific Railway Menus with Pullman Porter Notes

Derks, Scott. *The value of a dollar: prices and incomes in the United States, 1860-2009*. 4th ed., Grey House Publishing, 2009.

Derks' text tracks the prices of items, along with income, of varying socioeconomic groups from "the age of endeavor" until 2009. It will be helpful in understanding our item. This is because, in comparing the prices listed in the book to the prices on the dining menus, we will discover which socioeconomic group to which the Southern Pacific Line catered. We will also be able to find out where the porter himself existed on the spectrum, according to his income -- which will give us historical context.

Kelly, Joseph. "Showing Agency on the Margins: African American Railway Workers in the South and Their Unions, 1917-1930." *Labour/Le Travail*, no. 71, 2013, p. 123. EBSCOhost, [electra.lmu.edu:2048/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edsgbe&AN=edsgcl.334087691&site=eds-live&scope=site](http://electra.lmu.edu:2048/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edsgbe&AN=edsgcl.334087691&site=eds-live&scope=site).

Kelly's article talks about the impact that African American railway laborers made in challenging discrimination from before the 1920s until 1930. *Showing Agency* will be useful to our research of the porters' menus because it will give us context into the climate that laborers, like the porter, were working in. It will also shed light onto how African American railway laborers fought back against the prejudice they faced. Ultimately, when applied to our porters' story, the article will help us fulfill the mission statement of the Southern California Library: to tell the story of the struggle of oppression.

Kinghorn, Jonathan. *Menu Cards*. 1929. <http://www.atlantictransportline.us/content/menus.htm>.



This website serves as an interactive archive with a display of steamship dining menus from early 1900's until 1930, indicating the popularity of fine dining while completing long travel for business or pleasure. The menu cards selection served a practical purpose and were also keepsakes, as indicated by the printed "Autographs" space on the reverse sides. The collection displayed also shows these objects are highly collectible and well preserved. The multiple uses and functions of these menu cards are a unique and somewhat uncommon window into the class system and economic status of travelers during the early 20th century, the majority of whom were white, upper to middle class and ate and engaged in culinary foods and customs according to English and Continental dining, or local and seasonal dining, as is seen on the Pullman Porter Menu Cards in the SCL collection for this project.

Michael K. Dowell. *1949 Pullman Diner. The Southern Pacific Dining Car*. Historic Railpark & Train Museum Bowling Green, Kentucky, [www.historicrailpark.com/the-southern-pacific-dining-car/](http://www.historicrailpark.com/the-southern-pacific-dining-car/).