Federal Corrections

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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PRISON SYSTEM OF THAILAND

In Thailand all matters connected with the training and treatment of prisoners are under the control of the Department of Corrections (formerly the Penitentiary Department) of the Ministry of Interior. Formerly Thailand was known as Siam and was under an absolute monarchy in which the king had power in everything involving administrative organization. In those days, the prison system depended on the royal command and the royal permission only.

Up to the year 1902, the Prison Act R.S. 120 applied. This was enacted by King Rama the Fifth. The letters R.S. are an abbreviation of Thai letters from the words *Ratanakosin Sok*; Ratanakosin means the name of the City of Bangkok. Sok means the year, therefore Ratanakosin Sok means the year dating from the founding of the City of Bangkok. R.S. 120 means the City of Bangkok was established 120 years ago. In the provisions of the Prison Act of 1902, all powers with reference to prisons or prisoners were exercised by the Superintendent of Prisons or the Minister of the Interior. This Act was mainly concerned with security and confinement and took no account of reformation and recreation.

In the year 1932, Thailand was changed from an absolute monarchy to democracy by the People's Party of Revolutionists. Under this system of government, all acts must be passed by resolution of the Parliament or the Assembly of the People's Representatives. Some English publications with regard to the treatment of the prisoners were available in Thailand, including the recommendations of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission of the League of Nations. These recommendations are known as the Minimum Rules for the treatment of the Prisoner. Senior officials in the Department of

Mr. Salab Visudhimark, Warden, Klong Phai Central Prison and Superintendent of the Security Training Center, Department of Corrections, Bangkok, Thailand, United Nations Fellow, was a recent visitor to Canada. While in Kingston, Ontario, Warden Visudhimark visited the institutions in this region. The following article is his report on the prison system of Thailand.

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Corrections at that time decided to draw up a new Penitentiary Act in which the treatment of prisoners was to be based on the Minimum Rules for the Treatment of prisoners recommended by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission. As a result of this the Penitentiary Act B.E. 2479 (AD 1936) was enacted on the 23rd of November, 1936. Under the provisions of this Act, the Prison Act of 1902 was replaced by the new provisions. These new provisions gave the Ministry of the Interior the power to issue Ministry of Interior regulations similar to Prison Rules in other countries. By means of these Ministry of Interior Regulations, the provisions of the Act were put into effect (according to Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act 1936). Ministry of Interior Regulations are referred to by the letters M.I.R.

This description of the prison system and the treatment of prisoners in Thailand is based on the provisions of the Penitentiary Act of 1936 and the Ministry of Interior Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department of Corrections, Ministry of Interior, is responsible for the execution of imprisonment, confinement and relegations imposed by the courts, and is also responsible for keeping in custody persons identified as "hooligans" under the Proclamation of the Revolutionary Party No. 43, dated January 10th, 1959. Authorized by the Penitentiary Act, 1936, and its Ministerial Regulations providing procedures of treatment and rehabilitation of offenders, officials of the Department of Corrections confine offenders and provide them with treatment within prisons, penal institutions, houses of confinement and a house of relegation. Regarding the treatment of offenders, the U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners is also applied. The treatment of persons identified as "hooligans" in the reformatory institutions is, on the other hand, subjected to the provisions of the Act for Regulating treatment, custody, rehabilitation and vocational training under the Proclamation of the Revolutionary Party No. 43, Act 1960.

To achieve the above mentioned rehabilitation and treatment of offenders and hooligans according to the provisions of the Constitutions, the Proclamation of the Revolutionary Party No. 43 and the U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Department of Corrections divides its organization into a central administration and a rural administration. The central administration consists of the Bureau of Criminology, administrative divisions, central prisons, regional prisons, correctional institutions, a central house of confinement and a regional house of confinement, a house of relegation, and reformatory institutions for hooligans. Provincial prisons and district prisons come under the rural administration.

The Department of Corrections is divided into:

1) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

This office handles all correspondence of the Director-General and his deputy. It is the central routing point for all communications and inquiries pertaining to the Department; co-ordinates activities within the Department and with other departments; studies reports of the departmental inspectors and considers recommendations for the improvement of prison management; and supervises all construction and maintenance activities in penal institutions and detention centers.

2) PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

This Division is responsible for the personnel administration of the Department, thus it deals with matters concerning the recruitment, examination, selection, appointment, transfer, promotion, removal and gratuities of officials and employees. It also keeps personnel records, handles all complaints of misconduct and violations of regulations, promotes in-service training programs and supervises the activities of the Department of Corrections' Training School.

3) FINANCE DIVISION

This Division prepares budget estimates for the Department, authorizes and keeps accounts of funds and expenditures, pays the salaries of the personnel, makes purchases for the Department, keeps the stores and issues supplies.

4) REHABILITATION AND WELFARE

Responsibility for providing rehabilitation programs and welfare services to all prisoners is given to this Division. The correctional programs are aimed at changing the prisoners' socially unacceptable behaviour and developing good attitudes. Thus, the Division conducts training courses in moral, cultural, and general education; provides job opportunities for ex-convicts; supervises, trains and releases hoodlums detained at the Reformatories; provides welfare services for prisoners both during the term of imprisonment and after release; and sponsors follow-up programs for ex-convicts.

5) VOCATIONAL TRAINING DIVISION

This Division is responsible for developing and supervising agricultural and livestock projects, home industries and other skilled labour activities. These activities aim at developing and improving the convicts' manual skill as well as utilizing their labour. The Division also handles the sale of products, purchases supplies, raw material and equipment, and authorizes and keeps an account of funds and expenditures.

6) MEDICAL DIVISION

This Division provides medical and sanitary services for all penal institutions, maintains routine medical and dental services, provides medical examinations for personnel and completes physical examinations for new inmates. The Division also conducts daily sick lines and hospitalizes all serious medical and surgical cases. It considers and grants permission for the special treatment of serious cases outside the prisons.

7) BUREAU OF CRIMINOLOGY

The Bureau of Criminology supervises correctional administration, studies criminology and penological systems, lays down policies and plans for the administration of the prisons, penal institutions and reformatories. It conducts research on crimino-penal problems, compiles statistics on prisoners, handles matters concerning parole and Royal Pardons, classifies and up-grades convicts. The Bureau drafts Royal Decrees, rules and regulations for the Department; translates documents and handles foreign relations activities; maintains a library and prepares annual reports.

8) CENTRAL PRISONS

There are seven central prisons throughout the Kingdom. Each maintains a divisional status and receives directives from the Department. The central prisons are responsible for the imprisonment and rehabilitation of convicts whose term of sentence is over ten years, except Bwang-Kwang Central Prison, Nondburi Province. Prisoners of this category are transferred from local prisons to the central prisons The central prisons have specialized functions. For example, the Bwang-Kwang Central Prison executes death sentences. Some central prisons have additional functions such as supervising female prisoners or managing those who have been convicted more than once.

9) REGIONAL PRISONS

There are only five regional prisons and they are located in Pisanuloke, Udornthani, Songkhla, Ubolrajatani and Chacherngsoa. Each regional prison has a divisional status and corresponds directly with the Department The regional prisons imprison and rehabilitate convicts who have been transferred from other jails within the region and whose sentences range from one to ten years.

10) HOUSES OF RELEGATION

The House is responsible for the relegation and rehabilitation of persons who are determined by order of the court to be habitual offenders under the Habitual Criminal Relegation Act of 1936, and now to relegate persons under part 2, Measure of Safety, of the Penal Code of 1956. The House provides corrective measures for them through its vocational, educational and moral programs and trains them to live peacefully and harmlessly upon release.

11) YOUTH OFFENDERS INSTITUTIONS

There are two institutions which imprison and rehabilitate first-time young convicts from 18-25 years old and who have received terms of punishment from 1 to 5 years. They are Minburi Youth Offenders Institution, Bangkok, and Pranakorn Sri Ayudhya Youth Offenders Institution, Pranakorn Sri Ayudhya Province.

The main purpose of these institutions is to develop and apply new techniques in the fields of criminology and penology for young offenders who have been convicted for the first time. Training and treatment at these institutions is quite different from that in the ordinary prisons.

12) OPEN INSTITUTIONS

There are two open institutions responsible for the imprisonment and rehabilitation of convicts with good records. They are Huay Pong Open Institution, Rayong Province, and Aranyik Open Institution, Pisanuloke Province. Trustworthy and good conduct prisoners are transferred from other prisons to these institutions with an aim to train the prisoner to secure self-discipline and to be responsible to the group in which he lives. The condition of life of the prisoners in open institutions resembles more closely those of normal life. They are encouraged to use the freedom accorded them without abusing it by the process of social readjustment in order that they may resume their ordinary life after release.

13) WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

The Women's Correctional Institution imprisons and rehabilitates female prisoners who are transferred from other prisons.

14) MEDICAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

The Medical Center is responsible for providing treatment for drug addicts—especially heroin addicts. Also, serious medical cases from other prisons are transferred here for treatment and convalescence.

15) CENTRAL HOUSE OF CONFINEMENT

The Central House of Confinement is responsible for the confinement of persons inflicted with the punishment of confinement for not longer than three months and also persons inflicted with the punishment of confinement in lieu of fines. (5 baht or 25¢ a day.)

16) TEMPORARY HOUSES OF CONFINEMENT

There are at present 129 Temporary Houses of Confinement attached to the metropolitan, provincial and district police stations assigned by proclamation

of the Ministry of Interior to remand and confine any person inflicted with the punishment of confinement.

17) REFORMATORIES FOR HOOLIGANS

The Reformatory Institutions for Hooligans are responsible for training and re-educating those who are arrested and identified as "hooligans" under the provisions of the Proclamation of the Revolutionary Party No. 43. These training institutions conduct vocational and moral training and handle procedures concerned with the release of hooligans in order to reform their character and train them for useful occupations.

Selected hooligans are sent to cultivate a piece of land of 15 rais (about 5 acres). They are allowed to take their families to live with them. Primarily, the institution advances funds to each of them, not more than 2,000 baht (U.S. $100) as a loan to cover the cost of lodging, food, tools and for seed and breeding stock.

18) PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT PRISONS

There are 70 provincial prisons and 14 district prisons which act as the field institutions of the Department. The provincial and district prisons are responsible for detaining and rehabilitating prisoners whose term is under one year. These prisons also detain offenders awaiting trial in the provinces.

At the provincial and district prisons where there is no warden appointed from the Department of Corrections, the Governor of the province (in the case of a provincial prison) or the District Officer (in the case of a district prison) is required by law to act as ex-officio warden.

In addition, there are 25 prison camps which are connected with provincial, regional and central prisons for the segregation of good conduct prisoners who are taken from the mother prisons to prison camps of the open type to be trained for agricultural occupations.

INMATES

There were, at the fiscal year of 1963, 25,006 inmates serving in 126 prisons under the Department of Corrections. Custody, treatment and rehabilitation of these prisoners were carried out by a staff of 3,774 of the Department of Corrections. Number of prisoners and correctional staff are listed as follows:-

Year	Staffs	Inmates
1958	2,249	25,000
1959	2,347	28,373
1960	2,347	31,953
1961	3,616	30,198
1962	3,721	35,249
1963	3,774	25,006*

*-17,440 prisoners were released on pardon, December 5, 1963.

It is essential to mention further, that, apart from the responsibility for the custody of the prisoners, the Department of Corrections is also responsible for keeping in custody persons identified as "hooligans", persons inflicted with the punishment of confinement, and relegated persons. At the end of December 1963 the total number of all such offenders under the custody of the Department of Corrections was 25,006. THE RATIO OF THE CORRECTIONAL STAFF TO OFFENDERS IS 1 to 11. Burdens upon the staff for the custody, treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners have been increasing rapidly.

As the number of prisoners is ever increasing as was shown in the table above, accommodation in all prisons and correctional institutions has remained practically the same for years. These institutions have become more and more overcrowded. Further, it is not at present possible to increase the number of correctional staff in proportion to the rapidly increasing inmate population. So, too, the buildings in most of the prisons are old and have been worn out by age. The problem of the expansion of buildings and open areas for physical exercises of prisoners to meet the growing number of inmates has given rise to a number of difficulties. At present the overcrowding is the most serious difficulty the Department of Corrections is confronting.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES AND TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT

a) OFFENCES

Offences for which prisoners were convicted and punished with imprisonment under the responsibility of the department of corrections at the end of 1963.

Category	Number	Percent
Offenses against property	9,584	47
Offences against persons	7,236	35
Violation of drug laws	1,531	8
Offenses relating to sex	640	3
Other offenses.	1,496	7

b) TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:

Terms of imprisonment of the convicted prisoners under the responsibility of the Department of Corrections at the end of 1963.

Under 6 months		3,271	persons
6 months	- 1 year	1,894	persons
Over 1 year	- 2 years	3,030	persons
Over 2 years	- 5 years	2,612	persons
Over 5 years	- 10 years	4,060	persons
Over 10 years	- 15 years	1,403	persons
Over 15 years	- 20 years	3,424	persons
Over 20 years		369	persons
Imprisonment for life		411	persons
Death sentence		13	persons

SEGREGATION OF PRISONERS

After prisoners are admitted to prison,they are segregated under article 40 of the Interior Ministerial Regulations in order that they may be kept in custody according to their groups, as follows:

1. **Women prisoners,**
2. **First convicted prisoners under 25 years old,**
3. **Prisoners convicted of offenses for acts of indecency,**
4. **Prisoners convicted of offenses against life & person,**
5. **Prisoners convicted of offenses against property,**
6. **Prisoners regarded by court as habitual criminals, &**
7. **Prisoners other than in the above mentioned groups.**

There are problems relating to buildings and accomodations for prisoners within each prison involved in the segregation. Each prison has its physical setting different from that of others. Some buildings and sections have less accommodation than the groups of prisoners entail, hence, most of the prisons are overcrowded. However, each prison is instructed to proceed with the segregation to the best of its capacity. To carry out efficient segregation each prison requires a larger area and the prison buildings must be separated into blocks or dormitories in order that each group of prisoners may be segregated and kept in custody separately. Owing to the fact that the construction of the old prisons does not meet the present required standard for the treatment of prisoners, the renovation of prisons with fully equipped facilities of living quarters and work-shops is certainly an expensive program. Meanwhile the prison authorities are compelled to build up their facilities gradually and segregate prisoners into groups according to their offences and their conduct by keeping them in custody in partitioned dormitories.

The segregation of prisoners is carried out to prevent common offenders from the contagion of criminal habits prevailing among hardened criminals.

WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Women's Correctional Institution serves as a prison to keep in custody women prisoners. This institution has a capacity of 400 prisoners and was set up early in 1963 in the District of Samranras, Bangkok. There are at present 441 women prisoners supervised entirely by women correctional staff.

To keep women prisoners in custody in other provinces, the central, regional, provincial and district prisons are assigned to provide accommodation for women, entirely separated by strong fences. Only long term women prisoners are transferred to the Women's Correctional Institution.

The total number of women prisoners of the whole kingdom during the last five years was as shown below:

Year	Convicted	Awaiting Trial	Total
1958	159	173	332
1959	301	143	444
1960	400	176	576
1961	410	242	652
1962	677	267	944
1963	354	242	596

YOUTH OFFENDERS INSTITUTION

The English Borstal Institute system has been adapted into the Thai correctional system for the rehabilitation of young prisoners. To prevent young offenders from the contagion of criminal habits pertaining to hardened criminals, first-time young offenders from 18-25 years of age with terms over one year and up to five years are segregated and kept in custody at the Youth Offenders Institution, which is a prison. This procedure of segregation facilitates the treatment and rehabilitation of young offenders in accordance with the psychology of young people.

The first Youth Offenders Institution with a capacity for 430 inmates was founded in 1954 in the District of Minburi, Bangkok. An evaluation reveals that the operation of this institution has met with success. One more institution of this type is under construction in the District of Pratuchai, Pranakorn Sri Ayudhya Province. The construction began in 1962 and is scheduled to be completed in 1964.

CLASSES OF PRISONERS

Privileges, benefits and facilities afforded to a prisoner will always conform to his class. Prisoners are classified under Article 44 of the Ministry of Interior's Regulation into six classes, namely: excellent, very good, good, fair, bad and very bad.

A newly admitted prisoner is at first classified as fair. If he behaves well and maintains good conduct, he will gradually be promoted according to his merit and will be afforded a greater number of privileges, benefits and facilities such as: more visits from his family, relatives and reputable friends; more letters to write to his people; books from the prison library; meals brought in from outside; participation in recreation programs, movies and television.

If the prisoner commits a breach of discipline, he is retrograded to a lower class and the privileges, benefits and facilities are correspondingly reduced. In some cases of serious breach of discipline, the prisoner may be inflicted with the punishment of solitary confinement from three days to seven days, which is a great deterrent and is feared most by the prisoners.

At the end of 1963, the number of convicts in

prisons and correctional institutions were classified as follows:

Excellent	**3,135**	**persons**
Very Good	**2,416**	**persons**
Good	**3,270**	**persons**
Fair	**8,327**	**persons**
Bad	**1,529**	**persons**
Very Bad	**102**	**persons**

EDUCATION FOR PRISONERS

Most of the prisoners are relatively uneducated and uncultured. A large number of these prisoners is found to be susceptible to committing crime. One of the most significant measures used for rehabilitating the prisoners is to provide them with education while they are serving their terms of imprisonment. An identified illiterate prisoner will be assigned to a course of literacy following a curriculum of the Ministry of Education suitable for classes within the prison. Later, an examination set by the Ministry of Education is held in the prison. Any prisoners passing the examination will be conferred with a certificate with the seal of the Ministry of Education.

An illiterate prisoner who becomes literate after having been taught by officials of the prison is likely to be proud of his new achievement — *i.e.* to be able to read and write. His pleasure is clearly shown the moment he can read a letter from a relative or a friend and begins to write a reply to the letter. On the way to his home town after release, where he formerly used his memory to recognize such landmarks as roads, bridges and railway stations, he now becomes very pleased with himself for being able to read the names of those places with which he is familiar. With great joy he begins to say to himself that he is useful and starts looking forward to being a useful and law abiding citizen.

Education for prisoners in 1963 is classified as follows:

Enrolled illiterate prisoners	**29,544**	**persons**
Taught to become literate	**14,956**	**persons**
Released from prisons as literate	**1,615**	**persons**
Released from prisons as illiterate	**576**	**persons**
Taken examinations under the curriculum of Ministry of Education	**2,202**	**persons**
Passed the examination	**2,046**	**persons**
Failed the examination	**156**	**persons**

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The rehabilitation of prisoners is proceeded with partly by means of utilizing religious philosophy and faith and applying programs of religious services which the prisoners attend. The programs which are arranged at present are:

a) BUDDHIST PRISONERS

1. A Buddhist priest is invited to come to preach in the prison once every week.

2. A radio program broadcasting a lecture or discussion on Buddhist philosophy forms part of the ethical instructions.

3. Buddhist chaplains, prison officials or visiting Buddhist priests give the prisoners ethical instruction.

4. Regular services are held in the prison on every Uposatha day, or Wan Phra. (*i.e.* the day fixed for Buddhist preaching services.)

b) MUSLIM PRISONERS

1. Qualified Muslim representatives are invited to give Muslim ethical instruction in the prison.

2. Muslim prisoners are permitted to devote themselves to Muslim observances for one month a year.

c) CHRISTIAN PRISONERS

1. Qualified Christian priests or chaplains are invited to hold services and pay pastoral visits.

Religious services held in all prisons in 1963 were as follows:

Religion	**NO. Sessions**	**NO. Attendants**
Buddhist preachings	**4,649**	**1,462,404**
Muslim instructions	**167**	**12,589**
Christian preachings	**27**	**825**
Total	**4,843**	**1,475,818**

WORK AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

A study of the history, background and personality of each prisoner has revealed that most of the prisoners — and particularly those who have committed crimes against property — come from the unskilled labour group and have no permanent job. Before their conviction, they very likely had irregular work and some of them had earned their living by hard labour with low wages. It seemed to these people that committing a crime to obtain easy money was a lucrative occupation.

To provide the prisoners with work and vocational training which will increase their ability to earn an honest living after release, has become one of the most essential programs in the treatment of prisoners. With the professional skill which a prisoner gains while serving his term of imprisonment, he may obtain an honest, regular job after release and receive wages or an income sufficient to support his family and himself on his return to society as a free citizen.

The work programs of vocational training are designed to keep the prisoners employed for a normal working day with similar working hours to those of a free citizen. While working in the prison, the prisoner begins to gain experience, to accept the obligations and conditions of work and to develop a sense of responsibility for its out turn. This is to prepare him for the conditions of a normal occupational life.

The out turn of the work in which the prisoner has put his skill and labour brings him satisfaction and increases his ability. In the meantime, a sense of responsibility and a willingness to secure the interest and co-operation of the other prisoners in the prison are infused in the prisoner's mind and help to create a new "ego". This self-importance and a feeling that he is useful will give him proper self-respect and pride to work and earn an honest living in the future.

A product from a prison yields some profit when sold. Thirty-five per cent of the net profit is returned to the prisoner who produced the article. A prisoner is allowed to spend a part of his earnings while serving his term on articles for his own use. Another part of his earnings are set aside by the prison authorities to constitute a savings fund to be handed over to the prisoner on his release.

There are more than twenty kinds of occupations provided for training prisoners in vocational training programs, of which the most important may be classified as follows:

1. CRAFTSMANSHIP

Experienced craftsmen are employed to train prisoners in the following occupations: carpentry, Thai art carpentry, bamboo and rattan weaving, brick making, tile making, printing (which includes typesetting, casting types, bookbinding and covering). Barbering and tailoring are also taught to the prisoners.

2. INDUSTRIAL WORKS

This category includes cotton cloth weaving, cotton milling and rock crushing.

3. AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

The planting of vegetables, farming and livestock raising are included in these occupations. The Department of Corrections has recently strengthened its policy of providing agricultural vocational training to prisoners and pays full attention to introducing to the prisoners both agricultural crops and perennial plants. Livestock raising is also fully strengthened by increasing the numbers of hogs, cattle and poultry.

The outcome of works and vocational programs provided for prisoners in 1963 appear as follows:

Selling products	10,453,408.26	Baht	($522,670)
Selling vegetables	460,038.30	Baht	($ 23,002)
Selling miscellaneous	130,338.08	Baht	($ 6,517)
Selling bricks	118,283.13	Baht	($ 5,914)
Selling livestock	2,019,785.59	Baht	($100,988)
Selling printed matters	2,631,201.17	Baht	($131,560)
	15,823,644.53	Baht	($790,851)

PAROLE IN THAILAND

One of the most effective methods of social readjustment of prisoners is to grant them parole. Parole is a form of conditional release of prisoners from prisons or correctional institutions after the prisoner has served part of his term of imprisonment which was imposed by the court. While on parole, the parolee remains under the care and guidance of the correctional authority. He has to maintain good behaviour under conditions fixed by the parole authority.

The parole system which is applied in Thai correctional work is regarded as an incentive to good conduct and the rehabilitation of prisoners. With this award, the prisoner is permitted to leave the prison provisionally before the termination of his sentence, and resume normal life with his family. The Department of Corrections may grant parole to a prisoner who fulfills certain conditions. For instance, if a prisoner with a term of imprisonment of 5 years has served 3 years of the term and has maintained good conduct while serving the term; and if he has a family, wife and children; and if, also, it has been certified by the local official that he will not disturb the peace of his community, then he may be granted parole. The parolee is required to follow parole conditions strictly. If any of the conditions for liberation is violated, he will be returned to the prison immediately to serve the remaining term of imprisonment. A parolee who behaves himself and observes the parole conditions will be permitted to enjoy life in freedom until his term of imprisonment expires; effectiveness of parole administered in Thai correctional institutions is hindered by the insufficient provision for parole supervision as not all of the parolees can be kept under close surveillance.

The Penitentiary Act of 1936 and its Ministerial Regulations authorize the Department of Corrections to grant parole and release a prisoner from the prison in which he has served part of his term according to his status, namely: good, very good and excellent. The terms under which a prisoner may be granted parole are as follows:

1. A prisoner of the excellent class shall become "parole eligible" when one fourth of the term of imprisonment remains to be served.

2. A prisoner of the very good class shall become "parole eligible" when one fourth of the term of imprisonment remains to be served.

3. A prisoner of the good class shall become "parole eligible" when one fifth of his term remains to be served.

Parole Granted by Department of Corrections			
1961	granted	200	parolees
1962	granted	675	parolees
1963	granted	1,128	parolees

It is fully recognized by the Department of Corrections that parole is certainly a very effective correctional method by which a prisoner is encouraged in his effort to lead an orderly life. The parolee is placed under the supervision of a parole officer who helps him to re-establish himself as a law-abiding citizen. It costs less to supervise a prisoner on parole than to maintain him in a prison, and it partly relieves the overcrowding of prisons and makes the construction of more prison buildings less urgent. Also, prison life has a degenerating effect on prisoners and any form of treatment that restricts liberty is unlikely to be successful. Parole grants are therefore increasing in number, but at the same time, protection of society against crimes that the parolee may commit has been carefully planned.

In order to keep the paroled prisoners under a closer surveillance and make it less tempting for them to commit more crimes and disturb the peace of society, the Department of Corrections now provides more parole officers and thereby increases the efficiency of parole supervision. The parolee is required to report periodically to his parole officer who will give him counsel on matters of employment and show him resources in his own affairs, earn an honest living and support his dependents. It is expected that there will be relatively sufficient number of parole officers to provide guidance to all parolees thoroughly by the year 1965.

On the appraisal of parole which has been applied in Thai correctional work for quite a period, two favourable effects are outstanding. Firstly, there exists a trend towards an increasing number of applications for parole; prisoners devote their entire efforts to participating in the treatment programs arranged within the prisons in order to gain favour from the prison authority who will recommend parole. With the prisoner's full attention, the treatment programs become highly effective. Secondly, prisoners who have problems of social re-adjustment are assisted by parole to bridge the gap between the relative abnormal environment of the prison and the normal social environment to which they return. On parole, they may gradually enjoy their rights and resume their duties and responsibilities as any other well adjusted citizens. □

IN THE LIGHTER VEIN

Ex-Inmates Only !

Inmates who feel discriminated against by society upon their release from prison, might take heart to learn that one after-care agency caseworker has expressed concern that not all his clients *are* ex-inmates. It seems there have been incidents of people posing as ex-inmates of a penal institution in order to receive assistance from that agency.

Overheard in a Classification Department

Welfare worker: I've come to spread a little sunshine among the boys. I know they wish it were moonshine, but .....

"Sir, I Have to Report an Escape."

To the knowledge of Superintendent Cunningham, it was the first time an inmate has reported the escape of an officer. The new staff recruits for an Induction Training Course arrived at the Correctional Staff College (Ontario) to begin their nine-week course of training prior to placement in a penitentiary. As a preliminary to this rigorous training, the Superintendent explained the details of the course, gave them an outline of the syllabus and briefed them on the functions and hazards of life inside a penitentiary.

His talk proved too much for one recruit, who left the college shortly after the talk. The next morning he was reported missing by an inmate working there.

SONS OF FREEDOM DOUKHOBORS CONFORM TO RULES

by D.W. Maddin

When this was written by Correctional Officer 2, D.W. Maddin of Mountain Prison in July 1965, the Sons of Freedom Doukhobors had completed their first steps towards participation in the institutional training programme. Mr. Maddin follows the progress of these radical "terrorists" from their initial rebellion against prison authorities to their apparent transformation.

To understand the philosophy that motivated the construction of Mountain Prison, it is desirable that the reader have some knowledge of the historical background of the people who have made the establishment of this unique institution necessary. The following paragraph, therefore, is meant to provide a brief and very general outline of the history of the Doukhobors.

It was around the turn of the century that the Doukhobors came to Canada. They were a deeply religious people, of Russian peasant stock, with a turbulent history dating back many generations. Disillusioned by the established church which worked hand in hand with the state, they came to distrust it. Victimized by the state which called upon them constantly for military service without any compensation, they came to defy it. They interpreted their religion to suit themselves and broke away from the church. By advocating pacifism in defiance of state laws, they left themselves wide open to retaliation that through the years, their suffering was almost unimaginable. Many were imprisoned and many died. Finally, news of their plight reached beyond the borders of Russia and sympathetic people were able to arrange for their emigration.

The Doukhobors felt that in Canada they could farm and practice their religion in peace. The Canadian government assumed that it would be only a matter of time before they would be assimilated into the Canadian community at large and they were given land on the western prairies and left to their own devices. It was not long before dissension reared its head and the parent group broke into several factions. One of these factions labelled themselves "The Sons of Freedom" and it was they who concentrated on a policy of "civil disobedience". Fortunately, the Sons of Freedom represented only a small number of the main group and by far the vast majority of the Doukhobors went on to become good citizens. They have in the past and still do make worthwhile contributions to their adopted land.

After spending several years on the prairies, many Doukhobors, including the "radical" Sons of Freedom, moved to the Province of British Columbia where they settled in the Kootenay Valley. It was here that the Sons of Freedom stepped up their depredations against the community in general. Nudism, incendiarism and bombing were all instruments used by the "Freedomites" in their frequent and irrational demonstrations against authority. They soon earned the title of "terrorists" and as they acted in groups, mass arrests of group members became common. Following their conviction and sentence, the Freedomites carried their acts of violence even into the prisons where they destroyed much property and endangered the lives of more conventional inmates by means of arson. Normal disciplinary action aimed at their control was rendered ineffective because the group always faced the authorities as one man. Any punitive measures employed seemed to please them, as individually and collectively, they delighted in being martyrs to their so-called cause.

Prison administrators found large numbers of Freedomite inmates almost impossible to tolerate within their institutions. Aside from their tendencies to incendiarism, their very presence and their policy

of non-cooperation and passive resistance, disrupted prison routines and generally interfered with normal prison function. It finally became the accepted view that if further mass arrests of Freedomite terrorists became imminent, some provision would have to be made to isolate them from the prisons that were not geared to cope with them. The wave of terrorism that swept the Kootenays in the years of 1961 and 1962 and the numerous arrests and convictions resulting therefrom brought matters to a head and it was then that the idea of building a special prison was conceived. A site was selected and Mountain Prison was on its way to becoming a reality.

Built in the upper Fraser Valley near the town of Agassiz at a cost of approximately three hundred thousand dollars, the original physical plant was completed in mid-June 1962. It was made up of fire resistant hutments sufficient in number to accommodate one hundred and fifty male and one hundred female inmates with allowances for future expansion if the need for expansion arose. A 168 acre area was enclosed by a 12 foot "chain link" fence. Inside this fence, a 12 foot high, closely-spaced and tightly strung barbed wire fence was erected. It was designed in such a way as to allow for a twenty foot corridor between fences and also, to subdivide the main area into two compounds separated by a space about fifty yards wide. In these two segregated areas, male and female inmates were provided for accordingly. A ten foot high plywood fence was erected to supplement that part of the inner fence enclosing the female compound, thereby preventing visual and vocal contact between the sexes. Administration buildings located in a commanding position outside of the fenced area completed the prison, which was organized to operate as a maximum security institution.

While Mountain Prison was being constructed, men to staff the prison were being recruited. First, a Superintendent was brought in from the Prince Albert Penitentiary. He was Mr. R.A. Wilson, a man with twenty-six years of Penitentiary experience. Having joined the service in February 1939, Mr. Wilson was promoted to Guard Grade II in 1948. A further promotion raised him to the rank of Keeper in 1950. He became Supervisor of Institutional Services in 1961 and then, in 1962 attaining the rank of Assistant Warden, he was transferred to Mountain Prison to supervise that institution. Selected to assist him with the operation of the new prison, Mr. Wilson was provided with experienced Administration Staff, a nucleus of experienced prison officers and a number of new officers, the latter being selected, for the most part, from the nearby communities. Before assuming their duties at Mountain Prison, all custodial staff underwent an extensive training program. Special emphasis was placed on fire fighting instruction and all the officers involved were made familiar with the various types of explosive and incendiary bombs known to be used by the Freedomites in the past. After a period of orientation for the new staff members in the British Columbia Penitentiary, Mountain Prison was ready to start receiving inmates. The first of these arrived on July 23rd, 1962.

The reaction of the first inmates arriving at the prison was one of total defiance. They refused to pick up their bedding and then they refused to cook their food; thus Mountain Prison experienced its first "hunger strike". On July 25th, 1962, the second draft of inmates arrived at the prison and they, too, joined in the strike. The prison officials remained adamant in maintaining their policy of "no concessions" and after 17 days without food or blankets, the inmates broke their fast for reasons of their own. They picked up their bedding, appointed their cooking crew and settled into the prison routine. Still refusing to do any work other than that directly involved with eating and maintenance of camp sanitation, the inmates were restricted to a minimum of privileges and began to serve their sentences on that basis.

With Mountain Prison in operation less than two months, members of the Freedomite sect left their homes in the Kootenays, threatening a mass migration to Mountain Prison. Many of them burned their houses down before joining the marchers. Starting out on foot from their headquarters in Crestova, B. C., they were joined by other members of their sect as they progressed through towns and villages along the route. Newspapers reported about eight hundred participants. Although starting their trek on foot, they quickly changed their tactics and resorted to the use of cars and trucks. Due to the large number of people involved and the many miles they had to cover, their progress was relatively slow and they were obliged, after covering about three hundred miles, to camp at the town of Hope, B. C. as winter set in. Much could be written about the so-called march. Patriarchs and infants alike participated in it. Let it suffice to say that they had been on the road for some time, being shuttled in groups by their vehicles and camping at intervals. It was a weary mass of people who arrived at Hope, still vowing to continue their march as soon as weather permitted.

Meanwhile, the inmates at Mountain Prison continued to follow their dull routine from day to day. The next change in the prison picture occurred on December 11th, 1962, when a draft of convicted

female inmates, sixteen in number, arrived at the prison. Most of these women had been convicted on the same charge and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. As they had been expected for some time, the prison was quite prepared for their arrival. Eleven matrons who had been trained as custodial staff and held on a standby pending this move, immediately took over supervisional duties in the female (east) compound. The number of inmates of both sex held in Mountain Prison now reached a total of 107. It had been anticipated that many more than this number would eventually find their way into the prison, but some of the arrests failed to end in convictions and as the Freedomites had now changed their terrorist tactics, the prison count now remained relatively static.

In spite of the policy of non-cooperation on the part of the inmates the prison continued to function smoothly. Then, on Iuly 21st, 1963, the male inmates presented an ultimatum to the prison Superintendent informing him that they were determined to begin a fast and further, that they were going to continue it to the death. On July 21st, the inmates, both male and female, refused to eat. Each succeeding day, the Superintendent asked the inmates if they would partake of food and each day he received a unanimously negative reply.

Mid-August arrived and the situation within the prison remained unchanged. Outside the prison, however, a situation was occurring that caused consternation among prison officials and community residents alike. The Freedomite marchers had rallied their numbers and had started to move into the vicinity of the prison. Day by day they arrived. They set up tents on municipal property located within one hundred yards of the East gate of the prison. Defying municipal authority, they expressed their intention of remaining there until their "brothers" were released. Their numbers swelled until they reached an estimated total of six hundred men, women and children. Tents became mingled with crude shacks and other flimsy shelters and it began to appear as if the prison were under seige. Police authorities reacted quickly to the situation, and although the Freedomites were allowed to remain where they were, they were given to understand that their move would in no way influence the authorities insofar as their imprisoned members were concerned, and further, that the prison officials would brook no interference whatever from them, irrespective of how long they proposed to be camped at the prison gate. They accepted this edict and began to settle down. They enrolled their children in local schools and started construction of a more permanent "shacktown". The adults looked for, and many of them found employment, and though they were working on a very impermanent basis for the most part, it was obvious that they intended to remain right where they were indefinitely.

Back in the prison, the hunger strike continued. Great concern was felt for the health of the inmates. Representatives of the Freedomites sect were allowed inside of the prison to plead with the participants to desist, but their pleas had no effect. Day after day, the inmates grew weaker and weaker, until the prison authorities decided that the fast must be broken. To accomplish this, forced feeding (by tube) was initiated. On August 23rd, one young inmate became stricken with a form of Bronchial Pneumonia, and in spite of all efforts to save him, he died. A Coroner's inquest decided that he had in fact died from Bronchial Pneumonia, complicated by extereme malnutrition. The Coroner complimented the prison employees on their efforts to save the inmates from their folly and now, an accelerated program of forced feeding got underway. The inmates were forced to consume larger quantities of very nutritious liquids. Their health began to respond and finally, cups were substituted for tubes and the inmates partook of their feedings with a very minimum of force or physical persuasion being employed. A finger touch under the inmate's hand which held the cup became the routine practice and, although it began to appear farcical, the inmates were satisfied that symbolically at least, they were being forced to eat. In due course of time, the inmates regained their health to such an extent that the feeding process must have seemed farcical even to them, because they suddenly decided to eat in the normal manner once more. The hunger strike was now over and it appeared to have accomplished nothing for the inmates. It had contributed to the death of one of their number and had perhaps given some of the inmates a lesson in futility.

The prison functioned routinely once again and no appreciable changes occurred as a result of the hunger strike, with the exception that three inmates, who, feeling they could no longer agree with the ways of their fellows, asked to be and were transferred to the B. C. Penitentiary where they resumed serving their sentences in the conventional manner.

On May 8th, 1964, the last of the female inmates now having served their entire sentences were discharged. This left the prison not being fully utilized and so steps were taken to ensure that the prison would continue to be used to the best advantage. To accomplish this end, it was decided that the male inmates would be moved to that part of the prison formerly occupied by the female inmates. The vacated compound would then be available as a prison for a

draft of conventional inmates who would be transferred in from the B. C. Penitentiary. To make this arrangement feasible, some new construction as well as some modification to existing facilities became necessary.

The expansion program cost in the vicinity of $40,000. It consisted of building a new housing unit in what had been the female (east) compound. Dining facilities were also enlarged in that compound, and in due time, the male Doukhobor inmates were transferred to it. The West compound now began to undergo modifications. Open dormitory type accommodations now changed to single cubicle accommodation. Each living unit was divided into twenty-six cubicles and each cubicle provided facilities for one inmate. Fifty inmates were transferred from the B.C. Penitentiary on September 14th, 1964.

Generally speaking, they were inmates who for various reasons could not participate fully in a comprehensive penitentiary program A program more closely suited to their needs was tailored and put into effect here. A woodworking shop was set up to manufacture items for the use of the Dominion Experimental Farm which is located within a few miles of the prison. Unlike Freedomite inmates, the conventional inmates receive all the privileges commonly received by all other penitentiary inmates. The prison staff was doubled to bring its total complement to forty-four members. This figure includes administrative as well as custodial staff. Male Freedomite inmates were allowed no contact with the other inmates; the latter being inmates who were selected as the type likely to get along well in a camp setting.

On March 23rd, 1965, the Freedomite inmates intimated to the Superintendent that they were ready and willing to co-operate in some form of prison work program. Steps were taken almost immediately to see that a work program was made available to them. Their apparent change in attitude came as something of a surprise to the prison staff although they had hinted at it rather strongly. They had been telling staff that they had been considering such a move and they had inferred that all that was holding them up was their inability to get ALL of the "brothers" to agree to it. There were still three or four holdouts when they made their appeal for a work program — a rare move, as they seldom act without the unanimous support of their "brothers".

A work program was initiated and the Doukhobor inmates seem to be taking an enthusiastic interest in it. Step by step, the authorities are increasing privileges for these inmates. They are being allowed more frequent and longer visits, books, moving pictures, etc. In short, if their efforts are maintained, they will eventually receive all the privileges now normally being given to inmates in penitentiaries across the country.

These people have been inconsistent in their behaviour in the past. Unpredictability has been one of their chief characteristics. It is possible, though, that their apparent change in attitude is genuine. There has been much dissension amongst the members of the sect, in and outside of the prison. It may be that many of them are at last becoming enlightened. It could be that they are disillusioned with their leaders who have seemed somewhat subdued of late, or maybe that they are tired of beating their heads against a wall. There is a great deal of room for speculation, but in any case, the prison and Penitentiary authorities have adopted a "wait and see" attitude, but they are cautiously optimistic for the future of these misguided people.

The shacktown located at the prison gate seems to be much less populous than it was. There have been no acts of violence committed by the sect for a relatively long stretch of time. It is too early to tell and there is far too little concrete information on which to base any premise that the Freedomites may have changed their ways, but if they have, it can be safely said that Mountain Prison played a major role in the transformation. We must all agree that it would be a wonderful thing if the sect has dropped its policy of civil disobedience with all of its accompanying evils. For far too many years have they been a thorn in the side of the law enforcement agencies and a drain on the public's patience and purse.

As this is being written, Doukhobor inmates are attending school classes within the prison. They have surprised their teachers with their willingness to learn and with their great thirst for knowledge. Classification officers are preparing summaries on them for the Parole Board and it appears that all is going well. It is understood that there will be no mass parole, but that each inmate will be evaluated and that the Parole Board will review his case when the time for such a review occurs. He will be judged as fit or unfit for parole on a basis of individual merit.

Accommodation for Freedomite Doukhobors is now becoming a lesser part of the function of Mountain Prison. Plans are underway for a further expansion of this institution. The year 1965 should see some significant changes occur and it is a certainty that Mountain Prison is destined to play an important role in the Penitentiary System of Canada for many years to come. □

McGILL CLINIC IN ....

FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY

(Published by permission of Dr. Dominique Bedard, Le Directeur des Services Psychiatriques du Ministère de la Santé du Quebec.)

FINAL REPORT

This five-year research, which was supported by a Federal-Provincial Mental Health grant from April, 1958, to the 31st of March, 1963, was made possible through the sponsorship of Les Services Psychiatriques du Ministère de la Santé du Québec. Progress reports have been submitted yearly and this final report contains a resumé of reports already submitted and an overview of the work as a whole.

1. A general review of the project as a whole, containing a summary of our work on the two main items of research:
   a) Psychiatric contribution to the treatment of offenders;
   b) Psychological effects of punishment.
2. Contributions made to various congresses and conferences.
3. List of publications, including those directly related to the research and other papers published pertaining to the field, by members of the research team or closely associated on a voluntary basis.

The position we held at the beginning of our research is that in forensic psychiatry we did not have a workable frame of reference to guide us in our approach to the problems of diagnosing and treating the offender. After five years of steady work on this problem, we can say with confidence that we have acquired a body of knowledge and experience and sufficient theoretical insight to give us a more rational therapeutic approach for diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. As a corollary we now have explored various means to prevent or avoid the repetition of some types of criminal acting out.

REVIEW OF WORK

It was evident that in the field of adult criminality, what we lacked was a basic classification which would be useful both for research and as a clinical tool, and this was our first research preoccupation. We have designed a classification that can encompass all types of adult offenders, and can also be adapted for juvenile delinquents and young offenders. It takes into account their age at time of involvement, the severity of the criminality, and places them in a continuum, allowing division into various subgroups, meaningful for developing research as well as for clinical work.

In looking at the total population of adult offenders we have studied, which now number over 500, two striking observations emerge. The first is the importance of chronological age when the individual first became involved in criminality; the second significant feature is the quality of the involvement, whether reactive, occasional, or habitual. We have identified three main types of delinquents: the Primary Delinquent, the Secondary Delinquent, and the Late Delinquent or Latecomer to Crime.

It became apparent to us very early that the personalities of the offenders within the various groups differed considerably, and the next logical step was a close study of each group to discover not only what they had in common, but in which ways they differed.

PSYCHIATRIC CONTRIBUTION TO THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

1. The Latecomer to Crime

The first systematic study on which we concentrated was that of the Latecomer to Crime, followed by the Primary and Secondary Delinquent, whom we have grouped under the general heading of the Persistent Offender.

With regard to the Latecomers, a report has been submitted on 176 of these offenders. Our over-all approach is based on the assumption that an individual who is able to make use of sufficient defence mechanisms and who possesses enough emotional organization to protect him from falling into crim-

inality for twenty, thirty, forty or more years, possesses a different personality structure from the one who is in trouble from childhood and continues thereafter.

Working with this hypothesis, we divided our 176 offenders into groups according to the decades where they first became delinquent, and in order to get a more precise picture we further sub-divided them into five-year groups, that is, 20 - 24, 25 - 29, etc. We can state that among those who first become delinquent after age 20, whether once or many times, the later they start the less likely they are to recidivate. Those who start early show a higher rate of recidivism, the greatest incidence being among the youngest. Another finding is that in terms of personality formation, those involved early show a mixture of character disorder and neurotic traits which, combined with environmental factors, produce delinquency. It can be said that for these early starters, the problems of diagnosis, prognosis and treatment are rather similar to those of neurotic and psychotic illnesses, frequently found in that age group. It has been taken for granted that young offenders of this kind are resistant to treatment. Our experience has been that as a group they are willing when treatment is available and offered to them.

For those who start later, the question of evaluation and treatment is somewhat easier. Among men in the thirties, environmental stresses are dominant, and existing psychological problems normally under control erupt. One important factor must not be overlooked; while the eruption may take the form of a criminal act, delinquency is only one sympton of an emotional condition, where other symptoms are manifest. This is true not only of latecomers, but for delinquent states as a whole, as we will later demonstrate when we comment on the persistent offender.

That a delinquent act may be only one symptom of a pathological state is clearly demonstrated in a special group of offenders where the offence was identified as one symptom of a reactive depression. The depression itself could be managed, medically speaking, in the same way as any similar depression without the delinquent activity.

A great deal of attention has correctly been centered on why children become delinquent, but little on why adults, often law-abiding for many years, break down into criminality. In studying this phenomenon, we found that if family relationships are important for a child in producing or preventing delinquency, they can be important for an adult. A conflicted marital relationship, a pathological family structure, may precipitate adult criminality in people not previously delinquent. Our appreciation of these factors led us to the study of the families of procreation of latecomers. Further research with special problems, such as incest, and homicide in marital relationship has provided the basis for investigation not only of the family of procreation but the family of origin. We have studied the family producing one habitually delinquent son as a point of departure for a much fuller study on the role of the family as a transmitter of a value system, which is now in progress, on a new research grant.

Another area we investigated in our research on the latecomer is the role of criminal partnership which has a special character in this group of offenders. For many latecomers, a crime becomes possible only in partnership, and the delinquent acting out is a kind of "névrose à deux, à trois" or more. In such cases the psychodynamics of the group as a whole, whether it be a diad or a triad, is as important as that of each individual actor.

In the course of our research with latecomers, we have been unable to find a psychiatric frame of reference which was of use to us. It has been rewarding, therefore, to discover that Professor Yoshimasu, working along the same lines in Japan though using a somewhat different approach and methodology, formulated his concept on "The Late Starter to Crime", and reached many conclusions similar to ours.

Our findings on the subject of the latecomer have appeared in various publications, but they do not represent our most recent thinking. We intend, if at all feasible, to reformulate our earlier material — to which we have been continually adding through the years — in the light of our broader and deeper understanding of this subject. We have remained in contact with many latecomers in and out of prison and we have added considerably to our original group of 176. Ultimately, we hope to receive the necessary assistance to make it possible to carry this research further, and put our already published and greatly expanded material out in the form of a monograph.

2. The Persistent Offender
(*Primary and Secondary Delinquents*)

The next major study undertaken, following our classification, was on the primary and secondary delinquents whom we have grouped under the general heading of persistent offenders.

Though some late delinquents commit many grave offences in the course of years, primary and secondary delinquents are the ones who show the most severe criminality. The main difference between them and the latecomer lies in the quality of the personality structure. The primary delinquent is

characterised either by an arrest of development, or a severe partial defect of maturation. The end result is that his major means of facing the demands of life is through an abnormal character formation. He has few other available defence mechanisms such as sublimation, reparation, and identification at his disposal. His is an antisocial character structure, identified not so much by the absence of anxiety and depression, but by the inability to tolerate these affects. He lacks the necessary defences to deal with the inevitable stresses which, to a greater or lesser degree, are part of the human condition.

The Secondary Delinquent, who is not severely involved until adolescence, shows many similarities to the Primary and we can find much pathology in the character. However, the fact that he could avoid a delinquent solution till after puberty indicates that he had developed enough defences to protect him to some extent and to enable him to cope with his life situation. We can therefore expect the presence of a more elaborate defensive structure and more overt anxiety and depression than the primary delinquent. To put the difference in a nutshell, the primary delinquent, though showing much pathology, tends to be a neurotic individual. Despite these differences, both develop into the most severe types of criminality. In terms of treatment, the secondary is sometimes more accessible; the primary, in his early years as a criminal, is harder to reach.

If sociologists, criminologists and others in the field of criminality accept that, as in physical, mental and emotional disorders, the etiology must be looked for both within the individual himself—his hereditary endowment and what he later acquires — and the environment surrounding him and the complex interaction within these factors, then we must acknowledge that till now methods take into account all these variables in one given individual and make a clinic formulation have not been seriously attempted. This holds true in particular for Canada, where clinicians have entered the penal system only since the last war; and the number remains small.

We have made a study of 173 primary and secondary delinquents whom we have been investigating over a five year period. In the course of this study we have not only seen the inmates regularly where possible (contact was sometimes broken due to transfer to other institutions, liberation involving leaving Montreal and other events) but families were interviewed as well and information was available from prison records, juvenile courts, reform schools and social agencies.

It is accepted that social handicaps such as poverty and poor housing contribute to criminality, and most of the offenders studied come from poor backgrounds, the products of multi-problem families. However, even in the worst delinquency areas, the majority are not habitual criminals and in the families studied, many sons remain free from crime. Factors — apart from social — such as constitutional, physical, emotional and interpersonal, must be taken into account.

The early history of the group studied was generally adverse, emotionally as well as environmentally. At school many of them showed severe disciplinary problems, truancy, and learning difficulties not necessarily related to low intelligence. A rise in I.Q. has often been noted in the course of the years and the learning problems could be laid to a severe maladjustment. The work history is also very poor, due not only to lack of training, but of interest. Work history in the prison was studied and it was found that the attiude improves with age but is no guarantee of ability to work on the outside.

In the sentencing process, a tendency to increase length of sentence was observed. This was not always commensurate with the severity of the offence, and moreover, a person could spend as many years in prison for a series of minor offences as for serious ones.

Nearly two-thirds of the men had lived over 50% of their life after age 16 in the penitentiary and about one-third of them, 70% and more. Periods of liberty outside were short (18 month average for those under 30) but lengthened with age, showing a growing ability to control anti-social acting out. With regard to violence, 45% had no violence on their record and it was noted that the quality of those who became violent after age 30 differs from those with a consistent history of violence from youth.

It appears that criminality is not a continuous process. It has its peaks and valleys, its periods of quiescence and recurrence. The history of persistent offenders must be carefully studied both before and during the offence as well as in the crime-free period. Observation in the prison indicates that the picture there is not an unchanging one. There are periods of subsidence and other times when the inmate becomes more predisposed to anti-social acting out and would constitute a risk if he were in the community. In the prison he becomes a disciplinary problem at such times or shows symptoms of stress.

Constructive as well as disruptive drives operate in the psyche and there is a certain amount of self-healing — apparent in the established fact that habitual offenders abate with age. By this it is meant that they attain acceptable social behaviour. It must

be discovered to what extent long years of imprisonment with brief periods of liberty have permanently affected the personality and how much more is involved in the self-healing process than merely ceasing to be a criminal. Persistent criminality is not a specific state but one aspect of an all-embracing personality defect which permeates the whole life. What is known is that healing forces exist and in time manifest themselves and that this fact must be taken into account in a rehabilitation and treatment plan.

RESEARCH ON THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF PUNISHMENT

This part of the research has been interwoven with our first heading and work on the two has gone hand in hand. It can be divided into two sections:

1) the effect of punisment on the individual criminal, and

2) the study of the deprivation of liberty as a means of punishment.

As to the first section, this has been covered in a number of papers on the study of the latecomer to crime, and primary and secondary delinquents. Mention is made of the different ways in which latecomers react to punishment in comparison to the primary and secondary delinquents. We cannot avoid remarking on the severity of punishment often meted out to latecomers who display, on the whole, the least danger to society, the least probability of recidivism, and who present the best prognosis. The crime of passion is the most outstanding example of heavy sentencing, but many others can be given. There is no significant difference in sentencing for a man who has been involved with the law once or twice after decades of honest living than there is for one who has been in constant trouble from early life.

In the area of sentencing, legal and psychological processes are not synchronized to achieve the aims of justice. We came to the conclusion that 40% of our 176 latecomers could not only have been safely rehabilitated in society without recourse to prison, but that a probation and treatment plan which would have allowed them to live and work outside would have been a great gain to them and their families. Punishment would then have been beneficial.

With regard to the theory of deterrence, we found that the latecomer, the man who has kept within the law the greater part of his life, is often given an exemplary sentence. As for deterrence itself, we have discovered neither psychological nor social advantages to validate the practice. Those in the judiciary who defend this kind of punishment, often select precisely the individual who is not a member of criminal society, and could in any event not deter other criminals. The problems of deterrence and of exemplary punishment have been discussed in various papers on the sentencing process.

The basis of the research on the deprivation of liberty as a form of punishment rests on a paper written in 1957 describing the psychological effects of this system. It has become more and more obvious that to use this form of punishment effectively it is of the utmost importance to know what we do to a man when we take his liberty from him. This is particularly pertinent at this stage in history where we regard freedom as our most cherished possession, as shown in our development of codes to protect individual liberty, and our preoccupation with human rights. These ideas are more and more integrated into our political constitutions and legal codes. The fundamental tenet remains that deprivation of liberty should be the last resort instead of the first expedient. Significantly this follows the principles which now obtain in medicine, that hospitalisation of a patient should be the last means and that where possible diagnosis and treatment should take place outside. Medicine has developed a series of alternate solutions in place of total hospitalisation. These solutions have been the result of study, research, discovery and their application. The place of man is in his society and not in enforced isolation.

Clinical criminology has till now been a neglected field. There are a wealth of sociological studies of the criminal milieu, types of offenders and the background from which they spring. The same holds true for psychological research which has produced important material on the personality of offenders as a group based on batteries of tests. It is only now that we can begin to marshal all our knowledge and resources to treat an offender as we treat a disordered person, using all available knowledge to understand and every means to cure this unique individual. Taken for granted that prisons, like other institutions, will always be necessary and that there is a place for them, it remains that we must study the effects on a man of total immersion into an abnormal world, of his attempts at integration, and the problems of his equally sudden restoration to the community. A series of papers on these topics have been presented, some of which have been published. As in other sections of our research, we plan, with the gaining of knowledge and further experience, to put together all our findings on the meaning of punishment and the deprivation of liberty. □

While the following article was received too late for inclusion in the January/ February/March issue of Federal Corrections, the message it conveys, we feel, is a timely one for all seasons.

The Way Of The Cross At Sharbot Lake

By: Father Henry Smeaton,

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN, JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

It all seemed to come about by chance, but it turned out so well that there must have been a Guiding Hand of Providence directing it. The week before Good Friday, a letter was sent in from Sharbot Lake, Ontario, asking for a priest from Regiopolis College, Kingston, to assist in the "Way of the Cross" and to preach on the Passion in the United Church.

Of course, all the priests at the College had already been assigned to ministry for Holy Week. But the Reverend Rector of Regiopolis College, Father Gerald McGinnis, noted that the name of the Minister was Reverend Ronald Smeaton. So he attached a note to the letter suggesting that it would be an acceptable ministry and an ecumenical gesture for this Father Henry Smeaton to perform. He went further and offered himself to take my place at Joyceville Institution for that day. There was nothing else for me to do but accept.

I had no idea that the ceremony at Sharbot Lake would be so deeply religious, so simple in its concept, so precisely organized in its execution, so impressive in its effect that all the leading papers of Eastern Canada would publish pictures of the Carrying of the Cross.

Good Friday was a dismal, wet day. It was pouring rain when we left Kingston. Right up to the time of departure I kept expecting a 'phone call cancelling the ceremony. The only call I did receive was from a Regiopolis College student, Chris Cunningham, asking if he could come with me and help in the ceremony. Later, he carried the Cross.

We arrived at Sharbot Lake at 1.30 p.m. At 2.00 p.m., we were on the outskirts of the town, about a mile from the Church, lining up in a cold drizzle for the arduous climb back to the height where stands the United Church. The first thing that came to my mind was that the road and distance were very much like the original Way of the Cross in Jerusalem, from Antonia to Golgotha. I had made that journey a score of years ago: In 1943 I was an RCAF Chaplain in Tunis. Padre Hugh Davidson and I were sent over to Gibraltar. I went off on a convoy from Gibraltar to Port Said and then up to Jerusalem. There, I saw most of the Holy Places, said Mass in the Holy Sepulchre and Bethlehem.

And now, on the Good Friday 1965, I seemed to be reliving those old memories. These young men and young women carrying the Cross, a great, heavy mass of wood with the inscriptions on the title in Greek and Latin and Hebrew, were very much in the true spirit of pilgrims. The sound of a muffled drum from the rear of the procession, the rolling chant of the hymns, the clang of the nails being driven into the wood of the Cross, inspired a very deep and genuine devotion.

There was nothing phony about this Way of the Cross. If it is kept up year after year, in fair weather or foul, I think you will see hundreds of pilgrims coming to line the way of the pilgrimage. Keep it just the way it is: simple, direct and devotional. Keep it ecumenical. Our own Archbishop Joseph Sullivan had given permission for me to participate and for the faithful to attend. I think, as it goes along, it will become more and more a ceremony that will appeal to all Christians. □

NOTES FROM THE PAST

by D. M. McLean

Prior to October 1, 1951, all inmates inprisoned in federal penitentiaries were paid at the rate of five cents a day for each day on which they worked. The weakness of this system was apparent in that the amount of pay was not measured by the industry of inmates.

Two former penitentiary staff members, Mr. D.M. McLean and Mr. Walter F. Johnston, devised a grading system which, with few modifications, is still in operation. The system was conceived to provide incentive and initiative by individual grading and rates of pay earned. Today, for example, an inmate begins to earn pay at the rate of .25¢ per day, 15¢ of which he may spend and .10¢ to be saved for his release. He may be promoted to the next grade to earn .35¢ a day, giving him .25¢ spending money and .10¢ compulsory savings. The next rate is .45¢, of which he is allowed to spend .30¢. On the top rate he earns .55¢ and may spend .35¢. Depending on the length of sentence and diligence of the inmate, these compulsory savings might represent a considerable asset to an inmate leaving the institution.

To introduce the new system, Mr. McLean visited each of the penitentiaries across the country and this article was written by him for the Penitentiary Service Bulletin, Volume 3, No. 3 of 1951.

In connection with my recent assignment introducing the Grading Plan. I recall the following quotation written in 1947:

> "We criticize the proponents of communal thought and laud publicly the benefits accruing from free enterprise and the many rewards gained by the individual for initiative expended under this economy, while in our prisons we maintain the purest form of communism in existence. Convicts dress the same, eat the same, live under precisely the same conditions and receive the same reward for their work, irrespective of the amount of individual effort expended. In other words, we do not attempt to introduce into our prisons some system which would develop initiative on a similar scale as under free enterprise on the outside."

For some time the need for an incentive and earinings plan has created a great deal of thought and study on the part of the Commissioner and his staff. A plan was necessary which would be suitable to Canadian needs, simple and effective in operation. The objective was to devise a graduated system of reward whereby the inmate would receive part of his earnings in tangible form and at the same time provide a greater financial balance for the day of his release. With these basic ideas in mind, the Grading Plan was conceived and finally saw the light of day on October 1st, 1951.

The significance of this step forward in our penitentiaries should be apparent by now to all officers. It is too early to assess the results, but all the mechanics are there to make this plan a success. In the B. C. institution the inmates are already weighing in the balance every nickle much as the proverbial Scot does on the Sabbath morn when the collection plate comes around. Great interest abounds for participation in the normal Sunday duties and an equal interest in seeing the day's labour in, accounted for ..... something unheard of under the old system. As straws tell which way the wind is blowing, I believe these manifestations are a good augury for the future. However, the efficiency of any plan or machine depends primarily on the ability of the operators. Therefore it is imperative that every officer be well informed on the operation of the plan, the method of rating inmates and the functions of the Grading Committee. He should inculcate in the inmate the idea that the key to higher reward lies in better standards of conduct and industry; that definite indication of improvement must precede upgrading, any lowering of standards brings lower rewards. The Grading Committee must insist on a fair and impartial assessment and when vacancies occur, up-grade in order of merit. Understanding and co-operation must exist among all officers and ranks in maintaining the spirit and purpose of the scheme.

I feel sure all serious minded officers will realize the value of the new earning plan as compared with the old system of equality of reward. Needless to say, difficulties will arise and have to be ironed out. Headaches there will be, but I believe that the results will justify the passing disturbance to this part of the anatomy. As one staff member said, "the officers will have to do more thinking than they have done in the past and that is a good thing."

With the above as an introduction, I shall endeavour to record a few observations made during my journey over the country to the various penitentiaries. In mid-July the prairies were covered with a lush mantle of green, indicative of the bounteous harvest to be reaped by the hardy farmers of these western spaces. Alberta was throbbing with activity after years of economic slumber. The plains, which only a few years ago resounded to the noise of thundering buffalo herds, were now producing black gold in ever increasing quantities.

Arriving in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, I found this city to be the jumping-off place for trappers, prospectors, merchants and other intrepid souls who place their faith in the great open northland. The penitentiary is located a few miles out, its extensive walls trimmed with white, reminiscent in a way of a Hollywood version of a North African outpost, minus the desert. I found the staff most helpful and co-operative with the absence of formality or stiffness which might have been apparent in years gone by. Many of the staff enquired for someone whom they had met at the training school. This always furnished a basis for conversation which persisted through all the penitentiaries I visited. Walking along one of the corridors, I met an ex-inmate from B. C., who had been one of our "problem children". He met me with a smile, stuck out his hand and said he was glad to see me. He stated proudly that he was the "sport commissioner" and appeared genuinely disappointed when I told him my itinerary would not allow me to be around for the game on Sunday. Wherever I encountered former B. C. inmates the query invariably was, "Are you going to be around on Sunday for the game ?"

Driving out from Winnipeg over the Manitoba plains, the penitentiary at Stony Mountain suddenly looms up, perched on a knoll on the generally flat country. Its severe appearance is relieved somewhat by the glisten of the limestone from which most of the buildings are constructed. Nestling nearby is a little English type village; an oasis of shade trees, neat homes and well-trimmed lawns where some of the officers reside. Within the penitentiary I received the same friendly co-operation that I had left behind in Sasketchewan.

Next on the schedule was St. Vincent de Paul which, to some extent, reflects the continental air of the nearby metropolis of Montreal. Since the introductory agent could speak only English, with an accent, obstacles could have arisen which might have been detrimental to success. However, the staff of this institution responded marvelously: one could not have expected or received more teamwork. The language difficulty was overcome and something like six meetings were held — one of them at midnight by one of the keepers. I might mention that at some of these gatherings I felt like a delegate to the United Nations, but in spite of everything, the work was completed in record time.

The same atmosphere prevailed at the Federal Training Centre where the officers concerned made a conscientious effort to arrive at fair ratings. I shall never forget the individuals who helped so loyally in these two prisons. Here, too, the staffs were most anxious in hearing how this fellow or that was getting along in B. C., with now the added queries regarding individuals in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Then followed Kingston with its historic background, its Fort Henry reminiscent of less friendly neighbours, the beautiful countryside, the Thousand Islands and one of the oldest of penitentiaries. Needless to say, the Plan had been given much going over before reaching here, but it was in this setting the surgeons went to work, cut it open and sewed it up, giving it the final stamp of approval as it were. From then on the enthusiasm was furnished to see the initial job completed.

The Prison for Women posed a new problem. Never did I realize how difficult it might be to properly assess the female of the species. The rating of some of the native daughters of B. C. was evidently going to essay quite a task. I trust their grading did not offer too many difficulties.

Next came Collin's Bay Penitentiary with its imposing architecture and large building program. This institution is still in the construction stage which will ensure much work for the inmates for years to come. The Grading Committee was of the opinion that as this prison housed so many selected inmates, the percentages would be bursting at the seams. However, the final ratings did not bear out the optimism that so much of the "cream" had been skimmed from Kingston.

On to the province of New Brunswick, the home of Dorchester Penitentiary. After passing through the old world charm of Quebec, the atmosphere surrounding this eastern prison reminded me of the Scottish Highlands. The countryside, the staidness and ruggedness of the people, the subdued yet genuine hospitality seemed to recall something from the storehouse of memories. My first entry into the prison was on Sunday to witness a softball game which was obviously being enjoyed by the staff as much as the inmates. Leaving this behind in B. C. and seeing it being played in an institution almost 3,000 miles away was indicative of the scope and general uniformity of the new program. The splendid co-operation received here from all members of the staff greatly expedited the initial grading.

It might be asked what is my opinion of the accomplishments of the past few years. What has the program achieved ? It is obvious the inmate has an opportunity such as he has never had before to improve himself by taking advantage of the various training facilities offered in the penitentiaries. He has had a new deal which has removed much of the tension created by the former method of stiff regimentation. He is now treated as an individual and not merely as another number. Trained and interested staff members hear his complaints and discuss his problems with him within and beyond the institutional level; a more humane spirit is replacing fear and apprehension. In the recreational area he is given the opportunity for emotional outlet, the development of the team spirit and the need for fair play. In short, all the physical, technical, educational and moral forces within the prison are gradually being brought into play to make him a better social being. Anyone who is willing to look back must realize this is a monumental achievement in a few short years.

On the other hand, the prison officer has a growing awareness of his position, its importance in relation to society and the need for objectivity in his thinking. His outlook is broader and not constricted by the narrow provincialism so common years ago. He sees his work reaching a professional level and is beginning to search with the mind of a scientist the reasons for anti-social behaviour and its correction. The mass theory of handling is being replaced by individual treatment. The dumb, the half-witted, the in-between and the intelligent types of inmates are seen in their proper perspective. However, the modern prison officer is realist enough to understand progress is slow, two steps forward and one backward, much like climbing a mountain peak; while at times his faith may falter, he believes the flexibility and uniformity of the program carries within the body corporate the seeds of a more promising future.

Perhaps it would be quite in order to make the following suggestions. Efforts should be made, wherever possible, to maintain within each penitentiary a sound and progressive in-service training plan. Each institution has a sufficient number of officers who have attended the Training Course at Ottawa and who possess the knowledge and literature to make this a success. I would like to emphasize the co-operation I enjoyed at each institution can largely be attributed to the fine spirit of understanding in human relationship which emanated from the numerous courses held in the capital city, also the high example set by all members of the headquarters staff in this respect. Furthermore, without the training in new penal philosophy, the progress of the past few years would have been difficult to accomplish.

It is important that we should endeavour to keep abreast of the times and stimulate our thinking by taking an interest in the world around us — with all its pregnant problems. We can examine and improve the present and explore the future. The correctional officer has just as great a field for the development of the imagination and vision as the chemist has in the laboratory. Man has been going through the process of evolution for thousands of years, yet his recorded history is comparatively short. The study of human behaviour is still in its infancy and the "tools" for the correction of the maladjusted are not too numerous. If we maintain flexibility of thought and search for areas in our work still untouched we shall not only enliven our task, but will contribute to the progress of humanity as a whole. This work does not cease with the closing bell at night or on pension day, but like most human problems, stretches far into infinity. □

Three-year Old Assists in Recapture

The Saskatchewan Penitentiary staff officers, R.C.M.P., and police constables from Prince Albert enlisted the aid of tracking dogs and aircraft in the largest and most relentless search ever conducted in that area. For four and a half days after four inmates escaped from Saskatchewan Penitentiary, every lead was followed to track the four men, including a pair of eye glasses found by three-year old Leland Gerard in an abandoned auto. The glasses were identified as belonging to one of the escapees and were the first indication of which direction the four were headed.

Grateful Penitentiary officers presented the boy with a tricycle and wagon purchased from donations by staff members. Warden J.H. Weeks made the presentation on a local TV program.

FEDERAL PROFILES

Of the countless numbers of Penitentiary officers whose footsteps have echoed down the ranges of a prison cell block, many have made an outstanding contribution to the philosophy of penal reform. The results of their work are often intangible — seldom are they eulogized. Federal Corrections is proud to present as its "Profile", a former staff member whose personal integrity, sincerity, and sense of humour will long be remembered by all who know him.

In September 1932, when the Penitentiaries branch of the Department of Justice consisted of Penitentiary Headquarters in Ottawa and seven maximum security institutions across the country, a thirty-year old Scots gentleman reported for duty as a temporary Guard at the British Columbia Penitentiary. David McGill McLean, whose urge for travel had lured him to the Canadian West from Falkirk, Scotland, at the age of 18 years, found adjustment to the strangeness of this vast land not easy. Times in those days were difficult ones and many unusual experiences had to be undertaken as a means of survival. This included such jobs as coal-mining and farming in Alberta and copper-mining in the coastal mountains of British Columbia. The combination of depression times and the Doukhobour up-rising of 1932 led to Mr. McLean's recruitment in a career he was to follow for 33 years.

In 1936 Mr. McLean was involved in an early experiment in segregation, being placed in charge of a group of young offenders. In 1938 he left the guard staff upon his promotion to Change Room Instructor, where he stayed until 1948 when he became a Keeper. In 1950 he was promoted to Chief Keeper at the B.C. Penitentiary, and in 1954 to Deputy Warden at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Mr. McLean has remained in the East since that time, as Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary and Kingston Penitentiary. On June 1, 1962, he was appointed Regional Director of the Ontario region, which post he held until his retirement this year.

In 1948 David McLean was one of a group selected to attend the first Penitentiary Officers' Training Course, held at the RCMP Barracks, Rockcliffe, Ontario. Seventeen years later, some of his fellow course members pay tribute to Mr. McLean:

David M. MacLean

"My recollection of Mr. McLean as a fellow course member on POTC #1 was one of high esteem, not because he endeavoured to be outstanding. On the contrary, he was just one of the twenty course members.

His serenity and ability to understand his fellow class-mates made him a beacon to young course members. An enthusiastic scholar with great perception into the future of the Service, he always respected his fellow officer's point of view and expectetd the same in return.

He was the unanimous choice to represent the class at the closing ceremony and obtained the highest rating in the class.

After seventeen years my opinion of Mr. McLean

has remained unchanged, and I don't believe Mr. McLean has changed either."

G.R.Rogers
Asst. Regional Director (Purch.)
ONTARIO

"May I add my personal good wishes to the many others on the retirement of the Regional Director of the Ontario Region, D.M. McLean. I remember Dave McLean from POTC #1 in 1948 and recall him as being a gentleman, deeply interested in his work. Time takes its toll and the Service loses a most valuable member."

R. Wilson
Superintendent
Mountain Prison.

"The candidates of POTC #1 were looked upon as the guinea pigs' of the Service, and all the members of the course, being a mature bunch of 'boys', used to look upon Dave McLean for counsel and guidance. Dave, being a more solemn individual than most of us in those days, and quite a philosopher, was free with his wise counsel. However, being the dour Scot he was quite canny, he did not pass along all his wise counsel, as it has been quite evident that he got much further up the totem pole than the rest of us. Best of luck, Dave, in your retirement."

H. McMaster
Superintendent
Dorchester Farm Annex.

Mr, D.M. McLean, Keeper Cordin Foolkes and myself were the three candidataes selectetd from B.C. Penitentiary to attend POTC No. 1 at Rockcliffe, Ontario, in February 1948. As you can see, this was quite a selection - a Scotsman, an Englishman and a Frenchman respectively. Of course, Dave had to come out on top with an "A".

I recall one night after a 'duty' visit to Chateau Laurier in Ottawa, just prior to the conclusion of the course, I accompanied Dave to the office of the T.C.A. to enquire about the price of flying home to his wife in New Westminster; instead of taking the long train journey, thereby gaining three days' time. The difference in price was quite a few dollars and, being a Scot, Dave decided to return home by train with me.

I also remember at one of our meetings in the classroom, I proposed Dave McLean as Master of Ceremonies for our banquet at the closing of the course. He accepted and as a result of his performance as MC., his oratorical ability, his sociability, and his enriched personality came to light. He impressed everyone present and in particular, our late Commissioner of Penitentiaries, R.B. Gibson. Probably this was the first rung in the ladder leading to his ultimate rise from Change Room Instructor to one of the highest positions in the Penitentiary Service, that of Regional Director for Ontario.

Bill Laporte sends his best to Dave on his retirement, as do all his friends in the Western region of the Canadian Penitentiary Service."

G.M. Laporte,
Supervisor of Institutional Services
British Columbia Penitentiary.

"As the last remaining member of Manitoba Penitentiary staff who attended POTC No. 1, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to reminisce about a fellow officer, especially Mr. Dave McLean.

When we first met, Dave was then Laundry Instructor at B.C. Penitentiary, and, because of his position was immediately nicknamed "Super Suds" McLean. I remember how he and his companions from B.C. looked at our winter dress of fur hats and mitts, allegedly unknown to Dave at the West Coast. When he was informed of our home in Stony Mountain, he innocently asked how a laundry instructor washed and dried clothes in that part of the country. With that innocent remark, it was no wonder that "Blue Cheer" became a big seller at B.C. Penitentiary.

I wonder if Dave recalls how he wanted to impress this course and B.C. pals when he said that he was through the snow fields of Manitoba by having his picture taken on top of a snow drift. He stated he would never be seen east of the Rockies again, when he fell hip high into the drift. How time and years pass!

In closing, may I express my sincerest wish from all of us at Manitoba, that you have many years of good health and happiness, and express our respect to you as a fine penitentiary officer."

Harry W. Black,
Asst. Deputy Warden,
Manitoba Penitentiary.

"I first met Mr. McLean on POTC No. 1 at the RCMP Barracks in Rockcliffe in February 1948. On this occasion Mr. McLean was chosen by his fellows to be the chairman of our closing dinner. In his opening remarks he said: " It is a good omen for the Penitentiary Service when the Lions and the Lambs can sit down together at a gathering such as this." His reference to the closer relationship between Headquarters staff and those in the field has proved to be true. This closer relationship has improved the espirit de corps and the morale of the service, as he predicted it would.

I later had the privilege of working for Mr. McLean while he was Warden at Kingston Penitentiary and indirectly while he was Regional Director for Ontario, and found him a very fine man to work for.

Mr. McLean has made many friends from coast to coast in the Penitentiary Service who will remember him as a very congenial and dignified Scot, whose own loyalty and devotion to the service commanded the loyalty and respect of those serving under him.

Both David and Vera McLean have been Ambassadors of Goodwill for the province of British Columbia. We hope they will speak as well of Eastern Canada on their return to British Columbia and that their best years are still ahead of them."

F.R. Graves
Asst. Warden (S&S)
Collin's Bay Penitentiary

"We were approximately half-way through POTC #1, and the going was getting pretty rough. From the bed next to mine, Dave McLean looked up in surprise when I walked in one day and threw my books down.

"To hell with it! I'm going out on the town." I remarked.

"Good idea." Dave said, and joined me. We both felt better the next day and I think that's why Dave got an "A" rating."

F. Smith
Warden
Collin's Bay Penitentiary

"The location was on the Canadian Express flashing across the prairies at an unusual speed; destination — Ottawa; aboard — six penitentiary officers wondering what was going to happen to them in the next eight weeks.

I was on my way to lunch and, looking around for a seat, noticed what I figured to be a first-class penitentiary officer. This gentleman turned out to be Dave McLean.

It was then the six officers from British Columbia and Saskatchewan were introduced to each other This, I might say, was the occasion for a little celebration. But how to celebrate, we didn't know — until Dave, with his wit and wisdom, talked a Frenchman into buying refreshments.

During the period of the course, I became very friendly with Dave and we had some wonderful times together. Most of this was the exchange of notes garnered during the day's sessions. We all worked very hard on this pilot project and came under the discipline of a countryman of Dave's Sgt/Major Robertson. When he and Dave got together for a news session, I would stand by with a bow and sort out the choice words that were not very understandable to a good Englishman.

At the end of the course, it was on Dave's shoulders to bear the brunt of the speech making and it was here that the famous old saying originated in the Penitentiary Service, 'The Lambs and the Lions Gather Together'. His was a difficult assignment, as all the 'heavy brass' from the Penitentiary Service Headquarters, R. C. M. P., and the 'lambs' from the different penitentiaries gathered to break bread together.

Since Course No.1, I have on various occasions had the opportunity of reliving this course with Dave."

J.H. Weeks
Warden
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

David McLean's service career has been long and varied. To his fellow officers and to the inmates under his charge, he has been held in the highest esteem always. His many outstanding characteristics might be summarized in the full sense of the words: This is truly a gentleman. □

SECRETARIES' WEEK

The week of April 18 to 24, 1965 was dedicated to the secretaries of the country. From Headquarters, the secretary to the Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries,submitted the following thoughts on the relationship between a secretary and her employer.

I am not going to enter into the details of the picture of an ideal secretary, but for the purpose of this article, I will say that, in summary, she must be intelligent, keen, methodical, honest, brief in her conversation, distinguished, polite, kind, good-natured, devoted and neatly dressed.

It occurs to me that, as competent as she may be, a secretary will never be happy at work if her boss is not equal to his position and if he does not possess himself all that same string of qualities. In a well-run office, a tactful secretary will always fall into step with her boss's manners.

To my fellow secretaries, I would like to say: "If your chief is a perfect gentleman and if he is kind enough to tell you, at the most unexpected moments, that he appreciates your work, then it is paradise on earth."

To my own boss, I would like to say: "Thank you so much. You make me feel that every week of the year is your secretary's week."

Marie-Berthe Beauparlant.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

SENIOR PENITENTIARY SERVICE CHANGES:

An officer, described as a fearless leader, has been appointed Regional Director of the Ontario region.

Mr. V.S.J. Richmond joined the Penitentiary Service as a Guard in December 1926, and was promoted to Censor Clerk in 1935. During World War II, Mr. Richmond took leave of action for War Service and returned at the end of the war as a Lieutenant-Colonel with the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders. In 1949, Mr. Richmond was promoted to Deputy Warden of Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Warden of that institution in March 1954, and held that position until he was appointed to Kingston Penitentiary as Warden in June 1962. Mr. Richmond's appointment as Regional Director was effective July 1st, 1965.

Succeeding Mr. Richmond at Kingston Penitentiary is Mr. Hazen Smith, formerly Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary.

Mr. Smith's position at Dorchester is filled by Mr. U. Belanger, former Deputy Warden of Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

Mr. John Moloney has been appointed Warden of the new Drug Treatment institution at Matsqui, B. C. He is succeeded by Warden C.E. DesRosiers from Joyceville Institution.

Mr. A.J. Jarvis is the new Warden at Joyceville Institution and his position as Deputy Warden at Kingston Penitentiary is being filled by Mr. Howard Bell.

Replacing Mr. Bell at Landry Crossing Correctional Camp is Superintendent R. Headrick.

Mr. Ross Duff moves from Assistant Warden (O&A) at Dorchester to Deputy Warden of Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD CHANGES:

MR. W.F. CARABINE from Supervisor, Central Section, to Chief, Case Preparation, at Headquarters.

MR. GERALD GENEST, Regional Representative, Montreal, to Chief, Parole Supervision, at Headquarters.

MR. OWEN FONESCA, Parole Service Officer, to Acting Supervisor, Western Section, at Headquarters.

MRS. LINDA BERRY, as Information Officer at Headquarters.

MR. R. GILLIES, from Parole Service Officer, Winnipeg, to Regional Representative, Prince Albert.

MR. R.G. WALLACE, from Regional Representative, Prince Albert, to Regional Representative, Hamilton.

MR. GRANT P. SHAPIRO, from Parole Service Officer, Edmonton, to Regional Representative, Calgary.

MR. ANDRE THERRIEN, from Parole Service Officer, Montreal, to Acting Regional Representative, Montreal.

MR. I. SMITH, resigned as Supervisor, Western Section, to accept a position as Director of Corrections, Northern Affairs Department.

MR. J.E. FRASER is resigning as Parole Service Officer, to take up a position as Probation Officer with the Juvenile Court, Ottawa.

MR. ANDRE JODOUIN, Solicitor, resigned to take up a position with the Quebec government.

Translators Appointed

Since their appointment on December 1st, 1964, two Regional translators in the Quebec region have been preparing the French translations of Federal Corrections.

TRAINING OF INMATES

From the Kitchen to the Stage

Saskatchewan Penitentiary reports that one inmate employed in their kitchen has been granted a Journeyman's Licence in the cooking trade. The Saskatchewan Labour Board set up a standard of rules to govern the cooking trade and this inmate passed the examination with an average of 74% to qualify as a journeyman cook.

At Agassiz, B.C., rumours were flying about the helicopter which was to land on the camp reserve. On May 10th, 1965, twenty-one inmates were seated inside the Administration office receiving instruction on fighting forest fires. One inmate sat outside under a large maple tree to await, he told a skeptical custodial officer, the arrival of the "chopper". To the officer's amazement, a helicopter was sighted, it circled the camp and landed not 100 yards from the dormitories.

The members of the B.C. Forest Service, giving instructions inside, came out to the eager group surrounding the helicopter to explain its functions. To demonstrate its usefulness in fire fighting, the group set a small fire in a nearby slough. Flying low, the pilot brought his craft in over the water, filled a 45-gallon drum suspended under the fuselage, hovered over the fire and extinguished it.

Then, the inmate fire fighting crew were taken for a ride in the craft, two at a time.

To determine if trees inherit certain characteristics of growth from their parent tree, and ultimately to provide lumber for the next generation, a long range project is underway at Blue Mountain Correctional Institution in New Brunswick. In co-operation with the Dominion Forestry Service, Experimental Station at Acadia, inmates of Blue Mountain have planted three thousand, five-year old red spruce trees on the camp grounds.

The trees were grown from seeds taken from selected trees in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and from a few districts in the United States. It is expected that 10,000 trees will be planted in this area.

At Joyceville Institution, a general Agriculture course was conducted for which every inmate working on the farm or in the Farm Annex was given an opportunity to apply.

The course is broken down into four main headings:

PHASE 1: Field Husbandry, which includes Crop Production, Machinery, and Hay and Pastures.

PHASE 2: Animal Husbandry, incorporating history of cattle, types of cattle, housing and feeding, nutrition, diseases and sanitation of cattle, sheep, pigs, and chickens.

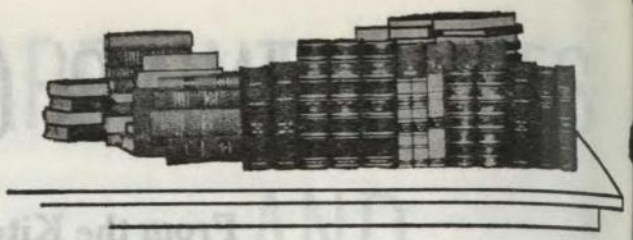
PHASE 3: Forestry includes weed trees, timber trees, fuel trees, thinning a wood lot, planting trees and types of trees.

PHASE 4: Gardening which includes crops, preparation, seeds and planting, yields, weed control and pesticides.

Nineteen inmates of Federal Training Centre received their Grade 9 Certificates issued by the Department of Education, Province of Quebec. During the presentation, Colonel Ethier, Divisional Head for the Department of Education, remarked that this class ranked among the four highest in the province, out of 250 similar classes.

Competing with hockey games and television, the Inmate Drama Group of Manitoba Penitentiary staged its first one-act comedy to the inmate population. The production was again shown to the staff and members of the John Howard Society. This first attempt was greeted with so much enthusiasm by the actors and the general population, that another production has since been staged and still others planned for the future. Manitoba Penitentiary administration reports that one inmate actor, in the true spirit of showmanship, volunteered to remain in the institution for a day after his parole was effective in order to play in the last showing.

Books and Publications



MORE JOY IN HEAVEN

by Morley Callaghan

(*Original Copyright* 1937. *Reprinted in New Canadian Library Series* 1960.)

The hero of this novel, Kip Caley, is released from prison on Christmas Day. He has served 10 years of a life sentence for a series of bank robberies, but through the efforts of the Prison Chaplain and several prominent business and political personages he has been paroled into the personal custody of the Chaplain. The place of the action is not stated specifically, but from the descriptions, the penitentiary could have been in Kingston and the city "on the lake" to which the man returns could have been Toronto.

A job as a greeter is waiting for Caley at a hotel frequented by the sports crowd; money has been provided for a tailor-made wardrobe for him; and business booms at the hotel. Everyone wants to shake the hand that held the gun.

The title of the book obviously is part of a quotation from the Scriptures which tell us that there shall be more joy in heaven over one sinner who repenteth, than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance. Caley is the sinner who has repented. Through the influence of the Chaplain he has decided to go straight. In addition, he now feels that with a foot in each camp — that of the law-abiding citizens who welcome him into their midst, and the criminal world to which he so lately belonged — he can be a sort of go-between. In the first burst of civic enthusiasm there is talk of putting him on the Parole Board. Caley takes this seriously and his first disappointment comes when the Judge, who had sentenced him and who is now the head of the Parole Board, declares that he will resign if Caley is appointed.

The Chaplain does not like the course that Kip is on, and for the second time offers him a job as gardener until people have forgotten who he is. However, Caley finds his position as hero pretty heady stuff and sees himself as crusader for the underdog.

For a time all goes well. Disillusionment, when it comes, is swift and thorough. Caley discovers that most of his prominent friends are cynical and practical. They have their little rackets and deals and expect him to go along with them. He concludes bitterly that they have set him up as the patsy.

The right moment has come for two of his old associates to approach him with their plan to rob a bank. Although he refuses to join them, he does try to head them off when he learns that the police have been tipped off and are ready to spring the trap. He is too late. In the ensuing gun battle a policeman is killed and Caley himself fatally wounded.

Anyone remember Red Ryan ? He was released from the Kingston Penitentiary in 1935 (two years before the above novel was written) after serving eleven years of a life sentence for bank robberies. Less than a year after his parole he was killed while attempting to rob a liquor store in Sarnia, Ontario. He killed the policeman who happened to be going by and who interrupted him at his task. Ryan had been released into the custody of the Prison Chaplain, had been given a job as an automobile salesman and as a greeter at a hotel in Toronto. Financially he was doing well, and was the idol of the public who were more than willing to believe that the prodigal son had returned home, completely reformed. Various theories have been advanced as to why Ryan returned to his old ways. One guess was that he was being blackmailed by some of his old gang who knew of a crime for which he had never been tried. Others believed that his "reform" was as phoney as the gun he used to carry for his hold-ups (his last gun wasn't a dummy), and that his religious conversion was the only card he had left to play in order to win a release. Author Callaghan, who had obviously received his inspiration for this novel from Red Ryan's life, has advanced a new theory, and like the others it can neither be proved nor disproved.

As a novel this book leaves something to be desired. There are pages of careless writing with tiresome repetitions and corny phrasings which the author could have easily improved with a sharp pencil and a little time. And Kip Caley, the hero, is just too good to be true. Some of the conversations are most unlikely. The following exchange does have a ring of authenticity, however. As Kip leaves the hotel disillusioned, discouraged and without a job, he stops at the bar for a drink.

"Eddie", he says to the bartender who is his friend, "There was a guy named Lazarus. Ever hear of him?"

"Anybody heard of a guy named Lazarus?" Eddie said to his customers.

"Don't tell me, let me guess," a baby-faced blonde said sourly.

"They say he rose from the dead," Kip said.

"Sounds like a gag to me."

"What was his percentage at the gate?"

— Reviewed by
Mrs. G. Hughes, Hong Kong

C. S. A. C. Picnic Successful

To the 600 penitentiary officers and their families attending the 19th Annual C. S. A. C. picnic at Millhaven on Sunday, July 18th, 1965, the threat of rain and prevailing cool weather went virtually unnoticed. It had been hoped that the 1964 attendance of 900 persons would be exceeded this year; however, the ones attending, despite the weather, consumed approximately 45 gallons of ice cream and hundreds of bottles of soft drinks, all of which were issued free of charge. Everyone present participated in the various sports activities planned by the committee.

Prizes were provided for all successful participants in the contests, as well as special prizes and those for the attendance draw. The youngest baby on the grounds proved to be an 11-week old child of Mr. and Mrs. Bellringer of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, while the prize for the oldest married couple was awarded to the former Warden of Joyceville and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. O.E. Earl. Mr. F. Corrigan and his wife and their eight children took the largest-family-on-the-grounds prize, with their eight children also accounting for winners of six events in the field competition. Other activities included various contests for boys and girls between the ages of three to thirteen years.

The picnic committee worked hard and spent many long hours to make this annual event successful. The results of their efforts might be summed up in the words of one youngster who attended:

"When will next year's picnic be held?"

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