CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

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For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1964

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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, 1964 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,

GUY FAVREAU

Minister of Justice

To the Honourable Guy Favreau, 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, 1964 together with appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.J. MacLEOD,

Commissioner.

Ottawa, October 30, 1964

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ANNUAL REPORT

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COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

for the

FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

I — INTRODUCTORY

In the year 1963-64 the Penitentiary Service proceeded toward a more complete integration of all areas of custody and training. This year has marked a steady advancement in reinforcing the foundations of the true correctional process, the primary objective of which is to return inmates to society as better citizens.

A very large task of rewriting Policy Directives and Divisional Instructions over a wide field was undertaken, and many new directives and instructions were issued during the year. A very significant aspect of the new approach to inmate training was the adoption of a uniform policy towards discipline in all institutions: discipline was integrated within the overall program and took a preventive rather than punitive character. This resulted in a more understanding approach to inmates. All staff members felt more free to establish closer relationships with inmates. This is essential for the correctional process. There are indications that inmates are responding positively to this new approach and accept the facilities provided by the training program.

A conference was held for the Deputy Wardens and their Assistants, both for custody and for training, leading further to the integration of both functions. The staff at Headquarters participated in the organization of a Senior Officers' Course and acted as examiners. Material for the production of the first training films to be used by the Penitentiary Service was prepared by the Division of Inmate Training. These films will not only lead to better training methods for new staff, but will also contribute to the final standardization of procedures and practices throughout the institutions.

Custodial staff in all main institutions, but one, has been re-deployed in the form of squads, resulting in greater operational efficiency, better training methods and reduced administration problems.

The security of the institutions has been improved generally. Although some escapes have taken place, even from maximum security institutions, the protection of society was maintained throughout the year. Inmate morale was good, and the lack of tension, unrest, leading to disturbances is attributed to the better human relationship towards inmates exercised by the staff.

A review has been made of all security and restraining equipment and, as a result, obsolete firearms were discarded and replaced by modern weapons in small arms and gas equipment; a survey was made of control equipment, such as, metal detectors, mattress scanners and the like, with a view to adopting such devices in the maximum security conditions. Restraining equipment was reviewed and standardized, and the Service has now no instrument or appliance that serves as a punishment. Only such equipment is retained as is needed for the protection of society or the inmate himself. Security dogs were introduced during

the year for perimeter surveillance during the nights. None of the dogs is used in connection with inmates. The dogs do not come in contact with inmates, indeed are not even seen by the inmates—in other words inmates are not guarded by dogs. The natural instinct of the dog is only used to facilitate human supervision during the hours when the "prison is closed".

The year has seen the introduction of better allocation of inmates to the three types of institutions: maximum, medium and minimum security. Studies were undertaken for the introduction of a more effective classification system based not only on the security risks, but built over the needs of inmates for training and rehabilitation, and integrating the requirements of institutional care and parole under the same criteria.

The management of inmates in the institutions saw several minor improvements. We were able to remove restrictions on transporting inmates to their proper destination on discharge. In the past, the inmate was delivered, on discharge, to the place where he was sentenced although in many cases that place might have been far away from his usual residence and that of his relatives and friends. Considerable use has been made of the new authority granted under the Penitentiary Act for temporary absence from the institutions; many inmates have been able to secure employment through an early visit to the employer; many others were prevented from spending idle holidays immediately on release; still many others have benefited from visiting sick or dying relatives or attending important family occasions. Such humane measures introduced to the custody of inmates have had considerable effect on the behaviour and attitudes of inmates even those who did not benefit directly from the privilege. There was a marked improvement in the general inmate morale.

The removal of restrictions on visits and correspondence have had beneficial results especially on young offenders and young adults. Close contact of inmates with families has proven as one of the best methods of resocializing the offender.

The program for reception training has been prepared and even implemented in a few institutions on a preliminary basis without additional staff. The value of this program is of primary importance to the proper correctional process. Reception training shapes the future of a great many inmates and it eliminates the undesirable influence of seasoned prisoners upon first offenders.

In respect of the release of inmates from institutional care—apart from the usual close co-operation with the Parole Service, two pilot projects were conducted in the field of more effective communication between institutions and parole officials.

After-care agencies across the country have increased their help and assistance in the rehabilitation of discharged inmates. A conference was held with the representatives of all after-care agencies, and it was decided to make such meetings an annual affair, in view of its value towards better organization and greater efficiency of assistance rendered to inmates prior to release and after release.

In summary, it was a year of continuing improvements; the staff at Headquarters has been working under the pressure of considerable work-loads, and the expansion of the Inmate Training Program that has taken place throughout the Service is due to a great extent to the initiative and ingenuity of the institutional officials who are to be commended for their effort made under adverse conditions of limited facilities in the old institutions.

II — INMATE TRAINING DIVISION

CLASSIFICATION & PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

The situation described in the previous report has not changed appreciably as regards recruitment of professionally qualified staff. Half of the establishment for psychologists remains vacant and group counselling is at a standstill in most institutions due to the lack of adequate professional supervision. The ratio of one classification officer to 150 inmates has been lowered in the case of most maximum security institutions and as a result, a more thorough assessment of inmates can be carried out.

A training conference on interviewing techniques was held, and for the first time in the history of the Service, a conference of psychologists took place. There was also a conference of classification officers. Psychological testing of staff applicants has continued to be an important function of the institutional psychologists.

INTERVIEWS

Admissions	7966
Institutional Classification Boards	5080
Area Classification Boards	7118
Reclassification Boards	5465
Discharge and Pre-release	5505
Counselling and personnel	39096
Interviews with Officers	4885
Interviews with Staff Applicants	155
Interviews with Visitors	1527
Interviews with Agency representatives	4238

REPORTS

Admission reports	6150
Progress reports	6542
Pre-release and Discharge reports	5331
Special Reports for National Parole Service	1608
Referrals to Psychiatrist	1119
Reports on Staff Applicants	375

CORRESPONDENCE

Inter-Departmental and outside contacts	19520

MEETINGS

Classification, grading, etc.	1907
Alcoholics Anonymous	1088
Group Counselling sessions	166
Others	279

PSYCHOLOGY

1. Tests	
a) To inmates:	
i) Intelligence: Group	2874
Individual	81
ii) Personality	2121
iii) Interests and Aptitudes	1022
b) To Staff and Staff applicants:	
i) Intelligence Group	793
Individual	66
ii) Personality	474
iii) Interests and Aptitudes	35
TOTAL	7466
2 Interviews	4038
Reports	3220

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT

Number of Supervisors of Classification	6 (a)
Number of Psychologists	21 (b)
Number of Classification Officers	36 (c)
Number of Classification Assistants	26 (c)

(a) 4 vacancies (b) 10 vacancies (c) 1 vacancy (d) 3 vacancies

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The results of vocational training during the year under report can be considered as satisfactory, although several courses were delayed for periods of up to two months because of turnover of staff and pending selection and training of new appointees. The difficulty of obtaining well qualified persons to fill vacancies continues, as also does that of retaining the better qualified and more experienced members.

As reported last year the concept of vocational training continues to broaden, and there is an obvious need for increased activity in our efforts to keep abreast of changing times and conditions in the outside world; many old trades and skills are decreasing in importance or disappearing completely, and are being replaced by new ones or greatly changed versions of the old; the service trades generally have shown a tremendous increase in importance, and definite action has been taken in many institutions to align our system with this trend; the result of much of this activity will be evident in next year's report.

In brief, our endeavour is to provide a well-balanced program of training in skilled trades, semi-skilled trades, occupations, and operations that are suited to the needs, aptitudes and abilities of all classes of the inmate population, and that will meet the trends and demands of the outside labour market.

FULL TIME TRADE SCHOOL COURSES

The formally organized courses continued to operate as in the past, with emphasis on training in skilled trades to provincial standards and requirements. Acceptance by provincial Departments of Labour of graduates of such training has increased, and it is evident that any trainee who qualifies and is well recommended is given every possible assistance before and after release. Table 1 following gives details of the numbers of trainees engaged in full time training during the year.

TABLE I

Figures relating to full-time vocational trainees.

(a)	Trainee enrollment on April 1, 1963	352
(b)	Trainees enrolled during fiscal year	685
(c)	Total under training during fiscal year	1051
(d)	Graduates during fiscal year	438
(e)	Ceased training at own request	54
(f)	Ceased training for other reasons	113
(g)	Total ceased training	167
(h)	Trainees released before graduation	61
(i)	Trainee enrollment on March 31, 1964	416

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

The more informal on-the-job training again produced good results, with several graduates qualifying for provincial certificates of qualification. Much

training is provided by this method in a variety of occupations and operations in addition to certain phases of skilled and semi-skilled trades. Table II below, because of the numbers indicated is evidence of the popularity with many of this method of self-improvement, and is an indication of its effectiveness in providing opportunity for a large segment of the inmate population.

TABLE II

Figures relating to on-the-job training.

(a)	Trainee enrollment on April 1, 1963	392
(b)	Trainees enrolled during year	584
(c)	Total under training during year	918
(d)	Trainee enrollment on March 31, 1964	290

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATION

Although perhaps not impressive in numbers, the list in Table III of Certificates of Qualification (by outside authorities) obtained by inmates is clear indication of the progress that is possible within our system, and in the case of many an inmate represents a triumph over personal difficulties as well as an almost complete lack of interest or preparation before incarceration.

TABLE III

Certification as qualified tradesman according to provincial or prevailing Standards.

(a)	Journeyman status:	
	(1) Auto Body Repair	5
	(2) Barbering	9
	(3) Electrical	9
	(4) Motor Vehicle Repair	6
	(5) Painting and Decorating	1
	(6) Plumbing	11
	(7) Refrigeration	1
	(8) Welding	1
(b)	Partial credits:	
	(1) Bricklaying	1
	(2) Motor Vehicle Repair	8
	(3) Plumbing	9
	(4) Stationary Engineering	8

SITUATION REPORT

(a) The situation at the end of the fiscal year is not greatly changed from the previous one insofar as provision for full-time trade school courses is concerned, but this does not represent any reduction in effort to provide for the needs of the greater inmate population. More emphasis has been placed this year on provision for expansion of on-the-job, pre-employment, and service trades types of training, from which concrete results can be expected next year. The situation on full-time formal courses as of March 31, 1964, is given in Table IV following, which shows by trades and institutions the full-time trade school courses now in operation.

TABLE IV

	Dorchester Penitentiary	Federal Training Centre	Collin's Bay Penitentiary	Prison for Women	Manitoba Penitentiary	Saskatchewan Penitentiary	British Columbia Penitentiary	William Head Institution
Barbering		X						
Body & Fender Repair		X						
Bricklaying	X	X	X		X			X
Business Practice				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				X			
Home Economics				X				
Machine Shop Practice		X	X					
Motor Vehicle Repair		X	X		X	X	X	
Painting and Decorating						X		
Plastering		X						
Plumbing & Steamfitting	X	X	X			X		
Service Station Attendant						X		
Sheetmetal Work		X	X					
Tile Setting		X						
Upholstering	X							
Welding		X	X					
	5	15	8	2	3	6	3	3

Total Trades — 21

Total Courses — 45

(b) The situation in regard to on-the-job training is in the course of becoming more clearly defined, but a concise tabulation at this stage could be more misleading than meaningful, and is therefore omitted; it is sufficient to state for the present that on-the-job training is provided in every institution, and in the following trades or areas of employment in addition to those mentioned in Table IV.

— Bookbinding
— First Aid
— Forestry
— Food Service
— Stationary Engineering
— Laundry Operation
— Printing
— Shoe Manufacture and Repair
— Pre-employment Training in Wood and Metal Trades

HOBBYCRAFT

Hobbycraft continues to play an important role as a leisure time activity of many inmates, and reports from institutions indicate that at least one-third of all inmates engaged in some form of hobbycraft. The effort is continuing throughout the Service to obtain the best results of personal achievement, interest, and satisfaction, as well as use of latent talent, creative ability, and constructive effort. The financial rewards obtained from the sales of finished articles are not to be denied, and have assisted many ex-inmates after release; this aspect, however, is not allowed to overshadow the many others that are much more important during incarceration, and that would turn what could well be idle time spent in useless effort—or worse—into valuable hours of achievement and personal development.

Analysis of institutional reports for the fiscal year show that:

(a) 2615 individual hobbies were actively pursued;
(b) metal tooling was the most popular hobby;
(c) petit-point was second in popularity;
(d) leathercraft and painting occupied third and fourth places respectively;
(e) in the first eight places as judged by numbers of participants—but far behind those mentioned in popularity—were:

(5) Woodwork	(6) Gemcraft
(7) Cushion Making	(8) Fly tying

Comparing this fiscal year with the 1962-63 it is evident that leathercraft, metal tooling, petit-point, and painting are continuing to be the hobbies in which most inmates engage, and from most points of view this situation is very satisfactory. The endeavour in the years to come is proposed to continue to be one of emphasis on the best use of hobbycraft as handicrafts and personal development media of permanent benefit to the individual inmate.

EDUCATION

In the area of staff training, the duties and qualifications of all educational personnel were revised and generally upgraded in connection with the implementation of the new program of correctional education. The requirements of the

educational program are steadily rising, and for an effective correctional program the penitentiary teachers should be considered more on the high school level than on the elementary level. Considerable time was devoted to the share in personnel work at Headquarters; and qualifying examination tests have been designed for educational instructors, librarians, recreation officers. Examination papers from 40 competitions were corrected and the technical suitability of the applicants assessed. These qualifying examinations are designed for the uniformity of qualifications required of the educational staff across the country; and they also introduce a measure of equitable treatment for the applicants, as compared between the institutions.

Considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in retaining and recruiting sufficient qualified personnel to staff our schools. Recommendations have been made for an upward revision of salary for teaching staff which if acted upon should enable us to compete on a more favourable basis with salaries paid to teachers outside the Service.

Evidence of the academic needs of our inmate body becomes readily apparent from the statistics submitted by the institutions which show the average academic level of the men in our prisons is between the grade 5 and 6 level.

36% of the men enrolled in the schools were classified as being at the illiterate or semi-illiterate level. A considerable effort was made to improve this situation by our educational staffs with the result that approximately half of this group were reported at year's end to have made reasonably good progress.

Statistics for the year also indicate that academic classes organized and conducted on a full time basis were more successful in terms of "drop outs" than those held as a part-time or evening activity. Only 1/3 of those assigned to full time day classes fail to complete their courses while almost half of the men participating in part-time classes were listed as "drop outs". With respect to evening classes attendance to some extent reflects the effort of the competition offered by the evening recreational program. At year's end 294 men were attending full time day classes while 301 were listed as attending part-time day or evening classes.

Classes designed to upgrade the academic standing of those interested in vocational and trade training are an important part of the academic program. The increasing demand for higher academic standards for candidates seeking admission into the various trades continues to provide an incentive for men to attend academic courses.

Because of the nature of the student body the staffs of our institutional schools must offer a widely diversified program. The discrepancies which exist in age, ability and academic background make it essential to provide a curriculum of considerable scope and variety. With only limited staff available to meet these needs the importance of the contribution made by the citizen participation program in our institutions is evident. Educational lectures, public speaking courses, first aid instructions, classes in prospecting, forestry and mining were offered on 29 occasions in the various institutions across the country. We are indebted to those individual and associations that made these programs possible.

On the basis of courses completed, the effectiveness of Penitentiary schools is marked in the two institutions: the Federal Training Centre and in Manitoba Penitentiary. The former has the staff of four teachers, and the latter is making use of community resources, under the citizens participation program. The number of inmates on the school registered at the year's end is also the highest for these two institutions.

In addition to the day to day teaching activities conducted by our educational staffs other important functions under the direction of the Educational Supervisor were carried out. Educational tests were given to new-comers, examinations supervised, reports pertaining to the progress of students were submitted to the Classification Department and a large number of interviews were granted in which educational guidance and counselling were offered on an individual basis.

Correspondence Courses continued to make an important contribution to our academic program. The Department of Veterans Affairs and Departments of Education of Provincial Governments provided courses for many of our men. 474 such courses were completed during the year.

LIBRARIES

The operation of institutional libraries continues as one of the major factors in the correctional process. Books, periodical and magazines are widely read, and numerous inmates subscribe to the newspapers at their own expense. The extent to which library books have been put into use is illustrated in the following table:

Table "F" — Library Stock and Circulation of Books: (main institutions only)

INSTITUTION	FICTION		NON-FICTION		TECHNICAL and SCHOOL TEXTS		TOTAL	
	In Stock	Circulation	In Stock	Circulation	In Stock	Circulation	In Stock	Circulation
DORCHESTER	2,133	12,685	819	1,625	5,745	1,805	8,697	16,115
ST. VINCENT	2,248	3,475	2,053	385	1,224	247	5,525	4,107
F. T. C.	4,866	20,500	3,725	8,955	2,805	1,300	11,396	32,055
LECLERC	826	3,242	1,424	3,950			2,250	7,192
KINGSTON	3,149	8,300	3,840	4,200	2,927	2,300	9,942	14,800
COLLIN'S BAY	2,461	16,095	1,891	3,120	6,848	1,611	11,200	21,816
PRISON FOR WOMEN	2,568	1,354	640	618	952		4,160	1,972
JOYCEVILLE	1,427	4,000	525	3,000	538	700	2,490	7,700
MANITOBA	2,355	8,343	974	2,852	2,474	1,853	5,803	13,048
SASKATCHEWAN	1,892	8,815	2,646	8,568	4,373	627	8,911	18,010
BRITISH COLUMBIA	4,198	9,263	1,519	2,619	2,845	892	8,562	13,066
TOTAL BOOKS in stock:	30,123		20.056		30,731		78,936	
TOTAL BOOKS circulation:		96,072		39,312		12,627		145,881

The turnover of books during the year, amounting on the average 3-4 times for fiction books, is not an adaquate measure of the usefulness of any library, but the comparison of figures given by individual institutions in different parts of the country may indicate local trends or interests.

In the minimum security institutions, not included in the above table, open type libraries are in operation, and no records are available as to the extent of which books are used by inmates. Approximately 5,000 catalogued books are available to inmates in fifteen camps and satellites, in addition to uncounted books donated by local communities. In minimum security conditions there is a greater freedom in the supply of books, as the risk of passing contraband items is not so prominent, and inmates have the advantage of obtaining books from public libraries as well.

In one institution, the Farm Annex in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, the reading needs of inmates are satisfied through the services of a "book-mobile" from the regional public library. The travelling librarian on twice-monthly visits advises inmates on the choice of reading material and discussions are held over the reading interests of inmates. Over 800 books were borrowed during the year in this camp, housing approximately 80 inmates.

RECREATION

The expansion and development of recreational programmes in our institutions is proceeding with the underlying philosophy in mind that there should be a programme and facilities for outdoor and indoor physical and educational recreation, sports, games, television, reading, arts and crafts to the extent and degree that is permitted by requirements of custody and security.

In all of the main institutions, the recreational programme is under the direction of a Recreational Supervisor assisted by a Recreational Officer. The evening recreational programme continues in operation in all major institutions with one exception. The number of evenings occupied with recreational activities varies from a low 48 in one institution to a high of 365 in another. For the main part, evening recreational programme is functioning efficiently and there have been few troublesome incidents or disturbances during the past year. It is a tribute to those officers involved in direction of the recreational programme that large numbers of men have, during the past year, been able to enjoy the various recreational activities and from association of their fellow men.

Concerts, shows, educational lectures and films are in many institutions, features of the evening programme. It is in this area that satisying participation is most successful and from the number of such activities that were carried on in our institutions during the past year, it would appear that the general public as a whole welcomes the opportunity to assist the inmates in their attempts to find better and more satisfying ways of utilizing their leisure time. The Service is indebted to all of the individuals, organizations and associations that gave so generously of their time and effort to these projects.

Competitive sports with emphasis on physical activity continue to appeal to large numbers of inmates. These were organized and tournaments and play-offs arranged in the various institutions in athletic activities such as fast ball, soft ball, golf, badminton, hockey, volleyball, basketball, touch rugby and broomball. Field days featuring track and field events continue to be a popular event in the institutions. Weight lifting is participated in by a good number of inmates. Ping pong and horseshoes also continue to be popular past times.

The so-called "quiet games" appeal to many of the men, bridge, chess and checkers are played and tournaments arranged in many of the major institutions.

Television and movies are enjoyed in all of the institutions with large numbers of men interested viewers. As is to be expected, these activities reach their peak during the winter months and during peroids of inclement weather.

MINIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

Recreation in minimum security institutions continues to function efficiently and expand and develop in scope. It is in the minimum security setting that the citizenship participation programme has a real opportunity to flourish. That these institutions are making use of this opportunity is evident when we see that on a total of 413 occasions, persons came into the institutions to engage in sports and games of one type or another. On 72 occasions, persons visited the institutions for entertainment purposes, that is, to provide shows, varied concerts, musicals etc., for the men.

RELIGION

Full time Protestant and R.C. Chaplains ministered to the spiritual needs of inmates incarcerated in our main institutions. 5674 men went on record as being either members or adherents of the R.C. or Protestant religion. Of the above total 3335 claimed affiliation with the R.C. faith while some 2344 others were registered as Protestants. It is interesting to note with respect to church attendance including missions membership in bible classes, celebration of holy days etc., that approximately 1/3 of the men were active participants.

The spiritual needs of men in the minimum security establishments were met by the employment of part time protestant and R.C. chaplains. A notable improvement in providing suitable accommodation for religious activities was achieved in the farm annexes, during the past year. During the current year plans were laid for providing more suitable facilities for religious services in the satellite institutions.

The function of penitentiary chaplaincy extended considerably beyond the primary role of religious ministrations. The chaplains have a full share in the correctional and social work, dispensing guidance and counselling in family affairs and after-release problems, as illustrated by the following table:

Counselling and Social Work by Penitentiary (Full-time) Chaplains (Main Institutions Only)

	R.C.	Protestant	Total
Initial Interviews	2,130	1,940	4,070
Individual Counselling (spiritual, family and pre-release)	6,960	3,955	10,915
Assistant in family contacts	680	413	1,093
Assistance in letters to relatives	1,990	1,410	3,400

The emphasis placed on the chaplain's approach to correctional work may vary with individuals, but the following abstracts from the institutional reports are typical examples of the pastoral care in penitentiaries.

The R.C. Chaplain at Leclerc Institution reports:

"This year, the annual mission was designed to show to the inmates the true image of Christ as a person who can comprehend their predicament. Sermons and discussions were centered on a theme: "God is Love", with explanations that divine love is projected over all men, whatever their conditions or circumstances. In the gymnasium packed to capacity, the testimony from the congregation has vividly brought up the change of life comparable to moral and spiritual ressurrection, after accepting Christ as "the way and the life". The mission was concluded by a solemn mass, attended by inmates, staff members and outside guests, and left a distinctive imprint on the life in the institution, that the living Christ is a real and true concept for the inmates."

The Protestant Chaplain at Kingston Penitentiary has chosen to emphasize the aspects of social work and community participation as equally important factors in drawing the inmates to the Chapel:

"The year has shown that we were able not only to keep our congregation, but to increase their numbers. If we did not lose men to other institutions, the sign at the chapel door "Full House" would be out each Sunday now; and apart from a few simple hymns, the simple direct home-spun philosophy of life seems to be needed most by the inmates, provided it is put over with the heart. It also seems that the function of correctional chaplaincy is to try and create a fellowship atmosphere, a philisophical centre, and try and bring men's drives into line with the social pattern of our time. The Sunday Service is only the background for the main correctional work that goes on day-by-day all through the week."

The activities maintained by this chaplain include the "Chapel of Discussions" sessions conducted with the close co-operation with the institutional psychiatrist, choir and organ practice, a glee-club, guitar club group, an "elbow-grease group" redecorating the chapel, a "way farers' Book Club", a Commonwealth Reading Room (with Bible editions in 14 different languages). The chaplain also issues a weekly publication, the "Clarion", running some 100 copies each week. Members of the diplomatic ocrps, of the legislature and local citizens were invited to read lessons at Sunday services.

INMATE RECORDS

The disposition of persons on the register of the Canadian Penitentiary Service are tabulated below. These tables show the comparative Inmate Population as of April 1, 1963, and April 1, 1964.

Institutional Inmate Population

Newfoundland	40
Dorchester	547
Farm Annex	63
Springhill	87
Blue Mountain	11
St. Vincent de Paul	803
Industrial Annex	133
Farm Annex	68
Federal Training Centre	400

Leclerc	414	
Valleyfield	92	
Gatineau	38	
Kingston (M)	855	
Joyceville	444	
Farm Annex	56	
Collin's Bay	442	
Farm Annex	77	
Beaver Creek	69	
Landry Crossing	72	
Prison for Women	107	
Manitoba	462	
Farm Annex	64	
Saskatchewan	703	
Farm Annex	77	
British Columbia	667	
William Head	125	
Agassiz	77	
Mountain Prison (M)	88	
Mountain Prison (F)	16	
Total in Penitentiary	7097	

Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions		
Section 19	75	
Courts	12	
On Bail	1	
Other Institutions, Hospitals etc.	27	
Unlawfully at Large	6	
Pre-release	1	
	122	
Total Inmates on Register April 1, 1963		7219

Admissions April 1, 1963 to March 31, 1964

From Courts	Males	3816	
	Females	72	
		3888	3888
By Transfers	Males	2500	
	Females	51	
		2551	2551
Total Admissions	Males	6316	
	Females	123	
		6439	6439

Releases and Transfers

Expiration of Sentence	2857	
Parole	544	
Unconditional Release	9	
Court Order	32	
Death	12	
Transfers to Provincial Institutions Section 21 (2)	2	
	3456	
Transfers	2551	
Total Releases and Transfers	6007	6007

Increase in Inmate Population for fiscal year 1963/64	432
Total Inmates on Register April 1, 1964	7651

Disposition of Inmate Population March 31, 1964

	In Penitentiary	On Register
Newfoundland	30	30
Dorchester	591	795
Farm Annex	48	
Springhill	100	
Blue Mountain	48	
St. Vincent de Paul	848	1153
Industrial Annex	190	
Farm Annex	76	
Federal Training Centre	415	420
Leclerc	451	586
Valleyfield	91	
Gatineau	43	
Kingston (M)	837	865
Joyceville	461	548
Farm Annex	87	
Collin's Bay	446	678
Farm Annex	78	
Beaver Creek	78	
Landry Crossing	76	
Prison for Women	117	121
Manitoba	484	589
Farm Annex	98	
Saskatchewan	690	789
Farm Annex	80	
British Columbia	735	1077
William Head	135	
Agassiz	93	
Mountain Prison (M)	91	
Mountain Prison (F)	13	
	7530	7651

Inmates on Register but not in Penitentiaries

Inmates in Provincial Mental Institutions, Section 19	69	
Courts	25	
On Bail	2	
Other Institutions, Hospitals, ect	20	
Unlawfully at Large	5	
	121	
Total Inmates on Register April 1, 1964		7651

Escapes from Penitentiaries year ending March 31, 1964

	Escapes	Recaptures	At Large 31 March 1964
Dorchester	5	5	
Dorchester Farm Annex	1	1	
Springhill	4	4	
Blue Mountain	1	1	
St. Vincent de Paul	11	11	
Federal Training Centre	1		1
Valleyfield	2	2	
Gatineau	3	3	

Kingston	1	1	
Joyceville Farm Annex	1	1	
Collin's Bay Farm Annex	1	1	
Beaver Creek	5	5	
Landry Crossing	5	5	
Manitoba	3	3	
Manitoba Farm Annex	2	2	
Saskatchewan	2	1	1
Saskatchewan Farm Annex	1	1	
British Columbia	2	2	
William Head	4	4	
Agassiz	3	3	
	58	56	2

Inmates Uulawfully at Large as of March 31, 1964, in addition to the above:

1 — Escape from Saskatchewan Penitentiary
1 — Escape from Kingston Penitentiary (Now in Custody of U.S.A. Authorities)
1 — Eloped from Ontario Sanitorium

III — ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTATION DIVISION

GENERAL

Personnel procedures continued to be improved. Among others, Directives and Instructions were issued on recruiting standards, the creation of Service-wide and Regional Eligible Lists, and the delegation of appointments for certain junior clerical and custodial levels to Regional Headquarters. These procedures made it possible for institutional vacancies to be filled without undue delay.

Data on "Appointment to Senior Positions" show the extent to which members have been promoted and transfered to other institutions. "Career Planning", envisaged by the Correctional Planning Committee, thus was given more impetus than in any previous year.

Data under "Staff Training" show the scope of both centralized and in-Service training programs. Centralized training will be expanded even further with the opening of the new Correctional Staff College in Kingston, Ontario in June, 1964. Accommodation will be provided for 70 resident trainees at a time compared with the present College Capacity of 24.

A new Staff College at New Westminster, British Columbia under the direction of the Regional Director (Western), will be opened early in the fiscal year for the induction training of recruits for institutions in the Western Region. Residential accommodation will be 24.

In clerical areas, institutions were encouraged to develop "Work Simplification" studies to systematically eliminate unnecessary work and streamline that remaining to make it move faster and better. Results were encouraging. Institutional Typing and Transcribing Units set up in 1962 improved in efficiency. In many areas, clerical staff coped with increasing workloads without any increase in establishments. Some institutions even operated with fewer clerks. At Headquarters, a central Typing and Transcribing Unit was formed in October 1963, to serve all Divisions, particularly those with work loads on assigned staff. This Unit has been most valuable in helping Divisions cope with stenographic workloads, partcularly when assigned staff is absent on sick or annual leave.

Monthly meetings were inaugurated in January 1964 with the President and other National officers of the Civil Service Association of Canada. These were valuable in dispelling misinterpretation of Service Regulations and procedures, in exchanging viewpoints on improving personnel management in the institutions and to correct quickly legitimate staff grievances. The procedure has saved time in correspondence and enabled all concerned to evaluate staff problems more objectively. Many "molehills" were stopped from being built into "mountains".

Discussions were started with Treasury Officials on improved Service salary schedules, particularly for members in professional groups, the industrial trades and custody. "Retirements" reflect a rather high staff turnover compared with earlier years back to 1954-55 (except for 1962-63). Compared to other increasing and better paid employment, most areas of prison work at present pay levels do not attract in sufficient numbers the high standard of officer the Service required. This is particularly so when we compete for manpower with metropolitan police forces, the building trades and industry. It is hoped salaries for classes where recruitment lags will be adequately increased to attract and hold staff required for new institutions now building and to meet staff turnover needs in present institutions.

APPOINTMENTS TO SENIOR POSITIONS

The following appointments were made to senior positions of Penitentiary Service Headquarters, effective the dates shown:

J.R.G. Surprenant, Regional Director, Regional Headquarters (Quebec) to Director of Liaison Services, effective 1 August, 1963.

D.J. Halfhide, Superintendent, Beaver Creek Correctional Camp, to Administrative Officer, effective 26 August, 1963.

I.B. Simpson, appointed Administrative Officer, Facilities Planning Officer, effective 1 January, 1964.

There were no separations from senior positions at Headquarters durin 1963-64.

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

DORCHESTER Penitentiary:

J.S.O. LeBlanc, promoted and transferred from Classification Officer, Dorchester to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training), Leclerc Institution, effective 1 April, 1963.

SPRINGHILL Institution:

P.G.K. Watkins, Assistant Steward, promoted and transferred from Springhill to Steward, Dorchester, effective 13 May, 1963.

DORCHESTER Farm Camp:

J.A.C. Bourque, promoted and transferred from Camp Classification Officer, Dorchester Farm Camp to Classification Officer, Dorchester Penitentiary effective 3 June, 1963.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL Penitentiary

J.C. Bouchard, promoted from Classification Officer to Assistant Deputy Warden effective April 1, 1963.

J.H.J.P. St. Cyr, promoted and transferred from Supervisor of Industries, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, to Superintendent, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective April 16, 1963.

J.N.L. Chene promoted and transferred from Senior Assistant Steward, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, to Supervisor of Services, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective 17 June, 1963.

J.G.V. Frereault promoted and transferred from Assistant Works Officer, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, to Works Officer, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective July 1, 1963.

D.O.H.L. Langlois promoted and transferred from Instructor Carpenter, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to Industrial Supervisor, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective 1 July, 1963.

P.J. Williams promoted from Classification Officer to Psychologist effective 22 July, 1963.

J.P. Dallaire promoted from Classification Officer to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) effective 19 August, 1963.

L.J.N. Chausse promoted and transferred from Classification Assistant to Classification Officer, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective 1 August, 1963.

G. Lemire promoted from Classification Assistant to Classification Officer, effective 12 February, 1963.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J.J.P. Gariepy promoted from Classification Officer R.O. 6 to Classification Officer R.O. 7, effective 1 May, 1963.

J.H.F.E. Bastien promoted from Education Supervisor to Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training) effective 15 April, 1963.

LECLERC Institution

J. Rabellino promoted from Assistant Storekeeper, to Storekeeper, effective 5 August, 1963.

J.P. Dugas, promoted from Assistant Accountant to Accountant, effective 15 July, 1963.

J.R.C. Brunet promoted and transferred from Accountant, Leclerc Institution, to Finance & Services Supervisor, Regional Headquarters (Quebec), effective 15 June, 1963.

J.D. Laurin promoted and transferred from Keeper, Leclerc Institution, to Assistant Superintendent, St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex, effective August 12, 1963.

VALLEYFIELD Institution

D.R.J.M.D. Monette, Classification Officer transferred from Valleyfield Institution to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, effective 1 September, 1963.

KINGSTON Penitentiary

R. Wylie promoted from Keeper to Supervisor of Services, effective 1 April, 1963.

W.J. Clark promoted from Personnel Officer (P.O.3) to Personnel Officer (P.O.4) effective 1 May, 1963.

H.N. Milne promoted and transferred from Steward Kingston Penitentiary to Supervisor, Food Services, Regional Headquarters (Ontario) effective 1 July, 1963.

J.D.M. Murphy promoted from Educational Supervisor to Classification Officer, effective 24 June, 1963.

R.J. Munro promoted and tranferred from Assistant Industrial Supervisor, Kingston Penitentiary to Quality Control Officer, Regional Headquarters (Ontario) effective October 1, 1963.

D.A. Andrews promoted from Classification Assistant to Psychologist effective October 14, 1963.

C.F. Dickens promoted from Senior Assistant Steward to Steward effective 19 August, 1963.

G.D. McLean promoted and transferred from Assistant Storekeeper, Kingston Penitentiary to Storekeeper, Joyceville Institution effective 21 October, 1963.

BEAVER CREEK Correctional Camp

B.G. Fox promoted and transferred from Camp Classification Officer to Classification Officer, Joyceville Institution, effective 24 June, 1963.

D.J. Halfhide, Assistant Warden, transferred to Administrative Officer, Head Office, Ottawa, effective 26 August, 1963.

LANDRY CROSSING Correctional Camp

C.W. Chitty promoted and transferred from Administrative and Supply Officer to Assistant Warden, Beaver Creek Correctional Camp, effective 2 December, 1963.

JOYCEVILLE Institution

A.T. Field promoted and transferred from Classification Assistant to Classification Officer, Collin's Bay Penitentiary, effective 24 June, 1963.

J.G. Stanford promoted and transferred from Accountant to Supervisor, Finance & Services, Regional Headquarters (Ontario) effective 1 July, 1963.

K.J. Atkins promoted from Storekeeper to Assistant Warden (Services & Supply), effective 12 August, 1963.

J.R. Douey, Educational Supervisor, transferred from Joyceville to Kingston Penitentiary, effective 1 October, 1963.

J.S. Gabourie promoted from Assistant Accountant to Accountant effective 8 July, 1963.

MANITOBA Penitentiary

A. Shirtliffe, promoted from Teacher to Educational Supervisor, effective 1 April, 1963.

Dr. N. Bowden, Physician (Full-time) promoted from Medical Officer 1 to Medical Officer 2, effective 1 April, 1963.

J.J. Conner, Engineer (I-9) promoted to Engineer (I-10) effective 1 October, 1963.

J.S.I. Linklater, promoted and transferred from Keeper to Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) Saskatchewan Penitentiary, effective 3 February, 1964.

BRITISH COLUMBIA Penitentiary

T.J. Ellis promoted from Training Officer to Assistant Deputy Warden effective 13 May, 1963.

Dr. P.L. DesLauriers promoted from Psychologist (R.O.8 to Psychologist (R.O.9) effective 1 April, 1963.

W.J. Fleck promoted from Educational Supervisor to Assistant Deputy Warden, effective 1 October, 1963.

L.S. Helmer promoted and transferred from Classification Assistant to Classification Officer effective 1 November, 1963.

J.S. Clawson promoted and transferred from Instructor Mason to Works Officer, Agassiz Correctional Camp, effective 16 February, 1964.

J. Norfield, promoted and transferred from Assistant Deputy Warden to Deputy Warden, Saskatchewan Penitentiary, effective 1 May, 1963.

WILLIAM HEAD Institution

J.T. Craig promoted from Works Officer (I-6) to Works Officer (I-7) effective 1 April, 1963.

Agassiz Correctional Camp

J. Moloney promoted and transferred from Superintendent to Deputy Warden, British Columbia Penitentiary effective 13, May, 1963.

G.D. Frew, promoted and transferred from Works Officer (I-7) to Works Officer (I-9) Matsqui Institution, effective 1 February, 1964.

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

Dorchester Penitentiary

Mrs. D.L. Bailey appointed to Classification Officer, effective 1 April, 1963.

D.E. Mabey appointed Psychologist effective 24 June 1963.

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary

R.J. Babineau appointed Classification Officer, effective 13 May, 1963, and transferred to Valleyfield Institution, effective September 1, 1963.

F.J.N. Raynault appointed Psychologist effective 22 May, 1963.

P.G.L.G.M.J. Goulem appointed Classification Officer, effective 15 May, 1963.

J.L.A. Tiffault appointed Psychologist effective 3 July, 1963. Resigned effective 1 April, 1964.

J.R.F. Gamache appointed Engineer Grade 2 effective 6 January, 1964.

Regional Headquarters (Quebec)

J.B. Martineau appointed Regional Director, effective 1 August, 1963.

J.A. Rollin appointed Works Supervisor, effective 6 September, 1963.

Leclerc Institution

E.J. Neal appointed Steward effective 19 August, 1963.

Rev. J.W. McCarthy, appointed Part-time Protestant Chaplain, effective 1 October, 1963.

Kingston Penitentiary

Rev. J.A. Nickels appointed full-time Protestant Chaplain, effective 3 June, 1963.

D.R. McGregor, appointed Classification Officer effective 6 August, 1963.

Regional Headquarters (Ontario)

C.T. Young appointed Works Supervisor effective 1 August, 1963, and resigned effective 5 March, 1964.

Collin's Bay Penitentiary

M.A. Clarke appointed Classification Officer, effective 27 May, 1963.

Joyceville Institution

U. Teichman, appointed Classification Officer effective 3 June, 1963.

Manitoba Penitentiary

S.B. Wiley appointed Vocational Training Instructor, effective 9 May, 1963.

W.J. Shynkaruk appointed Education Supervisor effective 22 July, 1963.

British Columbia Penitentiary

H.M. Simpson appointed Psychologist effective 28 October, 1963.

STAFF ADMINISTRATION

Appointments in the Penitentiaries

During the year 1963-64 there were 401 appointments of which 56 were veterans with overseas active service. 241 Guard applicants and 11 Matrons were taken on strength compared to 205 Guards and 17 Matrons in 1962-63.

By institutions, these appointments were:

	Custodial Officers	Administrative & Executive	Total
Dorchester Penitentiary	6	11	17
Springhill Institution	–	1	1
Blue Mountain Correctional Institution	–	2	2
Dorchester Farm Annex	–	–	–
Regional Headquarters (Quebec)	–	4	4
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	74	20	94
St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex	1	6	7
St. Vincent de Paul Farm Annex	–	–	–
Special Detention Unit (Quebec)	–	1	1
Federal Training Centre	11	10	21
Valleyfield Institution	–	1	1
Leclerc Institution	32	21	53
Gatineau Correctional Camp	–	1	1
Correctional Staff College (Quebec)	–	–	–
Regional Headquarters (Ontario)	–	2	2
Kingston Penitentiary	38	7	45
Prison for Women	9 Matrons	3	12
Collin's Bay Penitentiary	13	8	21
Collin's Bay Farm Annex	–	–	–
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp	–	3	3
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp	–	–	–
Joyceville Institution	17	5	22
Joyceville Farm Annex	–	–	–
Correctional Staff College (Ontario)	–	–	–
Manitoba Penitentiary	8	15	23
Manitoba Farm Annex	–	–	–
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	12	13	25
Saskatchewan Farm Annex	–	–	–
British Columbia Penitentiary	24	14	38

William Head Institution	2	1	3
Agassiz Correctional Camp	–	–	–
Mountain Prison	(3 (2 Matrons	–	5
Total	252	149	401

20 Guard Grade 1 (P.A.3)	promoted to Administrative positions
1 Guard Messenger (P.A.3)	to Guard Grade 2 (P.A.5)
4 Guard Grade 2 (P.A.5)	to Keeper (P.O.1)
1 Guard Grade 2 (P.A.5)	to Laundry Manager (P.A.2)
6 Keeper (P.O.1)	to Keeper (P.O.2)
1 Keeper (P.O.1)	to Staff Training Officer (P.O.2)
1 Keeper (P.O.2)	to Supervisor of Services (P.O.4)
1 Keeper (P.O.1)	to Assistant Superintendent (P.O.7)
1 Keeper (P.O.1)	to Assistant Deputy Warden (P.O.8)

New Positions

83 new positions were authorized by Treasury Board, of which 70 were for the custorial staff and 13 for the executive and administrative staff.

These were distributed as follows:

	Custodial	Administrative & Executive	Total
Dorchester Penitentiary	10	–	10
Leclerc Institution	12	–	12
Correctional Staff College (Quebec)	–	6	6
Kingston Penitentiary	28	–	28
Correctional Staff College (Ontario)	–	4	4
Regional Headquarters (Western)	–	3	3
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	10	–	10
British Columbia Penitentiary	10	–	10
Total	70	13	83

STAFF TRAINING

The training of Penitentiary Staff members had to be expanded due to the opening of new institutions, the turnover of staff and the implementation of a new program of inmate training activities.

A comprehensive staff training plan for all levels of responsibility was submitted to the Treasury Board and approved as follows:

(i) *Line-Staff*: a 3-month course of initial induction for all newly appointed custodial officers.

(ii) *Junior Supervisory*: a program of in-service training designed to develop officers employed as Guards Grade II, instructors, and junior level of supervisory responsibilities.

(iii) *Junior Management*: a program designed to develop officers to Assistant Section Heads' levels.

(iv) *Middle Management*: a program designed to develop officers at the level of Section Head, i.e., Squad Leaders, Supervisor of Vocational Training, Education, Classification, Recreation, Institutional Service, etc.

(v) *Senior Management*: a program designed to develop Divisional Heads, i.e., Superintendents, Assistant Wardens and Assistant Deputy Wardens.

(vi) *Executive*: a program designed to develop Deputy Wardens and Wardens.

To implement this program, additional training locations and facilities had to be provided.

(a) *Western Region*: The residences of the British Columbia Penitentiary Warden and Deputy Warden, which have recently been vacated, will be used for the training of all Western Region personnel. Modifications and alterations are presently being made and it is contemplated that this new staff college will be operative in May 1964.

(b) *Ontario Region*: The existing staff college had to be expanded. A new building providing living-in accommodation for 70 officers, and facilities to train, including local personnel, up to 90 officers, is presently being constructed.

(c) *Quebec Region*: Plans for future expansion are being studied.

Induction Training of Custodial Officers:

In the motion agreed to in the House of Commons on June 5, 1963, and the sessional paper 74A, tabled, one recommendation was:

"Directives have been issued concerning in-staff training at the institutions but their disturbed state has precluded taking officers away from their regular duties to take necessary training. It is the intention this year to request, at the time of the Establishment Review, certain positions to be known as Training Positions to be added to each institutions' establishment. This will enable all newly-joined officers to have at least three months training prior to going on duty."

Consequently, 120 training positions, over and above the institutional staff establishments have been requested to the Treasury Board. The approval of these positions in January 1964, has made it necessary to train instructors.

Considering that three instructors are needed to train efficiently one squad of 24 new guards, the following number of instructors had to be provided:

Quebec (Correctional Staff College)	— 6 instructors for 2 squads.
Ontario (Correctional Staff College)	— 6 instructors for 2 squads.
Western (Correctional Staff College)	— 3 instructors for 1 squad.

The training of suitable candidates started on January 19, 1964, and it is expected that by April 13, 1964, qualified officers will be appointed to fill these positions.

This course is being conducted in three phases:

Phase 1 — *Correctional Staff College* (*Ont.*) *Jan.* 19 — *Feb.* 14, 1964.

This phase was of four weeks duration. It covered teaching techniques which included, — Effective Speaking, Tips for Effective Writing, Report Writing Essentials, The Lesson Plan & Teaching Methods, Training Aids — Film Projections, etc., The Principles of Learning, Introduction of Testing, Conference & Syndicate Techniques, etc.

Phase 2 — Canadian Provost Corps School Camp Borden, Ont. February 16 — *March* 13, 1964.

This phase was of four weeks duration. The following subjects were taught by military instructors: Rifle, Pistol, Range Work, Gas, Riot Drills, Wireless, Foot Drill, Physical training, Police holds and Defendo.

Course candidates were given opportunity to practice teaching techniques in these subjects during this phase of training.

Phase 3 — Correctional Staff College (Ont.) March 16 —

This last part of the course will be a pilot course in the recruit subjects that these candidates are to teach and will be of four weeks duration. This will enable them to gain practical experience in lesson planning, precis writing, mutual instruction etc.

The following Centralized Training Activities were conducted during 1963-64:

(a) **Quebec Correctional Staff College**

Name of Course	No. of Courses	Duration Weeks	Total Attendance
Induction Course	5	5	82
Paperwork & Systems Management	1	4	24
Correctional Officers Course	1	5	13
Methods of Instruction	1	3	17
Interviewing Techniques	1	1	15
Conferences & Seminars			
Conference on Inmate Training	1	1	17
Seminar for Camp Superintendents	1	1	20
Wardens' Conference	1	1	24
Conference of Representatives of Inmate Welfare Association	1	1	26
Conference of Storekeepers and Accountants	1	1	29
Deputy Wardens' Conference	1	1	30
Psychologists' Conference	1	1	12
Conference — Social Welfare and Classification Officers	1	1	13
TOTAL	17	26	322

(b) **Ontario Correctional Staff College**

Name of Course	No. of Courses	Duration Weeks	Total Attendance
Basic Administration	4	4	85
Basic Instruction Training	2	1	20
Basic Relations Training	1	1	9
Methods of Instruction	1	3	24
Induction Training Instructors	1	12	18
Staff Training Officers Workshop	1	4	10

Conferences			
Wardens' Conference	1	1	24
Classification Officers Conference	1	1	25
TOTAL	12	27	215

(c) Outside instructors participated in the success of the courses at the Correctional Staff Colleges and we are very grateful for the assistance given by the following services and organizations:

Canadian Provost Corps School (Camp Borden)
Federal Department of Labour
Department of Youth (Montreal)
Unemployment Insurance Commission
National Parole Board
National Film Board
St. John Ambulance
Civil Service Commission

(d) College facilities have been made available to the Elizabeth Fry, the John Howard and the National Parole Bord for regular evening meetings, Annual conventions and other meetings. Accommodation has been provided for out-of-town members of the John Howard Society attending the meetings. The above meetings do not constitute a part of regular officer training courses at the College.

Through the co-ordination of the Staff Training Officers' appointed in 1962/63, the following courses have been conducted at the institutions:

Institutional In-Service Training

(a) *Initial Orientation*

395 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	241
Instructors	32
Clerks	30
Others	92
Total	395

(b) *Induction Training*

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

Guards	264
Instructors	23
Clerks	14
Others	43
Total	344

(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. There courses included the following training:

Course

Inmate Training Activities
Basic Instruction Courses
Basic Relations Courses
Dog Handlers
Methods of Instruction
Projectionist Training
First Aid

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

Guards	532
Instructors	139
Clerks	54
Others	77
Total	802

Staff Conferences were also held by senior officers at every institution to an average of 40 hours per year.

(d) *Safety Training*

Training in fire fighting, accident prevention, riot training, and self-defence through the mediums of films, lectures, drills, etc. were conducted at the institutions throughout the year to a total of 932 officers .

(e) *Extra-Curricular Training*

Special studies were undertaken by officers who seek to develop a higher position level during their careers in the Service. These studies were designed to improve their academic level, knowledge and specialization in certain fields 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:

Theory of Office Management	110
Provincial Apprenticeship Trade Courses	06
Work Study	04
Communications and Human Relations	04
University	03
Engineering	05
Adult Education	01
Fire Conference and School	03
Group Dynamics	02
English	01
Forestry	02
Criminology	05
Public Speaking	05
Correspondence Courses	14
Academic	04

Teachers College	01
Programmed Instruction	01
Self-Defence	08
Languages	14
Business Administration	03
Miscellaneous Courses	11
Total	207

IV — FINANCE AND SERVICE DIVISION

Institutional Services

HOUSEKEEPING

Both spring and fall, detailed direction is given to all institutions to conduct a general clean-up campaign of all parts of the Reserve. This program is producing very satisfactory housekeeping conditions generally and materially assists in our continuous pest control problem.

Janitorial "controled-training" for inmates is planned to prepare those engaged in this important work for employment upon release as janitors, as well as to derive the advantages of institutions maintained to a high standard of cleanliness and hygiene on a scheduled work basis.

As part of their "in-service" training, a campaign to make all penitentiary officers conscious of their responsibility to contribute to good housekeeping practices is planned.

Plans for modern penal living accommodation and fireproof functional furniture have been made for proposed new institutions. A continuing effort is taking place to improve inmate accommodation in the existing institutions.

Laundry

During the year the institutional laundries processed 2,826,331 pounds (dry weight) of laundry. In addition, facilities are provided in most institutions for the inmates to launder their personal clothing.

Obsolete laundry machinery has mainly been replaced by efficient modern machinery.

The policy continues to arrange attendance of laundry personnel at training courses operated by supply firms or laundry administration organizations with the object of keeping them abreast of modern trends, machinery and supplies.

Change Room

The institutional change rooms serve the purpose of regularly issuing clean replacement clothing to inmates to don after their shower.

Clothing received at the change room from the laundry is examined and any necessary repairs are carried out before it is returned to use. All inmate prison socks are knit here on manually operated knitting machines. When the foot of a sock becomes worn out the sock is not discarded but a new foot is re-knit to the leg and the sock returned to use. During the year 35,845 new socks were knit and 22,407 re-footed. Mattress and pillow ticks, bed sheets, pillow cases, clothing labels and other related sewing functions are undertaken by the change rooms.

Uniform Clothing

The change over from Khaki to blue uniforms for officers continued and it is hoped that it will have been completed before the end of 1964-65.

PURCHASING AND STORES

The Purchasing Section received 5,190 requisitions and issued, 11,916 orders during the year.

An analysis of the Penitentiary Stores operations, using work simplification techniques, was undertaken with the assistance of the Analysis Division of the Civil Service Commission. The objectives of this project were to standardize procedures and develop Storekeeping standards within the service.

A Storekeepers' Conference was held at the Correctional Staff College (Quebec) in November 1963 where a review of storekeeping procedures was undertaken. A standard activity and task list was prepared which would be common to all institutional stores.

A Regional Warehouse was opened in the Ontario Region to service all institutions in the Region.

FOOD SERVICES

The food services in the Penitentiary Service continue to be excellent from the standpoint of efficiency, nutrition and the preparation of good food. Legitimate complaints are almost unheard of.

The continued rise in the cost of foodstuffs has caused some concern. Many new recipes have been drafted from which low cost nutritional and appetizing meals can be prepared in an effort to maintain the standard and at the same time to keep the costs at reasonable level.

Successful efforts have been made to reduce the serving time of meals in the old institutions to ensure that inmates' food is served hot. A new servery was installed in the dome of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary which has cut the serving time by twenty minutes for each meal.

Regional Food Services Officers were appointed in Quebec and Ontario to co-ordinate the food service activities in these two regions. These appointments have served further to improve the standard and have also had the effect of greater standardization in food preparation methods and waste control.

All stewards were provided with a recipe card system and new recipes are on trial constantly. Preliminary discussions were held with Army officials with a view to having penitentiary stewards take courses at the Catering School of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps. It is expected that the participation in these courses will start in 1964-65.

Plans were advanced to organize a training programme for inmates in all aspects of food preparation and serving.

The equipment in the Food service Departments in Canadian Correctional Institutions is second to none. During 1963-64 Penitentiary Industries manufactured for our kitchens equipment to the value of $17,600.00. During the same period $134,000.00 worth of equipment was purchased from outside sources.

The average daily cost for rations during the year is as follows:

(a) Inmates (Three meals) $.7382
(b) Officers (One meal) $.3463

The total cost of food consumed at all institutions was $2,024,150.00

ENGINEERING AND WORKS

1. Operation and maintenance in the Works aspects of the Institutions, is undergoing considerable improvement as a result of decentralization of authority and supervision. Some staff re-organization has been effected and procedures are being improved with particular emphasis on establishing Maintenance Programs in a more effective manner. Although Public Works Department has now the reponsibility for carrying our major construction work by contract, there is, nevertheless, a continuing program of alterations and improvements to existing institutions being carried out through the use of inmate labour. Summarized is a statement of expenditure for operation, maintenance, construction and equipment related to Institutional Works Programs for 1963/64:

OPERATING EXPENSES

1963/64

Electric Light and Power	$258,114.00
Fuel for Plants and Heating	$673,503.00
Water —	
Municipal Payments, — Treatment	$ 17,307.00
Machinery and Equipment (Eng. Items)	$ 31,979.00
Construction Equipment	$ 14,058.00
	$994,961.00

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1963/64

Expenditure for Materials — Works by Inmates	
Buildings, Walls and Ducts	$147,618.00
Houses and Tenements	$ 17,377.00
Service Lines	$ 29,311.00
Machinery & Equipment (Eng. Items)	$ 55,197.00
Construction Machinery	$ 25,094.00
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts, Bridges, Wharves & Sidings	$ 11,928.00
	$286,525.00
Expenditure for Construction by Inmates	
New Construction, Existing Institutions	$167,134.00
Alterations, Remodelling and Additions to Existing Buildings, Walls & Ducts	$113,518.00
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Water Sewage, Electrical, Steam)	$ 90,335.00
Landscaping, Roads, Exercise Areas, Fencing, etc.	$ 26,532.00
Installation of Radio, Telephone and Alarm Systems	$ 15,528.00
Alterations, Additions to Power Plants	$ 10,434.00
Fire Protection Facilities	$ 5,901.00
Improvements to Existing Correctional Camp Facilities	$ 19,531.00
Reconstruction of Buildings & Services — St. Vincent de Paul	$219,347.00
Establishment of Blue Mountain Correctional Institution	$ 48,323.00
Industrial Shop Development	$ 84,634.00
	$801,226.00
Other Capital Expenditures	
Acquisition of Land, Dorchester Penitentiary	$ 5,862.00
Sanitary Trunk Sewer Collin's Bay Penitentiary	$ 33,184.00
Installation of Electrical Power Line Landry Crossing Correctional Camp	$ 13,574.00
Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment	$ 93,101.00
Total Expenditure — Works Program	$2,228,433.00

With the establishment of Regional Offices in Ontario and Quebec, Regional Works Officers were appointed during 1963-64, to decentralize supervision and reduce referrals to Headquarters. While it is still too early to assess the overall effectiveness of these organizational changes, we have sufficient evidence in initial operations to be quite optimistic. Delegation of financial authority to Directors and Institutional Heads, which came into effect as of 1 April, 1964, will materially assist in improving Works administration.

A 20% increase in maintenance expenditures as compared with a five year average reflects the concerted efforts by institutional staffs to reduce a backlog of work, and to maintain institutions in the best way possible. Age of some of the facilities, serious over-crowding and the lack of co-operation from the inmates, renders optimum results hard to achieve, but conditions are continually improving.

Construction work by inmate labour resulted in many additional and improved facilities which will assist in carrying out the changing programs of inmate training and in the effective operation of the institutions. Typical examples in this respect, were improvements to the dairy barn and milk house Dorchester; a new barbering school at Federal Training Centre; lumber and oil storage buildings at Leclerc Institution; new facilities for inmate reception and for clerical accommodation at Kingston Penitentiary; construction of a root house, a greenhouse and other farm improvements at Joyceville; a Regional warehouse building and R.C. Chapel at Collin's Bay; new facilities for classification staff and administrative office area, Manitoba; construction of a new poultry house at Saskatchewan and extensive alterations to the main kitchen and officers' mess at British Columbia.

Reconstruction and re-development of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary constituted the largest item of expenditure for work by the Service at $219,347.00. Prevailing rate tradesmen were employed in addition to the regular staff in order that the work could be completed. It was found to be more expedient and economical to carry out some of the necessary work in that way rather than include it with the major construction work being completed simutaneously by contract under Department of Public Works supervision.

During 1963-64, the Department of Public Works let building construction contracts for a Medium Security Institution at Cowansville, Quebec, for a Special Institution for the confinement and treatment of Drug Addicts, near Abbotsford, British Columbia, and for a Correctional Staff College at Kingston, Ontario. Other expenditures for new institutional development included in the statement below are related to the preparation of plans and specifications, some exploratory engineering and site purchases.

Establishment of New Institutions (Department of Public Works)

NOVA SCOTIA	
Maritime Young Offenders' Institution, Springhill	$ 92,744.00
QUEBEC	
Cowansville Medium Security Institution	$846,498.00
Special Detention Unit	$ 26,039.00
Maximum Security Institution	$ 26,039.00
ONTARIO	
Warkworth Medium Security Institution	$103,451.00
Maximum Security Institution	$264,513.00
Correctional Staff College	$251,366.00
ALBERTA	
Drumheller Young Offenders' Institution	$ 79,282.00
BRITISH COLUMBIA	
Matsqui Drug Addict Institution	$1,053,582.00
Total	$2,744,418.00

Contract work at existing institutions for which the Department of Public Works were responsible for design and construction, follows:

(a)	Recontruction of Buildings & Services St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	$838,778.00
(b)	Reconstruction of West Wall, Kingston Penitentiary	$154,890.00
(c)	Cell Accommodation Improvements Prison for Women, Kingston	$ 47,050.00
(d)	Water Filtration Plant & Pump House Joyceville Institution	$ 93,315.00
(e)	Conversion of No. 1 Boiler, to Oil Manitoba Penitentiary	$ 25,467.00
(f)	Re-roofing Cell Blocks, Saskatchewan Penitentiary	$ 12,872.00
(g)	Addition to Cell Block B-7 (Segregation Area) British Columbia Penitentiary	$215,780.00
(h)	Replacement of 8" Sewer Line British Columbia Penitentiary	$ 11,765.00
(i)	Cubicle Dormitory Accommodation William Head Institution	$ 2,376.00
	Total	$1,402,293.00

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

The production from farms and canneries for 1963-64 is listed hereunder:

Food Products		**Production**
Fruit	(lb)	11.080
Vegetables	(lb)	2,065.705
Potatoes	(lb)	912.182
Pork	(lb)	432.166
Beef	(lb)	411.107
Milk	(gal)	270.289
Cream	(lb)	58.612
Eggs	(doz)	126.422
Poultry	(lb)	15.865
Canneries		
Canned Vegetables	(gal)	52.026
Canned Fruit	(gal)	20.346
Jelly and Jam	(lb)	66.841
Livestock Feed		
Hay	(tons)	2.046
Straw	(tons)	1.267
Roots	(tons)	20
Silage-corn	(tons)	1.066
Silage-grass	(tons)	765
Grain	(bus)	43.157
Green Feed	(tons)	380
By Products		
Hides	(lb)	48.637
Soap	(lb)	2.000
Fat and Bones	(lb)	100.356
Miscellaneous		
Plants	(no.)	592.000
Rations mixed	(tons)	1.418

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Comparative statements of financial receipts and disbursements are tabulated below:

Comparative Statement of Disbursements

	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62
Salaries	13,750,218	13,105,818	11,634,750
Allowances	—	—	2,278
Gratuity to Retiring Officers	15,315	—	40,746
Officers' Uniforms	207,162	214,031	183,566
Officers' Duty Meals	178,647	161,710	165,612
Office Stationery & Supplies	41,674	41,704	37,139
Equipment & Furnishings	21,308	31,408	23,390
Other Administrative Charges	236,219	132,997	133,248
	14,450,543	13,687,668	12,220,729
Maintenance of Inmates	3,758,130	3,574,426	3,058,368
Discharge Expenses	145,774	144,467	108,330
Operating Expenses	1,608,435	1,612,649	1,501,653
Repair & Upkeep of Buildings Works & Equipment	455,932	375,740	340,324
Total Operation & Maintenance	20,418,814	19,394,950	17,229,404
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works	5,000,659	3,249,327	3,939,427
Acquisition of Equipment	951,024	1,191,566	1,142,311
Livestock Purchases	477*	128,661	121,838
Total Capital	5,952,160	4,569,554	5,203,576
Total Disbursements	26,370,974	23,964,504	22,432,980

* The acquisition of livestock is now financed through a Revolving Fund.

Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Institution

	1963-64	1962-63	1961-62
Head Office Planning	53,962	22,600	43,250
Newfoundland	91,325	95,290	84,637
Dorchester Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	2,543,148	2,558,384	2,590,265
Young Offenders Institution, Springhill, N.S.	92,744	38,672	—
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	4,336,163	3,860,636	3,753,604
* Federal Training Centre	1,489,511	1,692,988	1,771,685
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries	1,870,461	1,576,700	1,418,056
Correctional Staff College, Quebec	28,500	27,016	16,604
Regional Headquarters, Quebec	43,942	9,695	—
Quebec Medium Security Institution, Cowansville	846,498	188,973	2,431
New Quebec Young Offenders Institution	—	77,354	—
Quebec Special Detention Unit	26,039	—	—
Quebec Maximum Security Institution	26,943	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,664,263	2,565,775	2,481,837
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,204,250	2,289,231	2,583,338
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries	1,697,611	1,914,286	1,618,226
Correctional Staff College, Ontario	321,401	62,514	75,042
Regional Headquarters, Ontario	63,857	7,255	—

Ontario Medium Security Institution	103,451	71,180	—
Ontario Maximum Security Institution	264,513	—	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	1,738,273	1,617,247	1,843,332
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	1,950,532	1,924,934	1,989,449
Drumheller Institution	79,282	95,089	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	2,798,723	2,795,950	2,161,224
Matsqui Institution	1,053,582	472,735	—
	26,370,974	23,964,504	22,432,980

* Subsidiaries 1962-63 have been transferred to control of Leclerc Institution.

Comparative Statement of Revenue	Total	1963-64 Sale of Farm Produce	Total	1962-63 Sale of Farm Produce
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	109,308	53,227	120,050	47,606
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary & Subsidiaries	70,752	59,731	126,378	59,192
*Federal Training Centre	1,384	—	871	—
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries	423	210	37,672	523
Correctional Staff College Quebec	—	—	—	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	148,929	1,908	69,377	10,067
Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	70,991	62,811	71,087	55,647
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries	105,740	98,752	115,755	107,002
Correctional Staff College, Ontario	845	—	900	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	75,421	41,214	104,294	34,641
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	51,035	45,458	57,636	49,812
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries	107,191	107	47,911	1,738
	742,019	363,418	751,931	366,228

* Subsidiaries 1962-63 have been transferred to control of Leclerc Institution.

V — MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The medical services have during the past year continued to provide all necessary care and treatment required for the penitentiary inmate population. It has been necessary to devote more time to such work due to an increasing population and to the distance, which in some instances, physicians have to travel.

There has been a slight decrease in the demands for medical services on the part of the members of the staff either at the physician's office or at home, this however is offset to a great extent by more frequent visits to officers who have been hospitalized, this is probably related to the existence of the various Provincial Hospital Insurance Schemes. For the first time in years there has been a decrease in the number of accidents sustained by officers while on duty, this can be attributed to the greater efficiency of the Accident Preventive Committees.

The number of inmates either mentally or physically handicapped at the time of admission to the penitentiary have increased to almost twice, that of the previous year. The same observation can be made for those requiring more extensive study for diagnostic purposes or for special treatment facilities this either at the time of admission or within a month, and this partly accounts for the increase in the number of inmates hospitalized at outside hospitals.

Penitentiary hospitals continue to function in a very adequate way in regards to diagnosis and treatment close to the larger centres of population, full use is made of the facilities offered by the various outside hospitals. Institutions removed from the larger centres make use of the facilities offered by the local community hospitals. Medical assistance had to be obtained from outside agencies in order to cope with the emergency brought about by the hunger strike of the Sons of Freedom.

The Psychiatric Services continue to provide diagnosis and treatment for an ever increasing number of inmates, more effective and adequate therapy could be accomplished if more Psychiatrists were available, this is also true of Psychologists, better facilities than those presently available are greatly needed. Inmates certified as being in need of treatment at Provincial Mental Hospitals are admitted more readily than was the case formerly. There has been a decrease in the number of inmates certified as being mentally ill, early recognition of the illness and the availability of treatment are the important factors in preventing the development of psychosis.

Much improvement in dental services has resulted from the employment of dentists who are on a full time basis in three penitentiaries, the development of dental laboratories in three regions has contributed materially to a faster and more efficient service. A greater number of inmates have received dental treatment and dentures as required provided with greater speed.

STATISTICS

Medical Services Division — All Federal Penal Institutions

Staff

Number of physical examinations for applicants — **970**
Number of applicants rejected on physical grounds — **198**
Number of officers who requested medical advice and treatment — **1196**
Number of officers treated for injuries sustained on duty, as a first aid measure or otherwise — **497**
Number of officers who visited the hospital dispensary for treatment purposes — **1871**

Number of calls made by physicians to officers' homes — **304**
Number of calls made by physicians to hospitalized officers — **807**
Number of accidents to officers reported to the Compensation Board — **246**
Average number of hours per week spent by physicians in the diagnosis, care and treatment of penitentiary officers — **46.06**

Inmates

Number of complete physical examinations performed on inmates — **5795**
Number of complete physical re-examinations — **2931**
Number of inmates found to be physically or mentally ill at the time of first examination — **324**
Number of physically or mentally handicapped (including cases of illness) inmates at the time of admission — **319**
Number of inmates requiring special diagnostic or treatment facilities at the time of admission or within a month of admission — **1011**
Average number of inmates attending sick parade per week — **3128**
Account for marked increase over average attendance — Increase in population and hunger strike
Percentage of those attending sick parade found to be suffering from organic lesions — **40**
Inmates hospitalized at penitentiary hospitals — **3248**
Inmates hospitalized at outside hospitals — **752**
Number of patient days at penitentiary hospitals — **21,569**
Number of patient days at outside hospitals — **8,260**
Number of inmates treated as out-patients — **95,348**
Number of hours spent each week for such treatment — **493**
Incidence of Tuberculosis amongst the inmates — **33**
Number of cases of major surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals — **372** at outside hospitals — **272**
Number of cases of minor surgery treated at penitentiary hospitals — **509**
Number of inmates treated for accidents — **2328**
Number of times diagnostic apparatus, including X-rays were used — **7930** or more

Psychiatric

Number of inmates coming to interview the Psychiatrist voluntarily — **1105**
Number sent to the Psychiatrist as referrals — **1930**
Total number of first interviews — **1739**
Total number of second or more interviews — **3072**
Number of psychotherapeutic interviews — **1167**
Number of inmates involved in Group Therapy — **88**
Number of inmates treated by Electrotherapy — **88**
Number of inmates kept in the Psychiatric Ward — **267**
Number of inmates kept in the penitentiaries after request for admission to Provincial Mental Hospitals had been made — **4**

Percentages of inmates improved as a result of psychiatric treatment from the standpoint of adjustment to the penitentiary — **54**
released to society — **39**

Number of inmates certified as being mentally ill within three months following admission — **4**
in the course of their sentence — **51**

Dental

Average number of inmates on dental parade each week — **2106**

Number of treatments administered — 10,535
Number of full and partial dentures manufactured and repaired — 3514

Deaths
Number of deaths amongst inmates — 12
Number of deaths reported to the Coroner — 10
Number of deaths occurring in General Hospitals — 7

Causes of death —

Asphyxia by strangulation (suicide)
Bronchial pneumonia immediate case of death attributed to starvation
Carcinoma
Carcinoma of gall bladder
Cerebral hemorrhage
Coronary thrombosis
Internal hemorrhages, cerebral lacerations caused by firearms
Myocardial Infractus and Coronary Atherosclerosis
Pulmonary oedema
Subarachnoid hemorrhage
Two died while in Mental Hospital

Number of Inmates Blood Donors to the Red Cross — 6672

The sanitary and hygienic conditions in the majority of Federal Penitentiaries are satisfactory, in others they are influenced by the age of the building and the overcrowding which will be reduced in the future through new construction.

Smaller institutions which were adequate from that standpoint require attention particularly if the population increases.

MEDICAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1963-64

INSTITUTION	Medical and Dental Services	Maintenance of Insane	Medical & Dental Sups.	Optical Supplies	TOTAL
Springhill	1,035	–	462	21	1,518
Dorchester Main	27,201	6,563	4,411	1,243	39,418
Dorchester Farm	–	–	–	–	–
Blue Mountain Inst.	2,142	–	9	–	2,151
St. Vincent de Paul Main	53,986	26,875	18,591	1,731	101,183
St. Vincent de Paul Farm	–	–	–	–	–
St. Vincent de Paul Sat. #1	–	–	–	–	–
Regional H.Q. Quebec	–	–	–	–	–
Leclerc	34,094	–	6,722	1,204	42,020
Gatineau	6,390	–	169	65	6,624
Valleyfield	613	–	550	–	1,163
Federal Training Centre	34,218	–	4,120	326	38,664
Kingston	47,638	10,075	11,447	2,188	71,348
Prison for Women	14,555	292	1,385	169	16,401
Collin's Bay Main	5,993	–	2,404	332	8,729
Collin's Bay Farm	–	–	–	–	–
Landry Crossing Camp	5,340	–	869	84	6,293
Beaver Creek Camp	2,185	–	593	47	2,825
Joyceville Main	6,365	–	2,674	311	9,350
Joyceville Farm	–	–	2	–	2
Manitoba Main	14,387	3,012	5,862	643	23,904
Manitoba Farm	1,219	–	–	16	1,235
Saskatchewan Main	29,308	27,200	5,600	667	62,775
Saskatchewan Farm	–	–	–	–	–
British Columbia	50,427	13,800	8,696	804	73,727
William Head	8,707	–	676	76	9,459
Agassiz	4,452	–	200	2	4,654
Mountain Prison	12,646	–	1,746	173	14,565
	$ 362,901	$ 87,817	$ 77,188	$ 10,102	$ 538,008

VI — INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

GENERAL

From the standpoint of policy and the planning of future industrial activities, the past year was one of detailed review of past practices and operations, penetrating examination and consideration of several reports, directives, recommendations and suggestions and the preliminary drafting of new industrial plans and policies with the object of developing industrial employment facilities and acttivities, in existing and oncoming institutions, which will form an integral and compatible phase of the correctional training of inmates. This undertaking which embraces consideration of the Penitentiary Act and Regulations, the development of Regional Headquarters across the Service, Commissioner's Policy Directives and Instructions respecting the employment and training of inmates, the operating requirements of the Penitentiary Service, reports produced by the Civil Service Commission and a firm of professional management consultants and other factors is proving to be an exercise of considerable depth and complexity. However by the year end it was apparent that an acceptable plan of action, covering the next four to five years, would soon be formulated.

From the operational standpoint, existing industrial work-shops continued to provide useful employment for approximately twenty-five percent of the inmate population in the production of clothing, footwear and other equipment for the Penitentiary Service plus selected types of goods for other Government departments at the Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels. Due to delays in the reoccupation of workshops at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and certain delays in financing the purchase of raw materials, the clothing and shoe factories in most institutions were again hard pressed to complete delivery of the Penitentiary Service clothing and footwear requirements. A number of the St. Vincent de Paul workshops, destroyed in the 1962 disturbance, were reopened late in the year and others will be re-occupied early in the new year.

Pending the development and approval of a sound plan for future industrial activities, no staff changes or industrial buildings were approved, however a number of buildings approved in previous years were completed and occupied. Significant alterations were also made to existing facilities and modern equipment valued at approximately one hundred thousand dollars was acquired and taken into use.

Negotiations were continued with Government departments at the Federal, Provincial and Municipal levels respecting the development of additional outlets for the disposal of manufactured products. While all phases of sales development did not progress as desired, satisfactory progress was made with certain Federal departments and with various cities, school boards and certain other publicly supported organizations. Notable progress was again made in the design, manufacture and sale of physical training equipment, and the market for this equipment appears to be quite promising. In the case of the major item in this line, the "Canadian" Foldaway Climber, orders exceeded manufacturing capacities.

The delegation to field representatives, some two years ago, of certain responsibilities for local market exploration and development has been quite successful as this has helped to expedite service to local customers and to reduce paper work. This was supplemented in the past year by the delegation of authority to accept and process small orders on a local basis without referral to Headquarters. At the year end this plan appeared to be producing desired results and serious consideration was being given to further delegation of responsibilities and authority on Regional basis.

The provision of complimentary product design services to penitentiary industries customers was again quite successful in promoting acceptance of penitentiary manufactured products. The program of standardizing "Penitentiary use" equipment used in existing institutions was completed and good progress was made on the design of new items of equipment for use in new institutions. An attempt to have overload of design work produced commercially proved to be unsuccessful.

The policy of centralized advance manufacture of commodities, for use by the Penitentiary Service in existing institutions, was abandoned due to large variations between predicted and actual requirements and a shortage of liquid capital in the industries revolving fund. At the year end, however, plans were well advanced with respect to the advance manufacture of commodities which will be required for oncoming institutions.

With the object of developing and maintaining high standards of product quality in industrial workshops, a program or "Product Inspection and Quality Control" was approved for introduction on a Regional basis. While this program is well under way in the Ontario Region, due to difficulties in attracting suitably qualified staff, this program is, as yet, inactive in the Quebec Region. It is expected that this program will get under way in the Western Region during the coming year.

Significant progress was made in the repair of motor vehicles for other Government departments. By the year end, the possibility that this service may soon gain much wider acceptance was apparent.

Initial experiments were conducted at Saskatchewan and Kingston to test the advisability of using fibre glass and reinforced plastic materials in the Penitentiary manufacture of certain industrial products. If successful these experiments could lead to significant industrial developments in the manufacture of fire ranges cupolas, park benches, boats, chair components and many other articles.

In September 1963 the Canvas Shop building in Manitoba Penitentiary was partially destroyed by fire. This shop was engaged in the repair of Post Office mail bags and it was necessary to suspend operations temporarily, pending development of alternate temporary accommodations. By the year end the original building had been refurnished and this industry had resumed normal operations.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

The average number of inmates assigned to industrial employment during the year under review was 1,916.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Penitentiary returns show that the total value of industrial workshop production for the past year was $1,854,552 an increase of $236,152 or 14.5% over the value of production in these workshops in 1962-63. Approximately 37.4% of all industrial work performed in the year under review, was for the Penitentiary Service. This is a decrease of 11.9% from last year when 49.3% of all industrial work was for Penitentiary use. For other Government Departments, 536 industrial orders were issued and the value of the work performed on these orders was $1,129,977.

According to the Chief Treasury Officer's records, the revenue derived from the sale of industrial manufactured products totalled $245,564.

TABLE I — TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION

Penitentiary	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Govt. Depts. and other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	Total
Kingston	27,865	89,817	482,662	3,019	603,363
St. Vincent de Paul	16,515	10,697	43,253	398	70,863
Dorchester	48,273	66,919	41,457	3,365	160,014
Manitoba	21,990	36,865	45,978	1,290	106,123
British Columbia	12,430	61,420	67,876	4,696	146,422
Saskatchewan	40,113	14,824	12,807	4,749	72,493
Collin's Bay	12,265	23,719	3,621	6,063	45,668
Joyceville	9,785	32,057	45,187	790	87,819
Leclerc	12,679	65,577	325,453	2,088	405,797
Valleyfield	2,535	40,841	20,774	3,810	67,960
Springhill	——	17,350	17,153	——	34,503
Prison for Women	802	28,069	——	——	28,871
St. Vincent de Paul Industrial Annex	523	285	23,756	90	24,654
TOTAL	205,775	488,440	1,129,977	30,358	1,854,550

TABLE II — VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION

Shop Name	For the Institution	Other Work and Govt. Depts.	TOTAL
Broom and Brush	——	——	——
Canvas	14,694	766,309	781,003
Metal Working	64,967	155,984	220,951
Printing and Bookbinding	18,291	10,013	28,304
Shoe	114,399	4,586	118,985
Stone and Concrete Products	24,031	2,837	26,868
Tailoring	415,144	3,929	419,073
Woodworking	36,712	200,824	237,536
Miscellaneous	5,979	15,827	21,806

VII — LIAISON SERVICES DIVISION

1. As a result of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Penal System (1938), the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the principles and procedures in the Remission Service of the Department of Justice of Canada (1956) and of the Correctional Planning Committee (1960), a Directorate of Liaison Services was created within the Service.

2. J.R.G. Surprenant, formerly Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and also Regional Director of Penitentiaries (Quebec Region), was appointed Director of Liaison Services with effect on August 1st, 1963.

3. The Director of Liaison Services is responsible for the following:

To collect, collate and disseminate factual information on matters affecting the affairs of the Penitentiary Service;

To co-ordinate the compilation, editing and publishing of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries;

The collection, collation and presentation of information required in answer to questions tabled in the House of Commons, including the presentation of documentation for returns to be tabled in House to satisfy the Motions agreed to by the House and the Senate and to draft the appropriate correspondence in French or English as required;

The collection, collation and presentation of information to be transmitted to the Minister and senior departmental officials, via the Service Weekly Situation Report;

The handling of inquiries from the public in general and from provincial or federal governments' agencies;

Liaison with the Canadian Government Emergency Measures Organization and the Canadian Government Participation 1967 Exhibition Agency;

The organization of Canada Savings Bonds Sales Campaigns and of Community Chest Appeals;

The perusal of government publications such as the House of Commons Debates, Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, Debates of the Senate, Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate, and all Bills for matters affecting the Penitentiary Service;

To co-ordinate and control the publication and issue of Commissioner's Policy Directives and Divisional Instructions;

To appear and lecture at public meetings as designated;

The collection of data and preparation of appers in support of departmental policy;

To analyze public opinion trends on penal affairs and to initiate public information campaigns;

To prepare and issue releases to communications media;

To operate a press-clipping service;

To perform as editor and publisher of the Federal Corrections Review in both English and French languages;

To plan, organize and control the exhibits sponsored at conventions, congresses, national provincial or regional exhibitions;

To authorize and control the visit of institutions by the press corps, organized groups or individuals other than inmate visitors, and to plan and conduct visits to institutions by Members of Parliament or distinguished visitors of foreign origin;

To organize and supervise press conferences called by the Commissioner;

To maintain mailing lists of daily and weekly newspapers, radio stations, television stations, national and international correctional agencies and of individuals; personality indexes and photograph files as required;

To maintain liaison with the Office of the Minister of Justice on matters relating to public relations;

To maintain liaison with the International Society of Criminology, the Canadian Welfare Council and the Canadian Corrections Association with reference to the Service participation to congresses or conventions;

To make recommendations for the designation of Headquarters' members of the Service as guest speakers at public meetings;

To submit annual budgetary estimates of funds and equipment required for the efficient operation of the Liaison Services and to administer the Service

The translation in French of all documents related to in the description of the above-mentioned duties;

Other duties of varied nature as may be detailed by the Commissioner.

VIII — CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH DIVISION

During the fiscal year 1963-64 the Directorate of Correctional Research was primarily concerned with:

(i) continuing review of the penitentiary statistical reporting programme;

(ii) development of a directive on Service research policy;

(iii) establishment of a research reference library in the Ottawa headquarters;

(iv) assembly and production of précis for staff training purposes, especially on the constitution and government of Canada and on the origin and development of the penitentiary system in Canada;

(v) continuing review in the field of forms improvement and control;

(vi) continuing participation as a member of the Welfare Research Advisory Committee of the Department of National Health and Welfare;

(vii) continuing participation as a member of the Canadian Corrections Association's committee on records and intercommunication;

(viii) sundry individual projects involving intensive fact finding study in relation to administrative problems of the Service and for the information of operational heads within the Service;

(ix) liaison with divisional directors, institutional heads and representatives of outside agencies as to feasibility and potential value of making certain kinds of information available for research purposes.

The director, accompanied by a representative of the Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, visited the head offices of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Corrections at Camp Hill near Harrisburg and of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons in Washington, D.C. Great courtesy was extended at both offices, where detailed explanations of the statistical reporting systems were provided. The information thus obtained is now proving highly useful in the study of our own future statistical needs and procedures.

Considerable interest is being shown in the use of recidivism statistics as an aid to evaluation of programme. Heads of the Federal Training Centre and the Prison for Women have, in particular, organized some pilot studies of this nature

Arrangements were being made at fiscal year-end to augment the staff of the correctional research directorate by the appointment of a research officer.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Statistics giving detailed information covering characteristics o finmates in Canadian penitentiaries were first issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in connection with the decennial census of 1931. Collection of statistics on inmates by the Bureau was placed on an annual basis at the request of the Penitentiary Service in 1937. A series of statistical tables on inmates admitted and discharged has been prepared by the Judicial Section each year since 1937-38.

There has been considerable variation over the years in the number and content of the tables. The trend is now in the direction of eliminating such tables as have the least significance or reliability, possibly substituting therefore such other material as can profitably and practicably be produced. For example, the

Judicial Section of the Bureau is planning to maintain a perpetual "census deck" of punched cards from which it is hoped to extract data on the remaining inmate population to supplement current data on admissions and discharges.

The appended tables for 1963-64 do not differ to any great extent in subject matter from those of the previous year. Some re-arrangement and editorial improvement will, however, be noted. Further refinement in future reports is intended. Table 14 (Age on admission by Admitting Penitentiary) is new this year.

Index to Statistical Tables

			Table No. Males	Table No. Females
Inmates admitted and discharged				
Sex of offender	by	Fiscal Years, 1960-64	*	*
Sex of offender	by	Penitentiary institution	1	1
Offence	by	Sex of offender	2	2
Inmates admitted				
Offence	by	Selected types of sentence	3	–
Offence	by	Term of sentence	4	22
Offence	by	Previous record	5	–
Offence	by	Previous institutional history	–	23
Offence	by	Age on admission	6	24
Offence	by	Marital status	–	25
Offence	by	Employment status & dependents	7	–
Offence	by	Use of alcohol and drugs	8	26
Term of sentence	by	Previous institutional history	9	–
Age on admission	by	Selected types of sentence	10	–
Age on admission	by	Previous institutional history	11	–
Age on admission	by	School grade	12	27
Age on admission	by	Use of alcohol and drugs	13	–
Age on admission	by	Admitting penitentiary	15	28
Previous commitments	by	Previous institutional history	16	29
Previous commitments	by	Total time served	17	–
Previous commitments	by	School grade	18	–
Previous commitments	by	Use of alcohol and drugs	A	A
Marital status	by	Employment status (Total Inmates)	B	B
Dependents	by	Employment status (Total Inmates)		
Inmates discharged				
Type of discharge	by	Penitentiary	19	–
Type of discharge	by	Time served	20	30
Offence	by	Time served	21	31

Observations on Statistical Data

It is interesting to note that the total penitentiary population of 7,651 inmates on register as of March 31, 1964, was just about double that of 1939 (3,803 inmates). It was approximately quadruple the corresponding number in 1920 (1,931 inmates) and ten times that of 1870 (756 inmates). As at the end of every fiscal year since 1943-44 with the exception of 1951-52 and 1956-57, the inmate population at the end of this year was greater than at the close of any previous fiscal year.

As was the case in the year 1962-63, the number of inmates (3,888) admitted to penitentiaries by direct reception in 1963-64 exceeded the number admitted in any previous fiscal year. A decrease from 86 to 72 in the number of females admitted was out-weighed by an increase from 3,656 males admitted in 1962-63 to 3,816 in 1963-64. The over-all increase in direct receptions from last year was 3.9 per cent.

(* Comparative bar-chart)

The following admission and year-end population data will reveal not only the steady growth of numbers in custody but also the annual and regional fluctuations in rates of input over the past decade:

	On Register	Total Adm	NFD	DP	SVPP	KP	MAN	SASK	BC
1953-54	5120	2448	9	262	889	499	145	300	344
1954-55	5507	2388	12	264	787	591	133	321	280
1955-56	5508	2406	17	271	757	580	152	290	339
1956-57	5432	2309	23	250	725	623	122	239	327
1957-58	5770	2975	7	323	1033	685	178	316	433
1958-59	6295	3045	14	395	910	739	200	355	432
1959-60	6344	3403	18	384	1352	811	171	310	357
1960-61	6738	3338	25	411	1096	833	198	412	363
1961-62	7156	3396	29	385	989	958	244	404	387
1962-63	7219	3742	28	388	960	999	255	482	630
1963-64	7651	3888	41	401	1177	990	299	428	552

Admissions in 1963-64 for the offence of murder rose from 29 to 41. Manslaughter admissions increased from 45 to 48.

Offences against the person including the offence of murder, murder attempt, manslaughter, rape, rape attempt, other sexual offences, wounding and assaults, accounted for 434 admissions as compared with 354 in 1962-63.

Offences against property including robbery, breaking and entering, theft, having stolen goods, forgery and fraud accounted for a 9 per cent increase in admissions over the previous year, rising from 2509 to 2735.

There were 170 admissions for prison breach in 1963-64, whereas there had been 247 in the previous year. Escape, one of the offences in that category, decreased from 200 to 138.

Admissions for offences involving offensive weapons (firearms and explosives) showed a decrease from 68 in 1962-63 to 35 in 1963-64.

Employment Status

Of the 3,888 inmates admitted in 1963-64, one-third (33.4%) were employed prior to commitment and nearly two-thirds (62.1%) had been unemployed. The remaining (4.5%) were retired or had never worked.

About two-thirds of the single offenders and just over half of the married offenders had been unemployed, while nearly half (48.1%) of those with three to five dependents were unemployed.

Religious Faiths

Of the 3,816 males admitted to penitentiaries in 1963-64, 2,202 or almost 58% were Roman Catholic, 439 Anglican, 402 United Church, 123 Baptist and 81 Presbyterian. Of the balance, 59 reported no religion or atheist. Of the 72 females admitted during the year, 26 were Roman Catholic, 12 United Church, 11 Anglican, 6 Baptist and 2 Presbyterian. One female inmate was reported as having no religion.

Country of Birth

3,580 of the males and 69 of the females who were admitted in this fiscal year were born in Canada. 41 males and 1 female were born in the United States, while 62 males and 2 females were natives of the United Kingdom. There were 41 males of Hungarian origin and 80 from other European countries. 9 were born in Asiatic and 2 in African countries.

Murder

All of the 41 persons who were admitted to penitentiaries during the year for the offence of murder were males. Of these 41, seven were convicted for capital murder and the other 34 for non-capital murder.

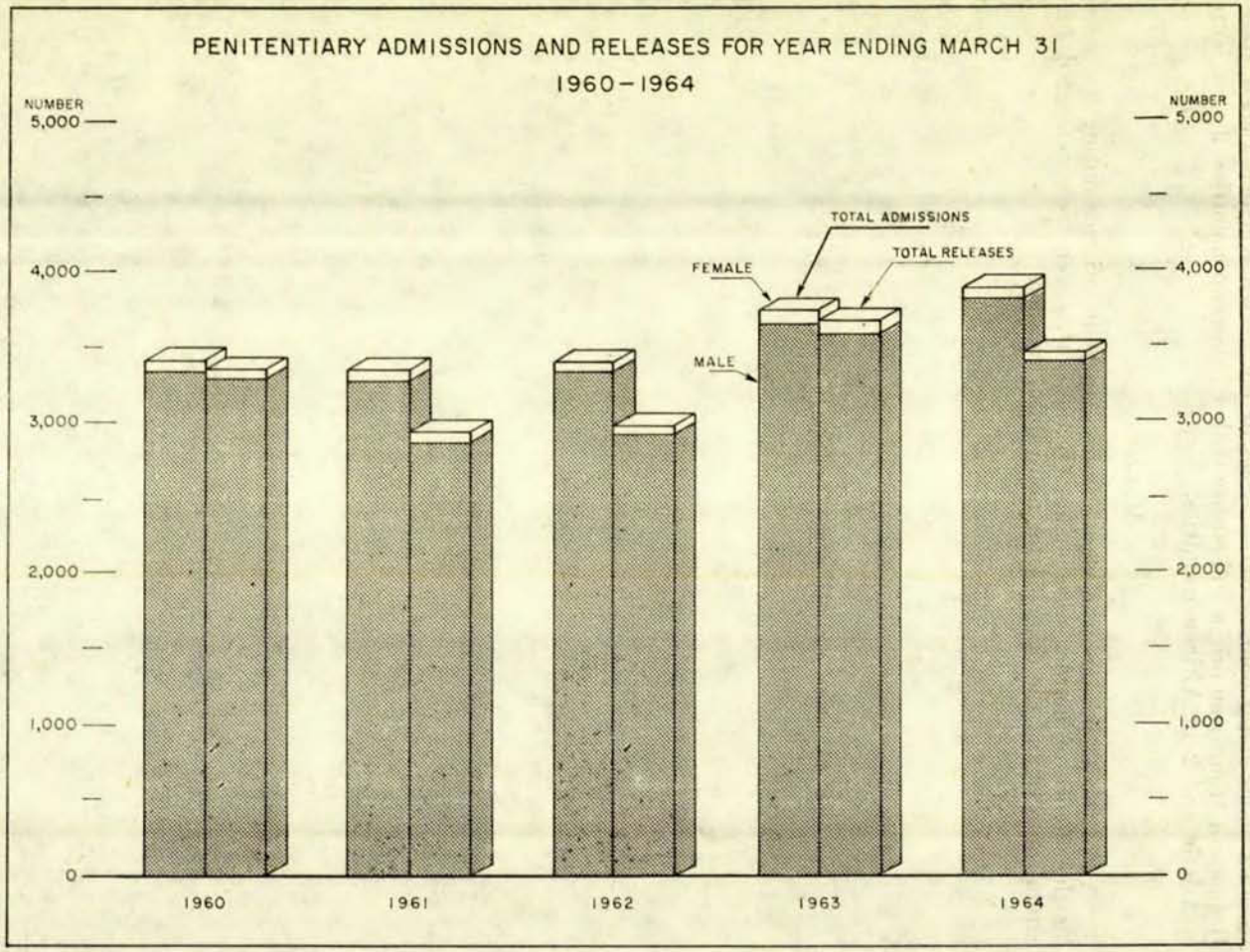

PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31
1960–1964
NUMBER
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS
TOTAL RELEASES
FEMALE
MALE
1960
1961
1962
1963
1964

TABLE 1 — SEX OF OFFENDERS BY PENITENTIARY INSTITUTION — INMATES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1964

		INSTITUTION										
	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dor-ches-ter	St. Vincent de Paul	Fed. Train. Centre	Le-clerc	King-ston	Prison for Women	Col-lins Bay	Joyce-ville	Mani-toba	Sask-atche-wan	British Columbia
Inmates on Register March 31,1963													
Males	7092	41	720	1037	405	549	877	—	665	501	531	803	963
Females	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	16
Total	7219	41	720	1037	405	549	877	111	665	501	531	803	979
Admissions													
By direct reception													
Males	3816	41	389	1172	—	—	969	—	—	—	294	418	524
Females	72	—	3	5	—	—	—	21	—	—	5	10	28
Total	3888	41	401	1177	—	—	969	21	—	—	299	428	552
By inter-institutional transfer													
Males	2500	—	89	298	458	497	147	—	453	456	65	20	17
Females	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2551	—	89	298	458	497	147	51	453	456	65	20	17
Discharges													
By release from custody													
Males	3391	23	386	424	249	325	254	—	382	253	282	423	399
Females	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	3
Total	3456	23	386	424	249	325	254	62	382	253	282	423	393
By inter-institutional transfer													
Males	2500	29	26	930	194	135	874	—	58	156	19	29	50
Females	51	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	28
Total	2551	29	29	935	194	135	874	—	58	156	24	39	78
Inmates on Register March 31, 1964													
Males	7517	30	795	1153	420	586	865	—	678	548	589	789	1064
Females	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	—	—	—	—	13
Total	7651	30	795	1153	420	586	865	121	678	548	589	789	1077

TABLE 2 — MALES & FEMALES ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED BY OFFENCE

—ADMISSIONS— Males	Females	Total	OFFENCE	—DISCHARGES— Males	Females	Total
41		41	MURDER	8		8
7		7	ATTEMPTED MURDER	6		6
44	4	48	MANSLAUGHTER	52	1	53
67		67	RAPE	38		38
9		9	RAPE, ATTEMPT TO COMMIT	6		6
			OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES			
17		17	Acts of Gross indecency	16		16
7		7	Buggery	5		5
35		35	Incest	29	1	30
74		74	Indecent assault on female	54		54
13		13	Indecent assault on male	16		16
1		1	Seduction — age between 16 & 18			
22		22	Sexual intercourse with female under 14 years of age	16		16
2		2	Sexual intercourse with female 14 to 16 years of age	6		6
			Sexual intercourse with insane/feeble minded person	1		1
171		171	OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES, TOTAL	143	1	144
			WOUNDING			
4		4	Shooting with intent	1		1
1		1	With intent to choke suffocate or strangle			
37	2	39	With intent to wound maim or disfigure	27		27
4		4	With intent to endanger life or prevent arrest	4		4
46	2	48	WOUNDING, TOTAL	32		32
			ASSAULTS			
6		6	Assault on a public officer while engaged in his duty	7		7
2		2	Assault with intent to commit an indictable offence	6		6
1		1	Assault with intent to resist or prevent lawful arrest or detention	1		1
29		29	Causing bodily harm by assault or otherwise	28		28
5		5	Common assault	6		6
43		43	ASSAULTS, TOTAL	48		48
			ROBBERY			
35		35	Assault with intent	20		20
120	2	122	Robbery	147	3	150
134	4	138	Theft from the person	60		60
245		245	When armed	236	3	239
534	6	540	ROBBERY, TOTAL	463	6	469
			BREAKING AND ENTERING			
1,053	1	1,064	And committing	967	1	968
6		6	Found in dwelling house	4		4
164	1	165	With intent	160		160
1,233	2	1,235	BREAKING AND ENTERING, TOTAL	1,131	1	1,132
			PRISON BREACH			
24		24	Breaking	22		22
135	3	138	Escape	142	2	144
8		8	Unlawfully at large under sentence	5		5
167	3	170	PRISON BREACH, TOTAL	169	2	171
			THEFT			
5		5	By person required to account	3		3
4		4	From mail	4		4
422	5	427	Theft	451	7	458
431	5	436	THEFT, TOTAL	458	7	465
			HAVE STOLEN GOODS			
192	2	194	Having in possession	150	1	151
192	2	194	HAVE STOLEN GOODS, TOTAL	150	1	150
			FRAUDS			
			Criminal breach of trust	1		1
4		4	Exchequer bill paper in possession	2	1	3
101	1	102	False pretences	63	1	64

Males	Females	Total	OFFENCE	Males	Females	Total
4		4	Obtaining credit by a false pretence	6		6
1		1	False prospectus etc.	1		1
			Obtaining execution of valuabfile security by false pretence with intent to defrnud	1		1
23		23	Forgery	24		24
46	1	47	Fraud	49	2	51
144	2	146	Uttering forged documents	131	6	137
3		3	Unlawful possession of mineral or precious metal			
326	4	330	FRAUDS, TOTAL	278	10	288
			PROSTITUTION AND PROCURING			
	1	1	Parent or guardian procuring female to have illicit sexual intercourse			
1		1	Keeping common bawdy house	1		1
7	1	8	Procuring women for illicit sexual prostitution	9		9
6		6	Male person living on avails of prostitution	6		6
14	2	16	PROSTITUTION AND PROCURING, TOTAL	16		16
			OFFENSIVE WEAPONS			
8		8	Placing explosive with intent to cause an explosion			
2		2	Possessing explosive without lawful excuse	3		3
			Bomb, grenade or other explosive weapon in possession	1		1
15	1	16	Possession of weapon	14		14
9		9	Possession of short barrel shot gun or rifle	5		5
34	1	35	OFFENSIVE WEAPONS, TOTAL	23		23
			OTHER CRIMINAL CODE			
1		1	Abduction of girl or woman under 16 years of age	2		2
1		1	Abduction of girl or woman 16 years of age and over	2		2
2	2	4	Abortion	3	5	8
13		13	Arson and other fires	22	3	25
			Attempt to commit an indictable offence	4		4
1		1	Bigamy	2		2
1		1	Bribery of officers			
3		3	Obstructing public or peace officer	2		2
11		11	Conspiracy to commit an offence	10		10
			Criminal negligence	1		1
1		1	Conveying things into prison	1		1
18	1	19	Damage to property	14		14
1		1	Dangerous driving			
10		10	Extortion	7		7
1		1	Forcible confinement	2		2
			Indecent acts	1		1
1		1	Interfering with dead human body			
			Kidnapping with intent	1		1
			Misappropriation of money	1		1
1		1	Non-support and failure to provide necessaries of life	2		2
10		10	Perjury	4		4
			Procuring feigned marriage	1		1
3		3	Possession of counterfeit money	18		18
42		42	Possession of housebreaking instuments	35		35
8	1	9	Uttering counterfeit money	11		11
			Witness giving contradictory evidence	1		1
5		5	Public mischief	1		1
134	4	138	OTHER CRIMINAL CODE, TOTAL	148	8	156
			NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT			
64	31	95	Possession	49	17	66
36	5	41	Trafficking	44	6	50
100	36	136	NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT, TOTAL	93	23	116
			OTHER FEDERAL STATUTE			
20		20	Juvenile delinquents act, Sec. 33	31	1	32
20		20	OTHER FEDERAL STATUTE, TOTAL	31	1	32
169	1	170	PAROLE VIOLATOR 1	85	4	89
13		13	HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDERS	3		3
			TRAFFIC			
			CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE			
13		13	Causing death	8		8
6		6	Causing bodily harm	2		2
1		1	Operating motor vehicle			
1		1	Failing to stop at scene of accident			
21		21	TRAFFIC, TOTAL	10		10
3,816	72	3,888	TOTAL INMATES	3,391	65	3,456

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

Offence	Total Admissions	With Lash	With Preventive Detention		Parole	
			Dangerous Sexual Offenders	Habitual Criminal	Revocation	Forfeiture
Murder	41	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder	7	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	44	—	—	—	—	—
Rape	76	10	—	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	171	3	3	—	—	(2)
Wounding	46	—	—	—	—	(2)
Assaults	43	—	—	—	—	(1)
Robbery	534	5	—	—	—	(4)
Breaking and entering	1,233	—	—	5	—	(28)
Prison breach	167	—	—	—	—	(1)
Theft	431	—	—	3	—	(12)
Have stolen goods	192	—	—	—	—	(5)
Frauds	326	—	—	1	—	(5)
Prostitution and procuring	14	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	34	—	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code	134	—	—	—	—	(3)
Narcotic control act	100	—	—	1	—	—
Other federal statutes	20	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violation (2)	169	—	—	—	106	63
Habitual criminals & Dangerous sexual offenders	13	—	3	10	—	—
Traffic						
Criminal negligence —						
Causing death	13	—	—	—	—	—
Causing bodily harm	6	—	—	—	—	—
Operating motor vehicle	1	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	18	3	10	106	63

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

(2) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only as shown in the "Parole Revocation" column and 63 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											
		Under 2 years	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	Death to life	Life	Preventive Detention
Murder	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	36	—
Attempted murder	7	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter	44	—	1	7	4	5	11	10	5	1	—	—	—
Rape	76	—	14	16	15	11	10	5	—	5	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	171	—	81	41	21	17	7	4	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	46	—	13	8	11	8	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	43	1	40	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	534	—	177	108	47	105	49	38	6	4	—	—	—
Breaking and entering	1,233	4	801	300	66	43	12	7	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach	167	101	59	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	431	—	339	63	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Have stolen goods	192	—	131	45	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds	326	—	218	70	17	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring	14	—	6	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	34	—	27	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code	134	—	86	26	7	8	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Narcotic control act	100	—	45	19	9	7	6	9	4	1	—	—	—
Other federal statutes	20	—	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violation (1)	169	84	38	17	9	5	5	1	1	—	—	6	3
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Traffic													
Criminal negligence —													
Causing death	13	—	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causing bodily harm	6	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating motor vehicle	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	190	2,109	736	247	249	116	77	17	12	5	42	16

(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 63 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

TABLE 5 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS RECORD — MALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total Admissions	No previous commitments	With previous commitments	Number of previous commitments in adult institutions: 1	2	3	4	6	6–10	11–15	16–20	Over 20
Murder	41	21	20	9	6	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Attempted murder	7	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	44	33	11	5	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Rape	76	48	28	0	5	4	7	—	3	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	171	85	86	34	18	11	5	8	9	—	1	—
Wounding	46	13	33	3	7	6	4	4	7	2	—	—
Assaults	43	7	36	4	6	9	3	3	8	3	—	—
Robbery	534	175	359	102	63	56	47	30	51	7	1	2
Breaking and entering	1,233	185	1,048	200	205	157	132	94	195	45	10	10
Prison breach	167	40	127	36	37	20	12	6	14	2	—	—
Theft	431	96	335	61	51	41	37	33	72	24	8	8
Have stolen goods	192	32	160	23	26	27	30	15	33	5	1	—
Frauds	326	47	279	32	45	36	30	26	80	22	6	2
Prostitution and procuring	14	3	11	2	3	1	3	—	2	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	34	14	20	6	3	4	3	—	4	—	—	—
Other criminal code	134	38	96	24	21	11	17	5	15	—	2	1
Narcotic control act	100	10	90	3	4	6	9	15	36	9	5	3
Other federal statutes	20	6	14	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	—	1
Parole violation (1)	169	1	168	62	40	21	23	7	12	3	—	—
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders	13	—	13	—	—	1	—	2	3	4	1	2
Traffic												
Criminal negligence —												
Causing death	13	6	7	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Causing bodily harm	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Operating motor vehicle	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	868	2,948	626	547	419	365	250	540	128	35	29

(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 63 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

TABLE 6 — OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION — MALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	Age on Admission: Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60 & over
Murder	41	—	—	1	2	2	1	10	8	5	4	3	4	—	1
Attempted murder	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
Manslaughter	44	—	—	1	3	2	—	11	3	9	8	3	—	3	1
Rape	76	—	—	—	1	3	10	34	15	7	3	1	—	1	1
Other sexual offences	171	—	—	—	1	2	4	22	25	17	24	27	18	26	5
Wounding	46	—	—	—	1	1	2	13	8	9	5	1	2	1	3
Assaults	43	—	—	—	1	1	2	11	7	9	5	—	3	3	1
Robbery	534	—	—	5	15	47	30	205	104	65	31	21	7	3	1
Breaking and entering	1,233	1	3	16	50	78	94	419	250	133	89	44	31	21	4
Prison breach	167	—	—	5	10	14	13	82	24	11	6	2	—	—	—
Theft	431	1	3	7	15	27	29	130	63	38	56	29	19	13	1
Have stolen goods	192	—	—	—	3	8	13	58	44	29	20	6	4	7	—
Frauds	326	—	—	1	1	6	8	43	67	59	52	36	23	24	6
Prostitution and procuring	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	34	—	—	—	—	2	1	10	6	6	5	1	1	2	—
Other criminal code	134	—	—	3	4	2	8	30	30	16	15	10	10	4	2
Narcotic control act	100	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	17	17	21	15	8	8	7
Other federal statutes	20	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	2	3	6	1	3	—
Parole violation (1)	169	—	—	—	—	2	6	51	46	25	17	11	2	8	1
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	3	2	—
Traffic															
Criminal negligence —															
Causing death	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	—	2	—	—	—
Causing bodily harm	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Operating motor vehicle	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	3	6	39	107	201	227	1,149	729	465	368	221	137	129	35

(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 63 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

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

OFFENCE	Total admissions	EMPLOYED: Without Dependents	EMPLOYED: With Dependents	Number of Dependents: One	Two	Three-five	Over five	Not stated
Murder	21	10	11	2	5	4	2	—
Attempted murder	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter	24	13	11	—	4	5	2	—
Rape	57	37	20	1	10	7	1	1
Other sexual offences	119	57	62	3	5	24	29	1
Wounding	19	8	11	2	3	4	1	1
Assaults	13	7	6	1	2	3	—	—
Robbery	133	98	35	11	7	16	1	—
Breaking and entering	315	231	84	17	22	38	6	1
Prison breach	32	22	10	1	5	2	2	—
Theft	160	110	50	13	13	17	5	2
Have stolen goods	63	33	30	6	8	12	4	—
Frauds	128	65	63	8	18	31	6	—
Prostitution and procuring	4	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Offensive weapons	15	9	6	—	2	4	—	—
Other criminal code	52	30	22	1	6	10	5	—
Narcotic control act	20	15	5	3	—	—	2	—
Other federal statutes	13	7	6	—	—	3	2	1
Parole violation (1)	81	59	25	5	3	13	4	—
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic								
Criminal negligence —								
Causing death	8	3	5	2	1	1	1	—
Causing bodily harm	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Operating motor vehicle								
Failing to stop at scene of accident	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total employed	1,286	819	467	76	114	196	74	7
UNEMPLOYED								
Murder	20	19	1	—	—	1	—	—
Attempted murder	4	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
Manslaughter	20	15	5	2	—	3	—	—
Rape	19	16	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other sexual offences	52	31	21	2	1	10	6	2
Wounding	27	20	7	1	1	2	1	2
Assaults	30	22	8	—	2	4	2	—
Robbery	401	310	91	21	22	35	4	3
Breaking and entering	918	772	146	37	47	52	8	2
Prison breach	135	120	15	6	4	5	—	—
Theft	271	222	49	10	11	21	2	2
Have stolen goods	129	91	38	4	12	21	1	—
Frauds	198	137	61	12	17	25	3	4
Prostitution and procuring	10	8	2	1	—	1	—	—
Offensive weapons	19	14	5	1	2	2	—	—
Other criminal code	82	64	18	6	6	5	1	—
Narcotic control act	80	59	21	11	3	6	1	—
Other federal statutes	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violation (1)	88	69	19	2	7	6	3	1
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders	11	9	2	—	1	1	—	—
Traffic								
Criminal negligence —								
Causing death	5	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
Causing bodily harm	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operating motor vehicle	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident								
Total unemployed	2,530	2,016	514	116	148	202	32	16
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	2,835	981	192	262	398	106	23

(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 63 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
Murder	41	3	14	23	1	4	—	35	2
Attempted murder	7	2	—	5	—	—	—	6	1
Manslaughter	44	4	19	19	2	—	—	34	10
Rape	76	5	22	47	2	—	1	67	8
Other sexual offences	171	28	53	90	—	4	1	152	14
Wounding	46	6	19	20	1	3	1	37	5
Assaults	43	4	25	14	—	—	—	40	3
Robbery	534	37	138	355	4	11	7	466	50
Breaking and entering	1,233	118	349	753	13	36	23	1,084	90
Prison breach	167	10	52	103	2	6	2	153	6
Theft	431	51	117	258	5	9	10	354	58
Have stolen goods	192	10	55	121	6	6	6	156	24
Frauds	326	57	100	168	1	5	5	297	19
Prostitution and procuring	14	—	3	11	—	—	1	12	1
Offensive weapons	34	2	5	27	—	—	—	33	1
Other criminal code	134	8	27	98	1	2	1	116	15
Narcotic control act	100	3	12	81	4	8	69	20	3
Other federal statutes	20	3	4	13	—	1	—	14	5
Parole violation (1)	169	16	48	104	1	3	8	134	24
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders	13	2	6	5	—	1	6	6	—
Traffic									
Criminal negligence —									
Causing death	13	1	4	8	—	—	—	13	—
Causing bodily harm	6	—	1	5	—	—	—	6	—
Operating motor vehicle	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	370	1,074	2,329	43	99	141	3,237	339

(1) This total includes 106 inmates serving remanet only and 63 inmates serving remanet and sentence.

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

PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	Total admissions	NUMBER OF YEARS — SENTENCED: under 2 years	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	Death to life	Life	Prev. deten.
First commitment ..... (1)	868	25	462	150	59	80	39	21	2	8	1	21	—
Gaol only ..... (2)	755	23	523	114	36	29	12	12	1	1	—	4	—
Reformatory only ..... (3)	275	31	159	33	12	23	5	5	3	—	1	3	—
Penitentiary only ..... (4)	281	37	108	73	17	18	10	2	8	—	2	6	—
Gaol and reformatory ..... (5)	330	13	213	68	14	12	6	2	—	—	—	2	—
Gaol and penitentiary ..... (6)	675	37	325	155	60	42	20	21	1	3	—	4	7
Reformatory and penitentiary .... (7)	206	13	98	44	21	16	6	4	1	—	—	—	3
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary . (8)	426	11	221	99	28	29	18	10	1	—	1	2	6
Total previous penitentiary (Lines 4, 6, 7 and 8)	1,588	98	752	371	126	105	54	37	11	3	3	12	16
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	190	2,109	736	247	249	116	77	17	12	5	42	16

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

AGE	Total admissions	With lash	With Preventive Detention: Dangerous sexual offenders	With Preventive Detention: Habitual criminals	Parole: Revocation	Parole: Forfeiture
Under 15 years	3	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	6	—	—	—	—	—
16 years	39	—	—	—	—	—
17 years	107	—	—	—	—	—
18 years	201	3	—	—	—	2
19 years	227	1	—	—	4	2
20 — 24 years	1,149	8	—	—	28	23
25 — 29 years	729	4	—	2	26	20
30 — 34 years	465	1	1	1	19	6
35 — 39 years	368	—	1	2	10	7
40 — 44 years	221	1	1	—	9	2
45 — 49 years	137	—	—	3	2	—
50 — 59 years	129	—	—	2	7	1
60 years and over	35	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	18	3	10	106	63

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

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

AGE	Total Admissions	First Commitment (1)	Gaol only (2)	Refor. only (3)	Pen. only (4)	Gaol & refor. (5)	Gaol & pen. (6)	Refor. & pen. (7)	Gaol Refor. pen. (8)	Total Prev. pen. (Cols. 4 6, 7, 8)
Under 15 years	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
15 years	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years	39	34	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years	107	75	22	5	3	—	2	—	—	5
18 years	201	117	46	15	16	5	2	—	—	18
19 years	227	91	72	21	19	10	14	—	—	33
20 — 24 years	1,149	218	300	120	106	129	181	59	36	382
25 — 29 years	729	110	133	54	68	66	156	48	94	366
30 — 34 years	465	67	73	27	21	44	106	34	93	254
35 — 39 years	368	48	42	11	19	36	103	28	87	237
40 — 44 years	221	39	25	14	15	24	39	16	49	119
45 — 49 years	137	27	14	3	5	10	38	11	29	83
50 — 59 years	129	29	15	5	8	11	26	7	28	69
60 years and over	35	6	7	—	1	1	8	3	9	21
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	868	755	275	281	330	675	206	426	1,588

TABLE 12 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY SCHOOL GRADE — MALES ADMITTED

AGE	Total admissions	Illiterate	SCHOOL GRADE ATTAINED 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Above high school	Not stated
Under 15 years	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16 years	39	—	—	—	2	2	7	9	9	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	1
17 years	107	1	—	1	1	3	14	11	21	20	14	6	2	1	—	—	12
18 years	201	1	—	1	4	8	20	22	35	43	24	15	4	—	1	—	23
19 years	227	1	—	1	1	5	15	34	38	56	23	19	7	2	1	1	18
20 — 24 years	1,149	9	4	6	22	45	78	164	177	260	155	86	32	17	1	2	91
25 — 29 years	729	7	1	7	20	24	51	86	115	183	85	56	21	21	3	2	47
30 — 34 years	465	3	2	9	10	24	34	46	77	95	58	28	23	18	5	6	27
35 — 39 years	368	3	2	3	12	19	28	38	50	75	40	36	10	17	2	8	25
40 — 44 years	221	3	—	7	9	11	19	21	30	47	15	16	8	18	4	7	6
45 — 49 years	137	5	3	1	8	14	5	9	9	29	12	8	7	9	4	5	9
50 — 59 years	129	1	3	1	13	9	10	12	5	33	5	8	9	11	—	3	6
00 years and over	35	1	—	1	1	2	3	1	—	6	2	—	2	6	—	3	7
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	35	15	38	103	168	285	456	566	852	442	280	125	120	21	37	273

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

AGE	Total admissions	ALCOHOL Alcoholic	Problem drinker	No problem	Not stated	DRUGS User	Addict	Not indicated	Not stated
Under 15 years	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	2	—
15 years	6	—	1	5	—	—	—	4	2
16 years	39	—	4	34	1	—	—	32	7
17 years	107	1	12	94	—	2	—	93	12
18 years	201	1	26	171	3	3	—	170	28
19 years	227	5	45	171	6	12	2	182	31
20 — 24 years	1,149	43	335	761	10	25	12	1,016	96
25 — 29 years	729	57	242	422	8	18	31	620	60
30 — 34 years	465	72	163	226	4	16	27	396	26
35 — 39 years	368	80	104	177	7	5	35	300	28
40 — 44 years	221	44	67	109	1	7	14	182	18
45 — 49 years	137	39	33	64	1	5	8	113	11
50 — 59 years	129	25	38	65	1	2	6	105	16
60 years and over	35	3	4	27	1	4	5	22	4
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	370	1,074	2,329	43	99	141	3,237	339

TABLE 14 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY ADMITTING PENITENTIARY — MALES ADMITTED

AGE	Total	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de paul	Kingston	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Under 15 years	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
15 years	6	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
16 years	39	—	12	18	5	2	1	1
17 years	107	1	22	54	14	1	9	6
18 years	201	1	30	110	18	19	13	10
19 years	227	6	31	101	29	17	25	18
20 — 24 years	1,149	19	130	380	268	100	134	118
25 — 29 years	729	6	83	201	202	45	92	100
30 — 34 years	465	1	32	112	155	29	52	84
35 — 39 years	368	3	22	85	112	27	43	76
40 — 44 years	221	—	12	36	81	27	21	44
45 — 49 years	137	2	10	31	39	10	15	30
50 — 59 years	129	2	9	27	38	13	9	31
60 years and over	35	—	3	11	8	4	4	5
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	41	398	1,172	969	294	418	524

TABLE 15 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — MALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	Total admissions	First commitment	PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY: Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol & Reformatory	Gaol & Penitentiary	Reformatory & Penitentiary	Gaol Reformatory & Penitentiary	Total Previous Penitentiary
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(Cols. 4, 6, 7, 8,)
None	868	868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	626	—	319	123	182	1	—	1	—	183
Two	547	—	192	69	65	60	123	38	—	226
Three	419	—	100	43	22	71	128	36	19	205
Four	365	—	67	14	6	56	124	44	54	228
Five	250	—	33	12	3	45	78	31	48	160
Six to ten	549	—	37	12	3	77	165	50	205	423
Eleven to fifteen	128	—	5	2	—	10	41	5	65	111
Sixteen to twenty	35	—	2	—	—	6	7	1	19	27
Over twenty	29	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	16	25
TOTAL INMATES	3816	868	755	275	281	330	675	206	426	1588

TABLE 16 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TOTAL TIME SERVED — MALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	Total admissions	No previous Commitments	TOTAL TIME SERVED: Under 3 mons.	3 and under 6	6 and under 12	1 yr. & under 2 years	2 yrs. & under 3 yrs.	3 yrs. & under 5 yrs.	5 yrs. & under 10 yrs.	10 yrs. and over
None	868	868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	626	—	162	91	117	204	34	13	3	1
Two	547	—	46	35	102	171	109	61	21	2
Three	419	—	3	14	47	109	96	107	36	6
Four	365	—	3	4	23	55	81	116	72	10
Five	250	—	—	1	4	32	33	90	73	17
Six to ten	549	—	—	—	7	28	37	100	247	121
Eleven to fifteen	128	—	—	—	—	2	—	13	44	69
Sixteen to twenty	35	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	23
Over twenty	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	20
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	868	214	145	300	601	393	513	510	269

TABLE 17 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY SCHOOL GRADE — MALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	Total admissions	Illiterate	SCHOOL GRADE ATTAINED: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Above high school	Not stated
None	868	9	2	5	25	33	81	91	130	153	90	65	34	34	8	17	91
One	626	6	5	6	18	21	53	86	90	127	71	54	16	14	2	3	54
Two	547	4	1	4	8	28	29	70	85	119	75	42	19	12	1	7	43
Three	419	4	3	5	6	18	27	56	58	109	59	27	16	10	2	3	16
Four	365	2	—	6	9	13	25	41	52	88	42	23	12	15	4	3	30
Five	250	2	—	8	9	11	22	31	36	67	24	21	6	4	2	—	7
Six to ten	549	6	2	2	16	35	31	63	95	139	61	37	14	20	1	4	23
Eleven to fifteen	128	1	1	—	8	5	12	13	15	36	14	6	2	7	1	—	7
Sixteen to twenty	35	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	8	5	2	3	2	—	—	—
Over twenty	29	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	2	6	1	3	3	2	—	—	2
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	35	15	38	103	168	285	456	566	852	442	280	125	120	21	37	273

TABLE 18 — NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS — MALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	Total admissions	ALCOHOL: Alcoholic	Problem drinker	No problem	Not stated	DRUGS: User	Addict	Not indicated	Not stated
None	868	30	160	668	10	10	3	749	106
One	626	28	165	421	12	12	5	531	78
Two	547	33	145	366	3	13	5	487	42
Three	419	31	144	242	2	17	6	376	20
Four	365	34	119	207	5	10	16	313	26
Five	250	33	94	120	3	6	16	209	10
Six to ten	549	117	187	240	5	19	59	432	39
Eleven to fifteen	128	36	41	48	3	5	22	94	7
Sixteen to twenty	35	16	9	10	—	5	5	25	—
Over twenty	29	12	10	7	—	2	4	21	2
TOTAL INMATES	3,816	370	1,074	2,329	43	99	141	3,237	339

TABLE 19 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY — MALES DISCHARGED

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	Total discharges	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Leclerc	F.T.C.	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Joyceville	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	B.C.
Death	12	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	3
Expiration of sentence	2,799	19	309	378	248	171	236	322	210	229	370	307
Release on court order	34	—	1	7	1	2	2	4	1	5	5	6
Release to provincial authorities	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parole	535	4	75	29	76	75	15	55	42	47	43	74
Unconditional release	10	—	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL INMATES	3,391	23	386	424	325	249	254	382	253	282	423	390

TABLE 20 — TYPE OF DISCHARGE BY THE TIME SERVED — MALES DISCHARGED

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
Death	12	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Expiration of sentence	2,799	83	1,794	597	194	60	67	4	—	—
Release on court order	34	31	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Release to provincial authorities	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole	535	49	311	81	41	21	28	4	—	—
Unconditional release	10	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	3,391	169	2,118	682	236	81	95	8	—	2

TABLE 21 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — MALES DISCHARGED

OFFENCE	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 years and under 15 years
SENTENCE EXPIRED								
Attempted murder	5	—	—	2	1	1	1	—
Manslaughter	15	—	3	2	1	2	7	—
Rape	17	—	2	7	3	2	3	—
Other sexual offences	111	—	58	33	11	5	3	1
Wounding	21	—	8	8	4	—	1	—
Assaults	42	1	33	6	—	—	2	—
Robbery	315	—	135	75	53	22	27	3
Breaking and entering	997	6	678	220	71	14	8	—
Prison breach	161	22	113	21	2	1	2	—
Theft	398	7	301	74	16	—	—	—
Have stolen goods	126	1	95	27	2	—	1	—
Frauds	239	—	171	55	10	1	2	—
Prostitution and procuring	13	—	11	2	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	21	—	14	6	1	—	—	—
Other criminal code	123	—	78	29	10	6	—	—
Narcotic control act	78	—	42	16	8	5	7	—
Other federal statutes	27	—	23	4	—	—	—	—
Parole violation	84	46	27	8	—	1	2	—
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—
Traffic								
Criminal negligence —								
Causing death	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
PAROLED								
Murder	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Attempted murder	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter	36	2	5	6	12	7	4	—
Rape	27	4	11	4	3	2	2	1
Other sexual offences	28	—	18	8	1	1	—	—
Wounding	10	—	6	2	—	—	2	—
Assaults	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	141	5	70	27	18	8	11	2
Breaking and entering	119	16	85	10	4	2	2	—
Prison breach	8	1	5	2	—	—	—	—
Theft	52	9	39	3	1	—	—	—
Have stolen goods	18	5	11	2	—	—	—	—
Frauds	35	3	26	6	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code	24	1	18	5	—	—	—	—
Narcotic control act	12	—	3	4	1	1	3	—
Other federal statutes	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Parole violation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habitual criminals & dangerous sexual offenders	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Traffic								
Criminal negligence —								
Causing death	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Failing to stop at scene of accident	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
OTHER DISCHARGES								
Total other discharges	57	37	13	4	1	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	3,391	169	2,116	682	236	81	95	8

TABLE 22 — OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE — FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	TERM OF SENTENCE: Under 2 yrs	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 years and over
Manslaughter	4	—	2	—	—	2
Wounding	2	—	2	—	—	—
Robbery	6	—	5	1	—	—
Breaking and entering	2	—	2	—	—	—
Prison breach	3	3	—	—	—	—
Theft	5	—	3	2	—	—
Have stolen goods	2	—	2	—	—	—
Frauds	4	—	4	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring	2	—	—	—	—	2
Offensive weapons	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other criminal code	4	—	4	—	—	—
Narcotic control act	36	—	26	6	1	3
Parole violation	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	72	4	51	9	1	7

TABLE 23 — OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	First commitment (1)	Gaol only (2)	Reformatory only (3)	Penitentiary only (4)	Gaol & Reformatory (5)	Gaol & Penitentiary (6)	Reformatory & Penitentiary (7)	Gaol Reformatory & Penitentiary (8)	Total previous Penitentiary (Cols. 4, 6, 7, and 8)
Manslaughter	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	5	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Have stolen goods	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Frauds	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Prostitution and procuring	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Narcotic control act	36	1	6	4	—	10	4	—	11	15
Parole violation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL INMATES	72	15	18	8	—	12	6	—	13	19

TABLE 24 — OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION — FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	AGE ON ADMISSION: 16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60 and over
Manslaughter	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Wounding	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery	6	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and entering	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison breach	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
Have stolen goods	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Frauds	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Prostitution and procuring	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Offensive weapons	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Narcotic control act	36	—	—	—	—	7	10	13	2	2	2	—	—
Parole violation	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	72	1	1	1	4	15	14	20	7	4	2	2	1

TABLE 25 — OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS — FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	MARITAL STATUS					
		Single	Married	Common Law	Widowed	Separated	Divorced
Manslaughter	4	—	1	—	1	1	1
Wounding	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery	6	4	—	1	—	1	—
Breaking and entering	2	—	—	1	—	1	—
Prison breach	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Theft	5	2	1	1	1	—	—
Have stolen goods	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds	4	—	1	—	—	2	1
Prostitution and procuring	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Offensive weapons	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other criminal code	4	1	—	1	1	—	1
Narcotic control act	36	8	8	10	1	7	2
Parole violation	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL INMATES	72	21	14	15	4	13	5

TABLE 26 — OFFENCE BY USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS — FEMALES ADMITTED

OFFENCE	Total admissions	ALCOHOL			DRUGS			
		Alcoholic	Problem drinker	No problem	User	Addict	Not indicated	Not stated
Manslaughter	4	—	3	1	—	—	4	—
Wounding	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	—
Robbery	6	2	3	1	3	1	2	—
Breaking and entering	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Prison breach	3	—	—	3	—	—	2	1
Theft	5	1	—	4	—	—	5	—
Have stolen goods	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Frauds	4	—	3	1	—	—	3	1
Prostitution and procuring	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—
Offensive weapons	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other criminal code	4	—	1	3	—	—	4	—
Narcotic control act	36	5	5	26	1	34	1	—
Parole violation	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	72	9	16	47	4	38	28	2

TABLE 27 — AGE ON ADMISSION BY SCHOOL GRADE — FEMALES ADMITTED

AGE	Total admissions	Illiterate	SCHOOL GRADE ATTAINED											Above high school	Not stated
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
16 years	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 years	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 years	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 years	4	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 24 years	15	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	4	4	1	—	—	—	—
25 - 29 years	14	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	2	1	1	—	1	—
30 - 34 years	20	1	1	—	2	1	3	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	1
35 - 39 years	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
40 - 44 years	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
45 - 49 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 - 59 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
60 years and over	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INMATES	72	2	1	2	4	5	14	12	12	11	3	1	2	1	2

TABLE 28 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY — FEMALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	Total admissions	First commitment	PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY							
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol & Reformatory	Gaol & Penitentiary	Reformatory & Penitentiary	Gaol Reformatory Penitentiary	Total previous Penitentiary
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(Cols 4, 6, 7, 8.)
None	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Two	8	—	2	4	—	1	1	—	—	1
Three	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Four	10	—	3	1	—	5	1	—	—	1
Five	8	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4	6
Six to ten	13	—	2	—	—	4	1	—	6	7
Eleven to fifteen	5	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	3
Sixteen to twenty	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total inmates	72	15	18	8	—	12	6	—	13	19

TABLE 29 — PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TOTAL TIME SERVED — FEMALES ADMITTED

PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS	Total admissions	First commitment	TOTAL TIME SERVED					
			Under one year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over
None	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
One	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
Two	8	—	2	5	1	—	—	—
Three	5	—	2	2	1	—	—	—
Four	10	—	—	3	5	1	1	—
Five	8	—	1	—	—	4	3	—
Six to ten	13	—	1	—	—	4	8	—
Eleven to fifteen	5	—	—	—	1	1	2	1
Sixteen to twenty	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL INMATES	72	15	11	12	8	10	14	2

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

TYPE OF DISCHARGE	Total discharges	YEARS SERVED			
		Under one year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years
Expiration of sentence	57	2	45	8	2
Parole	8	1	5	1	1
TOTAL INMATES	65	3	50	9	3

TABLE 31 — OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED — FEMALES DISCHARGED

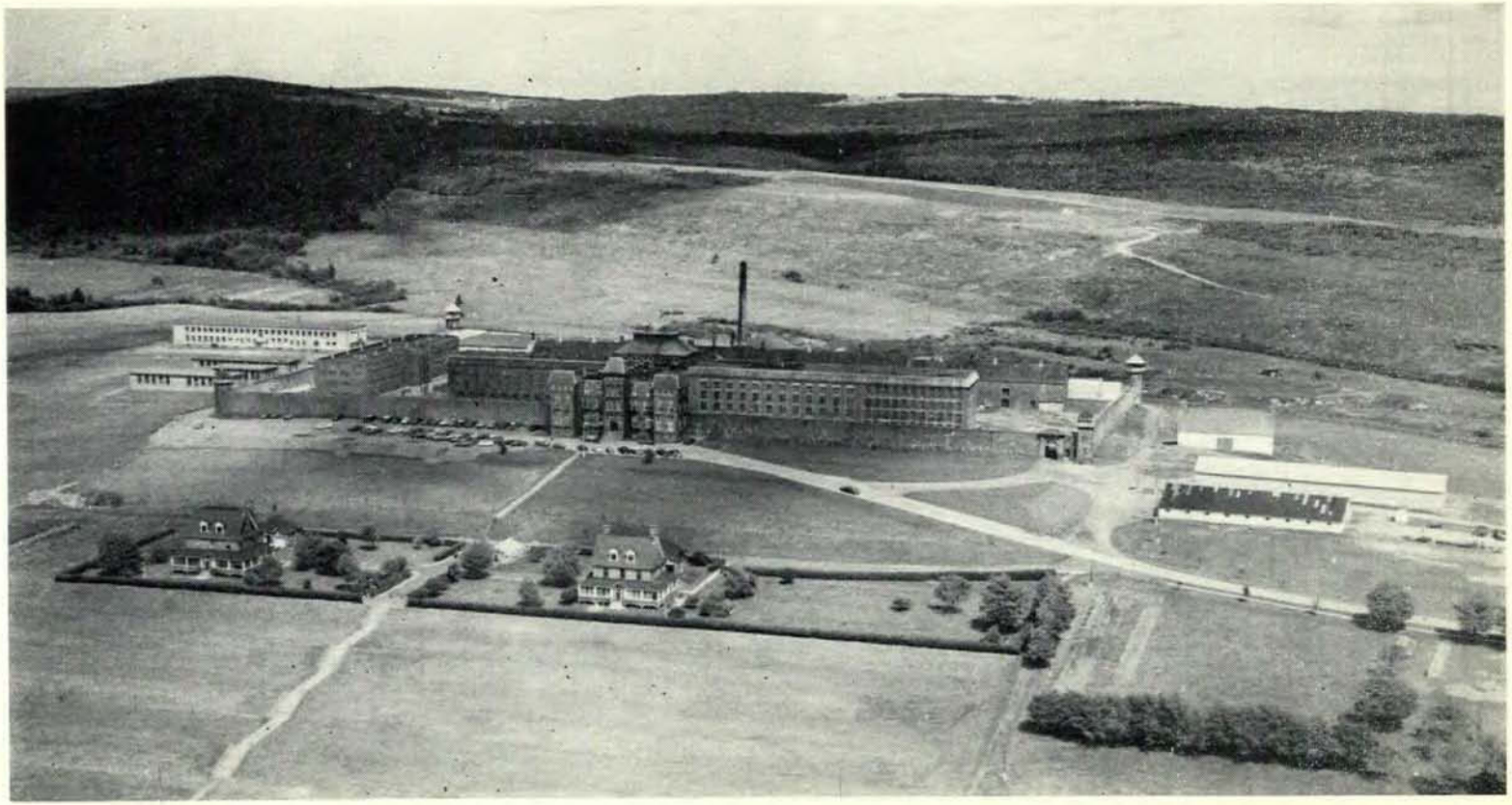
OFFENCE	Total Dis-charges	YEARS SERVED Under one year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years
Manslaughter	1	—	—	—	1
Other sexual offences	1	—	1	—	—
Robbery	6	—	4	1	1
Breaking and entering	1	—	1	—	—
Prison breach	2	2	—	—	—
Theft	7	—	7	—	—
Have stolen goods	1	—	1	—	—
Frauds	10	—	7	2	1
Other criminal code	8	—	6	2	—
Narcotic control act	23	—	21	2	—
Other federal statutes	1	—	1	—	—
Parole violation	4	1	1	2	—
TOTAL INMATES	65	3	50	9	3

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE A: MARITAL STATUS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS — INMATES ADMITTED

MARITAL STATUS	Employment Status of Inmates before Commitment: Total		Employed		Unemployed		Never worked, student and retired	
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%
Single	2,393	100.0	672	28.1	1,599	66.8	122	5.1
Married	975	100.0	444	45.5	497	51.0	34	3.5
Common Law	115	100.0	37	32.2	74	64.3	4	3.5
Widowed	59	100.0	28	47.5	30	50.8	1	1.7
Separated	261	100.0	92	35.2	161	61.7	8	3.1
Divorced	81	100.0	25	30.0	51	62.9	5	6.2
Not Stated	4	100.0	—	—	3	75.0	1	25.0
TOTAL INMATES	3,888	100.0	1,298	33.4	2,415	62.1	175	4.5

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE B: NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS — INMATES ADMITTED

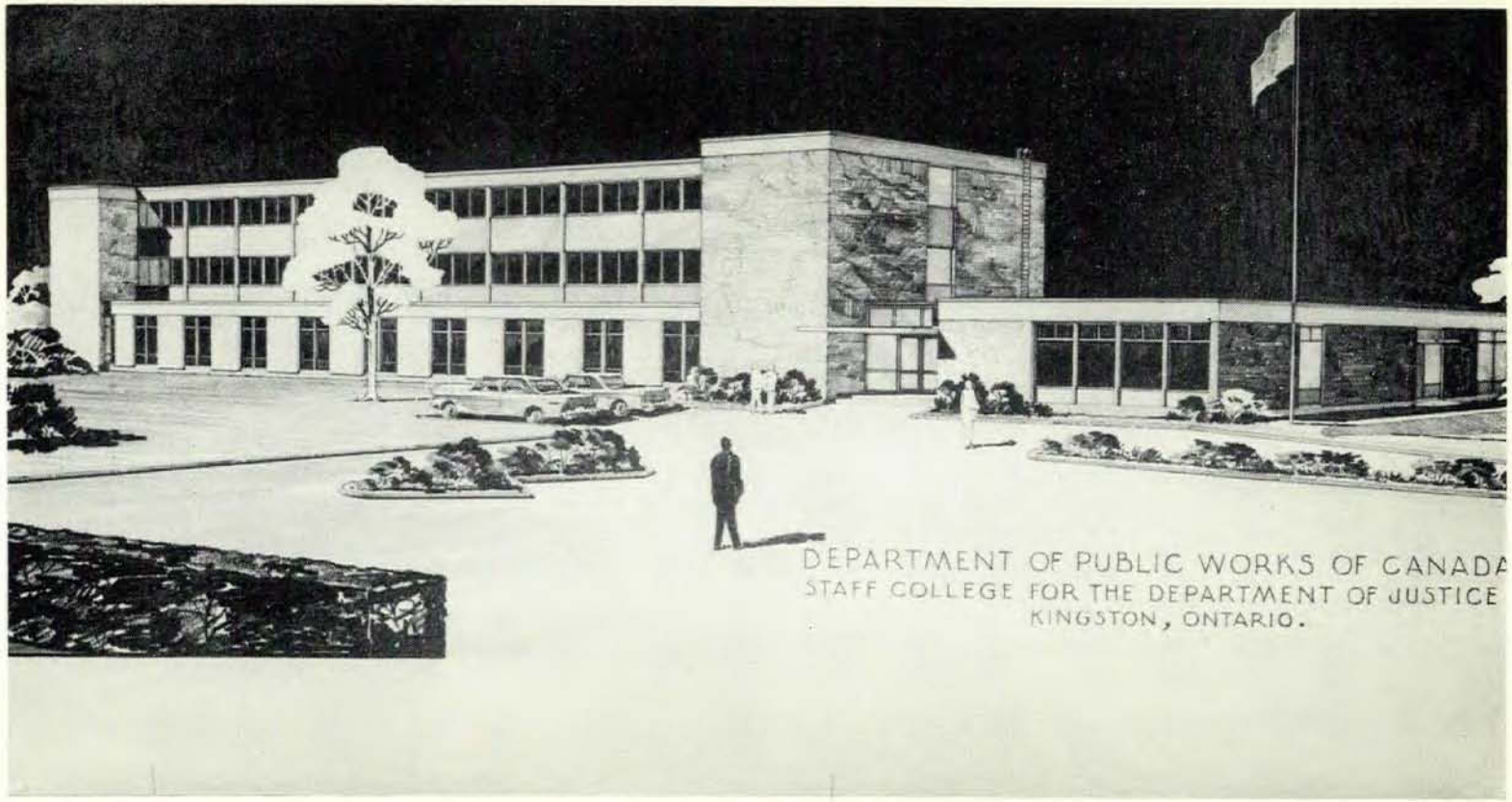
NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS	Employment Status of Inmates before Commitment: Total		Employed		Unemployed		Never worked, student and retired	
	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%	Inmates	%
None	2,898	100.0	830	28.6	1,927	66.5	141	4.9
One	197	100.0	76	38.6	112	56.8	9	4.5
Two	264	100.0	115	43.6	142	53.8	7	2.6
Three to five	399	100.0	196	49.1	192	48.1	11	2.8
Six to nine	107	100.0	74	69.2	20	27.1	4	3.7
Not Stated	23	100.0	7	30.4	13	56.5	3	13.1
TOTAL INMATES	3,888	100.0	1,298	33.4	2,415	62.1	175	4.5



The Dorchester Penitentiary. A Maximum Security Institution with a capacity for 648 inmates. Located at Dorchester, New Brunswick. Similar institutions are also located at St. Vincent de Paul, Province of Quebec, Kingston, Ontario, Stony Mountain, Manitoba, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan and New Westminster, British Columbia.

The Leclerc Institution. A Medium Security Institution with a capacity for 514 inmates. Located at St. Vincent de Paul, Province of Quebec. Another Medium Security Institution of the same type of construction and capacity is located at Joyceville, Ontario.

The Standard Medium Security Institution of the Canadian Penitentiary Service. This photograph illustrates the buildings comprising a Medium Security Institution of which a number are either under construction or to be constructed at various locations in Canada. Each institution will accommodate 467 inmates. The planning of the institution was based on the concept of 5 "centres", i.e., groups of buildings to which an inmate goes for appropriate purposes at different times during the normal day.



The Correctional Officers' College, Kingston Ontario. This modern building is designed to provide accommodation and training facilities for a maximum of 70 officers under training. The development programme of the Canadian Penitentiary Service provides for the construction of similar training facilities at St. Vincent de Paul, Province of Quebec, in the near future. The Quebec Regional Correctional College will provide training for bilingual personnel.