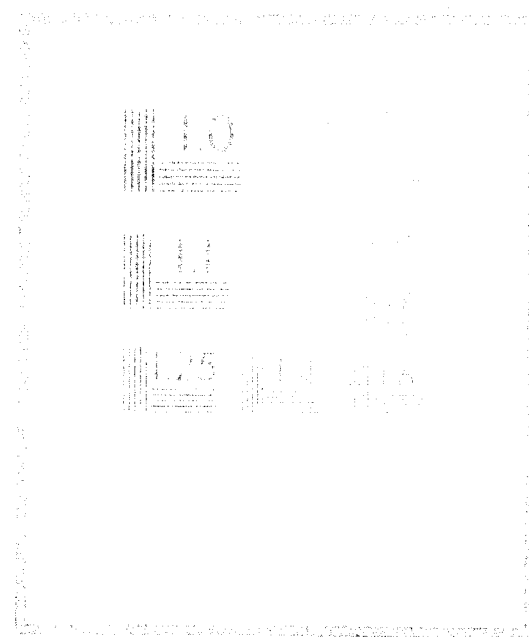


NCJRS

This document was prepared from documents received in
response to the NCJRS data base. A new NCJRS data base
will be the subject of a future report. The information
contained herein is not to be used for official purposes.



Information contained in this document is not to be used for
official purposes.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are
those of the author(s), and do not represent the official
position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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

42165

6.1

FROM CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE

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.

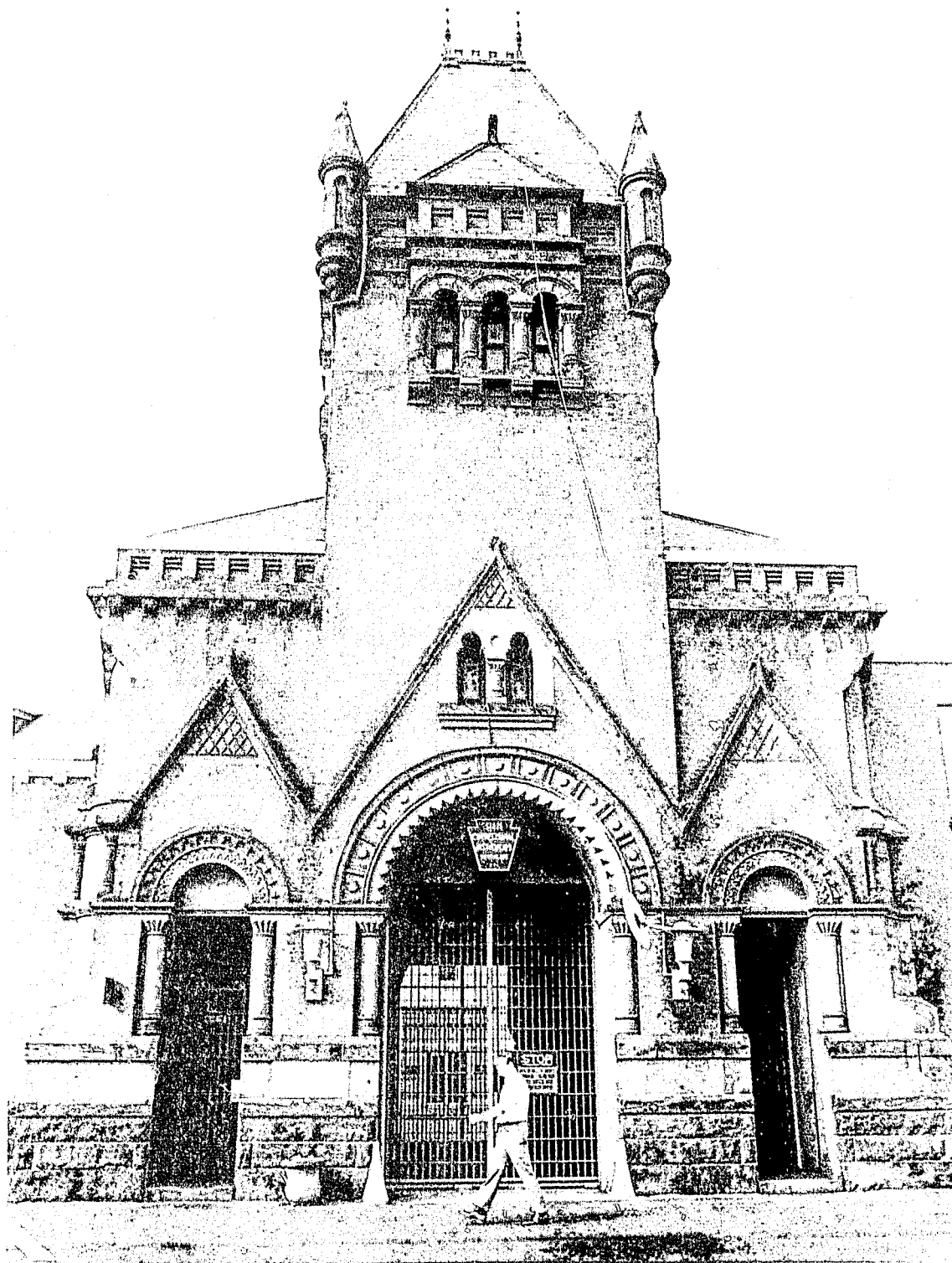
He became a thief. Why not? The pay was good. The work easy. The hours convenient. The risk didn't matter. After five more muggings and two armed robberies, Jimmy was finally caught, tried, sentenced and sent to one of the state's five male adult institutions.

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.



Huntingdon which was built in 1889 as an institution for retarded offenders finds itself today as a model progressive correctional facility. Despite its victorial exterior, Huntingdon has a population of nearly 1000 residents on a 500 acre rural site.



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.

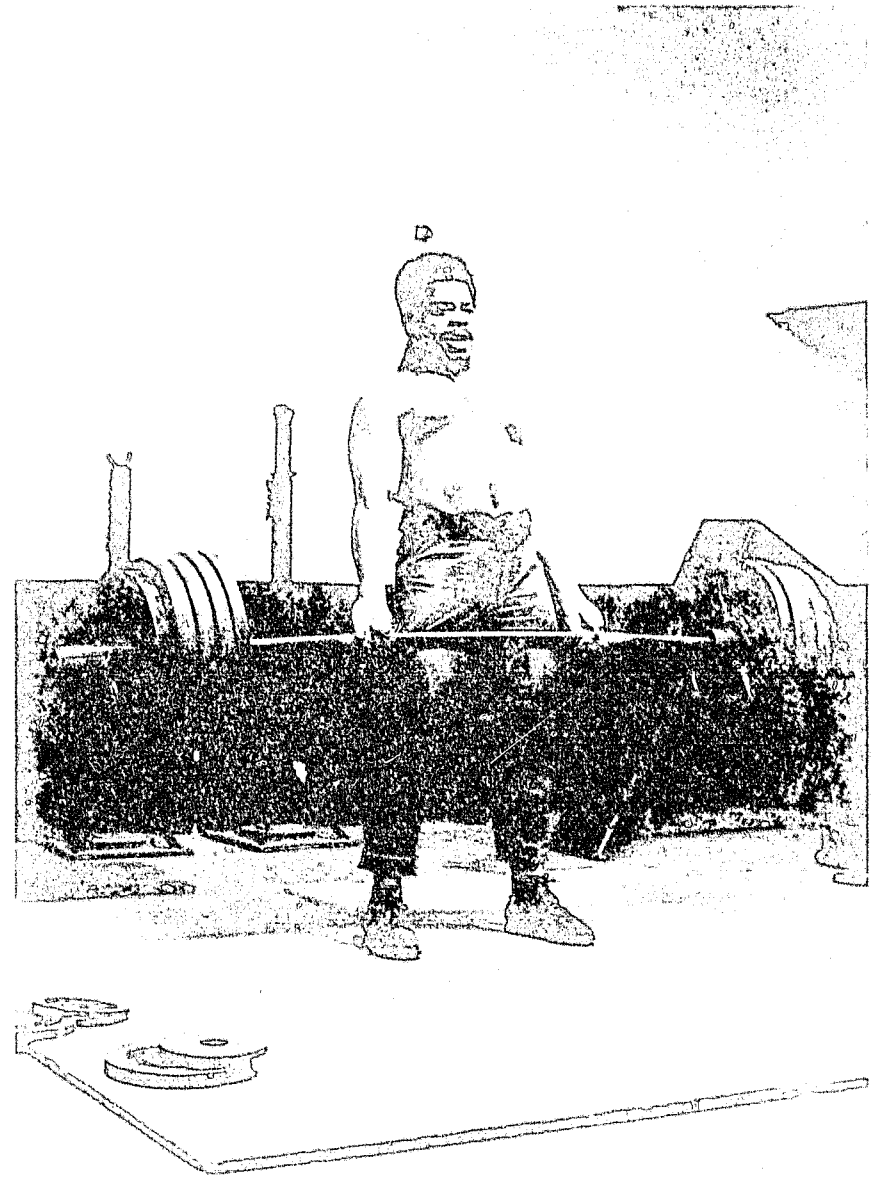
There was a time when Jimmy Jones and his legions, as much victims of our society as offenders, were molded by prison life to repeat their crimes. When anyone advocating criminal reclamation of any sort was regarded as a maudlin sentimentalist. Those unenlightened days have gone, if only because we realized 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!



Residents learn how to live in a new way and outside the borders of their old life. In a room, instruction is given with practical application in nearby factories and on the ships. Recreational programs include soccer, basketball, and other sports, with prizes and medals awarded.

Central Pennsylvania

The post-hearing review covered by the Bureau of Correction is located in Central Pennsylvania. It includes the counties of Berks, Chester, Columbia, Dauphin, Lehigh, Luzerne, Monroe, Northampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill, York and Adams.

Within the large region are located the State House, the State Capitol, and the State Office Building. The State Office Building is located in Harrisburg, the State Capital.

Many of the subjects of the hearing are in the rehabilitation process, and are in the process of being released. The Region's extensive work in the training and educational programs.

Pre-release programs in the Central Region include community services in which groups of eligible residents live in leased residential buildings with individual counseling and control. A pre-release area work and community release, in which a resident works or studies daily outside of the correction facility; and pre-release, through programs which permits a resident to leave the institution for short periods of time to fulfill educational or employment requirements.

At Rockview, a resident has a true opportunity to prepare himself for a return to civilian life. Correctional Industries include the Nation's largest herd of dairy and beef cattle, combined with pigging and culling, the institution's annual earned income from these operations exceeds \$1 million with sales only to non-profit or non-supported institutions.

Vocational training at Rockview includes such vital fields as forestry, barbering, masonry, drafting, machine shop, welding, air conditioning. Work release programs include auto mechanics, welding, TV repair and electricity.



The function of counseling is to encourage sharing of experience. Face to face discussions together with group "rap" sessions are the keys to personal relationships and understanding which leads to accepting the responsibility of citizenship and prepares for pre-release or parole.



The dairy and beef herds at Rockview are developing an exceptional cross breed of Holstein and Angus cattle. Eventually the herd will supply all of the needs of Pennsylvania correctional institutions as well as other non-profit and tax supplied institutions.

Adult basic education, high school and college courses at Penn State University provide a well rounded academic program.

In addition to similar vocational and educational opportunities, pre-release, furlough and community corrections program, the correctional facility at Huntingdon operates the Bureau's printing presses where residents may apprentice for a trade which makes them truly self reliant.

Huntingdon residents can enroll for basic adult and high school education, or they may qualify for advanced college courses at nearby Juniata College.

It is significant that nearly half of the Huntingdon population is involved in formal class-room instruction and that the total involvement in on-the-job training assignments exceeds 90 per cent of all residents.

Finally, both institutions provide well rounded recreation programs in sports, arts & crafts, and community oriented activities.

Between the lines of all that has been written about Pennsylvania's Bureau of Correction is the vital and inarguable necessity of every citizen in every community to support the Bureau and its objectives.

However guilty the majority of prisoners are, a large number needs and merits the help the Bureau provides. These men must not be isolated because of the difficult to manage.

From Crime to Correction. This can be attained with your support.

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

Southeast Region I 1601 N. 52nd Street Philadelphia, PA 19131	Central Region IV 328 Washington Street Johnstown, PA 15901
Northeast Region II 240 Adams Avenue Scranton, PA 18503	Southwest Region V Suite 412-13-14 Martin Building 119 Federal Street Pittsburgh, PA 15212
Southcentral Region III 317 West Market Street York, PA 17404	

Northwest Region VI
164 West 5th Street
Erie, PA 16507

Southeast Region I

Center #1 1601 N. 52nd Street Philadelphia, PA 19131	Center #3 (Women) 219 East High Street Germantown, PA
Center #2 5222-24 Chester Avenue Philadelphia, PA	Center #4 1628 N. 15th Street Philadelphia, PA

Northeast Region II

Center #1 240 Adams Avenue Scranton, PA 18503	Center #2 447 Walnut Street Allentown, PA 18101
---	---

Southcentral Region III

Center #1 9 South 10th Street Harrisburg, PA 17101	Center #2 317 West Market Street York, PA 17404
--	---

Central Region IV

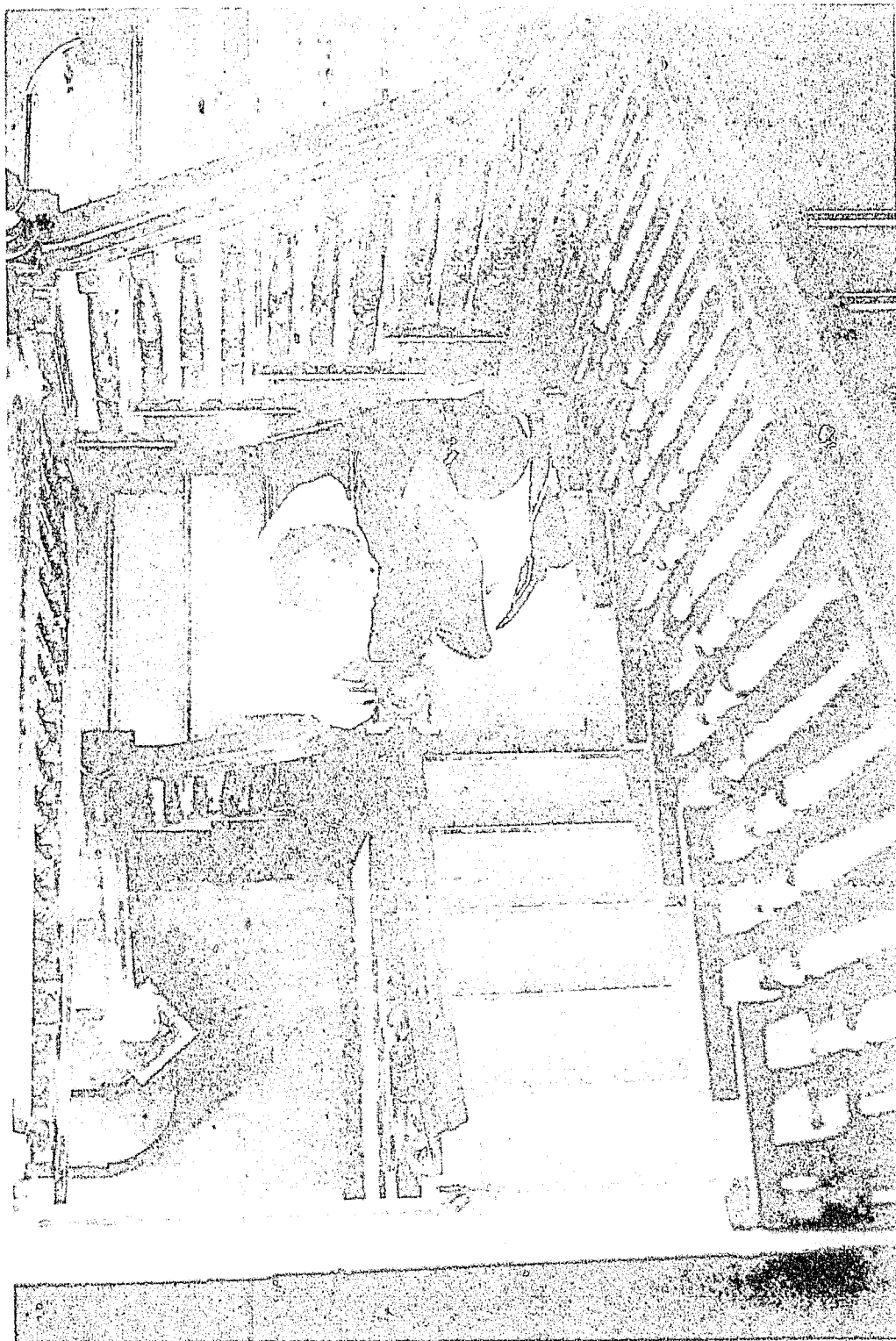
Hendler Hotel
328 Washington Street
Johnstown, PA 15901

Southwest Region V

Center #1 915 Ridge Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15212	Center #2 501 N. Negley Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15206
---	---

Northwest Region VI

Center #1 164 West 5th Street Erie, PA 16507	Center #2 599 East State Street Sharon, PA 16146
--	--



The Personal Care Service Center provides residents an opportunity to meet their needs as well as to enjoy the pleasures of retirement, savings, and social life. The cost of care and services is less than that of institutions or assisted living centers, and their own and family financial resources are budgeted under supervision and provide, finally, affection, care and savings where possible.

END