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Federal Corrections

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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

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June-July-August 1964

THE FEMALE DRUG ADDICT

(Her role in Society; As a Prisoner; Her Rehabilitation)

The number of known drug addicts in Canada in 1961 was 3,395, classified as follows: Medical addicts 224; Professional addicts 123; Criminal addicts 3,048, of which 899 were females.

An addict, as it applies to drug usage, has been defined by Professor Alfred Lindesmith. Briefly, Lindesmith's theory suggests that the individual must use the drug with sufficient regularity and in sufficient dosage to produce a state of physical dependence on the drug. He must suffer withdrawal distress. He must understand the nature of withdrawal distress and come to know that drugs will relieve this distress. Through repeated use of the drug to relieve withdrawal distress, a "craving" or "intense desire" for the drug is produced. This "craving" for the drug is the essential defining feature of drug addiction.

(**) Criminal addicts, as classified by the Department of National Health and Welfare, are those persons who, during the preceding ten-year period:

- (i) Have been convicted of illegal possession of narcotics;
- (ii) Have been convicted of any offence and are known to be narcotic addicts, or
- (iii) are addicted and, although having no known criminal record, are suspected of having engaged in criminal activities or are known to associate with criminals.

(*) John William Rawlin, McMaster University—proposal for a research project on drug addicts.

(**) Canadian Journal of Corrections, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1964. Custody for Treatment Under

the Narcotic Control Act, by Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

While the number of female addicts is small in proportion to the general population of Canada, her numbers are increasing steadily and her problems are severe. Dr. George Scott, Psychiatrist at Kingston Penitentiary, takes a look at her role in society:

The Addict in Society

Society establishes norms of behaviour, morals, and controls. Behaviour is a variable which depends upon economic, social and ethnic factors. Morals are valued in a more subjective value with the denominator set by religious ideals. Controls of society are established through enforcement of rules or laws

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applied through a 'legal and law enforcing' body. These controls are designed to protect the society primarily, but in a secondary frame of reference are effective in establishing limits of behaviour in respect to the individual citizen or group of citizens.

Drug addiction stands high in socially destructive factors and is vigorously legislated against because drug addiction attacks the moral fibres of the individual citizen to make him an ineffective person. Societies, in past time, have crumbled under the soothing opiated effects described by Tennyson in the Lotus Eaters. In our time, the selling of banned drugs, the transporting of them, and the use of them, has been the focus of the federal, law enforcing agencies. These agencies keep an observant attitude in *all* drug consumption, both legal and illegal.

Society might be described as a body of people sharing similar hobbies, interests, observing similar behavioural rules, and exercising mutually protective confidences.

The Society of Drug Addicts is no less a society than this, and is a well-integrated personalized society, complete with unwritten laws and accepted ethics. Its purpose is to maintain itself as an island and maintain its own values. It is not, however, a planned society, its integration depending on the supply of heroin (or other drugs), the price of the drug, and the forces of the law enforcement agencies. The individual in the addict society must identify with the 'resistant' society and have definite feelings of rejection from the mother society.

What are the factors which catapult an individual from the mother society into the society of drug-lovers?

The factors involved in this transition are multiple, complex, and in some cases, unphantomable. Primarily, the personality is the basic-unit which becomes distorted through early experiences of life, and as a result, the individual feels out of harmony with conventional society.

Dislodgement occurs in the early development years when the child is bereft of emotional ties; with loneliness and rejection being the denominators of unhappiness. This devaluation in family support is soon implemented by traumatic relationships with parental figures, which produce secondary defensive characteristics, best described as a hate syndrome.

Herein the child feels unloved, unwanted, and inferior, and may have its own emotional relationships plundered by an incestuous parent.

The end result is a personality projecting hate as its only defence against loneliness and a primitive need for love and support, never satisfied and eventually deeply buried in the personality of the individual. Hate, in itself, is a complex emotion. In the addict, it fast develops in the 'family or group relationships'. However, the hate complex results in reinforcement of its strength, with hostile relationships being established in normal social patterns.

Eventually, the 'hating' person establishes a veneer of adulthood with carefully covered needs, with hostile attitudes towards emotional relationships, and with a feeling of separation from normal society. Upon this background, the distressed person finds the hate and loneliness intolerable.

Experimentation results in social relationships developing with individuals of like problems—as seen in the delinquent, parent-hating adolescent. Identification with like groups establishes a belonging, but the abject loneliness and intolerable feelings of hate maintain their influences.

Alcohol may be tried to alter consciousness to a relaxed state. Most drug addicts maintain a highly developed system of emotional control. As a result, alcohol in itself threatens their self-control and their self-image, and produces morbid thoughts and an 'uncontrolled vulnerability to introspection'. Alcohol never reduces the hate, hostility,—but magnifies the loneliness with further self-deprecating ideas.

Heroin, in its role, reduces the feeling of tension and restlessness which really is the outer mask of controlled hate. Heroin produces in the hostile person a transient feeling of immense relief from hostility. In effect, it neutralizes the hate mechanism with the addict feeling normal—'like other people'. The soporific and sedative effects of heroin become the mecca of desire. The distorted personality finds a crutch, albeit illegal and dangerous, by which the world can be accepted in an attitude of pleasant indifference. The depth of maladjustment, of hate, and rejection condition the need to maintain the drug effect and all personality factors are motorized to maintain the habit. Jobs, laws, morals, fall in disarray in face of the need for temporary relief to lotus happiness.

The hate complex has several areas of activity. Hate particularly is generated in the female addict in her early relationships with males—father, uncles, brothers, or other erstwhile guardians. These males traumatize the child with a conditioned response of fear. As the child develops, its emotional satisfactions—limited as they are—do not include men. Men mean degradation. The female addict turns in her early years to her own sex, because they 'at least' haven't hurt her. As time wears on, the female addict may actually live in a monosexual environment, with men being casually accepted and subtly rejected.

Homosexuality becomes the acceptable pattern of emotional adjustment. Men are devalued to 'marks' and to 'tricks' as sources of money to maintain their addicted life with its measure of homosexual happiness.

Is it any wonder why it is so difficult to rehabilitate a female addict? She requires a totally new system of values, a totally accepting society, and a mirror into which she can see herself as a wanted and needed person.

One might conclude that the drug addict is a sick person, but the treatment has to involve so many areas of society around her that the cure can never be completely assured unless the addict's emotional needs can be met by a healthy society.

The Addict as a Prisoner:

By I. Macneill, Superintendent, Prison for Women

Between April 1959 and April 1964, 63% of the 252 admissions to the Prison for Women in Kingston were convicted under the Opium and Narcotics Act, the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act. The majority were charged with possession of heroin, one was charged with possession of morphine, home-made from poppies, and one for trafficking in barbituates. Two were non-addict traffickers and are not included in this assessment.

By the time the addict reaches Kingston, withdrawal has been accomplished, either by supportive medication or "cold turkey" in a jail cell. For two to six weeks the addicts may be restless and unable to concentrate, but they are not sick unless they have used barbituates to excess. The barbituates user is often a very sick person upon admission and requires

hospitalization. Seizures may continue for several months.

Socially, the addict admission differs from the non-addict. With one exception in the past four years, addicts admitted have known other inmates in correctional institutions or "on the corners". They have no fears of an unknown world in which they will be a stranger. The majority of non addicts are "loners" with little involvement in criminal society as represented by male bank robbers, break, enter and theft, and confidence men.

Because addicts represent the "criminal milieu" in this institution all are placed with non addict recidivists in the old building cells, but not in separate ranges. There are two ranges of twenty-five cells and two of nineteen. Addicts are integrated with non addicts in these four areas. The new building with twenty-five rooms on two wings is reserved for women who have never been in prison (unless their offences indicate mental instability), young inmates, and inmates selected from the ranges who have proved by attitude and behaviour that they wish to change their way of life. Since the new building opened in January 1961, 50% of the inmates selected from the old building have been addicts.

Addicts have the same choice as other inmates for employment, academic and vocational training. Their occupations at present are:

	Addicts	Total
Shirt Factory	9	26
Institutional Sewing	3	8
Laundry	16	20
Kitchen	10	12
Painting, cleaning, grounds and maintenance	10	21
School	11	25
Home Economics	1	6
Office Workers	1	3
	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 121

In the past older recidivist addicts tended to choose the shirt factory. The committal of younger addicts has resulted in choices of more active occupations, kitchen, laundry, cleaning or full-time school.

The most important aspect of any inmate's period of incarceration is her use of the total program. Some inmates work well, but do not seek a solution of basic problems—prison is just "time". Others wish treatment and planning for the future but do not work well and reject educational and other opportunities. A small proportion do not work well, do not seek treatment, do not plan. The addict population has been assessed, the results of which are divided into "over 35" and "under 35". It is known that many female addicts disappear from criminal statistics over 35. Do they die, do they become alcoholics and avoid arrest, or do they reform?

35 and over

Co-operation with program and treatment and planning

9

Co-operation with program

2

Treatment and planning

1

Non-co-operation with program, no treatment and planning

1

13

Under 35

Co-operation with program and treatment and planning

22

Co-operation with program

9

Treatment and planning

4

Non co-operation with program no treatment and planning

13

48

It will be noted that 64% of the addict population co-operate with the program in work, school, leisure time activities, and use the treatment and planning. A survey of inmates released and paroled between 1 February 1961 and 31 January 1963 indicate that 65% had no further convictions and kept conditions of parole for at least one year after release. Future studies will reveal whether there is any relationship between these figures.

Addicts do not participate in religious services to the same degree as non addicts. This may be at-

tributed to (i) the first offender non addict, 60% of our non addict population, is more apt to have had church affiliation outside; (ii) formal religion is part of the society which addicts feel has rejected them, therefore they must reject.

Enthusiasm for team sports is an outstanding characteristic of the addict. One hundred per cent of our softball team are addicts. The success of addicts in this area may not be significant. These are people who have attended the same "schools" and played together for much of their adolescent and early life. Half the addict population participate in hobbycraft, the music club and other institutional activities.

Until the past year or year and a half, addicts in general were reluctant to participate in Elizabeth Fry Society activities. To them "outsiders" coming in represented "square society". Selection of addicts for the new building and their participation, has encouraged others to attend.

Friendships have developed between addicts and non addicts in the institution. In no instance known have they continued outside, even if both live lawfully. Lesbian relationships are almost exclusively addict with addict. This exemplifies a society which has a poor image of the male. In many cases fathers were brutal, corrupt or missing. To the addict the male is often nothing more than a source of money for drugs, or the provider of drugs. The common belief that addicts encourage non addicts to use drugs is not supported by experience in this institution. In four years there has been one case of a non addict returning with a drug conviction. There is some evidence that non addicts may have a rehabilitative effect on addicts. One non addict helped three addicts whilst in prison. There has been no association since, but none of the addicts has used drugs for one to three years after release.

Non addicts resent addicts for one reason. They believe cancellation of parcel privileges and other restrictions involving contact with the community are due to the possibility of smuggling of narcotics. Some non addicts who have committed serious crimes against persons and property reject addicts because of their sexual immorality.

All inmates in the Prison for Women are eligible for pre-release, a month's parole under the supervision of the Elizabeth Fry Society Rehabilitation Officer. This may consist of a block placement in a hospital,

restaurant, cleaning plant. It may be day work, cleaning, cooking, painting with accredited housewives. It may be social, with visits to Elizabeth Fry members' homes or shopping.

The Elizabeth Fry Society Rehabilitation Officer presents the following statistics for five years' work:

	Addicts	Non-Addicts
Social	67	56
Day Work	43	31
Block	72	15
Total	182	102
Failures	15	3

The reasons for failure vary from reluctance to work, drinking, attempts to pass contraband, mail, alcohol and barbituates. Addict failures were 8%, non addicts 3%. This is understandable as addicts are the inmates most subject to pressures from a homogeneous group.

Some addicts are quite frank in their admission that their intention is to have a fix as soon as possible after release. Their numbers are decreasing because:

- (i) The first female, an addict, has been convicted

as an habitual criminal. She was not sentenced to preventive detention.

- (ii) Older addicts state there are no standards in addict society today. The quality of drugs is poor, and payment to a trafficker does not ensure receipt of drugs.
- (iii) Law enforcement in Toronto and Vancouver appears to be more effective. Apprehension, sooner or later, is inevitable if the addict frequents the "corners".
- (iv) Many addicts who have left the prison are living within the law and appear to be happier people. These ex-inmates are permitted to write to inmate friends. Many do write of the satisfaction of cashing a pay cheque and walking down a street without fear of the law.

The addict presents the same problems in an institution as any other inmate. If she develops no substitute for the comfort of addiction she will return, as will the cheque artist or perpetrator of frauds, who finds this the most satisfying way of life.

(Next issue, Rehabilitation of the Female Drug Addict, by Dr. L.P. Gendreau, Headquarters, Canadian Penitentiary Service).

The Tai Lam Story

Tai Lam Prison, a drug treatment centre in Hong Kong, a small Crown colony with a population of approximately four million people, was created from a grave necessity. Speaking to a mixed class of Induction Training recruits and Potential Correctional Officers at the Correctional Staff College (Ontario) on July 15/64, Mr. Andrew Salmon, Chief Officer of the Prisons Department, Hong Kong, outlined the prison service and the narcotics problem in that colony. Mr. Salmon is on an extended leave of absence and is visiting penal institutions during his stay in Canada.

The Problem

(*)

"Addiction to narcotic drugs has been common in Hong Kong for many years. Before the Pacific

War, when the population was about 1,500,000, the main drug of addiction was opium and this was usually consumed in company in a "divan"—the "opium den" beloved of novelists. Whilst these divans were constantly raided and action was taken against importers and distributors of opium whenever possible, the narcotic drug traffic did not represent anything like the problem it did in 1963. Nevertheless, the Medical Officer's report for 1939 shows that of 11,964 prisoners admitted, 2,720 were suffering from "chronic opium poisoning" and 1,020 from the results of heroin addiction. Thus, even pre-war, one-third of all prisoners admitted were narcotics addicts—and these figures only represent those needing hospital treatment. No records have been preserved of the number of prisoners received on conviction for drug offences but these rose from 1,500 in 1952 to 11,000 in 1957.

Even more sinister than this alarming increase is the fact that the majority of addicts had switched from opium to heroin—a far more deadly form of the drug. There is no such thing as mild heroin addiction. The drug is powerful and addiction is rapid and complete. Physical and moral degeneration soon set in and the craving becomes such that the addict will ruin himself and his family, and if necessary, turn to crime to get the drug.

Although the price of heroin is comparatively inexpensive—roughly 15¢ to 20¢ a package in Canadian money—the necessity for this drug becomes so intense that an addict might smoke 10 or 15 packages in one day.

After the war, Mr. Salmon told the group, the addicts discovered that opium—possession of which has been illegal in Hong Kong for approximately 30 years—left an odour and required more paraphernalia to prepare than heroin which can be concealed easily, inhaled furtively, and if necessary, disposed of quickly in the event of a police raid. While heroin can be consumed in various ways, the most common method is inhalation by two methods called “chasing the dragon” or “playing the mouth organ”. To smoke the drug by the former method several granules of heroin are mixed with base powder in a folded piece of tinfoil, which is heated by a taper, the resulting fumes being inhaled through a small tube of bamboo or rolled paper. The fumes move up and down the tinfoil-trough with the movements of the molten powder and resemble the undulating tail of the dragon in Chinese mythology. The use of a narrow tube to inhale the fumes is relatively inefficient and a match box is often substituted for it. This latter variation is called “playing the mouth organ” because the inhaling action is very like that of a mouth organ player. A third but less common method is to imbed some granules of heroin in the tip of a cigarette which is lit and held in a vertical position while the smoker inhales the fumes. This method is called “firing the ack-ack gun”.

Mr. Salmon showed police photographs to the class of some of the ingenious methods in which heroin is smuggled into the colony from Thailand and not, as many Westerners believe, from Communist China who has virtually no problem with narcotics.

Background of Tai Lam

At the present time there are approximately 8,000 prisoners incarcerated in penal institutions in Hong Kong, 80% of whom are drug addicts or have been convicted of a crime involving drugs. Before Tai Lam was constructed, drug addicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment, whatever their offence, were received into prison and treated in the same manner as other prisoners. This was obviously undesirable—there was no specialized treatment to help the addict get rid of his vice and non-addicts might well have acquired the habit through contact with these men.

When the Tai Lam Chung Dam scheme was completed the workers' lines and engineers' quarters became available. These after considerable alteration and improvement, are Tai Lam prison to-day. The buildings provided good, unpretentious accommodation for the prisoners and bungalows for the more senior officers. Married quarters for the more junior staff have since been added.

In planning the programme of training at Tai Lam, officials based their thinking that drug addiction in Hong Kong was basically an economic and social rather than an individual psychiatric problem. Unlike addicts in this country who start taking drugs for “kicks” or to relieve periods of depression, the Hong Kong addict began taking drugs predominately to kill pain. The programme at Tai Lam was devised therefore, with the individual addict in mind; not as a psychiatric case, but as a person in a low state of physical health and moral sense, one who had to be re-educated that drugs will not cure their ailments. The basis was (and is) an active, healthy, open-air life with plenty of work, which though hard, is constructive and of benefit to the community.

The buildings were divided into three sections—the hospital to receive prisoners suffering severely from deprivation symptoms or from physical disease in need of treatment; a light labour section in which those who are gradually recovering their strength can be employed on light tasks about the prison including the gardens; and a full labour section where men restored to health and strength can and do go many miles to work each day. After walking to and from their work location, the prisoners desire only their dinner, a hot bath and bed upon their return to Tai Lam in the evenings.

At the start it was thought that the hospital and light labour sections would form most of the prison, but this is not so. Physical recovery is rapid and dramatic, the prisoners gaining as much weight as 41 lbs in two months at Tai Lam. A photograph is taken of each prisoner upon admittance and discharge, the latter given to him as he is leaving as a reminder of his physical state without drugs. Prisoners in Tai Lam are not given drugs to relieve withdrawal distress, Mr. Salmon stated, as the officials believe that total withdrawal and a full 8-hours employment each day does much to restore his self-respect. However, in severe cases of withdrawal distress, tranquilizers are prescribed.

All prisoners on conviction are received at Victoria Prison, the reception and classification centre. Here the prisoner receives a thorough medical examination and his past record, if any, is taken into account. A prisoner who is a drug addict may then be sent to Tai Lam for treatment regardless of the nature of his offence. The maximum sentence for treatment at Tai Lam is at present three years and the minimum is three months, with one-third remission for good conduct being granted. It has been necessary to impose a "once only" rule at Tai Lam because of the numbers involved, normally 700 at any one time. However, the aim of the Department is to put all prisoners sentenced to three years and under into open prisons, so a "second time" addict, although not qualifying for Tai Lam, will likely find himself in a prison where he will lead a healthy and vigorous life. Prisoners serving long sentences go to the security prison at Stanley, where there are excellent hospital facilities and where prisoners are trained for industry.

Work at Tai Lam

Much of the countryside around Tai Lam Prison is a catchment area for the Tai Lam Chung reservoir and the Agriculture and Forestry Department has extensive forestry plantations there. The prisoners work on these plantations. This is a healthy occupation for the prisoners and there is an equally healthy walk—often of many miles—to and from it.

Prisoners are also employed in the New Territories on making roads and paths to inaccessible villages, drainage work in the villages, and sometimes the partial reconstruction of a village. All such work

is gladly undertaken as being of direct benefit both to the community and to the prisoner, who takes considerable pride in the achievements of his working party.

Within the prison area there is a large vegetable garden. A swimming pool has been built and a football pitch, basketball pitch and a bowling green have been laid out.

The After-care System

Thought was given at the outset to a statutory (i.e. compulsory) system of after-care for ex-prisoners from Tai Lam. Such a system is in operation for boys discharged from the Training Centres, but the number of these boys is relatively small. With the large numbers of prisoners discharged from Tai Lam, scores of after-care workers would be required to work such a system. After-care is therefore limited and severe.

A board consisting of the Superintendent, the Medical Officer, and an After-Care Officer considers each case, taking all the known circumstances into account. Selection is then made of cured addicts who are willing to accept it, because the link between the ex-prisoner and his after-care officer is a voluntary one. The officials consider this voluntary basis important; the ex-prisoner regards the supervising officer as a friend and guide and not as an arm of the law. In fact the after-care officer has no power to recommend recall for further training, as in the case of Training Centre boys.

The results

From the date Tai Lam was opened in October 1958 until April 1963, 8,000 prisoners were discharged, of whom 68% have not been reconvicted on any charge. A total of 349 prisoners have received after-care; 189 of these have completed 12 months' supervision and have been finally reported on at the end of the period. Of these 84.5% did not relapse into drug-taking during the 12-month period—a most encouraging indication that Tai Lam Prison is on the right path.

At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Salmon held an informal question-and-answer period in which the Penitentiary officers questioned him on topics such as inmate pay, escapes, treatment of young offenders, corporal punishment, etc.

Before leaving Canada for return to Hong Kong, Mr. Salmon plans to visit the Western Provinces, and in particular, the site of the new drug centre at Matsqui.

(*) From "The Story of Tai Lam Prison" by C.J. Norman, C.B.E., Commissioner of Prisons, Hong Kong.

ACTIVITIES OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PAROLE BOARD

On May 7th and 8th, Mr. Street attended the Ontario Magistrates' Convention in Toronto. This provided a most opportune time to discuss the policy and procedures of the Parole Board, and to answer any questions which the Magistrates had regarding parole.

During the last week of May, a National Conference of Judges on Sentencing was held in Toronto, which was attended by Mr. Street, Mr. Miller, Mr. Edmison and Mr. Dion. Mr. Street presented an address to this conference and the following are some excerpts from his address:

"It is virtually impossible to over-emphasize the importance of the Court's function in sentencing. It is not only a difficult task, but the success of the whole correctional system is largely dependent on an accurate appraisal and intelligent disposition of accused persons by the Courts.

The Parole Act is a federal statute, the same as the Criminal Code and the Penitentiaries Act and is an integral part of the whole system of the corrections and the administration of justice. Everyone concerned with this system has the same objectives, namely the protection of the public, the deterrence or reform of the offender and the reduction of crime. To achieve these, there would be a greater understanding and appreciation by all of us, of each other's various respective functions so that we will be working together, instead of independently of each other.

When a man is sentenced to prison he is punished by the loss of his liberty. While he is there and is thus being punished, we should try to do whatever can be done to reform and rehabilitate him. Men should be sent to prison as punishment, and not for punishment or as someone once said—prisons

should be for the confinement of the punished, not for the punishment of the confined.

The Board is definitely not a reviewing authority. We are not concerned with the propriety of the conviction or the length of the sentence. These are wholly the function of the Courts. Parole is not designed to shorten the sentence of the Court. It does shorten the time spent in prison, but the inmate is still serving his sentence in the community under control. Since the law provides for it, the possibility of parole is implicit in every sentence. In the first five years and four months of our operation we have granted parole to 10,908 inmates. During this period, we have had to return to prison 1,091. Of these, 527 had their paroles revoked for misbehaviour or for the commission of a minor offence, and 564 had their paroles forfeited for the commission of an indictable offence. This means that on the average, 90% of all those granted parole in the first five years and four months, completed their periods on parole without misbehaving or committing further crimes.

In closing, I would like to use the very apt words of our distinguished visitor from the United Kingdom, Sir Charles Cunningham. In his opening address as President of the United Nations Conference on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, he expressed the hope that the results of the deliberations of the Congress would match the importance of the issues which had given rise to them."

On June 21st, Mr. Street attended the 11th National Institute on Crime and Delinquency in Boston, along with Mr. Marcel Caron, Regional Representative in Quebec City. As Mr. Street commented on his return to Ottawa, 'this conference had an excellent program on corrections generally, and provided

opportunity to discuss the parole system, and mutual problems, with our American counterparts."

During the first week in August, Mr. Street spoke

to the Kiwanis Club in Owen Sound, and visited Millbrook Reformatory, the Ontario Hospital at Penetanguishene, and Beaver Creek Correctional Camp.

WARDENS' CONFERENCE HELD IN OTTAWA

The Warden's Conference was held in Ottawa June 1-5, 1964, at the Talisman Motor Inn.

Before outlining the proposal for a ten-year master plan of development, the Commissioner of Penitentiaries stated that this long-range planning is based on the primary role of the Canadian Penitentiary Service; namely, the protection of society from persons who are inclined to commit criminal offences.

"We propose," the Commissioner said, "that this role should be filled in two ways:

- (i) by short range protection by way of incarceration by protective custody;
- (ii) by long range protection, both during confinement in the institutions and after release, through re-education and re-training of the individual.

The correctional process consists of two streams of activities that are inseparable and, indeed, are totally inter-dependent. The first stream is that of services—plants, equipment, supplies and services, physical facilities; and secondly, training activities that involve dealing directly with inmates by way of a training programme. The correction of inmates is based on a humane approach towards a human being—a human being who has been deprived of his civil rights but retains his natural human rights and dignity. The main spring of corrections is the exercising of proper human relationship between the correctional staff and inmates, with no more physical restraint upon inmates than is absolutely necessary. We believe that the crimes committed by inmates resulted from certain deficiencies, limitations or shortcomings in the natural development of the individual who has

become an offender. So the process of correcting inmates will have to be based on the needs of the inmates in order to overcome those deficiencies and to improve their chances to live as normal citizens. We feel that the needs of inmates for correctional purposes, can be stated in this way—the need of supervision; physical and bodily needs; educational and socio-economic needs; and finally, emotional, moral and spiritual needs."

The ten-year master plan of development, if approved, will take into consideration the expected increase in population and the resultant expected overcrowding in our present institutions. It will be carried out in two phases and will include facilities for Reception Centres, new Medium and Maximum security institutions and Special Detention Units, as well as medical and psychiatric centres. Following this proposal, Public Works Liaison Officer, Mr. Olson, outlined the maximum security institutional planning.

On Tuesday afternoon, C.S.A.C. National President, Mr. Best, and National Secretary, Mr. Piche, attended the conference to discuss C.S.A.C. liaison on personnel matters in the institution. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to a discussion with the National Parole Board and the National Parole Service, and was attended by N.P.B. members, George T. Street, Frank Miller, M.L. Lynch and Executive Director, Mr. Benoit Godbout. Regional Representatives from the N.P.S. also attended this session.

Other speakers for this 5-day conference included Deputy Commissioner Stone, Mr. Freeman Waugh, Mr. Walter Johnstone, Mr. F.N. Pope, Mr. Laferriere, Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. G. Surprenant.

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES' CONFERENCE HELD IN OTTAWA

The Annual Conference of Regional Representatives of the National Parole Service was held at National Parole Board Headquarters in Ottawa June 1-5, inclusive. The Regional Representatives and seven Parole Service Officers from the field met with the Chairman, Members of the Board, and National Parole Service Headquarters' staff, under the chairmanship of the Executive Director. A review of the progress made toward decentralization since the last meeting, an examination of criticisms to which the Board and Service had been subject, along with an examination of the cold and sober facts of the case, and consideration of the good in other parole systems and how our own could be improved, were undertaken.

On the afternoon of June 3rd, a joint session was held with the Wardens of Penitentiaries, whose conference with their Commissioner convened in Ottawa at the same time. The presentation of the main themes, 'What the National Parole Board expects from the Penitentiary Service', and "What the Penitentiary Service expects from the National Parole Board", was followed by lively discussion and by a deepening understanding of our individual and common roles in what was being sought; "...a maximum number of inmates released on parole and reinstated in free society."

CONSERVATION CLUB ORGANIZED AT LANDRY CROSSING CORRECTIONAL CAMP

Regular meetings of the Landry Crossing Correctional Camp Conservation Club, formed with the help of the Camp Petawawa Rod and Gun Club, are held each month. Films on outdoor life, conservation programmes, etc., are shown by members of the Camp Petawawa Club.

The project of the Landry Crossing group has been a conservation effort of Little Tucker Creek bordering the Camp property. During off-working hours members of the Club have cleaned debris, cut brush, and installed gravel spawning beds to make it an ideal habitat for trout. The local fish hatchery responded by installing approximately 600 trouts from four to six inches in length. Throughout the summer, small control dams were installed and operated to maintain the correct flow of water.

Attendance at all meetings is recorded, as is the number of hours' work spent on the project. On the basis of this record, the men were chosen for part-

icipation in a fishing derby held at Cartier Lake. The following report has been prepared by Correctional Officer K.W. Storey, an ardent sportsman who helped form the club and guided it in its endeavours:

"Twenty-two members of the conservation club attended a fish derby, sponsored jointly by the Camp Petawawa Rod and Gun Club and the Pembroke Outdoors Sportsman Club, at Cartier Lake from 1300 hours to 2030 hours on July 5th, 1964. An army bus picked up the members at Landry Crossing at 1300 hours and transported them to Cartier Lake where members of the host clubs waited with boats, safety equipment, tackle and bait. The inmate group was separated into boats and taken on the lake fishing.

At 1800 hours the boats returned to the beach where the fish caught were registered and cleaned. A barbeque of hamburgers, hot dogs and fish was prepared by army mess sergeant, Jerry Reid, and his staff.

After the meal, the boats went out again until approximately 1945 hours. The beach area was cleaned, garbage burned, and as the boats returned, they were loaded on trailers on cars.

Sergeant Major Burns from the Camp Petawawa Club spoke to the group, telling them that the derby was being held to show their appreciation for the work done on Little Tucker Creek. Mr. Jim Nugent, President of the Pembroke Club, presented Paul Picher with a spinning rod and reel as a prize for catching the largest fish at the derby. Roy Robertson of the Landry Crossing Club thanked the members of both sponsoring clubs for the enjoyable day, adding special thanks to Sergeant Reid and his staff for a tasteful shore meal. Present also was Mr. Lloyd Hol-

linger of the Pembroke Observer, an ardent sportsman and member of the Pembroke Club, who photographed the group at various tasks and poses, such as cleaning and admiring the catch of fish and preparing and eating the meal.

As the day drew to a close, the bus arrived and transported all the inmates back to Landry Crossing, arriving there at 2045 hours.

"It was my opinion," concluded Correctional Officer Storey, "that an outing such as this, with inmates mixing with responsible citizens, is doing a great deal of good, not only for rehabilitation purposes, but also for the morale of the camp."

THE ROLE OF THE CHAPLAIN, AS SEEN BY A WARDEN

Can the church preach the gospel in a prison setting?

"My immediate answer is—yes, by all means!" Warden Michel Le Corre of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary emphasized to Correctional Chaplains at the Third Annual Congress of the Quebec Association.

"Many an apostle has succeeded in announcing and propagating the message during the persecutions of the early centuries and probably encountered difficulties as great, if not greater, than those we now encounter in prisons.

To examine the possibilities and difficulties in a prison setting, we must take into account the three principal groups involved, namely, the Chaplains, the administration and lay personnel, and next, the inmates themselves.

Upon admission to the federal penal institutions of the Province of Quebec, 80% of the inmates declare themselves adherents to the Catholic faith, 19% to the Protestant faith, and 1% to other religions, or to none at all. These statistics are based on statements made by inmates upon admission and, unfortunately, do not indicate that they are good Catholics or good Protestants or are faithful to the church to

which they belong. In fact, slightly more than one-third of them practice their religion in a more or less assiduous manner.

Do inmates have a need for religion? Even though I would be an atheist or an agnostic, my answer would be yes. The inmates have finally ended in prison because of their lack of principles. Religion, without taking into account the belief in God, being based on concepts of charity and morale, can only help them in rediscovering a normal social life. If, in addition, they can discover or rediscover faith, the task will only be made easier and longer lasting.

Should we or should we not enforce compulsory practice of religion as declared by an inmate upon admission?

We have tested the two methods and our present policy, which I advocate, is to leave them free to choose.

We can always obtain temporary obedience by the enforcement of regulations but we certainly cannot obtain in this manner a sincere participation that would be continued upon their release. In addition, a minority of hard-core criminals efficient in manipulating sarcasm can, if forced to make-believe practicing a faith, cause considerable wrong to those who

are interested in laying an act so intimate as a fervent prayer or a communion.

The majority of inmates are easily influenced and have a considerable fear of other's opinion. This is one of the reasons why they cannot be forced into a sincere return to religious practice in the company of an indifferent majority. Individual contact can compensate, largely and more reliably, massive compulsory attendance to church services.

In certain well-established cadres of a training programme, however, it is possible, especially when dealing with young delinquents (of which unfortunately we have too many), to utilize a certain amount of compulsion in the hope of installing good habits and of encouraging the development of good companionship.

In dealing with free church attendance, I will add that we should not, by the use of this method, stigmatize the practicing or non-practicing inmates, but leave the door well open to church service attendance. They must be free to decide at any time, even up to the last minute, without any restraint or uncertainty imposed upon them, such as a written application or other. It is possible that this method may develop into a problem of control and surveillance, more so in a maximum security penitentiary, however, I am convinced that with close co-operation between the administration, the custodial personnel and the Chaplains, all possible difficulties can be foreseen and avoided.

Speaking of co-operation, what can be done by the lay personnel in order that they may do their share in that direction?

First, we must find men capable of marrying the spirit of understanding to the spirit of justice, and to do this without losing sense of proportion in one direction or another. I will always remember a question I was asked by a listener during a radio programme: Do the guards like the inmates? I will admit that this question started me thinking and I distinctly remember having hesitated a while before answering. I did not risk to answer yes: I simply declared that if a custodial officer did not like the inmates, it was far better for him and for all to leave his employment. Our custodial personnel maintain a daily contact with the inmates, on whom the influence of personnel may become of great assistance or be most detrimental, depending on the example set.

The personnel of a penitentiary, whoever they may be, must maintain a positive attitude towards religious and moral values, must be capable of discussing these principles with the inmates, and moreover, of setting an example. By setting an example it becomes much easier to reprimand an inmate who ridicules religion or uses foul language. It becomes easy to assist those who want to follow this good example. It even becomes possible to awaken their pride to the extent of combatting their false interpretation of self-respect and fear of being noticed by the others.

Another quality a custodial officer must possess is discretion, particularly when calling for or directing an inmate to attend church service, to report to the Chaplain, to attend confession, etc. Staff members must be able to lead inmates to the Chaplain. Many favourable occasions have been missed by him because of indifference on the part of the custodial staff who are in a position to be aware of the inmates' problems relating to family, conscience, etc. Unforeseen progress could be made when an inmate is in a more receptive mood than usual.

The administrative staff can also assist the Chaplain in the performance of his duties by the following methods:

- 1) In establishing an adequate moral climate in the institution;
- 2) In accepting the participation of the Chaplain at meetings or administrative conferences or even in forcing his participation by giving him partial responsibilities in the field of education, recreation, the selection of correspondents or visitors;
- 3) By explaining to the staff the active role of the Chaplain in the training programme and more so in letting the Chaplain know that he is fully supported in his work;
- 4) In eliminating recreational programmes being carried out during religious services;
- 5) In eliminating or restraining the negative influences such as profane language or reading, obscenity or pornography;
- 6) By encouraging the personnel themselves to partake of the religious services within the institution, sometimes accompanied by their families, in order to demonstrate to the inmates that faith not only accepts all individuals but brings them nearer to each other.

It is even possible, and more desirable in certain institutions, to allow the inmates' families to attend church service on certain occasions.

The administration may also assist the Chaplain in allowing him reasonable freedom of action in relation to his functions, not only within the institution but also in his contacts with the inmate's families and after-care agencies.

All Chaplains must maintain a personal and individual contact with each inmate. Because of differences among the inmate population, I do not place too much confidence in sermons addressed to a large gathering of inmates. In my opinion, such sermons should only serve to prepare the establishment of individual and personal contacts or to complete a series of preceding personal interviews.

Upon his admission to the institution, the inmate must be seen individually by the Chaplain. This interview will assure the inmate that there is a Chaplain and that he will always be there to listen, to discuss, to help. If the inmate's reaction is not favourable, the Chaplain must not worry too much. A bad reaction is still better than total indifference because, whether the inmate wants it or not, he will think about it at various times.

Before this first interview, the Chaplain must become acquainted with each inmate, either by a brief personal contact or through his record. It is not a matter for him to form a preconceived opinion, but to be able to understand as rapidly as possible the personality and problems of each and to find, within the cadres of his ministry, the means of assisting the inmate in solving his problems.

In the following interviews the Chaplain must use everything that will assist in enlarging or improving the individual contact. He must interest himself fully in the spiritual life of the inmate, but not restrict himself to this aspect of the inmate's life. All phases of the inmate's life must interest him; his life in prison, the welfare of his family, and his preparation for his future release as a free man in society.

The Chaplain must combat the false interpretation of self-respect found in inmates by instilling true self-respect; by utilizing his need to be a member of a wrong group and changing him into becoming a member of a better group, where he will be as well accepted and from where a circle can be enlarged,

instead of remaining in a limited perimeter which has brought him only misfortune.

The Chaplain must know how to discreetly utilize the emotions of an inmate and assist him when he is going through periods of suffering, such as the death of a close relative, etc. On this subject the administrator must allow the Chaplain to accompany an inmate attending a funeral or visiting a funeral parlour in the case of a death in his family, taking particular care not to misinterpret the role of the Chaplain with that of a custodial officer. The Chaplain must not, on the other hand, abuse his privilege of visiting inmates' families and becoming more or less a message carrier.

If the inmate maintained good relations with a local parish priest or with a spiritual counsellor, or any religious friend, the Chaplain must cultivate this relationship; to improve it if possible, and to ensure that this relationship is continued by the inmate upon his release.

To succeed in propagating the evangelical message amongst the inmates, the Chaplain must avoid isolating himself in a spiritual ivory tower. He must cultivate his relationship with the custodial staff, the instructors and all personnel. Through these good relations the latter may often provide assistance and may even provide information which may prove to be the key to a hostile closed-in heart.

The Chaplain must even participate in the training of personnel by explaining his role to them and by telling them not only how they can assist him but also that he relies on their assistance in the performance of his duties.

In conclusion, a last bit of advice. Ministry in the prison midst is often laborious and ill-rewarded, however, it must be performed with charity, confidence, patience, and always with a smile. To maintain this smile and charity, the Chaplain must be able to re-invigorate himself in another atmosphere where he can renew his strength, thus avoiding the possibility of the performance of his duties becoming routine, where in such a case results would become most unsatisfactory.

May I wish to all the Chaplains attending this congress that they be favoured by God with Father Joseph Leclerc's open mind and great understanding of human nature in the exercising of their functions."

PAROLE BOARD MEMBER ATTENDS FUNERAL OF DR. JAFFARY

J. Alex Edmison, Q.C., represented the National Parole Board at the funeral of Dr. Stuart K. Jaffary of the University of Toronto, on Tuesday, June 14. Dr. Jaffary had been visiting the Harold King Farm, in which he took a strong interest, on Saturday, June 11, when he was taken ill and died suddenly.

Mr. Edmison was a long time and close friend of Dr. Jaffary's and he pays the following tribute to him:

"Since 1946, Professor Stuart King Jaffary played an important role in the correctional scene in Canada. He wrote and spoke about probation and parole and institutional staff training when these important matters had relatively little support in this country. He was greatly interested in prisoner rehabilitation and did much to bring about the

advent of the trained social worker into this specialized field. He was concerned with sentencing and his book on "Sentencing of Adults in Canada" (University of Toronto Press, 1963) is already a source book of permanent value on this controversial question. He was a past president of the Canadian Penal Association and his contacts there made him widely known to correctional workers across Canada.

Although sometimes plagued by ill health in recent years, his interest in progressive penology and all concerned with it, remained undiminished to the end. "Stu" Jaffary will be missed as a warm friend, as a dedicated staff member of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, and as one who contributed substantially to many phases of corrections in Canada."

MOUNTAIN PRISON GUARD SPARKS ORGANIZATION OF SEARCH AND RESCUE GROUP

By Guard Grade 2 D.W. Maddin, Mountain Prison

Guard Jack Kirkman has been instrumental in organizing a search and rescue group that will function in the upper Fraser Valley and the Harrison Lake region, the latter being well known as "The Land of the Susquatch."

The group consists of about fifty members, several of whom are also guards from Mountain Prison. Each member contributes his experience and knowledge to the group, giving it a wealth of what such an organization needs to be effective. Considering that members are, or have been in the past, Loggers, Firefighters, Trappers, Prospectors, Pilots, Power-launch operators, First-aid men, etc., their contributions are not inconsiderable. Mr. Kirkman has himself been a professional game guide in this area for many years and has been commended for the part that he has played in search and rescue operations in the past.

The group will work in close co-operation with the R.C.M. Police, the R.C.A.F. Air Rescue Service, Civil Defence and other related emergency services with whom teamwork and co-operation will be em-

phasized. Each member will be trained in search and survival techniques.

Mr. Kirkman points out that the need for organizations providing these services grows greater each year as more and more relatively inexperienced people take to forest, mountains and lakes. Modern transportation and an increased number of access roads are making more potentially dangerous recreation areas available to the general public, and emergency situations can develop quickly, particularly when uninitiated people are involved.

Besides taking part in search and rescue operations, another important function of this group will be to carry a program of instruction to Boy Scouts, Youth Groups and to other outdoor and would-be outdoor members of the public, with a view to teaching them how to cope with the wilderness.

Sacrifices of time and energy on worthwhile organizations of this type constitute a fine display of community spirit, and prison guards participating must be complimented for the positive role they play and the fine example they set as good citizens.

GRADUATION CEREMONIES FOR RECRUITS

After an intensive three-month training on the first Induction Training Course, in which new Guards were acquainted with their future responsibilities, theoretical instructions, an on-the-job training in local institutions, 79 guard recruits to the Canadian Penitentiary Service were honoured at graduation ceremonies recently.

On August 7th a closing ceremony was held at LeClerc Institution attended by more than one hundred local officers, as well as Mr. G. Surprenant, Director of Liaison Services, Ottawa. From two groups of forty recruits, thirty-seven guards successfully completed their training. The new guards presented a demonstration which included drill, physical training and personal defence.

"The evident interest manifested by the penitentiary staff and their sustained co-operation, as well as that of our local military authorities, should not go unnoticed." Deputy Regional Director Labelle stated.

A closing dinner was held at the Correctional Staff College (Ontario) on July 24th, attended by Mr. F.N. Pope, Ottawa; Deputy Regional Director E.C. Atkins and Instructors and staff of the College. Mr. Pope presented certificates to 19 graduating recruits during this ceremony. Of particular interest to the Super-

intendent, C.S.C. (Ont) is the plaque presented to the College by the recruits, commemorating the first Induction Training Course in the Penitentiary Service.

Following his inspection of the recruits in the Western Region on July 23rd, Regional Director T.W. Hall presented certificates of achievement to the graduates and wished them success in their new penitentiary careers. Fourteen candidates from B.C., four from Saskatchewan, and five from Manitoba presented an impressive demonstration in the art of self defence. In conjunction with this demonstration, a display of contraband weapons and other miscellaneous articles confiscated from inmates was viewed with interest by the guests.

Among the dignitaries present for the occasion were the Mayor of New Westminster, the Officer commanding the Westminster Regiment, officials of the R.C.M.P., and local police officers, representatives from DPW and NES, senior Penitentiary officers and reporters from the major newspapers, radio and television stations in the area.

The afternoon's activities were concluded by a luncheon and refreshments at Regional Headquarters.

EXPANSION PROGRAMME UNDERWAY AT MOUNTAIN PRISON

By Guard Grade 2, D.W. Maddin

Established originally to provide accommodation for male and female prisoners convicted of various offences against the State and belonging exclusively to the Doukhobor sect known as "The Sons of Freedom", Mountain Prison is now undergoing an expansion and modification programme designed to give it a more comprehensive role in the Penitentiary System.

The month of May 1964 saw the final female inmate discharged from this institution and steps are now being taken to ensure that this prison will continue to be used to the best advantage. To accomplish this end, it has been decided that the male prisoners will be moved to the segregated part of the prison formerly occupied by the female inmates and known as the Female Compound. The vacated area is to be utilized as a prison for conventional type inmates from the British Columbia Penitentiary. To

make this arrangement feasible, some new construction and the modification of some of the existing units is necessary.

The programme underway will cost in the vicinity of forty thousand dollars and will consist of building a new dormitory type of unit in what was the Female Compound; this will make accommodation for approximately one hundred inmates in that area. Dining hall facilities will also be enlarged. Meanwhile, in the original male compound, housing units will be modified from open dormitory units to units divided into individual cubicles, each cubicle being occupied by one inmate. There will be two housing units eventually occupied in this manner. The fourth and final housing unit in this area will be converted to an industrial shop.

Fifty inmates will be transferred from the British Columbia Penitentiary to Mountain Prison in the latter part of August. The classification of these in-

mates for this purpose is being carried out at this moment. Generally speaking, older inmates will be selected. These inmates will be of a type that cannot participate fully in a comprehensive penitentiary programme because of their age, physical condition or some other pertinent factor. They are expected, however, to tailor a programme more in keeping with their needs and more closely related to their capabilities.

Specifically, the industrial part of their programme will consist of woodworking with both hand and light power tools. They will manufacture wooden crates, boxes and other wooden items that can be

used by the Federal Experimental Farm which is located in this area. The recreational part of their programme will consist of light outdoor games suitable for older men. They will also have a library, radios and television, etc.

The present staff at Mountain Prison will be expanded to about double its present complement. This will be about forty-four members, including both custodial and administrative staff.

The male Doukhobor inmates will continue to carry on as they have in the past and will have virtually no contact with the more conventional inmates.

PENAL FLASHBACK TO ...

18th Century: (Germany)

At Hanau, the galley-slaves (so called) are distinguished into *bonnêtes* and *desbonnêtes*. The former are condemned for three, four, seven, nine, fourteen years, according to their crimes; but the term is sometimes shortened on account of good behaviour. These wear a brown uniform; and a small chain from the girdle to one leg. The latter are such as have committed capital offences. These wear a white coat with one black sleeve; and have a chain from the girdle to both legs; they never work out of town; and are put to the most laborious and disagreeable employment in it. The hours of work for both sorts are, in summer, from five to eleven, and from one to six; in winter, as the weather and length of days permit. Allowance from 1st of April to Michaelmas, two pounds and a half of bread a day; and from a charity they have a florin (about 12 pence halfpenny) a month.

Nuremburg: The gaoler makes use of a low trial to prevent the escape of his prisoners by terrifying them with the apprehensions of falling under the power of witches.

Holland: The following inscription was placed over one of the outer gates of a prison:

"Fear Not: I mean not vengeance, but your reformation. Severe is my hand, but benevolent my intention."

England: "The liberality of the public is so great, we cannot keep the prisoners sober."

(Keeper, Rochester City Jail)

19th Century: (Canada)

Number of convicts in Provincial Penitentiary (Kingston) this 18th day of April, 1864:

In Shoe shop	223
Cabinet shop	49
Rockwood	45
Stone Cutters, Masons & plasterers within the walls, some of whom go to Rockwood and others repairing yards, walls, etc.	50
Quarrying	17
Tailor shop	24
Blacksmiths	7
Cleaning prison, servants in dining-hall, cellar, wash house and dry room	60
Stone breaking but ready for general work, supposed to be fit	67
Unfit for general work, can break stone and pick Oakum ..	85
Hospital, including waiters	52

734

OUTWARD BOUND

...Life is a voyage during which one touches at many ports. A happy outcome is due largely to the skill with which you pilot your craft from one harbour to another...

Beginning the Journey

When you stand at the helm, outward bound, you will do so with your eyes fixed on the compass

and the stars to guide you on the course you have set.

It is well, at this point, to make a self-appraisal that will help you to keep a log showing your advancement. Ask yourself:

Am I sound physically, or am I doing what seems to be advisable to become so, remembering that good health is fundamental to happiness?

Have I examined my mental qualities in comparison with those of other people whose success in business, the professions or technology has been demonstrated?

Have I reflected calmly upon what I should do from here on to achieve self-fulfilment?

Do I know my good qualities, so that I may make the most of them, and my weak points, so that I may strengthen them?

Do I know what my ultimate aim in life is, and what I am going to try for next year?

Have I settled in my own mind that whatever work I take up must contribute to my happiness,

and that this can best be attained by doing the job at hand to the best of my ability?

Have I determined to accept responsibility for the course I set?

Do I realize that for success in any undertaking the necessary programme includes hard work?

Have I determined to keep my mind alert, to keep feeding my mind by study so as to contribute to my up-to-dateness and the germination of ideas?

Life is a sea upon which the proud are humbled, the shirker is exposed and the leader is revealed. To sail it safely and reach your desired port you need to keep your charts at hand and up to date, to learn by the experiences of others, to stand firmly for principles, to broaden your interests, to be understanding of the rights of others to sail the same sea, and to be reliable in your discharge of duty.

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AGASSIZ INMATES HELP CONTROL RAMPAGING FLOOD WATERS

(G.S. Merritt, Asst. Warden (O&I) British Columbia Penitentiary)

It has been said that the Fraser River in British Columbia is unfriendly—unfriendly to animal life and to man and his works whom it seems to hold in contempt, sweeping them aside like the mighty hand of the giant that it is.

Each year, as winter gives way to spring, residents of the Fraser Valley occupying an estimated 116,000 acres of some of the most fertile land on the North American continent, become acutely aware of the annual mountain run-off. Their concern and anxious watch on the Fraser River is justified, as it has flooded the entire valley on numerous occasions in the past. The most disastrous Canadian flood in modern times occurred in 1948 when thousands of acres were inundated, in some places to a depth of 14'.

In order to appreciate the full implications of the 1964 flood situation and its potential for widespread destruction, an understanding is essential of the geography and the topography of the country which gives birth to the head waters of rivers flowing into and comprising the Fraser River.

The Fraser River is all-Canadian. Its waters move through Canadian territory only, on their way

to the sea. Shaped like a great elongated "S", 850 miles long, it has a vast mesh of tributaries. The headwaters can be found high in the central range of the Rockies. A mere trickle at the start, it turns southward and joins with the Nechako River where, with increasing power, it grinds out its canyon and is swollen again by the waters of the Quesnel and Chilicotin Rivers. A hundred miles to the south, it is joined by the Thompson River, a great river in its own right. The Fraser is now a full-grown giant, whipped to indescribable fury by the narrow canyon it has eroded for itself. Twenty-five miles east of Agassiz, it is suddenly released from its confining canyon and bursts out into an ever-widening valley, soon to pass in bustling splendour before the broad lawns and high walls of the British Columbia Penitentiary at New Westminster.

For over 50 million years the Fraser River, interrupted by periods of glaciation and of mountain building, has carried soil from the interior to build the broad fertile "Fraser Delta". It is this setting that another drama of high water on the Fraser River was enacted this spring.

Agassiz Correctional Work Camp, situated in the Valley 70 miles east of the B.C. Penitentiary,

was caught up in this drama and played its assigned role of sand-bagging the dykes wherever and whenever a breach occurred in what became great sodden heaps of muck. So great was the pressure on the dykes for so long that every hour increased the danger of a major break.

Spring arrived late and cold in British Columbia this year, a similar situation to the disastrous year, 1948, when cold, rainy weather gave way to very hot weather in the last week of May. In actual fact, that year the whole Agassiz area was flooded to a depth of several feet on the 24th of May. All road and rail links within the area were cut. This year as hot weather prevailed in the interior of the Province and snow was reported to be heavier than in 1948, it appeared that history was going to repeat itself when the river began its steady rise late in May. At this time a very close dyke patrol was set up. By June 1st, the danger level was in sight and a day and night watch was maintained. On June 11th at 0500 hours, a request was made for the use of inmate labour for a sand-bagging detail. The request was granted and a ten-man crew was transported daily for the next 7 days. At 0730 hours on June 18th, a 26-man detail was rushed into action on a section of the Lougheed Highway, following a break in the primary dyke, 40 feet wide, some 14 miles from Agassiz Correctional Work Camp.

This initial commitment of our inmates was communicated to the Western Regional Director, T.W. Hall, who endorsed the action taken and directed that the fullest co-operation be given to the authorities in charge.

The main function of the inmate detail was to seal off three 5-foot culverts carrying flood waters from the broken dyke under the Lougheed Highway, where it might flood another 1,000 acres. By that time heavy trucks and front-end loaders were called into action to build an auxiliary dyke on that section of the highway protecting the 1,000 acres on the opposite side. When this had been accomplished, the heavy equipment moved to the breach in the dyke at Harrison Mills. This breach was closed within 24 hours and the main threat for a general flooding in that area was eased.

For two or three days the Fraser River continued to rise. At 5:00 p.m., on June 21st, an emergency call came through for the use of a larger force of inmates to sandbag weak spots in the base of the dykes at Hammersley Prairie, site of a permanent pumping station. This station has a capacity of 58,000 gallons per hour. As these pumps were not holding their own, it was necessary to bring in auxiliary pumping units to maintain a safe level.

Now a new danger threatened, as the water had risen so high that it began flooding the pumphouse, which would result in a complete flooding of the whole area of several hundred acres. A hurried conference was held with the responsible officials, at which time it was decided to build a coffer dam around the pumphouse to isolate it from the then-flooded area. Under the direction of Works Officer Clawson, this was accomplished in approximately five hours, using trucks and inmate labour. The main effort of the inmate labour force was to sandbag "boils" which appear from pressure of water under the sod. If allowed to break out, they could take out a whole dyke in a matter of seconds.

The Civil Defence in this sector was called into action and a field cooking unit brought to the site to feed the inmates and provide coffee.

The Regional Director was kept informed at all times of developments as they took place and he in turn advised the Commissioner of Penitentiaries on the state of the situation in the Agassiz area which, for obvious reasons, was a matter of some considerable concern at Headquarters. While all these events were taking place some miles away from Camp, we were faced with a new threat as the Maria Slough surrounding the Camp on three sides rose to the top of its banks. Seepage from this slough began to work its way into the Camp area. The level of the slough reached within 1/2 inch of the level of the septic tank field. If the seepage had continued to rise, some extraordinary measures would have had to be undertaken for sewage disposal from the camp. Fortunately for everyone concerned, the first sign of a drop in the river levels began on June 23rd.

On June 24th, news media reported that the 1964 flood threat had passed and no further danger was anticipated from the river itself. What the final assessment and costs of this near disastrous situation will be, only time will tell. One thing is certain — it has proved beyond any doubt that inmates from an open type or minimum security installation can be used most effectively in a disaster situation, and that they provide a quickly available and dependable labour force.

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

FIRE FIGHTING COMPETITION WITH DOMINION FOREST SERVICE RANGERS

For several years the Dominion Forest Service at Camp Gagetown have organized a Field Day of competitions in Fire Fighting and Woods Craft for the seven Range Stations in and around the Army Training area. This year in recognition of the assistance given by Blue Mountain Correctional Institution inmates in fire fighting this spring, that institution was invited to enter a team.

The team from Blue Mountain, consisting of ten inmates and one officer, entered the competition held on September 9, 1964. The major event was for portable fire pump crews. This started with the leader being given a compass bearing of the direction of a water supply and having to follow this line through thick woods accompanied by his team carrying the equipment. Upon locating the water supply and the targets representing the fire, the team was required to lay out 300 feet of hose and knock down the targets with water. Finally, the gear had to be recovered and brought back to the starting point and restowed in the truck. Points were awarded on the basis of time taken and could be lost for misuse of gear, poor stowing, etc.

The Blue Mountain team placed third in this event, with only three points separating the first three teams.

Other events consisted of: constructing a fire line through bush, tree felling, log sawing using a crosscut saw and tea kettle boiling. In the construction of the fire line, Blue Mountain again took the third place, again only three points behind the leading team.

The inmates did not do so well in other competitions, and it was obvious that the skill acquired by years of bush work by other competitors more than offset the youthful enthusiasm and drive put in by the inmates. In no competition, however, were they relegated to the bottom slot.

"I am happy to report," stated B.C. Hamilton, Superintendent, "that the behaviour and sportsmanship of the inmates were commented on favourably, not only by their competitors but also by the Senior Officers of the Service from Fredericton who had organized and judged the competition."

PENITENTIARY SERVICE PROMOTIONS

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries recently announced the promotion of Assistant Deputy Warden (C) W.C. Westlake to the position of Deputy Warden at Dorchester Penitentiary, Dorchester N.B.

Thirty-eight years of age, Mr. Westlake was born in Kingston Ontario. Following service in the Canadian Army Active Force, he joined the Penitentiary Service in 1948 as a Custodial Officer at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, was promoted to the rank of Administrative Clerk in 1952, Guard Grade 2 in 1959, Staff Training Assistant at Correctional Staff College (Ontario) in 1959 and Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) at Collin's Bay Penitentiary in 1961. This appointment took effect on October 1, 1964.

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The promotion was announced of Mr. G.D. Foster to the position of Assistant Warden (Services and Supplies) at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, effective October 1, 1964.

Mr. Foster, 43 years of age, was born at Kamloops, B.C., joined the Penitentiary Service in 1956 as Plant Engineer at the British Columbia Penitentiary, New Westminster, B.C.

Mr. E.L. Babcock, 40 years of age, a native of Sackville, N.B., is promoted from Administration and Supply Officer at Manitoba Farm Annex to Assistant Warden (O&A) at Kingston Penitentiary.

Mr. Babcock served with the R.C.A.F. during World War II as a Radar Navigator on Mosquito Night Fighters. He returned from overseas in 1945 as a Flying Officer and on discharge returned to Sackville. He joined the Penitentiary Service at Dorchester Penitentiary in 1949 as a guard but was recalled into the R.C.A.F. in 1953.

On completion of a six-year term of duty, Mr. Babcock returned to guard duties at Dorchester. In 1960 he was promoted to Storekeeper of Springhill Minimum Security Institution and a year later was promoted to Administration and Supply Officer of the Minimum Security Institution at Stony Mountain, Man. He assumed his new duties at Kingston Penitentiary in August.

During his Penitentiary Service career he has been an active member of the Canadian Army (M) and at present hold the rank of Major with the Canadian Intelligence Corps.

CORRECTIONAL QUICKIES

Apostolic Delegate To Canada Visits Collin's Bay Penitentiary

The Apostolic Delegate to Canada since 1959, Archbishop Sebastiano Baggio, visited C.B.P. on June 13, 1964 during his official diocesan visit. Knights of Columbus from Kingston, in full ceremonial dress, formed an honour guard for the Apostolic Delegate who was accompanied by His Grace, Archbishop, J.A. O'Sullivan and Rev. Felix M. Devine, R.C. Chaplain at the institution. The party was received by Warden and Mrs. F. Smith and Deputy Warden and Mrs. U. Belanger.

The Most Reverend Archbishop Baggio blessed the inmates at the R.C. Chapel and said in part, "When I am far away, I will always remember you in my prayers. I will tell the Holy Father (Pope Paul VI) of my visit here when I return to Rome."

Following the informal talk at the Chapel, the party paid a brief visit to the Exercise Hall and cell blocks to talk to the inmates. In the Exercise Hall they inspected a canvas of the "Crucifixion", a 16 x 24' backdrop painted by an inmate and used for the cantata recital of the "Seven Last Words of Christ" held earlier this year.

This marks the first occasion on which an Apostolic Delegate visited a Canadian penal institution.

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Penitentiary Service Appointments

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries recently announced three senior appointments in the Penitentiary Service.

Mr. J.A. DeVarenes has been appointed Deputy Warden of Manitoba Penitentiary, Stony Mountain, Manitoba. Appointed as a custodial officer at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in 1945 Mr. DeVarenes was promoted to Chief Supervisor of Federal Training Centre in June 1952, to Chief Keeper at the Dorchester Penitentiary in November 1952 and Superintendent of Springhill Institution in May 1960.

Mr. G. Milner, formerly Supervisor of Industries at Kingston Penitentiary, has been promoted and transferred to Superintendent of the federal vocational training institution at William Head, B.C. Mr. Milner joined the Penitentiary Service in June 1961, is a graduate of the Calgary Institute of Technology and Art and had extensive experience in the field of technical training prior to joining the Service.

Mr. J.L. Dethy, formerly Keeper at Springhill Institution, has been appointed as the Superintendent of Springhill, effective June 9th, 1964.

Sir Charles Cunningham Visits Kingston Area Institutions

Distinguished visitors to the Kingston region on May 22, 1964, were Sir Charles Cunningham, Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, and Lady Cunningham. After a luncheon at the Correctional Staff College, Sir Charles Cunningham toured Collin's Bay Penitentiary, accompanied by the Director of Liaison Services, Ottawa; Regional Director (Ont.); and Warden F. Smith, Collin's Bay. Following this, the visiting party toured Joyceville enroute to Ottawa.

Commenting on the vocational and trade training being conducted in these institutions, Sir Charles Cunningham expressed his interest and was pleased to note the same emphasis being placed on this aspect of training as in prisons in England.

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National Employment Officers Visit B.C. Pen.

Regional Headquarters of the institutions in the B.C. area receive close co-operation from the National Employment Service officers in the recruitment programme for custodial officers. In order that these officers might be made familiar with the layout and conditions under which penitentiary officers are required to work, six N.E.S. officers, including the Manager of the New Westminster office, toured the British Columbia Penitentiary on May 27, 1964.

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Visitor to Kingston Area

Mr. J.Y. Bak, Senior Prosecutor in the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea visited penal institutions in the Kingston, Ontario, area on June 24, 1964. Mr. Bak is a member of the Korean Bar Association and a graduate of the College of Law of Seoul National University and of the Graduate School of that institution where he specialized in criminal law.

Mr. Bak has come to Canada for five or six months on a United Nations Fellowship to study the protection of human rights. He is concerned with the protection of human rights in relation to the administration of criminal law. As well he is making a study of correctional institutions.

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Training in Civil Defence at Saskatchewan Penitentiary

On June 16th, a planned "disaster exercise" was conducted by Prince Albert Civil Defense authorities to test the organization of disaster squads in the

event of local or national emergencies. Besides the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, hospital staffs, etc., 26 Saskatchewan Penitentiary staff personnel participated in the exercise. These officers assisted in various aspects of a simulated plane crash into a school building occupied by a Home and School Association meeting in such operations as traffic control, stretcher bearing and care of the mock casualties streaming into both city hospitals as a result of the disaster.

Expressing satisfaction with the co-operation received from all who took part, co-ordinators stated the exercise was carried out swiftly and efficiently. The provincial co-ordinator of Civil Defense, Mr. A. Probe, commended staff members of Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

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A Fish Story From Mountain Prison

During the month of June, when the Fraser River was threatening to cause and probably would have caused extensive flooding had not the dikes proved dependable, many small brooks and streams backed up and spread out over farm land in the vicinity of Mountain Prison. A few fields were inundated to a depth of eighteen inches or more.

While the water lay on the land, thousands of Carp (a coarse fish of no sporting or commercial value, weighing from four to ten pounds) moved up the streams and used the flooded areas as breeding and spawning grounds.

Staff of the prison were amused to see one of their members, accompanied by his ten year-old son, both of them equipped with high rubber waders, shooting at the Carp with a bow and arrows. It looked like good safe exciting sport and proves that by using a little imagination and ingenuity, recreation is what you make it and where you find it.

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5th International Criminological Congress

In response to a request by the General Secretary of the Canadian Society of Criminology, Quebec Penitentiary officers have subscribed the sum of \$600.00 to permit a young criminologist from Asia or Africa to attend the Congress to be held in 1965. This criminologist will be available to all penitentiaries in the Quebec Region for visits and lectures during his stay in Montreal.

Through that gesture, officers have once more proved their enthusiasm, goodwill and friendship towards unknown people working towards a common goal—rehabilitation of offenders.

Renovation of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary

Two years have already passed since the renovation of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary was undertaken.

Outside contractors used all dispatch to hasten the completion of the programme now entering its sixth and final phase.

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Landry Crossing Inmates Assist Scout Camp

Because of its inaccessibility, maintenance of land on Montgomery Lake in the Petawawa Army Reserve proved difficult to the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Brownies and Cubs to whom it had been donated for use as a Camp.

After planning with Army and Scout authorities, Forestry Officials and Landry Crossing Correctional Camp personnel, the following plan was devised and carried out.

During the work on the clearing project, approximately 2500—3000 pine logs 10' in length and approximately 10"—12" were cut, peeled and pointed at one end. These were skidded, loaded on army vehicles by the inmates and transported to the Scout Camp site. A trench was dug around the five-acre site and a palisade erected around the Scout property. Comparable gates were constructed and the whole structure resembles a palisade of the early frontier days. Approximately 1700 yards in length, it encloses the complete camp and shore line.

"The inmates enjoyed this deviation from regular procedure," Superintendent H. Bell reported, "the army clearing project was uninterrupted, and the Scouting officials were loud in their acclaim."

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M.P. For Vancouver-East Visits B.C. Penitentiary

Over the past few months, a Vancouver radio commentator has been broadcasting many uncomplicated personal opinions regarding B.C. Penitentiary, the Canadian Penitentiary Service operations, and the Department of Justice.

On Monday, August 10th, Mr. Harold Winch, Member of Parliament for Vancouver-East visited the Institution, accompanied by radio commentator, Mr. Pat Burns.

Both gentlemen were escorted through every part of the Institution, talked to inmates and Instructors, and were afforded the opportunity of interviewing any inmate in the population.

Several inmates were interviewed by Mr. Burns and Mr. Winch on that day. Mr. Winch returned to the penitentiary on August 12th and 14th to complete his interviews.

British Columbia Penitentiary Has "Open House" for Press, Radio and T.V. Representatives

Representatives of the two television stations, the four daily newspapers and five of the seven radio stations in the greater Vancouver Area visited the institution on August 13th to view the operations first hand. Some members from the separate news media had visited B.C. Penitentiary on previous occasions, but this was the first organized effort to satisfy those responsible for currently giving the Canadian Penitentiary Service good and adverse publicity.

All shops, cell blocks, the Special Detention Unit, and most departments were included in the tour, following which a light lunch was served in the Auditorium.

Regional Director Hall and the Warden addressed those present prior to a question period where all questions were answered to the satisfaction of the guests. After this, interviews were conducted by the T.V. representatives with Director Hall and Warden Moloney.

Staff Changes in N.P.S.

Mr. W.D.G. McCaw has resigned as Parole Service Officer, Prince Albert, to take up a position with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in Saskatoon.

Mr. Robert Gillies of the Winnipeg office received his Master of Social Work degree in May last and has now returned to full employment at the office.

Mr. B. Palamedes, graduate in law of the University of Athens, and B.A. McGill University, has been appointed Parole Service Officer, and Messrs. D.H. Johnson and R.G. MacDonald, as Parole Service Investigators, at Headquarters, Ottawa. Mr. Johnson transferred after eight years with the Department of Health and Welfare, and Mr. MacDonald recently retired after serving ten years with the Army Pay Corps.

St. John's Ambulance Course Candidates Receive Certificates

First Aid awards were presented to twelve inmates of Dorchester Penitentiary on July 8th, 1964, by Dr. Ralph P. Myers, Royal College of Physicians and surgeons, Fellow of the International College of Surgeons, etc., Senior Surgeon to the Moncton and Hotel Dieu Hospitals, Moncton, N.B., Provincial Surgeon to the Province of New Brunswick St. John Ambulance Association. Dr. Myers has some twenty-four years' service with the St. John Ambulance Association and is a Commander in the Order

Three medallions, one Voucher and Eight senior Certificates were presented.

Fourteen inmates from Joyceville Institution completed the St. John Ambulance Course and received awards of medallions, vouchers or certificates. On June 24th, 1964 Educational Supervisor Shynk aruk welcomed the fourteen successful candidates to a ceremony held in the school and Library.

Mr. J.D. Clark, Asst. Deputy Warden (IT), addressed the students, leaving little doubt that what had been accomplished by them is regarded highly.

Mr. B. Fox, Classification Officer, was called upon to present the graduates with their awards.

Cattle Judging Conference held at Collin's Bay Penitentiary

With the consent and co-operation of Warden F. Smith and Farm Manager B.G. Clark, Collin's Bay Penitentiary Farm was the site for a cattle judging contest on July 13th. The Principal of the Kempville Agricultural College, Mr. A.M. Barr, acted as Panel Moderator for the day. Also present were Holstein Fieldsmen, Mr. Grant Smith of the Eastern Holstein District, and Gerry Nelson of the East Central District.

All qualified persons selected by the counties to act in the capacity of judges, were in attendance. These men will participate in the shows at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa Winter Fair Championship Show, and Peterborough Championship Show. In attendance also were six junior breeders who aspire to become judges in the future. On this occasion they acted as leadsmen, and used the opportunity to further their knowledge of Judging qualifications.



FEDERAL PROFILES

Did you know that . . . ?

- A person who leaves the Service can retain his Superannuation benefit if he has at least five years of service and makes election to do so within thirty days after he ceases to be employed?
- Absence without pay in excess of two months effects eligibility for statutory salary increases?
- A Shift Differential allowance is not a substitute for overtime, nor shall it be considered in any way as compensation for overtime?
- If a member resigns or is otherwise separated during his first six months of employment, he is not entitled to any compensation for the Vacation Leave earned during the period of employment?

The majority of staff members do not have to be familiar with all the intricacies involved in Public Service leave credits, Superannuation benefits or shift differential allowances. These and other matters pertaining to personnel are handled for the individual by the institutional Personnel Officer.

Although the operations of the Personnel Officer are controlled by policy as laid down in Penitentiary Service Regulations and in Head Office Directives, he is dealing in the realm of human behaviour and as a result, his implementation of this policy must be flexible and understanding. He must be empathetic towards the individual and his problems, and possess a sound and workable knowledge of the technical aspects of all phases of personnel administration. He must, above all, maintain the confidentiality of records and information entrusted to him by the officers he serves.

"Inmates—what are they?" However incongruous this remark of Personnel Officer W.J. Clarke's may sound to anyone sitting in the office over the north gate of Kingston Penitentiary, separated from the outside world by steel bars and stone walls it con-

tains more truth than facetiousness. His is probably one of the few departments inside a penitentiary whose functions are concerned with the problems of men and women involved in the frustrating challenge of a lawabiding life in the outside world.

His week may commence with a Staff Selection Board, on which he as a member would help choose recruits for Induction Training at the Correctional Staff College or for direct entry into the Service. Following the Board, he arranges M.M.P.I. testing and fingerprinting with the institutional staff for the applicants whom the Board felt met the basic qualifications.

As well as the normal flow of work common to the personnel Office, such as resignations, retirements, leave compilation, Staff Pay Certificates to Central Pay Division, promotions and transfers of staff to and from Kingston Penitentiary and the Prison for Women, a large portion of Bill Clarke's day is devoted to counselling staff members on their benefits under the Group-Surgical-Medical Insurance plan, Ontario Hospital Insurance plan and other benefits. Since the instigation of a continuous in-service training programme in the Kingston area, Mr. Clarke's office is usually occupied by a clerk or two from his own or area institutions.

An amateur photographer in his spare time, Mr. Clarke is married with two boys and lives in Kingston. He joined the Penitentiary Service in 1945 as a temporary Guard, was loaned to the Reception and discharge centre as a clerk in 1953, and was promoted to Personnel Assistant in 1957. In 1961 Mr. Clarke became Personnel Officer.

The telephone in Bill Clarke's office rings incessantly. If the information the caller is seeking is not retained in his elephant-like memory, he will find it in files and directives stored in the office. It is because of this that staff members leave their affairs in his hands; and also because, as has been stated many times over: "Mr. Clarke always has the time to listen to our problems."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editor's note to the item—"Letters to the Editor" published on page 18 of the last issue of Federal Corrections, gave the initiative to have Federal Corrections translated into the French language to the Directorate of Information Services Headquarters, Penitentiary Service, Ottawa.

The printing of a French issue of the Federal Corrections was requested by the Civil Service Association of Canada in July 1961. A first French issue was published in October 1961 and abandoned in the summer of 1962, following the incidents at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, a result of which was

