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Federal Corrections
THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING
Correctional Staff College (Ont.)

The opening of the new building at the Correctional Staff College on October 9, 1964 marked the end of an era of planning. To a handful of men seated in the modern classroom of the new building, the day saw the realization of a dream that had existed in their hearts for many years. The exigency had been a known fact for a longer period.

The Development of the Correctional Staff College (Ontario)


During the war years of 1939-45 and the years immediately following the war it was not possible to implement the recommendation of the Archambault Commission.

In 1947 the late Major-General R.B. Gibson, C.O., Commissioner of Penitentiaries appointed Mr. W.F. Johnstone, now Director of Organization and Administration, as Superintendent of training. Mr. Johnstone was responsible for development of a staff training program and the organization of the initial courses at the RCMP Training college, Rockcliffe, Ottawa. The first course commenced in February of 1948.

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The property known as "Calderwood" was acquired by the Department of Justice at Kingston, Ontario in 1951. The buildings were converted for use as a Staff College and two additional staff members, Messrs. A.J. Jarvis and F.R. Graves, were transferred to the college from Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Mr. T.D. McDonnell succeeded Mr. Johnstone as Superintendent when Mr. Johnstone was appointed Warden of Kingston Penitentiary in 1954.

The Fauteux Report of 1956 and the 1960 report of the Correctional Planning Committee of the Department of Justice recommended increased training facilities for the training of Penitentiary Officers at all levels of authority and the implementation of a career planning program. The report of the Correctional Planning Committee specifically emphasized the need for both "centralized" and "institutional" types of training on regional and national basis.

Mr. A.J. MacLeod, Director of the Remission Service and Chairman of the Correctional Planning Committee was appointed Commissioner of Penitentiaries in 1960. He immediately proceeded to implement the recommendations of the Committee and of previous reports.

Mr. T.D. McDonnell retired in 1961 and Mr. R.W. Cunningham was transferred from Head Office, Ottawa, to Kingston as Superintendent of the Staff College. By 1962 the staff increased to eight and new types of courses were added to the curriculum. Construction of the new building commenced in 1963 and was completed in 1964.

The staff establishment now consists of ten administrative and clerical positions and twelve training positions. There are three levels of Instructional Staff for the three levels of instruction — recruit, advanced and senior. The College facilities permit the housing, feeding and training of 96 officers simultaneously.

Types of training courses offered are:
- Induction training — new recruits — 12 weeks
- Induction Instructors and Staff
  - Training Officers 12 weeks
  - Senior Officers 6 weeks
  - Correctional Officers 5 weeks
  - Methods of Instruction 3 weeks
  - Basic Administration 3 weeks
- Other types of courses, conferences or seminars are conducted on an as required basis.

Chief Instructor M.E. Millar welcomed the guests attending the opening ceremonies of the new building, many of whom had been involved, directly or indirectly, in staff training since the inception of Calderwood. Mr. T.A. Andre, General Contractor, presented the keys to the building to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, who presented them to Superintendent, R.W. Cunningham. The Ontario Regional Director, Mr. D.M. McLean, introduced the guest speaker, the Honourable E.J. Benson, B. Com., C.A., Minister of National Revenue, Member of Parliament for Kingston. Following a tour of the new building, a buffet luncheon was served in the staff dining room.

**Staff Training Officers**


**The Canadian Elizabeth Fry Society**

James V. Bennett, Director of U.S. Bureau of Prisons, in an address delivered at the annual meeting of the John Howard Society of Ontario on May 8, 1963, speculated on what John Howard might say about the present penal reform if he came back from his grave in the far-off Crimea. Among other things, Mr. Bennett stated, he would discover that we still have the problem of community rejection of ex-prisoners; that too many are unsuccessful at obtaining honest employment upon release because of the hostility of employers, discriminatory laws and union rules.

What about Elizabeth Fry? Would she feel satisfied that her efforts in the direction of prison reform had not been in vain? How are Canadian Elizabeth Fry Societies carrying on the tradition of the Quaker reformist in the rehabilitation of women offenders before, during, and after incarceration in a penal institution?

In British Columbia the Elizabeth Fry Society, who have worked inside and outside prisons for a quarter of a century believe the solution to helping...
young female offenders is to reach girls before they get into trouble.

Mrs. C.N. Woodward of the Elizabeth Fry Society in B.C., stated in a Vancouver newspaper that a hostel, provided at a crucial turning point in the lives of teen-age girls who are close to being in trouble with the law, can keep girls from a life of crime.

“They are not bad girls yet. They are just lonely, scared kids with little or no money, no family, an one with time or interest or love for them. It is at this time in their lives that they need the warmth and friendship of a home.”

In April 1964, the Elizabeth Fry Society of B.C. launched an appeal for $25,000 to establish a hostel for teen-age girls to accommodate six to eight girls between the ages of 14 and 18.

Established in 1939, the Elizabeth Fry Society of B.C. was formed initially by the Provincial Council of Women. A voluntary organization, not supported financially by the Community Chest, its members average about 120 and are from all walks of life and all professions. Approximately 30 members take active part in visiting Willingdom School, a training school for girls, and about six membership work as a team at Oakalla Prison Farm. There are 62 affiliated groups such as churches, working with them.

A House Can Be A Home

“I have nowhere to stay when I get out of here” has often been heard from a girl or woman in custody. The Toronto Elizabeth Fry Society, realizing that release from prison presents as formidable a problem as incarceration itself, embarked on a pilot project with the junior League of Toronto to provide temporary accommodation for girls and women after their release from custody. In the fall of that year, the board of the Elizabeth Fry Society agreed that a residence should be an integral part of the services of the Agency. At the same time, the building the Society rented was being torn down and it was decided to purchase property and to renovate and decorate it in such a way that the various functions of the Society could be carried out.

In choosing the location of the building, it was found advisable to purchase within 3 or 4 blocks of the area from where the majority of the clients come. The advantages gained in girls seeking help close to their home base has been found to override the drawbacks of association with anti-social individuals in familiar territory. Also taken into consideration in choosing the property were the facilities for staff and visitor parking, and the privacy and pleasure obtained in a yard which has been transformed into a garden with the help of the Garden Club.

“Approaching the house from the street,” Miss Phyllis Haslam, Executive Director of the Toronto Elizabeth Fry Society stated, “one realizes that no identifying sign, other than the street number, is used outside the building. This has helped to prevent embarrassment to girls living in the house. The porch is well lighted at night and a glass panel at the side of the door enables the House Mother to see people who come to the door before admitting them. This has proved to be of particular value when girls have sought refuge in the house from a disturbed husband or common-law partner. An electrically released lock and an intercom system between the front door and the House Mother’s room provides the security of a locked front door, enabling the House Mother to admit people whose voices she recognizes without having to go down and up stairs each time the door bell rings.

The residence section of the building is located on the second and third floors, with the kitchen and dining room on the first floor and the laundry in the basement. The laundry is equipped with a washer and dryer and the girls personal washing is done there, as well as the household washing. Ironing, however, is done on the second floor. This not only cuts down the fire hazard but means that the girl is in a more cheerful atmosphere with her friends or listening to a radio while she works.

The third floor of the building contains two bedrooms and a bathroom with another bathroom available on the second floor. One bedroom accommodates four girls and the other, three. Built-in wall cupboards and a small bedside table provide each girl with adequate locked facilities in which she may keep her possessions. A cot-sized bed with a good mattress, bedding, pillow and a bed-side lamp complete the equipment provided for each girl. In addition, each bedroom has a small table and a couple of comfortable chairs.

A bedroom on the second floor which accommodates two girls is used primarily for those residents who may need special help from the House Mother—the potential suicide, the girl who is ill or particularly unhappy, the older woman, etc. Girls admitted to the residence on an emergency basis or for temporary shelter are also more likely to be placed in this room.

Arguments might be raised for the use of single rooms as against two or more girls sharing a bedroom. Our experience would make us favor single rooms, even if small, with locked doors so that each girl feels she has a place of her own.

We raised the question of smoking in bed with
the Fire Marshall. He advised us to provide each girl with a good sized ashtray with the sides set at such an angle that cigarettes left burning on the tray would fall into the container rather than on to the table or floor. He suggested that if we prohibit smoking in bed the girl is still likely to smoke but will hide the cigarette under the bedclothes if she hears anyone coming.

Leading from one of the bedrooms is a fire escape. The bottom of the fire escape is encaised in wire netting that contains a door that, when opened, sets off an alarm bell which can be heard all over the house.

The girls' sitting room is used not only by the girls in residence but also by other clients of the agency who are in the neighbourhood and want to drop in to watch television or have a talk. The room is a bright, comfortable room where girls in residence may entertain their friends of either sex.

The House-Mother's room, next to the girls' sitting room, is a combined office-bedroom, so situated that she may be readily available when needed.

Throughout the building an effort has been made to create a sense of warmth and cheerfulness. Walls are painted a bright fresh colour with washable paint, drapes and furniture are both practical and attractive, floors are tiled.

Supervision of the residence is carried out by two House Mothers. In looking for satisfactory House Mothers, we encountered difficulty in finding people who were warm and accepting of the girls with their varying problems and acting-out behaviour, and at the same time were able to hold girls to reasonable limits and not be manipulated by them. A further problem has been to find people who are able to encourage the residents to participate in the life of the house, sharing everyday chores around the building and participating in evening and week-end recreational activities. Married women with grown-up children of their own, we have found, have proved capable of coping with these problems most effectively.

A cleaning woman is employed on a part-time basis. While the residents are expected to help with household duties and are responsible for keeping their own area of the bedrooms tidy, too much responsibility has fallen on the House Mothers for general cleaning.

Regulations regarding the length of time a girl may stay in residence have changed since we opened the house. At first we thought entirely in terms of having girls in the house for two or three weeks only. While we still find that this is a long enough stay for some clients to help them over the initial post-release period, we also discovered that for many the optimum length of residency was on the basis of five to six months, rather than weeks. The girls requiring this length of service have, for the most part, been young girls in their late teens and early twenties who have served one or two sentences in custody, who have no satisfactory home ties, but who need the security and companionship of a home setting. With this support to offer, the girl can grow.

Although we can accommodate nine girls at a time, we do not make an effort to keep the house full but are selective regarding the girls to be admitted to residence, accommodating up to seventy-five girls a year.

We try to prevent using the house just as an emergency shelter, but see it, rather, as a dynamic part of the case work service given by this agency to the girl.

The activities and contacts of the Ottawa branch of the Elizabeth Fry Society are wide and varied as reported in the News-letter of March 1964:

The appointment of Mrs. W.A.H. Law, a part-time case worker was the highlight of a busy year in 1963. Her cases have included an Indian girl, deserted in Ottawa, who was re-routed back to her home in Northern Alberta. A former drug addict with whom Mrs. Law had twice-weekly contacts shows promise of good adjustment. Transportation was provided for an expectant mother back to her native Nova Scotia in time for Christmas. Mrs. Law drove seventy-five miles to the Ontario Hospital, Brockville, with one prisoner transferred from the local jail. Assistance is being given to a girl returned from Ingliside. As well as attending court several times, dealing with innumerable telephone calls, assisting with the usual chores of room-hunting, job finding and shopping for clothes, Mrs. Law found time at Christmas to send parcels to girls she knew were serving prison terms. She also maintains a contact by correspondence whenever possible.

The top floor of the local Carleton County Jail with its eight cells for women is the main source of contact for girls and women in trouble. Sometimes sentences longer than two months must be served elsewhere, the fluctuating prison population consists largely of the petty offender, the chronic alcoholic, the remand case, or those women waiting for transfer to another prison. During 1963 most of the 181 women incarcerated at the local jail were seen by an Elizabeth Fry visitor at least once.
Le Cercle Marguerite d'Youville, an organization engaged in the formation of a society for the rehabilitation of inmates in the Montreal Prison for Women, was founded in Repentigny, P.Q. by madame Georgette Grenier in 1960. Marguerite d'Youville was chosen as the patron saint because of her dedication to orphans, old people, wounded soldiers and prisoners of war in the 18th century. Widowed at an early age and left with two small children, she nevertheless dedicated her life to caring for those unable to care for themselves, and eventually founded the order of the Grey Nuns of Montreal.

The organization has approximately 1000 members in ten different sections; three in Repentigny, one in Haiti, West Indies, and the others in different parishes in Montreal and vicinity. Each section operates independently in choosing its social, educational or recreational organization but all are united under a diocesan committee responsible for the unity of the group and in founding new sections.

During an interview with Her Excellency Madame Georges P. Vanier in Rideau Hall this spring, the representatives of the organization were urged to become interested in the rehabilitation of female inmates. A committee was formed to study the subject, and visit the federal Prison for Women in Kingston, Ontario. Le Cercle Marguerite d’Youville hopes to embark on this aspect of social reform this year.

At present, the Prison for Women in Kingston, Ontario, is the only federal institution for female offenders serving terms of two years and over. The role the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston plays in the rehabilitation of women offenders, both during and after incarceration, is set out in “Federal Profiles”, appearing in this issue.

Elizabeth Fry might be saddened to see young rebellious delinquents in their early teens drifting aimlessly on street corners for want of more constructive pastime. She might express disbelief at the cruelty and degradation that still exists in the family life of some Canadian homes; at the children subjected to incestuous relationships with tyrannical male relatives; at the drunkenness and immorality of their environment; and at their resultant failure to grow into mature adults. She would be shocked at the increasing number of drug addicts and alcoholics in our society, a society that boasts one of the highest standards of living in the world, yet still harbors hostility towards her social outcasts.

While Elizabeth Fry might express horror at the barbaric conditions that still exist in 1964, she would undoubtedly sympathize with the various groups functioning under her name in their arduous and often futile task of preparing these unfortunates for a useful role in the community. If she could visit the home on Maitland Street in Toronto, or drop into a jail cell with an Elizabeth Fry social worker, in any part of Canada, she would be satisfied that her torch has been passed into capable hands and that her life-time dedication had not been in vain.

ARE YOU READY FOR A FIRE

Although October 5th to the 9th, 1964 was designated as the fire prevention week, Mrs. W. Forte, formerly of Joyceville Institution, submitted the following to remind Canadians that every week should be fire prevention week:

On October 9th, 1964, Chief C.W. Gibson of the Kingston Fire Department addressed the officers of Joyceville Institution, the theme of his talk being in the form of a question: “Are you ready for a fire?” Chief Gibson asked a question, gave the staff a few seconds to think of what their answer might be, and then rendered his answer.

If something awakened you in the night, you couldn’t breathe properly and you suddenly smelled smoke, what would you do? Would you panic—or have you given it some thought? If you are alone in the house, roll off the bed to the floor and, staying near the floor, try to make your way to the window. If you have loved ones in the house approach the bedroom door; if it feels hot, it would be better to leave it closed. Put your head out the window and wait for the Fire Department who will soon arrive if they have been made aware of your needs.

If you are cooking and spill grease on the stove, electric burner or gas burner, what would you do? Today in particular ladies wear clothing of synthetic materials that even a spark from a cigarette has been known to ignite. I would suggest that clothing be kept away from the flame, attempt to shut off the source of heat, and cover the pot. If you have an extinguisher available, use it; but no matter how small the fire is, call the fire department who may be able to give you tips on preventing the same type of fire.

If one of your loved ones or one of your neighbours ran out the front door with clothing on fire, what would you do? Wrap them in a blanket and roll them on the ground until the fire is out. A few years ago, Chief Gibson stated, we received a call to report to a house and when we were two blocks away, we could smell the source of the fire. In this instance a man was on fire. There is nothing more obnoxious than human flesh burning; if you ever pick up the burned body of a little child, you will never forget.
If you go down into your basement and your waste basket is on fire, what would you do? Although the new plastic containers may not make as much noise, the fire isn't contained inside them and they could mean the loss of life to one of your family. I would suggest that you get everyone out of the house first and then call the fire department. If you have a fire extinguisher available, use it but don't stay long enough to be trapped. We don't want you to lose your life trying to help us.

What do you do when you hear a siren? What does your wife do when driving the car and she hears a siren? You may be the one to cause loss of life whether it is the siren of a fire truck or an ambulance. Unless you pull over and allow the emergency vehicle to pass, you may cause the loss of a child's life.

What would you do in a theatre or auditorium or dance hall, or in any crowded building and someone hollers: "Fire"? Would you panic or would you remain cool enough that you could stay in your seat for just a while and watch the rest of the people panic and crowd for one exit? If you remain in your seat for a few seconds and look around you, you will probably notice another way out. I think we should do a lot of thinking to prevent loss of life.

What would you do about a neighbour in trouble? I would suggest that you do not hesitate to call the fire department. Speak slowly and clearly. Make sure the address is well known to the fireman and then move to the street to point out to the driver of the truck where the fire is.

What of your own home? How clear is the number on the front of the house? When you go home tonight, walk out to the sidewalk or out to where the truck would be. Look and see if you can read your own number. Not likely ten in this group could read their own number, and yet they expect the fire department to see it.

"Your Plant Engineer has pamphlets listing instructions to be left with a baby sitter," Chief Gibson concluded. "In the past 10 years in Canada these words have been repeated 156 times, 'I left them alone only a few minutes'. The thought of a child trapped in a room, escape cut off, presents a horrible image. Firemen discovered children under beds or crouched on the floor, just a few feet away from a window leading to a fire escape, or some way they could have gained exit.

Parents should instruct their children on escape procedures and alternate escape routes should be planned. If your plans seem impracticable, any fire department cannot respond unless they are notified. MAKE CERTAIN EVERYONE IS OUT; THEN CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE CUSTODIAL SERVICE AND REHABILITATION

(From the following appeared originally in a 1838 copy of "CORRECTION", published by the State of New York Department of Correction. It also appeared in Volume 1, Number 1, of the Penitentiary Service Bulletin, Ottawa, Ontario)

"In the rehabilitative work of the modern prison, the guard's cooperation is necessary. He may gain this by intelligently interpreting to prisoners the constructive values of the rehabilitative agencies. Therefore, the guard must understand the aims and the objectives of the educational, vocational, religious, industrial and recreational programmes and be well informed regarding the health and safety facilities present in the institution. In modern correctional institutions these programs are set up with the idea of ministering to the individual needs of inmates. The guard, because of his unique position, can observe the individual characteristics of prisoners under conditions which instructors, chaplains, psychiatrists, physicians, parole officers and other members of the staff have little opportunity to see. Therefore, he can be a valuable link between these specialists and the inmate. A word of encouragement to a man who is attempting to take advantage of educational opportunities in the institution is frequently of great value. By a show of enthusiasm it is possible for a guard to do more to promote the educational programs than any system which compels men to attend school. By doing his part in the breaking down of the attitude that school is only for children, the guard may encourage more men to attend."

THE PENAL SYSTEM OF THE NETHERLANDS

(Mr. C.J. Deventer, Classification Officer at British Columbia Penitentiary visited the Netherlands during his vacation. The following is a talk he gave at a meeting of the John Howard Society in New Westminster.)

"Before trying to give a verbal picture of the Penal System of the Netherlands, I feel obliged to ask you not to make unrealistic and illogical comparisons between national systems.

The Netherlands and the Dutch people are unique. The country is largely land reclaimed from the sea and the country could be laid down in Canada 400 times.

The population is made up of communities so close that there are practically no borders noticeable. Frequent and rapid train service is available in all parts of the country and from the northern to the southern border is no more than four hours by train.
The original economy of agriculture and seafaring is changing to specialized industry to the point that there is more immigration than emigration taking place.

The Dutch people possess some unique characteristics, typical of which are:
(1) Deep rooted family pride and ties.
(2) Respect for authority.
(3) Active Christianity.
(4) Original pioneer spirit of long standing.
(5) Strongly interwoven religious and national political unity, in regard to continuously improving social security and welfare.

With this information I am convinced that each of you will easily realize that it is not surprising that the Penal system of the Netherlands is unique, modern and advanced. As only the present and future plans are of direct interest to us I will not go into the 347 years of history.

In the Netherlands the penological system is divided into three sections:
(1) Jurisdiction.
(2) Penal Institutions.
(3) Rehabilitation Services.

All three sections are under a single authority, organized and co-ordinated by a Director-General who is assisted by a government appointed committee comprised of both professional and lay members. Similar committees are established for every institution.

Jurisdiction — is executed by competent and highly trained judges who preside in five types of courts:
(A) Juvenile Courts — Judicial adulthood starts at the age of 18, with the exception of married younger persons. The normal legal adult age is 21.
(B) Minor Courts — which handle cases of a non-criminal nature.
(C) 19 Area Courts — which handle criminal and serious non-criminal cases, also appeals from minor court decisions.
(D) 5 High Courts — which handle appeals from the 19 area courts.
(E) One Higher Court — which handles appeals from the 5 high courts.

Before judgement is pronounced, the court is provided with complete case history, personality analysis and prognosis for the re-adjustment of the offender concerned. For two years now, the courts have had the authority to send an offender to a central observation and diagnostic clinic for a complete and detailed assessment, even before sentencing. This Centre for habitual and long term sentences is professionally staffed and classified by the following criteria:

1. Age
2. Personality
3. Maturity
4. Family relationship
5. Employment interest and ability
6. Type of offence and recidivism
7. Escape risk
8. Need of Psychological or Psychiatric Treatment
9. Open for other assistance from A.A. or other voluntary organizations.

Considering the seriousness of the offence and the needs of the offender, the following sentences may be awarded:
(1) Definite term of confinement (minimum one day to a maximum of twenty years, and life).
(2) Conditional confinement for a maximum of one year with a maximum of three years on probation.
(3) Definite and indefinite confinement.
(4) Detention of one day to six months in local jails with time in labour institutions.
(5) Detention in lieu of fine.
(6) Fine to which may be added confinement or detention.

I would like to mention here that the Netherlands has no corporal punishment and that escape is not a legal offence and is therefore unpunishable.

Penal Institutions — There are four types of institutions.
(1) Maximum Security — housing 1697 inmates; 22 institutions of which 4 are open prisons.
(2) Detention Jails — housing 1570 inmates; 25 institutions.
(3) Labour Institutions — two institutions housing 77 inmates.
(4) Four institutions for psychopaths and mental cases housing 738 inmates on forced treatment.

Also
One central hospital — housing 19 inmates.
A psychiatric clinic for observation — housing 20 inmates.
A classification centre, which is also the staff training centre.

If we note that as of January 10, 1964, the 22 maximum security institutions held 1697 inmates, the 25 jails 1570 inmates and the four institutions 738 psychopaths, we can see that no institution has a population greater than 200.

We can see that an efficient different programme
of treatment can be, and has been established at
each institution and that the judiciary has the op-
portunity to take part in the effective classification
of the offender. The special programme of treatment
is professionally oriented according to age which
at January 10, 1964 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>18-22</th>
<th>23-24</th>
<th>25-</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Day — 6 months</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months — 1 year</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 — 2 years</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 2 years</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>450</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>1008</td>
<td>1697</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the present time, the institutional classification
differentiates the inmates in groups of 25, ac-
cording to personal mental maturity, age, offence
and time required for treatment to make complete
readjustment.

Parole recommendations are submitted exclusiv-
eely by the institution and granted or refused by the
Minister of Justice. To qualify, an inmate must have
served 1/3 of his sentence. When parole is granted,
an additional year is added to the balance of the
sentence which must be served on parole.

Psychopaths, with or without sentences can be
placed at the disposal of the Government for two
years and this can be extended for a further two
years as each period lapses.

The open institution with a maximum of 25
inmates functions exclusively for selected individuals
who need special assistance to re-enter society. Its
programme consists of normal employment in society
with minimum supervision. An inmate leaves the
institution in the morning and returns in the late
afternoon on his own. After six weeks of satisfactory
performance he is granted a week-end leave to go to
his family. This week-end leave is repeated three to
two weeks before release. During this special re-
adjustment period which lasts five months, the family
and the community are prepared to receive the re-
leased inmate. One of the most important articles of
the law, in operation since 1953, reads: "While
maintaining the character of punishment according
to the judgement, its execution will at the same time
be made useful in the preparation of the inmate for
his return to society."

We find, in this Penal System, that emphasis
is placed on rehabilitation and that all staff members' daily duties bring them in contact with inmates, are
encouraged to adopt the attitude that the person who
has erred is still a human being and entitled to some
measure of human dignity.

Other than the professional staff, all staff mem-
bers recruited in the last two years were required to
have at least an educational level of High School
graduation. If they have no previous experience in
social work, they are required to attend the penal
service's own college for a period of one year. When
this is successfully completed, a six months practical
training course is given. The authorities in the Net-
therlands maintain that scholastic education in itself
does not necessarily prepare interested candidates for
immediate satisfactory functioning in the operation of a modern institution. Each staff member is ex-
pected to participate in the rehabilitation effort of the
institution where he works.

From the time that guilt is established by the
authorities but before a person is tried in court, a
qualified lawyer is made available as legal counsel
whenever the accused is without funds. Sometimes
there are complaints which are referred to voluntary
rehabilitation organizations before court proceedings
are instituted; where it seems likely that the case can
be resolved without the necessity of formal court
proceedings. These cases are usually small thefts,
non-payment of debts, family or neighbourhood
brawls and such like. It may surprise you to learn
that the Netherlands have an army of rehabilitation
personnel numbering around 9165 outside of penal
institutions, and this number is increasing. Of these
9165 there are 315 who are professionals, of whom
40 are in government service and some 275 in volun-
tary rehabilitation organizations. These volunteer
organizations receive advice and guidance from the
governmental professional staff and are active in
both institutional and home visits, also in pre-
sentence reports and documentation. (This latter
activity has recently been organized into a special
section). The supervising and reporting on about
14730 persons on probation, 1000 parolees, about
1200 psychopaths on probation and psychopaths in
parole are also functions of these organizations. We
can see that rehabilitation is not only a principle,
but an extremely active concern of government and
society. The following financial information is a
good indication of the concern shown. For 1961, the
national budget reserved for rehabilitation, includ-
ing care and treatment of mental defectives and psycho-
pathic offenders, the sum of $14,222,000.00 of which
$4,300,000.00 was allocated as a subsidy to voluntary
rehabilitation organizations. The Central National
Office of the voluntary rehabilitation also raised the
sum of $452,000 net from the large scale public fund
raising campaign.

Once more, although this presents a beautiful
picture, shows many worthwhile details to which
many more could be added, it is not wise to make
comparisons of national systems.
However, as the Director-General personally told me, “The authorities, staff, and voluntary organizations together with society in general will not be satisfied until study, research and experiment have the answer which is aimed towards Incarceration only when unavoidable.”

Federal Profiles

The link between the girls and the outside world, Miss Rowan Paterson, Rehabilitation Officer of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston calls herself. To the inmates and staff of the prison for Women, she is almost a legend.

Before returning to Kingston to retire in 1954, Miss Paterson had a varied and extensive career in social work. After graduating from the University of Toronto School of Social Work, she spent a long period as Supervisor of Casework in the Infants Home for unwed mothers in Toronto; directed an aftercare organization in the same city for tuberculosis patients; and a further social agency dealing with the rehabilitation of women patients from the Ontario Hospital, Orillia. She spent two and a half years with the rehabilitation of women patients from the Ontario Hospital, Orillia. She spent two and a half years with the rehabilitation of women patients from the Ontario Hospital, Orillia. She spent two and a half years with the rehabilitation of women patients from the Ontario Hospital, Orillia. She spent two and a half years with the rehabilitation of women patients from the Ontario Hospital, Orillia. She spent two and a half years with the rehabilitation of women patients from the Ontario Hospital, Orillia.

When she returned to Canada she accepted a position as Superintendent of the Children’s Aid Society for Renfrew county and later assumed responsibility for the Quebec Provincial Training School for Protestant girls.

Upon her return to Kingston, she discovered the need that existed in the aftercare functions at the Prison for Women which, under existing policies, provided custody, recreation and work, but no planning for aftercare.

“There was work to be done, so I carried on.” Although members of the Elizabeth Fry Society had been visiting the female prison since 1949, Miss Rowan Paterson’s appointment as its first fulltime Rehabilitation Officer was not effective until 1956. At the beginning she visited the prison for two hours every Friday morning, seeing as many inmates as possible in that short time, advising them of the assistance available to them, and acting as liaison between the girls and their families on the outside. Before long she realized that this work could not be limited to two hours weekly and the time lengthened until now she is working every day “...and then some.”

Fulfilling one of the objectives of the Elizabeth Fry Society, namely, doing everything possible to help the inmates in their rehabilitation, is dependent primarily upon the institutional training programme. “The more treatment and training there is in the institution, the more hope there is for the girls upon their release.” This training was lacking in the

Prison for Women at that time, as it was in most of the federal institutions across Canada and, Miss Paterson stated, the Elizabeth Fry Society were instrumental in proving the necessity for a schoolteacher, recreation officer, social worker, and a Superintendent who believes that “... regimented punitive prisons only unify criminal society and reinforce the offender’s image of herself as a bad person.” (Miss I. Macneill in an interview with the Toronto Globe and Mail).

“In the last few years,” Miss Paterson said, “the Prison for Women has become alive.”

Not unlike the overhaul to any system, these changes were gradual and painstakingly slow to the people involved. One day in 1957, Miss Paterson called at the institution to pick up an inmate who was leaving for Vancouver on the afternoon train. The woman had been incarcerated for approximately four years, during which time she had never been outside the walls. They had almost reached the train depot when an error was discovered in the ticket and they had to return to the institution. The woman, in a nervous state, stubbed her toe on the way up the stairs and tripped. When she recovered her balance the only damage discovered was a hole in her nylon stocking that was virtually unnoticeable. To Miss Paterson’s surprise, the woman sat down on the stairs and began crying her eyes out. “I could imagine her state of mind when she reached Vancouver when so small a mishap could throw her so badly,” the social worker stated.

Immediately after this, a letter was forwarded to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries requesting permission to conduct an experiment of social pre-release, a procedure that would enable an inmate to leave the institution prior to discharge date and spend the day shopping, lunching in a restaurant and generally becoming accustomed to the outside world. This permission was granted but with some stipulations one of which was that the inmate must be accompanied by two escorting officers at all times.

From this modest beginning, pre-release developed into a pre-release employment programme, sanctioned by the National Parole Board, in which certain inmates are allowed to leave the institution and go into a home of a member of the Elizabeth Fry Society for day house work. Although the amount of money received for these duties is comparatively small, the girls are given a feeling of independency and, more important, become accustomed to life in a normal community. The Elizabeth Fry member calls at the institution to pick up the girl and remains with her all day as support and in order to avoid unauthorized telephone calls, pil
taking, mailing of letters, etc., and then returns her to the institution in the evening.

This procedure developed into Block Employment in which one month prior to expiration of sentence, carefully selected inmates are given the opportunity of obtaining full-time employment in the city as waitresses, clerks or, in some instances, stenographers. The girls leave the institution unescorted in the morning and return after work, with the proviso that they are in effect serving the balance of their sentence in the community and failure to adhere to stipulated rules and regulations would result in loss of this privilege. During the last 6 years, 123 girls have been given social outings and 161 have been employed; some of the latter have been able to save up to $100 for their release date.

"There is all the difference in the world between the girls who have had pre-release and those who have not. The fears of not being accepted back into the community which seem to dominate their thinking as release date appears, are being dispelled and replaced by a degree of confidence in their own ability. People, according to Miss Paterson, are not basically rejecting or unkind, but they are unknowledgeable.

Success does not come easily to people who have been relegated to the outer fringe of society since birth. How is success measured by a girl or woman who, prior to her conviction, has earned as high as $50.00 an hour prostituting herself for drugs, has lived in expensive apartments and dressed in beautiful clothes? Her entire attitude must be changed before she can adopt a law-abiding life within the confines of a salary bracket of $25—$35.00 a week, as against the Shangri-La produced by heroin and easy money.

Although this change of attitude must commence with the inner self, the final outcome of this difficult transition is dependent to a large extent upon the support and encouragement received in Kingston from outsiders, such as the Elizabeth Fry Society, the staff at the Prison for Women, and from Miss Rowan Paterson, Rehabilitation Officer. Although there have been many successes, there also have been many failures and there will, no doubt, continue to be failures.

"However," Miss Paterson believes, "if you can impress upon these people that you trust them, are willing to help them and accept them back as often as need be, I don't think any help you give is lost. The important factor is not to moralize but to set good standards to be followed."

The Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston plays an important role in the evening activities inside the prison. Members go into the institution at regular intervals to encourage participation in events such as music, drama, fashion shows, current events, St. John's Ambulance Courses, sewing, and other programmes designed to assist in a constructive life upon discharge.

LETTERS

The Warden
Collin's Bay Penitentiary
Kingston, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Please accept the deepest and most heartfelt thanks for the arrangements which enabled us to secure the services of John Nicholson.

John and his blood hound assisted us in a search in the White River district on October the tenth. He was flown from Trenton, Ontario, by the R.C.A.F., driven another two hundred and sixty miles by truck, then flown another twenty miles by float plane and dropped into a trackless wilderness. He worked forty-eight hours in this area with his hound and our crew.

John has the strength and stamina of a man twenty years his junior. His assistance was beyond value.

While the search was not successful, it was shortened by quite some time by having the assistance of his hound. He covered large areas that would have had to be covered by large numbers of men.

Men with the character of John Nicholson are very few, we were most impressed by his quiet strength and persistence. I am sure he must be among your most valued personnel.

Once again our thanks for the arrangements which enabled us to have the use of his services.

M.A. Nicholson
Sault Ste. Marie Search and Rescue Inc.

Dickens' Beautiful Girl Identified

(Extracts from Address by J. Alex Edmison, Q.C., Member of the National Parole Board, to the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, Queen's University November 9, 1964)

"I am going to introduce this address on the 'Historical Aspects of Parole' with a reading from no less than Charles Dickens. You will remember that he visited Kingston in the month of May, 1842, and afterwards in his 'American Notes' had some things to say about Kingston in general and about the Kingston Penitentiary in particular. In the latter connection he expressed himself as follows:

'There is an admirable jail here, well and wisely governed, and excellently regulated, in every re-
spect. The men were employed as shoemakers, ropemakers, blacksmiths, tailors, carpenters and stoneworkers; and in building a new prison, which was pretty far advanced towards completion. The female prisoners were occupied in needlework. Among them was a beautiful girl of twenty, who had been there nearly three years. She acted as bearer of secret dispatches for the self-styled patriots of Navy Island, during the Canadian Insurrection; sometimes dressing as a girl, and carrying them in her stays; sometimes attiring herself as a boy, and secreting them in the lining of her hat. In the latter character she always rode as a boy would, which was nothing to her, for she could govern any horse that any man could ride, and could drive a four-in-hand with the best whip in those parts. Setting forth on one of her patriotic missions, she appropriated to herself the first horse she could lay her hands on; and this offence brought her where I saw her. She had quite a lovely face, though, as the reader may suppose from this sketch of her history, there was a lurking devil in her bright eye, which looked pretty sharply from between her prison bars.

This quotation was pointed out to me by the late great Dr. W.E. McNeill of Queen's University, in a letter over thirty years ago. Since then I have wondered quite often who this young lady was. As most "mysteries" in Dickens' works have long since been solved, it has been a source of surprise to me that there has been no identification in this case. I have searched in vain through many books and commentaries on Dickens published in England. In Canada, I found that Dr. E.C. Guillet in his most authoritative "Lives and Times of the Patriots" had in a footnote mentioned Dickens' references to this young lady behind Kingston's prison bars. Even Dr. Guillet did not come up with any further identification, and knowing how thorough he is I am satisfied that he neglected no known clue. In 'Kingston, The King's Town' by Professor J.A. Roy, there is reference to Dickens and his interest in this young lady in Kingston Penitentiary, but again no mention of her name.

Tonight I take rather special pleasure in submitting to this Kingston audience what I consider is strong identification evidence. You will observe that it was in the month of May 1842 that Dickens visited the prison. I have before me the Official Report of the Penitentiary for the year ending 1st October 1842. Under the general heading of 'Return of Convicts Discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston,' there is the following entry:

No. 349 — Eunice Whiting
Aged: 17

Height: 5' 1 1/2''
Eyes: Dark Grey
Hair: Auburn
Complexion: Fair
District: Gore (Hamilton)
Crime: Horse Stealing
When Sentenced: June 8, 1839
When Discharged: June 8, 1842.

I suggest that this is the mystery lady of Dickens' 'American Notes.' Seventeen was her age when sentenced for Horse Stealing on June 8, 1839. It was then the custom on the discharge of a prisoner to record the age at time of conviction. Therefore, EUNICE WHITING would have been 20 years of age at the time Dickens saw her in May of 1842. There were nine female prisoners in Kingston at that time, and Eunice Whiting was the only woman there for Horse Stealing, and was the only woman serving three years. In fact Dickens was quite correct when he said that she had been in prison 'nearly three years' because only a couple of weeks thereafter, in fact on 8th June 1842, she was discharged from the prison after serving as they did at that time, the exact sentence imposed by the court. The discharge brings me to another entry in the Penitentiary Report of 1842, and this is one under the heading of 'Disbursements' and the notation of interest is that on June 8th, 1842, one EMMA WHITNEY was given a 'Travelling Allowance' of 1 pound. Now I would say that this is certainly the pseudonym for Eunice Whiting because no other female prisoners were discharged on June 8th, 1842; in fact no prisoner by the name of Emma Whitney was on the rolls of the institution. Therefore I think it is safe to assume that Eunice Whiting emerged from prison under the assumed name of Emma Whitney. Such an artifice was used commonly in those days by prison dischargees.

Now I have another question to ask myself and to ask you. What happened thereafter to this young woman who had struck the fancy of the great Charles Dickens, who gave to her a measure of immortality with his mighty pen? Perhaps the full story may yet come out. I hope it does. I trust that Miss Whiting had a happy life on discharge and was able to ride her horses with carefree immunity. Somehow I think that if this story had taken place in the United States, let us say during the Civil War, Eunice Whiting would long since—like Davy Crockett—have become famed in her country's song and folklore. Perhaps such may yet happen with Eunice Whiting who had, according to the astute observation of Charles Dickens, 'a lurking devil in her bright eye.'
New Year's Messages
From the Commissioner of Penitentiaries

To all of us in the field of corrections, the year 1965 should constitute a milestone in the evolution of penal reform.

In our ten-year plan of development, the first phase of which has already begun, we have taken into consideration that inmates will have to be allocated to different institutions according to the requirements of custody and security, and the training programme in each institution will be established on the basis of inmate needs for correction. During the year 1965, it is expected that new facilities will be completed or nearly completed at Cowansville, Matsqui, William Head and St. Vincent de Paul. Construction will begin on institutions at Springhill, Dorchester, Warkworth, Millhaven, Prince Albert and Drumheller.

As you are aware, the long range planning of the Canadian Penitentiary Service is based on our primary role; namely, the protection of society from anti-social individuals. Within these new institutions, as well as in the existing ones, facilities will be provided for the development of institutional correctional programmes, reception and diagnostic services, special treatment for young offenders, medical and psychiatric services, full-time purposeful employment training, educational, religious, family and social contacts and cultural activities, all of which have been designed to train the prisoner to live in freedom.

This proposed expansion of services cannot be accomplished successfully without a well-trained staff to implement the programmes. In 1965 we expect to extend training facilities for officers at all levels of authority at the Correctional Staff Colleges and within the institutions. During the year we will continue to train custodial recruits upon entry into the Service in order that these officers may embark upon their careers with a degree of confidence in their own abilities and in their knowledge of the basic fundamentals of correctional work.

During the year 1965 we in the Canadian Penitentiary Service must not lose sight of the fact that we believe the correction of inmates is based on a humane approach towards the human being — a human being who has been deprived of his civil rights but retains his natural human rights and dignity; and upon whom no more physical restraint than is absolutely necessary should be imposed. It is our belief that the most effective method of protecting society is by changing the attitude of hostile and anti-social offenders. In this regard we at Headquarters, and you inside the prisons or engaged in important after-care functions, are all working towards this common objective.

During the year 1965 the Public — whom we serve — and the news media, can assist us in the worthwhile objectives we have set for ourselves. We need tolerance and understanding of our difficult task. We realize the costliness of mistakes or error in judgment on our part. However, we are dealing in the realm of human behaviour, with men and women who, for the protection of society, have been placed in our custody. During their incarceration every aspect of our programme is directed towards their eventual release into the community. It is our belief that the majority of these socially-inadequate individuals can be, and must be, taught the principles of self-discipline, self-control, self-reliance, and self-respect. Only when these traits are acquired and accepted as a way of life will the inmates be able to assume their rightful place in society as law-abiding, useful citizens. We believe that our goals are realistic and it is our hope the new year will bring us another step closer to these goals.

In the meantime, during the year 1965, many of the inmates in Canadian penitentiaries will be released. For the many problems of prison there will be substituted a new set of problems — the problems of freedom. Their problems will be a community responsibility. While our training programmes are directed towards assisting the prisoners to overcome these problems, we believe that members of the public can play a large role by accepting the ex-inmate and his frailties into their communities.

I wish a happy and prosperous 1965 to all.

Sincerely,

A.J. MacLeod

From The Chairman, National Parole Board

New Year’s is traditionally a time for assessing our efforts and forming resolutions for the New Year, and the expressing of good intentions for the future.

If I were to be allowed a New Year’s wish, it would be that the Parole Service could be expanded and that parole could be used more extensively, to ensure that it is being granted to all inmates who can or might benefit from it. This has been my constant hope for the last six years, and I sincerely hope that this coming year it can be realized.

In thinking of the matter of wishes, I am reminded of what my seven year old son wrote in a composition at school, in which he was asked to say what he would wish, if he had three wishes. His answer was if he had three wishes he would wish for a boat and a trailer and three more wishes. Obviously he realized that if he had a good thing going, he wanted to keep it going. If I were able to
adopt his idea, I would wish for more staff, more paroles and three more wishes. Then if I were granted the further three wishes, I would wish for success in the parole system, less criticism and three more wishes, and so on.

Apart from the necessity and desirability of obtaining more staff, I would like to suggest that everyone involved in the correctional system might resolve to adopt an even more positive attitude towards inmates, with the idea of considering seriously whether they might benefit from release on parole. Sometimes it is perhaps a little too easy to be negative rather than positive, especially in the face of what we may consider to be unjust criticism. Despite such criticism and the sometime thanklessness of our efforts, I hope that we can all maintain a positive and constructive attitude in the hope of accomplishing even more success in the future, than we have in the past.

Best wishes to all for the coming year.

T.G. Street

**Institutions And Parole - Opponent or Team - Mates.**

(Submitted by National Parole Service, Ottawa)

"Moving directly to the heart of the question, it seems essential that we recognize that institutions and parole boards are opponents to the extent that a power struggle prevails between the two groups. Each group has its own perspective, responsibilities, philosophy and experiences. Notwithstanding those legitimate differences, each group tends, at times, to jealously covet its respective prerogative and to present any indications that the other might be overstepping its bounds. To fulfill the respective obligations toward development of a solid American correctional program there must be mutual respect for and trust in each other. Joint meetings and conferences of boards and institutions, as well as other clear open lines of communication, are absolutely essential if we are to have a commonness of purpose and solidarity of action as we move toward our common goals.

To assure coordination of effort and maximum utilization of our limited correctional manpower, every paroling authority should be empowered (legally or administratively) to direct the institutions to provide sufficiently detailed reports of each offender’s apparent readiness to return to the community and the extent to which he probably will be able to make a satisfactory adjustment. Putting the shoe on the other foot, I believe each institution should welcome the opportunity to provide complete information, impressions, and recommendations with as much objectivity as present staff skills will permit.

The communications process does not occur on one-way streets. Boards also have the obligation to keep the institutions informed of general board policies and procedures. More important however, than providing such general guidelines, the board must communicate freely with the institutions when the board does not concur with institutional recommendations in individual cases. That is to say, if the institution recommends parole or a favourable action and the board decides otherwise, there should be some interpretation. On the contrary, if the institution makes an unfavourable recommendation and the board authorizes release, there also should be meaningful communication from the board to the institution concerning that action. This is not to imply that the board must "account for", or "justify" its action as though it were a subordinate agency, but rather the board should initiate such communication to assist the institution staff in more fully understanding the perspective obligations, and responsibilities of the board and the boards' expectations for the offender in question. The absence of provision for such communication or the breakdown of such communication between the board and the institution places serious obstacles in the path of progress toward unity of purpose and harmony of action..."
PENAL FLASHBACK TO ...

June 14, 1934: The Warden of Collin's Bay Penitentiary received a telephone call that the Warden of Kingston Penitentiary had resigned and it was rumoured that he was to report to K.P. the following morning. This message was confirmed by Headquarters' officials and on June 15, 1934, Richard McKie Allan entered the tough maximum security prison as Warden, a position he held for the next 20 years.

Three days after his arrival news reached his office that he was to be put through an initiation test by 19 hard-core criminals in the segregation area. He was warned of the possibility of a "tambourine" party being staged that evening (a disturbance during which the whole range of inmates play their metal plates and utensils across the bars of their cells, accompanied by a background of yelling and singing). Warden Allan's reaction was typical of the control he was to wield for the next 20 years. Assembling his staff together, he ordered that should this threat be carried out, severe punishments were to be imposed on the ringleaders. The staff was to be firm but fair, past animosities were to be forgotten but the inmates were to realize that he would stand for no nonsense.

The disturbance never took place, but from then on both staff and inmates knew that infractions of the rules and regulations would not be tolerated. The parade of offenders at Warden's Court, appearing daily from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. in the first few weeks, decreased considerably as severe punishment awards were handed out as the offence demanded.

Once the prison settled into a routine of quiet resignation, which in those early days was the best a prison administrator could hope for, tense nerves relaxed slightly and the sprightly Warden from Scotland turned his attention toward implementing reformative programmes for his charges.

The process was long and sometimes discouraging; however, by 1938 in the annual report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Warden Allan reported upon activities in his educational department:

"In June, 1938, departmental examinations were held here, with Rev. Mr. Kidd presiding. Twelve candidates were successful in the High School entrance examinations, and fourteen passed in one or more subjects of the Middle School, receiving honours in eight papers. Deposition of our classes this year through transfer to Collin's Bay and the Western penitentiaries has resulted in fewer candidates for this year. One convict has been taking a correspondence course in advertising from the International Correspondence Schools. His marks have been very high, and if this experiment is successful, as it promises to be, I believe it could be made a new basis for education here."

By 1948 the K.P. Telescope, Canada's first prison publication, was rolling off the press in the Print Shop; recreation privileges were expanded; outside teams were permitted into the institution for ballgames; organized boxing was permitted; and earphones for radio broadcasts were allowed into the cells.

How effective were these first efforts at prison reform? "There isn't any yardstick measure," he stated. "The same programme doesn't work for every man."

For some, it's constructive employment.

"I remember one toughie in segregation who seemed content to stay locked up and idle, and generally cause trouble. I was inspecting the segregation area one morning and I asked him if he would like a job. 'Where'? he snapped in his surly manner. Never mind where, I told him, I'll see what I can do for you. The next morning I told him I had a job for him as clerk in an industrial shop, an enviable job and one I suspected he could fill more than adequately if he put his mind to it. Well, he started to work the following morning and we never had any more trouble with that one."

It was found that recreation and sports released tensions in men who would otherwise have brooded about real or imaginary injustices, while facilities for the expansion of creative expression helped others.

Now retired and living in his comfortable home along the shores of Lake Ontario and still active at 75 years of age, ex-Warden Allan has many stories to tell and a vast repertoire of memories behind the stone walls of a penitentiary. Some of these memories would be better locked inside the walls of the prison, others are incidents upon which he can look back with fondness, all represent the difficulties facing a prison administrator in any era.

These include:

"The dastardly fool who tried to escape in a mail bag. The bag rolled off the truck and broke, its occupant made a get-away but was quickly apprehended."
The well-planned escape of Mickey MacDonald and his cohorts and its repercussions within the institution.

The inexplicable but apparent successes of other notorious and dubious risks.

The Sons of Freedom Doukhobors who were shipped enmasse to Kingston Penitentiary and the Prison for Women, and the many problems they created to the administration.

The chaos and havoc that can flare up within a matter of seconds and for which institutional staff must be constantly alert.

“Dick” Allan began his 43 year career in the Canadian Penitentiary Service as a Carpenter Instructor and went through the ranks of C.T.I., Structural Engineer at Headquarters, Acting Deputy Warden, and Warden of Collin’s Bay and Kingston Penitentiaries. The cycle has now been complete and his days of retirement are spent in carpentry work renovating his own home. These quiet days are filled with contentment after a full and satisfying career in the correctional field.

THE ACTIVITIES OF CHAIRMAN OF THE PAROLE BOARD

During the first week of September, Mr. Street attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association in Montreal. This conference provided an opportunity to meet Attorneys General, Deputy Attorney General, Judges and Magistrates, from the various provinces.

This year especially, intensive study was given to several recommendations which will be put forth to bring the Criminal Code of Canada in line with the needs of our society today.

On September 18th, Mr. Street spoke to the New Brunswick Magistrates’ Association in Fredericton, which provided him with the pleasure of meeting all the Magistrates from that province.

Mr. Street commented on his return to Ottawa: “Meetings such as this create a better understanding of the Court’s function and the function of the Parole Board, as well as enabling me to meet the Magistrates and make many new friends. Their work is most arduous and they are to be commended for their sincere effort to perform this awesome task in such a way that society, and the man before the Court will both benefit.”

On November 14th, Mr. Street appeared as a panelist on C.F.T.O. Channel 9 in Toronto, on the program called “Answering Service.” The other panelists were Pierre Berton, Arthur Maloney and Alvin Gunn, an ex-inmate of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Mr. Street was able to answer a good many unfair criticisms by Mr. Gunn as to the condition of prisons, the type of prison personnel and the problems of prisoners in their endeavour to become rehabilitated.

QUICKIES

Law Students Visit B.C. Penitentiary

During the week of October 19th, 1964, 75 law students from the University of British Columbia visited B.C. Penitentiary in three groups. The purpose of the visit was to provide the students with a working knowledge of the problems encountered in prison on a day-to-day basis. Warden John Moloney interviewed each group of students and gave them an opportunity to ask questions regarding penitentiary policies and administration.

MALLARD MAYHEM

Three officers from Saskatchewan Penitentiary journeyed to the south-eastern section of the province where they located a small lake in the remote wilderness, containing a quantity of prime, fat mallards.

In the words of Assistant Warden (O&A) W.G. Downton, this little foray produced some surprising results: “Mr. Linklater (Asst. Deputy Warden Custody), more athletically inclined (than his companions Warden J.H. Weeks and Senior Clerk J.I. Knudson) planned an “Apache-type” of approach to the quarry. Armed with a weapon of ancient vintage and questionable condition, he crept to the edge of the lake with a destructive gleam in his eye. The Mallards, suspecting the ‘creep’, rose in a clamouring cloud, only to be met with a double-barrelled barrage from the blunderbuss of our hero, who then plunged headlong into the deluge of dropping ducks, to retrieve a total of ten fat mallards. He nonchalantly tossed the ‘take’ ashore, and emerged sauntering to the aid of this ‘conqueror’.

There are millions of Americans who are for stiffer prison sentences and harsher parole limitations — but only a handful care about rehabilitating prisoners and finding jobs for them. Yet if we don’t do the latter the prisons will continue to be filled with sullen repeaters (Sydney J. Harris).
Inmate Affairs

Collin's Bay Inmates Assist at Fatal Accident

On October 9th 1964, two penitentiary vehicles from Collin's Bay were returning from Landry Crossing Correctional Camp when they came upon the scene of a two-car collision in which approximately 12 persons sustained injuries. Both vehicles stopped and the three inmates in the trucks volunteered their services, along with the officers, to render what assistance they could at the scene.

After first aid kits and bandages arrived, these inmates assisted in bandaging children and adults. This service, it was stressed by the escorting officers, was rendered voluntarily and without hesitation by the three inmates involved.

Inmates Send Children to Camp

Upon the suggestion of one inmate from the Saskatchewan Farm Annex and with the co-operation of Captain and Mrs. Shadgett of the Salvation Army, a display of paintings and hobbycraft was held in conjunction with a tea and strawberry shortcake festival at the Salvation Army Citadel in Prince Albert recently.

On a voluntary basis, those inmates submitting hobbycraft to the display pledged a percentage of their sales to the children's Summer Camp Fund. Monies raised were sufficient to enable 12 children to attend a Summer Camp at the lake, sponsored by the Salvation Army.

On the evening of November 13, 1964, a summer cottage located about one mile from Blue Mountain Correctional Institution caught fire. Its owner requested help from the Camp and two inmate volunteers and an officer proceeded to the scene at once, attempting to control the blaze with knapsacks. The fire gained a hold, however, and lack of water precluded the use of heavier equipment, with the result the house became a total loss. The inmates assisted local residents in preventing the fire from spreading to trees and forests which surrounded the building.

As a result of the efforts by parents and friends, a school operated by the Laval Association for Retarded Children was organized almost 5 years ago. The first class consisted of ten children, one teacher, a few supplies and one classroom, with transportation being provided by private car and/or taxi. Today it has a total enrolment of 47 children with a long waiting list of children needing the services of the school.

Although supported, in part, by contributions from the School Boards and Commissions in the area, there is never enough money and the non-denominational association has to rely on the generous contributions of parents of the retarded or the general public.

Following an appeal made by this Association a major portion of F.T.C. inmates signed over a portion of their personal monies to form a total sum of $217.12, which was turned over to the organizations following a softball game between an outside team and F.T.C. "All Stars".

At the end of October, special Grade 8 and 9 courses were initiated for a group of inmates at Federal Training Centre. These courses are designed to help those who had previously failed to obtain a grade 9 certificate issued by the Provincial Department of Education.

Twenty-four inmates volunteered to avail themselves of this offer which is made possible through the auspices of the Federal and Provincial governments.

In The Lighter Vein

On October 4, 1964, the dinner menu at Blue Mountain Correctional Institution consisted of rabbit pie, the rabbits snared by inmates, potatoes, onions and carrots from the camp garden; baked apples from old apple trees in the Army Training Area and salvaged by inmates.

Grey skies and chilly weather were overridden with the high spirits and joyous ringing of children's voices at Saskatchewan Farm Annex on Labour Day, 1964.

Through the co-operation of Superintendent L.K. Jacobson, the Inmate Welfare Committee sponsored a "Kiddies Day" for their Labour Day festivities. Fifty children from the local St. Patrick's Orphanage, penitentiary officers and their families, were entertained by booths of games such as dart throwing, ball throwing, fish pond, etc. Also arranged was a pole climbing contest, bucking horse ride, a merry-go-round, and numerous races.

Although hot dogs, coffee and cold drinks were available throughout the afternoon, festivities were concluded with a weiner and corn roast.

Many local merchants contributed prizes for the occasion with the remainder supplied by the Welfare fund of the Saskatchewan Farm Annex inmates whose idea for the program made this day a success.
Deaths and Retirements

Ex-Warden Colonel G.T. Goad died on Monday, November 16, 1964, in Moncton, New Brunswick, at the age of 74 years.

Born in England in 1890, Warden Goad came to Canada prior to the First World War. He enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, served overseas and rose from the rank of Private to the rank of Lieutenant. He first joined the Penitentiary Service as a Custodial Officer in August 1920 at Dorchester Penitentiary, where he served for 37 years. Shortly after joining the Service, he was appointed Warden's Secretary, later Storekeeper and Acting Warden in 1923. He received his permanent appointment as Warden in 1925.

Warden G.T. Goad was called to the Armed Forces at the outbreak of World War II to take over the duties of Deputy Provost-Marshall for Canada with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and later was appointed Provost-Marshall with the rank of Colonel. Immediately following cessation of hostilities he returned to Dorchester Penitentiary and resumed his duties as Warden.

Warden Goad was a keen student of penology and during his tenure as Warden, instituted many innovations to assist the inmates in their rehabilitation. He was well known throughout the Maritime Provinces for his efforts to secure employment for inmates upon their release.

His death marks the end of a lifetime of devotion to his country and will long be remembered by all who knew him.

In early November confirmation was received that the Executive Director of the National Parole Service, Mr Benoit Godbout, was leaving the service at the end of November to take up a position as Director of Overseas Services, Immigration Branch. Born in Montreal on September 15, 1915 Mr. Godbout is the eldest of 8 children, was educated at Jean Talon School, Externat Classique St. Sulpice and the University of Montreal. He graduated in Arts and is a Licentiate in Social, Economic, and Political Sciences. He was called to the Bar in 1941 and in 1951 became Queen's Counsel.

From 1941 to 1945 Mr. Godbout was Assistant Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice; from 1945 to 1950 Private Secretary to the Solicitor General; from 1950 to 1959 an Assistant Director of the Remission Service, and in 1959 was appointed Secretary as well as Executive Director of the National Parole Service. Under his guidance the activities of the Service have expanded and basic policies, procedures, and practices have been laid down that will provide a firm foundation for whatever developments may take place in the future.

One staff member paid the following tribute to Mr. Godbout: “You have impressed us with your integrity, kindness, warmth, honesty, and real concern for other people, especially ... others ... in a subordinate position. Add to this your devotion to the cause, your outstanding ability, a sound faith and philosophy ...” To add that the Service loss is Immigration’s gain is to express the situation in the most conservative terms, and it is from the sense of loss that the best possible wishes follow Mr. Godbout into his new area of Service.

The end of an era has been reached at British Columbia Penitentiary with the retirement of Assistant Engineer Sidney George Newing. “Sid” is the last of the First War Veterans at B.C. Penitentiary to leave the Service. This officer served not only in the First World War, but also re-enlisted and saw active service in the Second World War.

From 1946 to 1956 he acted as an Officer Instructor with the Royal Canadian Sea Cadets in the New Westminster area. Throughout his entire adult life, Sid has been in the Service of his country both in war and peace. Prior to proceeding on retiring leave, he was presented by Warden J. Moloney with a scroll from the Minister of Justice and gift from the staff of the penitentiary.

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries announces the retirement on pension of Mr. Charles Victor Fraser Weir, Deputy Director, Finance and Services Division, with effect on the 16th December 1964.

Mr. Weir was born in Thorburn, Nova Scotia and was educated in Sydney, Nova Scotia. He obtained his B.A. from the University of Alberta and later his B.Sc. from the University of Toronto.

Before joining the Public Service of Canada, Mr. Weir had extensive engineering experience through his service with the Edmonton Transportation System and the Calgary Transit System, where he had been employed as Electrical Engineer and Superintendent. Mr. Weir joined the Department of Mines and Resources — Lands and Development Services in Ottawa in 1949 and transferred to the Canadian Penitentiary Service in May 1956.

On the occasion of Mr. Weir’s retirement, the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Mr. A.J. MacLeod, expressed his regrets to see the Department being deprived of Mr. Weir’s services but also wished him happy days in his retirement.
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FROM THE BEATLES TO THE BIBLE

A Year In The Life of The Chapel At The Top of The Stairs: (Compiled by a group of inmates with the assistance of the Protestant Chaplain and the permission of the Warden, Kingston Penitentiary). Price $0.50

The Chapel at the top of the stairs has become more than a house of worship to the inmates of Kingston Penitentiary. Under the present Protestant Chaplain, it has become a sanctuary for troubled minds, a meeting place for lively discussion, a refuge into the far corners of the British Commonwealth, and a library that boasts almost 350 publications whose topics range from the Beatles to the Bible.

"A Year In The Life of The Chapel At The Top of The Stairs" covers the innovations that have transformed institutional drabness into a warm, personal haven.

What you will visualize when you turn the pages of the booklet is that you are visiting the Chapel at the top of the stairs "...a simple and dignified shrine. The first thing you will notice will probably be the table at the vestibule entrance containing religious magazines and other literature of all the Protestant denominations, immediately followed by an eye-catching sign on a tripod announcing 'The Thought of the Week'. Your attention would then probably be drawn to the new carpeting in the aisle, the highly polished floors, the light filled windows, the prevalence of both artificial and fresh flowers (donated by inmates' relatives) and thoughtful and carefully chosen framed pictures on the once bare and forbidding walls.

To the left of the Chapel proper is a carpeted roped off area which is called 'The Wayfarers' Book Club'. This is sort of a 'Thought Corner' with lending library facilities for good measure.

As you walk toward the front of the Chapel, the Inner Sanctuary may attract your attention with its dark blue curtains at the back of the altar, its richly polished wood work and its soft old-gold carpeting, in fact its New Look. On the left, adjacent to the Sanctuary, you will see the Commonwealth Room which contains a wealth of factual information and general comment about various aspects of some of the various activities which are on the walls.

To the right is the Padre's office, a pleasant room, light and cheerful with an "ever-open" door atmosphere where men go a good deal these days to chat with the Padre. They are welcome whether on the outside they are active members of the various Protestant churches or subscribe to Agnosticism, Atheism, or any other 'ism'.

This illustrated booklet gives an insight into how inmates in a maximum security institution can be motivated toward participation in a constructive, spiritual programme, and may be purchased through the Protestant Chaplain of Kingston Penitentiary, Box 22, Kingston Ontario.

(Terror in the Name of God, by Simma Holt, (McClendall & Stewart: $7.50).

The 1961 census records 13,234 Doukhobours in Canada, 2500 of whom belong to a sect known as the Sons of Freedom. Mrs. Simma Holt, reporter for the Vancouver Sun, has covered the history of the Doukhobours from their emergence in Russia as an extreme religious group, believed to have been in the 18th century, through their migration to Canada in 1899, and up to the present time.

She tells of the split in the groups shortly after their arrival; how the Orthodox and Independent were able to conform to our way of life, and how the radical Sons of Freedom Doukhobours have created a continuing problem to the authorities through their fanatical and childish belief in the teaching of their leaders. Mrs. Holt describes the exploitation of these confused renegades by a succession of leaders who managed to accumulate vast wealth and power by their dominance over their followers.

Mrs. Holt has studied the Doukhobour problem for the past 9 years and concludes her book by offering a solution. She believes the children of this group should be taken from their parents and taught a different form of life; a life in which violence and hatred do not form a part.

Terror in the Name of God is an authentic report of a group of transients who have resided in various parts of Western Canada since the turn of the century. They have shown their rejection of our laws and have proved their hatred by their acts of violence, stripping demonstrations, burnings and bombings. It is recommended reading not only for all persons engaged in correctional work but for Canadians in all walks of life whose placidity might be shaken to realize that this problem exists and is ours.

(We regret that Rehabilitation of the Female Drug Addict will not appear in this issue. This article will appear in the next issue).

Parole Service Notes

Members of the National Parole Staff at Headquarters have been more mobile during the recent quarter. In August the Executive Director, Mr. Godbout, and the Supervisor of Central Section, Mr.
Carabine, attended the American Congress of Corrections in Kansas; during September Mr. Godbout and Mr. Isser Smith, Supervisor of Western Section, toured the four Western Provinces visiting institutions and agencies and holding discussions with Correctional people at all levels discussing in particular two new projects — “Minimum Parole” and “Parole in Principle”. In October Mr. Cook, and Mr. Jubinville, Supervisor of Eastern Section toured the Maritimes and Newfoundland for the same purpose; in November, Mr. Carabine, Supervisor, Central Section, and Mr. Fonseca of Headquarters attended the Fourth Research Conference on Delinquency and Criminology at McGill University.