



Public Safety
Canada

Sécurité publique
Canada

ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

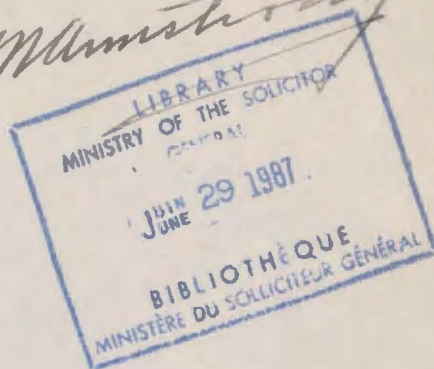
This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

Ministry



DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1936



OTTAWA

J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1936

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1936



OTTAWA
J. A. TAYLOR & CO.
PRINTED TO THE KING BY THE KING'S PRINTER
1936

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1936

To the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, B.A., LL.B., K.C., M.P., M.C.
Minister of Justice

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield,
G.C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 16 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

ERNEST LAPOINTE,
Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, June 29, 1936.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Louis Thériault, C.M.G., C.H., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 16 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

BENNET LAPOINTE,
Minister of Justice.

Ottawa, June 26, 1936.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

To the Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, B.A., LL.B., K.C., M.P., LL.D.,
Minister of Justice.

HONOURABLE SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statistics, résumé of wardens' reports, and general observations pertaining to the administration of penitentiaries, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936.

The following tables show the movement and other general statistics pertaining to population and expenditures during the fiscal year:—

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Totals
On Register April 1, 1935....	814	1,027	418	332	375	381	205	3,552
<i>Received</i>								
From jails.....	373	425	177	122	121	146	153	1,364
By transfer.....	26	1						180
By recapture.....								6
By revocation of license.....	4				2			8
By forfeiture of ticket-of-leave.....			6	1		1		
	403	426	183	123	123	147	153	1,558
<i>Discharged</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	247	323	141	144	179	120	109	1,263
By ticket-of-leave.....	54	143	86	27	30	47	44	431
By deportation.....	6	13	5	5	4	11	1	45
By pardon.....	19	16	15	2	8	4	12	76
By escape.....								
By death.....	2	5	1	2	2	1		13
By extradition.....								
By release on court order.....	2							2
By transfer.....	154	6	1	2	1		18	182
	484	506	249	182	224	183	184	2,012
On Register March 31, 1936...	733	947	352	273	274	345	174	3,098

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

(Place of Birth)

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Totals
<i>British—</i>								
Canada.....	524	672	322	176	169	211	142	2,216
England and Wales.....	52	41	7	13	26	22	14	175
Scotland.....	16	18	.....	9	14	9	3	69
Ireland.....	7	15	2	.....	3	1	4	32
Other British countries.....	7	1	6	3	4	1	.....	22
								2,514
<i>Foreign—</i>								
United States.....	39	80	8	9	16	24	5	181
Russia.....	11	25	.....	10	2	10	1	59
Austria-Hungary.....	11	7	1	22	2	29	1	73
Italy.....	20	27	2	2	8	1	2	62
Roumania.....	7	6	.....	4	1	7	.....	25
France.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	9
China.....	2	3	1	.....	11	1	.....	18
Other Foreign countries.....	37	46	2	24	18	28	2	157
								584
Totals.....	733	947	352	273	274	345	174	3,098

TABLE III.—SOCIAL HABITS

	150	395	48	99	67	86	39	884
Abstainers.....	150	395	48	99	67	86	39	884
Temperate.....	490	449	291	109	190	243	126	1,898
Intemperate.....	93	103	13	65	17	16	9	316
Totals.....	733	947	352	273	274	345	174	3,098

TABLE IV.—CIVIL STATE

	415	587	241	181	176	237	97	1,934
Single.....	415	587	241	181	176	237	97	1,934
Married.....	270	336	92	83	72	83	72	1,008
Widowed.....	48	24	18	9	8	19	4	130
Separated.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	6	1	26
Totals.....	733	947	352	273	274	345	174	3,098

TABLE V.—RACIAL

	706	933	330	261	249	324	169	2,972
White.....	706	933	330	261	249	324	169	2,972
Coloured.....	10	7	20	.....	2	5	1	45
Indian.....	12	4	1	12	11	13	4	57
Mongolian.....	5	3	1	.....	12	3	.....	24
Totals.....	733	947	352	273	274	345	174	3,098

TABLE VI.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Totals
Two years.....	169	345	171	97	85	72	41	980
Over two and under three....	12	2	3	4	13	33	11	78
Three and under four.....	127	156	70	56	60	70	40	579
Four and under five.....	54	67	27	23	28	14	13	226
Five and under eight.....	167	164	41	35	47	71	51	576
Eight and under ten.....	22	17	5	7	4	27	3	85
Ten and under twelve.....	53	48	13	16	12	.....	9	151
Twelve and under fifteen.....	29	28	4	9	5	14	2	91
Fifteen and under twenty.....	31	25	4	9	5	7	3	84
Twenty and under twenty-five	17	14	2	1	.....	5	1	40
Twenty-five and over.....	2	28	2	.....	.....	1	.....	33
Life.....	50	53	10	16	15	31	.....	175
Totals.....	733	947	352	273	274	345	174	3,098

TABLE VII.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Totals
Under twenty-one years.....	32	94	53	50	14	27	10	280
Twenty-one to twenty-five....	132	156	93	73	54	75	34	617
Twenty-five to thirty.....	147	394	69	41	78	75	50	854
Thirty to forty.....	230	183	73	58	60	87	49	740
Forty to fifty.....	93	84	38	33	45	43	25	361
Fifty to sixty.....	70	25	23	14	19	21	6	178
Over sixty.....	29	11	3	4	4	17	.....	68
Totals.....	733	947	352	273	274	345	174	3,098

TABLE VIII.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Totals
<i>Christian—</i>								
Roman Catholic.....	286	798	182	109	89	123	59	1,646
Church of England.....	153	61	52	33	52	59	37	447
Presbyterian.....	44	17	32	65	62	52	21	293
Methodist.....	1	.....	.....	9	17	15	.....	42
United Church.....	154	10	25	5	12	11	42	259
Baptist.....	42	5	54	3	13	12	7	136
Lutheran.....	11	2	1	14	13	23	2	66
Greek Catholic.....	10	12	.....	14	1	19	1	57
Other Christian Creeds.....	17	18	6	10	11	24	2	88
Doukhobor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
<i>Non-Christian—</i>								
Hebrew.....	15	24	.....	11	.....	1	2	53
Buddhist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Totals.....	733	947	352	273	274	345	174	3,098

TABLE IX.—HOSPITAL

	Cases treated in Dispensary	Cases treated in Hospital	Per capita cost
Kingston.....	16,867	311	\$ 5 47
St. Vincent de Paul.....	11,701	400	5 65
Dorchester.....	4,232	122	2 18
Manitoba.....	2,315	137	2 87
British Columbia.....	4,671	18	4 87
Saskatchewan.....	2,164	356	3 80
Collin's Bay.....	5,492	126	5 30

TABLE X.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

Number of previous reported convictions	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collins Bay	Totals
None.....	202	323	140	66	76	105	46	958
1.....	108	149	67	43	43	60	27	470
2.....	91	112	40	26	37	45	22	378
3.....	96	109	23	35	28	40	22	353
4.....	89	78	20	22	27	26	23	285
5.....	147	53	13	15	15	26	14	283
6.....	and	39	10	14	16	13	15	107
7.....	more	22	10	10	7	11	11	71
8.....		22	7	8	4	5	5	51
9.....		13	5	7	3	3	5	36
10.....		3	4	4	4	6	3	24
11.....		7	2	4	4	1	1	19
12.....		3	1	5	2	3		14
13.....		1	3	3	2			9
14.....		3	2	1	3			9
15.....		4	3	2	2		1	12
16.....		1	2	1				4
17.....				1		1		2
18.....		1		3				4
20.....				1				1
21.....		1					1	2
23.....		1						1
24.....		1						1
26.....				1				1
27.....		1						1
49.....					1			1
60.....				1				1
	733	947	352	273	274	345	174	3,098
Per cent of Recidivists.....	73	66	61	76	72	70	74	69

TABLE XI.—DISBURSEMENTS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

Penitentiary	Disbursements	Revenue	Net Cash Outlay
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	448,343 34	22,606 83	425,736 51
St. Vincent de Paul.....	559,118 34	22,237 76	536,880 58
Dorchester.....	265,838 55	7,763 75	258,074 80
Manitoba.....	269,517 26	10,611 76	258,905 50
British Columbia.....	269,801 23	2,549 60	267,251 63
Saskatchewan.....	280,594 95	452 19	280,142 76
Collins Bay.....	243,357 85	1,460 80	241,897 05
Administration.....	38,849 70		38,849 70
	2,375,421 22	67,682 69	2,307,738 53

Total sum voted, 1935-36, including \$95,000 under S.D.A.....\$ 2,925,947 75
 Total disbursed as above.....2,375,421 22

Unused portion of vote.....\$ 550,526 53

TABLE XII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET CASH OUTLAY

Penitentiary	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	486,418 26	480,703 74	425,736 51
St. Vincent de Paul.....	530,713 12	555,791 07	536,880 58
Dorchester.....	273,987 18	272,874 52	258,074 80
Manitoba.....	271,137 93	242,014 44	258,905 50
British Columbia.....	440,655 73	413,016 40	267,251 63
Saskatchewan.....	333,850 05	303,804 83	280,142 76
Collin's Bay.....	218,127 50	301,740 13	241,897 05
Administration.....	13,669 73	15,757 21	38,849 70
	2,568,559 50	2,585,702 34	2,307,738 53
Average daily population.....	4,358	3,895	3,143
Net cash outlay per convict per diem.....	1 61	1 82	2 01

TABLE XIII—ACTUAL EXPENDITURES YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

Kingston	\$ 468,125 99
St. Vincent de Paul	629,865 41
Dorchester	285,321 12
Manitoba	298,493 09
British Columbia	363,206 67
Saskatchewan	326,392 16
Collin's Bay	305,701 21
Administration	38,849 70
	<u>\$2,715,955 35</u>

TABLE XIV—RECONCILIATION BETWEEN DISBURSEMENTS AND EXPENDITURES

Total disbursements	\$2,375,421 22
Goods produced on penitentiary	54,321 76
Hold-backs to C.N.R.—paid 1936/37	5,232 84
Reduction in stores' inventory	170,759 37
Goods received without repayment (net)	110,220 16
	<u>\$2,715,955 35</u>

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES BY MAIN HEADS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

	All Peniten- tiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay
Staff and administration.....	1,439,784 60	273,804 95	328,872 21	170,237 13	171,776 68	163,225 90	177,080 60	154,787 13
Maintenance of convicts.....	431,260 93	97,438 68	124,721 23	45,138 14	40,854 38	44,100 18	51,043 20	27,965 12
Discharge expenses.....	36,153 53	7,311 01	9,176 03	4,571 04	3,131 97	3,285 22	5,357 73	3,320 53
Operating expenses.....	284,023 37	46,701 50	50,040 17	27,512 77	43,514 23	36,655 77	60,040 84	19,558 09
Maintenance of buildings and equipment.....	51,570 78	4,633 17	12,864 01	5,437 63	7,793 51	8,297 60	7,968 09	4,578 77
Total excluding capital.....	2,242,793 21	429,889 31	525,671 65	252,896 71	267,070 77	255,564 67	301,490 46	210,209 64
Capital.....	434,312 44	38,236 68	104,193 76	32,424 41	31,422 32	107,642 00	24,901 70	95,491 57
Total.....	2,677,105 65	468,125 99	629,865 41	285,321 12	298,493 09	363,206 67	326,392 16	305,701 21

TABLE XVI.—PER CAPITA STATEMENT, BEING EXPENDITURE PER CONVICT PER DIEM AT THE DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

	All Penitentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay
Average daily population.....	3,148	737	936	370	288	279	349	189
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Staff and administration.....	1 25	1 01	0 97	1 26	1 64	1 61	1 39	2 24
Maintenance of convicts.....	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 34	0 38	0 44	0 40	0 41
Discharge expenses.....	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 05
Operating expenses.....	0 25	0 17	0 13	0 20	0 41	0 37	0 47	0 28
Maintenance of buildings and equipment.....	0 05	0 02	0 04	0 04	0 08	0 08	0 06	0 07
Total excluding capital....	1 95	1 60	1 54	1 87	2 54	2 53	2 36	3 05
Capital expenditures, buildings and equipment.....	0 38	0 14	0 31	0 24	0 30	1 05	0 20	1 38
	2 33	1 74	1 85	2 11	2 84	3 58	2 56	4 43

TABLE XVII.—STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION DISBURSEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1936

Salaries	\$ 22,566 18
Travel of officers	7,027 29
Printing and stationery	3,107 89
Translation of letters (R.C.M.P.)	80 75
Sundry memberships, etc.	85 92
Macphail enquiry	5,577 82
Royal commission	403 85
	<u>\$ 38,849 70</u>

As intimated in the annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, there has been a very marked increase in per capita cost per day per convict, principally due to increased administrative staffs and a sharp decrease in population. The decrease in population was accelerated by the clemency extended to convicts on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty George V.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Mr. R. M. Allan, Warden.

The usual maintenance and repair of buildings was carried out. The major works were the completion of the water line on Kingston Penitentiary Reserve, which will be used to supply Collin's Bay Penitentiary; the commencement of a new dwelling-house; the completion of a storage building; the remodelling of "C" Corridor to accommodate "D" Class convicts; and completion of the installation of the automatic stokers.

The school functioned satisfactorily. In September there were twenty-three convicts who were classed as illiterate. Sixteen were promoted to the Grade School on December 15; four were promoted before March 31. These convicts are now able to read and write their own letters and make use of the library books. Seventeen convicts tried the examinations for High School entrance, sixteen being successful, four passing with honours. Six convicts successfully passed the examinations for Middle School.

Religious services were conducted regularly without interruption throughout the year.

The Protestant Chapel in the Prison for Women was occupied, permitting of more satisfactory arrangements for carrying out divine service.

The Right Reverend John Lyons, Bishop of Ontario, assisted and preached at the service on Easter Sunday.

The Protestant Chaplain again expresses his appreciation to the Scripture Union, through its Secretary, Mr. G. A. Richardson, Toronto, for Scripture Union cards and almanacs.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain reports that quite large, but lessening numbers of convicts have availed themselves of the abundant opportunity afforded to go to Confession and receive Holy Communion, and attributes this change for the worse to the relaxing of discipline generally and the lowering of the dignity of religion in certain quarters within the penitentiary during the past years.

One thousand two hundred and seventeen convicts were in custody during the year, nine hundred and sixty-seven of whom were not reported for any offence against prison rules or regulations.

The warden reports that the treatment adopted in 1934 for convicts in the Northwest Cell Block is still proving to be very satisfactory. He reports the disposition and manner of the convicts in the penitentiary to be as good as can be expected, and points out that the comparatively small number reported for disobedience or offences against prison regulations indicates sane and humane management.

The Prison for Women functioned very satisfactorily. Abundant employment was at all times available for the prisoners.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Piuze, Warden.

In addition to the routine work carried out in shops, maintenance and repairs, the following major works were carried on: The completion of the reservoir and filtration plant; construction of the service line duct from St. Vincent de Paul to the Laval buildings; the continuation of the boundary wall; excavation, and steel erection for the boiler house and chimney.

Religious services were held without interruption in both chapels throughout the year.

The Reverend J. A. M. Brosseau conducted a Mission for one week with most satisfactory results. His Excellency Monsignor A. E. Deschamps, Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal, was present during the closing services, administering the Sacrament of Confirmation. He delivered a sermon in both English and French.

Captain the Reverend G. Oliver, M.C., conducted a Mission for one week in the Protestant Chapel, an average of 125 convicts attending the services.

Mr. A. L. Kaplansky held regular services for Hebrew convicts.

The school for illiterates was regularly attended by forty-nine English-speaking and ninety-two French-speaking convicts. The progress made by these is reported to be most satisfactory. The library issued 71,262 books, 75,284 magazines and 5,612 pictorials. The circulation of these has been systematized and is reported on as highly satisfactory.

A dish-washing machine was installed in the kitchen. It was necessary to make certain adaptations to meet the peculiarities of the dishes used throughout the penitentiary service. These were partially successful, but further experiments are being carried out. It is considered that dish-washing machines are advisable due to the fact that much higher temperatures can be obtained for sterilization purposes.

It was possible for the warden to arrange for one entertainment each month from October to March, without expense to the public. These entertainments were arranged through the courtesy of Montreal artists and performers. The warden is duly appreciative.

The discipline of the prisoners has been satisfactory throughout the year, with only three outstanding exceptions. On November 25, two convicts employed in the shoe shop attacked a keeper. They were subsequently taken before the civil courts, charged with causing grievous bodily harm. One convict was sentenced to life imprisonment and the other to a term of five years, consecutive to the term which he is presently serving. On March 18, 1936, a convict who stabbed another convict was taken before the civil courts, found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm, and sentenced to a term of fifteen years in the penitentiary.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

Lieutenant G. T. Goad, Warden.

In addition to the routine work carried out in shops, maintenance and repairs, the following major works were completed: The erection of a brick wall, separating the east side of the North Wing for the segregation of young convicts; terrazzo floors were put in the Library, Keepers' Hall, and Roman Catholic Chapel; and the commencement of a sewer pipe line from the Sewage Disposal Plant to the Memramcook river.

Religious services were held regularly without interruption in both chapels throughout the year.

A Mission for Roman Catholic convicts was held in April, which was conducted by the Reverend D. McDougall, Saint John, New Brunswick, assisted by the Reverend Father Killingsworth.

Captain A. Casey, of Toronto, Field Secretary of the Church Army for Canada, conducted the annual Mission for Protestant convicts.

In addition to magazines and pictorials, there are one thousand, four hundred books available in the Library. Seventy-five convicts were attending school at the beginning of the fiscal year. During the course of the year eighty-nine convicts were admitted to the school. Seventy-nine were removed from school due to release from the institution, unteachability, or having attained the approved school standard. The school teacher considers the progress made by the pupils to be fair.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. MacLeod, D.S.O., Warden.

Maintenance and repairs to buildings were carried out, the principal works of construction being on the Administration Building and the new Hospital.

During 1934 and early in 1935, unrest was noticeable in the institution (*vide* Report, March 31, 1935). Steps taken to bring the situation under better control were actively opposed by a few convicts, who continued their activities to upset the good order and discipline of the institution.

On the afternoon of April 2, convicts employed in the stone shed and in the prison yard left their place of work and endeavoured to persuade the convicts employed in shops to join them. This émeute was not accompanied by any show of violence. The convicts did not arm themselves with weapons of any type. The warden quickly gained control, returning the convicts to the shops and cells, and at the same time improved the prison routine and the methods of supervising convicts. The prison was badly equipped for isolating incorrigible convicts. One corridor was walled off for segregation purposes.

On the afternoon of April 27, 1935, after the shop gangs had commenced work, the convicts employed in the stone shed and in the yard ceased work. Disregarding the orders of the officers, they proceeded to congregate, calling on the men in the shops to join them. When ordered to proceed to their cells, they refused to do so. Part of the quarry gang had been conducted into the cell block, and, on arrival, the convicts broke into disorder. Joined by certain

of the cleaners' gang, they proceeded to break down one of the corridor barriers and smash and damage cell equipment. Two gas bombs were released in the corridor, and within fifteen minutes the convicts inside the cell block were secured in their cells.

While the convicts in the cell block were being brought under control, the convicts in the yard attempted to go back to the stone shed, apparently for the purpose of obtaining weapons. The guard on duty of the northwest tower endeavoured to stop them by verbal order, which was not obeyed. He then fired one shot, which had the desired effect. In the meantime, the deputy warden had sent an officer to take up position on the north wall, to cover the northwest part of the yard not under observation from the northwest tower. The warden and the deputy warden ordered all convicts in the yard to return to their cells. These orders were not obeyed by any convict.

A party of officers was sent among the convicts for the purpose of securing the leaders. The convicts moved to the east side of the kitchen, in which the convicts had become out of control, and were supporting the convicts in the yard by shouts. One of the convicts in the yard called to the convicts in the kitchen: "Pass out your knives!" Immediately the glass in some of the lower windows was broken and knives were passed out to convicts who reached across the basement window light well. Guards Coghill and Hill pressed toward these convicts, in an effort to gain possession of the knives. One convict was in the act of attacking Guard Hill when he was fatally shot by Guard Drysdale, who had taken up a position on the north wall and was furnished with a rifle by the tower officer.

After the shots above referred to had been fired by the officers, the convicts in the tailor shop and in the kitchen began to smash equipment, but, as a result of the shots, the convicts in the yard ceased their activities and were quickly conducted to their cells. Observing this, the convicts in the shops ceased their destruction. There was no damage to machinery or equipment in either the blacksmith shop or the carpenter shop.

An inquest was held into the death of the convict, the finding being as follows:—

"We find that George B. Forsyth, No. 3537, came to his death in the Manitoba Penitentiary on Saturday April twenty-seventh, 1935, by being shot by an officer of the penitentiary in discharge of his duties while protecting the life of another officer from an attack with a knife in the hands of the said George B. Forsyth."

The exact cause of the émeute has not been ascertained. From the remarks of several convicts it has been gleaned that they considered they had not received the type of treatment to which they were entitled for some years, and had intended making a demonstration at an earlier date, but had withheld such action until a time more suitable to their purposes. The warden expressed the opinion that one convict, who had escaped from an institution in the United States of America where he was serving a life sentence, exerted himself in bringing about the émeute because he feared that he was about to be deported to the United States, and he preferred to be detained in Canada. The total damage to buildings, machinery and equipment amounted to \$2,613.76.

The situation in the penitentiary has been satisfactory since June 1, 1935.

The usual religious services were carried out in both chapels during the year.

The tragic death of the Reverend Eli Taylor, Protestant chaplain, is recorded with deep regret. On the evening of July 31, 1935, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, while travelling in a motor car, were killed at a level crossing. The institution lost the services of a faithful and earnest preacher of the gospel and a chaplain who had the welfare of the prisoners at heart. He was replaced by Captain the Reverend J. S. Miller, D.D.

A special feature of the Protestant religious services in this penitentiary is the meetings of the Bible Class, which was founded about ten years ago as

a result of the ministrations of the Reverend J. W. Aikens, D.D., and associated clergymen from Winnipeg.

The Reverend J. H. Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic chaplain, notes in his remarks that during religious services, and when visiting the cells, convicts are invariably respectful and frequently tractable, and indicate appreciation of the opportunities for communication afforded to them.

An average of sixty-three convicts attended school daily. Their progress has been satisfactory. Six convicts are presently studying mineralogy, having ambitions to become prospectors upon release. Specimens of minerals and text books were kindly provided by the Department of Mines. Two convicts are studying steam engineering.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

Mr. W. Meighen, Warden.

The routine maintenance and repair of buildings was carried out. The principal construction carried on was the continuation of work on the 1933 cell block, and the erection of woven-wire fence along the northerly boundary of the Penitentiary Reserve.

Religious services were conducted regularly without interruption in both chapels throughout the year.

The Reverend H. A. Ireland, Protestant chaplain, reports that he has been greatly encouraged in his work. The volunteer attendance of convicts at church is much larger than a year ago, although the prison population is smaller. A mission was held from May 20 to 26, 1935. The missionary was the Very Reverend C. S. Quainton, Dean of the Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., who gripped the attention and interest of those attending throughout the whole period. A second short mission was held in December. The chaplain was assisted in the conducting of Bible studies by the Reverends A. E. Stephenson, G. H. Dowker, W. H. L. West, W. B. Willan, A. E. Whitehouse, and the Reverend J. D. Hobden, Secretary of the John Howard Society, Vancouver.

The choirs of Queens Avenue and Sixth Avenue United churches, and of Olivet Baptist church provided religious music on several Sunday afternoons. Their contribution was much appreciated by the Warden and the staff of the penitentiary, and apparently by the prisoners.

The Reverend A. T. Griffiths, Roman Catholic chaplain, reports that there has been a definite improvement in those men placed under his spiritual charge, with the exception of the few recidivists, and weaklings who have been corrupted by association with persistent offenders.

The average attendance at the school was twenty-five, with an average of fifty convicts pursuing approved studies of various kinds in their cells under the supervision of the school teacher. An average of eight thousand textbooks and magazines were distributed by the library each month.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Cooper, Warden.

The routine maintenance and repair of buildings was carried out. The principal construction carried on was the completion of the Laundry building, and the railway siding.

The unrest referred to in the report for the year ended March 31, 1935, continued during April and May, culminating in a minor émeute on May 27, when a percentage of the convicts remained in their cells at the afternoon opening of the prison. The leaders in this disturbance were segregated, after which the balance of the population settled down. Since that time there has been nothing of interest to report.

Religious services were conducted regularly without interruption in both chapels throughout the year.

The Reverend R. G. McKay was appointed Part-Time Chaplain on May 3, 1935, and on August 1, 1935, he was appointed as Protestant Chaplain.

The Reverend L. J. Daoust, Roman Catholic Chaplain, expresses satisfaction with the interest in divine service exhibited by the prisoners, a number of whom partake of Communion every Sunday.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Craig, Warden.

The routine maintenance and repair of buildings was carried on. Construction of the new buildings is making excellent progress. Cell Block "I" has been completed, and the entire building was occupied in April. The foundation in Cell Block "H" was laid in the summer of 1934. The work progressed so rapidly in 1935 that the building was enclosed at freeze-up, inside work continuing through the winter. This block will be partially occupied in May, 1936, and should be fully occupied before January 1, 1937, after which all temporary wooden dormitories should be abandoned as living quarters and converted to other purposes. The west boundary wall was completed to the Southwest Tower. Masonry work proceeded on the Administration Building, but was somewhat delayed owing to the lack of suitable stone. A new quarry has been located on the southern portion of the Penitentiary Reserve, which promises to provide stone of excellent quality, so that work on the Administration Building may be pressed during the building season of 1936. That portion of the water pipe line from Kingston Penitentiary, the construction of which was assigned to Collin's Bay Penitentiary, was completed in May.

Religious services were conducted regularly in both chapels throughout the year, by the Reverend H. W. Daly, S.J., Roman Catholic Chaplain, and by the Reverend A. E. Smart, Protestant Chaplain.

Due to the decrease in population in Kingston Penitentiary, increasing difficulty has been experienced in the transfer of suitable convicts to Collin's Bay Penitentiary. This, however, is rapidly being overcome by the provision of the new cell blocks at Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

PENITENTIARY STAFFS

The sharp rise in the per capita cost per diem for the maintenance of convicts brings into relief the large expenditure for increased penitentiary staffs. Salaries for the year ended March 31, 1934, amounted to \$1,240,004.84, the prison population being 4,596 on April 1, 1933. Staff and Administration expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1935, amounted to \$1,378,732.66, with a prison population of 4,220 on April 1, 1934, decreasing to 3,552 on March 31, 1935. Staff and Administration expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1936, amounted to \$1,439,784.60, with a prison population on March 31, 1936, of 3,098.

As will be noted from the annual report for the year ended March 31, 1935, executive and administrative staffs for all penitentiaries are necessarily almost equal, whereas custodial staffs are in proportion to the number of convicts in confinement. The numbers of custodial officers were not reduced to the minimum establishments during the year for various reasons, but to the retention of excess custodial staffs is largely attributable the notable rise in the cost of maintenance per convict per diem.

Satisfactory progress was made throughout the year in the training of penitentiary officers. The wardens of penitentiaries supplemented the regulations and brochures by lectures and classes held within the institutions. The training of officers will continue to be stressed.

Additional classes in St. John Ambulance Association training were carried out in each penitentiary, with satisfactory results.

Physical training for officers under forty years of age has been stressed in St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester, and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries, with marked effect on the smartness and efficiency of the officers.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS

The Classification Board in each penitentiary has been functioning satisfactorily.

Following the policy advocated for many years, the actual segregation of convicts under twenty-one years of age was brought into effect. This segregation included all "A" Class convicts and "C" Class convicts under twenty-one years of age.

In Kingston Penitentiary the segregation of young convicts was completed on August 31, 1935, by placing the young convicts in "G" Corridor. Upon the completion of the remodelling of "C" Corridor, the young convicts will be transferred to the East Cell Block.

In St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary the segregation of young convicts was brought into effect on March 1, 1936, all young convicts being segregated into Number One Cell Block, which is being remodelled to provide more satisfactorily for the type of treatment being carried out. This is providing most useful and instructive employment for thirty of the young convicts, the remaining thirty-two being employed by themselves at construction on the boundary wall of the Laval Buildings.

In Dorchester Penitentiary the segregation of young convicts was put into effect on August 30, 1935, the young convicts being segregated in the westerly corridor of the North Wing. The young convicts were employed in carrying out the structural alterations.

In Manitoba Penitentiary the segregation of young convicts was brought into effect on February 21, 1936. The young convicts were employed in carrying out the structural alterations.

In British Columbia Penitentiary the segregation of young convicts was put into effect on August 28, 1935, by placing the young convicts in the West Wing. The young convicts were employed in carrying out the structural alterations.

On August 30, 1935, the segregation of young convicts was put into effect in Saskatchewan Penitentiary, the young convicts being segregated on the north side of the East Wing. The young convicts were employed in carrying out the structural alterations.

Young convicts are transferred to Collin's Bay Penitentiary from Kingston Penitentiary from time to time, and are employed in a separate unit.

This segregation has necessitated the detailing of specially selected officers to supervise the young convicts, this being one of the reasons for the retention of officers in excess of the minimum authorized establishments.

The wardens of penitentiaries do not report any improvement in the conduct and deportment of convicts, due to the allowance of remuneration. The Chaplains do not report that there is any apparent effect on the reformation of convicts. During the calendar year 1934, \$14,010 was allowed to convicts on release from the several penitentiaries. During the calendar year 1935, which was the first year of the allowance of remuneration to convicts, the amount of \$40,884.02 was allowed on release, which clearly indicates that well-behaved convicts have been appreciably assisted by the change of policy.

All wardens speak highly of the welfare work with discharged convicts which is carried on by the Salvation Army. It is apparent that the organization has increased its efforts, and is assisting more discharged prisoners in Canada

than at any time during its history. On behalf of the wardens of penitentiaries, and on behalf of this branch, I again desire to express our thanks and deep appreciation to this organization.

The recognized Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association in Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver have also rendered assistance, which is deeply appreciated.

The undersigned had the privilege of visiting Borstal Institutions and prisons in England during May, 1935. He received much benefit, and was the recipient of many courtesies and kindnesses from the Right Honourable the Home Secretary, the prison commissioners, and prison officers.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Piuze, Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, attended the International Prison Congress at Berlin, as the official delegate for Canada, and also visited penal institutions in Germany, France, Belgium, and England.

During the year a revision of the requisitioning and accounting systems in the branch and in the penitentiaries was put into effect.

During the year, under the supervision of Mr. A. E. Tetu, the filing systems in the penitentiaries were rearranged and brought into conformity with the system previously installed in the Penitentiary Branch.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. ORMOND,
Superintendent.

REPORT ON PRISON MANAGEMENT IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND BELGIUM, AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS, BERLIN, GERMANY—AUGUST, 1935

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, P.Q., May 10, 1936.

The Superintendent of Penitentiaries,
Department of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

1. Acting upon instructions contained in your P. B., C2-3P-18, of July 12, 1935, I proceeded to England, for the purpose of observing and studying the management of prisons and Borstal institutions, and subsequently to represent the Dominion of Canada, at the International Penal and Penitentiary Congress of Berlin, held from August 18 to 24, inclusively, and also, as specially authorized, to take part in the Study Tour of German Penal Institutions in the southern part of Germany, that is to say, Bavaria and Saxony. I have also visited two institutions in Belgium and two in France, for the purpose of studying methods of training prisoners under twenty-one years of age, in those two countries.

2. On arrival in England, I reported to the High Commissioner's Office, and Colonel G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., has been kind enough to make all arrangements, through the Home Office, for me to visit British penal institutions. I also had an interview with Commissioner A. Paterson, M.C., who has afforded me full facilities to visit those institutions.

3. The following Borstal and penal institutions were visited:—

IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Wormwood Scrubs.. . . .	Borstal institution.
Feltham.. . . .	Borstal institution.
Portland.. . . .	Borstal institution.
Wandsworth.. . . .	Borstal institution.
Lowdham Grange.. . . .	Borstal institution.
Wandsworth.. . . .	Local prison.
Maidstone.. . . .	Local prison.
Wormwood Scrubs.. . . .	Local prison.
Dartmoor.. . . .	Convict prison.
Maidstone.. . . .	Convict prison.

IN GERMANY

Brandenburg.. . . .	Convict prison.
Ebrach.. . . .	Penitentiary.
Straubing.. . . .	Penitentiary.
Bernau.. . . .	Local prison.
Bautzen.. . . .	Local prison.

IN BELGIUM

"La Prison de Saint-Gilles."
"La Prison de Forest."

IN FRANCE

"La Prison de Fresnes."

"La Maison d'Education Surveillée de Saint-Maurice."

4. Since my travelling schedule afforded me about twice as much time in England that I could dispose of in other countries, for the purpose of observing and studying the management of Borstal and penal institutions, the data obtained on English institutions are naturally more voluminous and complete, while as much information as possible has been gathered in other countries, under the circumstances.

5. For reference purposes, three distinct reports have been compiled and, with supporting appendices, are hereto annexed, in the following order:—

1. Management, Training, Treatment, etc., of Young Offenders.
2. Penitentiary and Prison Management and Systems.
3. International Prison Congress.

6. I wish to offer my heartfelt thanks and express my sincere gratitude to the Honourable the Minister of Justice and to the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, for delegating me as Canadian Representative to the International Prison Congress held in Germany, and for affording me the opportunity of making such an interesting and instructive journey. I wish also to take advantage of this occasion to extend to Mr. A. Paterson, M.C., Commissioner; Hon. P. Roy, of the Canadian Legation in Paris; Col. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., Secretary, High Commissioner's Office in London; Commissioners, Directors and Governors of Borstal Institutions, Penitentiaries and Prisons in Great Britain, Germany, Belgium and France; the officials of the Department of Justice in Germany and the General Consul for Germany in Montreal, my full appreciation for their kind assistance and co-operation and also for the innumerable courtesies I have been favoured with.

7. Respectfully submitted for your kind consideration, please.

P. A. PIUZE, *Warden.*

TREATMENT, MANAGEMENT, ETC., OF YOUNG OFFENDERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

IN GREAT BRITAIN

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Borstal institutions are State institutions, conducted by the Prison Commissioners, who are a Department of the Home Office. There are four such institutions, as follows: Borstal, near Rochester; Feltham, in Middlesex; Portland, near Weymouth; and Lowdham, near Nottingham. There is also a reception and distribution centre at Wormwood Scrubs, and a punitive department in a wing of Wandsworth prison.

All Borstal institutions are conducted on similar lines, except that the lads are classified and distributed according to their mental state, dispositions and behaviour. The system of classification is very good and results obtained are highly satisfactory. These institutions are absolutely independent from other penal institutions, such as common jails and penitentiaries.

A judge or a Court of Quarter Sessions may send a young offender to Borstal, either on indictment or on committal for that purpose from a magistrate's court. In the latter case, it must be proven that he has previously been con-

victed or has been placed on probation and has broken a condition of his probation, or has committed a breach of discipline in a reformatory for which he might be imprisoned.

In any case, it must appear:—

- (a) That the lad is between sixteen and twenty-one years of age;
- (b) That, by reason of his criminal habits or tendencies, or association with persons of bad character, it is expedient that he should be subject to detention for such term and under such instruction and discipline as appears most conducive to his reformation and the repression of crime.

As soon as possible, the lad is transferred to a Borstal institution. After being interviewed by the Governor, he is assigned to a House and makes the acquaintance of his Housemaster and his assistant officers, and finds himself one of a group with joint duties and responsibilities, and a wholesome and friendly rivalry with other Houses, in games and status. He finds that, based on behaviour, a system of Grades, each with increased privileges, leads to the Special Grade, whose members are given some freedom and responsibility, to prepare them for discharge and some authority as House Leaders.

The industrial training given involves a strenuous working day, lasting from 06.40 hours to 21.00 hours. From 08.00 hours to 12.00 noon, and from 13.00 to 17.00 hours, everyone is occupied in manual training or necessary domestic work.

Evening classes follow the day's work, and instruction is given in a great variety of useful hobbies.

Saturday is a half holiday, when matches are played between Houses or with local teams, and there are lectures and entertainments.

The institutions do not claim to teach a trade, there is not sufficient time for that, within the limits of the sentences; but a reasonably intelligent and industrious lad can acquire such knowledge as will make him at least a useful workman, and at the same time, he will learn habits of hard work and self-control.

In each Borstal institution, lads are reclassified. Each institution is divided in "Houses"—not more than sixty lads being allotted to each "House." Then, each "House" is made up of "groups," not exceeding fifteen lads each. Each "House" is under the supervision of a "Housemaster," assisted by two "Assistant Housemasters," two "House Officers" and a matron.

Each "House" has a special name. For instance, Portland Borstal institution has five "Houses," designated by the names of distinguished British Admirals, i.e., *Reilly, Drake, Nelson, Grenville, and Benbow*. Each "House" has its own colour, i.e., grey, green, yellow, red and blue. These colours are worn at top band of stockings and badges on coats. In each "House," lads are wearing either brown or blue suits. Those wearing brown suits are classified as follows:—

- Grade 1—From date of admission.
- Grade 2—Three months after admission.
- Grade 3—Six months after admission.

Those wearing blue suits are classified as follows:—

- Special Grade 1—1 year 3 months after admission.
- Special Grade 2—1 year 6 months after admission.
- Special Grade 3—1 year 9 months after admission.
- Special Grade 4—2 years and up after admission.

To attain these grades, work, conduct and disposition must be satisfactory; otherwise, promotion to higher grades is delayed.

During the first three months, lads are employed on special work, such as general cleaning, etc. When at work, in shops or elsewhere, they are under the direction of officers or instructors.

Chosen amongst the lads are "house captains"; "leaders" and "sub-leaders," all picked from special grades. In each group, there is a leader and a sub-leader.

The term of sentence to Borstal institutions is three years; but, supposing that a lad is let out on licence after having served two years, he is under the supervision of the Borstal Association during the unexpired term of his sentence, and then *for a further period of one year*, from the date of expiration of his sentence.

BORSTAL ASSOCIATION

In Great Britain, the Borstal Association, a body entrusted by the Secretary of State with the care and control of lads on discharge, fittingly completes the Borstal System. It consists of a committee, with headquarters in London, and offices and staffs, and a large number of associates in all parts of England. These associates receive these lads, assist them to secure work, advise, encourage and urge them to comply with the terms of their licence, and report to headquarters regularly on the lads under their supervision.

When a lad is sentenced to a term in a Borstal institution, the Governor of the local prison who has charge of the lad pending his transfer to Wormwood Scrubs, sends the lad's home address to the Association. The local associate concerned is asked to make the necessary inquiries and to fill out and forward to headquarters a special form supplied by the home office, so that full particulars may be available at the sorting centre, at the time it is being decided which institution appears most suitable to that particular case.

If, after having served two years of his sentence, a lad has made steady progress, has displayed good dispositions and been of good conduct, he is recommended for conditional release, if the authorities are satisfied that, in all likelihood, he will persist in his good dispositions and become a law-abiding citizen.

If the lad is to return home, the associate concerned is so notified, full details being supplied with reference to the case.

On the morning a lad is released, he is escorted to the Association's office. If he is not to remain in London, he is given a letter of introduction to the associate at or nearest to his destination, with instructions to report to the latter the following morning. He is advised to consider the associate as a friend and to follow implicitly the latter's direction, and that his freedom depends on his strict compliance with the terms of his licence and his living an honest and industrious life.

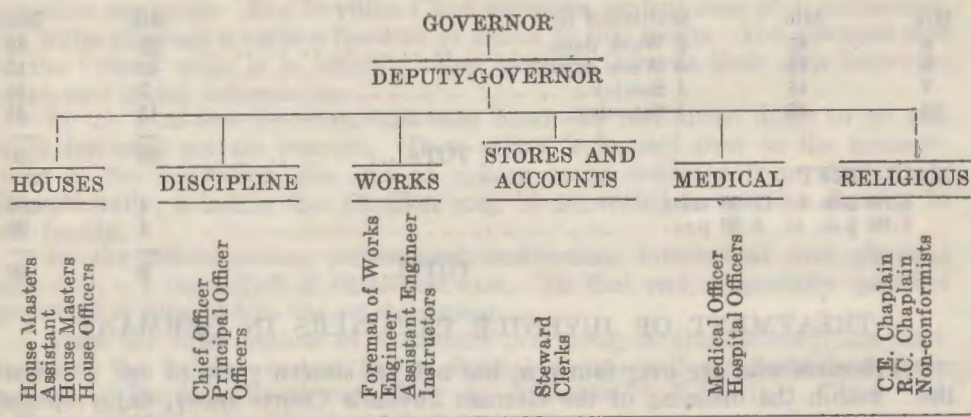
Licences, issued by the Secretary of State, continue in force for a period of twelve months, after the expiration of sentences.

Borstal lads are not called upon to report to the police: the latter are always ready to co-operate with the associates, whenever their help is required.

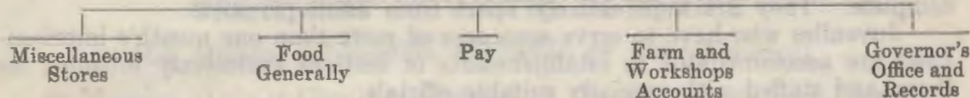
If a lad violates the terms of his licence, action is taken according to circumstances. The breach may call for a warning letter from the association. If, however, the offence is of a serious nature, or should the lad fall into the hands of the police, or should he be lost sight of, a report is sent by the Association to the Prison Commissioners, who may revoke his licence. In such a case, the local police are instructed to arrest him, and he is taken back to Wormwood Scrubs, via the local prison. When a lad has been lost sight of, the police are instructed not to arrest him, if he is found at work.

When a lad appears at a police court on a fresh charge, his case may be dealt with and he may be awarded such a sentence as the magistrates may see fit. If, however, they prefer to leave the matter to the Prison Commissioners to deal with by revocation of licence, the court is asked to award a sentence of a few days, to give time to the commissioners to take necessary action.

INSTITUTIONAL STAFFS—BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS



STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT



DAILY ROUTINE

06.00 to 06.15	Reveille.
06.15 to 06.40	Physical training.
06.40 to 07.00	Each lad cleans his room. During that time, house officers and orderlies get food from main kitchen, and have everything ready for breakfast.
07.00 to 07.30	Breakfast. During that time, names are taken <i>re</i> medical care.
07.30 to 07.45	Association.
07.45 to 08.00	Back to room and prepare for work.
08.00	Parade for work.
08.00 to 12.00	Work in shops or parties.
12.00 to 13.00	Dinner. During that time, incoming letters are given. Then, association, indoor games, smoking, reading newspapers and magazines, in special room.
13.00	Parade for work.
13.00 to 17.00	Work in shops or parties.
17.00 to 17.30	Tea.
17.30 to 18.00	General toilet (wash-up).

EVENING—SUMMER ACTIVITIES

18.00 to 19.00	Silence period in each room. During that time, lads are visited by Superior officers, housemasters, assistant housemasters and chaplains.
19.00 to 20.20	General association, indoor games, reading in club room, training for annual sports competition.
20.20 to 20.50	Supper. Then, association, games, smoking and reading in club house.
20.50	To bed.

EVENING—WINTER ACTIVITIES

18.00 to 19.00	Silence period. Lads have to attend educational classes.
19.00 to 20.20	General association, indoor games, smoking, reading in club room.
20.20 to 20.50	Supper. Then, association, games, smoking, reading in club room.
20.50	To bed.

BELL SCALES

EARLY SHIFT	Hrs.	Min.
6.00 a.m. to 6.55 p.m.	0	.55
7.25 a.m. to 1.15 p.m.	5	.50
	6	.45
LATE SHIFT		
1.00 p.m. to 5.05 p.m.	4	.05
5.35 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	4	.10
	8	.15

TOTAL WORKING HOURS, EARLY AND LATE SHIFTS, FOURTEEN-DAY PERIOD

Hrs.	Min.	Multiplied by	Hrs.	Min.
6	.45	5 Week days..	33	.45
8	.15	5 Week days..	41	.15
7	.15	1 Sunday..	7	.15
13	.45	1 Saturday..	13	.45

TOTAL..	96	.00
-----------------	----	-----

MAIN SHIFT

8.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon..	4	.00
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m..	4	.00

TOTAL..	8	.00
-----------------	---	-----

TREATMENT OF JUVENILE PRISONERS IN GERMANY

Prisoners who are over fourteen, but not yet sixteen years of age ("juveniles" within the meaning of the German Juvenile Courts Law), enjoy special treatment in serving sentences, which is largely educational in character and takes into account that the physical development of these prisoners is not yet complete. They are kept entirely apart from adult prisoners.

Juveniles who have to serve sentences of more than one month's imprisonment are accommodated in establishments or sections exclusively intended for them, and staffed with specially suitable officials.

Juveniles can only be confined alone in a cell for longer than three months with the consent of the medical officer.

They are employed, as far as possible, on work in the open air, especially on gardening and agricultural work. If they have longer sentences to serve, they are trained in a handcraft or other vocation.

All juvenile prisoners are given instruction, regardless of the length of their sentence. The hours of instruction count as working hours. The subjects of instruction are those of post-training schools (vocational schools). Value is attached to variety, in the instruction. Manual dexterity and singing are also taught and encouraged.

The time spent in the open air is made to serve the purpose of physical training, by means of physical exercises and outdoor games. Gymnastic instruction is also given.

Tobacco is forbidden.

Those sentenced to imprisonment for at least six months, and who are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one, are accommodated, as a rule, in establishments or sections intended for such prisoners. In such special establishments or sections, they are treated on the whole in the way prescribed for the serving of sentences by juveniles.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS IN BELGIUM

Youths, aged between sixteen and twenty-one and exceptionally those twenty-one to thirty years of age, sentenced to a term exceeding three months, are sent to the agricultural and industrial school-prison.

This institution, of the progressive system, is divided into four "Pavilions": the Observation Pavillon, two Treatment Pavillons, the second of which is established on the self-operating principle, and the Semi-Free Pavillon.

Prisoners are classified in accordance with the number of marks obtained in the various branches of their activities. From this classification, they qualify, after a certain time, for transfer to the higher Pavillon.

In each Pavillon, groups are made up, composed of some ten prisoners, and placed under the moral direction of a member of the staff.

A "star" class is constituted amongst the inmates. Members of this group associate regularly. The Pavillon Chief exercises control over such gatherings, the while allowing a certain freedom of action to this group. The essential aim of the "star" class is to emulate other inmates towards their own improvement and social reformation.

In the semi-free Pavillon, lads may leave the institution daily to go and work for some private concern. Their salary is handed over to the management of the institution, the cost of upkeep being deducted from the salary. Exceptionally, a lad in this Pavillon may be permitted to spend a Sunday in his family.

In the school-prison, professional instruction, intellectual and physical education are the object of particular care. To that end, a specially qualified personnel is attached to the establishment.

From the brief outline of conditions prevailing in this country, the similarity of the Belgian system to the Borstal system will no doubt have been noticed, "Pavillons" corresponding to "Houses"; "Pavillon Chief" to "Housemaster"; also, the promotion system is pretty much the same.

TREATMENT OF YOUTHS IN FRANCE

(La Maison d'Education Surveillée de Saint-Maurice)

St-Maurice (Loir-et-Cher), is situated in the "Commune" of Lamothe-Beuvron. La Maison d'Education Surveillée de Saint-Maurice consists of a part of a wide ex-seignorial domain, included in the civil list of Napoleon the Third, and which became national property at the downfall of the Empire. At that time, it included the remains of an old manor of the eighteenth century, together with the buildings of a modern castle with its outhouses. Since then, a vast program of improvements has been carried out and additional buildings have been erected, with the aim to fit this establishment for its ultimate purpose. In 1876, to this domain were added the buildings of Les Tuileries des Muides, including living quarters and a parcel of land. The domain now includes some two hundred hectares of ploughed land, and some two hundred and twenty-six hectares of wooded land. The institution can presently accommodate 295 "pupils"; at the time of my visit, the population totalled 235, made up of lads between sixteen and twenty-one years of age.

Normally, youths must remain in that institution until they have reached their twenty-first birthday; however, when conduct and dispositions are specially good, they may be conditionally released, from twelve to eighteen months after their admission in the institution.

There are a few workshops, such as shoe shop, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, where only small numbers of lads are employed, the majority being detailed to work on the farm.

Each young delinquent has his own cubicle; meals, however, are taken in association.

During recreation periods, games, such as football, and physical exercises, are permitted in association.

There is also a system of instruction and educational courses given during the evenings.

ADMINISTRATION

According to law, Prefects, Deputy Prefects, District Attorneys, or their delegates, must proceed to the various institutions, from time to time, to check on the administration. "Committees," appointed by the Minister of Justice, include the Prefect and the District Attorney of the "Département."

It is the duty of such committees, during the incarceration of juveniles in establishments, to co-operate to their moral reformation, by advice, lectures and

the organization of conferences or recreative seances. They facilitate employment by businessmen, trades people and farmers of the district, and supervise the lads. They must also, on release of juveniles, assist them, find employment for them and help them in every way to their reformation.

They are responsible for the proper functioning of a refuge which must afford temporary shelter to those who are without relatives and work, when released.

MORAL EDUCATION AND PRIMARY TUITION

The moral education of lads is entrusted particularly to teachers, under the direction of the Directeur. It consists, chiefly, in advice aiming to the inspiration into lads of wholesome feelings and to give them the habit of work and honesty.

Primary tuition is given by teachers, under the Directeur or the Deputy Directeurs.

Pupils are divided in four sections, according to their degree of instruction; one section is reserved to illiterates. Pupils qualifying are presented for certificates of educational standing.

Religious education is made at the request of worthy parents, or at the request of lads, by Chaplains officiating at each institution.

Professional teaching is given by masters and monitors.

CONCLUSIONS

In the four countries I visited, I would have been anxious to take advantage of numerous offers I received to make a study of other institutions specially destined to the confinement and reformation of young delinquents. It would have afforded me the opportunity to substantially increase the knowledge I have gained and would have permitted me to submit a much more thorough report. Unfortunately, the limited time at my disposal prevented me from so doing.

In my humble opinion, the Borstal System, with certain modifications, is the most adaptable for this country. However, it would not be possible, for the time being at least, to introduce it outright, in view of the territorial conditions, and also in consideration of the lack of adequate accommodation.

For the present, I think that the best solution would be to hasten the construction of Laval buildings at St-Vincent de Paul, Que., and of Collin's Bay, at Kingston, Ont., where young delinquents could be accommodated. Laval buildings could take care of the youths of the province of Quebec and of the Maritimes; Collin's Bay could accommodate those of Ontario and of the western provinces.

To obtain satisfactory results, it is of the utmost importance that the lads be entirely separated from older prisoners, and that there be no contact whatsoever with the latter.

Until such a time as the two institutions already mentioned are ready for occupation, a certain segregation could be made in our Penitentiaries, but only as a temporary measure. Even then, there will always be the "atmosphere" and possibility of contact with others.

It is my opinion that the only thing that could be done, until appropriate accommodation is available, would be to assemble those young delinquents in separate Cell Blocks, giving them physical training, outdoor work, school work and lectures. Later on, when new quarters are ready, a more appropriate program of training could be devised.

I am not in favour of dormitories for young convicts, as they exist in the majority of Borstal institutions. Individual cubicles are much more recommendable.

I would not, either, recommend too many recreations, and a well balanced discipline should be maintained. I do not feel inclined to recommend, either, that young convicts be granted more privileges than are afforded honest average youths outside.

As previously stated, the principle of the English Borstal System is very good, but I could not recommend all that is being done in England. Besides, local conditions are not the same, and the class of young delinquents here is also quite different from the type of lads in England, where they have to deal with English boys, only, whereas in Canada, we have to take care of a much more cosmopolitan population.

Also, it would not be possible, for some time at least, to classify these lads the way it is done in England, and this, owing to our wide territories and the relatively small distribution by provinces.

Most of the English system could be introduced in this country, when proper accommodation is available, and this system could be arranged so as to meet with our requirements.

P. A. PIUZE,

Warden.

REPORT OF STUDIES AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS AND PENITENTIARIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, BELGIUM AND FRANCE

THE BRITISH PRISON SYSTEM

The prisons in England and Wales are divided into:—

- (a) Convict Prisons—for the detention of those sentenced to penal servitude, and
- (b) Local Prisons—for those sentenced to ordinary imprisonment or short-sentenced prisoners.

COMMISSIONERS

Subject to the control of the Home Secretary, the matters of policy, general superintendence, control and inspection of convict and local prisons, Borstal institutions and institutions for the preventive detention of habitual criminals are vested in the Prison Commissioners and Inspectors. The Prison Commission consists of three Commissioners, including the Medical Commissioner; four Assistant Commissioners; Inspectors, and one Secretary. Though housed in the Home Office, this Commission is, for accounting purposes, a separate department, with its own vote, for which the Chairman is the accounting officer. The department is organized in four branches:—

- 1. The Secretariat, under the Chief Clerk;
- 2. The Accounts Branch, under the Clerk of Accounts;
- 3. The Stores and Manufactures Branch, under the Comptroller;
- 4. The Works Branch, under the Surveyor of Prisons.

VISITING COMMITTEES

Visiting Committees are appointed annually by the court. The principal function of the Visiting Committees consists in the administration of discipline in cases which the Governor of a prison is not empowered to handle, including the award of corporal punishment, subject to confirmation of the Secretary of State.

These committees also have access to prisons and to any prisoner to whom—or any one of them—a prisoner may make a complaint or application. They

are called upon to visit and inspect prisons at regular intervals and to make an annual report to the Secretary of State. Such reports cover the state of discipline of the prison, the conduct of the staff, the health of the prisoners, the diet, the condition of the buildings and any such other matter as they may wish to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State.

PRISON STAFFS

The staff of a prison consists of:—

- (a) Superior Officers (Governor, Chaplains and Medical Officer) appointed by the Secretary of State; and
- (b) Subordinate Officers, appointed by the Prison Commissioners.

Appointment.—Governors are appointed by the Secretary of State, on recommendation of a Selection Board, consisting of members of the Prison Commission and the Civil Service Commission. On appointment, a candidate is sent to a large prison for a three-month period of training. If, at the end of that period, he proves to possess the necessary qualifications, he is assigned to duty as Deputy Governor on a two-year probation period. If his appointment is confirmed, he will, eventually, become Governor of a prison and is eligible for promotion, through classes three and two, to class one.

Retirement.—The normal age of retirement on superannuation is sixty. In exceptional cases, however, a Governor may be retained in service up to the age of sixty-five.

Discipline.—Minor breaches of discipline by officers may be dealt with by the Governor, by admonishment or reprimand. More serious offences are dealt with by the Commissioners, with the approval of the Home Secretary.

CONVICTS

CLASSIFICATION

Convicts are classified as follows: (a) Star Class; (b) Intermediate Class; (c) Recidivist Class.

Star Class includes convicts who have never been previously convicted, or who are not habitually criminals or of corrupt habits.

Intermediate Class.—For convicts who, although not previously convicted, are not considered suitable for the Star Class, on account of their general character and antecedents; or who have been previously convicted, but not of crimes so grave or persistent as would bring them within the Recidivist Class. Convicts of this class may be promoted to the Star Class, upon their giving proof of reformation; or they may be reduced to the Recidivist Class, if they are found to exercise a bad influence over other convicts.

Recidivist Class.—For convicts previously sentenced to penal servitude, or guilty of grave or persistent crime; or who, granted ticket of leave when serving a term in a convict prison, had their licence revoked or cancelled.

CELLS

Accommodation.—Every prisoner has his own cell. In local prisons, the majority of cells are 13' x 7' x 9', giving 819 cubic feet of air space. In convict prisons the dimensions are 10' x 7' x 9', giving 630 cubic feet of air space. In the latter case, the majority of convicts work outside, and not in their cells.

Construction.—Doors are of solid construction, both doors and frames being lined with sheet iron, to prevent tempering. A small glass peep-hole covered by a movable shutter gives observation of the cell to the patrolling officer. Every cell is fitted with bell communication, by means of which the officer on duty is summoned, if needed.

Equipment.—The cell equipment consists of: A plank bed, furnished with mattress, blankets according to seasons, sheets, pillow, pillow slip, bed rug; fixed wooden table, corner shelf for books, stool; wash stand, washing bowl, water jug, covered chamber pot; wooden batten on wall with hooks, plate, salt cellar, set of brushes, cloths and other cleaning material, toilet articles. Unless the cell has a wooden floor, there is a two yard strip of matting.

EMPLOYMENT

The employment available in local and convict prisons falls under four main classes: (1) domestic service of the prison; (2) works; (3) manufactures; (4) farm and land.

EDUCATION

Education is aimed to teach the illiterates to read and write, and to afford an opportunity to those just a bit better than illiterates to raise to a higher standard.

The prison library plays an important part in the mental welfare of the prisoner. This is maintained by a Government grant, based on the population of the prison, and also by gifts.

MEDICAL CARE

Upon admission, every prisoner must be examined by the Medical Officer. This examination, besides serving to determine the health condition of a prisoner and his freedom from disease, also permits to classify him for labour and physical training. During his sentence, a prisoner is seen periodically by the Medical Officer, who reports each time on his health condition. Just prior to discharge, he is finally examined by the Medical Officer, in order to make sure of his fitness for the journey, and also to record his medical condition, in case of subsequent complaints.

When examination is made by the Medical Officer at the time of reception, a prisoner is classed either "A", "B" or unfit for physical training. Those unfit are confined to walking exercises, but the others devote one-half the daily exercise period to physical training.

CONVERSATIONS

Conversations between convicts are tolerated during working periods only. As regards talking at labour, the view is that the conversations should not be more and need not be less than the conversation which takes place amongst work people in properly managed workshops, that is to say, such remarks as the work required may cause, but there is to be no idle talking on general subjects.

SMOKING

No smoking is allowed by any class of prisoners, in local prisons. In convict prisons, certain long-sentenced prisoners, who have reached the appropriate stage, are allowed to smoke, in prescribed places, at special times.

AID ON DISCHARGE

Discharged prisoners are taken care of by the Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. This body has offices in London, and is a central executive in which the various societies are represented.

The State pays to the Central Association, for each discharged prisoner, a flat capitation rate of two shillings. In addition, a grant of fifteen hundred pounds a year is distributed by the Commissioners, as they think best for the furtherance of the work. Numerous private subscriptions are also made.

Each prisoner is informed that the Aid Society is there to assist him. He is seen by a representative of the Aid Society soon after his reception, and some time before his discharge.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The British prison system, in my opinion, is well organized and compares favourably with the systems in other countries I have visited.

A well-balanced discipline exists throughout.

Privileges are given to convicts, providing same are earned by good conduct and industry, and these privileges are graded according to stages reached.

Prisoners in England are very well classified: there are appropriate institutions for the young; the first offenders; the recidivists, and the hardened criminals.

Only a reasonable number of prisoners are incarcerated in each institution, whose population, generally speaking, does not exceed five hundred prisoners.

Ample accommodation is provided for cells and workshops, while there is plenty of open yard space.

All members of the personnel live at proximity of the institutions, and are given free quarters.

The personnel appeared to me to be very carefully selected.

I was favourably impressed by the state of discipline existing in those various institutions, and particularly in the convict prisons.

THE PRISON SYSTEM IN GERMANY

German criminal law recognizes four kinds of imprisonment, namely: penal servitude; detention in a fortress; imprisonment, and detention. Penal servitude is served in establishments exclusively intended for that purpose; detention in a fortress is served in fortresses under the orders of the Reich Minister of Defence; sentences of imprisonment and of detention are served in prisons.

ACCOMMODATION (Forms of detention)

The German system of the serving of sentences recognizes three forms of detention, namely: solitary confinement; confinement in cells, and confinement with others.

MEASURES OF SECURITY AND DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENTS

Measures of security can be taken in the case of prisoners who endanger the order or security of the establishment by their behaviour, especially those in whose case it is to be feared that they may commit an act of violence even on their own person or attempt to escape.

The only measures of security permissible are:—

- (a) Deprivation of articles of equipment in daily use, which it is feared they might misuse;
- (b) Temporary solitary confinement, or confinement with other prisoners;
- (c) Confinement in a "quieting" cell;
- (d) Irons.

CARE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS

The care of discharged prisoners is a joint matter for the nation and the State. Its object is to bring the prisoner to lead a law-abiding and regular life,

when restored to freedom. This object is already aimed at, during the serving of the sentence, in co-operation with the representatives and institutions of public and private welfare.

Care is extended to all prisoners who are in need of it and whose personality and conduct also make them worthy of it. It is not regarded as its task to relieve the prisoner of anxiety for his future, but it is intended above all to awaken the prisoner's own forces and to stimulate him to make active efforts to arrange his future life.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In German penal institutions, the discipline is very strict, and cleanliness and order are paramount.

Much more data would have been obtained, when going through institutions in this country, had it not been for the limited time at my disposal, and also the difficulties in expression of language, when coming in contact with officials, the majority of whom could only speak their native tongue, this limiting sources of information.

THE PRISON SYSTEM IN BELGIUM

As a general rule, sentences are served in institutions under the cell régime. Up to 1919, the day and night isolation of prisoners of all classes was a general rule, with very few exceptions. Since then, numerous amendments have been adopted, particularly workshops where prisoners work in association, special quarters for the confinement of young delinquents and prisoners suffering from tuberculosis. The fact remains that, at the present time, the great majority of convicts is under régime of cellular separation.

Another important characteristic of the Belgium penal system is the thorough identification examination made of all recidivists or of prisoners sentenced to a term of three months at least. Such examination aims at giving information for the proper treatment of each individual, to find out physical or mental defects, and to provide, when necessary, for the transfer of a convict to an asylum or a prison for the insane.

Since 1921, penal labour is under the direction of a Central Labour Bureau, whose members are required to obtain orders from public administrations, to distribute such orders to the prisons, to supply the prison workshops with necessary machinery and tools and to purchase raw materials.

A "moral" file is kept for every prisoner sentenced to a term exceeding three months. It contains information supplied by the court and the comments of the prison personnel, as to the conduct and attitude of the prisoner, during the time of his incarceration.

The reclassification of released convicts is taken care of by patronage committees, by Social Readaptation Bureaus, as well as by social auxiliaries connected with four important prisons of the country.

ABNORMAL DELINQUENTS

The abnormal delinquents incarcerated in an establishment of social defence, as provided by law, are put under a curative regime appropriate to their mental state. Their term of incarceration is determined by law, and in accordance with the seriousness of the offence, but such term may terminate by the authority ordering the incarceration, or shortened by order of a special commission, which has the power to subordinate release to the observation of special conditions.

Recidivists put at the disposal of the State by virtue of the same law, are placed, at the expiration of their sentence, in a place of work not unsimilar to benevolence colonies. They may be conditionally released by the Minister of Justice.

CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT

Criminal punishments include hard labour, confinement, and detention.

Hard Labour is either for life or for a time. In the latter case, the sentence is for a term of ten to fifteen years, or fifteen to twenty years.

Confinement lasts from five to ten years.

Detention.—Is either for life or for a time. Time detention is either ordinary or extraordinary. Ordinary detention is awarded for a term of five to ten years, or ten to fifteen years. Extraordinary detention covers a term of at least fifteen years, but does not exceed twenty years.

Labour is compulsory for prisoners sentenced to hard labour or to confinement; not so for those sentenced to detention, which is a sentence of a political nature.

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Prisoners serving a term depriving them of their freedom may be conditionally released, after having served one-third of their sentence, providing they have been incarcerated for more than three months.

Lifers may be conditionally released, after having served ten years or, in the case of a second offence, fourteen years.

A prisoner is finally released if his licence has not been revoked prior to the expiration of a term at least double the time he still had to serve, when released. However, such delay may never be less than two years, and it is of a five-year minimum period, in certain cases of second offences determined by law.

PRISONS

Prisons are divided in two categories: Central Prisons and Secondary Prisons. There are four of the former, and twenty of the latter.

Central Prisons.—In central prisons are received exclusively male condemned prisoners. There is no central prison for females, there being only a very small number of the latter. They serve their sentence in a secondary prison.

Secondary Prisons.—Secondary prisons, exclusive of St. Gilles', which is reserved for men, comprise two distinct quarters: one for men, the other for women. They are destined to the detention of men condemned for misdemeanors or simply arrested, and to women condemned to any category.

ASSISTANCE TO RELEASED PRISONERS

In the chief town of everyone of the twenty-six judicial districts, functions a Patronage Committee of a private character, composed of philanthropists, who take it upon themselves, benevolently, to patronize prisoners during their incarceration and following their release. To that end, one or more visiting members, designated by the Patronage Committee, call on the prisoners in their cells, take interest in their lot, and eventually help them, at the time of release. The Director may, with the consent of the discharged prisoner, hand the whole or part of his money to the Patronage Committee.

These bureaux, although subsidized by public bodies, have not, however, an official character. They dispose of a specialized and remunerated personnel.

SUPERVISION—CONDITIONAL RELEASE

Delinquents conditionally released are not subjected to any supervision.

Prisoners conditionally released must have their ticket-of-leave signed by the burgomaster, within twenty-four hours following their reaching destination.

Should they change their lieu of residence, they must have their permit countersigned by the burgomaster of the town they are leaving, and the one where they elect their new residence. Furthermore, certain special conditions may be imposed, particularly to remain under the charge of a member of the Patronage Committee or of the Social Readaptation Bureau.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Having remained in Belgium for two days only, I could not visit any penal institutions other than those of Saint-Gilles' and Forest, and under the circumstances, it is pretty hard for me to express an accurate opinion on the Belgium penal system, which, at first, seemed to me to be a little complicated.

I wish to mention, however, that I have been favourably impressed by the management of the two institutions visited, in so far as cleanliness and discipline are concerned.

THE PRISON SYSTEM IN FRANCE

ORGANIZATION OF THE PENAL ADMINISTRATION

The penal administration is under the direction of the Department of Justice, and has been joined to the administration of Criminal Affairs. It is composed of three bureaus, charged as follows:—

1. General business and accounting.
2. Long and short term institutions, and transfers.
3. Education establishments for minors, and conditional releases.

A number of committees, responsible to the Minister of Justice, are assigned to the following tasks: construction, hygiene, classification, discipline, penal medal, inspection, territories.

Penal Territories.—France is divided in a number of penal territories, a central prison (of which there are 12) being headquarters for the whole territory. With the exception of the institutions for young delinquents, the Director of the Central Prison is also charged with the administration of the whole territory.

Penal System.—Penal establishments devoted to adults are divided in two main categories: "Short term establishments," for individuals sentenced to terms of less than one year and one day, and "Maisons Centrales," where are confined prisoners serving terms of more than one year and one day. "Short term establishments" are called district prisons, lock-ups, houses of justice or houses of correction.

"Short-term prisons" are either "in common," or of the "Auburn" or "cellular" system.

"Prisons en commun"	"Prisons Auburniennes"	"Prisons Cellulaires"
Dormitories "in common"	Night cells	Day and night cells
Shops	Shops "in common"	Individual yards
Yard	Yard	P.C. Ward
Infirmary	Infirmary	Cells—sick prisoners
P.C. Ward	P.C. Ward	Visiting cells
Separate quarters for men and women in chapel.	Separate quarters for men and women in chapel.	Cellular stalls in chapel.

Prisoners.—As mentioned, the various establishments receive many categories of prisoners. First of all, those arrested; then, those accused; and finally, those sentenced to terms of less than one year and one day.

Prisoners sentenced to death await, in houses of justice, the decision of their appeal, and if the appeal is dismissed, they only leave the establishment to satisfy their sentence.

In the case of a crime committed within the walls of a prison, the sentence imposed must be served in the prison where the crime was committed.

Cellular Confinement.—The principle of cellular confinement is the complete isolation of a prisoner, at all times of the day and night. Cellular establishments have been constructed toward that end. Chapels, in particular, are composed of a number of individual stalls, erected in the form of an amphitheatre, and from which prisoners see nothing else but the chaplain officiating and the altar.

Prisoners are designated by numbers. It is forbidden to utter their names. At their cell doors, a tag is attached, with their number on one side and their name on the reverse side.

"MAISONS CENTRALES" (LONG-TERM ESTABLISHMENTS)

All prisoners, male or female, sentenced to terms of more than one year and one day, are directed to "Maisons Centrales." Since 1873, such "Maisons Centrales" for men and women are definitely separated. Among those institutions are distinguished those destined to prisoners in seclusion, named "Maisons Centrales de Force"; for prisoners condemned for minor offences, the "Maisons Centrales de Correction"; detained and political prisoners are quartered in one special ward, at the Clairvaux prison.

As a general rule, prisoners in "Maisons Centrales" are subjected to a uniform regime, whether serving a term of one year and one day, in a "Maison Centrale de Correction," or a twenty-year sentence, even at hard labour, in a "Maison Centrale de Force."

The functioning of a "Maison Centrale" depends on life in common. No "Maison Centrale" is of the cellular system. In a few institutions, prisoners are quartered in cells at night, but in the majority, they live in common night and day.

SENTENCES SERVED IN THE COLONIES

Sentences served in the Colonies are:—

1. Deportation.
2. Transportation.
3. Relegation.

The first one is a political sentence; the other two, common law sentences.

The execution of these sentences depends upon the Minister of Colonies, and is assured by the Department of Justice.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Owing to the limited time at my disposition, I could visit no institutions other than "la Prison de Fresnes" and "La Maison d'Education Surveillée de Saint-Maurice," at Lamothe-Beuvron.

The system of various establishments at Fresnes, under one direction, particularly interested me, and in my opinion, might be applied in principle for the classification of prisoners at St. Vincent de Paul, once "Laval Buildings" shall be ready for occupancy.

CONCLUSIONS

The Study Tour of the different penal institutions visited has been most instructive and interesting to me, and I am most grateful to the authorities for having afforded me the opportunity of acquiring such an experience.

OBSERVATIONS

The few observations I intend to make, as a result of this Study Tour, will mostly apply to penitentiaries or convict prisons, this subject being more familiar to me.

The problems Penal Administrators in Europe are confronted with substantially differ from ours. They are beneficiating by a much longer and wider experience; territorial conditions are quite different; they are dealing with their own countrymen; and finally, the class of criminals is not at all the same.

In the Old Country, and especially in England, prisoners, generally speaking, are well classified, and there are separate institutions for each class of offenders. For instance, there are distinct institutions for the young and first offenders; for recidivists and hardened criminals. Also, in view of the proximity of the various institutions, transfers, when necessary, can easily be effected without incurring much expense.

COMPARISONS

Shops.—In our Canadian penitentiaries, favourable comparison can be made with European institutions, with regard to industries and teaching of trades. Our different workshops are much more modernly equipped, and a convict who is willing to learn a trade has full opportunity to do it.

Library.—Our School and Library Departments are well organized, and full facilities are given to convicts to gain an elementary instruction, if illiterates, and to improve their degree of instruction, if the latter has been restricted to the elements of reading and writing.

Discipline.—Although working under more difficult conditions, our discipline is good and well observed.

Construction.—New construction is done by convict labour, while in European countries, such construction is mostly done by Public Works Departments.

Humanization.—As far as humanization is concerned, we compare favourably with other countries.

Diet.—The feeding of convicts in our penal institutions is much superior; as a matter of fact, we are perhaps doing too much in that respect. We lack uniformity in our different penitentiaries; in each country in Europe, a diet is established and applied to all institutions, without exception.

Privileges.—In certain countries, privileges are very limited, and in this regard, it is considered that the English System is the most adequate. Prisoners are graded, and privileges may be enjoyed when stages have been reached. In other words, to receive privileges, prisoners must earn them by their good conduct, industry and dispositions. Having in view the procedure adopted and followed in European countries, it would appear that, in this country, privileges are allowed too soon after admission, and may not, therefore, be appreciated at their just value. It would seem more appropriate if authorized privileges were given when convicts have reached certain stages, and it is recommended that, during the probation period at least, that is to say, during the first six months of incarceration, no privileges whatsoever, with the exception of library books, should be granted to convicts.

Classification.—With our present system, young and first offenders, recidivists and hardened criminals all receive the same treatment, upon admission in our penitentiaries. It is of the utmost importance that classification of convicts be commenced as soon as possible, when proper accommodation is made available.

Recidivists.—With our present penal system, recidivists and hardened criminals seem to scoff at our penitentiaries. Penitentiary life to them is such that, as soon as liberated, they resume their criminal activities. If they can manage to foil justice, well and good; but if caught again, they return to the penitentiary without apprehension and perhaps with a feeling of relief, if one considers that, in one institution at least, approximately one-half of the population is made up of this class of criminals.

Cells.—Our cellular system, with barrier doors, is most unsatisfactory, in many respects. It renders supervision very difficult, and ill-disposed convicts are at liberty to exercise their pernicious influence over others, during talking periods.

Conversations.—Conversations carried on in cells, during authorized hours, are far from being edifying. Their main subjects are immoralities, besides con-

victs boasting of their criminal exploits and criticizing the rules and regulations, and the authorities. Well-disposed convicts must necessarily stand such conversations, which are permitted when the prison is closed, and when only a limited number of officers are on duty. At such times, proper control and supervision are well nigh impossible, and naturally, full advantage of the situation is taken by ill-intentioned convicts. One cannot imagine all the harm these badly-disposed convicts exercise over others who, in too many cases, leave the institution, on liberation, worse off morally than at the time they came in. In European institutions, conversations between convicts are tolerated during working periods only, it being the view that such conversations should not be more and need not be less than the conversations which take place amongst work people in properly managed workshops, that is to say, such remarks as the work required may cause, but there is no idle talking on general subjects.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Classification.—As far as St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary is concerned, classification of various classes of convicts could be started, as soon as the construction of Laval buildings is sufficiently advanced to allow occupancy. In this connection, it is strongly recommended that the necessary buildings be constructed as soon as possible, subject to be completed after occupation, and as long as security shall be duly protected. The question of adequate and additional accommodation for the exceptionally large population of this institution has been a long-felt need, and presently, St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary is overcrowded, particularly the workshops, where twice as many convicts are put to work as should normally be employed in those departments.

The following scheme, which might also be applicable to other institutions, in this country, is recommended:—

That St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary be used exclusively for recidivists and hardened criminals. The following shops could be reserved for this class of convicts: Stonecutting, Stonecrushing, Machine and Blacksmithing, and other works in connection with the administration of the institution;

That Laval buildings be made two distinct prisons, divided by a central wall;

That one part of these buildings be reserved for first offenders, who would be taught the following trades: Tailoring, Shoemaking, Bookbinding, Laundering, Farming, Electricity and Motor Mechanics;

That the other half of the buildings be used for young convicts between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, who would be physically trained, provided with outdoor work (gardening and construction), and education (school attendance and lectures).

This classification, under one direction, would be something similar to what the writer has witnessed in "Les Prisons de Fresnes," in France, and which, in his opinion, would meet the situation very well. Each of these establishments would be subjected to a distinct regime; in each, young and first offenders, recidivists and hardened criminals would be graded according to their crime, sentence, antecedents, capacity and merits, and would be entitled to appropriate privileges.

This system would assure constructive reformation, work, and would protect the young and first offenders from the contact with, and the bad influence of, recidivists and hardened criminals.

Special treatment for recidivists and hardened criminals would no doubt result in a sensible reduction in our penitentiaries of this class of convicts. At present, their percentage is out of all normal proportions, when compared to similar types, in European countries.

Cells.—In the Old Country all penal institutions have the "closed door" cell system, with cells on each side and a wide corridor in the centre, lighted by means of skylights in roofs.

It is strongly recommended that all cell blocks at Laval buildings and other similar new construction be made on the "closed door" principle. It would not be possible, for the present at least, and in view of expenses it would incur, to remodel our existing cell blocks as suggested above; but to remedy the situation, it is recommended that all wings be closed by means of a concrete wall, instead of barriers, and that the floors of each range be extended to the wall, thus segregating each wing, and even each range. This could be done at comparatively low cost.

Silence Rule.—It is recommended that silence rules be restored in cell blocks, and this in the best interests of administration, discipline and security.

Punishment Cells.—Our system of prisons of isolations (punishment cells) could be very much improved upon, and we could advantageously adopt the same system as used, for instance, in English prisons, which is by far superior to ours, and in the writer's opinion, the only adequate one.

Agitators and Badly Disposed Convicts.—It is a well-known fact that certain convicts, with very bad character and dispositions, and known as trouble makers, are the leaders in riots and disturbances, and also that, in the majority of cases, are responsible, directly or indirectly, for damages caused to Government property.

It is suggested that such a class of convicts, from all penitentiaries, be congregated in a separate institution, where they would be subjected to special discipline and treatment: if eliminated from other institutions, they would not have the opportunity to exercise their pernicious influence over other convicts.

Superior Officers.—Wardens and Deputy Wardens are entitled to twenty-one days annual leave, and in that respect to do not receive any more consideration than a prison guard, notwithstanding their numerous and heavy responsibilities and standing. It is pointed out that, in England for instance, Governors and Deputy Governors are entitled to six weeks annual leave, while the other members of the staffs receive three weeks of such leave.

It has been noticed, in the various institutions visited, that a difference exists in uniforms for officers of higher grades, distinguishing superior officers from other ranks. A similar distinction in the Canadian institutions is recommended for consideration.

Officers' Quarters.—In countries visited all permanent officers are given free quarters. If this privilege could be afforded our penitentiary officers, the service would certainly benefit thereby, in that sense that all members of the personnel would reside at proximity of the institution, thus assuring better security, and furthermore, this would be an additional inducement for officers to hold on to their positions, and no doubt result in better service and more devotion to duty. With such additional consideration, officers would certainly better appreciate their positions.

Training School.—It is recommended that a training school be established for penitentiary officers, as it exists in European countries.

The service generally would certainly greatly benefit by such an innovation, and candidates, when called for duty, would have received both theoretical and practical training.

Such a school could be established in one of our penitentiaries, and its functioning would entail very little expense.

The above suggestions and recommendations are respectfully submitted, having in view the betterment of the service, and the reforms suggested are considered to be in the best interest of the administration and management of penal institutions, and the treatment of convicts as a whole.

P. A. PIUZE,

Warden.

Re: INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS

I have the honour to submit the following report, pertaining to the meetings of the Eleventh International Penal and Prison Congress, held at Berlin, Germany, August 18, to 24, 1935.

2. Forty-nine countries were represented at the Congress, namely:—

Afghanistan	Denmark	Italy	Siam
Argentina	Egypt	Japan	Sweden
Austria	Esthonia	Latonia	Spain
Belgium	Finland	Liberia	Switzerland
Bolivia	France	Litchtenstein	South Africa
Brazil	Great Britain	Lithuania	Czecho-Slovakia
Bulgaria	Germany	Luxemburg	Turkey
Canada	Greece	Mexico	U.S. of America
Chile	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Uruguay
China	Hungary	Norway	Venezuela
Cuba	Holland	Poland	Yugo-Slavia
Dominican Republic	Irak	Portugal	
	Iran	Rumania	

3. Altogether, there were eight hundred and twenty-six Delegates, one hundred and forty-one of whom were Official Delegates, and six hundred and eighty-five, Unofficial Delegates.

4. The Plenary Meetings of the Congress were held in the Krolloper. The Sessions of the Sections took place in the Reichstag Building.

5. The following is a résumé of events, during the period of the Congress:—

Sunday, August 18.—At 2000 hours, Reception by the Government of the Reich for the Delegates, and all participants of the Congress and their ladies, in the "Weisse Saal," of the Berliner Schloss (former Imperial Palace).

Monday, August 19.—At 1000 hours, Ceremony of the Opening of the Congress, at the Krolloper. Dr. Gürtner, Minister of Justice of the Reich, addressed the meeting, and the subject treated was: "*The Idea of Justice in the New German Penal Code.*"

Tuesday, August 20.—At 2000 hours, Dinner given by the Government of the Reich in honour of the Official Delegates of the countries represented at the Congress, and in honour of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, at Hotel Kaiserhof.

Wednesday, August 21.—At 1000 hours, address by Dr. Roland Freisler, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice of the Reich, at the Krolloper. The subject treated was: "*The Change in the Political Outlook in Germany and its Influence on the Reform of the Penal Code, Penal Procedure, and the Execution of Sentences.*"

At 1700 hours, Session of the Academy of German Jurisprudence, in honour of the Congress Delegates, at the Krolloper, Dr. Frank, President of the Academy, addressed the meeting. Subject treated: "*International Penal Policy.*"

Thursday, August 22.—At 0830 hours, departure for a trip, for the purpose of visiting the convict prison at Brandenburg-Görden. At 1400 hours, sight-seeing trip to Sansouci and Potsdam. Return trip by steamer from Potsdam to Wannsee, and from there by train to Berlin.

Friday, August 23.—At 1000 hours, Address by Dr. Goebbels, Minister for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda at the Krolloper. Subject treated: "*The Constructive Work of the National-Socialist State.*"

Saturday, August 24.—At 1000 hours, Final Meeting of the Congress, at the Krolloper. Address by the President of the Congress, Dr. Erwin Bumke,

President of the Supreme Court of the Reich. At 2000 hours, Reception given by Dr. Sahm, Oberbürgermeister of the City of Berlin, to all the participants to the Congress, at the Banquet Hall of the City Hall.

QUESTIONS DEALT WITH BY THE VARIOUS SECTIONS, AT THE INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY CONGRESS

SECTION I—LEGISLATION

First Question: What powers must the judge of a criminal court possess in the execution of penalties?

Second Question: What measures can be recommended to shorten the so-called "monster trials"?

Third Question: Should the attenuation of penal legislation influence judgments which are already enforceable?

What influence may a change in the legislation regarding the execution of penalties be allowed to have on penalties which were definitely imposed before this change or the execution of which had already commenced?

SECTION II—ADMINISTRATION

First Question: Are the methods applied to the execution of penalties with a view to educating and reforming criminals (intensive humanization, favours granted, considerable relaxation of coercion in the execution of penalties by degrees), calculated to bring about the effects aimed at and are these tendencies generally advisable?

Second Question: What influence has industrial and agricultural unemployment on the work of the prisoner in times of crisis and by what means can the harmful consequences which it causes be avoided or reduced?

In fixing the standard of life of the prisoner, must account be taken of the standard of life of the population in general?

Third Question: How must the execution of penalties restrictive of liberty differ from the execution of measures of security involving deprivation of liberty?

Must the progressive system also be taken into consideration for measures of security?

SECTION III—PREVENTION

First Question: In what cases and according to what rules should sterilization be applied in the modern penal system, whether by castration or by vasectomy or salpingectomy?

Second Question: Is it desirable to introduce into the penal legislation provisions authorizing the judge to prohibit persons condemned for offences connected with their profession from carrying on that profession?

What would be the forms such prohibition may have?

How could the effectiveness of the prohibition be ensured?

Third Question: Is it desirable to establish homes for discharged prisoners?

If so, how should they be organized, what categories of discharged prisoners should they accept, and what work should they admit?

What is the position of the various countries?

SECTION IV—YOUTH

First Question: Should juvenile courts be given the power to decide on the measures to be taken with regard not only to erring children and youths, but also to children and youths in moral danger?

Must these courts also decide on the withdrawal of parental authority from unworthy parents?

Second Question: How would it be possible, in the organization of the detention of minors pending trial, to reconcile the requirements of procedure with the interest of the moral protection of the minor against the dangers of detention?

Third Question: What is the best way to organize moral and material assistance for children and youths when they leave schools or other institutions in which they have been placed by order of the court, and by whom and in what manner should such assistance be granted?

NEWSPAPERS' OPINIONS

Newspapers of the world have commented at length on the International Penal and Penitentiary Congress; certain of those comments, which were found most interesting and were included in my complete report of February 1, 1935, cannot, however, be reproduced here, owing to limited space.

STUDY TOUR—FOLLOWING THE INTERNATIONAL PENAL AND PENITENTIARY CONGRESS OF BERLIN, GERMANY

After the closing of the Congress, the Official Delegates of the different countries represented were invited by the Government of Germany to a Study Tour, and to visit a certain number of penal institutions in Bavaria and Saxony.

The party left Berlin Station on a special all-sleepers car train at 21.24 hours, on Sunday, August 25, 1935. About one hundred and fifty took part in this excursion. We arrived at Straubing the next morning, and in the forenoon, visited the Straubing Penitentiary.

From Straubing, we went by train to Regensburg, where we stayed a few hours, visiting the city; then we proceeded to Munich, arriving at 17.30 hours. During the evening, we were entertained by the Bavarian Minister and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Siebert.

The next day, August 27, we visited Bernau Prison and had lunch in the prison garden. In the afternoon, we took a trip over the Chiemsee river, and we had the opportunity of visiting the famous Herrenchiemsee Castle.

We arrived in Bamberg at 17.00 hours, on August 28, and after visiting the city, we were entertained by the Bamberg Minister. On August 29, we visited the Ebrach Penitentiary; in the afternoon, we visited the Pommersfelden Castle and its picture gallery.

The following day, August 30, we visited Bautzen Prison, and afterwards, proceeded to Dresden, where we stayed overnight. A reception was given for the delegation at the City Hall.

We reached Leipzig at 11.46 hours, on August 31, and after a motor tour of the city, and visit of the famous monuments commemorating the Battle of the Nations, 1813, we were the guests of the Mayor of Leipzig, at a lunch at the City Hall. At 17.00 hours, we attended a reception given by the President of the Supreme Court of Germany, Dr. and Mrs. Bumke, in the Supreme Court Buildings.

The trip has been most instructive and interesting. We visited many old churches, castles and museums. The details regarding penal institutions visited during this tour are given in my report on different prisons visited in European countries.

The courtesy of the Government officials, and the officers in charge of the institutions visited was greatly appreciated by the foreign delegates. Everything has been done to render this inspection tour as agreeable and interesting as possible. The organization of this trip was remarkably well done.

P. A. PIUZE,
Warden.

