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Federal Corrections

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

Published by the authority of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and the Chairman of the National Parole Board to inform Correctional Officers employed by the Government of Canada concerning developments in the Federal Correctional Field.

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Congress of Corrections Addressed by Justice Minister Fulton

Establishment of minimum security farm camps, correctional work camps, the transformation to medium security of a former maximum security institution, even news of a less severe garb for penitentiary officers, help describe the new look in Canada's penal system.

These were only some of the points brought up by the Hon. E. Davie Fulton, q.c., Minister of Justice, as he addressed the third biennial Congress of Corrections in Toronto, May 16.

Speculation ran high, especially from press, radio and television representatives attending the conference as to where the projected narcotic treatment centre would be located in British Columbia. However the highlight that captured the eye of those attending from federal penitentiaries, was an announcement by the Minister of a proposed staff training college to be established at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for penitentiary officers in the Quebec area.

Mr. Fulton, rather than stir interest in penal reform ("for interest in abundance is all around me") brought the delegates up to date on what had been done and what is planned.

Here is the crux of his address:

Three Facets

During the past two years, the endeavours of the penitentiary branch have been directed along three main channels. The first of these is the aim to provide for the inmates of all Canadian institutions a program of training directed positively towards the goal of reforming and rehabilitating as many as possible of the inmates in our charge and fitting them upon discharge to take up their places in our free society as law-abiding citizens.

Continued on page 6

Correctional Quickies

HITCHHIKER RECAPTURED

The following item illustrates well the alertness of correctional officers on and off duty.

Correctional Officer A. R. Cole, of the new minimum security Beaver Creek Correctional Camp near Gravenhurst, was driving from Toronto back to Gravenhurst on Sunday, June 4, when he saw what he recognized as an inmate from the Joyceville Institution hitchhiking west out of Havelock on Highway No. 7.

Mr. Cole relates that he stopped and picked the inmate up who turned out to be Robert McKellop.

"He didn't recognize me and when I arrived at Peterborough I told him I had to stop and see a friend.

"After letting McKellop out I drove to a service station and telephoned the Provincial Police. The Provincial Police officer and I proceeded to where the walk away was hitchhiking west out of Peterborough."

McKellop was then placed in Peterborough City Jail.

CURLING STAR

"Joe" Levandoski, Guard Storeman at Kingston Penitentiary is somewhat of a hero amidst the curling fraternity there. "Joe", during the past season was a member of the 1960-61 Kingston Curling Club championship team, after also winning the 1960-61 Kingston Shipyard Trophy.

F. T. C.'s BRASS BAND

Twenty-three staff members from the Federal Training Centre's impressive brass band were warmly met at the Leclerc Institution the night of April 20th. They arrived there to entertain members of Leclerc, their wives and inmates. Over 250 inmates attended the concert and judging by the hearty applause which followed each selection, the concert was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

CORRECTIONAL QUICKIES

APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

Determination and the will to become holders of Journeymen certificates has seen eleven officers of Dorchester Penitentiary through the first phase of the course authorized by the Director of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor, Fredericton, N.B.

A variety of trade interest is evidenced by the officers' selection of trades as follows: Kenneth Canning, Carpentry; Joseph Caissie, Painting and Decorating; Bonar G. Crossman, Sheet Metal; Raymond A. Lirette, Motor Mechanics; Marvey L. McWhirter, Carpentry; Thomas W. Pickles, Sheet Metal; Arthur V. Reid, Carpentry; Geo. L. Wheaton, Carpentry; David L. Wilkins, Sheet Metal; A. J. Gionet, Stationary Engineer, and A. A. Goodwin, Welding.

The second phase of the course will resume in September and all officers are keenly awaiting the return to their studies and instruction.

The summer respite will give Related Training Instructor, R. A. Copp, who has been supervising the course, an opportunity to collect his thoughts and prepare for the fall sessions.

* * *

PASS PENITENTIARIES ACT

The Commons gave legislative voice June 13th to the government's new approach to penal reform and the narcotics problem.

In less than 90 minutes passage was given to the three stages of a Penitentiaries Act revision which, said Justice Minister Fulton, gives form and substance to the current drive for rehabilitation of convicts rather than sheer punishment.

Two hours of debate completed clause-by-clause study and final reading of the new Narcotics Control Act.

In all, it was a highly productive day for which the MPs rewarded themselves by rising 13 minutes earlier than the regular 10.30 p.m. adjournment — a rare step.

Federal Corrections is your publication. Tell your Assistant Warden, Organization and Administration of any items you think may be of interest.

INFORMING PUBLIC

Officers in the parole service have been busy making public addresses, attending conferences and visiting various parts of the country.

Benoit Godbout, the executive director of the National Parole Service, addressed the Criminological Society of Quebec at the University of Montreal on Friday, June 16. His topic was "Parole and Rehabilitation of the Criminal".

George Tremblay, regional representative, Montreal, also addressed the gathering on the role of the regional officer.

F. Ward Cook, assistant executive director, toured the Maritimes from June 22 to July 1, accompanied by R. G. Rowcliffe, regional representative. Mr. Cook visited Moncton, Halifax and St. Johns, and during the tour was a departmental representative on the Oral Boards which interviewed applicants for the position opening in Halifax.

Frank P. Miller and Edouard Dion, two members of the National Parole Board have just returned from a three-week trip to the western provinces. They visited both federal and most of the provincial institutions and held talks with aftercare agencies, chiefs of police, judges and others in the correctional field.

Mr. Godbout along with supervisors of the East, ern, Central and Western sections attended the Deputy Wardens' Conference at Calderwood in Kingston on June 23 to discuss matters pertaining to parole.

* * *

SELECTING CAMP OFFICERS

Selection of officers for both the Beaver Creek and Petawawa Correctional Work Camps in Ontario continues, reports A. J. Doerksen, Assistant Warden (O. & A.) at Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

At the Beaver Creek Camp, near Gravenhurst, Ont., staff is now only five short of its full complement of 20. Officers L. S. Readman, W. A. Crawford and H. L. Anderson, latest to be appointed to Beaver Creek, completed a four-week orientation period at Collin's Bay Penitentiary last month.

G. C. S. Koz, newly appointed Superintendent of the Petawawa Correctional Work Camp and J. R. Dewar, Administration and Supply Officer there held discussions June 5 with Collin's Bay Warden V. S. J. Richmond and his divisional heads, on policy and procedures for the opening of the second correctional work camp in Ontario. Selection of officers is now well under way.

CORRECTIONAL QUICKIES

J.I.T. MOST POPULAR

The Job Instruction Training program at Kingston Penitentiary is gaining popularity by leaps and bounds with the penitentiary staff.

E. C. Atkins, Assistant Warden, (O. & A.) at Kingston reports he presented 10 more certificates June 2nd on behalf of Warden D. M. McLean. This brought the total number of officers from all departments receiving 10-hour J.I.T. certificates to 27. It was the third in a series of courses at Kingston.

J.I.T. has been recognized as playing an important role in inmate instruction and training, and the courses, under the direction of I. S. T. O. Belisle have been received with both interest and enthusiasm.

So far, the following officers have received their certificates at Kingston: W. L. Armstrong, G. F. Murphy, H. A. Blackburn, A. D. Allan, F. M. Prior, D. Bedford, S. K. Kirkham, H. G. Pomeroy, W. A. Blaikie, R. W. Gilchrist, J. R. Dewar, E. E. Davison, A. B. Shillington, C. C. Greenham, W. S. B. Price, G. N. Granger, C. A. Taylor, D. A. Alecock, A. A. Routledge, J. M. Murphy, J. F. Salsbury, S. A. Downing, C. D. Clement, G. H. Shewell, J. I. Ferrie, W. P. McGinnis and W. H. Hartsell.

SOCIAL EVENTS

Kingston Penitentiary has held two social evenings of note in the past three months. On April 21, the six members from Kingston Penitentiary who were promoted and transferred to new posts across Canada were well feted. Best wishes go to Bill Berry, Howard Bell, Jim Dewar, Ross Duff, Joe Lawless and Joe McQuaide.

The second social evening, attended by a large number of officers and their wives, was held May 4, in recognition of Keeper Jim Ketcheson, who retired after 24 years' service.

1,307 ON PAROLE

The number of persons on parole in Canada totaled 1,307 as of June 1st, reports the National Parole Board according to information forwarded by the R.C.M.P. Over 747 paroles were granted as of May 31st this year, compared with 752 in the pre-year, however, parole denials totaled 2,152 as of May 31st this year. Last year's total at the same time stood at 897. The National Parole Board considered 3,926 cases this year, as opposed to 2,110 in the previous year.

HAMSTRINGING PAROLE

Walter M. Wallock was quoted in the Oakalla Review Journal last month as saying: "We are hamstringing our parole authority by loudly abusing them when they err in their judgment of a man entrusted to parole. Not all human action is predictable and not all parole boards can be composed of Solomons. Deplorable as the results of an error might prove, we will make mistakes or we will be confining many men beyond the time that they may be safely released."

SUPPLY UNEQUAL TO DEMAND

The National Parole Board reports that the supply is far from equal to the demand for professionally trained workers in parole. But with positions open in Vancouver, Prince Albert, Sudbury, Toronto and Halifax, competitions to fill the positions are the order of the day for the National Parole Service. "This is part of an increasing trend in federal corrections as the respective services continue to expand and to provide openings for professionally trained workers." Unfortunately, the Parole Board says delays in filling the positions are experienced and gaps in the organization continue for too long depleting the efficiency of the organization. Quoting an article in the Montreal Star which refers to F. E. Watson of the Canadian Welfare Council the Board had this to say:

"In a society that contains a high human casualty rate, it is perhaps not surprising that too few people, qualified by education and disposition are available for the task of human rebuilding. Social welfare in Canada and the United States dedicated to this task, faces critical personnel shortages.

In Canada alone there are three to four positions that require professionally trained and competent people for every graduate social worker.

BEAVER CREEK GROWING

The new Beaver Creek Correctional Camp located five miles north of Gravenhurst now has a population of 11 officers and 29 inmates.

The camp is situated on 324 acres. Approximately 60% of them are wooded and the remainder are meadows. It is on a site formerly occupied by the Norwegian Air Force during World War II.

According to D. J. Halfhide, Superintendent of the camp, the population will be steadily increasing in the future.

CORRECTIONAL QUICKIES

DORCHESTER FARM PLAN

During the recent visit of Mr. W. A. Latham of Architectural & Engineering Division, final arrangements were made for the construction of the Farm Camp at Dorchester Penitentiary. Work is now underway and the administration is looking forward to the early completion of the camp with hope of alleviating "inside" overcrowded conditions.

* * * *

CONTROLLED TRAINING

Controlled training is well underway at the new Leclerc medium security institution at St. Vincent de Paul. Operations in the laundry and bakery departments are now running smoothly and in the industrial section, the tailor shop was engaged in making blue denim pants for the correctional work camps. Now that enough pants have been made for the inmates, instructors are preparing to work on the new blue uniforms for minimum and medium security institution officers. The furniture repair section is reported as being busy. Although it was concerned at first with only the repair of furniture, it is now making furniture for chapels, furniture for other institutions and the manufacturing of prefabricated panels for correctional work camps.

* * * *

BOWLING CHAMPS

Kingston Penitentiary won the Penitentiary Bowling Championship for the second year in a row by defeating Joyceville Institution. Warden Oran A. Earl of the incumbent Joyceville Institution presented the winners' trophy at the Bowling Banquet, held March 29. It is hoped that other penitentiaries will accept the challenge to compete with the present champions.

* * * *

PIGGERY COMPLETED

June 21st, 1961 was reported as the completion date the \$48,000 piggery building, constructed entirely by prison labor at Dorchester Penitentiary.

The cornerstone of this new building was laid by Guard Herdsman Harold R. Thompson during the winter of 1959. Mr. Thompson retired from the service at 66 years of age after 46 years of service, dating from 1914.

Practically all of Mr. Thompson's service was devoted to farm work, but his major responsibility was the nurturing of the hundreds of shoats produced in the piggery through the years.

COMPLETE TEACHER TRAINING COURSE

Seventeen members of the staff at Dorchester Penitentiary have now completed the first course to be given here in Teacher Training.

The course, held in the Vocational Building, was of twelve weeks duration, two hours each week.

Course content included—Effective Speech; Group Discussion; Lesson Planning; Types of Lessons; Training Aids; and Methods of Testing for Progress and Attainment.

Each session was designed to include a maximum of trainee activity in terms of speak-teach-observe-discussion.

Those successfully completing the course were: Farm Manager C. Fraser, Instructor W. H. Harrop, Assistant C.T.I. J. E. L. Lowerison, Instructor S. Hamilton, Instructor I. J. MacGregor, Instructor M. B. H. Cawdle, Instructor N. H. Stultz, Instructor N. R. Orlando, Instructor J. R. Roby, Instructor A. A. Goodwin, I. S. T. O. W. A. Pollock, Guard H. J. Caisie, Guard Supervisor J. O. Cassie, Guard D. Wilkins, Guard Grade 2 R. T. Nelson, Assistant Engineer G. V. Bulmer and Guard A. H. Stiles.

Chief Vocational Officer R. K. Allaby, who instigated this type of training, commends the fine efforts and contribution to the success of the course made by Instructor F. L. Perry and A. C. Bowes. The course material prepared by these gentlemen is invaluable to courses planned for the future.

* * * *

INMATES ADOPT CHILD

Inmates at St. Vincent de Paul, maximum security penitentiary, have pooled their resources for the financial adoption of a 10-year old Chinese refugee boy now living in Hong Kong.

The inmates pay \$15.00 a month to the plan to provide the boy with a monthly cash grant of \$8.00 plus food parcels, new clothing and necessary medical care. The inmates are to be congratulated on their compassion for the youngster whose name is Yau Wing Shing. He lives with his parents and two brothers in one small room in an overcrowded tenement. As his father is tubercular and can work no more than 10 days a month and his mother only earns a small wage in a factory, the money raised by the inmates is indeed greatly appreciated.

Launch Two New "Satellites"

The Penitentiary Service was in the process of launching two "Satellites" last month as part of Justice Minister E. D. Fulton's recent program of penal reform.

The two new satellites, both minimum security correctional work camps are located at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C. and in Quebec's Gatineau Valley, respectively.

The B. C. Camp will complement the minimum security institution at William Head, B. C. on Vancouver Island, and will be populated by inmates from the British Columbia Penitentiary at New Westminster, B. C. who have passed the most rigid classification standards.

At the Gatineau Camp, located on the southern tip of Lac Le Blanc in Pontiac County, Que., about 35 miles northeast of Ottawa, 10 officers and 20 inmates moved in on June 30, to put up prefabricated huts. The camp there will eventually house 20 officers and 80 inmates, who will be drawn from the new Leclerc medium security institution, Federal Training Centre and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

This camp complements the minimum security institution at Valleyfield, Que., where the same rigid classification standards and procedures are observed for selection of minimum security type inmates.

On June 13 a cavalcade of eight trailers left the plant of the West Coast Trailer Co. at Burnaby, B. C. bound for Agassiz. Once there, the units were attached in groups by external framing. Doors were abutted in pairs and connected with aluminum flashing.

The trailers were moved, placed and the site was levelled and prepared by the manufacturer. B. C. Penitentiary, under the direction of Warden T.W. Hall, provided a combined work party of officers and inmates to assist in placing the trailers and making service connections.

The trailer camp consists of an administration unit, staff accommodation unit, two dormitories, wash-room facilities, recreational lobby unit and a kitchen unit.

Once services are completed, inmates will move in.

The Gatineau camp is located on a 200 by 300 foot site near the National Capital Commission's Gatineau park boundary.

Most officers will find living accommodation in the surrounding municipalities.

Inmates will work on clearing roadways, developing portage trails and picnic areas, along with other beautification in the park, which otherwise would have to be deferred for 10 to 15 years.

QUOTABLE QUOTE

One of the most succinct descriptions of the penal reform program was made at the recent Congress of Corrections by T. George Street, chairman of the National Parole Board. In his address Mr. Street, had this to say:

"The element of punishment cannot be overlooked, but the real purpose of punishment is the reformation of the offender and not mere vengeance by society. A man is punished by the loss of his liberty in custody, while still given useful treatment and training. Besides if a man is placed on probation he is subject to certain conditions and restrictions and is usually on probation for a longer period than that for which he would be sent to prison and this could be more difficult.

"While these conditions are primarily to help the offender and protect society, insofar as they involve restriction of freedom, discipline, training and surveillance, they might be considered in a sense as punishment. If so, then at least it is punishment which is beneficial and this, as far as possible, is what all punishment should be."

The second line of endeavour has been to develop the competent staff necessary in our institutions to administer that program of training.

The third object has been to establish the institutions wherein the inmate training program which I have mentioned may most effectively be carried on by the staffs.

The Beginning

Fifteen months ago, the population of federal penitentiaries was numbered at about 6,200 inmates. The vast majority of these — some 5,800 — were kept in maximum security institutions across the country.

Of the other 400, I might call them the fortunate few, 200 were to be found in the newly opened medium security institution at Joyceville, Ontario, and 200 were in the newly opened minimum security institutions at William Head in British Columbia and Valleyfield in Quebec.

Springhill Institution, in Nova Scotia, opened shortly afterwards which helped the situation further, but if we go back another two years, we had only the eight maximum security fortresses, and Joyceville just starting to be built. There were then no other plans.

Maximum Security

You are all probably aware of the nature of a maximum security institution. It is basically a fort with an armed garrison who instead of keeping people out, keep people in.

All of them were surrounded by a wall, all of them were patrolled by armed guards and perhaps the most devastating point of all as far as rehabilitation is concerned, the inmates were locked in their cells for the great majority of the day. Much of the remaining time was spent on the ceaseless and unvaried procedure of counting and recounting.

Medium Security

The past year however, has seen significant changes which are putting Canada in the forefront of penal reform. First of all, two of the eight maximum security institutions have been transformed into medium security penitentiaries.

At Collins Bay in Ontario, and at the Federal Training Centre in Quebec, anyone revisiting either of these institutions will, I am certain, notice a significant change.

They are now medium security institutions. The towers on the walls are no longer manned by armed guards and most of the doors inside the institutions

which provided the visitor with an endless cacaphony of locks and keys now remain unlocked.

Moreover, a new medium security institution was opened this year at St. Vincent de Paul and named after Father Leclerc, one of the greatest advocates of reform in Canada's penal system, who thought and wrote years ahead of his time in the 1880s.

These changes have meant that within a year, the number of inmates who are kept under medium security conditions has increased by eight times or from 200 to almost 1,600.

There are therefore at the minute, six maximum security penitentiaries, four medium security and three minimum security institutions.

Minimum Security

Now that the situation has been eased a little with regard to the provision of medium security institutions, it is our aim to concentrate this summer on providing more of minimum security.

Across the country five correctional work camps are to be opened. One will be located at Agassiz, B.C., two in Ontario, at Petawawa and Bracebridge, and two in the Province of Quebec, one at Gatineau Park and the other at a site yet to be selected. Each of these work camps is designed to provide accommodation and training for about 80 inmates.

There has been some comment in the press about these work camps to the effect that they will be stealing work which could be done by other more worthy Canadians but I would like to assure you that this is not the case.

These inmates will be engaged in work projects such as land drainage, forest clearing, reforestation and the like, none of which could be expected to be authorized within the next ten years or so if they had to be carried out in the ordinary way with civilian labour.

Farm Camps

But this is not all. In addition the same number of minimum security farm camps will be established. These will be situated at each of the five institutions which operate farms. These are Dorchester Penitentiary in New Brunswick, St. Vincent de Paul in Quebec, Collins Bay in Ontario and the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries.

The object of these farm camps is to establish a force of about 80 men at each who will work outside the walls in minimum security conditions. This will end the practice of gangs of inmates being escorted back and forth through the walls to work on the farms.

Another Medium Security Institution

While the accent this summer is being placed on minimum security institutions, one other maximum security penitentiary will be transformed to medium security. Should this be done before the end of this year, Canada's inmate population will be redistributed in a far more realistic and manageable form.

About 3,500 inmates will remain in maximum security, 2,000 will be in medium security and something over a thousand in minimum security institution.

Narcotic Treatment Centre

I might mention while discussing various sorts of security that construction will be started this year, somewhere in the lower mainland of British Columbia, on a narcotic treatment centre in which persons who are drug addicts and who have been sentenced under the criminal law will be received in custody for treatment.

It is hoped that this institution will be in operation within two years and that it will provide effective treatment to combat the addiction problem.

So far, I have discussed our reform program mainly from the point of view of its effect upon the inmate. I now want to discuss it from an equally important view, that of the penitentiary staff.

Career Planning

Unfortunately, in the past, each penitentiary and its staff have been set up on a strictly unitary basis. This has meant that a young man joining the penitentiary service found his career as confined as the life of the inmates. He could at best hope to reach the top of his own penitentiary.

The Correctional Planning Committee, as it journeyed throughout Canada, found that the odds against a guard reaching the rank of chief keeper, to say nothing of Deputy Warden or Warden, were very great indeed.

The effect of this system was that there was no free inter-play of ideas or exchange of personnel between the penitentiaries and the tendency was to stagnate.

To correct this, a new program of career planning as been instigated for penitentiary officers. This will, I am certain, bring enthusiasm and quite possibly a much higher standard of recruits into the service.

I might add that this change in policy has proceeded far beyond the planning stage. Since last September, eight Canadian institutions have received new wardens either by transfer or appointment. The same is true of 14 assistant wardens.

The opening of the new work camps will offer new opportunities for advancement and twelve officers will be leaving this summer to become superintendents or administration or supply officers at these camps. It follows, of course, from this that transfers and promotions will be granted to junior officers.

Staff College Grows

Significant improvements have been made also in the staff college of the penitentiary service. This college has been in operation since 1948 and since 1952 has been situated at Kingston, Ontario.

Unfortunately, the available facilities did not permit more than 21 officers to be on course at one time, and for the most part training was on a fairly elementary level.

Moreover, the records show that only half of all the penitentiary officers in the service, at the present time, have received formal training at the staff college.

To combat this state of affairs, a Director of Staff Training has been appointed to Ottawa. It is his job to integrate and organize all the training of penitentiary staffs. I am certain that this move will have a beneficial effect throughout the entire service.

Already additional space has been acquired at Kingston so that almost twice as many officers can be accommodated on a course as before. It is also planned to open another staff college for the training of officers for Quebec institutions at St. Vincent de Paul.

Consultants

I have been speaking up to this time about the retentive staff, that is the guard, keepers and wardens. We have, however, been placing special emphasis upon obtaining professional and semi-professional counselling staff.

This covers such fields as psychologists and those officers specially trained in the work of classification. The number of this type of officer has, I am glad to say, increased 30% over last year's figure.

Civilian Dress

However, it is not only in the training of personnel that reform is taking place. It has been the tradition up to this time to dress the personnel of our institutions in khaki and in general to base their dress on rather old fashioned army type uniforms.

It is our belief that this manifestation of militarism is out of place in our institutions and this uniform is being replaced by one of blue material, cut along civilian lines.

CORRECTIONS CONGRESS (Concluded from page 7)

It is hoped that all officers will be dressed in this new uniform within eighteen months.

Evening Programs

I would now like to mention some of the changes which have taken place in the curriculum of the prisoner. As I have reiterated many times, it is essential that our new penal philosophy be of a positive nature and therefore the mere custody of the inmate is not enough.

He must receive training.

Moreover, he must be kept busy. The old adage about the devil finding work for idle hands to do is just as true in a penitentiary as it is anywhere else in the world.

Up to a year ago, there was no movement in a penitentiary after 4:30 p.m. when the prisoners were incarcerated in their cells until they were released at seven o'clock the following morning.

The last few months have seen all that changed with the exception of St. Vincent de Paul where the extremely over-crowded conditions makes the instigation of an evening program impossible. However, we hope to correct this in the near future.

Pastimes

In all other institutions, program of evening activities have been instigated between about 6:30 and 10 o'clock in the evening. While I would not pretend that these programs are sophisticated in any way, I do believe enormous strides have been made.

Most institutions already have auditoriums and those that have not, will receive them soon. In these auditoriums and in other suitable places, the inmates may now take part in organized games, and other activities such as choir practices or orchestra rehearsals. They may also watch television, play bridge or take part in team sports.

Outside Instruction

I am happy to say that in several of our institutions interested and qualified citizens come from neighbouring towns to take classes and give instruction in such activities as the arts and crafts, public speak-

ing, book club activities, etc.

As you are probably aware, significant changes have been made in visiting hours and in the number of letters an inmate is allowed to write. He may now write to anyone except, if the Warden considers that it would not be in the prisoner's best interests, the Warden may prevent the inmate doing so.

Inmates on the Outside

Not only is the community being encouraged to take part in these new activities within the penitentiary, the inmates of the penitentiary are being allowed, on a much greater scale, to take part in community activities outside.

You may have read of the group of inmates from Kingston Penitentiary who last summer attended night courses at Queen's University to study aspects of printing.

Another group of inmates, this time from William Head Institution, after graduating from a public speaking course given at the institutions, travelled to Victoria and held their graduation at a private club.

The mayor of the city and his wife were in attendance as well as other civic dignitaries and citizens of the town. I think everyone who took part in this rather unusual graduation, felt that it was a remarkable step forward in the rehabilitation of the inmates taking part. I, myself received several letters from those who had been present, expressing this point of view.

I am sure you will agree from what I have reported to you tonight, that in developing Canada's correctional system we have moved from plan to progress. Much has been done, although much remains to be done.

I am convinced that once the beneficial effects of this progress begin to be felt, then both the interest in these reforms and the beneficial results will snowball.

In the next year or so, we will, I hope, see further developments which will establish Canada not only as a leading nation in penal reform, but also a nation with a significantly lower rate of recidivism than we have ever had before.

To correct this new program of career planning has been initiated for penitentiary officers. This will I am certain bring enthusiasm and drive into the ranks of the staff.

I might add that change in policy has proceeded far beyond the planning stage. Since last November, eight Canadian institutions have received new wardens either by transfer or appointment. The same is true of 14 assistant wardens.

It is our belief that this new management of the penitentiary is being replaced by one of the most advanced along civilian lines.

National Parole Board is Busy

The National Parole Board, which has just completed its second year, was extremely busy in 1960. The Board dealt with 7,240 cases, an increase of 41% over 1959. The correspondence in and out increased 52% from 168,567 in 1959 to 256,892 in 1960.

If the 7,240 cases on which the Board rendered decisions, 6,660 were with respect to applications for parole. Of these, 3,594 were denied, 2,459 paroles were granted and 607 were deferred. However, these figures do not include 66 gradual release temporary paroles.

The Board's Annual Report points out that although the number granted percentage-wise is less than that in 1959, this difference does not represent any change of policy. It is simply because of the larger number of cases considered, especially those by automatic review.

Suspend 47

The Annual Report also states that it suspended 47 cases, of which 27 were revoked, 11 were forfeited and nine continued on parole.

Resisting supervision and misconduct led the list of reasons for suspension, whereabouts unknown was a secondary reason along with breach of condition of abstinence.

Open 8,769 New Cases

The Board opened 8,769 new cases in 1960, compared with 6,293 in the previous year. Its increased work load was such that four officers, including an assistant secretary, a supervisor and two parole analysts as well as seven clerks or stenographers were added during the year, making a total increase at the end of the year of 16 officers and 40 clerical staff.

In the field, the National Parole Board reports it opened offices in Quebec and Edmonton. It adds that 12 parole officers were appointed, one each at Moncton, Toronto, Winnipeg, two at Vancouver, three to Kingston, four to Montreal. Six stenographers were added to the field staff making a total of 23 officers and 21 clerical staff. Additional officers are planned for the Atlantic provinces and Ontario.

Only 39% Return

The Annual Report reveals that on the average, five years after being released on parole, only 39% of the paroled inmates return to prison. This compares favourably with the incidents of recidivism of over 80% among the general prison population.

Visits made by regional representatives of the Board to various penal institutions increased 55% in 1960 to 1,067, compared with 687 in 1959. Inter-

views increased 26% to 5,692 in 1960, from 4,518 in the previous year.

Significant Changes in Parole System

The 1960 Annual Report for the National Parole Board, submitted by its chairman T. George Street, shows quite a few significant changes made in Canada's Parole System during the year.

Highlights of these include:

1. The passing of parole regulations providing for a more systematic review of cases.
2. The completion of the automatic parole review system.
3. The conducting of a survey by the organization and methods branch of the Civil Service Commission (many recommendations in this report were adopted and others are still under advisement).
4. The completion of a Handbook on Parole and its distribution to all institutions for the use of inmates.
5. The completion of arrangements between the United States and Canada for mutual notification respecting parolees released in either country.
6. Completion of arrangements for modifying or removing restrictions on persons on parole for a long time and who are completely rehabilitated.
7. The adoption of a more efficient submission form and decision form.
8. Better liaison with the Ontario Board of Parole to avoid unnecessary duplication in the investigation of cases with which both boards are concerned.
9. And the completion of arrangements to enable the granting of parole in certain deserving cases to facilitate the payment of a fine.

Reform Only Protection

T. George Street, chairman of the National Parole Board, in concluding his annual report for 1960 say the public should realize that the only way it can properly be protected is by the reform of the offender.

Mr. Street points out that 99% of the prisoners come out of prison anyway so they should be as well prepared as possible.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD (Concluded from page 9)

"They cannot reform if they are not given a chance to reform, so it is hoped that they will not be refused an opportunity to work only because they have committed an offence. They should be judged according to their apparent sincere intentions and given a chance, if they seem to deserve it."

Public Appearances

National Parole Board members were busy informing the public in 1960. They held 39 television and radio interviews, as well as numerous magazine articles, editorials and press releases. Board members had 34 talks with prison inmate committees and made 50 speeches to magistrate's associations, aftercare agencies, university students, service clubs and general public meetings across Canada.

In addition to this, all federal and most provincial prisons in Canada were visited by members of the Board. They met prison officials, provincial authorities, aftercare agency representatives, judges, magistrates, police, regional officers and correctional workers.

Representatives attended the second United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in England; The International Criminological Conference in Holland; The American Congress of Corrections and other conferences on crime

prevention and parole, including the recent Congress of Corrections in Toronto.

Studies were also made of British, Swedish and Danish penal systems, and the parole system in the State of Maine.

Failure Rate

The Annual Report reveals that the failure rate was 7.7% in 1960, slightly over the 5.7% in 1959. However, the great increase in case loads was pointed out as the major cause of the increase. In two years, 4,497 paroles were granted, and the average failure rate was 6.7%, related to the number of paroles granted. The Annual Report also explains that "this exceptionally low failure rate might reasonably be expected to increase because of the substantial increase in paroles being granted, but it is very encouraging so far."

Statistics show that 27% of those paroled in 1960 have spent less than one-half of their sentences compared to only 14% in 1959. Also in 1960, 55% had served between 50% and 70% of their sentences compared with 61% in 1959, and 25% of these paroled in 1959 had served over 70% of their sentence compared to 18% in 1960.

THREE PRINCE ALBERT OFFICERS DROWN

Tragedy struck the Saskatchewan Penitentiary at Prince Albert during the last weekend in May when three penitentiary officers and one U.S. visitor drowned on a fishing expedition on Dore Lake, about 150 miles northwest of the institution.

Dead included Shirley Edward Powers, 48, who was to have been posted as superintendent of the new farm camp being built outside the institution walls; Robert Lester Miller, 40, a Guard Grade II, and Eric Thompson, 39.

The men were with a party of 14, when the accident took place.

Mr. Powers, who joined the penitentiary service at Prince Albert in 1938, was a keeper there for the past 10 years. Born in 1913 at Shellbrook, Sask., he was an RCAF bomber pilot during the war. He leaves a wife and three children, one of whom is married.

Mr. Miller, who joined the Prince Albert Penitentiary in 1948 was born April 3, 1921 at Lovernia, Sask., just southwest of Saskatoon. He

served with the New Westminster Regiment and saw action in Central Europe and the Mediterranean under F. C. B. Cummins, warden of Prince Albert, then commanding officer of the unit. He leaves a wife and two children aged 8 and 6.

Mr. Thompson, born on a farm in Saskatchewan on February 28, 1922, joined the penitentiary service in October, 1950. He served in Northwest Europe and the United Kingdom with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. He leaves a wife and five children.

The largest funeral service ever witnessed in Prince Albert was held for the penitentiary officers from St. Alban's Cathedral on June 1. The Cathedral was filled to capacity and a public address system had to be installed in the Parish Hall to accommodate the many who were not able to find a place inside the Cathedral. The Rev. R. J. Rainbow, Penitentiary Chaplain, conducted the Service, assisted by Canon R. L. Taylor of the Cathedral, and Rev. H. Moore of the Nisbet United Church.

Musical Variety Show....

Musical Variety concerts have become more than popular within Canada's penitentiaries, however, rather than have professional entertainers come in to stage a show, more and more institutions are staging their own, using their own inmates.

On May 28 Collin's Bay penitentiary packed its auditorium with nearly 400 guests, including members of the clergy, parents of participating inmates, officers and guests, local businessmen and representatives of the press, radio and television to watch a musical variety concert that led them to "beat their hands raw applauding".

When one considers the work that went into its preparation, the applause appears well justified. Forty-four inmates, who made up the concert party held one and two-hour practices four nights a week for a month and a half. Their attitude was excellent throughout the evening, and they were allowed special visits at the conclusion of the evening. Inmates also enjoyed coffee and sandwiches with their parents in the Officers' Mess.

Among those invited was Lex Shrag, one of the Toronto Globe and Mail's top columnists. This is how he described it:

"KINGSTON, May 29 — Four hundred friends and relatives beat their hands raw applauding a variety concert given by inmates of the Collin's Bay penitentiary last night. They were uncertain though—visitors and inmates alike — in their reaction to the concluding item.

"It was a terse documentary film on penitentiary life. It had been made by inmates with the aid of Kingston television cameramen for the recent Canadian Congress of Corrections in Toronto. Its finale posed the question that gnaws at every prisoner and his family: Will the public accept him as a human being and a neighbor when he is released?

"When the lights flashed on a hall echoing with that question, there was a painful pause. Then after a few scattered handclaps, inmates and audience filed thoughtfully down the stairs for a few minutes together over sandwiches and coffee.

"There have been substantial changes in the penitentiary cultural atmosphere during the past year. At Easter in 1960 a French-Canadian inmate led a choir of 20 voices through extracts from a difficult oratorio by sheer force of personality.

"The choirsters, of course, had to endure the sneers and jibes of other prisoners. Later in the year, they competed in a national contest arranged by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. At Christmas another concert featured their performance. They had not won

the contest, but they had done well.

"Late last winter, the young French-Canadian left the penitentiary. (Regulations wisely prohibit the use of an inmate's name without his consent.) It was likely that the choir would be disbanded. The coup de grace came when eight of the men who originally formed it were paroled. Last night, only three charter members of the chorus were in the smaller group which sang part of the program.

The best pieces on the program were the conductor pianist's solo from the Chaplin film *Limelight* and the choir's spirited *Battle Hymn of the Republic*. What most pleased the visiting audience and the men listening in their cells to the public-address system was the amazing succession of jazz combos and singers.

"All told it was a happy show. The penitentiary regulations have been relaxed; the men have television until 10.30 p.m.; there is an evening "yard up" in summer; and there is the prospect of transfer to minimum security work camps. In July, the maximum pay for a day's work will rise to 55 cents."

BLOOD DONORS CLINIC AT

Dorchester Penitentiary

The following is an extract from the "Bulletin to the Branches" of the New Brunswick Division, Canadian Red Cross Society, for June 1961:

"Coming up on June 27th or 28th is a noteworthy milestone for the Maritimes Penitentiary at Dorchester, N.B. and for the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, whose mobile clinic team will be visiting the penitentiary on those dates for the 29th occasion.

"Sometime during the course of the clinic, which has set an objective of 400 donations, the Red Cross will receive the 7,500th bottle of blood given by inmates of the Dorchester institution.

"No fuss or fanfare will mark this record of unselfish humanitarianism, dating back to August 1950 (soon after the Red Cross established its free blood program in the province) when penitentiary inmates surpassed their first clinic goal of 100 donations by a margin of 32.

"Their top contribution to date was recorded in December 1958, when, on an objective of 400 donations, they provided the remarkable total of 438 — a figure which, Red Cross officials estimate, represented 85 to 90 percent of the eligible donors.

"Many of the inmates are either under or over the 18-65 age limits specified by the Red Cross."

Dorchester inmates again rose to the occasion when the Red Cross clinic was at the institution.

STAFF CHANGES

(During MAY of 1961)

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Appointments	Classification	Effective Date
Martin, Miss J. E.	Psychologist Interne PA 1 Prison For Women	May 10, 1961
Fraser, J. E.	Guard Grade 1 PA 3	May 19, 1961
Houston, Miss D. J.	Instructor Commercial RO 2 Prison For Women	May 23, 1961
Huff, D. C.	Guard Grade 1 PA 3	May 25, 1961
Clinansmith, D. C.	Guard Grade 1 PA 3	May 31, 1961
Promotions and Transfers	Classification	Effective Date
McQuaide, J. J.	From: Senior Clerk Grade 2 Kingston To: Asst. Warden 1 Joyceville	May 1, 1961
Duff, R. H.	From: Personnel Officer Kingston To: Asst. Warden 1 Dorchester	May 1, 1961
Anderson, T. E. H.	From: Guard Fieldman PA 5 Kingston To: Guard Fieldman PA 5 Joyceville	May 1, 1961
Berry, W.	From: Asst. to C.T.I. I. 6 Kingston To: Asst. Warden 1 Saskatchewan	May 1, 1961
Dewar, J. R.	From: Asst. Acct. PA 7 Kingston To: Admin. and Supply Officer PO 4 Petawawa C.C.	May 15, 1961

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

Appointments	Classification	Effective Date
Voyer, R.	Psychologist Interne PA 1	May 15, 1961
Archambault, R. J. P.	Psychologist Interne PA 1	May 15, 1961
Larin, J. M. C. A.	Psychologist Interne PA 3	May 29, 1961
Deceased	Classification	Effective Date
Pregent, J. A. G.	Guard Grade 1 PA 3	May 24, 1961
Promotions and Transfers	Classification	Effective Date
Rioux, A.	From: Instructor Quarryman St. Vincent de Paul I. 5 To: Instructor Quarryman Leclerc I. 5	Apr. 25, 1961
Lalonde, R.	From: Chief Supervisor PO 6 Valleyfield To: Assistant Warden 1 Valleyfield	Apr. 1, 1961
Piuze, J. L. R.	From: Class Officer RO 8 To: Assistant Warden 1 Organ. & Admin.	May 1, 1961
Blais, J. A. R.	From: Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 2 To: Personnel Assistant PA 4	Apr. 17, 1961
Leonard, J. A.	From: Guard Herdsman PA 4 To: Guard Herdsman PA 5	May 16, 1961
Desgroseillers, J. I. E.	From: Guard Grade 1 PA 3 To: Guard Herdsman PA 4	May 16, 1961

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

Appointments	Classification	Effective Date
Martin, J. C. H.	Psychologist Interne PA 1	May 10, 1961
Ramsay, R. S.	Instructor Carpenter I. 4 Springhill	May 17, 1961
MacRae, P. H.	Psychologist Interne PA 1	May 17, 1961
Promotions and Transfers	Classification	Effective Date
Wright, C. M.	From: Guard Grade 1 PA 3 To: Clerk to Principal Keeper PA 4	Apr. 1, 1961
Hamilton, S.	From: Instructor Tailor I. 4 To: Instructor Tailor I. 5	Apr. 1, 1961
Devarennas, J. A.	From: Chief Supervisor PO 8 Springhill To: Assistant Warden 1 Springhill	Apr. 1, 1961
Thompson, Miss M. J.	From: Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 2 To: Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 3	Apr. 1, 1961
Kaine, Mrs. M. B.	From: Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 3 To: Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 4	Apr. 1, 1961
Stiles, A. H.	From: Guard Grade 1 PA 3 To: Guard Fieldman PA 4	May 15, 1961

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

Appointments	Classification	Effective Date
Lennox, W. D.	Instructor Steamfitter Plumber I. 5	May 15, 1961
Kaiser, S. H.	Guard Grade 1 PA 3	May 29, 1961
Promotions and Transfers	Classification	Effective Date
Meredith, R. T.	From: Chief Trade Instructor Manitoba I. 9 To: Assistant Warden 1 Joyceville	May 1, 1961

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

Appointments

Carnes, W. G.
Green, W. L. T.
Fletcher, Miss M. G.
Mangelsen, H. E.
Brown, H. L.
Potts, W. S.

Classification

Instructor Steamfitter Plumber I. 5
Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 4
Assistant Hospital Officer PA 5 William Head
Guard Grade 1 PA 3
Guard Grade 1 PA 3
Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 4

Effective Date

May 1, 1961
May 8, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 29, 1961
May 24, 1961
May 15, 1961

Separations

Hebner, D. E.
Meredith, G. R.

Classification

Fireman Pens I. 1 Resigned
Clerk PA 4 Resigned

Effective Date

May 20, 1961
May 20, 1961

Promotions and Transfers

Collins, H. A.
Campbell, L. W.
Moloney, J.
Welsford, E. B.
Burgemeister, S.
Smith, R. W.
Thompson, R. W.
Halfhide, D. J.

Classification

From: Chief Supervisor William Head PO 8
To: Assistant Warden 1 William Head
From: Clerk Personnel PA 5 British Columbia
To: Administration & Supply Officer PO 4 Agassiz, C. C.
From: Classification Assistant RO 2 British Columbia
To: Assistant Warden 1 Agassiz, C. C.
From: Assistant Deputy Warden Custody PO 6
To: Assistant Warden 1 Services & Supply
From: Guard Grade 1 PA 3
To: Guard Supervisor I. 1
From: Guard Grade 1 PA 3
To: Guard Supervisor I. 1
From: Accountant Grade 1 PO 4 British Columbia
To: Assistant Warden 1 Manitoba
From: Chief Vocational Officer RO 7 British Columbia
To: Assistant Warden 1 Collin's Bay, Beaver Creek, C. C.

Effective Date

Apr. 1, 1961
Apr. 1, 1961
Apr. 1, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

Deceased

Miller, R. L.
Thompson, E.
Powers, S. E.

Classification

Guard Grade 1 PA 3
Guard Grade 1 PA 3
Keeper PO 1

Effective Date

May 28, 1961
May 28, 1961
May 28, 1961

Promotions and Transfers

Menard, J. A. Y.
Dobson, W. F.
Doerksen, A. J.
Jutras, P. M. J.

Classification

From: Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 5
To: Senior Clerk Grade 1 PO 2
From: Guard Grade 1 PA 3
To: Fireman I. 1
From: Senior Clerk Grade 1 PO 2 Saskatchewan
To: Assistant Warden 1 Collin's Bay
From: Accountant Grade 1 PO 4
To: Assistant Warden 1

Effective Date

May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

Appointments

Green, F. C.
Smart, L. A.
Rowan, B. J.
Fox, B. G.

Classification

Assistant Steward PA 6
Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 5
Assistant Steward PA 6
Classification Assistant & Welfare Officer RO 3

Effective Date

May 1, 1961
May 23, 1961
May 25, 1961
May 30, 1961

Promotions and Transfers

Atkins, E. C.
Willard, M. C.
Haggerty, W. J.

Classification

From: Assistant Deputy Warden PO 6 Collin's Bay
To: Assistant Warden 1 Kingston
From: Accountant Grade 1 PO 4 Collin's Bay
To: Assistant Warden 1 Dorchester
From: Senior Clerk Stenographer PA 5
To: Classification Assistant RO 2

Effective Date

May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961
May 1, 1961

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

Appointments

Imbeau, J. M. G. M.

Classification

Teacher RO 2

Effective Date

May 10, 1961

Separations

Bock, J. J. B. A.

Classification

Supervisor Grade 2 PA 5 Resigned

Effective Date

May 1, 1961

Promotions and Transfers

Boyer, G. P. J.

Classification

From: Instructor Steamfitter Plumber RO 3
To: Vocational Training Instructor I. 5

Effective Date

Apr. 1, 1961

Brennan, J. M. G.

From: Storekeeper PO 3 F.T.C.
To: Assistant Warden 1 Leclerc

May 1, 1961

Talbot, J. H. L.

From: Accountant Grade 1 PO 4 F.T.C.
To: Assistant Warden 1 St. Vincent de Paul

May 1, 1961

Page, J. J. R.

From: Assistant Deputy Warden PO 6
To: Assistant Warden 1, Assistant Director

May 1, 1961

Jourdain, L. J. R. J.

From: Assistant to Deputy Warden RO 4
To: Assistant Warden 1 Assistant Director

May 1, 1961

Staff Changes (Continued)

Appointments

MacCrimmon, M. R.

Promotions and Transfers

Eyre, E. T.

Piche, W. M.

Street, H. C.

Merritt, G. S.

Scrutton, S. M.

Rogers, G. R. E.

Appointments

Gauthier, J. L. R.

Bernier, J. L. S.

Belhumeur, J. L. B.

Berger, J. J. B. A. M.

Myre, J. L. R.

Separations

Sage, J.

Promotions and Transfers

Gosselin, J. G. L.

Promotions and Transfers

Graves, F. R.

Appointments

Ward, Mrs. P. M.

Villeneuve, M. M. T. M.

Charron, J. R. M.

Hotson, Mrs. M.

Promotions

Malouin, M. C.

Roger, L.

Chambers, M. A.

Lambertus, M. N.

Price, B. M.

Watt, F. A.

Aniskowicz, K.

Foster, M. M. C.

Patenaude, L. G.

JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

Classification

Guard Grade 1 PA 3

Classification

From: Guard Grade 1 PA 3

To: Guard Grade 2 PA 5

From: Guard Grade 1 PA 3

To: Guard Grade 2 PA 5

From: Guard Grade 1 PA 3

To: Guard Grade 2 PA 5

From: Senior Clerk PO 2 Joyceville

To: Assistant Warden 1 British Columbia

From: Personnel Officer PO 2 Joyceville

To: Assistant Warden 1 Manitoba

From: Storekeeper PO 3 Joyceville

To: Assistant Warden 1 Collin's Bay

LECLERC INSTITUTION

Classification

Instructor Canvas Worker I. 4

Guard Grade 1 PA 3

Guard Grade 1 PA 3

Guard Grade 1 PA 3

Psychologist Interne PA 1

Classification

Instructor Cabinetmaker I. 4 Resigned

Classification

From: Classification Officer RO 2

To: Assistant Warden 1

PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

Classification

From: Assistant Superintendent PO 4 P.S.C.

To: Assistant Warden 1 Kingston

HEAD OFFICE

Classification

Typist 1

Typist 1

Administration Officer 2

Stenographer 3

Classification

From: Clerk 4

To: Principal Clerk

From: Typist 1

To: Typist 2

From: Clerk 4

To: Principal Clerk

From: Clerk 2

To: Clerk 3

From: Stenographer 1

To: Stenographer 2

From: Stenographer 1

To: Stenographer 2

From: Draftsman 1

To: Draftsman 2

From: Stenographer 2

To: Stenographer 3

From: Stenographer 2

To: Stenographer 3 Sec.

Effective Date

May 1, 1961

Effective Date

Apr. 1, 1961

Apr. 1, 1961

Apr. 1, 1961

May 1, 1961

May 1, 1961

May 1, 1961

Effective Date

May 16, 1961

May 15, 1961

May 15, 1961

May 15, 1961

May 23, 1961

Effective Date

May 16, 1961

Effective Date

May 1, 1961

Effective Date

May 1, 1961

Effective Date

May 1, 1961

Apr. 1, 1961

May 15, 1961

May 29, 1961

Effective Date

Apr. 1, 1961

Apr. 1, 1961

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ADDRESS: