Federal Corrections

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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INDUCTION TRAINING OF CUSTODIAL OFFICERS

"The need of training for newly joined Correctional Officers has been an accepted fact in the Penitentiary Service for some time." Director of Organization and Administration W.F. Johnstone commented on the Inducton Training Courses presently being carried out at Staff Colleges in the Western, Ontario and Quebec regions. "Superintendent Hughes wrote in his Annual Report of 1921."

> "All custodial officers should have at least three months' training before being permitted to assume any responsible duty within the institution.'

"With the expected expansion of the Service", Mr. Johnstone continued, "it is impractical to suggest that for the next three years or so we will be in a position to train thoroughly, as Correctional Officers, *all* recruits to the Service, however for those officers who join the Service as Clerks, Stewards, Storemen, Classification Assistants or for other non-custodial positions, we must prepare them for their new duties with a two-week Induction and Orientation Course at the institution in which they are to serve. We must continue their training as Correctional Officers by means of the In-Service Training Program at the institutions and by the introduction of general correctional subjects introduced at the Correctional Staff Colleges.

The officers upon whom we must expend our major training efforts for the next two or three years are the newly joined Custodial Officers.

The advantages of a training school for new officers over direct entry into the institutions are cited in the Archambault Report (1936):

(i) Concentration on the suitability of candidates by specially selected Prison officers;

(ii) An insight into how men react in association with their brother officers;

(iii) One standard of training throughout the Service;

(iv) Help in coming to a decision as to which type of prison a particular man is best suited for.

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

What's Inside?

Penitentiary Service recruits have to be indoctrinated in Custodial work and be taught the necessary basic skills to perform their first assignment with a degree of self-confidence in their own capabilities. This course is designed to give the man a general broad outline of the varied duties and responsibilities required, at the same time arriving at the most accurate character assessment we can of each individual—thereby assuring, as far as is possible, that only the most suitable go forward."

INSTRUCTORS' TRAINING

Phase One of an Induction Training Instructors' Course was held at Correctional Staff College (Ontario) and included training in basic instruction, conference leading, teaching practice, methods of instruction, course organization and lesson plans, techniques of observation, leadership, written communications, and analysis of behaviour. Potential instructors qualifying in Phase One proceeded to Camp Borden where they were joined by Senior Induction Training Instructor, W.A. Hall. A four-week course was conducted by the Canadian Army Provost Corps School. During this period the Canadian Penitentiary Service officers were taught how to instruct in riot control, self-defence, arms and foot drill, handling of gas and weapons, radio operation and communications, and extensive physical training.

"At Camp Borden, the fun began." Induction Training Instructor K. Boose, C.S.C. (Ontario) stated. "Someone, apparently, had misinformed the Army about our physical condition. We were not, as they seemed to take for granted, at the very peak of our manhood. The majority of our group had long passed that, the average age being 38.

Our first afternoon of unarmed combat will live with us as a never-to-be-forgotten experience. The instructor gave us short break periods to recover our strength, at the end of which he would shout: 'O.K.—everybody out on the mat.' As the afternoon wore on our enthusiasm for unarmed combat waned as quickly as our strength. When the instructor made his final call, only three or four were able to get to their feet and stagger onto the mat. The remainder of us literally crawled across the floor. Seeing the folly at any further attempt at training that day, our instructor told us to 'knock off for the day'—and we simply collapsed in relief! After supper we threw our aching bodies on the bed and stayed there until morning. Those who couldn't sleep listened throughout the night to groans from neighbouring rooms as someone made an effort to roll over in bed.

Another problem arose the following morning. A 3-ton stake truck pulled up to our quarters every morning to transport us to the P.T. Hall. This morning not one of us was able to climb into the back of that truck. The driver solved the problem by backing the truck up to the garbage ramp and loading his groaning human cargo, and we were off for further torture.

Much to our surprise, however, about the beginning of the third week, our muscles and joints seemed to return to normal, and except for the fear of injury at being thrown head-first over someone's shoulder, it wasn't too bad."

The officers returned to the Correctional Staff College (Ontario) for Phase 3 of the course for practical instructing experience, writing of lesson plans and precis, and their final assessment.

Seventeen penitentiary officers successfully completed all three phases on April 10, 1964 and were selected to become the first instructional staff employed on Induction courses for the recruits of the service. Upon graduation these officers were promoted and transferred as follows: W.A. Hall, Manitoba, to Senior Induction Training Instructor at B.C.; M. Musa, B.C., to I.T.I. at B.C.; C.V. Soderlund, Saskatchewan to I.T.I. at B.C.

To the C.S.C. (Ontario): E.B. Smith from Beaver Creek Correctional Camp and V.H. Alward from Blue Mountain, as Staff Training Officers. Mr. A. Bender from Collin's Bay Penitentiary was promoted and transferred as Staff Training Officer at Manitoba. Also promoted and transferred to the Correctional Staff College (Ontario) were Messrs. Asselstine, Boose, Walsh, Doyle, Leeson and Huffman, as Induction Training Instructors.

Mr. V.G. McOrmond, Landry Crossing Correctional Camp, and Messrs, Choquette, Calameo, Hogue, Thibodeau and Zufferey, from Federal Training Centre, were promoted and transferred to the Quebec region as Induction Training Instructors.

RECRUITING

All applications for guards received as a result of advertising were assessed at Regional Headquarters in the three regions as to age, height, weight, and educational standards required, and those who qualified in this phase were later interviewed by a staff Selection Board. All applicants interviewed were examined medically and fingerprinted for R.C.M.P. investigation. If positive results were obtained from these sources and conformed to criteria laid down in Head Office Directives and in Penitentiary Service Regulations, references were sought from three reputable persons as to the applicant's character and

experience. The successful applicants were then placed on a list in order of eligibility, and from this list maintained at Regional Headquarters, recruits were drawn until the quota was reached for the course.

"Oddly enough," stated Supervising Clerk D.J. Fowler, of Regional Headquarters (Ontario), "we discovered that the advertisements we placed in local newspapers and in smaller centers brought a greater response than those in newspapers in the larger cities."

On May 4th, 1964, the first Induction Training Course commenced at the three staff colleges, with 24 recruits reporting for the twelve-week course in each of the Ontario and Western regions, and 48 in the Quebec region.

Of particular interest was the official opening of the new Staff College for Western Canada by Regional Director T.W. Hall, on May 4th. In an impressive ceremony, 24 new officers recruited from the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were given the Oath of Allegiance by Mr. Hall, who also welcomed the new recruits and outlined the aims of the three-month Induction Training Course.

Attending the opening were Warden J. Moloney; Deputy Regional Director J.P. Jutras; and senior members of B.C. Penitentiary.

The new Induction Training College is located in staff houses formerly occupied by the Warden and Deputy Warden. In charge of the College is Senior Induction Training Officer W.A. Hall, who is assisted by Induction Training Officers C.V. Soderlund and M. Musa.

The renovations of the buildings and administrative preparation required to get the historic course underway with the minimum of time available has been a challenge that was met with the usual enthusiasm associated with officers of British Columbia.

SYLLABUS

The Organization and Administration phase of the syllabus, standardized for recruits across the country, covers conditions of employment; early history and evolution of the Service; a demonstration of Headquarters and typical institutional charts; a session covering the constitution of the Government, which includes the authorization of the Penitentiary Act and Penitentiary Service Regulations. Also covered in this phase will be sessions on the issuance and purpose of the Commissioner's Policy Directives, Divisional Staff Instructions, Standing and Routine Orders, and lectures on the Penitentiary Officer—his career in the Service, and his position in relation to the public, whom he serves.

Introduction to Correctional Work teaches the principles of the Inmate Training Programme, from its objectives and organization to reception procedures, Classification, inmate morale and religious activities, education, trade and occupational training, physical education and recreation, visits and correspondence. In this phase will be explained the fundamentals of inmate privileges, Statutory and Earned Remission, parole and expiration of sentence, Inmate Remuneration and Trust Funds.

Another phase of the syllabus teaches trainees custodial procedures with regard to security, frisking, searching, tool and equipment control, arms and gas control, key control and locking devices. Assignments in practical aspects of custodial procedures will be allotted to trainees.

Contraband, its problems, effects, and dangers in a prison; escapes; counts; escorting duties; and restraint equipment are also covered in this phase.

Supervision of inmates; inmate discipline; radio and telephone communication; weapons; including firearms and gas; riot control; unarmed combat and physical fitness, are part of the training the new recruits will undergo.

Periods will be allotted to familiarize the recruits with the duties and functions of Guard Grade I posts inside a prison, covering ranges, dormitories, towers, yards, escorts, main entrances, segregation, punitive detention cells, and recreation areas. After completing the theory on the basic duties and functions of various posts, the recruits will be sent inside the maximum and medium security institutions to perform these duties under the supervision of the regular post officer, who will have received prior instructions on what particular aspects of the duties he should give training to the recruit.

Of the 480 total periods of instruction during this Induction Training Course, 132 periods will be allotted to this practical experience at assigned supervised posts within the institutions.

At the end of the twelve-week period, a fairly accurate assessment can be made of the graduating recruit's strengths and weaknesses, as well as his suitability to a particular type of institution in which he will embark on his career as an officer in the Canadian Penitaentiary Service.

FLASHBACK....

"While, staff training-wise, we are still a long way off the "jet" age era, the recent introduction of formal recruit induction training for custodial officers is a far cry from the 'horse and buggy' method of yesteryear, and is the long awaited realization of a dream deep-seated in the heart of most of us."

(J.B. Martineau,
Regional Director,
Quebec).

* * * * *

"This is a 'first' in the 100-year old history of Canadian Penitentiaries."

(A.J. MacLeod, Q.C.
Commissioner of Penitentiaries)

* * * * *

"This is the best that has been done in the reform program to date. When I started as a Guard sixteen years ago, they didn't tell you anything. On my first day I sat at the North Gate, and the second day I sat in the Keeper's Hall. The third day, an officer told me to follow two inmates who were carrying a ladder across the yard. When I asked him where we were going, he barked:

'Never mind—just follow them!

I finally had to ask the inmates where we were going...."

(J. Sullivan,
National Parole Service).

* * * * *

"In the 'good old days' no training program was provided for recruits. A new officer was simply detailed to a tower, dome, or some other post, and briefed in a curt manner on what was expected of him. It was not unusual for an officer with no previous training in the use of arms to be assigned to tower duty armed with a rifle, shot gun, revolver and ammunition. When loaded with this equipment, plus bandolier, water can, rope, and other appurtenances, he presented a formidable figure indeed and one who might well be expected to carry on a small scale war on his own.

His tour of duty was from 7:00 a.m., until 6:00 p.m. The noon hour meal was passed up to the officer in a container. Instructions were to keep moving and keep your eyes open. Failure to do either was usually followed by immediate separation from the Service.

The 30's have long past, and we are now in the 60's. Many changes have occurred in the interval. I consider the introduction of the Induction Training course for recruits as one of the most important milestones in the development of the Service. The new recruit will now get the necessary basic training, along with the opportunity to acquire properly oriented views to become an efficient Penitentiary Officer.

(D.M. McLean
Regional Director
Ontario)

* * * * *

"....In 1933 when I joined the Penitentiary Service at the Piers Island Penitentiary which had been established on Piers Island to hold Doukhobor Sons of Freedom, I was placed on a Tower which controlled the gate into the male compound, and instructed that only officers in uniform could pass through the gate either way. The main emphasis was laid on the fact that I must not forget to salute one of three senior officers who could be indentified by brass turrets on the epoulettes of their uniforms. The other 'warnings' I received were that if I fell asleep I would be fired, and that if I appeared on parade without my billy and spare ammunition, I could expect to be heavily fined. I was also advised by an older officer that I should be sure and let the senior warder cut my hair at .25¢ a haircut, or I could expect to stay twice as long on night duty.

It gives me a great sense of satisfaction to know that I now have a major part in ensuring that new applicants to our service will receive thorough induction training for a career in a service which we intend to show is one our officers can be proud of in the penological field.

(T.W. Hall,
Regional Director,
Western Region).

INSIDE ROOM 558, JUSTICE BUILDING, OTTAWA

On October 18, 1945, three young men set off from Sydney, Nova Scotia, in a 35-foot ketch, with Florida as their destination. On December 6th, at the height of a seasonal North Atlantic storm, a violent gale caught their craft and crashed it into a reef off shore at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. One of the three was drowned, the others were taken off the wreck by the U.S. Coast Guard and dragged ashore.

Was it fate that determined the safety of one of these survivors through active service during World War II and from a cold grave in the North Atlantic in 1945, and placed him in the Department of Justice as a legal officer? Had it been predestined that in 1958 he would be appointed Chairman of the Correctional Planning Committee, the blueprint from which the changes in Canada's modern program of reform are based? Who was this young lawyer who spanned the wide gulf from a Department of Justice legal officer to Commissioner of Penitentiaries in fourteen years? Statistics give us his educational and service background.

Allen Joseph MacLeod, Q.C., B.A., LL.B., son of the late James William McLeod of Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Amanda May MacLeod was born on November 5th, 1918 at Revelstoke, British Columbia. He was educated at schools in Sydney, N.S., and was granted a Bachelor of Arts' degree in 1939 at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. From 1939 to 1942 he attended Dalhousie University Law School and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

After being admitted to the Nova Scotia bar in 1945, Mr. MacLeod joined the Department of Justice in 1946. From 1950 to 1952 he worked with the Criminal Code Revision Committee and was the draftsman of the revised Criminal Code which came into force in 1955. From 1950 to 1954 he was superintendent of Bankruptcy and in 1954 he was appointed Director of the Criminal Law Section of the Department of Justice and Director of the Remission Service.

When the Remission Service was taken over by the National Parole Board in January 1959 and upon his appointment as Commissioner of Penitentiaries on September 1, 1960, Mr. MacLeod relinquished his position as Director of the Criminal Law Section.

There are 3,060 officers in institutions across Canada who have taken the oath of office that they will faithfully, diligently and impartially execute and perform the duties required of them as officers of the Canadian Penitentiary Service. Does the occupant of Room 558, Justice Building, Ottawa, Ontario, understand the ambitions and struggles for self-improvement of these officers serving under him? Here is what he says:

"Buildings, in themselves, will never reform a criminal. His mind and actions will only be improved by the minds and actions of better men. The Penitentiary Service has never operated on a truly national basis in the sense that the young penitentiary officer, anticipating a lifetime career in the Service, might reasonably look forward to promotions that would take him to other institutions across the country. For the purposes of staff promotion, except at the very highest level, each institution operated as an isolated unit. Thus the young officer, starting out as a Guard, had to wait until death or resignation brought about a vacancy at the higher level to which he might aspire. It was even more difficult for him to reach the rank of Keeper. The odds against him ever attaining the rank of Chief Keeper, to say nothing of Deputy Warden or Warden, were extremely great indeed. Until recent years there were hundreds of penitentiary officers with more than ten years' service who had never been inside another penitentiary. The effect of this was, of course, to produce stagnation in what should have been a healthy flow of talent through all institutions.

In the past few years, therefore, we have embarked upon a program of career planning for penitentiary officers. We feel that this will create new enthusiasm on the part of penitentiary officers because they will see before them the possibility of advancement through transfers to other institutions. What is even more important, it will permit the Penitentiary Service, at any given time, to find the right man to do the job that has to be done."

In January 1962, Mr. MacLeod was appointed Chairman of the Department of Justice Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. Although the report on this important phase of anti-social behaviour has not as yet been completed, Mr. MacLeod has made public some of his findings in this regard:

"Let us assume that we do have a reasonably adequate definition of what a juvenile delinquent is. Let us say that such a child is one who is not growing

in his community in reasonable harmony with his surroundings and that he is, by his activities, giving evidence that he will not observe the accepted rules of conduct in that community.

Our next question then is: What causes the Canadian boy or girl to be that way?

It has been said, certainly not without some element of truth, that there are almost as many theories concerning the causes of delinquency as there are delinquents. For many years on this continent hundreds, if not thousands of professional people have been trying to discover the causes of delinquency in young people. This is understandable and indeed desirable, because the problem has always existed and does exist; and if the causes are unknown, how can there be cures, let alone any program of prevention?

Most of us, if pressed, would say that whatever views we hold concerning the causes of delinquency are based on sound principles. The principle may consist of no more than "There isn't enough discipline in the home" or "Why doesn't the church do a better job" or " The schools aren't teaching the children properly" or "The children of today don't know how to entertain themselves the way we used to do." The question we rarely ask ourselves is this: Do we really base our views on principles—the principle, for example, that it is the primary responsibility of the home, the church, the school and recreational organizations to prevent delinquency in young people? Or are our views really based on prejudice rather than principle—a prejudice arising from our feeling that something should be done, that home, school, church and recreation centers are there to do the job and that, in view of the results, they are not very effective.

It is sometimes very easy to confuse principle and prejudice. We should remind ourselves that a prejudice disguised as a principle is really no principle at all.

I think that the time has come for us to admit that those of us who have worked with the difficult children of Canadian society have done relatively little to help the average citizen to understand the problem. Perhaps that is because we have not been too sure ourselves what the problem is.

Whatever may be the private citizen's view concerning the causes of delinquency it remains true, as I have said, that there is no agreement among professionals, and in many cases not even among the same class of professionals.

Take the sociologists, for example. One group of them maintains that the key is to be found by observing the high delinquency rate that is to be found in the slums of large cities. Another group says that the community environment is all important; that if the child is brought up in a community where crime is not considered particularly shameful, the child will have a greater tendency toward crime than would otherwise be the case. Still another group has this theory: that boys and girls from the so-called "lower classes" of our society have ambitions and desires that could only be achieved realistically if they belonged to the middle or upper class levels of society. Their "lower class" upbringing has not equipped them to compete on equal terms, at school or in recreation, with the middle-class children who, in numbers, dominate these activities. As a result the lower class child has no status and his self-esteem is low. He tends to band together with others of his type in our cities and towns. This group or "gang" develops a set of values that will give status to its members and increase their self-esteem. Their new values, however, are just the opposite of middle-class values—for example, "hanging around" instead of being reasonably industrious; being boisterously aggressive instead of exercising reasonable selfcontrol; smashing up unoccupied houses and summer cottages; "drag racing" their automobiles and shouting obscenities at passersby.

A fourth group of sociologists would not agree at all with the theory to which I have just referred. This group says that at all times and in all societies there have been adults who admired masculine toughness and slyness and sharpness and similar traits above any other. They say that it is not surprising to find adolescents who think the same way, and that when we find them being tough, or sly, or sharp, we should not think that they are reacting against anything. They are just being themselves.

So much for the sociologists.

The psychologists, too, have theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency. The psychologist, of course, is concerned with the development of the whole personality of the child from the time of birth to maturity. Personality disorders are said to be the result of disturbed personal relationships between individuals. Those who view delinquency as a personality disorder point to evidence that very large numbers of delinquents got that way not primarily because they belong to a particular social class or were brought up in a particular neighbourhood, but rather because of disturbed family relationships.

Quite apart from the sociological and psychological factors that may be involved, there are those who hold the view that hereditary factors are the most important. More than half a century ago the theory of the "born criminal" was popular among criminologists. However, the idea of a person being born with criminal tendencies fell into disfavour in more recent

years, although today it seems to be recognized that hereditary factors do play an important part in the development of the personality. Hereditary factors, however, are thought to be only part of a number of factors that must be taken into account when one attempts to arrive at an explanation of delinquent behaviour. Under this view one does not speak of "inherited delinquency". It is said that what can be inherited is temperament and certain tendencies of character which, in particular circumstances, favour the later appearance of delinquent behaviour.

What does all this mean? I suppose it means no more than that there is no doubt that sociological factors, psychological factors and hereditary factors all play their part in producing anti-social behaviour on the part of human beings, but the importance or the weight to be attached to each is not yet known.

Who or what is to blame for juvenile delinquency? I do not know the answer but I can point out some opinions that have received varying degrees of support.

It has been said that children become delinquent because they model their behavour after delinquent adults. This does not mean that there is an imitation of any particular person or individual but rather the growing child draws fragments of his model from various sources, that is, through imitation of individuals or groups who serve as models for his behaviour. Another aspect of this approach points up the prevalence in our society of values that tend to promote delinquency. It is said that as adults we are strongly individualistic, fiercely competitive, that we are childishly imatative and above all, materilastic, and that these aspects of our society all stress, in their achievement, some disregard for the welfare and the rights of other persons."

As the top level administrator of the Canadian Penitentiary Service, Mr. MacLeod's principal concern, of course, is centered around the 7500 adult offenders confined in federal penitentiaries. During his comparatively short tenure of office as Commissioner of Penitentiaries, fourteen new minimum security installations, housing approximately 15% of the population, have been constructed. These open institutions not only provide segregated custody for the more trust-worthy type of inmate, but help to relieve the problem of over-crowding that has been encountered in the main institutions. A work program has been implemented in all institutions that provides on-the-job or vocational trade training in institutional industries and shops; facilities have been expanded for educational, recreational and cultural interests in maximum, medium and minimum security institutions; all of which are designed "....to train the prisoner to live in freedom."

"Our prison program is continuously being developed along lines that will assist the inmate to have self-control, self-reliance and self-respect. More and more we shape our daily program of work, education and recreation to produce this result....

Our program of training the prisoners to live in freedom is based upon recognition of the fact that ninety-nine out of every one hundred of our inmates sooner or later are set free.... One can state categorically that no inmate who leaves a penitentiary has an easy time. No matter how much he may have profited from the prison experience, no matter how sincere he may be in his desire to avoid trouble, the fact is that he encounters difficulties and frustrations almost immediately. He may have saved as much as fifty or one hundred dollars from his prison earnings. That will not last long if he does not get a job. But his attempts to get a job often flounder when he answers truthfully the question—"Have you ever been in prison?" Many lines of employment are closed to him because he must be bonded, and bonding companies will not take the risk. He is likely to have emotional problems. Perhaps it is a girl friend who has found another man; perhaps a wife who will have nothing more to do with him; perhaps children who have been scattered among a variety of foster homes; perhaps a mother who is still overly possessive, or a father who still rejects him. For the problems of prison there have now been substituted a new set of problems—the problems of freedom.

One hopes that penitentiary training has assisted the former inmate to meet the problems of freedom in better fashion than he has ever been able to do. But his problems are now beyond the jurisdiction of the Penitentiary Service. They will not come within the jurisdiction of the police or the courts unless he commits another offence. The inescapable truth is that now this man—and his problems—are a community responsibility. The question whether this man will or will not again return to prison will also be decided by the way in which the community meets its responsibility."

Perhaps fate did shuffle the deck that determined Allen J. MacLeod's career in a field as turbulent and hazardous at times as the icy waters of the North Atlantic. Once embarked on his course of action, however, the game of chance ended and the man took control of the cards he had been dealt. He played the hand decisively and intelligently, motivated by a relentless inner compulsion, the force of which drove him inside penal institutions all over the world in his search for answers to a social problem that has existed since time began.

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries claims that the game of Bridge is too complicated for him to understand. Yet his spare hours are devoted to the study of juvenile delinquency in Canada. We repeat an excerpt from an address he made at the Canadian Congress of Corrections in June 1963, in which he expresses grave concern about this problem whose development is increasing at a faster rate than is the general population. It is to be hoped that these words will be repeated over and over, until they are recorded in posterity as the spark that ignited the Canadian public's interest in this serious national problem:

"The great danger, as I see it, lies in the possibility, if not the probability, that we shall not, in 1971, know very much more about the 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 many of our natural resources. It behooves us not to make the same mistake with our young people.

The following article appeared in the TorontoStar, by Columinist Miss. Ann Landers

MATURITY DEFINED

Dear ANN LANDERS—I just wanted to let you know you had a hand in helping a prisoner become rehabilitated.

I married my husband without knowing he had violated his parole. It was a terrible shock to me when he was taken from our home and had to serve 16 months in prison.

During that time I wrote to you for moral support and guidance. You told me how I could best help him and myself. I followed your advice closely. I visited him 34 times and wrote him 445 letters. One of my letters contained a clipping from your column. It was your definition of maturity.

My husband is home now and we are starting our marriage again-this time on the right foot. He told me your column on maturity gave him real insight into his own life and made him realize where and why he had failed. He read it so many times he memorized it. I might add that column is tattered and worn, but he still carries it with him.

Thank you, Ann, for helping someone very dear to me—and God bless you.—A VERY GRATEFUL WOMAN.

DEAR FRIEND: Thank you for your generous expression of gratitude. The most rewarding part of this work is knowing that I can occasionally provide someone with solace, strength or self-understanding.

Since the column your husband is carrying in his wallet is now tattered and worn, I am herewith reprinting my definition of maturity—especially for him.

* * * * *

Maturity is many things. First it is the ability to base judgement on the Big Picture—The Long Haul. It means being able to pass up the fun-for-the-minute and select the course of action which will pay off later. One of the characteristics of infancy is the "I want it NOW approach." Grown-up people can wait.

Maturity is the ability to stick with a project or a situation until it is finished. The adult who is constantly changing jobs, changing friends and changing mates—is immature. He cannot stick it out because he has not grown up. Everything seems to turn sour after awhile.

Maturity is the capacity to face unpleasantness, frustration, discomfort and defeat without complaint or collapse. The mature person knows he can't have everything his own way. He is able to defer to circumstances, to other people—and to time.

Maturity is the ability to live up to your responsibilities, and this means being dependable. It means keeping your word. And dependability equates with personal integrity. Do you mean what you say—and say what you mean?

The world is filled with people who can't be counted on. People who never seem to come through in the clutches. People who break promises and substitute alibis for performance. They show up late—or not at all. They are confused and disorganized. Their lives are a chaotic maze of unfinished business.

Maturity is the ability to make a decision and stand by it. Immature people spend their lives exploring endless possibilities, and then do nothing. Action requires courage. And there is no maturity without courage.

Maturity is the ability to harness your abilities and your energies and to do more than is expected. The mature person refuses to settle for mediocrity. He would rather aim high and miss the mark than aim low—and make it.

FEDERAL PROFILES

This is the fourth in a series of articles entitled, "Federal Profiles", in which it is intended to introduce outstanding personalities in the field of corrections. We solicit your support in seeking people in your area whose story you feel would be of interest to readers of Federal Corrections.

Nineteen years ago, a Canadian Army Officer of the Fort Garry Horse Regiment jumped from an aircraft over Le Mans, France, and parachuted to a designated spot. Holes had been dug in the ground to conceal the parachute and uniform; and when they were hidden, the man became Joseph Garnier, an Alsacian Frenchman, a former insurance and real estate agent. He was on his own in enemy territory and, if caught, could expect no military assistance.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Wickey, now Deputy Warden of Stony Mountain Penitentiary, had just undergone five weeks of extensive training at England's best secret agent school in preparation for the task ahead. He was to attempt three things; he had to spread false rumours about where and when the allied invasion of Europe was to take place; he was to report on German troop movements; and if possible he was to discover the location of the German buzz-bomb launching sites.

"Once the uniform was off," Mr. Wickey stated in an interview with the Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer, "I was on my own....

I was supposed to report to a farmhouse about two or three kilometers away. Half way to the house I heard German voices. I bolted for the side of the road, and watched as some German soldiers rode by on their bicycles.

I arrived at the farm—three knocks, pause, then four—and a man came out and asked who was there. My French must have betrayed me and I think the man was suspicious, because a lot of agents had been intercepted by Germans and replaced by German substitutes.

Anyway, I began the phrase I was supposed to say. The man at the farmhouse finished it and invited me in for supper. The next day I met another man—I recognized him by another phrase—and I rode a bicycle to a professor's house near Le Mans where I was supposed to stay.

I became friendly with some German officers in the area. We blistered the English and the French together, and because of this friendship I was able to get specific information about troop trains one two separate occasions.

It was reassuring to see our bombers appear less than an hour after I passed the information—and there were two less troop trains to worry about."

Mr. Wickey experienced many narrow escapes in his role as a spy, the closest of which occurred in Normandy just before D-Day and which was reported in the Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer.

"....It happened in a restaurant, where I had ordered a bottle of wine. The waitress had cleaned the table, and had left a little piece of paper on it. I turned the paper over and read in French, 'Are you a Canadian or an American?'

I started to shiver, because if she were an informer I was finished then—there were German soldiers at the next table. Imagine my relief when she returned, leaned over and whispered: 'Don't worry, you're not the first Canadian to come through here.'"

Three days after D-Day, Lt-Col. Wickey crossed the Allied lines, reached the Intelligence Officer and was indentified.

He later became the military governor of the city of Wuppertal in Germany. While he was military governor, he found the SS men responsible for a mass liquidation of people in the city, forced them to dig up the bodies and arranged for burial in individual graves.

Born in Switzerland, John Wickey came to Canada when he was a young man who could already speak both French and German fluently. He left the schoolteaching profession in 1939 when war broke out to join the Fort Garry Horse. It was early in 1944 that he answered a call for personnel with knowledge of French and German to act as special agents in France, Belgium and Holland.

In 1948 Mr. Wickey joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service as the first Classification Officer in Manitoba Penitentiary. In 1957 he was promoted to Deputy Warden, the position he holds today.

Deputy Warden John Wickey will retire in May of this year, after a versatile career as a schoolteacher, the cavalry officer responsible for setting up Canadian tank gunnery training in England, an Alsacian Frenchmen indirectly responsible for the bombing of at least two enemy troop trains, Military Governor of Wuppertal, and, for the past sixteen years, an active participant in Canada's modernization of its penal system.

"The Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his staff," he stated, "are to be congratulated on their planning and implementation of a new approach to corrective training which brings the Penitentiary Service in line with modern concepts of Penology. Courage and intellectual dexterity were prerequisite to bring about this change, and I am pleased to have been able to take part even in a modest way."

IN MY OPINION

"In your opinion, what contribution does the Physician make in the performance of his duties in helping to correct anti-social behaviour in inmates of our penal institutions"?

* * * * *

The part played by a penitentiary physician in the rehabilitation of an inmate can be a significant one and in the performance of his duties he can contribute considerably to the correction of antisocial behaviour. In attempting to enlarge on the above statement, there are certain factors which may vary locally from institution to institution and which might influence the effectiveness of the physician's efforts, for example, the setting; that is minimum, medium or maximum security, the length of time of contact with the inmate and the time available to the physician. It is my own opinion that in common with the efforts of the rest of the rehabilitation team, influence in the correction of antisocial behaviour can best be exerted in medium and minimum security settings.

The overall contribution of a physician in this regard would fall under three headings:-

1. *The availability of total medical services.* If a physician could offer day to day medical services of the general practitioner type, supplemented by ready reference to medical specialists, this would go a long way in relieving many of the anxieties which arise in the inmate's mind about trivial and common illnesses. In addition to the curing of acute illnesses, the knowledge that expert help is readily available for any emergency, would serve to point out to the inmate that there is relief from his misfortunes at hand at all times. In addition, through the physician, many physical defects of a non-emergent nature which, rightly or wrongly, are blamed for the inmate's antisocial behaviour are being corrected by modern methods in medicine. Most of these defects are lifelong and are present long before a federal institution is reached.

2. *By personal contact and assistance* the Medical Department is continually offering the inmate a good life within the institution and a chance to learn something worthwhile. For example, many of our inmate orderlies have gone on in this field after discharge. Also we have started not a few inmates along the professional road as laboratory, operating room and x-ray technicians. I feel that an inmate who is exposed to the professional atmosphere of an institution hospital should realize that the world is not entirely composed of "bad men" and that if they show an interest in rehabilitation or reversing their social attitude, they will find not only the physician but hospital officers anxious to help them.

3. The physician, *by working closely with the psychiatric department*, the psychological department, the clergy, and the classification officers, has the opportunity to assist an inmate to solve some of his personal problems; for example, family troubles; to assist in post-discharge job placement and, by assuming the role of a physician-friend, alleviate some of the abnormal fears about his health which inevitably arise during his incarceration.

Probably the strongest force the physician can exert is the force of good example. A doctor has always been looked up to by those under his care and if the penitentiary physician can, by his example and genuine interest in the welfare of the inmate, establish a good image, he may well be responsible for a change in attitude in that inmate which would start him on the way to rehabilitation and a sincere effort to fit into the society around him.

W. Amodeo, M.D.
Kingston, Ontario.

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"In your opinion, what contribution does the Surgeon make in the performance of his duties in helping to correct anti-social behaviour in inmates of our penal institutions"?

Surgical procedures carried out on penitentiary inmates in the Kingston area are many and varied and include both elective and emergency operations. Emergency procedures are carried out for acute diseases or acute injuries such as acute appendicitis, stab wounds of the abdomen or chest and fractures. Surgical treatment must be available within a short period of time and consequently such surgical procedures are classed as "emergent." Elective procedures are carried out for diseases or defects such as hernias, old tendon injuries, torn knee cartilages, and

hemorrhoids. Surgical treatment is not required urgently and may be scheduled at a latter date; therefore, such procedures are classed as "elective". Elective surgery includes not only the treatment of defects or diseases which develop during the inmate's period of confinement but also those which were present prior to the inmate's entry into the penitentiary.

I think it would be correct to say that many penitentiary inmates are more inclined to think about their health and physical state while they are in institution than when they are "on the street". In many instances physical defects present prior to the inmate's confinement assume greater proportions and become a greater source of apprehension and concern following confinement. Frequently the problem becomes magnified in the inmate's mind to a degree out of all proportion to the seriousness of the disease or defect concerned. The surgical correction of such defects removes a possible source of worry, resentment and antisocial behaviour.

While every inmate considers it his right to receive treatment for diseases or physical defects developing during his confinement, it is reassuring for him to know that he can also obtain treatment for those conditions which were present while he was "on the street" and for which he sought no treatment then. It is evidence that a definite interest is being taken by the authorities in the inmate and his actual physical state.

Freguently an inmate of a maximum security institution will progress to a classification which enables his transfer to a farm or work camp. Such a transfer is usually desired by the inmate since it means relatively more freedom with less emphasis on security. In the event that he has a physical defect which precludes hard physical labour, the surgical correction of the defect allows the transfer to be made.

Many inmates are concerned about their ability to obtain work following their release from an institution and, if they have a physical defect, they tend to become concerned about their actual physical ability to perform work. Certainly the surgical correction of such a physical defect contributes significantly to allaying the inmate's apprehensions and fears and gives him a measure of confidence in his ability to earn a living and make a useful place for himself in society. It is also factual evidence that a genuine interest is being taken in his welfare and rehabilitation following his release from the institution.

A surgical operation is a definite and concrete event or happening which produces in most instances, an immediate and apparent, often dramatic, improvement and, in this way, differs from a psychiatric interview in which the benefit to the inmate is not as readily or quickly apparent. It is undisputed evidence that interest is being taken in and responsibility accepted for the inmate's physical welfare. It is evidence that something of benefit is being done directly for his physical welfare. It contributes significantly, though indirectly, to his mental welfare. It contributes significantly to rehabilitation of many penitentiary inmates.

In these several ways, the surgeon in the performance of his duties contributes, possibly no less than the psychiatrist, toward the correction of antisocial behaviour in penitentiary inmates.

Harold W. Neuman, M.D.
Regional Surgeon.

BLOOD DONATIONS AT JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

Mrs. M.A. Ratz, Executive Secretary of the Red Cross Society of Kingston, recently appealed to Warden Charles E. DesRosiers for the donation of blood, to be supplied for performing heart surgery once or twice a week at the Kingston General Hospital. The Red Cross had canvassed the Army, Aluminum and Nylon Plants and other centres in Kingston for blood but found that they had reached their limit and requested Joyceville Institution's assistance.

The Warden and three other officers of Joyceville were found to have the type of blood required and these four officers became the first donors. On Tuesday, May 12, 1964, twenty-four pints of blood were picked up by the Red Cross from donors among the inmate population. Warden DesRosiers states they have now been asked to supply 12 more pints for the operation on a young boy, and a third and final donation of 17 pints is requested for another young man.

It is understood that the Red Cross Society screens the list of blood donors and supplies the names of individuals who have the type of blood required. This list is screened by the institutional hospital staff and the donors are then approached at night by the custodial staff.

"We have found that the inmates were very willing to assist in these heart operations," Warden DesRosiers commented.

TAKING A FRESH LOOK AT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Outlining the need for programmes suitable for every type of inmate and adjusted to every stage in an inmate's progress, the Honourable Allan Grossman, Minister of Reform Institutions, stressed to a gathering at the annual John Howard Society of Kingston dinner meeting that the first fresh look at correctional institutions should be at an inmate's initial and most awesome contact with custody—the jail.

Commenting on the antiquated and often overcrowded County and City Jails, Mr. Grossman recommended that "....County Councils of three or more adjacent counties should consider replacing their present jails with a single Regional Detention and Classification Unit, in such a location that it will provide adequate treatment facilities. By this, I mean that not only will there be professional treatment personnel available, but also an overall therapeutic programme established to service each and every individual in the unit."

Mr. Grossman emphasized the advantages of such a unit over the present system, which included: segregated custody; sound economics in building away from the center of the town and in consequence in an area of lower land value; provision of a useful and purposeful work programme; more uniform selection and training of staff; facilities of diagnosis, classification, treatment and research.

Taking a fresh look at the Reform institutions, Mr. Grossman stated that "for a long time classification has been the keynote of our Rehabilitation Program in Ontario. We know that with effective classification—by segregating the inmates who are severe custodial risks and then reducing custodial features for all others—by classifying into small treatment groups so that specialized programmes can be operated by specialized staffs—by these and other advantages from classification, we are more able to carry out an effective treatment programme.

However, the more we classify, the more we see the need of further classification. As we segregate the most evident group, another group comes to our attention and so it goes on and on. All prisoners are individuals and need to be treated as such, and we are more capable of treating them as individuals the more we are able to segregate them into small effective group units."

Reform Institutions of the future, Mr. Grossman concluded, must be a complex of small buildings, centrally administered. This will give the best size for treatment groups and the totality of groups will give the best economic size.

PENITENTIARY SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries recently announced the appointment of three senior officers of the Service to newly created positions of Deputy Regional Director, at Regional Headquarters in the Western, Ontario, and Quebec regions.

Mr P.M.J. Jutras, 51 years of age, a native of St. Boniface, Manitoba, is promoted from Assistant Warden at Saskatchewan Penitentiary to Deputy Regional Director, Western Region, with headquarters at New Westminster, B.C. Mr. P.M.J. Jutras joined the Penitentiary Service in 1936 and served overseas with the Canadian Armed Forces during World War II.

Mr. E.C. Atkins, 50 years of age, a native of Halifax, N.S. is promoted from Assistant Warden at Kingston Penitentiary to Deputy Regional Director, Ontario Region, with headquarters at Kingston, Ontario. Mr. Atkins joined the Penitentiary Service in 1937 and served with the Canadian Armed Forces during World War II.

Mr. R. Labelle, 30 years of age, a native of Montreal, P.Q., is promoted from Assistant Warden at the Federal Training Centre, St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q., to Deputy Regional Director, Quebec Region, with headquarters at St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q. Mr. R. Labelle, a University of Montreal graduate joined the Penitentiary Service in 1961.

NEW PENITENTIARY SERVICE SITE AT MILLHAVEN, ONTARIO

The development of a complex of Maximum security Institutions for the Penitentiary Service at a cost of $18,000,000 and to employ 600 officers, on land recently acquired at Millhaven, near Kingston, was announced on March 21, 1964 by The Honourable Guy Favreau, Minister of Justice.

The first institution to be built will be a special Detention Unit for the custody and training of those inmates from Kingston Penitentiary who make it difficult to carry out a comprehensive program of training for the more co-operative inmates. This institution will accommodate 140 inmates and will ease the present overcrowding in Kingston Penitentiary. Construction will begin this summer.

The first stage of central services will also be started with the construction of a water supply system and site services, such as roads.

The second stage of construction will comprise a new Maximum Security Institution to accommodate 450 inmates, together with central services such as kitchen, laundry, stores, central heating and sewage disposal plants. Construction on this stage is expected to commence in 1965.

The third stage, closely following on the second, will involve the construction of a Regional Reception Centre, accommodating 200 inmates, to which all convicted persons in the Province of Ontario sentenced to the Penitentiary will be initially sent. At this Centre they will go through the classification process and subsequently be sent to one of the other Institutions in the Region.

With the Reception Centre will be built the Regional Medical Centre. As the name implies, it will provide medical treatment for the more serious cases from the Region, particularly those cases diagnosed as being in the early stages of mental illness.

The fourth stage, sometime between 1967 and 1973, will see the construction of a second Maximum Security Institution for 450 inmates.

The whole complex will make maximum use of central services which will be designed to permit extension as new facilities are added.

MINUTE SNATCHERS

TIME SAVERS

Dr. C.L. Brisley, 'Factory Magazine' writer, made 5,250 observations of the use of time by executives of all ranks in a large midwest plant. He reports that 80% of executive time is spent in communication: consultation, discussion, interviewing, telephoning, dictating, meetings and luncheon discussions.

To give themselves sufficient time for writing, reading and decision making, these busy men make every minute count. They literally are "minute snatchers". Some of their suggestions are:

Train good assistants. Rough preparation of reports, gathering facts and figures, answering phone calls, can all be delegated. Use the telephone when it can save letter writing, face-to-face contacts that might drift into other fields, or the writing of inter-office memos.

Plan all meetings carefully even if with only one other man. Supply an agenda in advance so that thoughts and ideas can be geared to the meeting subjects and no "warm-up" period is required.

Visit other offices yourself, instead of encouraging others to visit you. It is easier to leave than to ask someone else to leave.

Everyone has 1440 minutes a day. A few minutes saved here and there can add up to accomplishment. Here is how some other busy people are "minute snatchers".

Arthur Godfrey never lingers in bed. The minute his eyes are open, he pops out, ready to start his day.

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower shortens his dressing time by lining up everything for the next day the night before.

Ray Josephs, author of 'How to Gain an Extra Hour a Day', suggests a phone which leaves hands free for note-taking, signing papers. Another of his time-savers is setting aside a part of the day during which no incoming calls are accepted. This can be used for uninterrupted report studying, letter writing, conferences.

Brisely's own advice: "Use free moments spent in waiting for transportation, appointments. Read, study, make notes, even make short phone calls."

CORRECTIONAL QUICKIES

Long-Service Employees Honoured

Two Collin's Bay Penitentiary staff members, both of whom commenced their employment as temporary prison guards at the "Preferred Class Penitentiary (Ontario)" were honoured at a retirement party on February 21, 1964.

Raymond Oscar Lanos entered the Penitentiary Service on November 5, 1930 and was employed as a permanent prison guard on March 1, 1931. In 1940 Mr. Lanos was assigned as relief officer in the prison hospital, appointed as Assistant Hospital Officer in 1945 and Hospital Officer June 10, 1957. After a service career of 33 years and 5 months, Mr. Lanos began his retirement leave on October 2, 1963, which terminated March 31, 1964.

Keeper Gordon Waldron Keeler who served almost 31 years in the Penitentiary Service, commenced his six months retirement leave on December 11, 1963. Keeper Keeler joined the service June 28, 1933 and was taken on strength as Permanent Prison Guard in 1934. In June 1952 Mr. Keeler was promoted to Keeper.

On behalf of the staff of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, Warden Fred Smith presented each officer with a hand-tooled wallet.

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Club 880 Billed at Joyceville

A variety show, "Club 880", was presented by the inmates of Joyceville Institution on January 26, 1964 for the inmate population and their families. On Sunday, February 2nd, the same show was put on for members of the staff, their families and invited guests. The program lasted for two hours and contained a variety of songs, jokes, skits and dances.

Warden Charles E. DesRosiers extended his congratulations to the cast and the behind-the-scene assistants for their efforts.

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Biggest Beard Grown at Collin's Bay

Two instructors from Collin's Bay Penitentiary sported beards for the contest in the Kingston Winter Carnival. Instructor Gordon Hodgson won first prize (a wrist watch) for the fullest beard and first prize (set of Samsonite luggage) for the best all-around beard. Although the men was the recipients of needling and ribbing, when the judges handed in their final decision, there just weren't any bigger or better beards around.

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Saskatchewan Penitentiary Inmates Participate in Courses

Some 22 inmates of Saskatchewan Penitentiary participated in a Mining and Prospecting Short Course held January 27 through 31, 1964. Under the direction of Dr. R.L. Cheeseman, Chief Geologist of the Department of Mineral Resources in Regina and conducted by two trained geologists of that department, the course was received with keen interest by the inmates attending.

In addition to the Mining and Prospecting Course, 29 inmates were participants in a 2 week Forestry Course conducted by the Provincial Department of Natural Resources. Instruction in the various phases of Forestry, including planting and seeding, scaling, surveying, fire control, grading of lumber, etc., was given by 13 trained officers of the Department of Natural Resources, Forestry Branch.

Both these courses are conducted annually at Saskatchewan Penitentiary and could be instrumental, Warden Weeks has stated, in providing initiative and enthusiasm, from an occupational viewpoint, for those inmates interested in planning for a more productive future. In some cases, inmates participating in each of these courses have been previously occupied in these fields, and through this instructions they are able to keep posted on new methods being implemented in each case.

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Ex—Staff Members Honoured

Eight ex-staff members of Kingston Penitentiary, whose combined careers in the service total 239 years, were presented with farewell gifts at a dance held in their honour in the Ukrainian Hall on April 17, 1964. Sponsored by the Canteen Committee, the gathering was well attended by approximately 100 staff members and their wives. The eight men were: W.S. Beswick, Assistant Engineer, 30 years' service; M. Cole, Guard Grade Two, 33 years' service; H.E. Fuller, Censor Clerk, 29 years; J.K. Patterson, Farm Instructor, 44 years; G.H. Shewell, Instructor Machinist, 38 years; J.F. Fossey, Guard Grade Two, 26 years; A.A. Slack, Assistant Instructor (Printer) 26 years; Rev. F.C. Whittington, Protestant Chaplain, 13 years.

These men undoubtedly have many tales to tell of life inside a maximum security institution in those earlier days when, in the words of one of them, "it was a tough go for a crust of bread."

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Blessing of R.C. Chapel

His Grace, the Arch Bishop of the Arch Diocese of Kingston, the Most Rev. J.A. O'Sullivan officiated at the blessing of the R.C. Chapel at Collin's Bay Penitentiary on April 6, 1964.

The Chapel was constructed by inmate labour at an estimated material cost of $40,000., without furnishings, and has a seating capacity of about 160, plus forty in the gallery. The altar was manufactured from Kingston limestone and carbon polished under the supervision of former Instructor Adam White, assisted by two inmate masons and four inmate stonecutters.

In attendance for the blessing were: The Right Rev. K.C. Evans, Bishop of Ontario; leading clergy of various denominations; the Provincial member for Kingston and the islands, Mr. S. Apps; the Reeve for the Township of Frontenac, Mr. E. McEwen; Sisters of Religious Orders, Sisters of St. Martha, Notre Dame and Providence; Headquarters staff, Mr. F. Waugh, Director of Finance and Services; and Mr. G. Surprenant, Director of Information Services.

A concert was presented in the Exercise Hall, highlights of which included the following: The Cantata recital of the "Seven Last Words of Christ" presented by the inmate choral group of 20 men. Guest soloist soprano was Mrs. Dorothy Elston and guest organist was Mr. Peter Nourry, both of Kingston; Religious musical numbers by the Corpus Christi Choir of Kingston, and religious songs by the inmate choral group.

A canvas "Crucification" measuring 16′ x 24′, painted by an inmate, was used as a backdrop for the stage.

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Sixth Annual Dinner and Dance

The sixth annual dinner and dance, sponsored by the Manitoba Officers' Recreation Club, was held at the Assiniboine Hotel, Winnipeg, on April 18th, 1964. Approximately 180 officers and their wives, plus 25 retired officers and their wives, were in attendance. The annual event was under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Lavoie; with Committee members Messrs. J. Thompson, D. Ford, S. Green, F. Otto, T. Halbert and E. Plamondon in charge of the arrangements for dinner and the dance.

During the course of the evening gifts were presented to Deputy Warden John Wickey, who is retiring in June of this year, and to Staff Training Officer Bill Hall, who has been promoted and transferred to the new Western Staff College. A feature of the annual affair is a section set aside for honoured guests, retired officers and their wives. Former Hospital Officer Bill Adair proposed a toast to the Service, with Warden F.S. Harris responding to the toast and speaking briefly on the new policy and expansion of the Penitentiary Service.

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Wartime Buddies Meet Again

A happy event took place at the Canadian Provost School at Camp Borden, Ontario, when Staff Training Officer Bill Hall, Manitoba Penitentiary, proceeded on course for Penitentiary Officers at the Army Camp. One of the instructors on the training staff of the Provost Corp, Sargeant Ray Sellers, was an old army buddy whom Mr. Hall had not seen for approximately nineteen years.

S.T.O. Hall and Sargeant Sellers joined the Winnipeg Grenadiers in 1939, served together in Jamaica in 1940-41 and both were sent to Hong Kong late in 1941. The two were taken prisoner at Hong Kong by the Japanese Army in December 1941 and remained in a prisoner of war camp until their release in August 1945.

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Family Church Service at Collin's Bay

The sixth family church service in which visitors join the inmates of Collin's Bay Penitentiary in Sunday services was held on May 10, 1964. Following the service in both chapels the visitors and participating inmates gathered in the Exercise Hall for lunch and extended visiting privileges until approximately 2:30 p.m. A total of 325 visitors and 142 inmates attended this annual function.

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Grade Eight Certificates Issued

Upon completion of their academic studies, thirteen inmates of Joyceville Institution were successful in passing their Grade VIII examinations.

They were issued with certificates at a short graduation ceremony on May 11, 1964, in which Assistant Deputy Warden (IT) J.D. Clark and Educational Supervisor W.J. Shynkaruk were in attendance.

Comforts for "Man's Best Friend"

A man' best friend is a dog....But what is a dog's best friend? The inmate's of B.C. Penitentiary found the answer to this.

A work project was undertaken by the mason gang of B.C. Penitentiary to re-stucco the inside surface of the wall which comprises part of the administration building. This project entailed the erection of a high tubular scaffolding to enable the work gang to reach the surface to be repaired. The scaffolding presented a security risk and to prevent any escapes, the B.C.P. guard dog was chained to the scaffolding with sufficient leash to permit his patrol of the whole length of the scaffolding. His kennel was placed within his reach for shelter in the event of rain.

Learning of this security measure, the inmate work gang placed in the vicinity of the dog's kennel an exact replica of a fire hydrant, carved from scrap wood and painted fire engine red.

Joyceville Conducts St. John Ambulance Course in Firts Aid

After eight weeks of study and attending lectures, twenty inmates wrote the final examination on April 299, 1964 for the twice-yearly St. John's Ambulance First Aid Course.

As yet the final results are not available although the Instructor has indicated that most of the class would be successful.

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Parole Statistics

During the first three months of 1964, Parole Service Officers from Regional Offices visited institutions on approximately 400 occasions and interviewed over 1600 inmates with regard to parole, in addition to group meetings with inmates to interpret parole. Almost 1,000 persons visited the Regional Offices during the same period, among them almost 700 parolees.

At the end of March, there were over 1,100 parolees at large in Canada, under supervision, whose release had been authorized by the National Parole Board.

In the first quarter of 1964 paroles had been granted to the following extent in the stated categories:

Parole	225
Parole with Gradual	4
Parole for Deportation	4
Parole for Voluntary Departure	2
Parole in Principle	13
Short Parole	17
Short Parole in Principle	6
Temporary Parole	17
	288.

In the same period 36 paroles had been Suspended, of which nine have been continued, 12 Revoked, and nine Forfeited, the remainder still being under review. In addition, two have been Revoked, for a total of 14, and 15 Forfeited, for a total of 24, or a grand total of 38 failures.

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Citation Presented to Superintendent

At the Annual Meeting of the John Howard Society of Ontario held on April 29, 1964, in the Great Hall of the Osgoode Hall Law School, the following Citation was presented to Mr. "Bill" Case, who retired recently after long service as Superintendent of Her Majesty's Penitentiary, St. John's, Newfoundland:

"Mr. William Freeman Case, Sr. This twenty-ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and sixty-four.

In confering upon you this special Award the Society recognizes with deep respect the contribution you have made to law enforcement, the administration of Justice and the correction of offenders first as a member of the Constabulary and latterly as Superintendent of Her Majesty's Penitentiary in Newfoundland. In this capacity you initiated the first minimum security camp operated as a separate unit for long term prisoners in Canada, introducted an educational program into the penitentiary and constantly expressed a humane and warm approach to the correction of those placed in your care."

ACTIVITIES OF PAROLE BOARD CHAIRMAN

In April, Mr. Street attended the British Columbia Corrections Association Biennial Institute in Vancouver, where he took part in three panel discussions on the subjects—Parole; The Habitual Criminal; and Prison, Parole and the Public.

In Victoria, Mr. Street addressed the Annual Meeting of the John Howard Society of Vancouver Island. The subject of this adress was The Problem of Crime and Treatment of Criminals, and the part Parole plays in this problem.

Mr. Street stressed that indictable offences have increased by 55% and offenders by 41% during the period 1956 to 1961. The population of the federal penitentiaries increased 20% in the same period. In comparison, the population increase in Canada during the period 1956 to 1961 was 13%, so that increase in crime and criminals is far in excess of the increase in population in the country. He pointed out that 52% of the crime is committed by 28% of the criminals and this 28% amounted to 10,803 in 1961. These men all had three or more previous convictions.

About 6,000 men are placed on probation every year, Mr. Street mentioned. Of these, 80% complete their periods on probation without violation, and about 90% without being brought back to court again during that period.

In British Columbia during the period April 1956 to April 1962, 8800 persons were placed on probation. A follow-up study of 880 cases showed that 80% of these had completed their period of probation and 82% were not sentenced to an institution in British Columbia during this six-year follow-up period.

Parole is much the same as probation and in the first five years of its operation, the Board has granted parole to 10,521 inmates. During this period, 1,033 parolees were returned to prison. This means that about 90% of the men paroled during this five year period completed their periods on parole successfully.

As a Judge in the United States once said—of all the people in prison in the United States, about one-third should never have been sent there in the first place, about one-third should be released on parole, and about one-third should be kept in prison indefinitely.

"I cannot help but think there is a great deal of truth in this statement," Mr. Street commented.

PAROLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

U.S.A.—"Virginia—Paroled 'Lifers' No Risk.

According to a Virginia Parole Board report only 13 or 11.4 per cent of the 114 life-termers released on parole in the five year period ending June 30, 1963, were declared delinquent. Two of the original 114 were later granted conditional pardon and four died while under supervision. Most of the new offences committed by the 13 men were of a minor nature against property and not persons. The report observed that although the violation rate of life-termers will undoubtedly increase as additional prisoners are released, the record so far indicates a sound system of parole selection, and the parole of lifers, when properly supervised, 'constitutes no undue risk'."

Commenting on this topic, the Norfolk Virginia Pilot (Oct 15, 1963) added:

"A paradox of Virginia parole is that while life-termers are being released under supervision, a majority of the short termers (with sentences up to five years) are by-passing parole and leaving prison without supervision. These are young offenders who make the best risks. With a third of their sentences deducted for good behaviour and further reductions of sentences for blood donations, they leave the penitentiary without restraints.

If the General assembly is willing to entrust the Virginia Parole Board with authority to parole life-termers, why isn't it willing to enact an indeterminate sentence law that will assure it equal jurisdiction over the short-termers as well"?

(From the N.C.C.D. news, Vol 43, No 1, dated January—February, 1964)

"North Carolina—New Parole Policy in Effect—The State Board of Parole has announced a policy that will enable eligible prisoners to be released on parole approximately two months earlier than in the past.

Under state law a prisoner may be considered for parole after he has served one-fourth of his sentence. Because of the limited size of the Board's staff, however, it took as much as two additional months to complete the necessary investigations. Investigations now begin two months before prisoners are eligible for parole."

Commenting on the new policy, the Asheville Citizen (Nov. 21, 1963) wrote:

"On this basis of the present prison population this change will save N.C. taxpayers nearly $400,000 a year. (It costs $3.72 a day to keep a man in prison and only 41 cents a day to superivse him on parole). It will also save public money by removing the prisoner's family from welfare assistance two months earlier. Last, but not least, it will give the prisoner himself a chance to start on the road to normal human society sooner. It is a worthwhile change".

(N.C.C.D. News, Vol. 43, No.1, dated January—February 1964).

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"The critical question concerning parole is not whether or nor an offender should be released from the institution since almost all offenders are eventually released whether there is parole or no parole. The critical question is: When should the offender be released? Should he be released when the benefits of institutionalization have been maximally attained and at a time when he will have to serve part of his unfinished sentence under supervision in the community? Or should he be released after serving his full sentence in the institution and without having to spend any time under supervision in the community?

Releasing men who have spent years in correctional institutions to parole supervision at least guarantees that the community will have some protection. Releasing the same men without parole supervision affords no such guarantee.

Those engaged in parole sincerely believe that their biggest contribution to society is in the number of parolees whom they have helped to make better citizens. As yet no method has been successfully devised which will enable the parole administrator to confidently measure the amount of human rehabilitation for which parole may take credit. Most things relating to human behaviour are not black or white and that is why it is difficult to assess most parole behaviour as being either successful or not successful. For example, should a paroled professional burgler who through his own efforts and the efforts of his Parole Officer succeed in making a good adjustment in the community for over five years, be considered a parole failure if he is then arrested and convicted of some minor offence? What would he have done without the benefits of parole? The answer to this question, of course, is unknown but until we have the kind of knowledge that will give us an answer to this kind of question, we are persuaded to believe that parole supervision by its very nature does some good for all parolees".

(Facts and figures about the Activities of the Board of Parole and the Division of Parole of the Executive Department, New York State, January 1—December 31, 1963).

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Madam:

A word to offer you my sincere congratulations for the initiative that you have taken to translate in French the Federal Corrections which is published to inform correctional officers employed by the Government of Canada concerning developments in the federal correctional field.

Such an initiative is in my opinion a homage to the Federal Government employees of French language and a step forward towards a Confederation grouping in one country Canadians of French and English origin.

Gilles Loyer
Chef de l'Information.
Station CJLM Joliette.

(Ed. Note:
Initiative to have Federal Corrections translated into the French language was taken by the Directorate of Information Services, Headquarters, Penitentiary Service, Ottawa).

NOTES FROM THE PAST

NINETY YEARS AGO . . . .

The Leclerc Institution, a medium security institution for adult inmates, was named after Reverend J.U. Leclerc, the first Roman Catholic Chaplain of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and one of the pioneers in the field of penology in Canada.

Father Leclerc's thinking on penology, which has been preserved in his annual reports to the Department of Justice, reveals him to have been a man of deep insight into the problems in the custody, treatment and rehabilitation of criminals.

Joseph U. Leclerc was born at Ste-Genevieve, near Montreal, on August 6, 1836 and was ordained priest in Montreal on June 14, 1862. For two years, 1862-64 he was curate at Vaudreuil, P.Q. In 1864, he became Assistant Chaplain to the School of Reform for Lower Canada, which at that time was located on the site where the Penitentiary is today. He was appointed Chaplain in February 1868 and served as such until 1873, when the School was converted into a Penitentiary. Father Leclerc was appointed as the first Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Penitentiary on May 21, 1873 and retired from the Service on December 31, 1883. After his retirement, because of ill-health, he was Parish Priest at St-Joseph, Montreal, until his death which occurred on August 31, 1900. He was buried at Oka, P.Q.

In the absence of eulogies or panegyrics written or pronounced in commendation of his achievements in the field of penology, there is no better way of expressing recognition than by quoting extracts from his observations and recommendations made during his tenure of office.

In 1873, although his appointment as Chaplain had not yet been made effective by the Department of Justice, but armed with license from the Bishop of Montreal, he saw no better way of getting acquainted with his future inmates than to proceed to Kingston in order to travel back to Montreal by boat accompanying the first 119 inmates who were transferred from Kingston to the newly-opened penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul.

"I thought it would be advantageous for me to make the acquaintance of my future flock before their arrival at the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. On arriving at St. Vincent, I saw that my presence amongst the convicts, during the transfer, had produced good results. One amongst others, whose reputation was far from good, and who had lived for many years in the utter neglect of his religious duties, told me one day that he wished to change his course of life and return to better sentiments. The reason he gave me for this determination was that he had been deeply touched by my presence in the midst of the convicts coming from Kingston, and that since that time he felt himself attracted to the practice of his religious duties. So true is it that an act of kindness often produces more effect, even on the most brutal characters, than the severest of punishment. Punishment can at best but reduce the body, while benevolence and charity win the heart. And when the heart is won, amendment becomes easy."
Father Leclerc says:

"To be a good penitentiary officer needs, as it were, a special call. We require men who understand that they have duties to fulfill, not as much towards the management by whom they are paid, as to the conscience by which they are directed; men capable of combining the spirit of charity with the spirit of justice. Constantly in relation with the convicts, the keepers, if possessed of tact and virtue, will succeed better than anyone in acting as intermediaries to facilitate repentance and the return to virtue. We would insist most strongly on this point, because we are convinced that on the selection of the officials of a penitentiary depends entirely the success which society has a right to expect from such institutions. It is important that thekeepers, before being finally admitted, should receive theoretical and practical instruction. It also holds that the essential condition for a good recruitment of keepers, is the granting of such remuneration as will attract and retain competent men, coupled with such guarantees as will ensure the stability of their positions."

Later on in 1877, Father Leclerc defines discipline, as it applies to inmates, as follows:
"Discipline. By discipline, I understand the whole system of laws and rules in force in the Penitentiary, which laws and rules must be so made and applied as to act on the convict, to encourage him to do well, to turn him away from evil, and thus to change a perverted and dangerous character into a useful and respectable citizen. Discipline in a penitentiary must be directed not so much to punishing the past faults as to preventing the culprit from falling into the same faults in the future."

Returning from a Penitentiary Congress in New York in 1876, Father Leclerc made the following recommendations on the subject of classification of inmates:

"I wish we could have here three great categories. First, the cellular system, in order to cause newcomers to undergo a certain period of trial, and to keep the incorrigible in subjection. Convicts so isolated should, moreover, be enabled to engage in some kind of work compatible with their isolation. In the second place, for the bulk of the convicts, I would have the system now in force; cells for the night, and work in common, with silence, during the day. Finally, to a third category might be allowed a common dormitory for the night, with some extraordinary privileges, such as a short conversation after the hour of work, different dress from others, work of an easier kind, better diet, etc., etc.,"

Father Leclerc was the first to recommend coordination in the administration of penal institutions in Canada. In 1880, in his annual report, he makes the following recommendation:
"Our Penitentiaries, our common gaols, our reformatories, the Central Prison, are all under the control of different Government and Inspectors. Hence arises the impossibility of securing uniformity of action in the management of our penal institutions. Now, however wisely your Penitentiaries may be administered, if the other penal institutions connected with the Penitentiaries do not assist you, if those institutions are constructed on opposite or different principles, you will never attain the measure of success you would otherwise be entitled to expect. The same spirit must be manifest at all stages of the penalty which the law inflicts, from the Police Stations of our large cities to the Penitentiaries."

His heritage of wisdom and understanding was reflected later on in the recommendations of the Archambault and Fauteux Commissions and of the Correctional Planning Committee Report.

Many penologists have expressed their philosophy in relation to the training of inmates, the management of penitentiary personnel and their required qualifications, but none has really added to Father Leclerc's observations.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

J.R. Gregoire Surprenant joined the Penitentiary Service in 1959 as Assistant to the Warden at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and later became Warden of that Institution. Prior to that time Mr. Surprenant had a distinguished military career in cluding service with Le Regiment de Maisonneuve, Canadian Intelligence Corps, a member of the Investigation Committee, International War Crimes Commision, and Chief Instructor at the Canadian School of Military Intelligence. In 1955 he transferred to the Canadian Provost Corps and was appointed Command Provost Marshal, Quebec Command. He remained in this post until joining the Penitentiary Service.

Mr. Surprenant was appointed Regional Director of the Quebec region in June, 1962 and held that position until his appointment as Director of Information Services, Canadian Penitentiary Service Headquarters, Ottawa, on 1 August 1963.

B.C.C.C. INMATES ASSIST IN FOREST MANAGEMENT AND PRESERVATION

By: C.W. Chitty. Superintendent

The first minimum security institution in the Ontairo Region was opened in 1961 as a correctional work camp to accommodate approximately 88 inmates. Beaver Creek Correctional Camp is situated in the heart of the scenic Muskoa Lakes district, some 90 miles north of Toronto, Ontario, and covers 324 acres of wooded land, fifty seven acres of which have been cleared by inmate labour. The entire area has been logged and while there are fairly large poplars scattered throughout, commercial timbering operations have not been practical.

The forest management plan for Beaver Creek has been carefully surveyed by Works Officer Knister, who has had considerable experience in the various phases of bush work. This survey was conducted in

November 1963 under the direction of the Federal Department of Forestry. The plan includes continual development of existing forest access roads, silvicultural work to improve forest growth, and a planting program to fill empty fields.

Instead of drawing up a plan that is tied to a rigid timetable, it has been decided that a program of a more flexible nature would be desirable. Where the forest is comparatively young (50 years) this approach is possible. Work on the plan so far indicates that of the 324 acres, 177 are forested and there are 35 acres suitable for planting.

Bridges constructed from logs have been completed; approaches filled and formed up with waste material from the camp.

The construction of a fire guard in the initial stage 15 feet wide around the camp perimeter has been completed. This will be widened to 30 feet and will serve also as a boundary location for inmates and civilians.

The next phase of the forest management program is to break out all undesirable trees (i.e. tag alder and black cherry) in preparation for reforestration. Approximately 25% of this work has been completed.

The possibility of planting upwards of 10,000 trees each year, using the furrow system, is being considered. In future there will be weeding, cleaning, replanting, and maintenance, as well as pruning of young trees until such time as they can survive unassisted. Critics of this type of inmate employment often ask: "What useful purpose can be served from the training viewpoint?"

The inability for many discharged inmates to accept compromise is one of the contributing causes of their subsequent downfall and return to prison. Inmates can be taught a trade, and prepared to varying stages in numerous occupations. The ultimate problem is, however, that upon release the work for which they have been prepared is not always available. It follows, therefore, that people who have been required to undertake work which is completely foreign to their previous experiences and future interests and who, through guidance and their own determination, have made a reasonable success can be expected to reflect on this experience when confronted with a compromising employment opportunity upon release. The atmosphere and conditions which are only possible in the minimum security setting, promote and motivate the prisoner to a state of willingness where he becomes interested in his work. He discovers that he is capable of fitting in a new and different occupation at a level which appears acceptable to his fellow workers and supervisors. The work program in the minimum security setting, therefore, is capable of supplying a valuable service to many inmates where minimum supervision is considered a part of and included in the training program.

An additional facet of the camp work program includes the employment of an average of twenty-five inmates with the timber branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests. The work involves pruning; releasing red pine from overtopping poplar; cutting out double leaders, and widening roads. Accompanied by a correctional officer, the men are transported to and from work site by private buses engaged by the Provincial Department. This department also supplies a tent, tables, and stove, which provides for the lunch period and coffee break, midmorning and afternoon.

Practically all the buildings at Beaver Creek represent the remainder of what was originally "Little Norway" air force station established during the war by the Royal Norwegian Air Force as part of the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme. This dates the original installations, including sewage disposal, in the vicinity of twenty years. Like all war-time developments, the installation was based on temporary planning. Maintenance and repair operations, therefore, become an important and continual part of the camp's work program. This area provides an opportunity for a limited number of tradesmen to function under minimum supervision; gaining at the same time, an increasing degree of self confidence due to the privilege of being delegated the responsibility of managing or operating in their own particular sphere.

INMATE PROVINCIAL FIRE FIGHTING CONTRIBUTION

During the early spring of 1961 and 1962, the Department of Lands and Forests conducted training courses on fire suppression at Beaver Creek Correctional Camp. These courses consisted of four sessions followed by written tests and were given to approximately 40 inmates and the correctional officers involved in escorting the gangs to the fires.

Reviewing the Beaver Creek inmate's work on fire suppression during the 1962 fire season, Ranger Featherston reports that inmates were employed to assist in fighting nine separate fires and, together with their guards, worked for a combined total of almost 2200 hours. For this work, the Department of Lands and Forests paid labour costs of approximately $1.00 per hour and assumed all costs for food, transportation, and accommodation. Pay for inmates is credited

to their accounts and paid to them at the time they are discharged.

While the travel distance to forest fires was limited to a 25 mile radius from the camp in 1962, the limit was increased to a 50 mile radius in 1963 because of the commendable work and attitude of the inmate fire fighters.

The year 1963 was relatively quiet from the standpoint of fires of any significant size, despite the fact that extended periods of high fire hazard did occur. The Beaver Creek inmates were used on only four fires, however, the total man hour contribution to fire suppression amounted to 465½ hours, or roughly 58 man days. The total area burned over on the four fires was 57.75 acres for an average of 14.4 acres per fire.

Provincial authorities have stated that they can rely on the satellite fire crews to provide a valuable service. Fire fighting programs at Beaver Creek Correctional Camp have given men self-assurance and pride in doing a good job. The extra pay helps the inmate re-establish himself on release. Activities of this kind help to maintain good public relations in the community where they take place.

In addition to fire suppression work, there are many other worthwhile projects which may be performed by inmate labour. Not all of these will provide useful technical training but will, we believe, be of some value in the rehabilitation program. One such program now in progress and termed a "sanitation cut" involves the removal of dead, dying, and poorly-formed trees from timber stands. On this job the inmate works under somewhat similar conditions as would be found on any logging operation. He gains experience in the use of an axe and chain-saw, and learns the techniques involved in falling trees, skidding logs, etc. The 13 inmates and security officer on the job appear quite interested in the project and are turning out a very satisfactory work effort.

INMATE TRAINING PROGRAM

Two local communities, Gravenhurst and Bracebridge, have shown a warm interest in the operations of the camp by donations of books and magazines, drives by youth groups in local churches and offers from individuals to assist in educational and cultural activities in the camp. Two local teachers are presently conducting a course in Conversation French and in Physical Education.

An Inmate Training Advisory Committee has been formed at Beaver Creek Correctional Camp, comprised of two part-time Chaplains, the Camp Classification Officer, Administration and Supply Officer, a Correctional Officer and the Camp Superintendent. The Committee meets once a month to explore collectively all the resources available within the camp and the outside community in establishing an inmate training program.

TRAINED TO TRACK

On February 10, 1964, at approximately twenty-five minutes to eight, the Supervising Keeper of Collin's Bay Penitentiary was notified that an inmate of the Farm Annex was missing and had been last seen at the five forty-five count that evening. He was requested to bring his dog and report to the Annex immediately.

Arriving at the Camp, Keeper Nicholson requested the bed sheets from the missing inmate's cot which he placed in front of Sandy, a two-and-a-half year old purebred Red Bloodhound, who was to be taken on his latest, but by no means least spectacular hunt. The dog was led around the domitory building and allowed to sniff the ground until he picked up the trail of the fugitive. Keeper Nicholson confirmed by the soft powdery snow in the tracks that the trail was a fresh one—and the hunt was on!

Following alongside but parallel to the tracks in the snow, Sandy trailed toward the marshy swamp south of the Annex to a spot where it was known the inmate had been working during the day. The trail led across the swamps, north to a Service Station lot where Mr. Nicholson decided to telephone the institution and report his whereabouts. Once inside the station, however, Sandy strained and pulled at his leash, and had to be reprimanded for pouncing upon the telephone.

As he started to dial the number, keeper Nicholson turned to the Service Station attendant, gave him a brief description of the escapee, and told him to be on the look-out for such a person.

"I think he was in here." The attendant informed him. "A fellow answering that description used the telephone a short while ago and left in a taxi."

Five minutes before Keeper Nicholson telephoned his findings, the Farm Annex had been notified by the police that a man answering the description of the escapee had taken a taxi from the service station. As a result, the search was called off in the immediate

area, constituting a savings to the taxpayers in man-hours, etc.

The inmate was captured the following day in Cobourg, a town some 95 miles west of Kingston.

It all started from a love of children. Word was broadcast over the television early in 1961 of the believed abduction of a small girl in Western Ontario. Keeper Nicholson tossed in his bed all night worrying about her safety and wondering why something more couldn't be done in tragedies such as this. Shortly before this, he had been called out on a search at the Bay from where two inmates had escaped earlier and were believed to be hiding out in the bush. With a gang of penitentiary officers, he scoured the bush from noon until darkness fell, without success. After their capture, the inmate disclosed that they had gone down to a river and hidden among the reeds at the shallow edge, within yeards of the path on which the officers had passed back and forth all afternoon.

Recalling this incident after a sleepless night, Keeper Nicholson decided what he would do.

With a friend, Tom Murphy, he inquired from a firm in Michigan, U.S.A., as to the possibility of obtaining two bloodhounds to be trained for tracking purposes. In October of that year they purchased the pups and training began in the spring of 1962, when Sandy was eight months old.

"I started by taking Sandy down to my father's home every evening before he was fed," Keeper Nicholson stated, "and enlisted the help of two of my nephews whom Sandy knew. At the first stage, each of the boys was given a piece of raw meat to rub on his hands and the hungry dog was led to the boys to smell the meat. One of the boys held the piece of meat in his hand and Sandy was led to him over and over. Then, the boy's shoe was given to the dog to sniff and he was taught to associate this scent with the boy who held the meat."

REWARD & PUNISHMENT

At this stage in the training, the reward and punishment method was started in order to train the dog to differentiate one trail from all others. Whenever Sandy went to the wrong boy, he was given two hard slaps on the nose by the boy. If the boy he chose held the meat, he was rewarded by a piece of it. Only when the dog chose the right boy 95% of the time, did this phase of the training stop.

During the next and more difficult phase, Sandy was held by his trainer and watched while the boy disappeared to hide. While he was running away from the dog but still within his line of vision, the boy would drop an article of clothing he had been wearing. Sandy was led, his head held high by the harness, in the same direction the boy had taken, and when they reached the spot where the clothing had been discarded, the dog's head was dropped into the clothing. Sandy soon came to pick up the boy's scent from his clothing and trail him to where he was hiding.

Still later, the two boys were sent out in opposite directions and the one holding the piece of meat dropped an article of his clothing. Now Sandy had to find the boy with the meat. Every time he trailed to the wrong boy, he was given two slaps on the nose.

"The dog went through a period," Mr. Nicholson stated, "when he was afraid to go to either boy. The training continued, however, until he was able to find the right boy most of the time."

In July of 1962 word reached the office of the Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) of Joyceville Institution that an inmate was missing from the fields where he was employed on the farm gang. In the bustle that followed, of despatching men to strategic look-out posts in the surrounding area, notifying the police and the press, etc., somebody suggested that the bloodhounds be brought in.

When they arrived at the institution, Sandy was given the s cent of a pillowcase from the missing inmate's bed and taken to the spot where the inmate had been last seen. The fugitive in this instance was a North-American Indian who had spent a considerable part of his life as a guide for trappers in the Canadian woods and who was considered to be dangerous. Sandy followed his trail down to the river, and without hesitation pulled Keeper Nicholson through 6" of water before he could be forced back to shore. He was transported across the river and picked up the trail on the other side.

It was learned later that the fugitive had paddled across the river, presumably in a stolen boat, but the dog had chased him so much he had to double back and cross the river onto the prison reserve again. He was picked up along a side road by the Institutional Supervisor of Services who claimed that if it hadn't been for the dog, the inmate might not have been caught as quickly as he was.

When ground trails end abruptly, Sandy learned to use his nose on air drifts which may lead to his quarry hiding in a tree.

"I received a request from the Ontario Provincial Police to bring my dog to a place north of Toronto where a small girl was missing. The trail was sixteen hours old by the time we arrived. Sandy found the trail and followed it to a road where, the Police told me later, they were certain the little girl had been picked up and taken away in a car. When the trail ended abruptly, Sandy raised his head and sniffed the air—he couldn't understand why there wasn't a tree around."

Mr. Nicholson and his dog received favourable press publicity and were highly commended by the Ontario Provincial Police for their efforts.

At two-and-a-half years, Sandy is 28" tall and weighs 110 lbs. Although he has proved his skill on the trail many times, training must be carried out at regular periods. In the beginning it was advisable to have only the one trainer, but now almost anyone with experience can handle the dog.

Sandy has been taken on searches where incorrect information was given to the trainer before the hunt began.

"I guess people think it's a test of some kind to try and confuse the dog. Or else they don't realize the seriousness of a situation." The soft-spoken Supervising Keeper stated as he stressed that a bloodhound, unlike any other hunting dog, is capable of differentiating one scent from all others and trailing this scent until the quarry is found. Valuable time—time in which the life may be saved—is wasted if a bloodhound handler does not receive correct information with regard to scent articles and the approximate location where the missing person was last seen.

Keeper Nicholson joined the Penitentiary Service at Collin's Bay Penitentiary 23 years ago. He is the only Canadian member of the Eastern Police Bloodhound Association, Inc., and corresponds with such leading bloodhound authorities as Dr. George D. Whitney and Cpl. Cy Horton of the New York State Police who have given Keeper Nicholson most of his information on the training and handling of bloodhounds.

ADDRESS: ----------
