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CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
**COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES**

For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1963



CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
**COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES**

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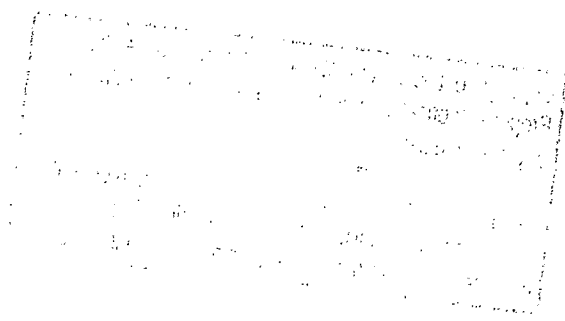
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For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1963



THE REPORT

COMMISSIONERS OF
CORRECTIONS



Price 50 cents / Cat. No. J81-1963

Available from the Queen's Printer

Ottawa, Canada

PRINTED IN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

*To His Excellency Major General Georges Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

LIONEL CHEVRIER,

Minister of Justice.

To the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice

Sir, In accordance with Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1963, together with appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. J. MacLEOD,

Commissioner.

Ottawa, November 30, 1963

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
for the
FISCAL YEAR 1962 -1963

I — INTRODUCTORY

Penitentiary Act and Regulations

The new Penitentiary Act, which was enacted by Parliament in 1961 and reviewed extensively in last year's Annual Report, came into force on April 1, 1962.

The Penitentiary Service Regulations, enacted by the Governor in Council, also came into force on April 1, 1962.

Inmate Population

During the year under review the courts committed to penitentiary more inmates (3,742) than in any other year in Canadian history. However, the penitentiaries also discharged more inmates (3,679) than in any preceding year. The result was a net increase in penitentiary inmate population, during the year, of only 63 inmates. This relatively small net increase (as compared with 394 in 1960 and 417 in 1961) could not be taken as any indication that crime in Canada is on the decrease or that the number of penitentiary inmates is about to level off.

The high discharge rate reflected, in the main, the expiration of many of the sentences imposed between 1957 and 1962, when the inmate population rose from 5,433 inmates to 7,156, an increase of thirty-two per cent.

The pattern of penitentiary inmate population increase since 1947 indicates that for a period of two years, generally speaking, the number of inmates confined remains relatively constant. This period is then followed by a period of two, and sometimes three years, when there is a very dramatic increase indeed in the number of persons received in penitentiary. The following table illustrates this point.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

<i>Constant Years</i>	<i>Large Increase Years</i>
1947 — 3752	
1948 — 3851	
1949 —	4225
1950 —	4740
1951 — 4817	
1952 — 4686	
1953 —	4934
1954 —	5120
1955 —	5507
1956 — 5508	
1957 — 5433	
1958 —	5770
1959 —	6295
1960 — 6344	
1961 —	6637
1962 —	7156
1963 — 7219	

If the foregoing pattern is repeated during the next two years it is very likely that by March, 1965, the Penitentiary Service will be responsible for some 8,000 inmates.

Institutions

During the year minimum security farm camps were opened at four maximum security institutions (Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries) and two medium security penitentiaries (Collin's Bay and Joyceville). Each of these institutions is designed for the custody of 80 inmates who are employed in farming operations and other work that is required to be done outside the walls of the main institution.

The minimum security Blue Mountain Correctional Camp was opened on property administered by the Department of National Defence near Gagetown, N.B. The project is to develop military training areas for the Canadian Army and is one that would not have been commenced within ten years if it were to be financed out of tax moneys by the employment of civilian labour at going rates of pay. This is the fourth correctional work camp to be established in the last two years, the others being located at Agassiz, B.C., Landry Crossing, Ontario, and Gatineau Park, P.Q.

In addition the Service established a new institution, near Agassiz, B.C., for the confinement of Sons of Freedom Doukhobours convicted of acts of terrorism in British Columbia and sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more. The institution consists of two compounds, one for male and the other for female prisoners. Each compound is surrounded by two chain-link fences. Within the fenced compounds prefabricated metal buildings provide dormitory accommodation for the inmates.

Five years ago the Penitentiary Service operated nine institutions in Canada, all of them maximum security. Today the Service operates seven maximum, four medium and fifteen minimum security institutions, and the special Mountain Prison for Sons of Freedom prisoners in British Columbia.

Escapes and Walk-aways

During the year there were 62 escapes and walk-aways from federal institutions. Last year there were 74. At the time of writing all but three had been recaptured. Of the 62 evasions, 13 were from maximum security institutions, 11 from medium security institutions and 38 from minimum security institutions.

It is worth recording that the construction of chain-link fences around the new medium security institutions reduced the number of walk-aways at the Joyceville Institution from 18 to 6, and at the Leclerc Institution from 7 to 1.

Retirements and Deaths

It came as a great shock to officers of the Service to learn of the death of Major-General R. B. Gibson on August 3, 1962. In last year's report we had recorded the retirement of General Gibson from the Public Service and had noted his service as Commissioner of Penitentiaries from 1948 to 1960. It is a matter of genuine regret that General Gibson was not spared to enjoy, for a longer period, the retirement that, through his service to Canada, he had so fully earned.

Warden F. C. B. Cummins of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, who was first appointed to the Penitentiary Service in 1933, died suddenly at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, on March 3, 1963. Warden Cummins, who was 54 years of age at the time of his death, was appointed Deputy Warden in 1950 and Warden of British Columbia Penitentiary in 1955. He became Warden of Saskatchewan Penitentiary in 1960. Warden Cummins served the Penitentiary Service faithfully and well and his passing came as a great shock to his friends and colleagues in the Service.

Warden Oren A. Earl of the Joyceville Institution retired from the Penitentiary Service in October, 1962, at the age of 65. Warden Earl served in the Penitentiary Service for 42 years and played an important part in the establishment as well as the operation of the Joyceville Institution.

Mr. A. T. Field, Purchasing Agent of the Service at Ottawa Headquarters since 1950, retired from the Public Service in July, 1962. During his term as Purchasing Agent Mr. Field was responsible for a large number of improvements in purchasing procedures in the Penitentiary Service.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Riot

On June 17, 1962, a Sunday afternoon, a riot of major proportions occurred at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

On June 21st the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, exercising his powers under the Penitentiary Act, appointed a Board of Inquiry to inquire into and report upon the disturbance. The Chairman was the Director of Inmate Training, from the Headquarters of the Service in Ottawa, and the two members were the Deputy Wardens of the Leclerc Institution and the Federal Training Centre.

The manner in which the disturbance developed and was brought under control is set out in the report of the Board of Inquiry, as follows:

"The disturbance started about 1525 hrs. on June 17th, 1962. The majority of the inmate population was in the yard, split up in two groups. The young offenders (under 21 years of age) were relaxing in their own yard, located between Cell Blocks 1 and 2 and the Carpenter Shop. The others were located in the adults' yard, where a softball game was in progress between an institutional and an outside team of players. The inmates who were not watching the game were playing checkers, quoits, etc.

From the evidence given by custodial officers on duty, things had been peaceful and quiet all afternoon.

Around 1520 hrs., the kitchen crew was advised, by means of a loud-speaker, to report back to work. Five minutes later, Keeper J. A. PREVOST, who was in charge of the prison at the time, and stood in the adults' yard by the carpenter shop, saw about ten inmates suddenly run away from the young inmates' yard, led by inmate 7166 GUNN. They proceeded towards the main kitchen. Noises followed immediately. Keeper PREVOST, suspecting a fight, ordered Keeper COUTU and two other officers to go there and restore order. At the same moment, the softball game had just ended and the members of both teams were exchanging congratulations.

When Keeper COUTU neared the main kitchen building he saw that Keeper A. LAUZON had just been attacked by inmates who had gone inside the kitchen. Keeper COUTU helped Keeper LAUZON to get up, took the keys from the latter and locked the kitchen door, with the intention of locking the inmates in. Almost immediately the group of inmates in question climbed out of a window in the dishwashing room located next to the kitchen. These inmates proceeded towards the tool box next to the stone shed, and managed to break it open. They grabbed sledge hammers, picks, steel bars, etc., and went towards the stands surrounding the softball playing field, overturned the stands and then kept running towards the Change Room, which they forcibly entered. Almost immediately flames sprang up at that spot. Inmates came out almost as soon as they went in. Their next objective was the new Industrial Building, whose doors they knocked down with their sledge hammers. They set fire to the building just as speedily as they had in the Change Room and then ran towards the young inmates' yard, namely, between the former Shoe Shop and the Carpenter Shop. Ten minutes had hardly elapsed since the beginning of the disturbance.

It must be said here that the group of rioters, which consisted of about ten inmates at first, was gradually increasing in size and had grown to about 30 men in about ten minutes' time. The riot leaders, namely, 7166 GUNN, 5570 O'BRIEN, 7002 MELANCON, etc., were seen at the spots mentioned above.

At the very start of the trouble the members of the visiting softball team were led to safety in the former Tile Shop, under the guard of two officers and a few inmates. When the smoke coming out of the Change Room reached them and became stifling, they had to leave their shelter and were escorted to the Administration Building, under the protection of a group of non-participating inmates. It was then 1550 hrs. No visitor was hurt.

It must further be added that the vast majority of inmates were not participating in the disturbance in any way. They remained in the yard, apparently not appreciating what was happening.

For his part, when Keeper PREVOST realized the seriousness of happenings he proceeded forthwith to the Dome to notify officers of the situation and ordered them to get set to meet any eventuality. He afterwards repeated the same warning to officers in Cell Blocks 1 and 2 and then proceeded towards the Administration Building, where he had superior officers and firemen summoned by phone.

Now then, ten minutes after the trouble had started the bulk of the rioters proceeded towards the young inmates' yard. On the way they took the Carpenter Shop by assault, knocking down the doors of the shop and of the Canteen Store. They ransacked the Canteen, grabbing cigarettes, chocolate bars, etc., and then set the building on fire. Not a shot had then been fired yet either from a Tower or a Cage.

It was while the Carpenter Shop was being attacked that Guard Grade 2 M. PROULX was wounded by a group of inmates. Guard PROULX was trying at that moment to prevent the younger element from participating in riot. He was struck from behind with a shovel.

As the Carpenter Shop was being attacked, a group of inmates launched another attack against Cell Blocks 1 and 2. They succeeded in damaging the doors but they speedily drew back when rifle shots whizzed by their ears. The shots came from Cage 14, located in the Dome and manned by Guard Grade 1 W. MARTIN, an experienced officer with long years of service, who had been requested to take that post at the onset of the riot. It was also Guard MARTIN who protected with his rifle Guard Grade 2 M. PROULX who, wounded, was proceeding towards the Dome. Likewise, much later in the course of the disturbance an attack against the Dome was skilfully controlled by the same officer. Evidence clearly indicates that Guard MARTIN, by his actions, saved the Dome and Cell Blocks 1 and 2 from destruction.

After their failure against Cell Blocks 1 and 2, the rioters, unable to pursue their destructive work in the young inmates' yard, left that yard by proceeding between Cell Block 2 and the library. They broke down the door of the latter building, which faces the North Wall of the Penitentiary, and set fire inside of it. Fire spread rapidly to the Psychiatric Ward, located right next to the library. Patients had to be evacuated in a hurry. Without the collaboration of the inmate orderlies, many inmates would certainly have been burned to death, considering how fast the flames spread out.

Hardly 25 minutes had gone by since the start of the trouble. In that short time, the Change Room, the new Industrial Building, the Carpenter Shop, the Library and Psychiatric Ward were aflame. The rioters had also set fire inside the Theatre after breaking down the door with a sledge hammer. Likewise, Dissociation had been assaulted by the rioters, but Guard Grade 1 J.B. BERTRAND, on Tower No. 1, dispersed them with his firearms. It was after this failure that the rioters destroyed the school by fire. It is estimated that only about 50 inmates actively participated in the riot.

The evidence of witnesses clearly brings out to light that, until the arrival of Warden M. LeCorre, at 1610 hrs., no organized or concerted effort was made to control the destructive thrust of the rioters.

Warden LeCorre first of all undertook to control the young inmates' yard. He immediately ordered his officers to shut in, between Cell Blocks 1 and 2, inmates milling about in the yard in question. A group of officers went behind Cell Block 2 along the North Wall to prevent inmates from running in

that direction. The officers went as far as Tower No. 4. At the same time, another group of officers compelled inmates to proceed to the area indicated. When the first group of officers reached Tower No. 4, certain inmates started to revile them and to throw stones and bottles at them. They even walked towards the officers in a threatening way. The Guard on Tower No. 4, believing the officers seriously endangered, fired with his shotgun at the first row of inmates, who numbered approximately 100. Many inmates sustained serious injuries and had to be removed to the West Gate on stretchers. The shot fired from Tower No. 4 had a sobering effect on the inmates who, afterwards, could quietly be led to Cell Blocks 1 and 2 and the Dome. About 150 inmates were then put back in cells.

It must be mentioned here that officers took care to direct Hospital and Psychiatric Ward patients, as well as inmates wounded, towards the West Gate, where they could be given special attention.

At 1710 hrs., the young inmates' yard was cleared of inmates and under control.

With calm restored on the young inmates' side, Warden LeCorre then took over the control of the adults' yard, where he ordered a group of armed officers posted by the West Gate to push back towards the East Wall of the Penitentiary, between the school and the stone shed, the 650 odd inmates who were still in that area. The officers had to use their weapons during this operation, but they quickly controlled the inmates, who were stationed in short order in the designated area. By 1730 hrs., the officers had resumed full control of the Penitentiary, some two hours after the start of the trouble.

During the above operation, the use of firearms became necessary, because inmates tried to cut up fire hose and ventured to throw bottles and stones at the firemen who, at that moment, were trying to control the fire. A number of inmates were wounded."

In the course of the disturbance 26 inmates were wounded by gunshot fire and one inmate killed. No serious injuries were suffered by staff members or members of the local fire brigades, who brought the fires under control, or members of the armed forces who assisted in bringing the inmate population under control.

The result of the fire was to make unusable approximately ninety per cent of the shops in which inmates are usually employed at industrial production and also more than 200 cells that constituted the best of the living accommodation in the main inmate living area. Every effort was made to reduce the population by transferring inmates to other regional institutions. Nevertheless the damage to the cell accommodation forced the continued use of the so-called "bucket" cells that were condemned by the Archambault Commission as far back as 1938. The program of rebuilding shops was carried on during the remainder of the fiscal year but, at the end of the year, was still six months away from completion. It was expected, however, that large numbers of the inmate population would again be usefully employed in their shops by September, 1963.

Other Highlights

Certain other developments during 1962-1963 should be mentioned:

- (a) Separate conferences for Wardens and Deputy Wardens were held during the year for full discussion of the new program of inmate training,
- (b) A conference of institutional Chaplains was held for the first time in eleven years,
- (c) A select group of officers from Headquarters visited all institutions in Canada to carry out an inspection of program and facilities,
- (d) For the first time in the Penitentiary Service guard dogs were used at British Columbia Penitentiary, on an experimental basis, to assist in maintaining security during the evening hours, and
- (e) The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were designated as separate regions, each with its own Regional Director, for the purposes of the administration of the Penitentiary Act.

Future Trends

During the year planning went forward for the construction, commencing in 1963-64, of three new medium security institutions to be located at Springhill, N.S., Cowansville, P.Q., and at an appropriate location in the Province of Ontario. In addition, plans were well in hand for the construction, at the same time, of a narcotic addict treatment institution near Abbotsford, B.C.

The design for a new correctional staff college at Kingston, Ontario, was completed and it was expected that tenders for construction would be called early in the new fiscal year.

Acknowledgments

The private after-care agencies have again assisted us greatly in our work. It is our expectation that the formation of the individual John Howard Societies of Canada into a national organization and the establishment in Quebec of a provincial association involving most of the private after-care agencies will do much to assist the cause of corrections in Canada.

The Judicial Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has again cooperated with us fully and progress is being made in the development of a new system of reporting correctional statistics.

II — INMATE TRAINING DIVISION

The year under review has seen an outline of a correctional programme of inmate training being completed and written out. This document lays down the philosophy of correctional training, and explains the means and methods through which reformation and rehabilitation of inmates may be obtained. It provides the foundations upon which all detailed sectional programmes will be built.

The essential feature of an effective correctional training is the multiplicity of approaches towards the inmate, making an appeal to the whole man, hoping that every side of his human nature, physical, intellectual and spiritual will be involved in the correctional process. The administration of the programme of such a nature imposes the need for co-ordination of several different phases of activity, and in view of this need, a new position of Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) has been created in every main institution. The role and function of this position is to coordinate all training activities and to ensure that all phases of correctional training will be applied with equal force, or in equitable volume, without any specific phase of activities gaining predominance or interfering with others. It is believed that a concerted effort of several correctional activities focused upon an inmate, every one of such activities supporting the other, and all being directed toward the same objective — is necessary for the successful achievement of the correctional process.

Most of the policy directives and divisional staff instructions for the Inmate Training areas have been issued, replacing the old regulations and adding provisions for matters arising out of the new programme.

Several conferences were held during the year — for Wardens, Deputy Wardens, Assistant Deputy Wardens, Chaplains — and the essential features of the new programme were conveyed to institutional officials. The first "annual inspection of penitentiaries" was held during the year, and a thorough review has been made of institutional capacity, from the point of view of available human resources and physical facilities, to implement the new programme of training.

In summary, an outline of a correctional programme has been finalized in broad terms, and the first steps have been taken towards its practical implementation.

CLASSIFICATION & PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Despite the fact that many institutions were short of staff due to the austerity programme, the quantity of work has been maintained in most instances. The quality of the work performed has had to be lowered, although services have been maintained.

In the area of psychological services, there has been less than half the number of positions filled and some institutions, notably St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, have been without any psychological staff.

Group counselling, considered a most important part of the training programme in most correctional systems, is practically non-existent due to the lack of professional staff qualified to supervise.

The ratio of one classification officer per 150 inmates continues to be inadequate, in view of the many added duties which classification now performs. A ratio of one classification officer per 100 inmates would be more adequate.

Classification, although oriented toward the training of the individual, has played an increasingly important role in the area of institutional security.

Recruitment of professionally qualified staff has remained most difficult.

New forms have been put into effect in co-operation with D.B.S., which provide more valid and standardized data for operational research.

The following table summarizes the activities of this section:

Interviews

Admission Interviews	6732
Institutional Classification Boards	5827
Selection Boards (for transfers to other institutions) ..	7481
Reclassification Boards	4801
Discharge & Pre-release	5537
Counseling & personal	41145
Interviews with officers	5061
Interviews with staff applicants	568
Interviews with visitors	1763
Interviews with agency representatives	7549

Reports

Admission reports	5233
Progress reports	4770
Pre-release & Discharge reports	5473
Special reports for National Parole Service	2073
Referrals to psychiatrist	1079
Reports on staff applicants	461

Correspondence

Interdepartmental & outside contacts	30229
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Meetings

Classification, Grading, etc.	2031
Alcoholics Anonymous	1015
Group Counseling Sessions	250
Others	432

Psychology

1. Tests

(a) To inmates		
(i) intelligence: group		7338
individual		137
(ii) personality		2964
(iii) interests & aptitude		1567
(b) to staff and staff applicants		
(i) intelligence: group		717
individual		124
(ii) personality		722
(iii) interests & aptitudes		171

TOTAL 12,006

2. Interviews	5259
3. Reports	2806

Staff Establishment

Supervisors of Classification	6 (a)
Psychologists	19 (b)
Classification officers	36 (c)
Classification assistants	22 (d)
(a) 2 vacancies; (b) 11 vacancies; (c) 12 vacancies	
(d) 8 vacancies	

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

During the year the concept of Vocational Training continued to broaden, and the need for more and better developed facilities and courses became evident in the Penitentiary Service as outside. Full-time training in skilled and semi-skilled trades continued to grow, as did also the less complex and more specialized pre-employment training of the operator type, for which there is a large demand in industry almost everywhere today, and the Penitentiary Service is no exception. If full employment of inmates is to be realized it must come to an increasing extent from industrial work, and this in turn will further increase the need for organized pre-employment training. An effort to meet this need will be further reflected in the activities of the next few years.

(a) *Vocational Training*

Full-time formally organized courses continued to operate as in the past, with —if possible — more emphasis being placed on the need to meet Provincial requirements; these requirements continue to become more demanding due to general raising of both academic and technical standards, and it behooves us, therefore, to extend our efforts to meet these standards. Staff limitations in many cases tended to hamper these efforts rather seriously.

(b) *Pre-employment Training*

A better organized and more formal and effective approach in this area was undertaken this year, and is being extended into the future. The problem of providing such training in all institutions where employment is largely industrial in nature has not yet been solved, but definite progress has been made.

(c) *Expansion Generally*

A great need is obvious for training in the service industries, and opportunities in these areas are many. This year saw continued growth through inception in several institutions of courses in food service, automotive service, and barbering, and it is safe to say that progress has been good and results encouraging to date.

(d) *Apprenticeship*

The goal in training in skilled trades continues to be completion of an indentured apprenticeship, and progress made at Dorchester Penitentiary has been most significant and noteworthy. Through continued personal effort by Penitentiary staff and liaison with officials of the Department of Labour of the Province of New Brunswick, inmates at Dorchester may now be formally indentured in one of several trades, and may work towards journeyman status while still incarcerated. Selected and approved inmates may now receive full Provincial recognition for trade progress, provided the required standards are met.

The importance and significance of this advance may not readily be fully appreciated by persons unacquainted with trades training, but it represents the ultimate in attainment for the inmates involved. Sincere appreciation is due to the officials of the Department of Labour of the Province concerned, and Penitentiary Staff members are to be highly commended for this vital result of continued effort.

(e) *Trade Certification of Graduate Trainees*

Many graduates — as indicated in following tables — were able to obtain full trade certification at journeyman level before leaving institutions, while others received credit for lesser accomplishment but definite progress. The number of such recognitions continues to grow each year, and is concrete proof of success of our vocational training programme to at least a significant degree.

It should be recognized that only a small percentage of trainees have opportunity to obtain full certification, owing to release before graduation, lack of full recognition of programme by examining body, or other reason.

TABLE I

Figures relating to full time vocational trainees.

(a) Trainee enrollment on April 1, 1962	399
(b) Trainees enrolled during fiscal year	514
(c) <i>Total</i> under training during fiscal year	913
(d) Graduates during fiscal year	394
(e) Ceased training at own request	52
(f) Ceased training other reasons	54
(g) <i>Total</i> ceased training	106
(h) Trainees released before graduation	86
(i) Trainee enrollment on March 31, 1963	352

TABLE II

Figures relating occupational, pre-employment, and control training generally:

(a) Trainee enrollment on April 1, 1962	352
(b) Trainees enrolled during year	491
(c) Total under training during year	843
(d) Trainee enrollment on March 31, 1963	377

TABLE III

Certification as qualified tradesman according to provincial or other prevailing standards.

(a) Full journeyman status:

(1) Auto Body Repair	4
(2) Barbering	9
(3) Carpentry	2
(4) Electrical	6
(5) Motor Vehicle Repair	11
(6) Painting & Decorating	1
(7) Plumbing	9
(8) Radio Repair	1
(9) Welding	2

(b) Partial Credits:

(1) Barbering	2
(2) Motor Vehicle Repair	6
(3) Electrical	2
(4) Plumbing	2
(5) Stationary Engineering	2

TABLE IV

Trades and occupations in which full-time organized training is provided (by institutions)

	DORCH	F.T.C.	C. BAY	PRISON WOMEN	MANITOBA	SASKAT	B. COL.	WM. HEAD
Auto Machanic		X	X		X	X	X	
Barbering		X						
Body & Fender Repair		X						
Bricklaying	X	X	X		X			X
Business Practice				X				X
Cabinet Making		X						
Carpentry	X	X	X			X	X	X
Drafting		X					X	
Electrical		X	X					X
Electronics		X				X		
General Shop Training	X							
Home Economics				X				
Machine Shop Practice		X	X					
Painting & Decorating						X		
Plastering		X						
Plumbing & Steamfitting	X	X	X			X		
Sheetmetal Work		X	X					
Upholstery	X							
Welding		X	X					

In addition to the above, occupational and related training of a more informal nature is provided to some extent in all institutions. Areas — other than the above — in which such training is carried on include:

- Basic pre-employment training, in wood and metal trades
- Bookbinding
- First Aid
- Food Service, including cooking and baking
- Service Station Operation
- Stationary Engineering
- Laundry Operation
- Printing
- Shoe Manufacture and Repair

This year's planning for the future took very serious consideration of the need for more and better vocational training, particularly in all main institutions. It is hoped and expected that this planning will be reflected by definite advances during the next two or three years over the situation as outlined above in this report. The proper discharge of our obligations in regard to the training and rehabilitation of inmates demands that such advances be made in the near future.

HOBBYCRAFT

This activity continued to play an important role in the prison lives of many inmates, providing, as it does, activities which:

- (a) Give a sense of achievement, satisfaction and purposeful recreation, with an outlet for interest, initiative, and valuable use of spare time.
- (b) Aid in development of skills and talents, many already unknown.
- (c) Provide an outlet for creative ability and constructive effort.
- (d) Establish interest in activities of definite value in community living, and
- (e) Eliminate long periods of time spent in useless effort or morbid introspection.

Many hobbycraft products — especially leathercraft, paintings and petit-point — were displayed at major exhibitions across the country, and obtained many very favourable comments from spectators and purchasers. Most of the work displayed is of a high standard by any measurement, and is a credit to the producers who work in unfavourable circumstances in many cases.

Reports from institutions reveal the following facts for the fiscal year:

- (a) 3509 hobbies were actively engaged in.
- (b) The most popular hobby — accounting for almost 20% of the total volume of activity — was leatherwork.
- (c) Second in popularity — some 17% of total volume — was metal tooling.
- (d) Painting and petit-point are also very popular indeed, each accounting for some 15% of total hobbies.
- (e) In the first ten places in order of popularity — but far behind the four mentioned above — were:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (5) Woodwork | (6) Mosaics |
| (7) Cushion making | (8) Jewel craft |
| (9) Fly tying | (10) Toy making |

This year's planning for the future envisages a change in this area of activity from mostly individual and undirected effort to directed individual and group effort, with emphasis on the handicraft aspect. To accomplish this will require the services of capable instructional staff, but the results can be seen as a much more valuable contribution to the rehabilitative effort. This is no adverse criticism of present efforts and results, which by and large are very commendable and have been highly productive.

E D U C A T I O N

The changes effected in the organization of the Service were evident also in the area of inmate education. In Headquarters, a new section of Inmate Education has been added to the Division of Inmate Training, and an Assistant Director (Education) has been appointed. In all main institutions, the senior teachers have been elevated to the position of a Supervisor of Education, and assigned new functions and duties leading to greater integration of educational activities with other phases of the training programme.

A new position has been added to the educational staff in all main institutions: that of an instructor for "related training" in education. This term embraces subjects pertaining to social, moral and cultural education; and implies the use of teaching methods specifically suited to adults. One such position has been filled during the year, and it offers a promise of a spontaneous success in motivating inmates, and in finding a way to influence them and mould their attitudes.

The effort at the Headquarters level has been devoted to planning the development of a correctional programme, preparing for the intensified staff training, and obtaining information leading to the standardization of curricula and teaching methods.

A broad programme of correctional education has been formulated, based on the principles of correction stated in the Annual Report 1960-61. The new programme will be "behaviour-centered" rather than "information-centered" and will emphasize training in character and citizenship, as a primary aim of reformation, rather than mere imparting of information and knowledge.

Several conferences of senior institutional officials were held during the year, and the new programme was thoroughly discussed with conference participants. Lectures on the new programme were given to the courses of correctional officers and to an instructors' course.

An Annual Inspection of Penitentiaries was carried out during the year, and it included the comparative review of schools and libraries in all main institutions. The unsatisfactory situation in penitentiary schools, reported by the Royal Commission in 1938, has been confirmed by the results of the recent inspection. In brief, this situation concerns accommodation and teaching staff. While an energetic programme of construction has generally improved the shortage of accommodation—the teaching staff situation is steadily deteriorating. The Penitentiary Service is short of teachers—both quantitatively and qualitatively. Even the old programme of education, merely to provide basic elementary education for inmates, cannot be effected satisfactorily. In four main institutions, where adequate records are kept, 106 inmates who have been diagnosed in need of education were unable to attend school due to lack of facilities, either in accommodation or in staff.

There are institutions where the Supervisor of Education has no valid teaching certificate—a paradoxical situation; in another institution, it is only the Supervisor of Education who has a teaching certificate, and his assistants have none. The Service cannot attract university trained teachers because the salary schedule is unfavourable: the nationally recognized salary scale for university trained teachers cannot be fitted into the salary structure prevailing in the Service. The remuneration offered by the Penitentiary Service to graduate teachers is the lowest of all educational systems in Canada, and falls below the salary schedules applicable to Indian and Eskimo schools. In consequence, the comparatively high turnover of educational staff creates vacancies that are difficult to fill. Every resignation means disruption or termination of teaching schedules; inmates become discouraged in their efforts to learn, and an undue burden is placed on the remaining staff who carry out their own work and strive to provide relief for those who are not replaced. Appropriate steps have been taken to remedy this situation.

The educational effort in the institutions and the plight of penitentiary teachers is best illustrated by the following summary:

Dorchester: population of 554, including some 125 young offenders who are in need of education. *One teacher*. School register shows 14 inmates in a pre-vocational class plus 3 inmates receiving basic education: 17 inmates in all, or 3% of the population. Achievement for the year: out of 110 enrollments, 63 inmates or 57%, have completed their courses, while 27 men or 25% dropped out of school due to lack of interest.

Federal Training Centre: 3 teachers for a population of 400. Achievements have been impressive in this unique institution, with 509 enrollments, out of which 280 inmates or 55%, have completed successfully their studies. Only 56 young men, or 11%, discontinued their studies. School register shows 104 students at year's end, or 26% of total population.

Leclerc: population of 413, *one teacher*. Only 18 inmates or 4% of population on school register. Out of enrollment of 90 during the year, 12 inmates (13% of enrollments) completed courses, while 45 inmates (50%) dropped out.

Joyceville: population 443, *one teacher*. This institution has operated an experimental project, wherein newly admitted inmates were allocated to school for a 4 week period. Out of 173 enrollments, 22 inmates (or 12½% enrollments) completed studies, while 93 (or 53%) dropped out.

Kingston: population 854, *two teachers*. School register reports 87 inmates at year's end or 10% of population. Four half-day classes were held regularly, and out of 160 enrollments 12 inmates (or 8% of enrollments) completed studies, with 54 (or 33%) discontinuations.

Collin's Bay: population 442, *one teacher*. Two half-day classes were maintained, and out of 122 enrollments only 7 inmates (or 5½% of enrollments) finished studies, while 87 (or 71%) dropped out of school.

Manitoba: population 463, *one teacher*. This institution has made an outstanding effort, maintaining three elementary and one pre-vocational class. Out of enrollment of 207 inmates, 77 (or 37% enrollments) completed their courses, while only 46 (or 22%) dropped out of school. School register shows 74 inmates at year's end, representing 15½% of total population.

Saskatchewan: population of 703, *two teachers*. Nearly 100 inmates, or 14% of population on the school register. Two elementary and one pre-vocational classes were maintained; and out of 183 enrollments, 57 inmates, or 40% completed their courses, while an equal number of men ceased learning.

British Columbia: population 665, one teacher. Half-day classes and an evening "guided study" group were maintained. Out of 243 enrollments, 33 inmates or 13% completed their studies, while 98 or 40% of enrollments, dropped out of school. School register shows 97 students or 14½% of population.

Formal education undertaken by inmates is also interrupted by release on parole, which accounts for an average of 8% of all enrollments — such discontinuations are in addition to the "drop-outs" listed in the above summary.

School Administration and Supervision:

The Supervisors of Education are not included in the number of teachers listed, as the specific administration of penitentiary schools allows them only a limited time for active teaching. Their effort for the year is summarized as follows:

- 4,230 inmates were interviewed on admission, as part of the reception process;
- 2,750 educational tests were administered to newly admitted inmates (84% for all interviews) in order to diagnose the educational needs of inmates;
- 4,715 written reports were made for classification purposes;
- 203 enquiries from outside educational institutions were made to verify the educational background claimed by inmates (in lieu of testing);
- 4,781 counselling sessions of individual inmates were held;
- 654 meetings of institutional boards were attended, or an average 1-2 meetings per week.

In-service training of teachers is non-existent in most institutions. Only the Federal Training Centre, having a Supervisor of Education and three teachers, can manage to hold training sessions on a regular weekly basis.

Correspondence Courses:

In all main institutions, a total of 2,125 inmates were engaged in 2,500 correspondence courses, taken mainly from the D.V.A., 390 courses (or 15½%) were completed successfully during the year. 984 inmates continued with their courses at the year's end, while 940 dropped out during the year due to release on parole and for other causes.

Audio-Visual:

The use of films for adult education has increased progressively. Nearly 600 sessions were held throughout the main institutions, varying between 6 and 150 per single institution. A total of 26,000 inmates attended these sessions and viewed over 1,000 educational films, bearing on general knowledge, science-and-technology, health, sports-and-recreation, social, cultural and religious subjects.

These sessions are intended primarily as lectures with the use of films as a training aid only, but skilled or trained instructors are lacking. Only 145 sessions (or 25%) were organized in a lecture form, wherein the subject is introduced prior to the show and a discussion or question period follows the viewing. This is one of the indirect methods of teaching, a "situation-centered" lecture, that is most effective in adult learning.

Special Courses:

Short courses on subject of special or local interest were organized in six main institutions. Nearly 500 inmates attended 28 courses ranging from First Aid, Public Speaking, French, to technical subjects like Forestry, Mining and Prospecting. One-half of these courses were organized or run with the assistance of outside instructors, some of them university professors.

Library:

Reading continues as a prominent occupation of inmates, in both educational and recreational sense. Nearly one-half population in main institutions are active readers, and those who used library services have read, on the average, one book per week, in addition to magazines. Some avid readers consummated up to 300 books during the year.

A new system of purchasing books, through one central agency, has been introduced as part of a system applicable to all government departments. It is expected that this system will result in a better selection of books, than was obtained previously through local purchases of books "left over" by the general public. Nearly 7,500 books were added to institutional libraries, half of this amount replacing books destroyed during the disturbance in St. Vincent de Paul. Over 75,000 books have been placed on library shelves, and the circulation has reached an overall peak of 150,000.

Contact with outside World:

Newspapers, magazines, radio and television were used liberally in all institutions. These media of mass communication allow inmates to be kept informed of what is happening in the outside world, to maintain even this passive form of contact with society. There is no attempt to censor public news, even if it means the quickest way of informing inmates of a disturbance in a neighbouring penitentiary.

Circulation of newspapers and magazines has averaged 50,000 issues per institution.

Minimum Security Institutions:

No formal education is given in these small institutions, and educational activities are limited to correspondence courses, special short courses, and the audio-visual programme.

When the camps were organized, it was expected that the co-operation of local community resources may be secured for sponsoring educational activities in camps. In the first year of operating camps, the response in this respect was not impressive, but was not entirely lacking. Out of 13 minimum security institutions, short courses were organized in seven camps, and film shows were held in nine. A total of 20 short courses in Forestry, Fire-fighting, Public Speaking, First Aid, was held and 280 inmates attended. Over 100 educational film shows were attended by 3,800 inmates, with an average of two educational films per show.

Small libraries were maintained in camps, but as they are of the open "help yourself" type, no records of circulation are available. Community resources have been utilized in at least one locality, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, where a mobile regional library supplies inmates in the Farm Camp with books on a regular bi-monthly schedule, with a circulation of 65 books per visit.

RECREATION

The new programme of correctional training assigns to recreation the vital role of an active socializing agent. Sports and games are organized in teams, and teamwork emphasizes co-operation within the team rather than competition against opposing groups. Competition is still unavoidable when leagues are organized, but it is used more as a motivating factor than as an end in itself. Sports and games provide the best opportunity for the training in character, as inmates participate in activities of their free choice and can freely practice self-control and self-restraint, which are the primary steps in character training and in developing desirable co-operative social attitudes.

Consequently, boxing and wrestling have been removed from the list of approved activities, as these "sports" are essentially competitive and give predominance to sheer force over skill.

Recreational activities are gradually becoming better organized and controlled. Full-time recreational officers are being established in all main institutions. The Supervisors of Recreation have been appointed, and are being assisted by at least one instructor. They plan, organize and supervise all activities, and in addition they train inmates for the guided and controlled "self-management" of the organized sports.

By the year's end, practically all older-type institutions have been provided with gymnasia-auditoria, thus allowing the provision of uninterrupted schedules of activities, both outdoor and indoor, all the year round. Some institutions, notably Kingston Penitentiary, have managed to allow recreational activities every evening of the year, in addition to day-time recreation on week-ends and holidays.

It must be emphasized that the handling of a mass of 400-500 inmates every evening calls for considerable effort in planning, organizing and controls. Taking Kingston as a typical maximum security institution, regular participation was recorded for (in addition to lesser activities):

Softball	250	inmates	36	play-offs	(league)
Soccer	120	"	30	"	"
Touch football	120	"	30	"	"
Handball	200	"	70	"	"
Floor Hockey	200	"	24	"	"
Basketball	110	"	24	"	"
Weight-lifting	75	"	40	"	"
Bridge	400	"	200	"	" (tournaments)
Ping-pong	60	"	20	"	"

That such great number of otherwise "dangerous criminals" can mingle freely night after night without undue incidents; that they proceed without coercion from one pre-arranged activity to the other; in other words, that they behave in an acceptable social manner—is a great testimony to the modern approach to correction. The original bold decision to allow evening recreation has paid off and vindicated itself—it has demonstrated that, at least within the limits of recreational grounds, inmates CAN be trained for responsibility, and that they CAN reach a reasonably good level of social behaviour.

Recreational activities provide an excellent opportunity for "citizens" participation" in the rehabilitation of inmates. Such contacts are expanding steadily. Over 400 outside teams have visited the main institutions, participating in either sports or quiet game tournaments. A total of 17 persons from local communities contributed to regular training of inmates as coaches and umpires.

Concerts and shows by outside performers were held in main institutions on 78 occasions, or an average of 8-10 shows per institution. A unique event took place in Stony Mountain, where a well-prepared and well-organized inmate show was presented to the audience of some 500 selected visitors from Winnipeg.

These visits of community members to penitentiaries are the best form of educating the public in the modern concepts of penology.

Minimum Security Institutions:

The Citizens' Participation programme is most successful in regards to minimum security institutions, and recreation provides the easiest link between local communities and correctional camps. More than 450 local teams have visited the camps for sport events, and more than 80 tournaments in quiet games were held with local groups. Over 50 concerts and shows sponsored by local communities were given in Camps.

In five localities the relations with community have been so cordial that inmates have been repeatedly invited to attend outside shows, and on few occasions (30 during the year in 5 places), small groups of inmates were taken to outside events to watch how the community gathers for fellowship and enjoyment. Such occasions provide the practical lessons in citizenship training that can hardly be replaced by other methods.

It is significant that, with the exception of Valleyfield, P.Q., the heartiest response to our Citizens' Participation programme comes from residents of Western Canada.

Another significant aspect of camp operation is that small communities, particularly in remote areas, live in a much closer social contact than is possible in urban communities. Consequently, the understanding of the predicament of the fellowman, and the helping hand is much more readily extended in small communities than in larger centres. Therefore, those camps who have managed to win the cooperation of local communities, provide a unique opportunity in demonstrating to the inmate that society is willing to accept him on equal terms, if and when he proves his worth.

RELIGION

In the main institutions, full-time Chaplains provide for the spiritual needs of approximately 3,200 Catholic inmates and 2,800 Protestant inmates. Attendance at chapel services remains voluntary and averages 25% — 30% of inmate population. Annual Missions were organized in all institutions, averaging 5 days during the Easter period, and nearly 1,600 inmates derived benefit from these services (950 Catholic, 650 Protestant). Celebrations on Holy days and special feasts attract large inmate attendance, and Christmas services were attended by 2,250 inmates or 40% of population.

Other pastoral functions performed by Penitentiary Chaplains are summarized below:

	Roman Catholic	Protestant	Total
Initial Interviews	2,568	2,236	4,804
Individual Counselling	7,720	5,750	13,470
Family Counselling (Visitors to institutions and at home)	734	538	1,272
Assistance in letters to families	2,300	1,700	4,000
Religious Instruction (Sunday school, Bible class)) —weekly in) 3 institutions) (other than) in Montreal	—weekly in 7 insti- tutions	Average attendance: 17 per session
Group Discussions ("the way of life")	—regular in 3 institutions	—regular in 5 insti- tutions	Average attendance 12

A Chaplains' Conference was held after an interval of 11 years; the role of religion in the correctional programme was discussed extensively, and an outline of the religious programme was drafted. The latter is seen as an important step toward enhancing religious activities in institutions. The Conference also recommended that supervisory Chaplains be established either at the regional or Headquarters level, in order to provide specialized advice to senior officials, to inspect institutions and ensure the implementation of the programme, and to train new chaplains. The recommendation is under study but the limitation of the economy precludes its immediate realization.

Minimum Security Institutions

Part-time Chaplains are employed in Work Camps and remote institutions. In all cases they are priests or ministers from local parishes, and their contacts with inmates contribute considerably to good relationship between Camps and local communities. No facilities for chapel are available in the Camps, and Sunday services are held in whatever accommodation is available.

All Chaplains are concerned about this lack of a place of worship, however small, in camps, and they attribute a rather low interest shown by inmates towards religion to this physical aspect of religious service.

Inmates' attendance in local churches is not considered desirable, as inmates tend to look upon such outings as an entertainment rather than a genuine desire to worship. It is on rare occasions only that inmates are taken outside the Camps for religious services (4 times in 3 camps). In one camp, however, 32 inmates regularly attend Sunday services in local churches.

Farm Camps, being located in close proximity of the main institutions, remain under the pastoral care of full-time chaplains. There is equally no place of worship in the camps and some chaplains are reluctant to conduct services in unsuitable accommodations.

The summary of service provided in minimum security institutions is given below:

	CAMP POPULATION	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE ON SUNDAYS	INTERVIEWS	INDIVIDUAL COUNSELLING	FAMILY CONTACTS	ASSISTANCE IN WRITING LETTERS
7 remote camps (part-time chaplains)	560	160	500	2,050	270	270
6 Farm Camps (institutions chaplains)	400	160	180	515	30	95
TOTAL		320	680	2,565	300	365

Religious instruction was organized on a regular basis by only 3 chaplains. Annual Mission was held only in the 3 camps located in the Province of Quebec.

INMATE RECORDS

The disposition of persons on the registers of the Penitentiary Service are tabulated below. These tables show comparative inmate population as of April 1, 1962 and April 1, 1963.

Institutional Inmate Population

Newfoundland	46	
Dorchester	745	
St. Vincent de Paul	1278	
Leclerc	375	
Federal Training Centre	452	
Kingston (Male)	942	
Prison for Women, Kingston	120	
Joyceville	439	
Collin's Bay	590	
Manitoba	499	
Saskatchewan	757	
British Columbia	796	
Total Institutional Population April 1, 1962	7039	7039

Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions		
Section 19 (58)	10	
Section 19 (61)	67	77
Courts	7	
On Bail	2	
Other institutions, hospitals, etc.	18	
Unlawfully at large	8	
Pre-release	5	40
Total of Inmates On Register, April 1, 1962	7156	7156

Admissions April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963

From Courts	Males	3656	
	Females	86	3742
By transfers	Males	2751	
	Females	46	2797
Total admissions	Males	6407	
	Females	132	6539

Releases and Transfers

Expiration of sentence	2812
Parole	797
Unconditional release	26
Court Order	23
Transfers	2797
Death	18
Transferred to Provincial Institutions, Sec. 21 (2)	3
Other reasons	-
Total Releases and Transfers	6476
Increase in inmate population for fiscal year 1962-63	63
Total inmates on register April 1, 1963	7219

Disposition of Inmate Population March 31, 1963

	In Penitentiary	On Register
Newfoundland	40	41
Dorchester	547	720
Farm Camp	63	
Springhill	87	
Blue Mountain	11	
St. Vincent de Paul	803	1037
Satellite #1	133	
Farm Camp	68	
Federal Training Centre	400	405
Leclerc	414	549
Valleyfield	92	
Gatineau	38	
Kingston	855	877
Joyceville	444	501
Farm Camp	56	
Collin's Bay	442	665
Farm Camp	77	
Beaver Creek	69	
Landry Crossing	72	
Prison for Women	107	111
Manitoba	462	531
Farm Camp	64	
Saskatchewan	703	803
Farm Camp	77	
British Columbia	667	979
William Head	125	
Agassiz	77	
Mountain Prison (male)	88	
Mountain Prison (female)	16	
Totals	7097	7219

Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions		
Section 19 (58)	30	
Section 19 (61)	45	
	75	
Courts	12	
On Bail	1	
Other Institutions, Hospitals, etc.	27	
Unlawfully at large	6	
Pre-release	1	
Total inmates on register April 1, 1963	122	7219

Escapes from Penitentiaries Year ending March 31, 1963

Penitentiary	Escapes	Recaptures	At Large
			31 MAR. 63
Dorchester	3	3	
Dorchester Farm Camp	3	3	
Springhill	4	4	
St. Vincent de Paul	3	3	
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp	2	2	
Leclerc	1	1	
Valleyfield	3	3	
Gatineau	5	5	
Kingston	2	2	
Joyceville	6	6	
Collin's Bay	4	4	
Collin's Bay Farm Camp	3	3	
Beaver Creek	3	3	
Landry Crossing	7	6	1
Manitoba	1	1	
Manitoba Farm Camp	6	6	
Saskatchewan	1	1	
British Columbia	3	1	2
William Head	1	1	
Agassiz	1	1	
	62	59	3

Still one inmate at large who escaped from Saskatchewan Penitentiary on August 24, 1961.

III -- ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

With the publication of the Glassco Commission Report late in the Fall, continuing studies were made to improve paperwork and systems management, not only at Headquarters but in all our institutions. As the year ended, planning was completed for a course in this management area for Assistant Wardens (Organization & Administration) and other senior officials from all major institutions. Arrangements were made for the course to be conducted largely by the Management Analysis Division, Civil Service Commission. In addition, the Management Analysis Division conducted a survey of the typing and transcribing services at Headquarters with a view to the improvement of these services in line with wishes of the Bureau of Government Organization. Although some temporary problems were created by a restriction on staff establishments to 85% of the establishments of Headquarters, the Regional Directorates and the Staff Colleges, the cooperation of all Headquarters Directors and their staffs, in studying their systems and procedures, made it possible for the organization to carry on rather effectively despite increasing workloads.

The Penitentiary Service played host, from November through January, to Dr. Suchit Bukkavesa, Chief of Medical Division, Government of Thailand, who came to Canada under the auspices of the Colombo Plan for a study tour of the Canadian Penitentiary system, particularly in the areas of classification, medical and health services, prison personnel training and camp operations. Dr. Bukkavesa had an opportunity to visit the majority of our institutions from the Montreal Region through to British Columbia and he was given an opportunity at the Correctional Staff Colleges to gain a sound insight into the programmes of staff Training.

Liaison was maintained with the Civil Service Association of Canada throughout the year to resolve a number of staff matters.

Meetings of the Treasury Board Advisory Committee were attended to draft a set of Public Service Regulations applicable to agencies or crown corporations not under the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS TO SENIOR POSITIONS

The following appointments were made to Penitentiary Service Headquarters effective the dates shown:

- G.K. Nelson, Accountant Grade 1, Saskatchewan Penitentiary, as Administrative Officer 2, effective May 15, 1962.
- W.F. Johnstone, Director of Staff Training, Correctional Staff College (Ontario), as Director (Organization and Administration), effective June 1, 1962.
- J.P.A.M. Lavery, Deputy Director, Federal Training Centre, as Assistant Director (O & A) Staff Training, effective June 1, 1962.
- F.N. Pope, appointed Assistant Director (O & A) Personnel Services, effective June 18, 1962.
- G. Taylor, Chief Vocational Officer, Collin's Bay Penitentiary, as Assistant Director (IT) Vocational, effective September 1, 1962.
- J.M. Hauser, appointed Personnel Officer 3, effective March 20, 1963.

The following separations from senior positions at Headquarters were effective the dates shown:

- R.W. Catto, Chief Architectural and Engineering Division, retired due to age, effective September 15, 1962.
- A.T. Field, Purchasing Agent 6, retired due to age, effective December 11, 1962.
- R.H. Cratchley, Engineer Grade 3, retired due to age, effective May 1, 1962.
- B.C. Hamilton, Administrative and Supply Officer, promoted and transferred to Assistant Warden 1, at Blue Mountain Correctional Camp, effective November 1, 1962.

During the year several changes were made in the incumbents of the senior positions in the institutions:

Kingston Penitentiary

- D.M. McLean, Warden 2, Kingston Penitentiary, promoted and transferred to Regional Director of Regional Headquarters (Ontario), effective June 1, 1962.
- H.C. Beaupre, Promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody), effective April 1, 1962.
- D. Chinnery, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) effective January 1, 1963.
- F.W. Baril, promoted and transferred to Assistant Warden (Inmate Training) at Dorchester Penitentiary, effective March 1, 1963.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary

- J.R.G. Surprenant, promoted and transferred to Regional Director (Quebec) effective June 1, 1962.
- J.A.M. Gauthier, promoted and transferred to Deputy Warden 1 at Leclerc Institution, effective June 1, 1962.
- J.A.E. Corriveau, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO.8) effective April 1, 1962.

Dorchester Penitentiary

- D.A. Steeves, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO.8) effective April 1, 1962.
- C.E. DesRosiers, transferred to Warden 1, Joyceville Institution, effective October 27, 1962.
- W.F. Smith, promoted to Warden 1A, effective October 27, 1962.
- R.K. Allaby promoted to Deputy Warden 1, effective October 27, 1962.

Manitoba Penitentiary

- U. Belanger, promoted and transferred to Deputy Warden 1, Collin's Bay Penitentiary, effective July 1, 1962.
- D.J. Sheppard, promoted to Supervisor of Industries, effective October 22, 1962.
- J.D. Weir, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training), effective January 1, 1963.

British Columbia Penitentiary

J.L. Bennett, promoted to Supervisor of Industries, effective April 1, 1962.

J. Norfield, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) effective April 1, 1962.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary

R.A. Wilson, promoted and transferred to Assistant Warden 1, Mountain Prison effective May 1, 1962.

G.K. Nelson, promoted and transferred from Accountant Grade 1, to Administrative Officer 2 at Head Office, effective May 15, 1962.

W.J. Baldie, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO.8) effective April 1, 1962.

F.R.F. Critchley, promoted to Supervisor of Industries, effective January 1, 1963.

C.A. Williamson, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training), effective January 1, 1963.

J.H. Weeks, promoted to Warden 1A, effective March 18, 1963.

Collin's Bay Penitentiary

V.S.J. Richmond, promoted and transferred to Warden 2, Kingston Penitentiary, effective June 1, 1962.

F. Smith, promoted to Warden 1, effective June 1, 1962.

R.M. Clark, promoted and transferred to Construction Supervisor, Dorchester Penitentiary, effective June 1, 1962.

W.C. Westlake, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO.8) effective April 1, 1962.

G. Taylor, promoted and transferred to Assistant Director (Vocational) (Technical Officer 6) at Head Office effective September 1, 1962.

D.L. Hornbeck, promoted to Chief Vocational Officer, effective November 1, 1962.

W.T. Rynasko, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) effective January 1, 1963.

G.A. Devine, promoted and transferred to Chief Vocational Officer at Dorchester Penitentiary, effective March 25, 1963.

Federal Training Centre

L.J.R.J. Jourdain, promoted to Deputy Warden 1, effective June 1, 1962.

J.P.A.M. Lavery, promoted and transferred from Deputy Warden 1 to Assistant Director (O & A) Staff Training at Head Office, effective June 1, 1962.

J.R.M. Hamel, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) (PO8), effective April 1, 1962.

J.E.R.R. Labelle, promoted to Assistant Warden (O & A), effective October 1, 1962.

Joyceville Institution

A. Caza, promoted and transferred to Classification Assistant at British Columbia Penitentiary, effective October 22, 1962.

H.E. Mills, promoted and transferred to Superintendent, Joyceville Farm Camp, effective November 1, 1962.

J.D. Clark, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training), effective January 1, 1963.

Leclerc Institution

J.A.B. Marcoux, promoted to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody), effective April 1, 1962.

M.J.M. Lecorre, promoted and transferred to Warden 2 at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, effective June 1, 1962.

J.B.E.E. Masse, promoted and transferred to Supervisor of Classification at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, effective October 1, 1962.

Correctional Staff College (Ontario)

W.F.H. Johnstone, promoted and transferred from Director, Staff Training, Correctional Staff College (Ontario) to Director of Organization & Administration at Headquarters, Ottawa, effective June 1, 1962.

Officers appointed to senior positions on the staff of the institutions were:

P.M.J. Cochran appointed Psychologist at Kingston Penitentiary effective June 25, 1962.

F.J.N. Raynault appointed Psychologist at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, effective May 22, 1962.

O.W. Fonesca, Supervisor of Classification at Dorchester Penitentiary, effective May 14, 1962.

H.I. Trenholm, Works Officer (Inmate Training) at Blue Mountain Correctional Camp, effective January 14, 1962.

Rev. Father G. Gaudet, Roman Catholic Chaplain at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, effective February 1, 1963.

Rev. Father J.J.R. Guillemette, Roman Catholic Chaplain at Federal Training Centre, effective July 3, 1962.

D.T. Moore, Assistant Industrial Supervisor of Industries, at Joyceville Institution, effective September 25, 1962.

STAFF ADMINISTRATION

Appointments in the Penitentiaries

During the year, there were 335 appointments of which 66 were veterans with overseas active service. 205 guard applicants, 46 Correctional Officers and 17 Matrons were taken on strength against 231 custodial staff in 1961-62.

By institution these applicants were:

	Custodial Officers	Administrative and Executive	Total
Dorchester Penitentiary	15	9	24
Springhill Institution	—	—	—
Blue Mountain Correctional Instn.	10	3	13
Dorchester Farm Camp	—	—	—
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	21	11	32
St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Satellite	—	2	2
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp	—	—	—
Federal Training Centre	6	9	15
Valleyfield Institution	—	1	1
Leclerc Institution	20	9	29
Gatineau Correctional Camp	1	—	1
Correctional Staff College (Que.)	—	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary	21	11	32
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	13	4	17
Collin's Bay Farm Camp	—	—	—
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp	1	—	1
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp	—	—	—
Joyceville Institution	29	11	40
Joyceville Farm Camp	—	—	—
Prison for Women	8	—	8
Correctional Staff College (Ont.)	—	—	—
Manitoba Penitentiary	10	14	24
Belair Correctional Camp	1	—	1
Manitoba Farm Camp	—	—	—
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	22	6	28
Saskatchewan Farm Camp	—	—	—
British Columbia Penitentiary	20	16	36
William Head Institution	3	1	4
Agassiz Correctional Camp	—	—	—
Mountain Prison	21	1	26
Regional Director (Que.)	—	1	1
Regional Director (Ont.)	—	—	—
TOTALS	222	113	335

Appointments for the last nine years were as follows:

1953 - 54	232
1954 - 55	215
1955 - 56	346
1956 - 57	195
1957 - 58	179
1958 - 59	245
1959 - 60	373
1960 - 61	390
1961 - 62	431
1962 - 63	335

Retirements

A total of 253 officers left the Service; 183 resigned, 34 were retired; 22 were dismissed; 9 died; 5 were transferred to Headquarters.

Retirements for the last eight years were:

1962-63	253
1961-62	183
1960-61	184
1959-60	154
1958-59	117
1957-58	114
1956-57	144
1955-56	186

Of our 183 who resigned, 103 were guards as compared with 61 in 1961-62.

Amongst those whose retirement was effective during the year, there were 24 who had 25 years of service or more.

New Positions

187 new positions were authorized by Treasury Board of which 34 were for the custodial staff, 101 for the administrative staff and 52 for the executive staff.

By institution these positions were:

Penitentiary	Executive	Admin	Custodial Kprs.	Total Gds.	
Dorchester Penitentiary	4	7	1	-7	5
Springhill Institution	-	1	-	-1	0
Blue Mountain Correctional Instn.	2	5	-	13	20
Dorchester Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
St. Vincent de Paul Pen.	4	7	1	4	16
St. Vincent de Paul Satellite	-	-	-	-	0
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Federal Training Centre	2	3	1	-4	2
Federal Training Centre 5th CC	-2	-5	-	-13	-20
Valleyfield Institution	-	-	-	-	0
Leclerc Institution	4	7	1	-4	8
Gatineau Correctional Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Correctional Staff College (Quebec)	-	-	-	-	0
Correctional Staff College (Ontario)	2	3	-	-	5
Kingston Penitentiary	8	6	1	6	21
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	3	4	1	-4	4
Collin's Bay Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp	-	1	-	-	1
Joyceville Institution	4	4	1	-4	5
Joyceville Farm Camp	2	5	-	7	14
Prison for Women	1	-	-	4	5
Manitoba Penitentiary	2	5	1	-3	5
Manitoba Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Belair Correctional Camp	2	5	-	13	20
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	3	8	1	-4	8
Saskatchewan Farm Camp	-	-	-	-	0
British Columbia Penitentiary	3	5	1	-3	6
William Head Institution	1	-	-	-	1
Agassiz Correctional Camp	-	-	-	-	0
Mountain Prison	3	6	-	24	33
Regional Headquarters (Quebec)	2	12	-	-	14
Regional Headquarters (Ontario)	2	12	-	-	14
Totals	52	101	10	24	187

Promotions

During the year, 256 officers were promoted to higher status. Within the Custodial Staff, these were:

35 Guards Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Guard Grade 2 (P.A.5)
21 Guards Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Correctional Officers (P.A.6)
1 Guard Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Safety Training Officer (P.O.2)
1 Supervisor Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Safety Training Officer (P.O.2)
8 Guards Grade 2 (P.A.5)	promoted to Keepers (P.O.1)
1 Supvr. Grade 2 (P.A.5)	promoted to Senior Supervisor (P.O.1)
2 Guards Grade 2 (P.A.5)	promoted to Correctional Officer (P.A.6)
4 Keepers (P.O.1)	promoted to Keepers (P.O.2)
4 Keepers (P.O.1)	promoted to Staff Training Officers (P.O.2)
1 Keeper (P.O.2)	promoted to Supervisor of Services (P.O.4)
7 Guard Supervisors (I-1)	promoted to Assistant Instructors (I-2)

Also 28 Custodial officers were promoted to positions in Administration.

STAFF TRAINING

A major step toward improved Staff Training was accepted by Treasury Board for ten positions which made possible the appointment of a Staff Training Officer at the major institutions as follows:

Dorchester Penitentiary
 Federal Training Centre
 Leclerc Institution
 St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary
 Kingston Penitentiary
 Collin's Bay Penitentiary
 Joyceville Institution
 Manitoba Penitentiary
 Saskatchewan Penitentiary
 British Columbia Penitentiary

These new positions have made possible the standardization of training practices and procedures. Policy Directives and Divisional Staff Instructions have been issued in this respect, and the aims of staff training have been set as follows:

- (a) To develop and improve the knowledge, skills and attitudes of Penitentiary Officers;
- (b) To develop and maintain effective, efficient and economical operation of the Service;
- (c) To improve the quality of supervision;
- (d) To orientate officers' interests and missions and potentials towards better individual achievement;
- (e) To help in planning for officers' careers;
- (f) To provide a basis for assessment and for establishing future eligible lists for possible promotions.

The following centralized training activities were conducted:

(a) *Quebec Correctional Staff College*

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>No of Courses</i>	<i>Duration in weeks</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>
Induction Training	2	2	20
Camp Officers' Course (Blue Mountain)	1	5	17
Seminar on Oral Expression	1	1	12
Stewards' Training Conference	1	1	12
Wardens' Conference	1	1	20
Industrial Planning Conference	1	1	11
	—	—	—
Total	7	11	92

These activities were made possible with the entire co-operation of the local institutions which provided the instructors. The Superintendent of the Quebec Staff College and his assistant have also organized these other activities:

- 1) A series of Staff Training Conferences held at Valleyfield Institution to 20 officers on strength.
- 2) A short course in the operation of the Overhead Projector to 18 officers of local institutions.

(b) *Ontario Correctional Staff College*

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>No of Courses</i>	<i>Duration in weeks</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>
Asst. Deputy Wardens' Training Conference	1	2	25
Camp Administration Course	1	4	25
Joyceville Farm Camp Officers' Course	1	5	18
Seminar for Personnel Officers	1	1	20
Belair Camp Officers' Course	1	5	17
Methods of Instruction	1	4	24
Seminar on Oral Expression	1	1	20
Potential Correctional Officers' Course	1	5	19
Course in Basic Instruction Training	1	1	9
	—	—	—
Total	9	28	177

(c) Outside Instructors participated in the success of the Courses at the two Correctional Staff Colleges and we are particularly grateful to the following services and organizations:

Federal Department of Labour,
 Unemployment Insurance Commission,
 Civil Service Commission,
 National Parole Board,
 National Film Board,
 University of Montreal,
 Societe d'orientation et de rehabilitation
 Sociale de Montreal.

(d) The College facilities were also extended to the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Civil Service Credit Union and the Civil Service Association of Canada for the conduct of their meetings.

INSTITUTIONAL IN-SERVICE TRAINING

(a) *Initial Orientation*

199 newly appointed Penitentiary Officers were given approximately 40 hours each of initial orientation under the supervision of the staff training officers. This period is designed to introduce the recruit to the overall organization of the Canadian Penitentiary Service. This Course was conducted at every institution to the following position levels:

Guards	135
Instructors	19
Clerks	19
Others	26
	<hr/>
Total	199

(b) *Induction Training*

161 officers, once initial orientation completed, were given Induction Training Courses. This phase is designed to introduce the officer to his basic duties. It ends with the probationary period or the initial 6 months of employment. This phase of training was conducted at each institution to the following position levels:

Guards	136
Instructors	12
Clerks	10
Others	3
	<hr/>
Total	161

(c) *Continuous Training*

Follow-up courses were organized to improve job performance, develop personal qualities, interpret and keep officers abreast with Policy Directives and Divisional Staff Instructions. These Courses included the following training:

Course:

Inmate Training Activities,
 Dog Handlers,
 Methods of Instruction,
 Operation of Projectors,
 First Aid,
 Job Instruction Training.

A total participation to the above mentioned gives the following statistics:

Guards	234
Instructors	53
Clerks	16
Others	42
Total	<u>345</u>

Staff conferences were also held by Senior Officers at every institution, to an average of 40 hours per year.

(d) *Safety Training*

Conferences on safety were held with the institutional staff to develop 'safety consciousness'. Special Courses were also given to 433 officers of various levels through lectures, film presentations, panel discussions, meetings and drills. 142 officers were given special training in fire-fighting.

(e) *Extra-curricular Training*

Special studies were undertaken by some ambitious officers who seek to develop a higher position level during their careers in the service. These studies aim to further the academic level, knowledge in some fields or specialized study to meet qualification standards. These Courses were made possible through the collaboration of several outside agencies, Universities, Armed Forces and Departments of Federal and Provincial Governments. The following statistics are a summary of the activities in this phase of training:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>
Academic Studies	8
University Courses	12
Theory of Office Management	58
Teachers College	32
Adult Education Training	2
Department of Veterans' Affairs	
Correspondence Courses	12
Accounting and Bookkeeping	2
Psychology	5
Technical Training	13
Administration	5
Language	2
Typing and Shorthand	2
Engineering	1
Criminology	16
Socio-Pedagogy	3
Total	<u>173</u>

IV — FINANCE & SERVICES DIVISION

Reorganization

The 1st April, 1962, there were two changes made in the Headquarters of the Penitentiary Service.

The first of these was the abolition of the Architectural and Engineering Division. All the architectural and some of the engineering and other technical responsibilities, previously vested in the Architectural and Engineering Division, were transferred to the Department of Public Works. The balance of the Division, transformed into a Works Section and an Engineering Section, became part of the Finance and Services Division. The second change was that the Finance and Services Division also took over the responsibility for Farms & Canneries which had previously been under the aegis of the Industries Division.

The Finance and Services Division is now responsible for the following activities:

- (a) Financial Control
- (b) Purchasing
- (c) Food Services
- (d) Institutional Services (Housekeeping)
- (e) Engineering and Works
- (f) Farms & Canneries.

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

Housekeeping

The programme of refurbishing the institutions, which was begun in 1960 - 61 and stepped up in 1961 - 62, was further extended in 1962 - 63 to the extent that it can now be said, with the exception of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, that all the institutions present a clean, tidy, and in some cases, attractive appearances, both inside and outside the walls. The fire and destructive riot in June of 1962 at St. Vincent de Paul have retarded the face-lifting programme there.

Pest control programmes exist at all institutions and are working satisfactorily.

Laundry

The Work Camps are self-reliant as far as laundering is concerned. The inmates do their personal laundry with hand equipment and a small commercial style laundering installation takes care of heavier clothing and bedding. The Farm Camp inmates also do their personal laundering, the heavier work being handled at the parent institution.

The volume of dry weight laundry processed by all institutions for the year was 2,931,601 pounds.

Uniform Clothing

Progress was made in implementing the policy of replacing officers' khaki uniforms with the new blue uniform. It is anticipated that existing stocks of khaki cloth will have been manufactured into uniforms and issued during 1963 - 64, and the change-over to blue will be completed during 1964 - 65.

Change Room Manufacture

The main function of the Change Room is the storage, issue and repair of prison and work clothing and the haircutting of inmates. In addition the following items were produced:

Socks knit	42,745
Socks refooted	24,308
Roller towels	2,185
Bed Sheets	7,626
Pillow Cases	6,688
Clothing Labels	181,060
Mattress Covers	415
Pillow Covers	272
Oven Mitts	1,200

PURCHASING

The Purchasing Section processed a total of 5,996 requisitions and issued 13,754 purchase orders. While these figures are approximately 10% below the previous year despite the servicing of new institutions and increased penitentiary service activity, it reflects an increase in local purchasing by the institutions as a result of increased authority granted to Institutional Heads for the purpose. It is also a result of consolidation of orders for increased amounts in line with the recommendations of the Glasco Commission report.

During the year the Chief Purchasing Agent, Mr. A.T. Field, was superannuated upon reaching the retirement age. He had completed many years of faithful and conscientious Government and war-duty service.

FOOD SERVICES

The overall improvement in Food Services has continued to the point where complaints are almost unheard of, and those which are voiced nearly always turn out to be frivolous upon investigation. There is one exception at the older maximum security institutions where inmates are required to go through a line to pick up their food trays and take them back to their cells. In order to ensure that the food will still be hot, plans are in hand to improve the food delivery systems in these older institutions.

The ration scale instituted in 1961 - 62 is proving to be entirely satisfactory and the administrative difficulties experienced during the first year of operation have been eliminated.

The programme of modernizing kitchens and providing the most up-to-date equipment for the preparation and handling of food is continuing.

The value of Food Services equipment purchased during the year 1962 - 63 is as follows:

(a) From outside industry	\$69,500.
(b) From penitentiary industries	8,000.

The average cost per day for rations is as follows:

(a) Inmates	\$.6699
(b) Officers (one meal)	.3362

The total cost of food consumed at all institutions was \$1,900,000.00.

ENGINEERING AND WORKS

The programme of construction for new institutions and for major construction at existing institutions is now being administered by the Director of Finance & Services through a liaison architect of the Department of Public Works. Major design and construction work is administered by the Department of Public Works, or by consultants hired through their offices. Contracts which were in progress under Penitentiary Service administration at the time of the change over were completed under Service supervision. The continuing role of the Penitentiary Service in relation to construction, engineering and works service, is in the operation and maintenance of existing institutions, some minor construction and in maintaining liaison with the Department of Public Works regarding the design of new facilities.

The summary of expenditures listed hereunder reflects the nature of the altered responsibilities, with new development and contract work passing to the Department of Public Works, but with the Penitentiary Service still completing existing contracts to a total of \$720,000.00 and minor construction and maintenance work totalling \$960,000.00. During the period expenditures by the Department of Public Works for work at the existing institutions totalled \$250,000.00, for the development programme of new institutions \$1,340,000.00, and for the development of correctional camps \$152,600.00.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

1962 -63

Expenditures for Materials for Construction by Inmates.

New Construction Existing Institutions	\$ 162,354.26
Alterations, Remodelling and Additions to existing Buildings, Walls and Ducts	100,821.58
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Water — Sewer — Electrical — Steam)	23,372.67
Landscaping, Roads, Exercise Areas, Fencing	37,603.57
Miscellaneous Minor Alterations and Additions	80,362.51
Alterations, Additions to Power Plants	11,615.61
Reconstruction Fire Damage (St. Vincent de Paul) ..	101,419.45
Fire Protection Facilities	2,148.47
Total	\$ 519,698.12

Expenditure for Development of Correctional Camps

Blue Mountain — D.P.W. by contract	\$ 152,573.27
Penitentiaries by Inmates ..	48,973.82
Gatineau — " " "	42,895.11
Landry Crossing — " " "	63,706.44
Beaver Creek — " " "	19,294.26
Agassiz — " " "	21,625.71
Belair — " " "	19,742.79
Total	\$ 368,810.40

*Expenditures for Construction by Contract — Existing Institutions
Administered by Penitentiaries*

Construction of Farm Camp Building Dorchester Penitentiary	\$ 12,048.70
Installation of Steam Generator St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	127,677.00
High Level Water Tank St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	21,152.00
Construction of Farm Camp Building Joyceville Institution	258,738.74
Construction of Canning Plant Building Joyceville Institution	53,325.51
New Steam Generator Saskatchewan Penitentiary	74,797.66
Construction of Farm Camp Building Saskatchewan Penitentiary	15,137.18
Provision of Sewage Disposal System Collin's Bay Penitentiary	156,782.00
Total	\$ 719,658.79

*Expenditure for Construction by Contract — Existing Institutions
Administered by D.P.W.*

Repairs to West Breakwater Kingston Penitentiary	\$ 4,092.77
Reconstruction of Main Wall Kingston Penitentiary	5,520.27
Boiler Room Improvements Manitoba Penitentiary	3,671.36
Water System Improvements Manitoba Penitentiary	4,897.76
Relocation of Water Main Collin's Bay Penitentiary	6,492.68
Correctional Staff College Kingston, Ontario	722.43
Repairs to Water Suction Line Kingston Penitentiary	780.73
Reconstruction Fire Damage St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	222,980.21
Total	\$ 249,158.21

Expenditure for Development of New Institutions

Administered by D.P.W.

Atlantic Young Offenders' Institution Springhill, N.S.	\$ 38,672.42
Quebec Medium Security Institution Cowansville, P.Q.	188,972.57
New Québec Young Offenders' Institution	77,353.44
Ontario Medium Security Institution Dundalk, Ont.	71,180.25
New Prairie Young Offenders' Institution Drumheller, Alberta	95,088.66
Special Institution for treatment of Drug Addicts Matsqui, B.C.	472,735.80
Mountain Prison — for Doukhobors Agassiz, B.C.	432,997.89
Total	\$ 1,377,001.03

Acquisition of Land Saskatchewan Penitentiary	\$ 15,000.00
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment	\$ 124,352.27
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 3,373,678.82

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1962 - 63

Expenditures for Materials — Work by Inmates

Buildings, Walls & Ducts	\$ 114,648.85
Houses and Tenements	15,566.91
Service Lines	20,680.22
Machinery & Equipment (Engineering Items)	45,534.29
Construction Machinery	18,600.64
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts, Bridges, Wharves and Siding	7,273.02
Total	\$ 222,303.93

INSTITUTIONAL OPERATING EXPENSES

1962 - 63

Electric Light & Power	\$ 243,087.62
Fuel for Power Plants & Heating	697,302.07
Water — Municipal Payments — Treatment	39,190.62
Construction Equipment	14,002.95
Machinery & Equipment (Engineering Items)	35,101.94
Total	\$ 1,028,685.20

The programme of development of new institutions in 1962 - 63 by the Department of Public Works, follows:

- (a) The construction of Mountain Prison which is a special camp type of institution for Sons of Freedom Doukhobors at Agassiz, B.C., at a cost of \$433,000.00.
- (b) Land was purchased and an initial contract was let in January 1963 for site development work for a special institution for the confinement and treatment of drug addicts sentenced for criminal offences, near Abbotsford, B.C. Expenditures in 1962 - 63 for this institution amounted to \$473,000.00.
- (c) Site development work and initial buildings were constructed for a new correctional institution on Army property at Camp Gagetown, New Brunswick.
- (d) Preparation of plans and specifications, some exploratory engineering and site purchases were carried out for Medium Security and Young Offenders' Institutions in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. These institutions are included in the present 5-year building programme. It is expected that construction work on some of these projects will be undertaken during the summer of 1963.

During the period Correctional Work Camps in the Gatineau Park, Quebec, in the Petawawa Military Camp in Ontario and near Agassiz, British Columbia, were completed by Penitentiary staff using inmate labour. Some work was undertaken by the Service in constructing buildings to complete the institution at Camp Gagetown. \$216,000.00 was expended on materials for construction by inmates at these camps. Construction of Farm Camp buildings, each housing 80 inmates, was completed under contract by Penitentiary Service at Dorchester, N.B.; Joyceville, Ontario, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

At existing institutions construction programmes by penitentiary forces, involving new buildings and the provision of new facilities and existing build-

ings, were continued. \$520,000.00 was expended for the purchase of materials to carry out this work. Typical jobs completed included a Granary and Grist Mill at Dorchester; a Home Economics Building at the Prison for Women, Kingston; new accommodation for the treatment and training staff in the Administration Building at Collin's Bay; the construction of a loose housing barn and self-feed hay units at Joyceville; a new abbatoir at Saskatchewan and a new office accommodation building at British Columbia.

As a result of the fire and riot at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in June, 1962, it became necessary to undertake considerable reconstruction and re-development of that institution. The Department of Public Works undertook the major contract work, while institutional forces were involved in operation and in the minor reconstruction work. The Department of Public Works share of this work during 1962 - 63 amounted to \$223,000.00. A further \$101,000.00 was expended directly by the Penitentiary Service, and it is estimated that an additional \$800,000.00 will be expended in 1963 - 64 to complete the work.

Following the establishment of the "Works" administration under the Finance and Service Division, an assessment of conditions was made during a general inspection. It was decided that Works and Engineering staffs of the institutions must concentrate on accelerated programmes of maintenance, even though this might curtail construction work by inmates for some time. The reorganization and improvement of Works staffs at the institutions was undertaken and is continuing. Standards for maintenance shop requirements are being established and new institutions will be equipped and staffed to these standards. Older institutions will be brought into line as conditions permit.

FARM AND CANNERIES

The overall production in the Penitentiary Service of vegetables and animal products was affected during the period by the complete close out of farming operations at British Columbia Penitentiary on March 31, 1962. The production from all farms for 1962 - 63 is listed hereunder:

Food Products		Production
Vegetables	(lb.)	1,624,807
Potatoes	(lb.)	1,280,617
Pork	(lb.)	397,265
Beef	(lb.)	414,619
Milk	(gal.)	246,685
Cream	(lb.)	48,258
Eggs	(doz.)	127,083
Poultry	(lb.)	23,774
Canneries		
Canned Vegetables	(gal.)	60,624
Canned Fruit	(gal.)	35,100
Jelly and Jam	(lb.)	59,373
Livestock Feed		
Hay	(ton)	2,303
Straw	(ton)	992
Roots	(ton)	57
Silage - corn	(ton)	513
Silage - grass	(ton)	1,084
Grain	(bus.)	62,293
Green Feed	(ton)	330
By Products,		
Hides	(lb.)	42,752
Soap	(lb.)	2,000
Fat and Bones	(lb.)	91,389
Miscellaneous		
Plants	(no.)	157,500
Rations mixed	(ton)	2,000

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Comparative statements of financial receipts and disbursements are tabulated below.

Comparative Statement of Disbursements

	1962 - 63	1961 - 62	1960 - 61
Salaries	13,105,818.42	11,634,749.96	10,388,222.40
Allowances	—	2,277.77	3,442.43
Gratuity to Retiring Officers	—	40,745.83	14,839.58
Officers' Uniforms	214,030.84	183,566.00	159,607.89
Officers' Duty Meals	161,709.53	165,612.35	158,272.83
Office Stationery & Supplies	41,704.23	37,138.48	31,905.77
Equipment & Furnishings	31,407.92	23,390.15	24,199.22
Other Administrative Charges	132,997.24	133,248.04	121,543.40
	<u>13,687,668.18</u>	<u>12,220,728.58</u>	<u>10,902,033.52</u>
Maintainance of Inmates	3,574,426.42	3,058,367.69	2,453,492.02
Discharge Expenses	144,467.49	108,330.13	104,364.75
Operating Expenses	1,612,648.50	1,501,652.77	1,343,836.79
Repair & Upkeep of Buildings Works & Equipment	375,739.55	340,324.41	319,112.45
	<u>19,394,950.14</u>	<u>17,229,403.58</u>	<u>15,122,839.53</u>
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works	3,249,326.55	3,939,426.85	2,414,141.56
Acquisition of Equipment	1,191,566.08	1,142,310.97	724,386.61
Livestock Purchases	128,660.91	121,838.13	101,493.94
	<u>4,569,553.54</u>	<u>5,203,575.95</u>	<u>3,240,022.11</u>
Total Capital	4,569,553.54	5,203,575.95	3,240,022.11
Total Disbursements	<u>23,964,503.68</u>	<u>22,432,979.53</u>	<u>18,362,861.64</u>

Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Institutions

	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61
Head Office Planning	22,599.57	43,249.96	—
Newfoundland	95,289.80	84,637.65	50,789.55
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,558,383.69	2,590,264.97	1,997,304.54
Maritime Young Offenders Institution	38,672.42	—	—
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	3,860,635.96	3,753,604.30	3,411,278.28
Federal Training Centre and Subsidiaries	1,692,988.22	1,771,684.49	1,364,012.79
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries	1,576,700.09	1,418,055.97	1,630,122.82
Correctional Staff College, Quebec	27,016.05	16,604.11	—
Regional Headquarters, Quebec	9,694.71	—	—
New Quebec Institution #1	188,972.57	2,431.00	—
New Quebec Young Offenders Institution	77,353.44	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,565,775.27	2,481,837.35	2,472,369.31
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,289,231.25	2,583,337.75	1,562,190.54
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries	1,914,285.67	1,618,225.72	1,258,061.46
Correctional Staff College, Ontario	62,513.56	75,041.51	38,638.03
Regional Headquarters, Ontario	7,254.82	—	—
Ontario Medium Security Institution #1	71,180.25	—	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	1,617,247.42	1,843,331.43	1,350,885.55
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	1,924,934.47	1,989,449.01	1,485,303.52
New Prairie Young Offenders Institution	95,088.66	—	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,795,949.99	2,161,224.31	1,741,935.25
Matsqui Institution	472,735.80	—	—
	<u>23,964,503.68</u>	<u>22,432,979.53</u>	<u>18,362,861.64</u>

Comparative Statement of Revenue

	1962-63		1961-62	
	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce	Revenue Total	Receipts from Sale of Farm Produce
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	120,050	47,606	106,642	48,553
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	126,378	59,192	164,558	78,573
Federal Training Centre and Subsidiaries	871	—	1,035	—
Leclerc Institution & Subsidiaries	37,672	523	2,768	—
Correctional Staff College, Quebec	—	—	—	—
Kingston Pen. & Subsidiaries	69,377	10,067	152,014	32,120
Collin's Bay Pen. & Subsidiaries	71,087	55,647	71,124	47,209
Joyceville Institution & Subsidiaries	115,755	107,002	114,856	110,457
Correctional Staff College, Ontario	900	—	200	—
Manitoba Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	104,294	34,641	105,396	36,615
Saskatchewan Pen. & Subsidiaries	57,636	49,812	75,327	60,357
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	47,911	1,738	169,927	19,800
	<u>751,931</u>	<u>366,228</u>	<u>963,847</u>	<u>433,684</u>

V — MEDICAL SERVICES

The medical services have expanded during the past year to meet the demands for new institutions. More medical personnel have been employed, more facilities and supplies have been required.

There continues to be a need for very efficient and adequate medical and surgical services. This is exemplified by the fact that one out of six inmates admitted to the penitentiaries is either physically or mentally ill and that one out of nine requires special diagnostic or treatment facilities. Many suffer from a variety of untreated or inadequately treated medical, surgical and psychiatric ailments.

Continued attention is given to medical, dental and surgical work required to maintain and improve the health of the inmates, also to the correction of remediable defects which could have some bearing on post-release employment or interfere with successful social adjustment.

Not enough psychiatrists and psychologists are available to fill adequately the needs of most institutions. This may be due to the nation-wide shortage of qualified persons in these two specialties which can play an important role in the correction of deviant behaviour.

The rapid increase in penitentiary population has led to overcrowding in certain areas which renders more difficult the maintenance of proper hygiene and sanitation. The new construction program will help remedy this problem.

STATISTICS

Medical Services Division — All Federal Penal Institutions

Staff

Number of physical examinations for applicants — 818

Number of applicants rejected on physical grounds — 135

Number of officers who requested medical advice and treatment — 1,365

Number of officers treated for injuries sustained on duty, as a first aid measure or otherwise — 661

Number of officers who visited the hospital dispensary for treatment purposes — 3,820

Number of calls made by physicians to officers' homes — 331

Number of calls made by physicians to hospitalized officers — 622

Number of accidents to officers reported to the Compensation Board — 271

Average number of hours per week spent by physicians in the diagnosis, care and treatment of penitentiary officers — 56.67

Inmates

Number of complete physical examinations performed on inmates — 6,065

Number of complete physical re-examinations — 3,549

Number of inmates found to be physically or mentally ill at the time of first examination — 918

Number of physically or mentally handicapped (including cases of illness) inmates at the time of admission — 160

Number of inmates requiring special diagnostic or treatment facilities at the time of admission or within a month of admission — 614

Average number of inmates attending sick parade per week — 2,010

Account for marked increase over average attendance — No change

Percentage of those attending sick parade found to be suffering from organic lesions — 30

Inmates hospitalized at penitentiary hospitals — 3,752

Inmates hospitalized at outside hospitals — 427

Number of patient days at penitentiary hospitals — 20,231
 Number of patient days at outside hospitals — 4,362
 Number of inmates treated as out-patients — 81,695
 Number of hours spent each week for such treatment — 666
 Incidence of Tuberculosis amongst the inmates — 29
 Number of cases of major surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals — 239
 at outside hospitals — 307
 Number of cases of minor surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals — 423
 Number of inmates treated for accidents — 2,577
 Number of times diagnostic apparatus, including x-rays were used — 9,097

Psychiatric

Number of inmates coming to interview the Psychiatrist voluntarily — 1,096
 Number sent to the Psychiatrist as referrals — 1,271
 Total number of first interviews — 1,257
 Total number of second or more interviews — 2,632
 Number of psychotherapeutic interviews — 844
 Number of inmates involved in Group Therapy — 211
 Number of inmates treated by Electrotherapy — 73
 Number of inmates kept in the Psychiatric Ward — 257
 Number of inmates kept in the penitentiaries after request for admission to Provincial Mental Hospitals had been made — 6
 Percentages of inmates improved as a result of psychiatric treatment from the standpoint of adjustment to the penitentiary — 53
 released to society — 19
 Number of inmates certified as being mentally ill within three months following admission — 4
 in the course of their sentence — 70

Dental

Average number of inmates on dental parade each week — 781
 Number of treatments administered — 6,840
 Number of full and partial dentures manufactured and repaired — 3,442
 Number of deaths amongst inmates — 19
 Number of deaths reported to the Coroner — 17
 Number of deaths occurring in General Hospitals — 2

Causes of death —

Adenocarcinoma of the Rectum
 Carcinoma of the Lungs
 Cirrhosis of the Liver
 Cirrhosis of the Liver and Chronic Myocardial Failure
 Coronary Thrombosis (2)
 Coronary Thrombosis and Chronic Coronary Arterio Disease
 Diabetic Acidosis
 Emphysema and Bronchial Asthma
 Epileptiform seizures
 Fractured skull - accidental
 Hemothorax of the Abdomen
 Left Coronary Occlusion and Arteriosclerosis
 Myocarditis
 Myocardial Infarction Arterio Sclerotic Heart Disease

Myocardial Infarction and Coronary Atherosclerosis
 Stabbing
 Stabbing in the chest and Hemothorax
 Strangulation - Suicide

Number of Inmate Blood Donors to the Red Cross — 6,282

The sanitary and hygienic conditions in the majority of Federal Penitentiaries are satisfactory. In one penitentiary there is overcrowding, making it difficult to maintain effective hygiene and sanitation. Toilet and bath facilities are inadequate for the number of inmates. Overcrowding is not conducive to good health or management of sanitation.

In one penitentiary conditions are unsatisfactory because of the result of the disorganization which followed rioting.

MEDICAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1962-63

INSTITUTION	126	127	249	250	TOTAL
	Medical & Dental Services	Maintenance of Insane	Medical & Dental Supplies	Optical Supplies	
H.O. Planning Provision	—	—	—	—	—
Newfoundland	(Included in general Maintenance)				—
Dorchester Main	14,559.89	6,099.55	4,811.59	332.57	25,803.60
Dorchester Farm	—	—	—	—	—
Springhill	1,099.55	—	472.11	8.70	1,580.36
Blue Mountain Institution	9.00	—	25.50	—	34.50
St. Vincent de Paul Main	33,635.58	22,858.05	13,003.12	194.78	69,691.53
St. Vincent de Paul Farm	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Training Centre	23,143.66	—	3,750.55	457.46	27,351.67
Gatineau Camp	3,087.75	—	—	—	3,087.75
Leclerc	22,211.85	—	5,259.36	937.41	28,408.62
Valleyfield	382.00	—	426.50	—	808.50
C.S.C. (Quebec)	—	—	—	—	—
Regional H.Q. (Quebec)	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston (incl. P. for W.)	46,690.88	11,179.00	13,287.80	2,085.50	73,243.18
Collin's Bay Main	6,342.65	—	1,627.21	278.05	8,247.91
Collin's Bay Farm	—	—	119.86	—	119.86
Beaver Creek Camp	3,267.15	—	877.15	20.70	4,165.00
Landry Crossing Camp	2,513.92	—	460.68	—	2,974.60
Joyceville Main	5,763.00	—	2,438.52	87.60	8,289.12
Joyceville Farm	—	—	—	—	—
C.S.C. (Ontario)	—	—	—	—	—
Regional H.Q. (Ontario)	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba Main	10,939.67	3,354.80	2,925.27	525.75	17,745.49
Manitoba Farm	1,010.00	—	—	58.83	1,068.83
Belair Corr. Camp	—	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan Main	30,340.68	25,664.03	3,515.55	453.99	59,974.25
Saskatchewan Farm	—	—	—	21.80	21.80
British Columbia Main	33,451.02	4,773.50	5,942.35	175.45	44,342.32
William Head	4,388.50	—	719.51	77.06	5,185.07
Agassiz	1,641.04	—	78.51	14.00	1,733.55
Mountain Prison	1,816.94	—	691.96	—	2,508.90
	246,294.73	73,928.93	60,433.10	5,729.65	386,386.41

VI — INDUSTRIES DIVISION

Industrial workshops in most penitentiaries continued during the past year to provide employment for a considerable portion of the inmate population and to produce various types of goods for other government departments, plus clothing, footwear furnishing and other equipment for the Penitentiary Service. New industrial buildings were occupied, equipped and put into use. The unfortunate disturbance at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in June 1962 dealt a very heavy blow to the industrial workshops there through the destruction of all but three of the industries being operated there. This necessitated the transfer of much of the work normally performed at that institution, to other institutions. While it was possible to assign some of the St. Vincent de Paul work to new and recently activated workshops, the clothing and shoe factories at most institutions were hard pressed to complete deliveries.

By the year end, however, much of the damage at St. Vincent de Paul had been repaired and their workshops may be in a position to resume normal productive operations early in the new year.

The revised Penitentiary Act, which took effect on April 1st, 1962, significantly broadened the scope within which penitentiary manufactured products may be sold. In the past year, satisfactory progress was made in the development of additional sales outlets for standard and new penitentiary produced goods in Provincial and Municipal governments, school boards, charitable and other publicly supported organizations. While market development progress was not as pronounced with Federal government departments, through continued negotiations at this level, a number of departments tentatively agreed to assign orders to the Penitentiary Service for a percentage of their normal annual requirements.

By the year end, several trial orders had been received on this basis and there were indications that this trend would continue and possibly gain momentum in the oncoming year. In the past year, certain responsibilities were delegated to the officials of the various institutions for exploration and development of markets in the area in which the institutions are located.

The practice of providing product design services to penitentiary industries' customers was continued with good results, particularly in the field of gymnasium, track and field and other types of physical training equipment. A significant accomplishment was the design and subsequent production of a unit of fire finding equipment for use in locating forest fires from elevated fire ranger towers. This unit, known as the "Canadian" Firefinder, won the acclaim of the Department of Forestry Associate Committee on Forest Fire Protection in January 1963 and these units have been in great demand since that time.

Except for a few isolated items, the program of standardizing "Penitentiary use" equipment was completed. This exercise was started two years ago. It involved the re-design and standardization of some two hundred and fifty items, and has assisted considerably with the quantity manufacture of better goods used by the Penitentiary Service.

To a degree, the policy of centralized advance manufacture of commodities, for use by the Penitentiary Service, was continued, with satisfactory results. However, due to acute shortage of liquid capital in the industries revolving fund, this programme could not be given maximum application.

Officers' new blue uniform production continued to operate satisfactorily at Leclerc and Collin's Bay institutions. By the year end, sufficient blue uni-

forms had been produced to meet most of the requirements of the medium security institutions and plans were proceeding for the production of the blue uniform requirements of certain maximum security institutions in the coming year.

The Leclerc Institution motor repair service for other government departments was continued with satisfactory results. It is expected that more departments will soon take advantage of this service.

Very satisfactory progress was made in the folding bed manufacturing industry at Leclerc Institution. Production had risen to approximately six hundred beds per week by the year end, with good prospects that production will soon increase to a higher rate. The quality of this product has received the acclaim of both the user department and the Inspection Services Division of the Department of National Defence. This industry shows great promise as an example of what can be accomplished by inmates, given a stable market for their products and adequate well-equipped manufacturing facilities.

Significant progress was made in the design, development, manufacture and sale of physical training equipment. The first item which was developed, the "Canadian" Foldaway Climber, has a good potential market. During the past year, this line of equipment was broadened in scope to include track and field hurdles, jump standards, starting blocks, parallel bars, vaulting horses, gymnasium mats, slippers, net supports and several other items.

Overcrowded conditions in existing institutions and the gradual annual increase in penitentiary inmate population, made it quite apparent that several new institutions must be built and taken into use in the next few years. Plans for such institutions have been prepared and the construction programme will soon be underway. These developments will create an urgent need for inmate employment by way of industrial operations in existing and oncoming institutions. With the object, therefore, of developing firm plans for the establishment of the required new industries, authority was obtained, early in 1962, for the employment of a firm of professional management consultants, to study present and potential future industrial operations and to recommend a consolidated industrial program for present and planned institutions which, within the restrictions of overall penitentiary operation, would best aid in the rehabilitation of inmates. This study consumed eight months of the year under review and in December 1962, the final report was received. Preliminary examination of this report revealed that it did not contain the required plan of an industrial programme of industries for existing and planned institutions. However, reviews of this report, first by the Wardens in conference, and later by a committee appointed for this purpose, revealed that, while much of the report has limited practical application, it does contain certain market development and other recommendations which could, to advantage, be adopted and implemented by the Penitentiary Service. At the year end, plans were proceeding for the implementation of these recommendations.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

The average number of inmates assigned in industrial employment during the year under report was 1,753.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

Penitentiary returns show that, in those departments under Industries' jurisdiction, the total value of shop production for the past year was \$1,618,403, an increase of \$299,729, or 22.7% over the value of production for these departments in 1960-61. Approximately 49.3% of all industrial production, for the year under report, was for Penitentiary use. This is a decrease of 10.7% from last year when 60% of all industrial work performed was for the Penitentiary Service. For other Government departments, 480 industrial orders were issued, and the value of work performed on the orders was \$836,123.

According to the Chief Treasury Officer's records, the proceeds from sales of manufactured products, including vocational training departments, totalled approximately \$325,000.

TABLE I TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION.

Penitentiary	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Govt. Depts. and other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	TOTAL
Kingston	\$ 32,062.00	\$ 98,311.00	\$ 361,014.00	\$ 7,363.00	\$ 498,750.00
St. Vincent de Paul	33,257.00	43,144.00	53,861.00	1,920.00	132,182.00
Dorchester	34,438.00	71,459.00	41,217.00	3,172.00	150,286.00
Manitoba	16,057.00	26,080.00	60,004.00	1,472.00	103,613.00
British Columbia	30,688.00	56,427.00	44,871.00	3,266.00	135,252.00
Saskatchewan	25,942.00	20,551.00	18,105.00	4,916.00	69,514.00
Collin's Bay	10,054.00	20,238.00	7,497.00	3,917.00	41,706.00
Joyceville	14,315.00	50,436.00	23,173.00	455.00	88,379.00
Leclerc	15,328.00	62,932.00	185,149.00	570.00	263,979.00
Valleyfield	511.00	39,905.00	11,943.00	2,286.00	54,645.00
Springhill	- - -	17,848.00	29,165.00	264.00	47,277.00
Prison for Women	296.00	32,400.00	124.00	- - -	32,820.00
TOTAL	212,948.00	539,731.00	836,123.00	29,601.00	1,618,403.00

TABLE II VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Govt. Depts.	TOTAL
	\$	\$	\$
Broom and Brush	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Canvas	17,281.00	623,217.00	640,498.00
Metal Working	46,839.00	70,619.00	117,458.00
Printing & Bookbinding	19,401.00	11,429.00	30,830.00
Shoe	116,156.00	5,162.00	121,318.00
Stone and Concrete Products	24,643.00	3,792.00	28,435.00
Tailoring	370,569.00	2,582.00	373,151.00
Woodworking	72,703.00	99,070.00	171,773.00

VII — CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH DIVISION

A new directorate of Correctional Research was created in the Ottawa Headquarters of the Service, with effect from April 1, 1962. The position of Director was filled in June, 1962, by transfer of the former Director of Organization and Administration. Appointment of the additional staff members of this directorate has been deferred pending removal of restrictions arising out of the Government austerity programme.

On request of the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Director is serving as a member of the Advisory Committee on Welfare Research Grants. He has also participated in planning for research discussions at the forthcoming Canadian Congress of Corrections.

During the first few months of his present incumbency, the Director has devoted the major portion of his time to special projects which, though not in a true sense correctional research, have involved extensive study and clarification of certain administrative procedures. These include: adaptation of new Civil Service Regulations to the needs of the Penitentiary Service through the medium of Commissioner's Directives, a survey of Crown-owned Housing in the Penitentiary Service (including transitional measures consequent to repeal of the former Penitentiary Act), organization and direction of the 1962 Canada Savings Bond Drive for this Service, survey of conditions where staff commuting allowances may be warranted, and a survey intended to lead to improved forms — management.

VIII — STATISTICAL DATA BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON INMATES RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1962 - 63

Males and females admitted to federal penitentiaries in 1962 - 63 showed a 10 per cent increase to 3,742 from 3,396 in 1961 - 62. The number of males showed an increase from 3,331 to 3,656 while females admitted rose from 65 to 86.

Admissions for the offence of murder rose from 26 to 29 of which capital murder accounted for 6 cases and non-capital murder 23 cases. Manslaughter rose from 32 to 45.

Offences against the person including the offence of murder, murder attempt, manslaughter, rape, rape attempt, other sexual offences, wounding and assaults, accounted for an increase of two admissions from 352 in 1961 - 62 to 354 in 1962 - 63.

Offences against property including robbery, breaking and entering, theft, having stolen goods, forgery and fraud accounted for a 5 per cent increase in admissions over the previous year rising from 2,383 to 2,509.

The offence prison breach showed a rise from 149 admissions in 1961 - 62 to 247 in 1962 - 63. Escape, one of the offences included under prison breach, rose from 122 admissions to 200.

Admissions for offensive weapons showed an increase from 24 in 1961 - 62 to 68 in 1962 - 63.

RELIGIOUS FAITHS OF MALE INMATES ADMITTED

Of the 3,656 males admitted to penitentiaries in 1962 - 63, 1,958 or over half were Roman Catholic, 502 United Church, 452 Anglican, 149 Baptist, 116 Presbyterian and 84 Doukhobor. Of the balance, 57 reported no religion or atheist and in 3 cases the religion was not stated.

BIRTHPLACE OF MALE INMATES

Of the male inmates admitted to penitentiaries in 1962 - 63 over 94 per cent were born in Canada with less than 6 per cent born outside the country. Of the 3,656 males admitted, 3,444 were born in Canada.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS FOR MALES PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Of the 3,656 males admitted for the year 1962 - 63, 2,407 were single, 740 married, 54 widowed, 115 divorced and 340 separated. Of the total, 1,087 were employed and 2,405 unemployed while 164 were retired or had never worked.

Over 70 per cent of single males were unemployed and 51 per cent of married men while over half of those with three to six dependents were unemployed.

TABLE: EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS OF OFFENDERS

Employment Status of Offenders before Commitment	Marital Status						Number of Dependents						
	Total	Single	Mar- ried	Widow- ed	Div- orced	Sepa- rated	Total	None	One	Two	Three to Six	Six to Nine	Not Stated
Total Inmates	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	29.7	24.7	45.3	46.3	26.1	30.0	29.7	24.8	40.6	35.7	44.3	54.2	41.9
Unemployed	65.8	70.3	51.2	48.1	72.2	66.5	65.8	70.4	56.4	60.6	52.0	42.1	48.4
Never Worked & Student & retired.	4.5	5.0	3.5	5.6	1.7	3.5	4.5	4.7	3.0	4.7	3.7	3.7	9.7

PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31 1959 — 1963

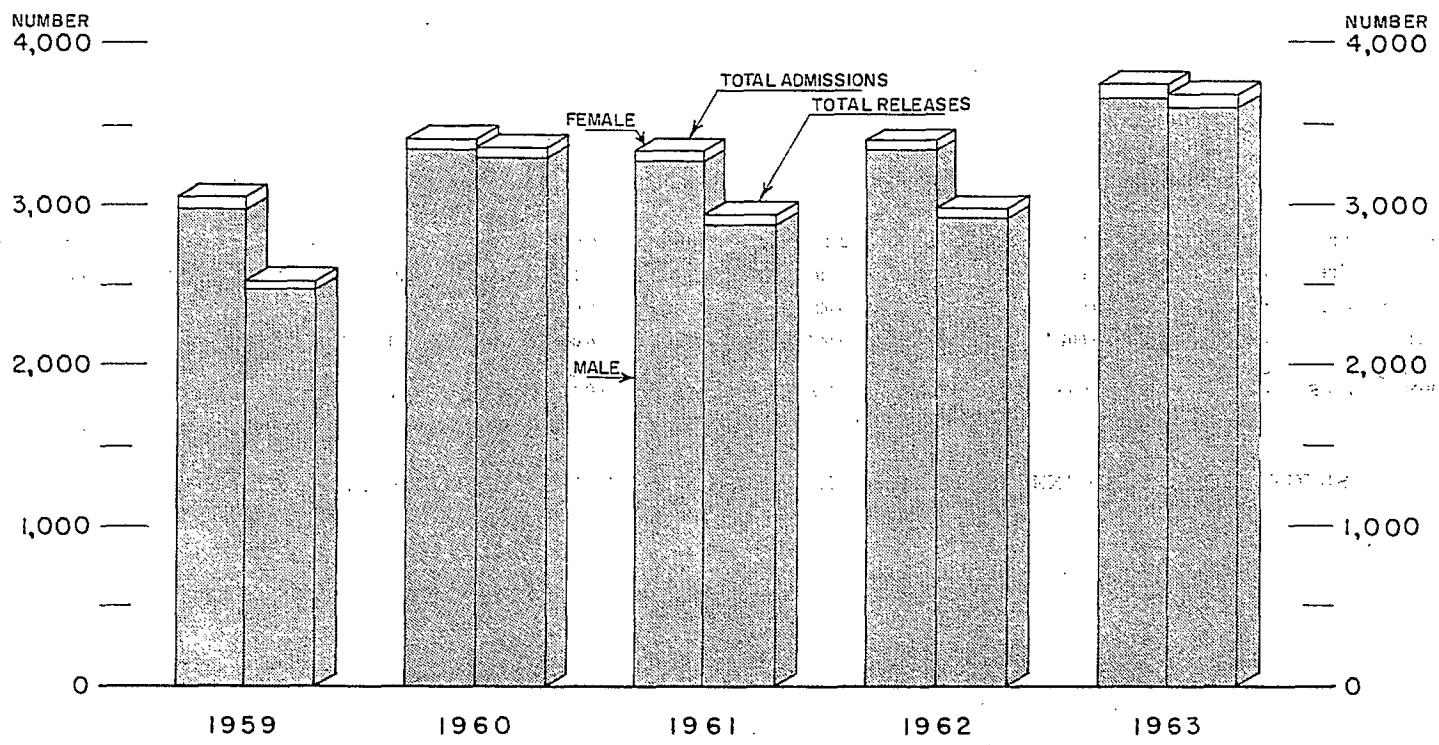


TABLE 1 — MALES & FEMALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED BY OFFENCE

Admissions			OFFENCE	Discharges		
Male	Female	Total		Total	Male	Female
3,656	86	3,742		3,678	3,594	84
29	—	29	MURDER	10	0	1
13	—	13	ATTEMPTED MURDER	4	4	—
42	3	45	MANSLAUGHTER	57	54	3
41	—	41	RAPE	42	42	—
10	—	10	RAPE, ATTEMPT TO COMMIT	9	9	—
156	—	156	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	147	147	—
15	—	15	Acts of gross indecency	16	16	—
10	—	10	Buggery	8	8	—
32	—	32	Incest	28	28	—
65	—	65	Indecent assault on female	49	49	—
10	—	10	Indecent assault on male	11	11	—
17	—	17	Sexual intercourse with female under 14 years of age	24	24	—
6	—	6	Sexual intercourse with female 14 to 16 years of age	10	10	—
—	—	—	Sexual intercourse with insane/feeble-minded person	1	1	—
1	—	1	Sexual intercourse with step-daughter, foster daughter, female ward	—	—	—
25	—	25	WOUNDING	20	19	1
10	—	10	Shooting with intent	—	—	—
—	—	—	With intent to choke, suffocate or strangle	1	1	—
2	—	2	With intent to endanger life or prevent arrest	3	3	—
13	—	13	With intent to wound, maim or disfigure	16	15	1
35	—	35	ASSAULTS	40	39	1
—	—	—	Assault on a public officer while engaged in his duty	9	8	1
5	—	5	Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence	4	4	—
19	—	19	Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise	19	19	—
11	—	11	Common assault	8	8	—
477	4	481	ROBBERY	461	460	1
28	—	28	Assault with intent	22	22	—
175	1	176	Robbery	213	213	—
73	—	73	Theft from the person	40	40	—
201	3	204	When armed	186	185	1
1,122	1	1,123	BREAKING AND ENTERING	1,276	1,275	1
922	1	923	And committing	1,042	1,041	1
5	—	5	Found in dwelling house	2	2	—
195	—	195	With intent	232	232	—
245	2	247	PRISON BREACH	148	147	1
40	—	40	Breaking	12	12	—
198	2	200	Escape	132	131	1
7	—	7	Unlawfully at large under sentence	4	4	—
433	4	437	THEFT	542	537	5
2	—	2	By person required to account	2	2	—
3	—	3	From mail	4	4	—
428	4	432	Theft	534	529	5
—	—	—	Theft of stray cattle	2	2	—
135	1	136	HAVE STOLEN GOODS	143	143	—
135	1	136	Having in possession	143	143	—

TABLE 1 — MALES & FEMALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED BY OFFENCE

Admissions			OFFENCE	Discharges		
Male	Female	Total		Total	Male	Female
321	11	332	FRAUDS	280	274	6
2	—	2	Criminal Breach of trust	1	1	—
1	—	1	Drawing document without authority	1	1	—
4	—	4	Exchequer bill paper in possession	2	2	—
72	1	73	False pretences	84	83	1
1	—	1	False prospectus, etc.	—	—	—
37	—	37	Forgery	18	16	2
52	2	54	Fraud	46	44	2
1	—	1	Fraudulently obtaining food and lodging	1	1	—
1	—	1	Personation with intent	1	1	—
—	—	—	Possession of instruments to commit forgery	1	1	—
150	8	158	Uttering forged documents	125	124	1
16	—	16	PROSTITUTION AND PROCURING	18	18	—
16	—	16	Procuring women for illicit sexual prostitution	18	18	—
68	—	68	OFFENSIVE WEAPONS	18	18	—
47	—	47	Explosive with intent to cause an explosion	1	1	—
1	—	1	Pointing firearms	—	—	—
6	—	6	Possessing explosive without lawful excuse	2	2	—
—	—	—	Firearms elsewhere than in a dwelling house without a permit	1	1	—
12	—	12	Possession of weapon	11	11	—
2	—	2	Short-barrel shot-gun or rifle	3	3	—
166	19	185	OTHER CRIMINAL CODE	130	129	1
1	—	1	Abduction of girl or woman under 16 years of age	2	2	—
—	—	—	Abduction of girl or woman 16 years of age and over	2	2	—
5	4	9	Abortion	2	1	1
55	15	70	Arson and other fires	15	15	—
—	—	—	Attempt to commit an indictable offence	9	9	—
3	—	3	Bigamy	4	4	—
—	—	—	Breach of recognizance	1	1	—
2	—	2	Bribery of officers	—	—	—
17	—	17	Conspiracy to commit an offence	12	12	—
1	—	1	Criminal negligence	—	—	—
15	—	15	Damage to property	13	13	—
—	—	—	Disguise with intent	2	2	—
1	—	1	Disposal of property to defraud creditors	—	—	—
2	—	2	Duty of person to provide necessaries	—	—	—
6	—	6	Extortion	3	3	—
1	—	1	Fabricating evidence	—	—	—
1	—	1	False statements in extra judicial proceedings	—	—	—
2	—	2	Forcible confinement	1	1	—
1	—	1	Indecent acts	—	—	—
1	—	1	Obstructing public or peace officer	1	1	—
4	—	4	Perjury	2	2	—
11	—	11	Possession of counterfeit money	9	9	—
28	—	28	Possession of housebreaking instruments	38	38	—
—	—	—	Possession of instruments for counterfeiting stamps	2	2	—
1	—	1	Procuring feigned marriage	—	—	—
11	—	11	Uttering counterfeit money	11	11	—
1	—	1	Witness giving contradictory evidence	1	1	—
122	39	161	NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT	241	180	61
51	25	76	Possession	154	115	39
71	14	85	Trafficking	87	65	22
24	—	24	OTHER FEDERAL STATUTE	20	20	—
24	—	24	Juvenile Delinquents Act Sec. 33	20	20	—
158	2	160	PAROLE VIOLATOR (1)	52	50	2
11	—	11	HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDERS	10	10	—
7	—	7	TRAFFIC	10	10	—
5	—	5	Criminal negligence causing death	8	8	—
1	—	1	Criminal negligence causing bodily harm	—	—	—
1	—	1	Criminal negligence operating motor vehicle	2	2	—

(1) This total includes parole revocations and parole forfeitures, refer to table 3 for type of offences for forfeitures.

TABLE 2 — ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1963, BY INSTITUTION

	Institution											
	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Leclerc	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Inmates on Register March 31/62												
Total	7,156	46	750	1,304	458	374	1,107	591	440	505	778	803
Males	7,030	46	750	1,304	458	374	981	591	440	505	778	803
Females	126	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—
Admissions												
Received by Direct Admission												
Males	3,656	28	386	953	—	—	971	(1) 2	—	253	475	588
Females	86	—	2	7	—	—	26	—	—	2	7	42
Received by Transfer												
Males	2,751	—	18	259	436	705	179	540	549	41	10	14
Females	46	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	1
Total Admissions												
Total	6,539	28	406	1,219	436	705	1,221	542	549	296	492	645
Males	6,407	28	404	1,212	436	705	1,150	542	549	294	485	602
Females	132	—	2	7	—	—	71	—	—	2	7	43
Discharges												
Discharges												
Males	3,594	22	430	418	347	325	288	382	272	261	418	431
Females	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—
By Transfers												
Males	2,751	11	4	1,061	143	285	966	86	216	7	42	11
Females	46	—	2	7	—	—	1	—	—	2	7	27
Total Discharges												
Total	6,476	33	436	1,486	489	530	1,340	468	488	270	487	469
Males	6,345	33	434	1,479	489	530	1,254	468	488	268	460	442
Females	131	—	2	7	—	—	86	—	—	2	7	27
Inmates on Register March 31/63												
Total	7,219	41	720	1,037	405	549	988	665	501	531	803	979
Males	7,092	41	720	1,037	405	549	877	665	501	531	803	963
Females	127	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	16

(1) Includes two parole violator inmates recommitted to Collin's Bay.

TABLE 3 — OFFENCE BY SELECTED TYPES OF SENTENCE
OF MALES ADMITTED(1)

Offence	Total Admissions	Selected types of sentence				
		Sentenced with lash	As Criminal Sexual Psychopath	As Habitual Criminal	Revocation	Parole Forfeiture
Total Admissions	3,656	15	4	7	72	86
Murder	29	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	13	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	42	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	51	6	—	—	—	(1)
Other sexual offences	156	4	4	—	—	(4)
Wounding	25	—	—	1	—	(1)
Assaults	35	—	—	—	—	(3)
Robbery	477	5	—	—	—	(8)
Breaking and entering	1,122	—	—	4	—	(35)
Prison breach	245	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	433	—	—	—	—	(18)
Have stolen goods	135	—	—	1	—	(6)
Frauds	321	—	—	—	—	(4)
Prostitution and procuring	16	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	68	—	—	—	—	(3)
Other Criminal Code	166	—	—	—	—	(2)
Narcotic Control Act	122	—	—	1	—	(1)
Other Federal Statutes	24	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation(2)	158(2)	—	—	—	72	86
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths	11	—	—	—	—	11
Traffic						
Criminal negligence — causing death	5	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	1	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	1	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Failure to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence represent only part of total inmates.

(2) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only as shown in the "Parole Revocation" column and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence as shown in the "Parole Forfeiture" column. The figures which appear in brackets in the latter column indicate the offence for which parole was forfeited.

TABLE 4 — OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Number of Years											Death commuted to life	Life	Preventive Detention	
		Under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and over						
Total Admissions	3,656	157	1,950	726	240	216	199	90	26	7	5	27	13			
Murder	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	23	—			
Attempted Murder	13	—	—	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	—	1	—			
Manslaughter	42	—	3	1	3	7	14	9	2	1	—	2	—			
Rape	51	—	5	10	15	8	10	3	—	—	—	—	—			
Other sexual offences	156	—	73	40	11	19	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Wounding	25	—	11	4	2	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Assaults	35	—	34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Robbery	477	—	158	108	58	62	49	27	11	4	—	—	—			
Breaking and entering	1,122	3	729	260	57	43	29	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Prison breach	245	94	98	26	15	8	1	2	1	—	—	—	—			
Theft	433	1	338	72	14	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Have stolen goods	135	—	94	30	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Frauds	321	—	200	77	26	14	3	1	—	—	—	—	—			
Prostitution and procuring	16	—	3	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Offensive weapons	68	—	15	3	5	5	25	5	10	—	—	—	—			
Other Criminal Code	166	—	76	40	5	14	21	10	—	—	—	—	—			
Narcotic Control Act	122	—	42	24	11	14	17	14	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Federal Statutes	24	—	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Parole Violation(1)	158	59	39	23	7	6	12	7	1	1	—	2	1			
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11		
Traffic:																
Criminal negligence — causing death	5	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(1) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

TABLE 5 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS RECORD — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	With no previous commitments	With previous commitments	Number of Previous Commitments in Adult Institution									
				Total									
				1	2	3	4	5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	Over 20	
Total Admissions	3,656	848	2,808	627	501	416	328	219	515	137	40	25	
Murder	29	11	18	8	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	
Attempted Murder	13	8	5	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Manslaughter	42	24	18	3	4	3	2	1	4	1	—	—	
Rape	51	23	28	11	7	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	
Other sexual offences	156	81	75	21	19	19	3	1	9	3	—	—	
Wounding	25	9	16	3	4	3	—	—	4	—	—	2	
Assaults	35	12	23	5	4	2	5	2	4	—	1	—	
Robbery	477	151	326	84	68	44	31	31	55	10	1	2	
Breaking and entering	1,122	208	914	192	166	121	132	83	170	39	4	7	
Prison breach	245	36	209	64	50	37	22	14	16	4	2	—	
Theft	433	111	322	70	43	48	32	25	58	26	13	7	
Have stolen goods	135	15	120	19	17	23	21	8	27	3	1	1	
Frauds	321	40	281	32	42	43	31	16	75	30	10	2	
Prostitution and procuring	16	4	12	4	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons	68	41	27	11	5	1	3	1	5	1	—	—	
Other Criminal Code	166	50	116	35	20	22	8	8	20	1	1	1	
Narcotic Control Act	122	11	111	4	11	9	12	9	44	14	5	3	
Other Federal Statutes	24	10	14	3	2	1	3	2	2	—	1	—	
Parole Violation(1)	158	—	158	53	35	29	13	13	14	1	—	—	
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths	11	—	11	2	1	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	
Traffic:													
Criminal negligence — causing death	5	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(1) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence

TABLE 6 — OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	AGE ON ADMISSION															
		Total under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 59	60 years and over	Age not stated	
Total Admissions ...	3,656	5	21	36	95	170	205	1080	680	500	330	235	126	137	34	2	
Murder	29	—	—	—	3	1	1	5	7	4	2	2	1	2	1	—	
Attempted Murder ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Manslaughter	42	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	9	3	8	6	3	3	3	—	
Rape	51	—	—	—	—	4	3	25	10	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	
Other sexual offences	156	—	—	—	2	2	3	26	14	22	19	21	20	22	5	—	
Wounding	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	4	—	3	—	4	—	—	
Assaults	35	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	6	5	6	1	1	1	—	—	
Robbery	477	—	—	1	16	19	35	163	109	63	37	21	6	6	1	—	
Breaking and entering.	1,122	1	8	13	35	68	75	390	216	138	76	61	16	23	2	—	
Prison breach	245	1	2	3	10	25	25	123	27	14	8	3	3	1	—	—	
Theft	433	1	8	16	24	23	30	119	67	42	37	28	14	21	3	—	
Have stolen goods ..	135	1	2	—	2	6	6	36	31	23	14	7	4	3	—	—	
Frauds	321	—	—	—	1	5	4	42	63	63	46	41	27	22	6	1	
Prostitution and procuring	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	
Gaming and betting...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons ..	68	—	—	—	1	—	1	17	15	13	9	4	3	3	2	—	
Other Criminal Code	166	1	1	1	1	5	8	37	26	41	19	10	6	6	3	1	
Narcotic Control Act	122	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	17	29	21	10	13	14	4	—	
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Federal Statutes	24	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	3	3	2	—	
Parole Violation(1) ...	158	—	—	1	—	6	8	43	44	23	18	8	5	1	1	—	
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths ..	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	
Traffic:																	
Criminal negligence - causing death	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence - causing bodily harm	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Criminal negligence - operating motor vehicle	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence - Fail to stop at scene of accident ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

(1) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

TABLE 7 — OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS AND RESIDENCE — MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	No. of dependents	Total with dependents	Employed				
				Number of Dependents				
				One	Two	Three to Five	Over Five	Not Stated
Total Admissions	3,656	2,637	1,019	202	246	433	107	31
Total Employed	1,087	655	432	82	87	192	58	13
Murder	14	7	7	1	3	3	—	—
Attempted Murder	6	4	2	—	—	2	—	—
Manslaughter	25	10	15	6	3	3	2	1
Rape	34	15	19	4	4	9	2	—
Other sexual offences	97	43	54	6	5	22	21	—
Wounding	11	6	5	—	1	3	1	—
Assaults	11	5	6	1	1	2	2	—
Robbery	130	84	46	10	13	18	2	3
Breaking and entering	254	179	75	19	17	32	5	2
Prison breach	49	39	10	1	6	3	—	—
Theft	133	94	39	6	6	24	3	—
Have stolen goods	40	21	19	4	6	7	2	—
Frauds	113	53	60	13	11	27	7	2
Prostitution and procuring	10	1	9	3	—	3	3	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	5	2	3	1	—	1	1	—
Other Criminal Code	42	25	17	1	3	12	1	—
Narcotic Control Act	15	10	5	2	1	2	—	—
Other Federal Statutes	17	7	10	1	1	5	3	—
Parole Violation(1)	73	44	29	3	6	12	3	5
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
Traffic:								
Criminal negligence — causing death	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Unemployed	2,569	1,982	587	120	159	241	49	18
Murder	15	13	2	1	—	1	—	—
Attempted Murder	7	6	1	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter	17	11	6	2	1	3	—	—
Rape	17	14	3	—	1	1	1	—
Other sexual offences	59	38	21	2	4	9	6	—
Wounding	14	10	4	—	—	3	1	—
Assaults	24	19	5	1	1	2	1	—
Robbery	347	263	84	18	18	35	10	3
Breaking and entering	868	706	162	30	54	59	14	5
Prison breach	196	166	30	5	6	15	4	—
Theft	300	249	51	8	19	18	3	3
Have stolen goods	95	76	19	4	6	9	—	—
Frauds	208	144	64	15	20	23	2	4
Prostitution and procuring	6	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	63	25	38	6	10	19	2	1
Narcotic Control Act	124	72	52	10	10	26	4	2
Other Federal Statutes	104	80	27	15	6	6	—	—
Parole Violation(1)	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths	85	70	15	1	2	12	—	—
Traffic:								
Criminal negligence — causing death	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) These totals include 72 inmates serving remanet only and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

TABLE 8—OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS—MALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Alcohol				Drugs			
		Alcoholic	Problem Drinker	No Problem	Not Stated	User	Addict	Not Indicated	Not Stated
Total Admissions	3,656	333	1,038	2,167	118	97	152	2,888	519
Murder	29	2	7	20	—	1	—	26	2
Attempted Murder	13	—	4	9	—	—	—	8	5
Manslaughter	42	8	17	17	—	1	1	39	1
Rape	51	2	14	35	—	—	—	46	5
Other sexual offences	156	9	46	101	—	—	—	150	6
Wounding	25	6	11	8	—	—	3	21	1
Assaults	35	5	21	9	—	2	1	30	2
Robbery	477	44	148	285	—	15	7	375	80
Breaking and entering	1,122	86	348	677	11	31	23	907	161
Prison breach	245	15	77	150	3	7	2	217	19
Theft	433	39	117	275	2	6	15	345	67
Have stolen goods	135	8	29	93	5	4	3	109	19
Frauds	321	68	81	171	1	10	8	287	16
Prostitution and procuring	16	2	2	12	—	—	—	14	2
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	68	1	8	13	46	1	—	20	47
Other Criminal Code	166	6	41	82	37	2	2	109	53
Opium and Narcotic Control Act	122	13	11	92	6	13	81	26	2
Other Federal Statutes	24	1	4	19	—	1	—	18	5
Parole Violation(1)	158	17	45	91	5	3	4	128	23
Habitual criminals & sexual psychopaths	11	1	4	5	1	—	2	8	1
Traffic:									
Criminal negligence — causing death	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	3	2
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Criminal negligence — operating motor vehicle	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Criminal negligence — Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This total includes 72 inmates serving remanet only and 86 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 9 — TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY —
MALES ADMITTED

Previous Institutional History	Total Admissions	Term of Sentence (Years)											
		Under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 6	6 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 years and over	Death commuted to life	Life Preventive Detention	
Total Admissions	(1) 3,656	157	1,950	726	240	216	199	90	26	7	5	27	13
First Commitment	(2) 848	19	470	135	47	60	61	26	15	2	3	9	1
Gaol only	(3) 793	44	506	119	44	33	26	12	2	2	—	4	1
Reformatory only	(4) 241	15	121	60	19	14	8	1	—	—	—	2	1
Penitentiary only	(5) 257	15	113	54	23	9	17	18	2	1	—	4	1
Gaol and Reformatory	(6) 270	8	160	53	18	15	10	4	1	—	—	1	—
Gaol and Penitentiary	(7) 688	41	322	155	47	45	46	18	4	1	—	4	5
Reformatory and Penitentiary	(8) 183	5	75	57	12	14	10	7	—	1	—	2	—
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	(9) 376	10	183	93	30	26	21	4	2	—	2	1	4
Total Previous Penitentiary .. (Lines 5, 7, 8 and 9)	(10) 1,504	71	693	359	112	94	94	47	8	3	2	11	10

TABLE 10—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SELECTED TYPES OF SENTENCE—
MALES ADMITTED(1)

Age	Total Admissions	SELECTED TYPE OF SENTENCE				
		Sentenced with Lash	Sentenced with Preventive Detention		PAROLE	
			As Criminal Sexual Psychopath	As Habitual Criminal	Revocation	Forfeiture
Total Admissions	3,656	14	4	7	72	86
Under 15 years	5	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	21	—	—	—	—	—
16 years	36	—	—	—	—	1
17 years	95	1	—	—	—	—
18 years	170	3	1	—	3	3
19 years	205	1	—	—	—	6
20 - 24 years	1,080	6	—	—	15	28
25 - 29 years	680	3	2	—	23	21
30 - 34 years	500	—	1	1	14	9
35 - 39 years	330	1	—	2	6	12
40 - 44 years	235	—	—	2	6	2
45 - 49 years	126	—	—	—	3	2
50 - 59 years	137	—	—	1	—	1
60 years and over ..	34	—	—	1	—	1
Not stated	2	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 11 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY—
MALES ADMITTED

Age	Total Admissions	Previous Institutional History								Total Previous Penitentiary (Cols. 3, 7, 8 and 9)
		First Commitment	Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory, & Penitentiary	
Total Admissions .	3,656	848	793	241	257	270	688	183	376	1,504
Under 15 years	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	21	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years	36	33	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
17 years	95	69	17	2	7	—	—	—	—	7
18 years	170	84	54	6	15	4	6	—	1	22
19 years	205	84	79	14	15	3	10	—	—	25
20 - 24 years	1,080	227	306	120	103	91	165	36	32	336
25 - 29 years	680	101	143	46	51	65	151	49	74	325
30 - 34 years	500	87	74	23	28	41	117	44	86	275
35 - 39 years	330	43	52	13	11	35	91	20	65	187
40 - 44 years	235	32	35	10	10	17	68	15	48	141
45 - 49 years	126	25	12	3	4	8	33	4	37	78
50 - 59 years	137	32	14	2	7	4	39	11	28	85
60 years and over ..	34	7	3	2	5	1	7	4	5	21
Not stated	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2

(1) Column totals for special types of sentence are only part of total inmates.

TABLE 13 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS —
MALES ADMITTED

	Alcohol					Drugs			
	Total Admissions	Alcoholic	Problem Drinker	No Problem	Not Stated	User	Addict	Not Indicated	Not Stated
Total Admissions ..	3,656	333	1,038	2,167	118	97	152	2,888	519
Under 15 years	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	3
15 years	21	—	2	17	2	—	—	12	9
16 years	36	—	1	35	—	—	—	25	11
17 years	95	—	13	81	1	—	—	81	14
18 years	170	2	29	137	2	2	1	132	35
19 years	205	4	38	160	3	5	2	145	53
20 - 24 years	1,080	21	306	723	30	27	21	870	162
25 - 29 years	680	53	219	380	28	18	30	548	84
30 - 34 years	500	68	165	246	21	20	29	393	58
35 - 39 years	330	58	124	135	13	10	25	258	37
40 - 44 years	235	53	69	110	3	2	18	199	16
45 - 49 years	126	36	32	53	5	6	14	92	14
50 - 59 years	137	30	30	70	7	4	10	103	20
60 years and over ..	34	8	10	14	2	3	2	27	2
Not stated	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1

TABLE 14: — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — MALES ADMITTED

Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	Previous Institutional History											
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six to Ten	Eleven to Fifteen	Sixteen to Twenty	Over Twenty		
(Lines 5, 7, 8 and 9)													
Total Admissions	(1) 3,656	848	627	501	416	328	219	515	137	40	25		
First commitment	(2) 848	848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goal only	(3) 793	—	341	193	102	75	26	42	6	6	2	—	—
Reformatory only	(4) 241	—	96	62	48	17	9	8	1	—	—	—	—
Penitentiary only	(5) 257	—	189	49	10	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goal and Reformatory	(6) 270	—	1	47	61	47	32	64	13	4	1	—	—
Goal and Penitentiary	(7) 683	—	—	123	134	104	81	179	49	9	9	—	—
Reformatory and Penitentiary	(8) 183	—	—	27	33	39	30	43	11	—	—	—	—
Goal, Reformatory and Penitentiary	(9) 376	—	—	—	28	38	40	179	57	21	13	—	—
Total Previous Penitentiary	(10) 1,504	—	189	199	205	189	152	401	117	30	22	—	—

TABLE 15 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TOTAL TIME SERVED — MALES ADMITTED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	No Previous Commitments	Total Time Served									
			Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 3 years	3 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and over		
Total Admissions	3,656	848	179	133	275	572	407	488	479	275		
None	848	848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	627	—	152	77	123	218	41	11	5	—	—	—
Two	501	—	20	48	82	164	115	57	14	1	—	—
Three	416	—	6	4	47	105	105	110	38	1	—	—
Four	328	—	1	3	18	58	69	110	63	6	—	—
Five	219	—	—	1	5	14	29	84	74	12	—	—
Six to ten	515	—	—	—	—	12	42	106	229	126	—	—
Eleven to fifteen	137	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	45	80	—	—
Sixteen to twenty	40	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	28	—	—
Over twenty	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	21	—	—

TABLE 16 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY SCHOOL GRADE — MALES ADMITTED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	Illite- rate	GRADE ATTAINED															Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
Total Admissions	3,656	37	14	48	93	149	228	363	520	757	428	260	102	102	21	34	500		
None	848	13	4	8	8	27	50	79	102	125	89	43	28	32	5	13	222		
One	627	5	1	11	16	23	35	77	96	139	60	28	11	13	3	6	98		
Two	501	3	1	6	12	26	38	56	66	105	62	42	14	9	1	4	56		
Three	416	3	2	3	10	11	25	30	69	83	63	43	13	12	4	4	41		
Four	323	3	3	5	8	13	21	36	43	79	45	18	13	8	—	—	33		
Five	219	4	1	1	8	9	9	16	42	48	31	16	4	3	1	1	25		
Six to ten	515	1	—	9	21	21	38	54	76	133	56	53	12	14	4	2	21		
Eleven to fifteen	137	3	1	4	5	10	8	9	13	34	13	11	5	6	3	3	4		
Sixteen to twenty	40	2	—	—	4	1	3	2	2	8	8	6	1	3	—	—	—		
Over twenty	25	—	1	1	1	3	1	4	6	3	1	—	1	2	—	1	—		

TABLE 17 — NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS — MALES ADMITTED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Admissions	Alcohol				Drugs			
		Alcoholic	Problem Drinker	No Problem	Not Stated	User	Addict	Not Indicated	Stated
Total Admissions	3,656	333	1,038	2,167	118	97	152	2,888	519
None	848	29	135	616	68	7	6	636	199
One	627	31	171	406	19	12	8	495	112
Two	501	22	169	298	12	14	6	416	65
Three	410	31	141	240	4	13	14	352	37
Four	323	23	98	195	7	13	16	260	39
Five	219	21	89	107	2	11	13	173	22
Six to ten	515	98	174	238	5	19	50	414	32
Eleven to fifteen	137	47	40	49	1	3	26	97	11
Sixteen to twenty	40	15	13	12	—	3	7	30	—
Over twenty	25	11	8	6	—	2	6	15	2

TABLE 18 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY — MALES

Type of Discharge	Penitentiary											
	Total Discharges	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Leclerc	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Discharges	3,594	22	430	418	325	347	288	382	272	261	418	431
Death	17	—	—	3	1	—	4	1	2	2	—	4
Deportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence	2,730	17	333	362	197	195	256	287	210	189	346	338
Release on court order	23	—	1	2	—	5	1	—	—	1	12	1
Release to provincial authorities	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Parole	786	4	95	45	120	146	26	93	51	67	57	82
Unconditional release	26	1	1	6	7	1	1	1	—	2	1	5

TABLE 19 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED — MALES

Type of Discharge	Total Discharges	Years Served								
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total Discharges	3,594	178	2,365	620	257	78	83	10	2	1
Death	17	7	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Deportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence	2,730	75	1,834	524	219	52	34	1	—	1
Release on Court order	23	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole	786	74	508	85	36	23	48	9	2	1
Unconditional Release	26	—	14	8	1	2	1	—	—	—

TABLE 20 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — MALES DISCHARGED

Offence	Total Discharges	Sentence Expired									
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over	
Total Discharge	3,594	178	2,365	620	257	78	83	10	2	1	
Total Expiration	2,730	75	1,834	524	219	52	34	1			
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manslaughter	15	—	—	2	5	1	6	1	—	—	
Rape	15	—	7	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	
Other sexual offences	104	2	58	31	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Wounding	11	—	7	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	
Assaults	32	1	28	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Robbery	283	—	133	72	50	17	11	—	—	—	
Breaking and entering	1,016	2	709	216	74	11	4	—	—	—	
Prison breach	132	32	83	13	3	—	1	—	—	—	
Theft	442	5	364	56	15	1	1	—	—	—	
Have stolen goods	119	—	98	17	6	3	—	—	—	—	
Frauds	228	2	161	54	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Prostitution and procuring	10	—	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons	16	1	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Criminal Code	102	—	62	19	17	3	1	—	—	—	
Narcotic Control Act	152	—	92	21	18	15	6	—	—	—	
Other Federal Statutes	17	—	13	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Violation	42	30	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence—operating motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paroled											
Total Paroled	786	74	508	85	36	23	48	9	2	1	
Murder	9	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	—	
Attempted Murder	4	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	
Manslaughter	38	1	6	9	6	4	10	1	—	1	
Rape	36	2	25	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	
Other sexual offences	41	7	19	11	—	2	1	1	—	—	
Wounding	8	1	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Assaults	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Robbery	163	12	102	23	16	4	0	2	—	—	
Breaking and entering	233	28	169	23	5	3	5	—	—	—	
Prison breach	10	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Theft	82	9	69	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Have stolen goods	22	1	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Frauds	41	5	33	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Prostitution and procuring	8	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offensive weapons	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Criminal Code	25	4	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Narcotic Control Act	25	—	10	3	3	4	5	—	—	—	
Other Federal Statutes	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parole Violation	8	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Habitual criminals &	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dangerous Sexual Offender	10	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	
Traffic:											
Criminal negligence — causing death	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence — causing bodily harm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence—operating motor vehicle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Criminal negligence —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fail to stop at scene of accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total other discharges	69	29	23	11	2	3	1	—	—	—	

TABLE 21 — OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total Admissions	86	3	57	12	5	9
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	3	—	—	1	1	1
Sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	4	—	2	2	—	—
Breaking and entering	1	—	1	—	—	—
Prison breach	2	2	—	—	—	—
Theft	4	—	4	—	—	—
Have stolen goods	1	—	1	—	—	—
Frauds	11	—	10	—	1	—
Prostitution and procuring	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	19	—	17	1	1	—
Narcotic Control Act	39	—	21	8	2	8
Other Federal Statutes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	2	1	1	—	—	—

TABLE 22 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY									
	Total Admissions (1)	First Commitment (2)	Gaol only (3)	Reformatory only (4)	Penitentiary only (5)	Gaol and Reformatory (6)	Gaol and Penitentiary (7)	Reformatory and Penitentiary (8)	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary (9)	Total Previous Penitentiary (10)
Total admissions	86	25	25	8	4	6	12	1	5	22
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	4	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Have stolen goods	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Frauds	11	1	3	1	—	3	1	1	1	3
Prostitution and procuring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	19	15	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Narcotic Control Act	39	3	16	5	1	2	9	—	3	13
Other Federal Statutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2

TABLE 23 — OFFENCE BY AGE — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	AGE ON ADMISSION													
		Under						20	25	30	35	40	45	50	Not years Sta- ted
		15	15	16	17	18	19	to yrs.	to yrs.	to yrs.	to yrs.	to yrs.	to yrs.		
Total admissions	80	—	—	—	1	2	1	16	18	15	10	4	7	11	1
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Have stolen goods	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Frauds	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	3	—
Prostitution and procuring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	5	6	1	—
Narcotic Control Act	39	—	—	—	1	—	10	11	11	4	1	1	—	—	—
Other Federal Statutes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 24 — OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Marital Status			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced Separated
Total admissions	85	25	38	4	5 14
Murder	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	3	1	1	1	—
Sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	4	2	—	—	2
Breaking and entering	1	1	—	—	—
Prison breach	2	2	—	—	—
Theft	4	3	1	—	—
Have stolen goods	1	—	1	—	—
Frauds	11	3	5	1	2
Prostitution and procuring	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	19	1	15	1	2
Narcotic Control Act	39	12	15	—	3 9
Other Federal Statutes	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	2	—	—	1	1

TABLE 25 — OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS — FEMALES ADMITTED

Offence	Total Admissions	Alcohol						Drugs	
		Alcoholic	Problem Drinker	Grade Attained		User	Addict	Not Indicated	Not Stated
				No Problem	Not Stated				
Total admissions	86	--	12	51	23	4	38	18	26
Murder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Attempted Murder	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manslaughter	3	--	1	2	--	--	--	2	1
Sexual offences	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wounding	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robbery	4	--	1	2	1	1	--	3	--
Breaking and entering	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
Prison breach	2	--	--	1	1	--	--	1	1
Theft	4	--	--	3	1	1	--	1	2
Have stolen goods	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--
Frauds	11	--	4	7	--	1	1	6	3
Prostitution and procuring	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gaming and betting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Offensive weapons	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Criminal Code	19	--	--	3	16	--	--	2	17
Narcotic Control Act	39	--	4	31	4	1	36	2	--
Other Federal Statutes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parole Violation	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2

TABLE 26—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SCHOOL GRADE—FEMALES ADMITTED

Age	Total Admissions	Illiterate	GRADE ATTAINED													Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total admissions ...	86	1	--	--	1	1	1	5	10	14	14	9	1	5	2	2	20
Under 15 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
15 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17 years	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 years	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19 years	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
20 - 24 years	16	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	2	3	4	1	2	--	--	--	--
25 - 29 years	18	--	--	1	--	--	--	7	3	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	1
30 - 34 years	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	3	2	--	2	1	--	--	3
35 - 39 years	10	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
40 - 44 years	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
45 - 49 years	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
50 - 59 years	9	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	4
60 years and over	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1

TABLE 29 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — FEMALES DISCHARGED

Offence	Total Discharges	TIME SERVED					
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total discharges	85	3	53	19	7	1	2
Murder	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Attempted Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	3	—	1	1	—	—	1
Sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Assaults	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Robbery	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Breaking and entering	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Prison breach	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	5	—	4	1	—	—	—
Have stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds	6	1	5	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming and betting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Narcotic Control Act	61	—	38	15	7	1	—
Other Federal Statutes	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violation	2	—	2	—	—	—	—

TABLE 30—TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED—FEMALES DISCHARGED

Type of Discharge	Total Discharges	TIME SERVED					
		Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Total discharges	85	3	53	19	7	1	2
Death	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Deportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Expiration of sentence	73	1	49	16	7	—	—
Release on Court order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole	11	1	4	3	—	1	2
Unconditional release	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other reasons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

