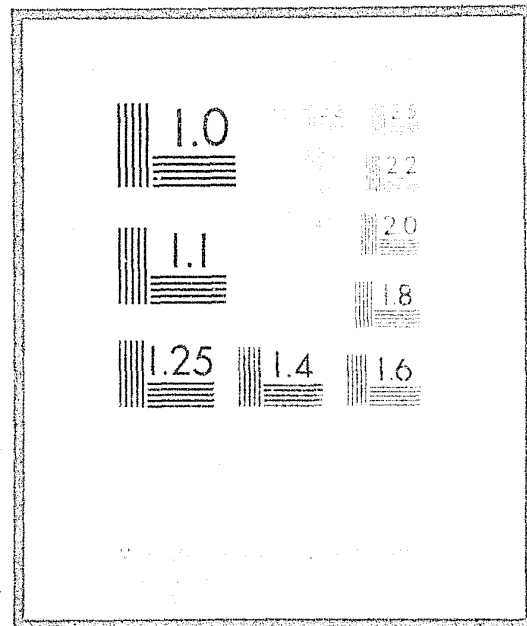


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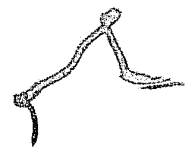
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

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FROM GRIME TO CORRECTION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531



From Crime To Correction

The handbag was too tempting to resist. So the one we shall call Jimmy Jones grabbed it and ran, knocking down the old lady who had been carrying it. Jimmy had committed his first crime. The first of many.

If you ask him why he did it, Jimmy would probably say it was just an easy way to make a few dollars.

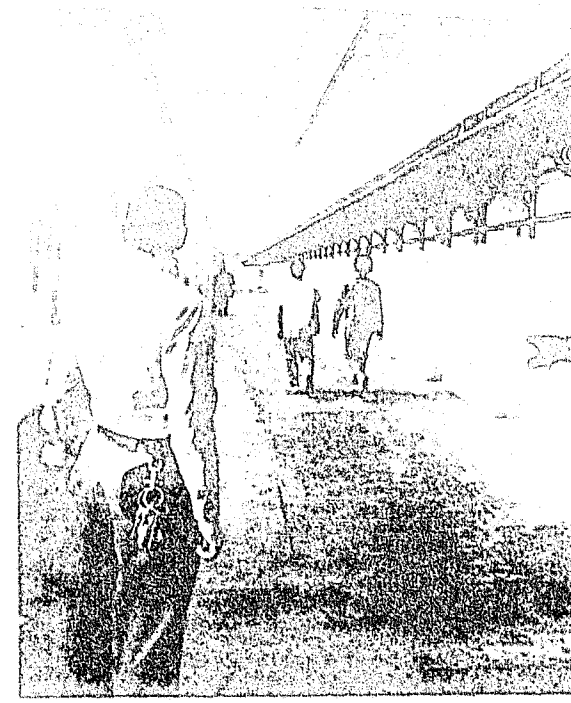
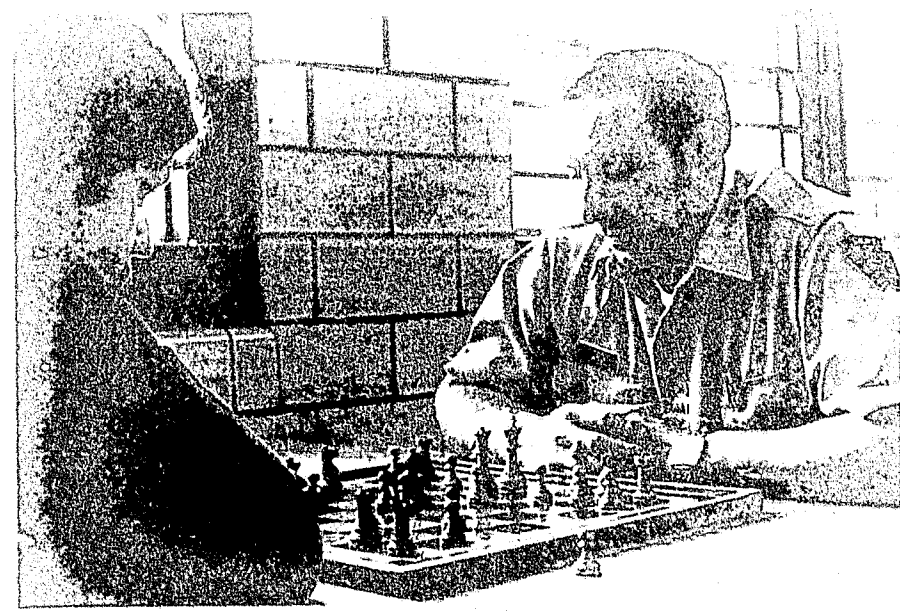
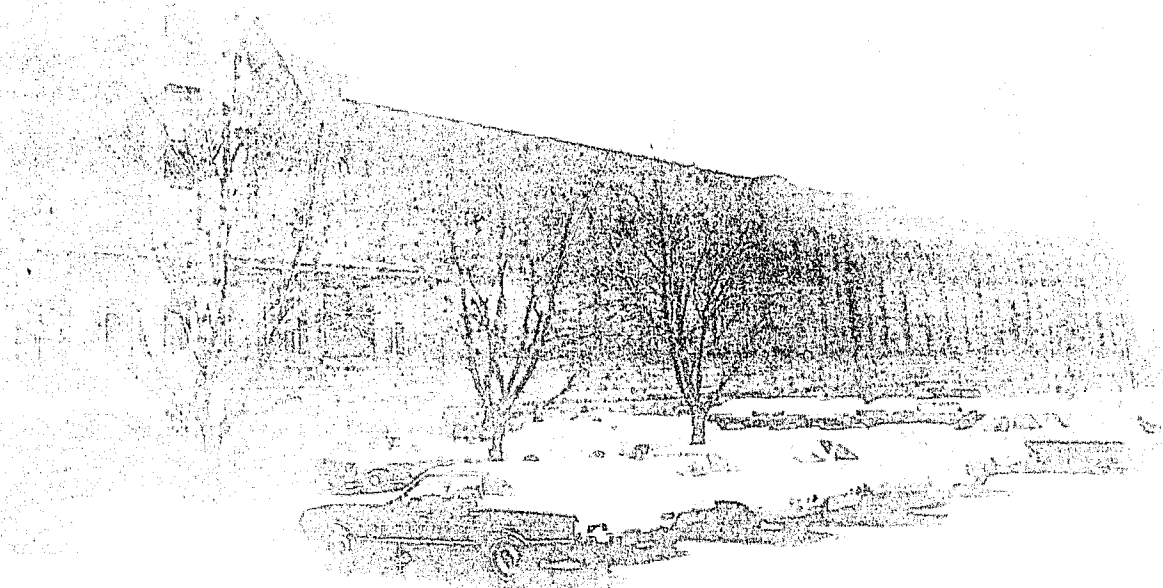
After all, he couldn't handle a good job. His home life was spotty. No one really cared what he did, so he had little or no regard for other people. And his friends all lived high.

Jimmy Jones was a bright young man. Not all bad. Not all good. But you might say he was uptight. Full of frustration and fear.

He became a thief. Why not? The pay was good. The work easy. The hours convenient. The risk didn't matter. After five more muggings and two armed robberies, Jimmy was finally caught, tried, sentenced and sent to one of the state's five male adult institutions.

One might well argue that Jimmy Jones should not have been put behind bars at all. There must be a better way to handle his problem. He had merely responded to the problems caused by his environment. What he needed most was to be temporarily removed from society. To be treated as an individual in need. To be trained. To be corrected. Then, perhaps, when he returned to society, he'd belong there.

That's what correction is all about.



It is as logical as it is practical. Correction treats an offender as an individual, gradually preparing him for the time he will return to society.

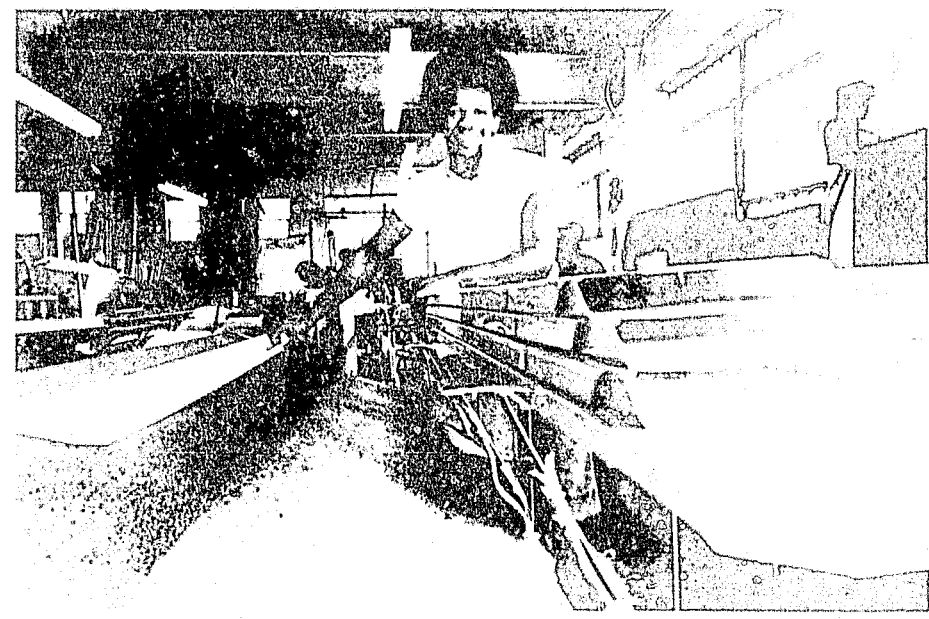
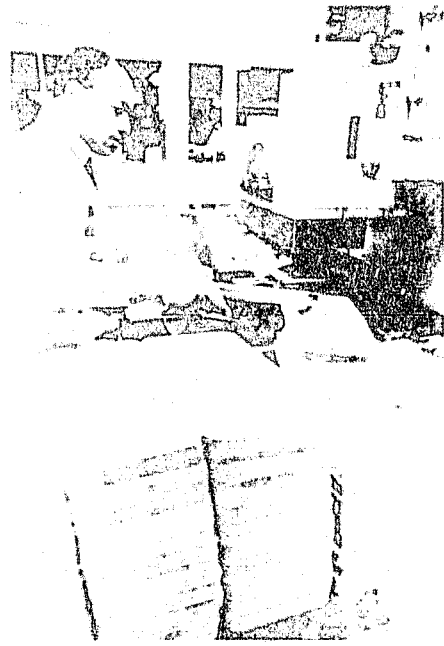
Penal institutions are no longer isolated fortresses. The community is invited to enter and take part in the rehabilitation program. The offenders are moved out into the community into various controlled situations.

Society is protected from the offender, whom we refer to as "resident," while the sentence determined by the court is carried out. But when he completes his sentence, the resident is returned to society ready and prepared to become a productive, law-abiding citizen.

Jimmy Jones was not among the 20% of incorrigibles who are residents of our prison system. He was among those who need help and who can be expected to respond readily, even eagerly, to correction under control.

More than 90% of men and women in our prisons today will one day be free. Two-thirds of these have been in prison before. Unfortunately, some 70% who are released will relapse into their previous criminal habits. This relapse is known as "recidivism." It's a big word. And an ugly one. It is also the dragon that the Bureau of Correction must slay.

A prime objective of the Bureau, in short, is to reduce the high rate of recidivism. When this is accomplished it means that more and more prisoners have responded to the Bureau's program of correction under control. That fewer and fewer will be repeaters. That more and more, by gaining self-control and regaining self-respect, will become productive citizens. And, finally, that society will suffer fewer crimes by released offenders.



Both Greenburg and Pittsburgh provide training for students. At Greenburg, the focus is on work, research and educational programs. At Pittsburgh, students emphasize practical training.

There was a time when Jimmy Jones and his legions, as much victims of our society as offenders, were molded by prison life to repeat their crimes. When anyone advocating criminal reclamation of any sort was regarded as a maudlin sentimentalist. Those unenlightened days have gone, if only because we realized that the old system doesn't work.

Now we know that within the gravel of every prison population are nuggets of gold. Freedom and correction are now more important than isolation and vengeance.

The new concept has dramatically bridged the gap between crime and correction. Nationwide, wherever correction is practiced, the rate of recidivism has been reduced by at least one-third. But as impressive as this statistic may be, it could be made even more impressive with greater community involvement and deeper community support.

The moment the public fully accepts the fact that many inmates need only the encouragement and the opportunity to explore worlds new to them and to rejoin society as useful, new citizens, just that moment will every community be safer for everyone.

Welcome back, Jimmy Jones!



Programs at Greensburg involve everything from a writing class at a local community college, to courses in computer operation and leather craft. The emphasis at Greensburg is on treating residents whose average stay is six months. Participation in such training programs is wholly voluntary. The success is outstanding.

Southwestern Pennsylvania

In Southwestern Pennsylvania, the Bureau of Corrections' program encompasses nine counties: Allegheny, Indiana, Westmoreland, Fayette, Butler, Armstrong, Greene, Washington, and Beaver. In this region is the state's oldest correctional institution, located in Pittsburgh, and a smaller regional correctional facility in Greensburg.

Three community service centers are now in operation in the Pittsburgh area and plans call for the establishment of two more, one of which will be exclusively for women residents.

Since the Pittsburgh area is highly industrial, it is logical that great emphasis be put on vocational and educational programs that feature mechanical instruction and machine shop training.

Community support and cooperation with industry in the area is excellent, making possible the most successful work release program in the state. Nearly one-third of the resident population is now participating in some form of furlough or work release programs.

An interesting project—one which illustrates the community support accorded Corrections in the Southwestern Region—is called Project 60. Run by the Council of Churches in cooperation with the Bureau of Correction, it provides special services and consultation for elderly residents.

Admittedly, the Pittsburgh facility is outmoded. Within the next few years, it will be replaced with a modern complex of correctional facilities capable of providing even more realistic programs of education and employment.

Greensburg is a model regional correction facility. Its residents are those who have relatively



The Pittsburgh community service centers feature a congenial atmosphere where residents are given the opportunity to manage their own lives with the help of special counseling and family support. Progress is made through education and mutual learning. Controls are relaxed. Residents gradually adjust to the responsibilities of becoming a free and law-abiding citizen.

short sentences. Because of this, security is geared toward work release. Great emphasis is put on cooperative educational, vocational and recreational programs.

The resident at Greensburg voluntarily and systematically prepares himself for his eventual return to society through effective pre-release programs. Educational programs at the college level are available at Pittsburgh, Indiana and Penn State Universities, and at Westmoreland Community College.

One self-help project at Greensburg involves home repairs for the rural poor of the area—a program which has done much to establish good community relations.

Greensburg's vocational programs include such practical classroom instruction as landscaping, photography, carpentry, welding, bricklaying and machine shop. Recreational programs include athletic events, chess and art clubs, newspaper, creative writing and music.

The effectiveness of Corrections is clearly demonstrated at Greensburg. A resident not only helps himself, he also has the opportunity to help others more disadvantaged than himself. In this way he experiences a sense of accomplishment which is an important first step toward becoming a self-sufficient and contributing member of society.

The understanding and cooperation of the citizens of the Southwestern region has done much to support the Bureau and its objectives. Support is essential to the Bureau's success and to the communities' security.

However guilty the majority of prisoners are, 98% of them will someday return to society. When this time comes, the Bureau of Corrections, through its systematic program of educational and vocational training, hopes to return to civilian life a citizen capable of taking his rightful place in society.

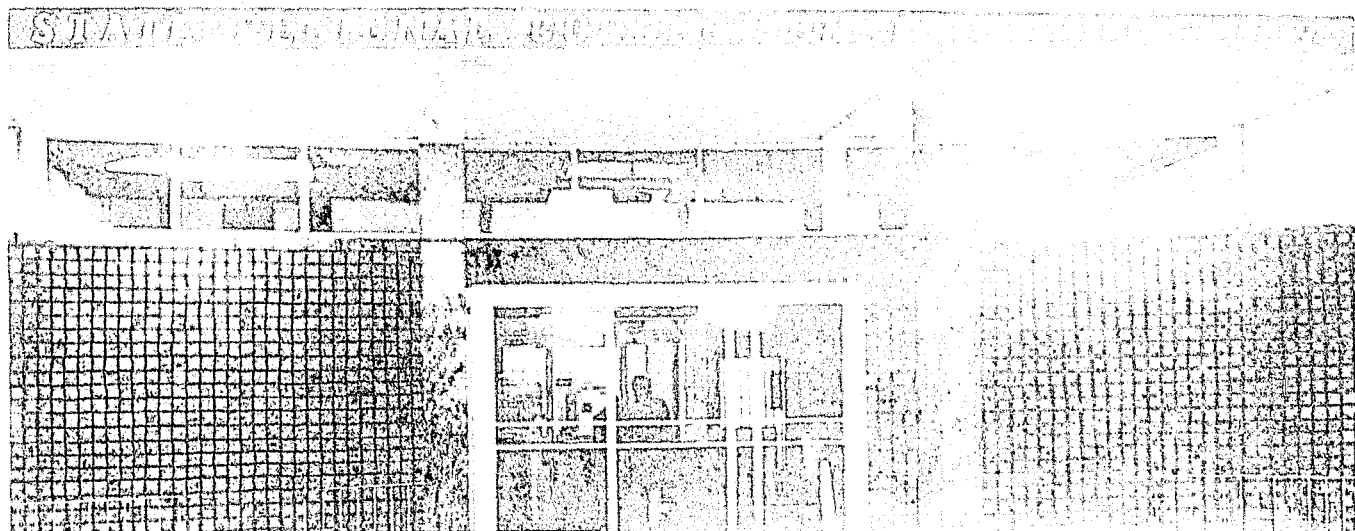
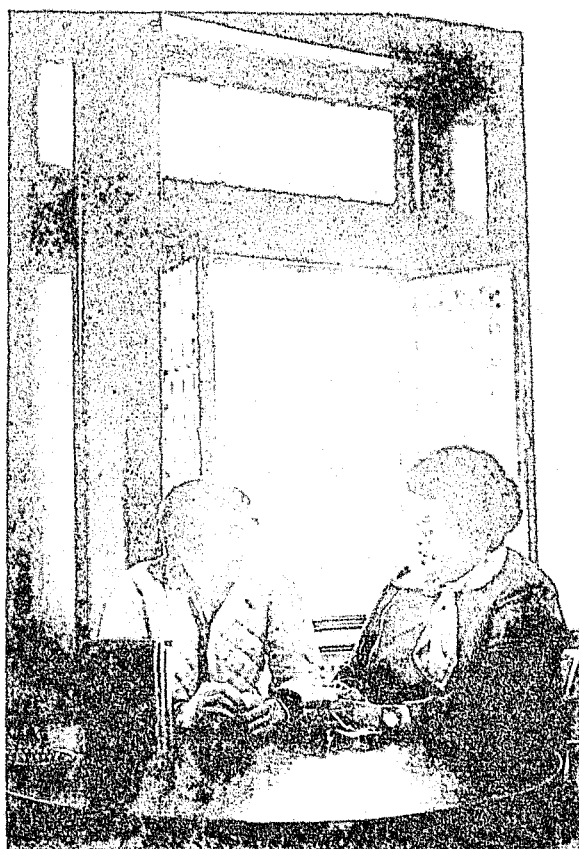
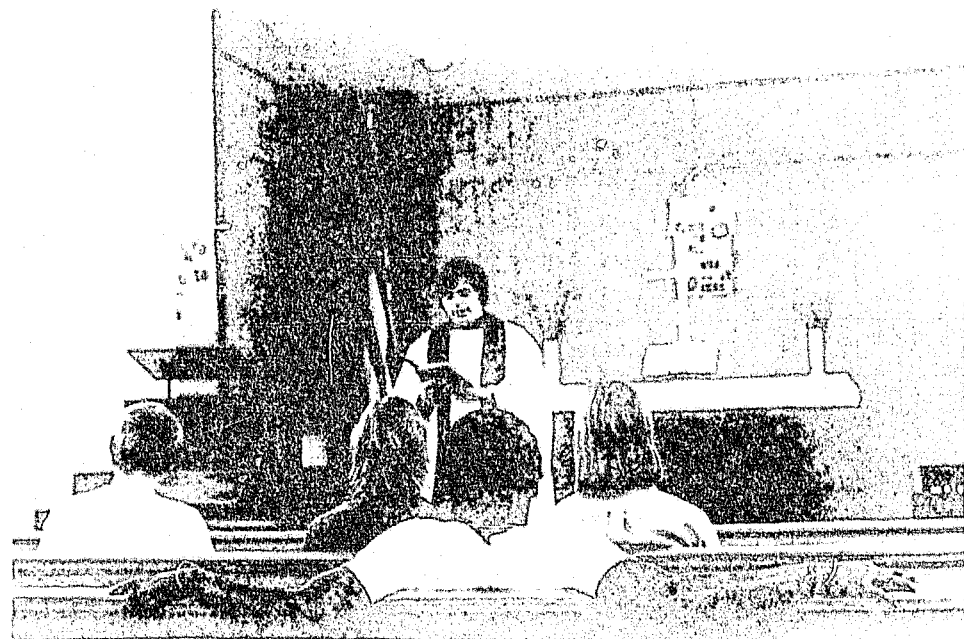
From Crime to Correction.

Stewart Werner, Commissioner, Bureau of Correction
The following institutions and community treatment centers are operated by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Correction:

- State Correctional Institution at Camp Hill
P.O. Box 200 — Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011
- State Correctional Institution at Dallas
Dallas, Pennsylvania 18612
- State Correctional Institution at Graterford
P.O. Box 244 — Graterford, Pennsylvania 19426
- State Correctional Institution at Huntingdon
Huntingdon, Pennsylvania 16652
- State Correctional Institution at Muncy
P.O. Box 180 — Muncy, Pennsylvania 17756
- State Correctional Institution at Pittsburgh
P.O. Box 9901
- State Correctional Institution at Rockview
R.F.D. #3 — Bellefonte, Pennsylvania 16823
- State Regional Correctional Facility at Greensburg
R.D. #2, Box 10 — Greensburg, Pennsylvania 16501

COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTERS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southeast Region I
1601 N. 52nd Street
Philadelphia, PA 19131 Northeast Region II
240 Adams Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503 Southcentral Region III
317 West Market Street
York, PA 17404 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Region IV
328 Washington Street
Johnstown, PA 15901 Southwest Region V
Suite 412-13-14 Martin Building
119 Federal Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northwest Region VI
164 West 5th Street
Erie, PA 16507 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center #1
1601 N. 52nd Street
Philadelphia, PA 19131 Center #2
5222-24 Chester Avenue
Philadelphia, PA | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center #3 (Women)
219 East High Street
Germantown, PA Center #4
1628 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia, PA | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center #1
240 Adams Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center #2
447 Walnut Street
Allentown, PA 18101 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center #1
9 South 10th Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101 Center #2
317 West Market Street
York, PA 17404 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hendler Hotel
328 Washington Street
Johnstown, PA 15901 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center #1
915 Ridge Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15212 Center #2
501 N. Negley Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15206 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center #1
164 West 5th Street
Erie, PA 16507 Center #2
599 East State Street
Sharon, PA 16146 | |



In the various community service centers in the Southwestern area, a new approach to community correction is evident. In a relaxed and friendly atmosphere, residents are counseled, attend religious and educational sessions and, in general, encourage each other to make the most of their lives. Involving community volunteers develop mutual trust and understanding.