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CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended

March 31, 1967



CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
**COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES**

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**For the Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1967**

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PREFACE

Extract from the Report of the Royal Commission to investigate the penal system of Canada, 1938:

“The process of penal treatment must be directed unceasingly to the advancement of the individual’s personal and emotional rehabilitation. Without proper classification and segregation, without education, without effective means of understanding the offender, the motivation of the offence, and his basic capacity for effective citizenship, without physical and mental exercise, moderate recreation, and above all, without humane approach, any treatment is bound to fail.”

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, P.C., Q.C., M.A.,
B.C.L., 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, 1967, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 30 of the Penitentiary Act.

Very respectfully,

Yours obediently,

L. T. Pennell,

Solicitor General.

Enclosure

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

L. T. PENNELL,
Solicitor General.

To the Honourable L. T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Solicitor General.

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, 1967.

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

A. J. MacLEOD,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, October 2, 1967.

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ANNUAL REPORT
 of the
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
 for the
FISCAL YEAR 1966-1967

I—INTRODUCTORY

GENERAL

The year ending March 31, 1967 was, in the most part, a year of progress. Although the construction of new institutions slowed down for various reasons, considerable progress was made in providing the facilities planned in the Ten-Year Program.

The staff training program was expanded and the benefit of this program is obvious in the improved operation of our penal institutions.

The inmate population generally participated in the training programs arranged for them. Inmate dissatisfaction was demonstrated at Kingston Penitentiary, where, on two occasions, a large proportion of the inmates staged "sit-in" demonstrations to draw attention to their complaints alleging poor food and unsatisfactory medical services, and at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, where a similar demonstration was attempted with singular lack of success.

Fortunately, on neither occasion was there any inmate violence and investigations into the complaints, which were not substantiated, indicated that the majority of the inmates demonstrating were just followers of a hard-core of "trouble-makers".

At Manitoba Penitentiary, a number of inmates took part in the Department of Manpower's Basic Skill Training Development program and were awarded certificates. Other institutions are now taking part in this program, which should give the inmates on their discharge from the institutions the opportunity to continue their training under the federally sponsored trade training plan.

TEN-YEAR PROGRAM OF INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Progress in acquiring new facilities, as originally approved by the Government for the period 1963-67, is as follows:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Type of Institution</i>	
Atlantic	Reception Centre	Site selected. In design stage. Construction to start this year.
	S.C.U.	In abeyance pending evaluation of experience with S.C.U. in Quebec Region.
	Medical Psychiatric Centre	In planning stage.
	Springhill Young Offenders	Construction: Main contract complete. Institution will commence operations this year.
	Community Release Centre	In abeyance pending experience with Release Centres in other regions.

<i>Region</i>	<i>Type of Institution</i>	
Quebec	Maximum Security S.C.U.	Construction completed this year. Construction now complete. Commence operating this year.
	Medical Psychiatric Centre	Construction commencing this year.
	Medium Security	Institution in operation.
	Minimum Security Camp	Not yet designed.
	Community Release Centre	Building acquired; To commence operation this year.
	Minimum Security Trades Training Reception Centre	Not yet designed.
	Staff College	Construction to commence this year. Construction to be completed this year.
	Ontario	Reception Centre S.C.U.
Maximum Security		Construction still being delayed pending examination of building design.
Prison for Women		Design under study. Site to be acquired this year.
Medical Psychiatric Centre		Construction to commence this year.
Medium Security		Main contract complete. Institution to commence operations this year.
Minimum Security Camp		Not yet designed.
Western	Community Release Centre	No suitable building has, so far, been found for lease or purchase.
	S.C.U.	In abeyance pending experience with S.C.U. (Quebec Region).
	Medical Psychiatric Centre	In planning stage.
	Regional Reception Centre (Sask.)	Construction to commence this year.
	Regional Reception Centre (Manitoba)	Construction to commence this year.
	Regional Reception Centre (Alberta)	Construction to commence this year.
	Regional Reception Centre (B.C.)	Construction to commence this year.
	Drug Addicts— Institution—Male	In operation.
	—Female	In operation.
	Mountain Prison	Conversion to prison for older recidivists almost complete.
Community Release Centre	Suitable accommodation being sought.	

Construction is commencing this year of a new Staff College for the Western Region.

In addition to new construction, modernization of facilities programs are under way in

Dorchester Penitentiary
Federal Training Centre
Leclerc Institution
Collins Bay Penitentiary
Joyceville Institution
Manitoba Penitentiary
Saskatchewan Penitentiary
William Head Institution
Staff College, Ontario Region.

CANADIAN COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS

The Canadian Committee on Corrections, chaired by the Honourable Mr. Justice Roger Ouimet, of the Quebec Superior Court, made extensive investigations into the operations of the Penitentiary Service visiting all of the federal penitentiaries and interviewing many Penitentiary Service officials. The report of this Committee, due later this year, will, no doubt, have far reaching effects on the whole system of corrections in Canada and thus will influence the future development of the Penitentiary Service.

JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Joint Parliamentary Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons met on several occasions during this year and received briefs from persons interested in the correctional processes and examined witnesses. Among the witnesses examined were several officers of the Penitentiary Service.

The Committee visited some of the penitentiaries.

At the request of the Solicitor General, the Committee investigated thoroughly the plans of the new maximum security institutions. After hearing many witnesses, the Committee recommended that the maximum security institution proposed for construction at Millhaven, Ontario, be proceeded with, subject to certain modifications in the design.

The Committee also inquired into the operation of the Prison for Women, which had been the subject of some controversy in the press.

SENIOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS

During the fiscal year 1966-67, the following senior staff appointments were made in the Penitentiary Service:

- Mr. E. C. Atkins, Warden, Saskatchewan Penitentiary, promoted from Deputy Regional Director (Ontario Region);
- Mr. P. M. J. Jutras, Warden, Drumheller Institution, promoted from Deputy Regional Director (Western Region);
- Mr. W. C. Westlake, Warden, Warkworth Institution, promoted from Deputy Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary;
- Mr. J. H. Meers, Warden, Collins Bay Penitentiary, promoted from Deputy Warden, Joyceville Institution.

AFTER-CARE AGENCIES

The after-care agencies are continuing to increase their services to the inmates of the Penitentiary Service and, consequently, are receiving increased financial support from the Federal Government. Grants to all after-care agencies

in recognition of their work for the National Parole Board and the Penitentiary Service during the fiscal year 1966-67 exceeded \$380,000.00.

Representatives of several of the agencies met with the Solicitor General during the year for the purpose of discussing corrections generally and their own particular problems.

The Canadian Corrections Association, of which the after-care agencies are affiliates, presented a brief to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Corrections. The Association also presented briefs to the Solicitor General.

The Canadian Corrections Association appointed observers for the Committees planning the Regional Reception Centres and a new Prison for Women. Both the Penitentiary Service and the Association benefited by the exchange of views.

The Penitentiary Service would be remiss if it did not, at this time, express its appreciation of the work done, in behalf of its inmates and ex-inmates, by the after-care agencies who lend much useful support to their post-institutional programs.

INMATE POPULATION

The population of the penitentiaries continues to decrease. The number of inmates in custody on March 31, 1967 were 7072 males, 113 females. This a decrease of 259 since March 31, 1966. The reasons for this continuing decrease have not yet been established. However, the National Parole Board has continued to be very active and has increased the number of paroles granted. The economic condition in Canada has continued to be good and the consequent high level of employment, no doubt, is a factor in keeping the Penitentiary population at a low figure. Last but not least, the inmate training programs in the institutions continue to improve, a consequence of our intensive staff training program. The improvement in facilities, which will be available when the new institutions are completed this year, should assist in reducing still further the numbers of inmates returning to the penitentiaries.

II—DIVISION OF INMATE TRAINING

The Acting Director of Inmate Training reports as follows:

General

It has been difficult, during the last year, to keep abreast of developments in the area of inmate training and to give sufficient attention to the many aspects of the program. A great deal of time was of necessity spent in planning of new institutions and their training requirements as well as in dealing with an increase of individual inmate correspondence. The small establishment of this Division at Head Office has been affected by a number of vacancies and the absence of the Director for a period of over eight months. In these circumstances, it was not possible to do more than attempt to deal with situations on a day-to-day basis. Institutional Heads have shown remarkable patience regarding certain inevitable delays and their cooperation and understanding were of the highest order.

Despite these handicaps at Head Office level, the institutions have continued to operate according to the policy and principles which had been established in previous years and have been doing commendable work. While the past year may not have been one of spectacular innovations, it has been one during which the program has been consolidated and a serious look taken at what had been accomplished in the course of its rapid development. It is necessary from time to time to reduce the speed of our advance and to deal with problems that may have been overlooked.

MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS

While the overcrowding problem may not have been quite so serious as last year, facilities for looking after the really troublesome inmates are not adequate in many of these institutions. Some of the difficult inmates could have benefited from transfers to other institutions where they would have had a chance to make a better adjustment, but the facilities elsewhere were not geared to deal with the problems that may have arisen.

Reception programs in varying stages of development exist in our maximum security institutions pending the opening of Regional Reception Centres. There have been some problems regarding the assignment of staff to the Reception program, but they are in the process of being solved.

Apart from a couple of instances of collective action by inmates which necessitated punitive sanctions in order to ensure control and safety, the philosophy of correctional rather than punitive treatment has continued to be applied.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

The resignations of the psychologist and social worker have created some disruption in the Classification Department. However, the two stenographers of the Department, who were trained in interviewing, were able to take over many of the duties involved and prevented the classification services from falling apart. We are thankful for their personal devotion and the efficiency with which they dealt with the situation.

Despite pressures of time and work, the Classification Department was largely responsible for arranging and coordinating the first "Family Day" ever held at the Prison for Women. The program included an Interdenominational

Family Service, a luncheon, a concert and an opportunity for all concerned to sit down and talk. For those who could not have relatives come to the event, telephone calls were authorized and representatives from agencies attempted to compensate for the absence of loved ones. More than two hundred persons attended.

For the first time, designated inmates were allowed to visit their homes at Christmas, Easter and on other special occasions. Their suitability for such outings was assessed by the Classification Staff in cooperation with community agencies.

More than a third of the inmate population did not receive visits from their families. In a centrally located prison that serves all of Canada, this is to be expected. Many families cannot afford the expense of travelling from British Columbia or other distant points to visit Kingston. Representatives from the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Catholic Women's League and Street Haven did their utmost to show a special interest to such cases.

In the area of education, twenty-five inmates attended academic classes on a full-time basis during the fiscal year. There were six part-time students. This group received instruction at the elementary and secondary levels. A course in First Aid was also conducted during the year. Extra-mural courses were an important segment of the educational program at the Prison for Women, with ninety-seven correspondence courses being taken by thirty inmate students.

An active recreational program was in operation during the year. Citizen Participation featuring volunteer groups of entertainers, instructors and softball teams, visited the institution at regular intervals.

The hairdressing school, which was opened a year ago, has been most successful with five inmates attending full-time and one half-time. Home economics classes were well attended.

More inmates are participating in a wide range of hobbycraft. Arrangements were made to have their work displayed at the Kingston Fair and in two large department stores.

Chaplains organized many discussions with outside groups, and various church groups took part in the religious services. As a result, there has been increased interest on the part of inmates.

In general, the past year has been one of progress, with a greater number of students in school, an expanded pre-release program, and greater citizen participation within the institution.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

The Inmate Training Program in reduced security institutions continues to develop despite the fact that it is not always possible to restrict transfers to those inmates who have the best potential.

HEAD OFFICE

The shortage of staff in the Division has already been referred to and a number of officers from the field have come to assist periodically.

A new series of staff training films produced by the National Film Board has been almost completed, and the staff of the Division provided technical advice.

Closer liaison has been established with the Department of Manpower and Immigration in order to provide continuity in the training of inmates at the institutions and after release. Members of the staff serve on two sub-committees responsible for training and for counselling.

Lectures were given to Senior Officers and at other courses held at the Correctional Staff College.

There was a Conference of Deputy Wardens which was especially important in view of the fact that many were recent appointees. Conferences for psychologists and Classification Officers were also held.

There has been a need to obtain more data regarding the characteristics of inmates and preliminary discussions have been initiated with the Central Data Processing Service Bureau, which will provide this information.

One member of the staff served on the Research Committee in relation to the Penitentiary Research projects that are carried out by the Department of Criminology of the University of Montreal.

It is regrettable that, because of the various factors mentioned above, it has not been possible, for a second consecutive year, to visit a sufficient number of institutions. Contacts with the field are essential and will have to be resumed at an early date. The staff of the Division has been happy to assist in such matters as staff training and research and to cooperate with outside agencies. However, with present staff resources, it will be next to impossible to further extend our services.

Classification and Psychological Services

The shortage of psychologists is acute. Only eight of thirty-four full-time positions are filled. To compensate to some extent, there are eight part-time psychologists. However, the situation is far from satisfactory. It is to be hoped that Psychology Departments of universities will become more greatly interested in the field of corrections. At present, this field does not appear to hold much attraction for psychologists. There is a great demand for psychologists and our salaries are not competitive in many areas.

Dorchester Penitentiary has established excellent liaison with the University of Moncton and there are many part-time and interne psychologists at that institution. The psychologist at Saskatchewan Penitentiary conducted a course in interviewing techniques for Guidance Officers and has shown much initiative in the area of group counselling. All of our psychologists are making a tremendous effort to provide service to inmates, despite the many frustrations that the shortage of staff entails. Their devotion is to be commended.

A Psychologists' Seminar was held during the year and was attended by our full-time and part-time psychologists.

In the Classification Department, only a few vacancies exist. There has been a marked increase in the number of interviews. Worthy of note is the very active group counselling and Alcoholics Anonymous programs at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Matsqui Institution also has an intensive group counselling program.

There is general agreement that there are insufficient Classification Officer positions on staff establishments and that proper attention cannot be given to many of the inmates who need it. Steps are being taken to increase the establishments. Qualifying examinations for promotion have been held on a quarterly basis and over sixty Classification Officers have written them.

A larger number of officers were granted educational leave to pursue post-graduate studies.

A Classification Officers' Conference was attended by thirty officers from all institutions.

Table 1 — Classification Department

INTERVIEWS: Interviews with inmates:	
On admission.....	7124
Institutional Classification Boards.....	8694
Regional Classification Boards.....	5976
Reclassification Boards.....	8841
Discharge and Pre-Release.....	4714
Counselling.....	76152
Interviews with officers.....	15162
Interviews with Staff Applicants.....	486
Interviews with visitors, relatives.....	2514
Interviews with Agency representatives.....	7150
REPORTS:	
Admission Reports (case histories).....	4377
Progress Reports.....	6310
Pre-release and discharge reports.....	4149
Special reports for National Parole Service.....	2906
Parole Reports (PS-3).....	2659
Referrals to psychiatrist.....	1547
Reports on staff applicants.....	443
MEETINGS:	
Institutional Boards.....	2156
Staff meetings.....	985
Alcoholics Anonymous.....	1365
Group counselling.....	2737
Regional (Area) Classification Boards.....	776

Table 2 — Psychological Services

TESTS:	
(a) to inmates	
(i) intelligence.....	2751
(ii) personality.....	4939
(iii) interests, aptitudes.....	1481
(b) to staff and applicants	
(i) intelligence.....	748
(ii) personality.....	844
(iii) interests, aptitude.....	42
	TOTAL..... 11,305
INTERVIEWS.....	6622
REPORTS.....	2400
LECTURES TO STAFF.....	39

Vocational Training

Since the inception of vocational training in 1947 in response to the urgent need for the advancement of educational training services revealed in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1938, there has been a rapid development and expansion of facilities. From an original endeavour which consisted of five formal trade-school courses in the building trades, providing opportunities for training approximately seventy-five inmates in two of our institutions, the program of training has increased in rather dramatic fashion over the past twenty years to the extent where there is today some type of training in almost all institutions, with over two thousand inmates each year participating in more than thirty diverse vocational-educational programs in agriculture, trades and industries, home economics, culinary arts and commercial courses.

FULL-TIME TRADE SCHOOL COURSES

Full-time trade school training is that training following a standardized syllabus which is given to inmates under the guidance of instructors. The courses are developed around the skilled and semi-skilled, non-professional occupations and follow as closely as possible the apprenticeship regulations of the Province in which the institution is located. It is possible for graduates of these courses to obtain Provincial certification as qualified tradesmen or partial credits towards completion of apprenticeship, dependent on academic standing, length of time undergoing training and general suitability. Table 1 gives details of the number of inmates engaged in full-time training during the year.

Table 1 — Full-Time Trades Training

1. Trainee enrolment on 1 April, 1966.....	468
2. Trainees enrolled during fiscal year.....	853
3. Total under training during fiscal year.....	1321
4. Ceased training at own request.....	115
5. Ceased training for other reasons.....	136
6. Released before graduation.....	113
7. Completed course and graduated.....	453
8. Completed course but did not graduate.....	18
9. Trainee enrolment on 31 March 1967.....	486

CONTROL TRAINING

Control training is an on-the-job type of training supplemented by theoretical and related instruction conducted in shops whose primary function is industry, services or construction. The general principle is that the inmate is taught and learns by doing the job or operation. The aim is to provide training for a large percentage of inmates who do not wish to undertake the more formal type of course or who are unable to engage in them for some reason. Also, it is not feasible to set up full-time endeavours in the complete range of trades and occupations. Many inmates who have participated in this type of activity have also obtained trade certificates or qualifications upon release, particularly in Stationary Engineering. The number of inmates engaged in control training during the past year is indicated in Table 2.

Table 2 — Control Training

1. Trainee enrolment on 1 April 1966.....	308
2. Trainees enrolled during the fiscal year.....	593
3. Total under training during fiscal year.....	901
4. Trainee enrolment on 31 March 1967.....	409

CERTIFICATION OF TRADE QUALIFICATION

Provincial certification of participants in full-time trade school courses and control training programs continue to increase. Although the results may not appear too impressive, it should be recognized that the figures pertain only to those trainees receiving accreditation prior to release; we have as yet no means of determining the number receiving certification after release. Additionally, it must be understood attainment to journeyman status is not easy to obtain even in normal civilian life.

Table 3 — Trade Accreditation

Trade	Journeyman Status	Partial Credits
Auto Body Repair.....	—	14
Barbering.....	9	30
Bricklaying.....	—	4
Carpentry.....	—	8
Cooking.....	1	3
Drafting.....	3	—
Electrical.....	9	3
Machinist.....	5	—
Motor Mechanic.....	2	23
Painting.....	—	5
Plastering.....	—	2
Plumbing.....	1	20
Sheet Metal Work.....	—	1
Stationary Engineering.....	27	—
Tile Setting.....	—	3
Welding.....	3	—
	60	116

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although the number and types of courses provided and the number of inmates participating in the vocational training program remain relatively unchanged from the previous year, it is most encouraging to note that all institutions report increased interest and recognition on the part of Provincial Departments of Labour. This interest and recognition continues to increase each year and is due, in large part, to the continuing efforts by Penitentiary Staff to gain increased recognition and approval from the governing labour bodies. Possibly, the most significant example of recognition from a Provincial Department of Labour took place in Ontario, where the institutional barber shops have been granted the same status as private licensed barber schools in the province. Coinciding with this recognition was the appointment of a barber instructor from one of the area institutions to the Provincial Trade Advisory Board.

Institutions also report favourably on the cooperation and assistance received from after-care agencies, unions, industry, employers and representatives of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. We are indebted to these groups and all others who contributed in some measure to the total program.

Much attention has been given to the planning of vocational training in the new medium security institutions and it is hoped that this planning will be reflected by a substantial increase and improvement in the vocational training program.

Hobbycraft

The primary purpose of this activity is not to keep inmates occupied during leisure hours at endeavours that will also be profitable financially, but is to provide the individual with the opportunity to learn to use leisure time and to encourage self-expression. The sense of accomplishment resulting from the production of something of his own will provide the inmate with increased motivation and self-confidence. This increased confidence in his abilities can assist him in dealing with other types of situations in a more acceptable and constructive fashion.

In the past year, hobbycraft activities were as follows:

- (a) 3676 individual hobbies were actively pursued during the year;

- (b) petit point remained the most popular hobby, being engaged in by 826 participants;
- (c) leathercraft was second in popularity, and was engaged in by 563;
- (d) painting was in third place with 479 participants;
- (e) others of the more popular hobbies, and the numbers engaged therein, were as follows:

Metal-tooling.....	471
Mosaics.....	251
Woodwork.....	225
Stick-craft.....	202
Scrap-books.....	192

Institutional reports for the past year disclose that several hobbies, such as gemcraft, which requires little or no skill but has excellent sales appeal and value, are decreasing in popularity. In turn, there is an increase in participation in some hobbies, such as scrapbooks, which have personal significance but little or no market value. This is a welcome trend since it tends to indicate that the monetary return is not always the only motivating force; there is also the aspect of appreciation and interest in some of the finer things in life.

Education

STAFF

An increased staff of 43 teachers directed the correctional educational program in our main institutions. They were assisted by 18 Educational Internes during the summer months. Minimum security institutions had their academic needs met by utilizing the services of teachers from neighbouring communities, on a part-time basis.

PROGRAMME

Since the potential student body in our federal institutions consists of inmates ranging from illiterates and semi-literates to a small minority at the undergraduate and graduate university levels, we have of necessity made our program broadly inclusive in its offerings, keeping in mind that the inmate is primarily an adult in need of education and secondly an offender in need of reform.

LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Elementary: With an inmate population that has an average educational attainment of Grade 6, of whom some 15% are classified either as illiterate or semi-illiterate, a great deal of attention was given to elementary education. Teachers conducted classes which emphasized the adult approach at these lower levels. Adult reading schemes, programmed learning, individual instruction and audio-visual aids were used extensively. Our purpose has been to give the student, on an individual basis, the best opportunity possible to acquire the elementary skills of learning. Reading, writing, mathematics and language were stressed.

Secondary: Classes were held in all of our major institutions for those members of the inmate population interested in and capable of benefiting from higher education. Here again the emphasis was placed on the adult approach. An opportunity is available to either proceed to junior and/or senior matriculation standing or to take those subjects essential to their advancement in some particular area, i.e., basic mathematics, science, language.

ACADEMIC UPGRADING FOR POTENTIAL TRADE TRAINING

The upgrading of the basic academic skills for inmate students wishing to proceed to vocational training was an important aspect of our correctional education program. During the fiscal year, 483 inmates attended school for the purposes of upgrading their academic skills in subjects such as language, mathematics and science, to the point where they were able to undertake vocational and occupational training.

Academic classes on a full-time basis were attended by 1009 inmates during the fiscal year. 1125 students attended classes on a part-time basis, with 147 students participating in evening academic endeavours.

EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

Correspondence Courses have always formed a vital segment of our program and widespread use continues to be made of the extra-mural facilities of Provincial Departments of Education and the Department of Veterans Affairs. This year marked the end of D.V.A. Extension facilities. Effective April 1, 1967, these correspondence courses ceased to be available. We are indebted to the Department of Veterans Affairs for this educational service which was rendered to our inmate students for nearly twenty years. Substantial numbers of our students benefited from this opportunity and were able to proceed to further academic and vocational endeavours, as a result of the knowledge gained through the completion of correspondence studies made available through the Department of Veterans Affairs. University courses were again an important part of our extension facilities. In this connection, we are grateful to Queen's University for extending their extra-mural facilities to selected inmate students, at no cost, either to the individual or the Canadian Penitentiary Service. Some 928 Correspondence Courses were completed during the year.

SOCIO-CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

It is important to provide inmates, in addition to formal education, with an improved social and cultural outlook that may assist them later in the constructive use of their leisure time. Over 600 inmates participated in art classes, creative writing, drama groups, musical and choral activities, public speaking courses, educational lectures, Native Brotherhood Clubs, etc. These activities took place during the evening hours or on week-ends and enjoyed the continued support and assistance of citizens residing in communities bordering our various institutions.

Library Services

Librarians continue to function in all of our main institutions with the view that they have a clear responsibility to support, broaden and strengthen the total correctional program. Their major objectives are to stock the shelves of our libraries with sufficient books of a quality and variety that will offer the readers ample opportunity for educational, informative and recreational reading and, in so doing, provide library services of a nature that will encourage maximum use of the library resources by the inmate population.

Institutional libraries average over 10 books per inmate, with nearly half of our prison population making generous use of this facility. The average circulation per reader was 46 books over the year.

Current magazines and newspapers are available in all of our institutions and are widely circulated among the inmate population.

Inmate publications continue to serve as a medium for creative self-expression while training would-be-writers to express their thoughts in an appropriate manner. One publication turned out an excellent quarterly issue while mimeographing a monthly bulletin for circulation within the prison, stressing institutional events of interest.

Religion

The importance of the religious program in our institutions as a corrective agency is well recognized. In addition to the conducting of services of worship, religious sacraments and special rites, our thirty-one chaplains were engaged in organizing and directing programs of religious education, interviewing and counselling, pastoral visiting in various areas of the institutions, and have, through contact with families, sought to aid the development of meaningful relationships between inmates and those close to them.

One problem which also exists in other areas of prison recruitment is to select the best persons for employment as chaplains from the nominations received from a variety of sources. The Canadian Council of Churches has rendered valuable assistance and we expect this organization to play an increasing role in the future in this respect.

Some indication of the services chaplains perform in meeting the needs of inmates is shown in the following table:

Interviewing newcomers.....	4856
Spiritual counselling.....	8452
Domestic counselling.....	994
Counsel re Pre-release.....	906
Contact inmate visitors.....	2033
Contact families outside.....	709
Escorting inmates out.....	64

Recreation

Recreational Supervisors and Camp Superintendents report another active year in so far as programs of correctional recreation are concerned. Past experience has indicated that a well-balanced program of recreation contributes substantially to alleviating the monotony of prison life while also serving as a safety valve for the release of pent up energies and tensions, which might otherwise find expression in undesirable incidents of one type or another.

The role of recreation as a socializing agency is also a most vital one. Organized group recreational activities to be successful require team-work, mutual help and assistance, fair play, healthy competition, sportsmanship and recognition of the merit and skill involved in a good performance. Thus, the recreational setting presents an ideal opportunity to improve patterns of behaviour in a social situation. It provides also an excellent opportunity for the observation of these patterns and the initiation of subsequent remedial action.

Our programs in this area sought to expand and develop the two aspects of recreation:

- (a) physical education, exercise and sports which enjoyed widespread support, with intermural leagues organized in hockey, basketball, softball, volleyball and curling. In this setting, the use of inmates in their programs as coaches, managers, keepers, provided an opportunity for a good number of our inmates to serve in socially constructive situations. Citizen participation flourishes in so far as competitive sports are concerned, and this year outside competing teams visited our institutions on over 800 occasions to engage in competition with our teams;
- (b) the so-called quiet activities, which include bridge, checkers, T.V., radio, films, lectures, etc., are an important aspect of our recreational programs. Many of our men are keenly interested in this type of endeavour, particularly the older members of our inmate population. In this connection, mention should be made of the 200 odd concerts and

variety shows presented in our institutions by volunteer entertainers from the outside community. The contribution of such persons to our correctional program is substantial and we are indebted to them for the time and effort they continue to devote on behalf of inmates in federal institutions.

III—DIVISION OF ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Director of Organization and Administration reports as follows:

Personnel Services

The staff strength of the Penitentiary Service was 4,262 as at March 31, 1967, as compared with 3,714 on March 31, 1966. A total of 917 appointments were made, of which most were to the new institutions. Of these, 119 were in the Atlantic Region, giving it a staff strength of 529; 231 in the Quebec Region, for a staff strength of 1,362; 258 in the Ontario Region, for a staff strength of 1,126; and 309 in the Western Region for a strength of 1,245 employees. During the same period, there were 368 separations from the Service as compared to 363 in 1966. Complete establishments were approved for the Springhill Institution, Nova Scotia; the Warkworth Institution, Ontario; and the Drumheller Institution, Alberta. Recruiting for staff in all three areas was begun on a limited scale in order that sufficient members of staff could be trained prior to the anticipated openings.

The recommendations of the consultant firm of P. S. Ross & Partners, regarding classification and rates of pay in the Penitentiary Service, were approved in May 1966 by the Treasury Board. The main results were:

- (a) Penitentiary positions were related by salary to Civil Service pay categories for positions whose responsibilities and duties were assessed as being similar;
- (b) Under the terms of the Treasury Board authority, pay adjustments were made retroactive to April 1, 1964;
- (c) An allowance was given for those employed in institutions, other than custodial employees, for degrees of responsibility for the custody, counselling and rating of inmates. This allowance, known as the Penological Factor Allowance, was also retroactive to April 1, 1964.

Due to subsequent changes in some of the new pay scales, as a result of observations by management and staff associations, the completion of all salary changes was not achieved until March/April 1967.

Conversion to the Administrative Support and Administrative & Foreign Service categories at Penitentiary Headquarters was completed. Due to the implementation of the results of the P. S. Ross & Partners report, conversion to those categories of field positions was postponed until October 1967. Conversion of all other positions, in all other categories and groups, is expected to be completed by the Fall of 1967.

The Headquarters' establishment was reviewed during the year and an additional 37 positions were added mainly to strengthen the financial and personnel functions. A classification and pay section and a staff relations section were organized. A manpower planning group will be formed early in 1967-68, which will take over the existing staff training section.

As accurate and up-to-date job requirements had to be obtained to evaluate penitentiary positions correctly, the impetus of the Classification Revision Program was felt throughout the Service, in that incumbents were required to complete position questionnaires. Regional coordinators from the field were selected to ensure that questionnaires were completed within specified time limits and that job descriptions were defined as accurately as possible.

To prepare for collective bargaining, which received Government approval in March 1967, institutions were issued information on a new grievance procedure. A revised code-of-discipline is being prepared for issue early in 1967-68, which will bring Penitentiary Service discipline in line, as much as possible,

with the Public Service codes-of-discipline. Action to notify staff of the staff classification categories and groups, to which they have or will be assigned, has been completed.

Staff Training

To meet the demands for the staffing of new institutions, the number of courses at all levels was increased. In 1965-66, five Correctional Officer 3 and two Basic Administration Courses were conducted by the Staff Colleges; these were increased to six and seven respectively in 1966-67, this increase being attributed to the introduction of this type of training at the Correctional Staff College (Quebec). The number of Induction Custodial Courses was increased from 14 to 18; two of these were conducted at the Correctional Staff College (Western) solely for female recruits, the first all-female courses conducted by the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

In addition, the following programs were conducted at the three Colleges:

- (a) Courses (18 to 24 candidates)
 - (i) Senior Officers.....1
 - (ii) Advanced Administration.....2 (new type course)
 - (iii) Methods of Instruction.....3
 - (iv) Industrial Instructors.....1 (new type course)
 - (v) Staff Instructors Qualifying.....1
 - (vi) Guidance Officers.....2
 - (vii) Conference Leaders—
 - Basic Instruction Training.....1
 - (viii) Conference Leaders—
 - Basic Relations Training.....1
 - (ix) Voice Procedure—
 - Radio Control (Instructors).....1
- (b) Conferences
 - (i) Classification Officers
 - (ii) Psychologists
 - (iii) Accountants
 - (iv) Assistant Wardens (O. & A.)
 - (v) Assistant Wardens (S. & S.)
 - (vi) Senior Staff Instructors
 - (vii) National Parole Board.

The use of out-Service training continues to increase, particularly with respect to full-time graduate and post-graduate studies in the social sciences provided by universities in Canada and the United States. Evening and correspondence courses were provided for an increasing number of custodial, clerical, financial, instructional and administrative staff. Short courses and seminars were attended by technical and professional staff responsible for the inmate guidance and training program.

Institutional Staff Training Officers conducted Basic Instruction, Basic Relations, Radio Control and Basic Systems and Procedure courses during the year, as well as Institutional Orientation courses for new staff members and refresher courses for all institutional staff.

IV—DIVISION OF SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

The Director of Services and Supplies reports as follows:

Food Services

This has been a somewhat trying year from the stand-point of food services. For one thing, there was a "sit-down" strike by inmates at Kingston Penitentiary, who used complaints about food as one of the reasons for their action. This caused a chain reaction of other short time sit-downs in some older institutions. The complaints, in all cases, were almost identical and, while those relating to food were for the most part frivolous, there were some legitimate criticisms. The most important of these related to maximum security institutions where inmates collect their trays in the kitchens and return to their cells to eat the meal. Those inmates whose cells are furthest from the kitchen complain that their food is often cold by the time they get back to their cell range to eat it. As a result, plans to eliminate this complaint, by improving and speeding up the serving of meals, were put in hand and are now in the process of being implemented.

Another problem relating to food services was the almost continuous increase in the costs of food products. This has made it extremely difficult to stay within our budget forecast. Happily, however, we were able to accomplish this without reducing the quality of the meals by constant research into new methods of preparation, and the use of the best equipment.

During the year, the first trials were carried out on a new system of meal distribution, using heated food carts to distribute food prepared in the central kitchen. This has been standard practice in many large institutions, such as hospitals, for many years. The experiment, as far as the Penitentiary Service is concerned, was conducted at the new special correctional unit at St. Vincent de Paul. Although there were some doubts expressed as to whether the system would work in the correctional setting, our experiments proved that it will.

The average cost per inmate ration per day was 88¢; the average cost of officers' noon duty meals was 41¢; the total cost of food consumed in our institutions during the year was \$2,606,474.00.

Institutional Services

Institutional Services include housekeeping, furniture control, office machines and equipment control, laundries, officers' and inmate clothing, and the operation of the change-rooms.

HOUSEKEEPING

The standard of cleanliness, sanitation and appearance of our institutions continues to be maintained at a high level. This success has been achieved to a significant extent because of the cooperation of all institutional officers. It is interesting to note, however, that there is an appreciable increase in the effort of inmates as well.

Pest control programs were carried out in all institutions and proved very effective.

OFFICE MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT

During the past two years, an assessment was made of the many types of office machines used in the Service, in order to determine the types of machinery or equipment most suitable for our needs. As part of this program we were able to commence the standardization of equipment with the ultimate aim of reducing our servicing and maintenance costs.

LAUNDRIES

The publication of a monthly bulletin was introduced to provide laundry managers with progressive ideas of the latest thinking in the equipping and management of laundries. The program of establishing regional laundries was further developed and, by the end of 1967, these facilities will be in operation in the Maritimes, Quebec Region and the Ontario Region.

The volume of dry weight laundry processed by all institutions for the year was up slightly from the previous year to 3,394,309 pounds. In addition to this, in many of our institutions, inmates do their own personal laundry.

INMATE CLOTHING

The cost of clothing an inmate varies, depending on the type of institution. The per capita cost is highest in the correctional work camps and farm annexes because special and more expensive work clothing is required. However, the across the board average cost per inmate remains unchanged at \$62.16.

OFFICERS' CLOTHING

The scale of issue of officers' uniforms and other clothing is under constant review. The initial cost of outfitting an officer completely is \$214.80, and the cost in succeeding years is \$185.00.

CHANGE-ROOM OPERATION

The main functions of the change-room are the storage, issue and repair of inmate clothing and footwear, and bathing and haircutting facilities. During the year, one change was made in the operation of change-rooms. That was the discontinuance of knitting socks, which we now purchase commercially. Unexpended stocks of yarn are being used up before the knitting operation closes down completely.

The following is a list of items produced in the change-rooms:

Socks knit.....	28,627
Socks refooted.....	21,749
Roller Towels.....	1,306
Bed Sheets.....	7,727
Pillow Cases.....	4,649
Clothing Labels.....	155,755
Mattress Covers.....	400
Dish Towels.....	500

Purchasing and Stores

There were 5,054 requisitions received for equipment and supplies from institutions, and 14,303 purchase orders or contracts issued. This is an increase over last year of 8% in orders and contracts. The increase is attributed to demands made by new institutions which were completed during the fiscal year.

New forms of tender were introduced which are designed to expedite the purchase of supplies and equipment. In addition, procedures have been changed for ordering drugs and hospital supplies. Standing Offer Agreements have been entered into with the major drug suppliers for the purchase of drugs which are not stocked by the Central Medical Stores.

The annual calendar for requisitions was revised in order to assist operating departments to better schedule the deliveries of goods to meet usage dates.

A program was initiated to classify and identify all stores items; the ultimate aim to be a catalogue for all stock items.

The increased use of the Ontario Regional Warehouse necessitated changes in the stock control procedures. The changes which were made will enable the operators to bulk like items for all institutions and thereby be able to handle the greater volume of stock.

Agricultural Services

In the Maritimes, Ontario and Saskatchewan, better than average conditions prevailed throughout the growing and harvest seasons, resulting in high yields of good quality produce. In Quebec, late spring frost, followed by drought during June and July, had an adverse effect on crop growth. At Manitoba, seeding was delayed due to heavy precipitation, mostly in the form of snow, in late April. The late seeding followed by hot, dry weather during June and July accounted for lower than average yields. The total yield of field crops was higher than the previous year.

The production of canned goods and livestock products, with the exception of pork, showed an increase over the 1965-66 figure. The decrease in output of pork was due to breeding problems at two institutions and the slaughtering of animals at a lighter weight to produce a higher grade carcass.

The following quantities were produced in 1966-67:

Food Products	Unit	Production
Vegetables.....	lb.	1,521,925
Potatoes.....	lb.	1,320,025
Pork.....	lb.	384,633
Beef.....	lb.	540,531
Milk.....	gal.	285,725
Cream.....	lb.	116,027
Eggs.....	doz.	213,997
Poultry.....	lb.	29,762
Syrup.....	lb.	103
Cannery Products		
Canned Vegetables.....	gal.	80,328
Canned Fruit.....	gal.	39,780
Jelly & Jam.....	gal.	24,618
Livestock Feed		
Hay.....	ton	3,277
Straw.....	ton	1,127
Roots.....	ton	198
Ensilage (corn).....	ton	1,009
Ensilage (grass).....	ton	535
Grain.....	bus.	93,509
Green Feed.....	ton	250
By-Products		
Hides.....	lb.	66,270
Fats & Bones.....	lb.	136,755
Miscellaneous		
Reconstituted Milk.....	gal.	88,605
Plants.....	No.	421,000
Rations (mixed).....	ton	2,960
Livestock (Cattle)		
Sold to Outside Concerns.....	No.	74

The wholesale value of the vegetables and livestock products has been estimated at \$924,752; canned goods were valued at \$148,338; livestock and slaughterhouse by-products disposed of to outside concerns amounted to \$18,917, making a total of \$1,092,007. Increases in production were offset by the lower wholesale values of pork and potatoes, resulting in a decrease of 0.5% from the 1965-66 figure.

The expenditure for operation, maintenance of equipment, cannery supplies, slaughter cattle and the complete outlay for new equipment amounted to \$642,800. The foregoing represents an increase of 12% over the previous year. The higher cost of slaughter cattle, livestock feed, equipment, an expanding ornamental grounds program including new institutions, and drainage maintenance projects are reflected in the greater expenditure.

The processing of 88,605 gallons of milk, for the Quebec Region, in addition to that produced on the farms, amounted to a saving of \$43,845.

A woods project in operation during the winter months at one institution and the manufacture of maple syrup at another provided seasonal side lines that added variety in the program and stimulation of interest among inmates. Also during the winter, courses in general agriculture were provided by the farm officers for interested inmates.

Engineering and Works

Another step forward has been taken in minimizing the backlog of maintenance and in improving the facilities at the older institutions. Progress has been recognized in the favourable remarks included in inspection reports by several officials. An increase in the expenditure for materials from \$316,000 to \$371,000 reflects the increased activity in maintenance. Work out-put in the existing institutions remains constant and this is evidenced by a corresponding decline in the amount of construction by Works and Engineering staffs utilizing inmate labour. The expenditure for maintenance and construction by the corresponding Works force in the past two years was \$878,000 and \$905,000.

Improved regional operations and the clearer picture of duties and responsibilities which is emerging from reviews of classification and organization has improved staff morale. Some success can also be reported in increasing the level of staff training. More officers in Works and Engineering attended formal courses during 1967 than ever before. Current improvements in management techniques introduced by the Government will undoubtedly result in a need for accelerated training programs, and we look forward to this challenge.

An interesting innovation in staff relationships has been the introduction of monthly meetings, within regions, of Works Officers and Chief Operating Engineers. These meetings have done much to improve standardization in operations, cooperation and constructive competition. This has proven to be an ideal forum for solving mutual problems and for the distribution of information on current policies.

Continuing interest and support is required for fire protection and safety programs. Our incidence of fire has declined steadily over the past three years, which is evidence of the more active and effective prevention work. The number of reported accidents on the other hand is at an all time high. We are involved in a complete re-assessment of our safety programs and have embarked on additional training in this very important aspect of management. Since safety, like morals, cannot be legislated, we must have substantial support of all management and it is in this direction that we are pointing our efforts.

British Columbia Institution again led the field in the Penitentiaries entries in the National Fire Protection Association (International) Fire Protection Contest, obtaining a certificate award of honourable mention in the grand award of the Group B (Multi-building facilities) Division and a certificate award for placing 4th out of 217 entries in the overall Government of Canada Contest. Our Minimum Security Institution at William Head, B.C., also placed 20th among Canadian Government entries.

Improvement of fire protection systems in existing institutions was given particular emphasis in the minor construction program this year. Complete new sprinkler systems were installed in the storage building No. 12 at Federal Training Centre, shop buildings Nos. 8 and 6 at Joyceville and improvements were made to the standpipe and hose systems at Saskatchewan and Federal Training Centre.

There is a requirement to alter and improve facilities at existing institutions to accommodate inmate training activities. To meet this need each institution carried out a program of minor construction by inmate labour which included such projects as a new chapel building inside the main prison and new facilities for inmate recreation and training at the Industrial Annex, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; new squad room facilities at Kingston to accommodate a recently implemented squad system for custodial officers; extension to the exercise hall at Collin's Bay; construction of a field house for the exercise yard at Manitoba and installation of cubicle partitions in the new accommodation building at William Head, B.C.

Take-over of new medium security institutions at Springhill, Nova Scotia, Warkworth, Ontario, and Drumheller, Alberta, were in progress at the close of 1966-67. Our involvement in these operations has been much more time consuming than anticipated. Since major construction is the responsibility of the Department of Public Works, we assumed our take-over operations would require little effort and we would obtain units ready for operation. However, design deficiencies and construction deficiencies have involved our Headquarters staff, our Assistant Regional Director (Works), and the newly established staffs in the institutions in inspections, negotiations and maintenance for very long periods. At the time of this writing, all institutions are well behind scheduled operational forecasts.

Cowansville, P.Q., Medium Security Institution and the new Narcotic Addicts Institution at Matsqui, B.C., commenced operation in 1966-67. Considerable progress has been made in completing minor works not covered by contracts. Painting which was not included in the major contract was substantially completed at each institution during the year, as well as many other minor works such as tile flooring, shelving and cupboards, installation of equipment and landscaping. Preventive maintenance programs have been established at both institutions.

The new institutions are much more adequately equipped with communications equipment and protection devices than their predecessors. These installations have been designed and the contract work for installation has been managed almost exclusively by our own staff. It is anticipated that having set appropriate standards we will be able to include this work in future with the major contracts handled by the Department of Public Works. However, because of the peculiar requirements of our institutions and the ever changing programs of inmate treatment, we will continue to be very closely involved in the design work and the acceptance of alternate equipment.

A review of expenditures for construction and maintenance by Engineering and Works does not reveal any unusual increases which are not readily related to increased costs of material supplies or for additional facilities. There is a very good relationship between the number of instructors and the value of materials put into use when compared with Maintenance Engineering standards. It is anticipated that the introduction of new methods of program planning and budgetary control now being introduced will facilitate the preparation of a more comprehensive report of operations in future.

V — DIVISION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Director of Financial Services reports as follows:

Financial Operations — 1966-67

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1967 the total outlays for goods and services required by the Penitentiary Service were \$57.3 million, an increase of \$2.5 million or 4.6% over 1965-66. Operation and Maintenance costs increased by \$10.5 million largely as the result of salary increases (together with the recognition of an environmental factor in the determination of pay) recommended in a classification study by a firm of Management Consultants and which were retroactive to April 1, 1964. On the other hand, construction costs decreased by almost \$8 million as the result of development delays in the initiation of a number of major projects.

CONSTRUCTION:

Expenditures for Construction of Buildings and Works in 1966-67 were \$18.09 million, representing a decrease of \$8 million or 32.4% below 1965-66. During the year, \$7.7 million was spent in completing the construction of the following new institutions:

Springhill, Nova Scotia — A Young Offenders Institution
Warkworth, Ontario — A Medium Security Institution
Drumheller, Alberta — A Medium Security Institution.

In addition, \$4.1 million was spent on the initial construction of a new Maximum Security Institution at Ste. Anne des Plaines, P.Q.

ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT:

Increases of \$.7 million or 49% were experienced in expenditures for the acquisition of equipment, a substantial part of which was related to the equipping of new institutions as they neared completion.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:

These costs increased by \$10.5 million or 39.5%. Major factors contributing to the increase were as follows:

Salaries:

The increase in this category was \$9.3 million or 51.4%, of which \$2.8 million was for salaries for new institutions. The balance of \$6.5 million represents increases as follows:

	(\$ Million)
(a) P. S. Ross Report approval	
(1) Back pay to April 1, 1964.....	\$2.5
(2) Penological Factor.....	1.5
	4
(b) P. S. Ross approval-recurring costs...	2
(c) Overtime:—back pay and current year	.5
	\$6.5

OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS:

The increase of \$34,443 or 86.1% results from the fact that expenditures on office furnishings were for the first time charged to the Departmental Vote, instead of being provided free by the Department of Defence Production.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES:

The increase of \$289,000 or 51.1% consists, for the most part, of increases in the following categories:

Production of Training Films.....	\$160,000
Removal Expenses.....	33,000
Travel—Officer Training.....	5,000
Travel—Commuting Allowances.....	47,000

MAINTENANCE OF INMATES:

The increase in this category of \$399,000 or 9.2% is largely related to the following vital expenditures:

Medical and Dental Treatment Including Hospitals.....	\$108,000
Rations.....	211,000
Inmate Clothing.....	19,000
Transportation of Inmates.....	23,000

OPERATING EXPENSES:

The increase in expenditures for Operating Expenses was \$217,000 or 11.2%. The increase reflects largely the provision of supplies and services to new institutions and is accounted for by increases in the following categories:

Fuel.....	\$ 22,000
Utilities.....	126,000
Miscellaneous Supplies.....	68,000

Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue is as follows:

Comparative Statement of Expenditure

	1966-67	1965-66	Increase or (Decrease)	%
Salaries.....	\$27,503,793	\$18,170,703	\$ 9,333,090	51.4
Allowances—Special.....	10,752	—	10,752	—
Officers' Uniforms.....	482,464	487,458	(4,994)	(1.0)
Officers' Duty Meals.....	291,883	219,613	72,270	33.0
Office Stationery and Supplies	75,838	58,199	17,639	30.3
Equipment and Furnishings..	74,443	40,000	34,443	86.1
Other Administrative Charges	855,319	565,987	289,332	51.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	29,294,492	19,541,960	9,752,532	49.9
Maintenance of Inmates.....	4,737,418	4,337,684	399,734	9.2
Discharge Expenses.....	169,366	151,035	18,331	12.1
Operating Expenses.....	2,156,474	1,938,939	217,535	11.2
Repair and Upkeep of Buildings Works and Equipment.....	757,090	631,812	125,278	19.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total Operation and Main- tenance.....	37,114,840	26,601,430	10,513,410	39.5
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works....	18,090,583	26,765,075	(8,674,492)	(32.4)
Acquisition of Equipment....	2,099,444	1,408,591	690,853	49.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total Capital.....	20,190,027	28,173,666	(7,983,639)	(28.3)
Total Expenditures..	\$57,304,867	\$54,775,096	\$2,529,771	4.6

Comparative Statement of Operation and Maintenance Expenditures by Institution.

	1966-67	1965-66
Headquarters Planning Provision.....	\$ 397,927	\$ 188,242
Newfoundland.....	36,086	59,147
Springhill Institution.....	762,219	85,350
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	3,654,868	2,875,671
Regional Headquarters (Quebec).....	214,378	150,069
St. Vincent de Paul and Subsidiaries.....	4,796,511	3,819,369
Federal Training Centre.....	1,833,253	1,536,080
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	2,833,599	2,094,684
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	381,484	343,601
Cowansville Institution.....	1,433,436	593,229
Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	2,087	—
Regional Headquarters (Ontario).....	169,586	123,543
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	3,189,724	2,838,591
Prison for Women ¹	621,742	—
Collins Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,800,825	2,268,091
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries.....	2,130,033	1,689,949
Warkworth Institution.....	303,091	11,389
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	564,422	346,640
Regional Headquarters (Western).....	360,481	343,066
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,366,351	1,875,384
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,704,031	2,123,608
Drumheller Institution.....	180,136	4,705
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,812,928	2,838,399
Matsqui Institution (and subsidiaries) ²	2,565,642	392,623
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$37,114,840	\$26,601,430

¹ 1965/66, the subsidiary of Kingston Penitentiary.

² Mountain Prison and Agassiz Camp. In 1965/66, these were subsidiaries of British Columbia Penitentiary.

Comparative Statement of Equipment Expenditures by Institution.

	1966-67	1965-66
New Springhill Institution.....	\$ 290,264	\$ 32,411
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	87,552	104,360
Regional Headquarters (Quebec).....	8,970	277
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	107,825	80,522
Federal Training Centre.....	73,506	55,520
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	81,189	72,859
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	5,650	4,136
Cowansville Institution.....	145,067	214,412
Special Correctional Unit (Quebec).....	35,425	—
Regional Headquarters (Ontario).....	2,210	12,013
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	4,088	10,427
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	98,220	109,381
Prison for Women ¹	20,611	—
Collins Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	110,602	110,615
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries.....	88,823	74,313
Warkworth Institution.....	295,323	13,623
Regional Headquarters (Western) and Subsidiaries.....	1,261	5,091
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	70,880	83,107
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	128,821	122,799
Drumheller Institution.....	250,958	9,161
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	46,213	102,667
William Head Institution ²	11,547	—
Matsqui Institution (and subsidiaries) ³	134,439	190,897
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,099,444	\$1,408,591

¹ 1965/66 a subsidiary of Kingston Penitentiary.

² 1965/66, a subsidiary of British Columbia Penitentiary.

³ Mountain Prison and Agassiz Camp. In 1965/66, these were subsidiaries of British Columbia Penitentiary.

Comparative Statement of Construction and Improvement Expenditures by Institution.

	1966-67	1965-66
New Springhill Institution.....	\$ 1,911,095	\$ 7,611,351
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	49,406	53,675
St. Vincent de Paul and Subsidiaries.....	1,031,405	355,816
Federal Training Centre.....	31,987	145,860
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	28,446	1,925,427
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	197,580	7,743
Special Correctional Unit (Quebec).....	716,936	—
Cowansville Institution.....	756,763	1,447,632
Ste. Anne des Plaines Institution.....	4,194,408	178,082
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	145,050	67,906
Prison for Women ¹	21,567	—
Collins Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	262,281	92,274
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries.....	59,918	40,053
Warkworth Institution.....	2,833,743	5,702,823
Millhaven Institution.....	758,203	357,546
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	13,537	2,501
Reception Centre (Ontario).....	14,850	—
Regional Headquarters (Western).....	—	1,581
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	1,128,193	160,324
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	288,008	58,382
Drumheller Institution.....	3,063,333	4,595,000
Correctional Staff College (Western).....	322	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	2,105	483,420
British Columbia New Maximum Security Institution.....	239,058	—
Matsqui Institution (and subsidiaries) ²	322,994	3,427,679
William Head Institution ³	19,394	—
	<u>\$18,090,583</u>	<u>\$26,765,075</u>

¹ 1965/66 the subsidiary of Kingston Penitentiary.

² Mountain Prison and Agassiz Camp. In 1965/66, these were subsidiaries of British Columbia Penitentiary.

³ 1965/66, a subsidiary of British Columbia Penitentiary.

Comparative Statement of Revenue

	1966-67		1965-66	
	Total	Sale of Farm Produce	Total	Sale of Farm Produce
Head Office Planning.....	\$ 776	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Dorchester Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	127,611	63,255	126,338	60,094
St. Vincent de Paul and Subsidiaries.....	146,901	57,954	129,423	59,605
Federal Training Centre.....	4,415	—	2,282	—
Leclerc Institution and Subsidiaries.....	18,903	527	22,466	156
Cowansville Institution.....	1,005	—	—	—
Correctional Staff College (Quebec).....	—	—	11	—
Kingston Penitentiary and Subsidiaries..	66,314	—	54,468	—
Prison for Women.....	497	—	—	—
Collins Bay Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	171,055	79,315	87,141	65,597
Joyceville Institution and Subsidiaries...	38,666	4,060	30,675	9,131
Correctional Staff College (Ontario).....	283	—	853	—
Manitoba Penitentiary and Subsidiaries..	94,107	39,121	103,629	39,780
Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	77,186	48,175	90,140	71,728
Drumheller Institution.....	2	—	—	—
British Columbia Penitentiary and Subsidiaries.....	36,133	197	38,167	167
Regional Headquarters (Western) and Subsidiaries.....	18	—	—	—
Matsqui Institution (X Subsidiaries) ¹	2,176	—	457	—
	<u>\$786,048</u>	<u>\$292,604²</u>	<u>\$686,050</u>	<u>\$306,258²</u>

¹ Since 1966/67.

² All sold to Penitentiaries at arbitrary prices. The estimated wholesale value appears in this report under "Agricultural Services."

VI — DIVISION OF INDUSTRIES

The Director of Industries reports as follows:

Industrial Training

The workshop buildings in the new institutions of medium security combine, under one roof, areas for inmate industrial and trade training. These buildings will be finished and occupied in 1968. Planning is proceeding on introducing into these new institutions methods of skill training aligned to the regional employment needs of communities and hopefully meeting the individual needs of inmates.

There is progress in planning the integration of industrial activities with the inmate training program as a main part of the overall Correctional inmate training program, as intimated last year, and in application of the change in industrial policy from one having the production of goods as its main aim to a policy which requires that the training of inmates predominates as the main industrial objective, with the production of goods as an important secondary consideration.

An increasingly important factor in reaching these objectives will be the extent of motivation that inmates will, within the penitentiary environment, develop in their own future as workers in civilian society. The elements of inmate pay, pride and satisfaction in the work and recognition of the community value of the contribution of inmate labour in the national service are allied to realization of these objectives.

In the existing institutions, little change in the industrial program can become effective until shop space is reorganized after the new institutions are occupied. Nevertheless, planning contemplates the ways and means of taking the following steps:

- (a) where facilities are available in existing penitentiaries, introduction of pre-employment training in line with industrial requirements;
- (b) completing a description of all inmate jobs according to the titles and definitive requirements of industry, as compiled in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles used at Canadian Manpower Centres;
- (c) effective recording of work skill experience acquired in penitentiary shops, to be made available for job placement;
- (d) studying the means of improving inmate motivation and interest in industrial jobs and the requirements for employment in the civilian world;
- (e) establishing an effective means of feedback to the institution on the post-release results with ex-inmates of the workshop program.

Manufacturing Services and Product Market

In spite of a decline in inmates employed from 2,170 to 1,949, the total value of industrial production according to penitentiary figures was \$1,862,000. This was 15% over the previous year. Completion of orders for equipment and furnishings for the new institutions helped the market situation temporarily, but there is a lessening demand for products for the Penitentiary Service now that the bulk of new institutions are equipped. Additional market outlets in increased volume must be found from other authorized sources if inmate training is to be realistic and continuous. By regulation the market is limited to the three government levels, and to non-profit making organizations. All of these are voluntary customers.

There have been numerous repeat work orders this year, but these are not sufficient in volume to meet the needs for training and continuing employment.

For some years, an industrial catalogue with a partial listing of the articles which can be supplied has been available to authorized customers. However, even though working under market restrictions the Service has not introduced the normal sales and advertising methods of commercial industry and has no full-time sales staff. The most powerful advertising aid has come by word-of-mouth from satisfied customers to potential buyers. Municipal departments and schools have become very interested in supporting the penitentiary program. Few orders come from Provincial sources. The management consultant review of industries several years ago held that the market in federal departments is the most accessible to penitentiary industries and should be secured by means of a stated government policy. This has not yet been issued. In the meantime, the Department of Defence Production, through the Canadian Government Supply Service, is fast becoming the main purchaser of goods for government use as it takes over the purchasing function of other departments. The Division of Industries is working closely with the Supply Service to develop a procedure for regular orders which will be suitable to both departments and will provide continuous employment and training.

Total Value of Industrial Shop Production

Penitentiary	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Govt. Depts. and other Organizations	Officer Custom Work	TOTAL
Kingston.....	\$ 22,194	\$ 69,972	\$498,539	\$ 4,685	\$595,390
St. Vincent de Paul.....	33,482	70,408	138,902	1,627	244,419
Dorchester.....	61,969	56,002	63,029	2,874	183,874
Manitoba.....	19,802	41,478	47,273	1,306	109,859
British Columbia.....	21,232	59,031	58,777	4,064	143,104
Saskatchewan.....	29,803	33,204	26,558	3,074	92,639
Collins Bay.....	3,797	4,277	18,387	5,105	31,566
Joyceville.....	9,897	76,477	56,951	530	143,855
Leclerc.....	10,383	40,740	79,395	9,098	139,616
Valleyfield.....	503	22,810	27,957	1,309	52,579
Springhill Min. Sec.....	1,524	17,823	22,342	58	41,747
S.V.P. Ind. Annex.....	4,321	1,624	41,748	923	48,616
Prison for Women.....	956	21,183	—	—	22,139
Beaver Creek.....	—	—	11,947	—	11,947
Matsqui.....	18	—	—	1,275	1,293
Mountain Prison.....	2,276	9,377	7	36	11,696
	<u>\$222,157</u>	<u>\$524,406</u>	<u>\$1,091,812</u>	<u>\$35,964</u>	<u>\$1,874,339</u>

Industrial Facilities, Space and Equipment

There are 85 shops at present classified as industrial in existing institutions, and new shops for industrial purposes are being added in the six new institutions where workshop buildings combining training and production are now in construction. When these workshops are fully operative, they will have added approximately 200,000 square feet to the existing space of 300,000 square feet. Layouts have been completed for the new shops, and machinery purchases are being synchronized with shop openings.

Secondary industries selected for the new institutions are high in potential training value and hold good employment prospects for inmates if the inmate workers are motivated to make the most of the opportunity to learn marketable skills. Through meetings with the Department of Manpower and Provincial

equivalents, it will be possible to plan shop training along regional lines and in accordance with job requirements in civilian life so that Manpower Centres may make placement assistance more effectively.

Working Capital Advance

The purpose of the advance of one million dollars to Penitentiary Industries is to provide working capital as a revolving fund with which to buy the materials necessary to maintain an active work program which is designed to give skill training and constructive employment to the inmates assigned to the industrial training program. These number approximately 28 percent of the total population. The interpretation and application of the working capital advance are inflexible at this stage. As a result, the manufacturing program is seriously handicapped from lack of funds and training also suffers under these conditions for many months of the year. Improvement in the availability of working capital is necessary if industrial management is to have the means of market planning and meeting the multiple problems of operating additional shops in six new institutions.

Staffing and Training of Industrial Staff

Staff morale was improved as a result of pay revision and reclassifications. This may induce greater constancy and fewer resignations for financial reasons.

The past year saw the creation and filling of a number of additional positions in existing institutions to make a better ratio of technical supervisors to inmates for the improvement of skill training and shop operations. However, several years will be needed to reach in these institutions the staffing formula which has been accepted for new institutions.

In spite of action in dealing with the shortage of instructors, staff is still lacking in the field of administrative assistance to the Industrial Supervisor. Establishing the required positions would make his administration more efficient in the areas of office management, materials handling and product quality and packaging. Provision of additional instructors in each region would also open the way to some annual brush-up training outside the Penitentiary Service to keep staff well motivated and up-to-date in their work.

A five-week course of study, which was specially designed by industrial staff for instructors in Industrial Shops, was held at the Correctional Staff College, Ontario, before the year ended. This course spent a major part of its class hours on these subjects which are vital to industrial operations: shop administration and management; foremanship and supervision; inmate training; production planning, material, and product quality control; shop safety and accident prevention; and inter-divisional relations. This course is to be the forerunner of two more courses in 1967-68 intended for instructors, and this special training program is planned to culminate in an industrial management course, which is in the planning stage, for prospective Industrial Supervisors.

Public Relations

The management consultants who studied penitentiary industries several years ago concluded that penitentiary industries as a program is acceptable to the public and to private labour and industry provided the prime objective is stated as inmate training and not profit for the government. This objective must be emphasized constantly in the effort of all staff to improve the image of industries internally in the Service, to customers, and to the public.

Penitentiary Industrial Supervisors who solicit orders locally from authorized sources have noticed that a better climate is developing with potential customers whom they visit. This is thought to be accomplished through understanding

that the industries are designed for training purposes, and that one of the objectives is to make inmates conscious of their place in and contribution to community living. It appears that this is a dividend arising from the efforts at public education by the Canadian Penitentiary Service in recent years by showing its program at regional and national exhibitions. Favourable news stories by media have also improved the image and lessened the prospective objections to a broader use of inmate labour for the main purpose of training.

Policy and Planning

In spite of action to prepare for the industrial operations in new institutions, there was not the overall progress anticipated in implementation of the Industrial Outline Plan of Action which was predicted in last year's report. This was due in part to the organization study of the Penitentiary Service by a consulting firm which was then pending, and the probability that there would be policy changes as a result of the study. It should be possible to institute the desired action before the end of the current year.

VII — DIVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

The Director of Medical Services reports as follows:

General Medical Services

The medical services have, in the course of the past year, continued to deal with the concern shown by inmates about matters pertaining to their health, and requests for medical services have continued at the same high level as in former years. Diagnostic and treatment services have filled all requirements through the facilities available within the Penitentiaries and by means of outside services as provided by nearby General Hospitals, Canadian Forces Hospital or Department of Veterans Affairs Hospitals. The majority of inmates who require outside treatment are mostly orthopedic and major surgery cases.

The rate of new admissions at the main receiving institutions, which often operate at near capacity, has been responsible for the transfer of incoming inmates from the main institution before completion of medical treatment; therefore, an increase in medical personnel had to be considered in order to cope with a situation which had not been expected. This can best be understood by the fact that one inmate out of six admitted to the Penitentiary is either physically or mentally handicapped and should be made as fit as possible for whatever occupation or training he is best suited.

Psychiatric Services

The psychiatric services remain overburdened because of the need and ever increasing demands for psychiatric reports, assessments, psychotherapy and other forms of treatments of recognized value.

It has been possible during the year to obtain the services of more psychiatrists on either a full-time or part-time basis; however, this increased assistance still falls short of the requirements. It is felt that this situation will remain for many more years, because of the lack of psychiatrically trained medical men even to fill first the requirements of general hospital and private practice. Authoritative studies made reveal that an additional 2,062 psychiatrists are needed for a realistic satisfaction of Canada's need by 1970.

It has become evident that, with such a situation, every effort must be made to attract and retain such trained personnel as is available for this purpose. After consultation with the Heads of the Departments of Psychiatry of a number of universities, it has been agreed that, if a number of positions were created, it would become possible to offer not only the opportunities for psychiatric practice but also teaching in Forensic Psychiatry, with the possibility that certification in that particular specialty be recognized.

Research on topics related to psychiatric illness and deviant behaviour has been carried out during the past year and will continue throughout the present year. The granting of funds for research into problems related in a specific way to offenders, has resulted in attracting to the Penitentiary Service qualified personnel which could not have been obtained otherwise. Pharmaceutical firms have shown interest in the possibility of carrying out research to further assess the properties of some of their products, particularly those which could be of some value in the treatment of behaviour disorders.

Dental Services

The dental services have provided more treatment at a faster rate than in previous years due to the employment of full-time dentists in some areas where the requirements are greater. Improvement which could be made in one instance depends upon the availability of a dentist. The further development of dental laboratories has contributed a great deal to more satisfactory dental treatment.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Sanitation and Hygiene have shown great improvement due to the opening of new institutions and consequent reduction in congestion and overcrowding in the older ones. A vast improvement in lighting, heating, ventilation, food services and sanitary facilities have resulted in better physical and psychological health.

The Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic obtained donations from 7,520 inmates of the federal penitentiaries during the year. Such a generous contribution has materially assisted in the maintenance and restoration of health to many Canadians and the inmate population deserves congratulations.

VIII — DIVISION OF LIAISON SERVICES

The Director of Liaison Services reports as follows:

General

The general policy of the Service to make public its activities, thus presenting to the general public a true picture of the Service, has done much to dispel the false image presented by ill-informed and unwarranted criticism. Many individuals and agencies, consequently, have taken an interest in matters related to penology and, in their several capacities, are assisting in the work of rehabilitating the criminal offenders.

In instances where ill-informed articles or reports were published, this division brought the true facts to the attention of the person or persons responsible and, in most instances, corrections were made. It is obvious that there must be early release of factual information to the news media, thus preventing the dissemination of rumours.

Public Information

Relations with the communications media have functioned extremely well at the National and Regional Headquarters' levels. However, some difficulties were experienced in a few instances at the institutional level. This may be attributed to lack of knowledge and training in this particular field on the part of some institutional officers. Action was taken to include training in press relations in the curricula of courses conducted at the Correctional Staff College (Ontario) for the benefit of senior institutional officers. This instruction was beneficial as press relations have improved lately at the institutional level. The training took the form of a panel, chaired by the Commissioner or a Regional Director, and the panel members were prominent professionals of the various communications media. This allowed for a round-table conference where relevant subjects were thoroughly discussed. As a result, all participants, panel and students, recognized the need for close cooperation and of a complete comprehension of the problems involved. These panel discussions will be included, if at all possible, in junior administration courses so as to reach as many as possible of the institutional officers who come in contact with communications media.

Public Relations

Visits to institutions by authorized individuals and groups have increased tremendously in the last two years to the extent that certain restrictions had to be imposed to allow for the efficient conduct of the institutional inmate training programs. Visits by authorized individuals presented no serious problems; however, group visits had increased to the extent that, in certain institutions, the inmates came to resent being exposed to such visits and the institutional staffs were prevented on too many occasions from performing their normal duties. Group visits by university students in humanities are now restricted to students in their last year only. Visits by authorized agencies are still permitted; however, visiting dates are set in each institution so as not to disrupt the inmate training programs, nor the proper administration of the institutions. The agencies involved have understood this problem and are cooperating fully.

One of the most serious problems confronting inmates upon release is finding employment. The ex-inmate is confronted with having to account for his past employment and, in so doing, having to reveal the fact that he has been imprisoned for a period of time. In general, employers tend to resent employing ex-inmates. The National Employment Service and the After-care Agencies have been most successful in finding employment for ex-inmates; however, there are many cases where the need of employment remains unsatisfied. There is a need

to interest potential employers in the problems faced by ex-inmates. An experiment was conducted in this regard by inviting some industrialists and business men to visit a complex of institutions. They spoke to the custodial and training personnel and observed, in situ, the application of inmate training programs. One of these business men has already employed two ex-inmates with satisfaction. This program, properly instituted, could be most successful.

More and more of the Service members participate in the life of the community where they have residence. This has contributed immensely in improving relations with the general public and has assisted the members concerned in obtaining community acceptance and, in many cases, voluntary assistance in the conduct of the institutional social training programs.

The Service participated in thirteen major exhibitions across Canada during the summer of 1966 and presented professional exhibits manned by penitentiary correctional officers. The attendance at these exhibitions has been estimated at approximately six million persons. The exhibits, in most cases, have attracted the attention of the public to the point where most of the visitors engaged in conversation with the manning officers on matters relating to penitentiaries.

There is a need for the development of an elaborate public information program, not necessarily to gain the sympathy of the public for the Service and its problems, but to develop public willingness to help the inmate to become a law-abiding and productive citizen.

Liaison

Liaison with government, public and private agencies is working satisfactorily. The Service has recognized the necessity for closer liaison with persons or agencies interested in the correctional sciences by sending delegates to various congresses and professional gatherings. Benefits have been derived from such meetings.

Constant liaison is maintained with various universities in Canada where there exists a centre or chair of criminology. Various professors or deans of criminology maintain personal contact with members of the Service and assist directly in the conduct of institutional staff training programs. The Service has encouraged some selected officers to attend university courses in sciences related to criminology, sociology and penology by providing facilities for daytime attendance and in some cases by providing financial assistance.

Conclusion

The correctional process in Canada is still at the experimental stage. Much experience has been acquired in the last six or seven years; however, there is much yet to be accomplished. This applies to all of the disciplines related to the treatment of the offenders. Liaison between the persons and agencies interested in the development of the correctional process is most important. There are many different opinions expressed by well-meaning persons or groups of persons and, unless close liaison is maintained between all who are involved, compromises are difficult to achieve. The Penitentiary Service directed its efforts throughout the year to develop close relationships with the individuals and agencies interested. The Penitentiary Service has cooperated with the various governmental and other agencies concerned to assist in developing in Canada a first rate prison system aiming, not only at providing its inmates with proper living conditions, but also with the facilities by which, combined with their own efforts, they could develop into law-abiding and productive citizens of Canada.

IX — DIVISION OF CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH

The Director of Correctional Research reports as follows:

Research

The major item of interest is that during 1966-67, for the first time in our history, research projects were commenced on behalf of the Service by other agencies. A financial grant was made to enable the Criminology Department of the University of Montreal to conduct a series of projects to determine the characteristics associated with post-release success or failure on the part of inmates of institutions in the Quebec Region and to establish criteria for selection of inmates for transfer to medium security institutions. A full report on the methodology used and on the significance of the results of the analysis of data was received just after the close of the fiscal year. Further studies are planned for the purposes of validating previous findings and of testing the new hypotheses that have been formulated.

Experimental studies on the subject of "Sensory Deprivation" were undertaken at Kingston as a project in the field of medical research. Operational research projects have been conducted by professional Inmate Training staff members in conjunction with their institutional work as time has permitted.

In the early months of the fiscal year a comprehensive survey of operational problems and staff attitudes in the Prison for Women at Kingston was completed and reported upon by the Director of Correctional Research.

The Director continued to serve as a member of the Welfare Research Grants Advisory Committee at the request of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Library

It is generally agreed that a good reference library is essential to the success of any research program. As previously reported, some progress has been made in the creation of such a library for our Service. In view of the departmental re-grouping and organizational changes that have taken place, the possibility is now seen that this collection may be capable of integration as the nucleus of a full-fledged departmental library under professional direction. With that possibility in mind, advice has been obtained and care has been taken to follow procedures that are compatible with best professional library practice. It is anticipated that substantial progress in recording, classifying and cataloguing will be made during 1967-68.

Statistics

A routine requirement of this division is the weekly preparation of a summary of the inmate population, reflecting admissions, transfers and releases on a regional as well as institutional basis. Up-to-date information on current trends is thus made available for administrative and managerial purposes. A copy is regularly forwarded to the Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as an aid in reconciliation of data received by the Bureau directly from penitentiary institutions. This year, within a few weeks after the close of the fiscal year, it was possible for the Bureau to produce by computer from the up-dated "census deck" a series of nominal rolls of the inmates on register. After having been checked for omissions and errors at the institutions concerned, these rolls will provide a firm starting point for compilation of statistics in future years. The fact is that, during 1966-67, an inordinately large number of discrepancies occurred in the reporting procedures, especially prior to the administrative re-grouping of institutions in the Pacific area.

It is expected that, in due course, the usual tabular analysis of the sociological characteristics of the inmates admitted and discharged during the year will be produced by the Bureau. It is considered possible, if not probable, that publication of such data will be undertaken by the Bureau as part of its program of statistics of correctional institutions.

The following statistical tables have been produced in our own headquarters, working in close liaison with personnel of the Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These tables include: (a) a statement of the inmates by sex and institution, who were received, transferred and released during the year, including those received into penitentiary custody on remand, pursuant to suspension of parole; (b) a statement of distribution of inmates in our charge at the end of the year; (c) a summary of escapes and recaptures during the year.

Table A: Inmates Received and Released during 1966-67

PENITENTIARY INSTITUTION	ON REGISTER 1 APRIL 1966		DIRECT ADMISSIONS		TRANSFERS				DIRECT DISCHARGES										ON REGISTER 31 MARCH 1967				
	M	F	Warrant of Commitment or Parole Violation		"In"		"Out"		Expir. of Sentence		Parole		Court Order		Death	Uncond. Release	Prov. Auth.	Total Direct Discharges		M	F	TOTAL	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M	F				
Newfoundland.....	40	1	34	—	1	—	56	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	15	—	15	
Dorchester.....	713	—	370	5	81	—	13	5	325	—	94	—	—	—	2	—	—	422	—	729	—	729	
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,166	1	929	11	267	—	853	12	339	—	71	—	6	—	10	—	—	426	—	1,083	—	1,083	
Federal Training C.....	411	—	—	—	308	—	163	—	130	—	125	—	12	—	—	—	1	268	—	288	—	288	
Leclerc.....	635	—	—	—	416	—	134	—	239	—	124	—	1	—	4	—	—	368	—	549	—	549	
Cowansville.....	33	—	—	—	199	—	28	—	21	—	28	—	—	—	1	—	—	50	—	154	—	154	
Kingston.....	896	—	978	—	211	—	1,040	—	155	—	27	—	2	—	6	—	2	192	—	853	—	853	
Collins Bay.....	642	—	—	—	523	—	93	—	253	—	163	—	2	—	1	—	—	424	—	648	—	648	
Joyceville.....	526	—	—	—	518	—	215	—	230	—	76	—	—	—	2	1	—	309	—	520	—	520	
Prison for Women.....	—	118	—	27	—	28	—	14	—	50	—	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	78	—	81	—	81
Manitoba.....	572	—	221	—	44	—	44	—	187	—	112	—	6	—	4	—	—	309	—	484	—	484	
Saskatchewan.....	776	—	412	4	12	—	72	4	316	—	109	—	1	—	2	—	—	423	—	700	—	700	
British Columbia.....	721	2	457	26	156	1	637*	27	135	2	48	—	2	—	—	—	1	185	2	512	—	512	
Matsqui.....	62	—	—	1	570*	33	89	—	109	1	56	1	—	—	3	—	—	169	2	383	32	415	
William Head.....	122	—	—	—	148	—	26	—	75	—	31	—	—	—	1	—	—	107	—	137	—	137	
All Institutions.....	7,315	122	3,401	74	3,463*	62	3,463*	62	2,523	54	1,064	28	33	1	36	1	4	3,661	83	7,055	113	7,168	

	IN CUSTODY ON REMAND, (PAROLE SUSPENSION) 1 APRIL 1966		REMANDED IN CUSTODY ON WARRANT OF PAROLE SUSPENSION		RE-COMMITTED ON W/C OR P/V		CONTIN. OF PAROLE		TOT. CEASED TO BE ON REMAND		IN CUSTODY ON REMAND, (PAROLE SUSPENSION) 31 MARCH 1967		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL
Dorchester.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
St. Vincent de Paul.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	2
Manitoba.....	—	—	8	—	4	—	1	—	5	—	3	—	3
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	9	—	6	—	1	—	7	—	2	—	2
British Columbia.....	7	—	37	—	25	—	11	—	36	—	8	—	3
Matsqui.....	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1
All Institutions.....	7	—	64	1	35	1	19	—	54	1	17	—	17

	TOTAL INMATES IN CUSTODY 1 APRIL 1966		DIRECT RECEPTIONS		DIRECT RELEASES										TOTAL INMATES IN PENITENTIARY CUSTODY 31 MARCH 1967			
	M	F	Total Direct Reception		Expir. of Re-commit.		Parole or Cont.		Court Order		Death	Uncond. Release	Prov. Auth.	Total Discharges		M	F	TOTAL
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M	F			
All Institutions.....	7,322	122	3,465	75	2,558	55	1,083	28	33	1	36	1	4	3,715	84	7,072	113	7,185

*Including 92 inmates of Mountain Prison and 76 inmates of Agassiz Correctional Camp, as of 1 April 1966; Matsqui Institution took over accountability from British Columbia Penitentiary, early in fiscal 1966-67.

Table B: Distribution of the Inmate Population in Custody as of 31 March, 1967

	On Register or in Temp. Det.		Actually in Pen't'y	Mental Inst.	In Court	On Bail	Hosp. Eto.	At Large	Temp. Absence
	M	F							
NEWFOUNDLAND.....	15		13	2	—	—	—	—	—
DORCHESTER.....	730		513	3	2	—	2	3	1
Farm Annex.....	—		71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springhill.....	—		84	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue Mountain.....	—		51	—	—	—	—	—	—
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.....	1,085		836	17	4	3	1	3	—
Ind. Annex.....	—		155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farm Annex.....	—		66	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE.....	288		285	—	—	1	2	—	—
LECLERC INSTITUTION.....	549		401	—	1	—	2	2	6
Valleyfield.....	—		96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gatineau.....	—		41	—	—	—	—	—	—
COWANSVILLE.....	154		151	—	1	—	2	—	—
KINGSTON.....	853		827	18	4	—	1	3	—
COLLINS BAY.....	648		438	—	—	—	2	2	—
Farm Annex.....	—		89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver Creek.....	—		58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landry Crossing.....	—		59	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOYCEVILLE.....	520		444	—	1	1	1	5	—
Farm Annex.....	—		68	—	—	—	—	—	—
PRISON FOR WOMEN.....	—	81	74	3	—	—	3	1	—
MANITOBA.....	487		403	4	—	—	2	1	—
Farm Annex.....	—		77	—	—	—	—	—	—
SASKATCHEWAN.....	702		605	9	—	—	3	1	1
Farm Annex.....	—		83	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....	520		505	9	1	—	3	2	—
WILLIAM HEAD.....	137		137	—	—	—	—	—	—
MATSQUI (M).....	162		161	—	—	—	1	—	—
(F).....	—	32	31	1	—	—	—	—	—
Agassiz.....	86		86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain (D).....	14		14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain (O).....	122		120	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTALS.....	7,072	113	7,042	66	14	5	27	23 ¹	8
TOTAL INMATES IN CUSTODY.....	7,185 ²								

¹5 inmates serving sentences in U.S.A., 1 held by Provincial authorities, 17 whereabouts unknown.

²17 inmates held in T/D under Suspension of Parole.

Table C: Escapes and Recaptures

At the beginning of the fiscal year, there were 16 inmates unlawfully missing from Canadian Penitentiaries, including 3 who had been apprehended by U.S. authorities and were serving prison sentences in that country. Of the remaining 13, 5 were returned to penitentiary from provincial authorities during the year; 4 were recaptured; 4 were still at large, whereabouts unknown.

During 1966-67 a total of 106 inmates escaped, including 22 who were not in custody of penitentiary officers at the time of their escape. A total of 94 recaptures was effected, including 4 who had escaped in previous years. Thus, the 23 inmates who remained missing from our institutions on 31 Mar. 67, comprised: 5 in U.S. prisons, 1 in provincial custody awaiting return to a penitentiary; 4 still missing from previous years and 13 who escaped in this fiscal year, but who had not yet been apprehended.

	Escaped 1966-67				Escaped before 1 Apr. 66 and not yet Recaptured	TOTAL NOT RECAPTURED 31 MARCH 67
	Regional Totals	Returned to Pen't'y	Held in other Custody	Not Recaptured		
ATLANTIC.....	19	17	—	2	1	3
QUEBEC.....	32	27	—	5	—	5
ONTARIO.....	32	25	2	5	3	8
WESTERN.....	23	21	1	1	—	1
SERVICE TOTALS.....	106	90	3	13	4	17

