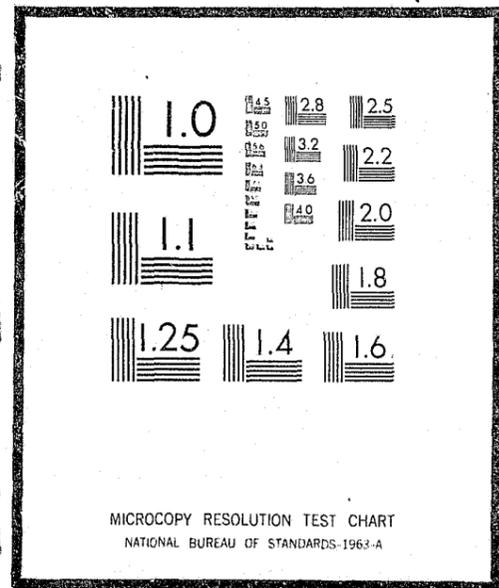


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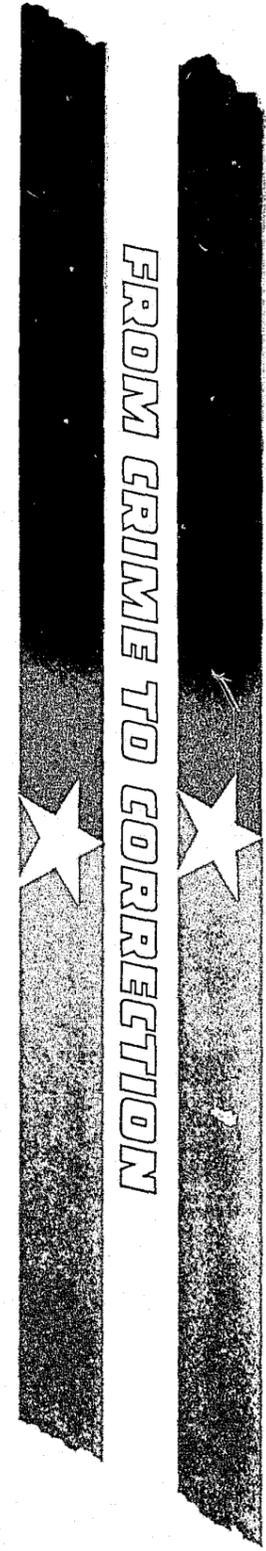
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*Correction
in South Central
Pennsylvania*



ACQUISITIONS

JUN 28 1977

NCJRS

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.

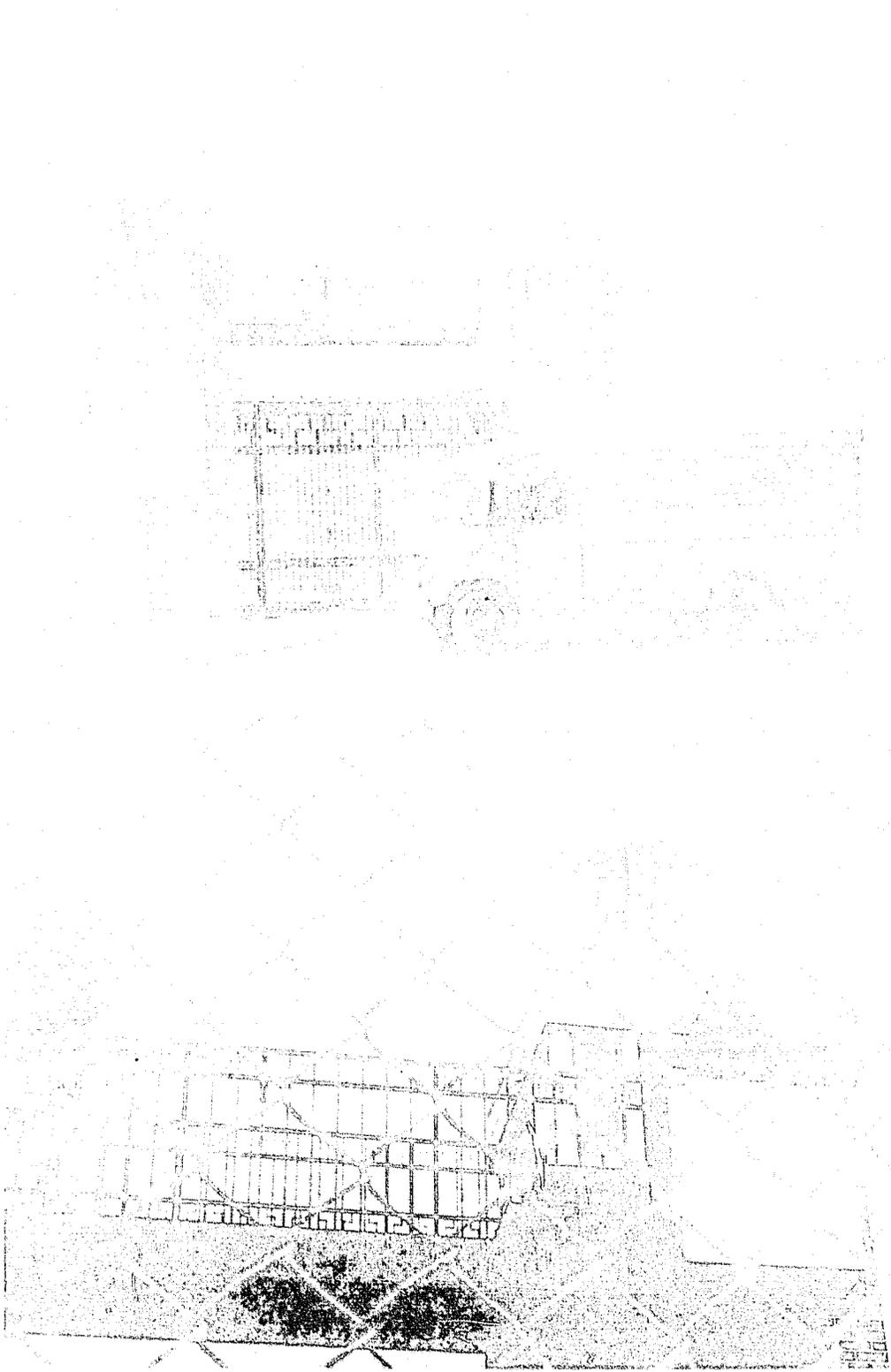
After all, he couldn't handle a good job. His home life was spotty. No one really cared what he did, so he had little or no regard for other people. And his friends all lived high.

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.



Camp 141, built in 1941, is a model vocational institution. While most inmates are kept under strict security, they are given the opportunity to learn new routines, habits, and skills, all designed to help them become a society of law-abiding citizens.

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.

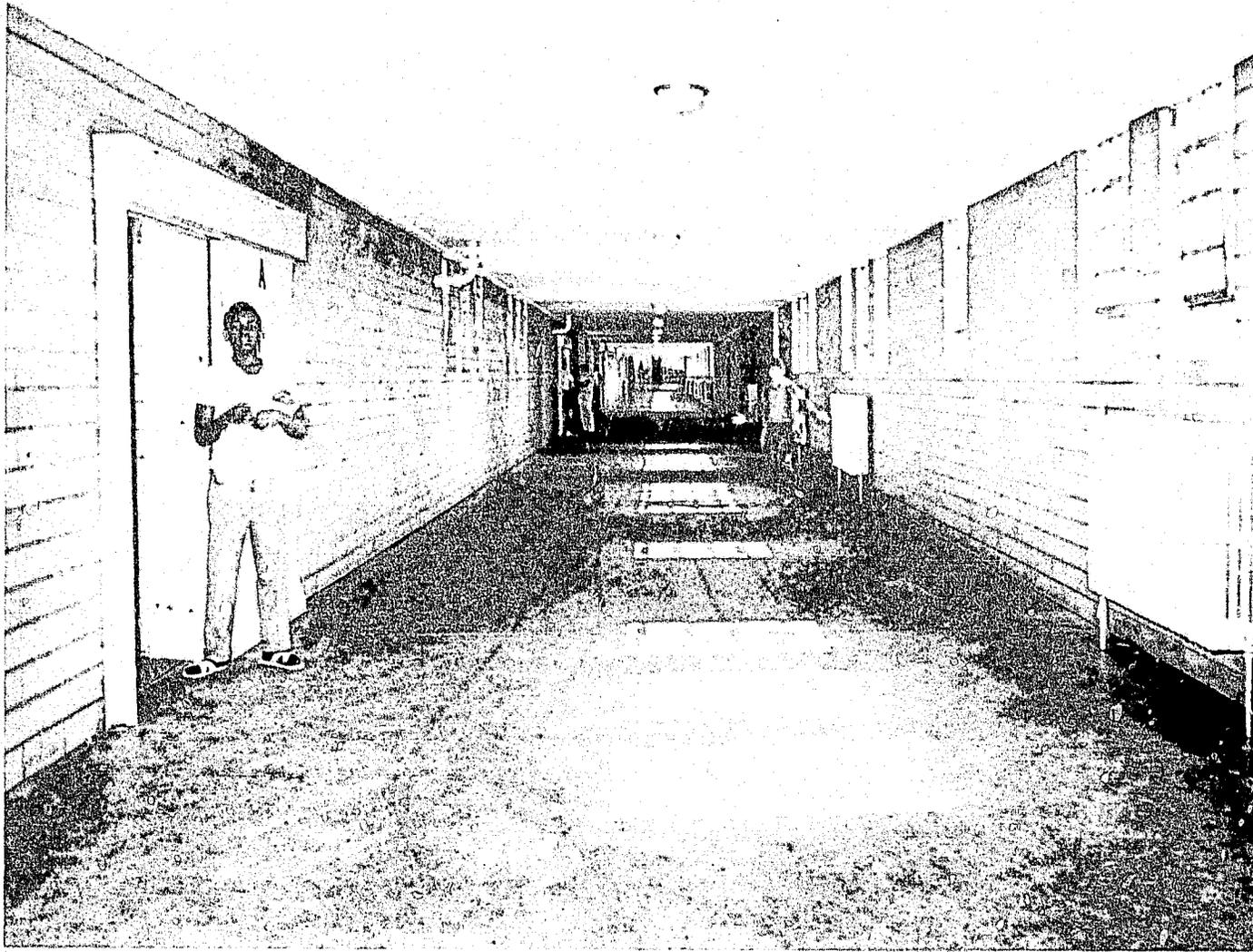
Penal institutions are no longer isolated fortresses. The community is invited to enter and take part in the rehabilitation program. The offenders are moved out into the community into various controlled situations.

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.



Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections' new role is a humane approach to imprisonment. Camp Hill is oriented toward the youthful offender. Here under controlled conditions, and with others in his own age group, he is given an opportunity to reassess his life and to prepare for a more productive future.



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.

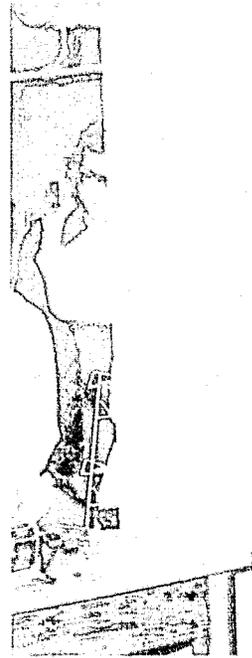
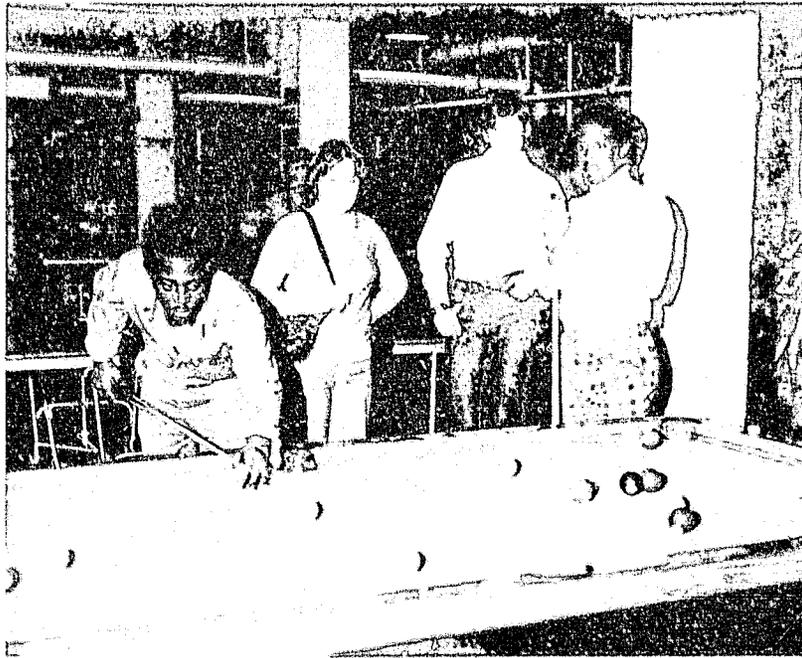
Welcome back, Jimmy Jones!

DORMITORY No 3

PENNS CORRECTIONAL
CONSERVATION CAMP

DORMITORY No 4

PENNS CORRECTIONAL
CONSERVATION CAMP



Because of its dedication to the rehabilitation of the young offender, regulations at Camp Hill are more relaxed. Visiting privileges are liberal. Emphasis is centered on recreation, education and vocational activities which keep residents occupied throughout the days and evenings. Semi-annual tests and continual counseling keep an accurate check on the residents' progress. Trailers are used as part of the pre-release program.

South Central Pennsylvania

In South Central Pennsylvania—the area encompassing the counties of Lancaster, York, Adams, Franklin, Cumberland, Perry, Dauphin and Lebanon—the Bureau's correctional facilities are keyed to handle the problems of the state's young offender. Residents, ages 15 to 21, are given a true opportunity to prepare themselves for a useful and productive life after they serve their terms.

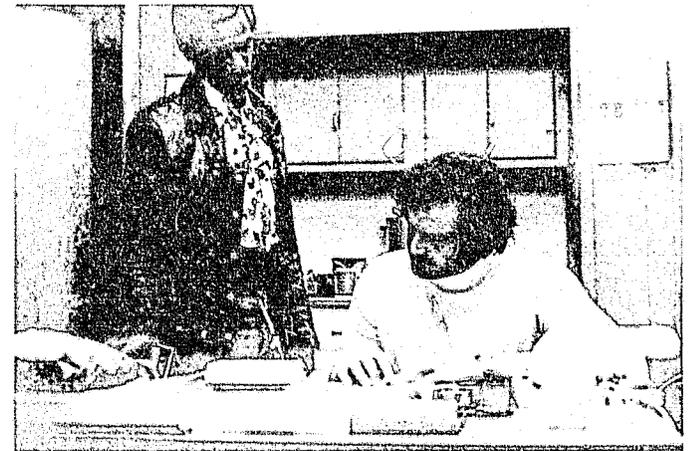
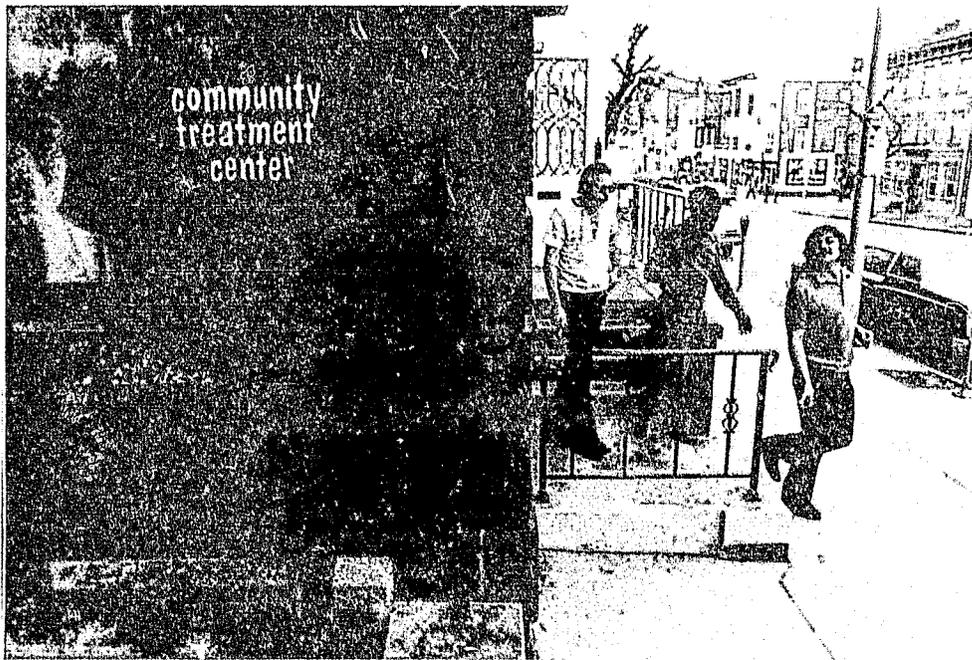
The Facilities include the correction institutions at Camp Hill (youthful offenders) adjacent to the Bureau's Headquarters and Community Service Centers in Harrisburg and York available to adult offenders as well.

Because the correctional emphasis is on youth oriented programs—education, vocational training, and recreation—the Region's adult offenders are placed in the institution at Huntingdon.

Camp Hill is located in a rural setting of some 800 acres of which 525 are tillable. The success of the Bureau's youth rehabilitation programs can be directly attributed to the understanding and support of the citizens in nearby communities who provide a rare opportunity for pre-release work and academic programs.

To the Community Service Centers in Harrisburg and York, many of the youthful cohorts of Jimmy Jones owe their rehabilitation and return to civilian life. Here, in leased residential buildings, a group of eligible residents are granted a taste of freedom. Under individual and group counselling, each man gains new self-reliance as he prepares himself for eventual release.

At Camp Hill the youthful offender is thoroughly tested to determine his level of intelligence and his capacity to learn. Basic high school and college level education is available to those who qualify.



The Bureau's Community Service Centers at Harrisburg and York offer qualified residents a first step toward rejoining society. Living in pleasant facilities in the community, residents enjoy a relaxed near-normal existence, sharing friendships, having visitors, working and participating in professional counseling and retraining programs. The centers represent a tremendous saving to taxpayers. Resident earnings are budgeted under supervision to provide personal allowances, rent, family allotments and savings where possible.

Over one third of all residents participate regularly in one or more of the institution's educational programs.

The vocational programs include daytime and evening classes in practical instructions to equip a man to become an expert auto mechanic, TV repairman, barber, data processing programmer, farmer and other useful occupations. In addition to classes within the institution, residents can qualify to attend the Dauphin County Vocational Training School.

It is significant and encouraging that 67% of Camp Hill's 878 residents are currently participating in some phase of the Institution's vocational-educational programs.

Pre-release programs available at Camp Hill include work and educational release, in which a resident is released on a daily basis to work or attend classes in nearby communities, and pre-release furlough programs in which a resident is permitted to leave the institution for a short period of time—up to seven days—for employment or educational assignments.

Finally, there are many community oriented activities provided by the local Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Bureau of Employment Security and Vocational Rehabilitation, and the local churches of all denominations.

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

Citizen support is essential to the Bureau's success and to the communities security.

However guilty the majority of prisoners are, 80% of them need and merit the help the Bureau provides. They must not be isolated because of the remaining 20% of incorrigibles whom the Bureau and society can't possibly help.

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 241 — 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 TREATMENT CENTERS

Southeast Region I Central Region IV
1601 N. 52nd Street 328 Washington Street
Philadelphia, PA 19131 Johnstown, PA 15901

Northeast Region II Southwest Region V
240 Adams Avenue Suite 412-13-14 Martin Building
Scranton, PA 18503 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 Center #3 (Women)
1601 N. 52nd Street 219 East High Street
Philadelphia, PA 19131 Germantown, PA

Center #2 Center #4
5222-24 Chester Avenue 1628 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia, PA Philadelphia, PA

Northeast Region II

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

Southcentral Region III

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

Central Region IV

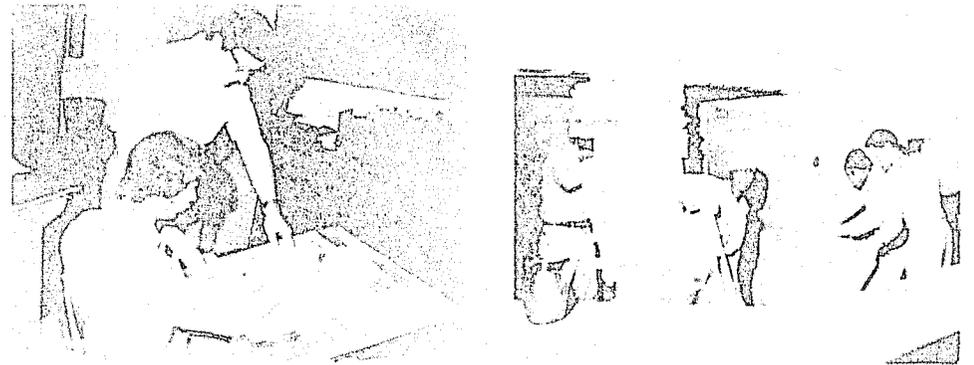
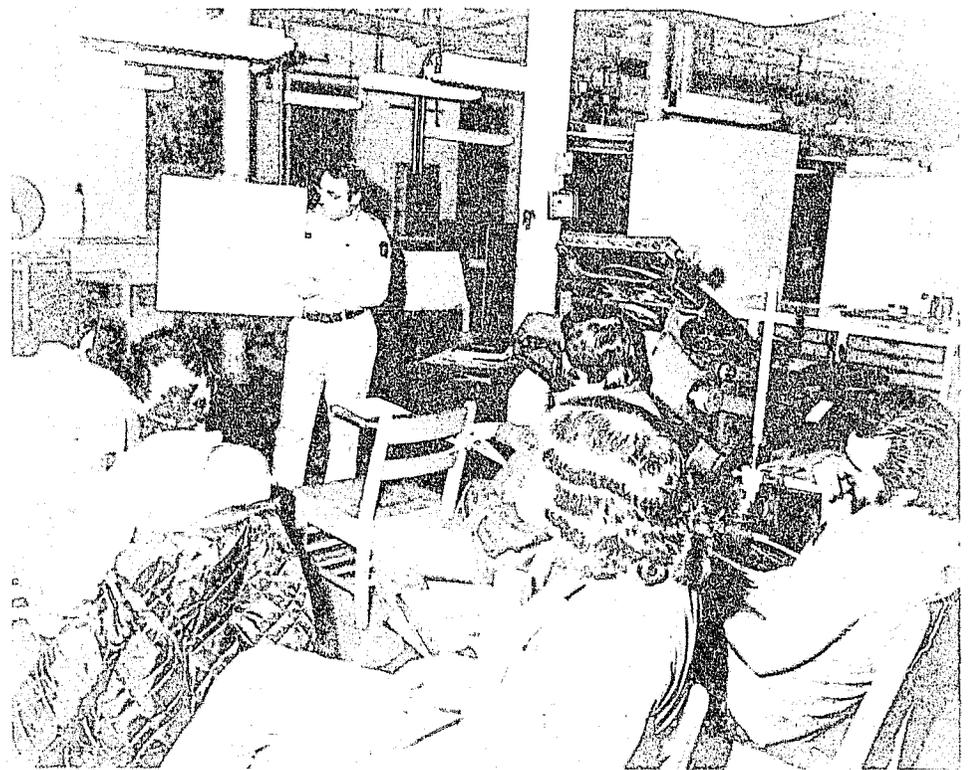
Hendler Hotel
328 Washington Street
Johnstown, PA 15901

Southwest Region V

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

Northwest Region VI

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



Residents learn new skills and trades both inside and outside the institution. Classroom instruction combines with practical application in nearby factory and machine shops. At Camp Hill, vocational programs include instruction in such areas as agriculture, TV repair, barbering, auto mechanics, data processing, refrigeration, masonry and much more.

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