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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

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concerning developments in the Federal Correctional Field.

JUNE-JULY-AUGUST /63

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## COMMISSIONER SPEAKS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

"By 1961 the Department of Justice had a fairly firm and well defined plan for the more intensive development of Federal Correctional Services." Commissioner of Penitentiaries A.J. MacLeod, Q.C. stated at a luncheon meeting of the Canadian Congress of Corrections at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, on June 3, 1963. "Nevertheless it was clear that the development of that program would not solve the

basic problem of crime in Canada but would only serve to prevent the problem from becoming increasingly more acute. The federal system can only operate in relation to persons who have committed at least a first offence. The best way to prevent crime is, of course, to eradicate those influences that produce criminals. It appeared, therefore, that there should be an organized, integrated approach in Canada to the problem of juvenile delinquency in order to discover, at an early stage, those children who are in danger of becoming delinquent and to correct their maladjustments at that time.

In 1961, we knew that there was a problem of juvenile delinquency in Canada, but we did not know its nature or extent. We knew that on the basis of the 1956 census some thirty-eight per cent of our population was of the age of 19 years or younger. It was reasonable to expect that the 1961 census would show an even greater percentage as, indeed, it did.

*Continued on page 2*

### NOTES FROM THE PAST

AN ACT granting to His Majesty a Sum of Money to defray the expense of erecting a Penitentiary in this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

(Passed 13th February, 1833)

#### MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

WHEREAS the erection of a Penitentiary for the reception of condemned Criminals within this Province is highly necessary ... We, your Majesty's faithful Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted ... there be granted to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, the sum of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Pounds; which sum shall be applied in erecting a suitable building for a Penitentiary, in or near the Town of Kingston in the Midland District ... And be it further enacted by the authority, aforesaid, That John MacAulay, Hugh Christopher Thompson, and Henry Smith, Esquires, be Commissioners for superintending and managing the erection and completion of the said Penitentiary, and for the purchasing and otherwise obtaining, choosing, and determining the site thereof.

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The greatly increased birth rate that occurred during World War II and in the years thereafter was, of course, being reflected in the number of persons coming into their teens. The penitentiary population, that is, persons serving sentences of two years or more, had risen from 4,600 in 1952 to 6,800 in 1961, an increase of fifty per cent in nine years. There seemed to be no doubt that persons who would be a problem for the R.C.M.P., the Penitentiary Service and the Parole Board by 1971 would be the children who in 1961 were attending grade school or were about to attend grade school. The persons who would be the Federal Government's problem in twenty years' time would be those who were infants in 1961 or who would be born in the next few years. Obviously, if we were going to be able to do any planning to deal with this problem, as it might exist ten to twenty years from now, it was necessary first of all to learn what the problem is now and how, today, we might attempt to devise a solution for tomorrow.

To that end, therefore, the Department of Justice Committee on Juvenile Delinquency was established to inquire into and report upon the nature and extent of the problem of juvenile delinquency in Canada and to make recommendations concerning the steps that might be taken by the Parliament and Government of Canada to meet the problem. The Committee has finished the process of inquiry and is now labouring on the preparation of its report."

Continuing his address, Mr. MacLeod discussed the question: "What is a juvenile delinquent?" From the time when Cain slew Abel, "the adults of human society have never failed to fret and to fuss over the behaviour of their youngsters. It is not that the adult fears for his personal safety or the security of his

property at the hands of juveniles. The basic concern, I believe, stems from the adult fear that the child will not achieve his full potential in life, that indiscretions, sown in youth, will yield a harvest of lost opportunity in later life; and at the worst that the juvenile delinquent will, in time, become an adult offender.

It is obviously unrealistic to expect that there can be a simple black and white division between delinquent and non-delinquent children. Delinquency is not something that one either is or is not, such as male or female. Nor is it something that one has or has not, such as measles or mumps. Probably the one great basic truth that has been expressed in relation to the problem of youthful delinquency is this; that delinquents are involved in such a wide range of behaviour, from the most trivial to the most serious, that it is hardly possible that anything significant can be said about them as a class except that they are usually boys and usually in the age group of from 12 to 18.

The great danger, as I see it," Mr. MacLeod concluded, "lies in the possibility, if not the probability, that we shall not, in 1971, know very much more about prevention and cure of juvenile delinquency than we did in 1951, and that the facilities for diagnosis and cure of delinquency in 1971 will not, for all practical purposes, be any more effective than they were in 1951. The youth of this country is and will for many years continue to be its greatest natural resource. We have, since Confederation, been unenlightened—indeed at times profligate—in our treatment of most of our natural resources. It behooves us not to make the same mistake with our young people."

## *Pipe Band Wins Top Honours*

Mr. Daniel McGowan, Assistant Steward at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, is Pipe Major of the Rob Roy Highland Pipe Band which won top honours at the International Goodwill Day parade at Cape Vincent, New York, on Saturday, May 25, 1963. More than 2,000 musicians in 27 bands from six Canadian and United States communities made this parade the largest ever held. The band is a self-supporting Kingston Pipe contingent whose members wear the Rob Roy MacGregor tartan.

Mr. McGowan came to Kingston from Edmonton, commencing his employment as Assistant Stew-

ard at Collin's Bay Penitentiary in November 1961. Shortly after his arrival in Kingston, he qualified for Pipe Major of the Kingston band. Since that time he has proved a credit to Kingston, winning the Marshall Bagpipe Trophy in 1962 and again in 1963. Under his leadership, the band won two trophies this year; the first for the best pipe band on parade (dress, deportment, skill) and the second for piping and drumming in the Pipe Band competition.

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



# Second Annual Seminar at Queen's University

By Mr. Douglas Bernstein, Queen's University

A Criminology Seminar under the direction of Dr. John Edwards, recently appointed director of the Department of Criminology, University of Toronto, Dr. Alan W. Mewett and Professor Stuart Ryan of Queen's University has recently been concluded at Kingston. The Seminar, which dealt primarily with "the persistent offender" was conducted at the Queen's Law School and was attended by representatives from all fields of criminal administration.

Among those representing the Penitentiary Services of Canada were Mr. Alan J. McLeod, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Mr. David M. McLean, Regional Director (Ontario), Warden Fred Smith of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, Warden C. DesRosiers of Joyceville Institution, Deputy Warden A. Jarvis of Kingston Penitentiary, Mr. William Rynasko, Assistant Deputy Warden (IT) at Collin's Bay, Mr. Stanley Farrell, Supervisor of Classification at Kingston Penitentiary, Mr. Philip Shutler, Classification Officer Kingston Penitentiary, Mr. Paul Gendreau, Classification Officer, and Mrs. Marion Batstone, representing the Prison for Women.

In addition to this group, various Judges, Magistrates, Crown Attorneys, Social Workers, Psychiatrists and lawyers attended the Seminar.

One of the highlights of the meeting was an address given by A.W. Peterson, Esquire, M.V.O., Assistant Undersecretary of State in the British Home Office in charge of Prisons for England and Wales, who spoke to the group on the English experiments with preventive detention. Mr. Peterson was of the opinion that his country's legislation on this aspect of the criminal law had been a failure and that as a result it was being scrapped. One of his primary objections to the idea of the "habitual" was the conflict between theory and practice. Theoretically of course, preventive detention is said to be imposed for the protection of the public and not for any particular offence the prisoner may have committed. However in practice, no distinction is made within the prison set-up to distinguish the habitual from any other prisoner.

The Canadian members of the Seminar felt, for the most part, that similar objections were applicable to our legislation also and a great amount of time was spent discussing the relative merits and disadvantages of preventive detention in Canada.

The other principal speakers at the Seminar were Mr. H.G. Moeller, Assistant Director in charge of Inmate Training and Treatment, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Washington D.C.; Dr. Tadeusz Grygier,

School of Social Work, University of Toronto, and Dr. John Spencer, also of the School of Social Work at Toronto.

Mr. Moeller stressed the need for an adequate pre-release programme which would make the adjustment from penitentiary to society an easier one for the prisoner to make. A great amount of success has been realized with the American "half-way" houses, although Mr. Moeller expressed his dissatisfaction with their limited number at this date.

Dr. Grygier's primary concern was with the "chronic petty offender." Highly dissatisfied with our present system of repeatedly sentencing such offenders to short-terms in jail or prison, Dr. Grygier advocated a work-camp experiment which would be set up for these people on a voluntary basis. There was general agreement among the group that our present sentencing techniques are inadequate for these particular offenders, but there were many differences of opinion as to how this situation could be rectified.

Dr. Spencer warned the group of the danger of advancing with untried techniques through a sense of frustration. He pointed out that the problems are amazingly complex and that any improvements are likely to come slowly. The participants agreed that there was indeed a danger of adopting new ideas and sentencing principles without carefully considering all of their implications.

The Seminar group took off a few afternoons during the two-week period and a number of participants visited all of the penal institutions in the area through the kind consideration of the Regional Director and the officials at the area institutions. These visits were of extreme interest to many of the group who had never previously had the opportunity to see the penitentiaries at first-hand.

## EX-WARDEN SPECIAL GUEST

A twist contest and limbo line were highlights of a dance and social evening sponsored by the Joyceville Officers' Club on 26 April 1963. Special guests were Mr. and Mrs. O.A. Earl who attended the function with Warden and Mrs. C. DesRosiers. The Earls had just recently returned to Kingston from Florida and were enroute to Europe, where they are expected to visit until late summer.

A buffet lunch, bar refreshments, and music by the "Seaway Five" contributed to the success of the evening.



# Fifteen Inmates Complete Christopher Course

Graduation exercises were held at Joyceville Institution on May 23, 1963, for fifteen inmates who have completed a Christopher Leadership course. Two Belleville Ontario school teachers, Mr. St. Pierre and Mr. Hutchinson drove some forty miles each way on class nights to instruct the inmates during this ten-week course. The spiritual leader was Rev. Father Patrick Kelly of St. John's Parish, Kingston. While the course is non-denominational in both character and content, it stresses the Christian way of life through the art of effective speaking.

Deputy Warden J.H. Meers, who spoke briefly at the graduation exercises on behalf of the Warden and the administration of Joyceville Institution expressed satisfaction with the results achieved in this course, the first of its kind to be held at the institution. He stated that every effort would be made to conduct a second course later in the year. Guests attending the graduation included Acting Wardens A.J. Jarvis of Kingston Penitentiary and H. Belanger of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, as well as Asst. D/Wdn

(IT) J.D. Clark and Educational Supervisor J.R. Douey, officer in charge of the course.

The inmates' reaction to the course might well be summed up in the address of one of the participants who said, in part:

At this time I would say, emphatically, that I believe this Christopher Leadership course has been the cause of much introspection on the part of at least several of this group. I believe that in this introspection, some of these men have come closer to understanding themselves and their problems than at any previous time in their lives. This alone is not likely to prove sufficient. But it is a start — and a good start. To use the words of a fellow Christopher, "there has been some real assessment of moral values since the course began." If this is the beginning of successful rehabilitation, then I say, thank God for the Christopher Course. May it be encouraged, and may the administration see definite advance — and need — to continue this course.

## Farm Manager Retires

On August 22, 1963, after a service career of over 44 years, J.K. Patterson, farm manager at Kingston Penitentiary since 1928, begins his retirement leave. In September 1919, "J.K." as he became known to his fellow officers, entered the penitentiary service as a permanent night watchman at a salary of \$75.00 per month. In this capacity he worked 13 hours every night with the exception of Saturday nights, when he worked for 14 hours; with one night a month off duty. After nine months he was promoted to the guard staff where he remained until he was promoted to farm manager.

Penitentiary farming in those days, Mr. Patterson recalled, differed from our modern mechanical system, in that until sometime in the '30s, twenty-two horses worked the land. The farm extended to Highway #2 on the north (now a modern shopping center) and to Portsmouth Avenue on the west (presently under construction for the development of a subdivision). In 1934 approximately 30 head of cattle were transferred from Collin's Bay Penitentiary; from this original herd, farm herds were started at St. Vincent de Paul, Saskatchewan and Dorchester

Penitentiaries. The cannery commenced operation during his years of service, and during World War II, the penitentiary farm made its contribution to the war effort by donating all surplus crops to the Army.

J.K. grew up and worked on his father's farm in Pittsburgh Township, Ontario. Prior to his entry into the service, he served overseas during World War I with the Royal Canadian Engineers. During his term of duty in the penitentiary service he served under six Wardens and three acting Wardens. In the early days these latter officials were usually inspectors who filled in during illness or extended leaves of absence of the Wardens.

In commemoration of Her Majesty's coronation on 2 June 1953, he was one of five men from Kingston Penitentiary presented with a scroll and medal by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries in recognition of his service. For two years Mr. Patterson was president of the Kingston District Agricultural Society and he has served as a warden in St. Paul's Church in Kingston.

Included in their plans for the future, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson hope to have a place of their own with a garden — and all kinds of flowers. "After working on the land for so many years," he said, "I would be lost without a garden."



# Regional Representatives Hold Conference

The annual conference of Regional Representatives of the National Parole Service was held in Ottawa during the last week of May. Delegates attended from the Vancouver, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Winnipeg, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Moncton, and Halifax offices, and discussed the central theme of decentralization in terms of Briefing, Case Investigation, Case Selection, Case Presentation, Parole (Suspension, Modification, Violation, Supervision), and Administration.

The three-fold function of a Regional Office was discussed. Members of the Regional Office staff interview all applicants for parole and submit their findings to the Parole Board. The Regional Representative is in authority over all parolees released into his region. While the regional office also supervises parolees directly, for the most part parolees are supervised by members of the Ontario Probation

Service, the various John Howard Societies, Ontario Parole Board Rehabilitation Officers, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army. These agencies in turn report on the progress of parolees to the Regional Representative.

The Regional Office is now also responsible for conducting investigations prior to parole, either using its own officers locally or the after-care agencies and government services mentioned above. The Regional Representative and his staff are also responsible for publicity in the area, participating in institutional in-service training programmes, briefing of interested outside groups.

The Executive Director, Mr. Benoit Godbout, chaired the sessions; with Mr. Street and National Parole Board Members attending whenever duties would permit.

## Ex-Warden R.S. DOUGLASS

Ex-Warden Robert Samuel Douglass, who retired from the Penitentiary Service on January 1, 1956, passed away in New Westminster, B.C., on August 2, 1963.

Bob, as he was known to his friends, entered the service as a guard in 1913, served overseas during the First World War and saw considerable action in France. At the termination of hostilities he returned to the B.C. Penitentiary; in 1920 he was promoted to the rank of keeper, and in 1930 promoted to Deputy Warden. In 1946 he was appointed Warden of the penitentiary at New Westminster.

Starting on his own initiative in the early 1930's, Mr. Douglass was one of the first officers in the penitentiary service to institute any form of classification of Canadian prisoners. This was noted in the Archambault Report of 1938. A tall, striking man with an engaging smile, he was respected by staff and inmates alike. As Deputy Warden and later as Warden, he demonstrated the ability to think a difficult problem out and arrive at a satisfactory solution.

Bob left his native New Brunswick at an early age to settle in British Columbia. He is survived by his wife, who is also a Maritimer, three daughters and several grandchildren.

This conscientious and dedicated prison officer will be long remembered by all his friends and former associates at the B.C. Penitentiary.

## Department of Justice Holds Golf Tournament

The second annual Department of Justice golf tournament was held at the Gatineau Golf Club on Friday afternoon, August 9. In spite of a heavy thunder storm which hit the city about noon and occasional showers which drenched most of the players, an excellent field of 37 participated. J.R. Stone, Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries led the field with a gross score of 81. His net score of 72 won him the Elmer A. Driedger trophy which is presented annually by the Deputy Minister of Justice for the low net score of the tournament.

Other main prize winners among the men were: Arnie Powell of the Combines Branch with a gross score of 85; T. George Steet, Chairman National Parole Board with a score of 87; and Sandy MacKay with a net score of 73. Bill Latham of the Penitentiary Service won a special prize for the high score.

For the ladies, Mrs. Lee Schecter of the Penitentiary Service won the low gross with 117. Mrs. Thelma Costello of the Legal Branch won the first low net prize, and Mrs. Evelyn Madill of the Penitentiary Service won the second low gross prize. Miss Lillianne Descaries, also of the Penitentiary Service, won the ladies' prize for high score.

The prizes were presented at a gathering following the tournament by the Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. Elmer A. Driedger. The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, A.J. MacLeod, was present during the afternoon and lent a hand with the scoring.



# IN MY OPINION

*"In your opinion, what are the common difficulties encountered by ex-inmates in seeking employment upon release from a federal penitentiary?"*

The ex-inmate faces all the problems and difficulties which any unemployed person faces, plus several others peculiar to his circumstances. The most significant trend in the employment picture today is the shrinking market for all unskilled labour. The level of education among inmates is low, usually grade 8 or less. The ex-inmate looking for his first job must compete with approximately 45% of unemployed persons who are unskilled. In a recent survey of the occupational distribution in Canada, it was found that 31% of all jobs are semi-skilled or unskilled.

As soon as it is known that a man has a criminal record, barriers and prejudices are placed in his path by some prospective employers. Bitter experience, preconceived opinions, and the tendency to place all ex-inmates in one category blocks many employment prospects. There are, however, employers who are willing to make a contribution to the community by giving the ex-inmate another opportunity to prove himself.

Men with no personal attachments, who are befriended by institutional staff members, tend to stay in the community where the institution is located. These areas usually have shrinking job opportunities for the former inmate. Smaller communities have fewer employers and very limited job possibilities, especially when the man is known. The general public do not seem to forget or allow for a change in the man's attitude.

Among these men there is a tendency for them to blame others for their many problems. They have neither developed the ability to follow a regular routine in their job search, nor do they know where to look for employment. Some become very dependant, while others reject all help and try to make their own way. When an ex-inmate, along with many others, approaches an employer for an interview, he seems to have difficulty presenting his qualifications and completing an application form. Personal habits and the use of good English interfere with placement.

Self-discipline and self-control are necessary attributes in the presence of many set-backs. The newly released man should be prepared to accept any available employment within the scope of his capabilities even though the wage may not appeal

to him. Once the new releasee has established his willingness to work and has proven himself on the job, more employers will be agreeable to hiring a man of this calibre. The demonstration of stability and sincerity are traits all employers are seeking in prospective employees.

Within the rehabilitation programme of the institution, inmates would benefit a great deal from discussions and talks related to their employment problems. Instruction, especially in the techniques of finding a job and the employment interview, would be most advantageous.

Special Placement Officer  
National Employment Service  
Kingston

I think that it is time for all persons concerned with the finding of employment for ex-inmates (including the ex-inmates themselves) to face a few facts. The conditions of the labour market today are such that the employer holds all the cards — there is a surplus of man power and the employer can pretty well choose those who are best suited to his purpose. Generally speaking, those selected will be anxious to obtain employment and willing to extend themselves to keep it. They will be dependable, stable, and possessed of some applicable training, skill, knowledge, or ability. Only the most philanthropic employer will seek to hire a person who is likely to present a problem.

Of those ex-inmates applying for employment, I wonder how many were physically and emotionally capable of meeting the responsibilities required. I wonder, too, how many turned down what they considered to be mediocre jobs in hopes of obtaining ideal employment. How many ex-inmates really wanted work and how many were seeking it to pacify a zealous welfare worker?

Indeed there is a difficulty common to ex-inmates in the area of job finding. It lies in the fact that the qualities which caused a man to become an inmate in the first instance cause him to appear as a poor employment prospect.

Supervisor of Classification  
British Columbia Penitentiary



The most common difficulty encountered by ex-inmates in seeking employment on release from a federal penitentiary is his reluctance to face the prospective employer as a man with skills, capable of giving productive return for his wages in spite of his criminal record. The inmate, even though he has been exposed to pre-release counsel to the contrary, is reluctant to approach an employer and be frank and honest about his criminal record. He seems to want to rely on the institution, Classification depart-

ment, National Employment Service, John Howard Society, etc., to make all the arrangements for him. In other words, while the Penitentiary Service is doing a reasonably good job in training the inmate for work on the outside, we are still lagging in our efforts at helping the inmate mature to the point where he can handle the type of inter-personal relations that are necessary for his unique situation.

Asst. Deputy Warden (IT)  
Joyceville Institution

# FEDERAL PROFILES

*This is the first in a series of articles entitled, "Federal Profiles" in which it is intended to introduce members of the Penitentiary Service, the National Parole Board, and the National Parole Service to outstanding personalities in the field of corrections. Several indulge in unique and worthwhile hobbies conducted after duty hours. Many, particularly those with long-service records, have been active participants in Canada's modern program of reform. Others are outstanding by reason of a colourful and vivid personality. Federal Corrections welcomes contributions from its readers in this regard.*

In a recent edition of the Kingston Whig-Standard it was stated that a local artist, Miss Helen Stagg, is making a fine contribution in the world of art and is bringing credit to the city of Kingston.

Born and educated in Kingston, Ontario, Miss Stagg was employed with the Defence Research Board in Kingston and Ottawa until October 1961; at which time she transferred to the Penitentiary Service as a clerk-secretary in the Warden's office at Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

Helen is a petite woman, whose nimbleness suggests that she utilizes every moment of life to good advantage. Watercolours that she painted at nine or ten years of age still hang in her home—indicating the length of time she has been interested in art as a hobby. One of her engravings "Shrine of Enya" recently won first prize over 300 entries submitted in the Second Burnaby Print show — confirming the dexterity of her creativeness.

In the fall of 1962 Miss Stagg installed an etching press in her basement studio and began her printing career in earnest. A member of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art and the Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers, she was awarded honourable mention at the Calgary Graphics Exhibition and the Winnipeg show. Montreal's "Gallery 1640" introduced her work this year in a three-man show, and she is preparing for a one-man show in October. Her work will also be exhibited for the first time in the United States at the Associated American Artists Galleries

in New York City, at a show sponsored by the Pratt Graphic Art Center.

Miss Stagg has studied art at Queen's University in Kingston Ontario, as well as attending lectures at the Louvre in Paris and the Slade School in London. To continue post graduate studies in the graphic arts (lithography, intaglio, engraving, wood cuts, silk screen), she was awarded a scholarship at Pratt Graphic Art Center in 1960.

An extensive traveller, Helen was impressed by the native tribal art in Africa during a visit to that country this year. "The child-likeness of the African art work is most appealing and touching. It will have a definite influence in my work," she stated in her recent interview with the Whig-Standard.

As a director of the Grippen Lake Children's Camp at Seeley's Bay Ontario, this versatile woman is making a worthy contribution in the social service field. Approximately four times a year she organizes, directs, and conducts chartered bus tours leaving Kingston for destinations such as the Florida beaches, Provincetown, New York City, etc. The proceeds from these tours go into the operation of the Camp and have been responsible for the erection of cabins, arts and crafts shop, leaders' lodge, etc. Miss Stagg has been interested in this non-profit organization since she worked as a camp counsellor during the summer when accommodation for the campers was by tent only.





# CAMP ACTIVITIES



## PENNY BANKS FROM BEAVER CREEK

The following is an extract taken from a news item appearing in the Bracebridge Herald-Gazette on May 16, 1963:

For the first time in 10 years, Muskoka Children's Aid Society has a quantity of wooden "penny banks" on hand, for distribution throughout the District in banks, stores, resorts, etc., to assist with the prevention work of the Society.

At a special ceremony held in the recreation hall at Beaver Creek Correctional Camp on May 8th, when superintendent D.J. Halfhide turned over 100 of these banks to the President of the Society, he expressed his feelings in these words: "Ever since the Camp was first established here, the reception from the people of the surrounding area has been exceptionally favorable. This has been a source of great satisfaction to myself, the other officers, and the inmates, and by supplying these banks we have been able, in a small way, to say "thank you."

The small wooden boxes were built by three of the inmates, who cut the components from cedar boards in their evening off-hours, sanded them and finished them with varnish. The whole operation took about three months to complete. The men received no payment for the work, and with the exception of the materials which were supplied by the Society, the banks were an outright gift.

Present for the ceremony as well as Mr. Koning, president of the society, and Mr. Halfhide, were Miss Ruth Nicholson, local director; Jack Nowlan, social worker for the Society, and Joe Lawless, assistant superintendent at Beaver Creek.

\* \* \* \*

## FIRST YEAR ANNIVERSARY FOR S.F.C.

June 11, 1963 marked the completion of the first year's operation of the farm camp at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Statistics for the year's operation are as follows:

Inmates received on transfer from main institution	— 155
Inmates returned to main institution by their own request	— 9

Inmates returned to main institution by the Administration	— 8
Inmates released on expiration of sentence	— 45
Inmates released on parole	— 18
Attempted walkaways	— Nil
Walkaways	— Nil
Inmates unlawfully at large	— Nil

The Camp opened on June 11, 1962, with a draft of 15 inmates being transferred from the main institution. Progressive drafts were transferred from the main institution until a total of 75 inmates were in Camp on August 2, 1962. With the continued release of inmates, a full complement of 80 inmates at Camp was not reached until January 28, 1963. The average daily population for the year June 11, 1962 to June 11, 1963, was 71.7.

The Anniversary celebration was marked by an exhibition softball game in the evening between a staff team and an inmate team; the staff team emerging victorious with a score of 7-6. The evening was climaxed by a bonfire and weiner roast, complete with trimmings — potato chips, relishes, cold and hot drinks, and ice cream.

In attendance were the wives and children of the officers; and special guests were the Warden, Deputy Warden, Assistant Deputy Warden (C), Chief Steward, and their families.

\* \* \* \*

## INMATES MANUFACTURE MAPLE SYRUP

Four inmates of Beaver Creek Correctional Camp commenced tapping trees on the reserve on March 22nd of this year and spent the following three weeks in the manufacture of maple syrup. When sap began running from the tapped trees on March 27th, the snow in the bush was so deep that progress was slow, the 100 trees yielding only 25 gallons per day.

An ingenious stove was devised by one of the inmates by cutting an obsolete furnace in half, removing the center and inserting a 45-gallon drum. When the sap started running freely another stove was constructed and permission was granted for the inmates to tap 216 trees on a neighbouring property.



## CAMP ACTIVITIES

bringing the daily yield to approximately 150 gallons. At this time, the four inmates worked long hours in the evenings after completing their normal duties, in order to boil down the sap.

During the entire process the trees yielded approximately 1100 gallons of sap. It was discovered that it took approximately 43 gallons of sap to produce one gallon of maple syrup, making a total yield of approximately 25 gallons of maple syrup.

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## INMATES VISIT AIRPORT

A visit to Muskoka Airport on the evening of May 25, 1963, proved enlightening to twenty-four inmates of Beaver Creek Correctional Camp. Throughout the day, the inmates watched 411 RCAF (Reserve) Squadron, Toronto, flying in and out of the airport which is located adjacent to the camp, testing equipment. The equipment being tested was called a Radavac, used in measuring the effects of atomic fallout; the fallout in this case being simulated and measured in a hypothetical manner.

Upon receipt of an invitation extended by Flight Lieutenant W. Oliver, Officer in Charge of 411 Squadron, the inmates escorted by two officers, spent an hour in and out of the Otters and Expeditors, asking questions of the tests being conducted. As an added

attraction, they were treated to an exhibition by an Otter Aircraft. This aircraft, with a transport load of 3,500 lbs., can take off and land in an area less than 600 feet long.

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## 'NEW LOOK' FOR FARM CAMP

Armed with sewing machines, five members of the female sex invaded the Saskatchewan Penitentiary Farm Camp recently. The attackers set up their equipment, recruited two volunteers from the inmate population, and commenced Operation Sewing Bee. During the four raids made on the camp, the hum of sewing machines and chatter of the invaders and recruits permeated the reserve.

When the operation was completed and the ladies had vacated the camp, the windows in the offices and lounges were draped with colourful print; and in the dining area, with sheer yellow. Responsible for the 'new look' in the farm camp are Mrs. Jean Jacobson, Mrs. Myrtle Archibald, Mrs. Evelyn Corrigan, Mrs. Olga Labiuk and Mrs. Mary Kutsak. Mrs. Jacobson is the wife of the Camp Superintendent, and the other four ladies are wives of staff correctional officers.

## Research Subject at Congress of Corrections

At the Canadian Congress of Corrections in Winnipeg in June, Frank P. Miller, member of the National Parole Board, was a participant in a dialogue with Dr. Tadeusz Grygier of the School of Social Work on the subject, "Where do we go from here — Research?"

In presenting the viewpoint of the correctional administrator and practitioner, Mr. Miller said there had been four specific lessons from the papers presented at the Congress on the subject of research. These were:

- (1) A necessity to clearly define our goals. What is it we actually expect to accomplish by putting a man on probation, sending him to prison or releasing him on parole?
- (2) Need of basic data. Do we really know the characteristics of the people who are now in prison?
- (3) Need for basic expectancy tables. Can we proceed with elaborate programmes without knowing the probable results of present activity?

- (4) Need of better communication of results of research. How can the researcher effectively communicate the results of his work to the correctional administrator?

Mr. Miller stated that action in this regard was possible immediately. We should be trying to test out in practice some piece of research already done. We should be looking for immediate ways to bridge the gap between administrators and research. We should be laying open our programmes for inspection. We should be providing facilities for data gathering to the research people. And finally, Mr. Miller concluded, we should be defining and presenting problems for solution.

## B.C. DENTAL TECHNICIAN DIES SUDDENLY

David Gray Sutherland, who joined the staff of the B.C. Penitentiary in 1962, passed away at his residence on July 10, 1963. Mr. Sutherland assisted the Penitentiary dentist in the planning and setting up of the new area Dental Laboratory. He is survived by his wife and one son.



# Correctional Quickies:

## RETIRING STAFF MEMBERS HONOURED

A thirty-two year service record in the federal government was commemorated recently at a ceremony held at Collin's Bay Penitentiary upon the retirement of Mechanical Supervisor G.H. Nurse. Born in Peterborough Ontario in 1898, Mr. Nurse served with the Canadian Army in France during World War I and was appointed as Trade Instructor of Motor Mechanics at Collin's Bay Penitentiary on July 8, 1931.

This officer's file carries a permanent record of achievement respecting a suggestion which was accepted by the Suggestion Award Committee of the Civil Service Commission in 1954. Mr. Nurse was awarded \$100.00 for converting the power drive of a \$400.00 used steam roller from steam to gasoline by mounting it on a Ford engine. A road roller ready for use would have cost approximately \$4,500.

Mr. Nurse was presented with a scroll signed by the Minister of Justice which expressed appreciation of faithful service rendered to the department and country.

Honoured at British Columbia Penitentiary on March 28, 1963, were Laundry Manager, Tommy Makepeace and Guard Grade 2 Bill Devereux. Mr. Makepeace joined the service in 1928 and Mr. Devereux in 1932. Each retiring member was presented with a gift from the staff.

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## B.C. STAFF MEMBER AWARDED CERTIFICATE

Instructor-Electrician E.L. Constantine of British Columbia Penitentiary was one of thirteen graduates completing a three-year intensive program in Electronics and Communications. The course was conducted by the Vancouver School of Art on an experimental basis and is the equivalent to one eleven month day course. Attending the graduation ceremony were Assistant Warden (O&A) G.S. Merritt and C.V.O. H.I. Grest, both of B.C. Penitentiary.

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## INMATES BATTLE FOREST FIRE

Inmates and Officers of Beaver Creek Correctional Camp assisted the Department of Lands and Forest crews to fight a forest fire in the Kahshe Lake area, approximately 15 miles southeast of Gravenhurst. Crew #1, consisting of one officer and 3 inmates, were transported to the area by a Lands and Forest Beaver Aircraft. The following day this crew was relieved by Crew #2, also consisting of one officer and 3 inmates from Beaver Creek Correctional Camp.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT VISITS PENITENTIARY

The Prince Albert Fire Department visited Saskatchewan Penitentiary on May 31st to assist in the fire fighting training program for officers.

Divisional Chief George Leachman, accompanied by two fire trucks and a crew of city firemen, put the Penitentiary employees through a series of drills. This included hose laying, pumping and ladder work. The visit was part of a city-wide educational program, the main objectives of which according to Mr. Leachman, "...are to prevent fires wherever possible and to fight them in the most efficient manner possible."

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## OFFICERS COMPLETE FIRST AID COURSE

First Aid Certificates were awarded to 23 successful participants in a course conducted this year at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Voluntary classes conducted by the Kingston Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association trained these officers to render first aid in the event of accidents. All those enrolled passed the examination with better than average marks.

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## NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

Peter David Reddecop,

Parole Service Officer, Vancouver.

Grant Spiro, Parole Service Officer, Edmonton.

Paul Michael Cochran,

Parole Service Officer, Toronto.

Ian MacNeil Hermiston,

Parole Service Officer, Toronto.

Real Oullette, Parole Service Officer, Montreal.

## Resignations

Mr. Jacques Deschene, Montreal Office.

Mr. Kenneth Holt, Headquarters staff.

## STAFF CHANGES

Beginning with this issue of Federal Corrections, the item "Staff Changes" will not appear in this publication. These changes will be published in the future by Headquarters at regular intervals.



# CORRECTIONAL QUICKIES-Continued

## A.A. GROUPS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY

Some 325 persons attended the Nor-Kel A.A. Round-up held at Saskatchewan Penitentiary on June 2nd 1963 in conjunction with a round-up of the local Prince Albert Group. These round-ups have been held semi-annually since November 1954.

More than 125 persons, 69 of whom were outside visitors, attended the 6th Anniversary of the Liberty Group at Joyceville Institution on June 1, 1963. At the conclusion of the meeting, an A.A. anniversary cake was cut and distributed among those present.

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## PAROLE BOARD MEMBER PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Miss Mary Louise Lynch addressed the Canadian Federation of University Women at their Atlantic Regional Conference at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B., on June 1, 1963.

Miss Lynch attended the Tenth National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, Miami, Florida, also in June of this year.

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## N.P.B. CHAIRMAN ON T.V.

On May 13th, Mr. T. George Street appeared on the programme "Afternoon Edition", at which time he was interviewed with respect to his views on "Persistent Offenders".

On June 6th, Mr. Street took part on the "Pierre Berton Hour", stressing especially the problem of youthful offenders.

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## B.C. OFFICERS' CLUB HOLD PICNIC

The B.C. Officers' Club held their 13th annual picnic at Fleetwood Park in Surrey on June 22, 1963. Among those attending were 220 children and 95 adults which included officers who had been retired from the service.

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## PAROLE BOARD MEMBER SPEAKS IN OTTAWA

Miss M.L. Lynch spoke at Dominion-Chalmers United Church on May 23, 1963, on the subject of "The Female Offender."

"Prisoners, Parole and the Public" was the topic of Miss Lynch's speech on May 29 to the Catholic Business Men's Study Group.

## W.F. CARABINE VISITS TORONTO

Mr. W.F. Carabine, Supervisor Central Section, National Parole Service, visited the Toronto area in July and had discussions with the Regional Office staff, the Deputy Minister of Reform Institutions and his staff, and the staffs of the Guelph Reformatory and Addiction Research Foundation.

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## VALLEYFIELD INMATES ASSIST CHILDREN

A project of the Rotary Club of Valleyfield, P.Q. this year was to erect a stand in "Parc Sauv " for the benefit of children between the ages of 7 and 12. Superintendent of Valleyfield Correctional Camp, R.D. Lalonde, gave permission to supply free labour and a few of the inmates constructed the stand and erected it in the playgrounds.

*"Delegation and clearance are reciprocal actions and are at the heart of administrative decision making. There is no purpose in drawing organization charts depicting departments and divisions if there is no delegation to such and if their officers are not given a specific authority in their respective fields of competence. Such assignments involve both delegation and clearance. By 'delegation' is meant to transfer downwards in a hierarchy of the authority to make decisions. 'Clearance' on the other hand, denotes the process of referral upwards to the next highest level of authority for approval of policy".*

*(A Handbook of Administrations, United Nations.)*





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The April-May  
1963 Issue  
was to be printed in  
time for distribution at  
the Congress of Corrections  
Winnipeg, starting June 2.

Subject - mainly IT  
and OA items about  
Ontario instns, camps,  
staff training, etc.

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