



Public Safety
Canada

Sécurité publique
Canada

ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

Copyright of this document does not belong to the Crown.
Proper authorization must be obtained from the author for
any intended use.

Les droits d'auteur du présent document n'appartiennent
pas à l'État. Toute utilisation du contenu du présent
document doit être approuvée préalablement par l'auteur.

Federal Corrections

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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

July — August — September 1965 Compiled at Reg. Hdqtrs. (Ont.)

Editor: Mrs. Jean Webb

VOLUME 4 — No. 3

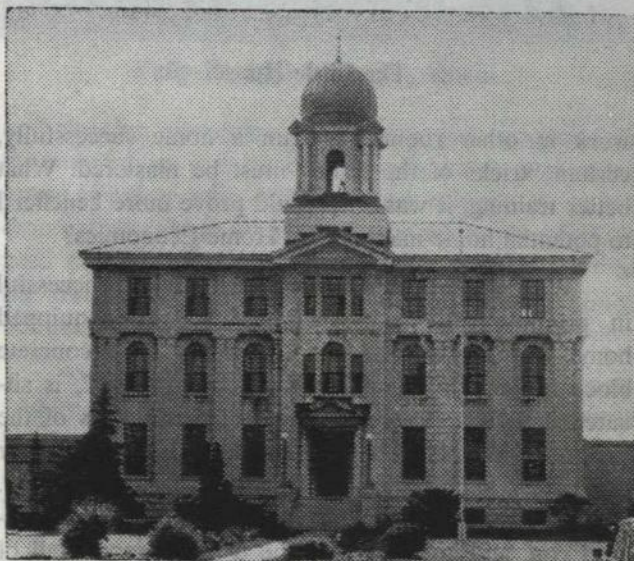
Printed in Kingston Penitentiary

NOT BY SALADS ALONE

TRAINING a person to acquire a set of values that will enable him to live at peace with himself and with society should begin during the formative years and continue until adulthood. The person who acquires these traits in an environment consistent in love, discipline and trust will likely have the self-confidence necessary to overcome the many frustrations he will meet in later years. The majority of these people will not experience the emotional shock of sitting through their own criminal trial, or serving a term in a penal institution.

For the unfortunate minority who spend a large part of their lives in institutions or behind prison bars, a solid set of values has to be acquired after the behaviour and personality pattern has been established and has, in many cases, been damaged by lack of consistency in training. This is a formidable challenge to all who undertake this task. Between prison officials attempting this reformation of another's character and the inmate accepting this infringement on his inner life, a rapport of trust must be established and maintained. There must also be imposed a set of rules and regulations that are implemented in a firm but fair manner.

The six inmates in the little bungalow inside the walls of Kingston's Prison for Women learn quickly that their Home Economics Instructor is capable of exercising stern discipline without any partiality. Mrs. Betty Hof, who is attempting to provide a home atmosphere in a prison setting, controls her brood like a mother hen and insists upon the observance of the rules of the house at all times. Not all is strict disciplinary training however. There are laughs and good humour over minor household crises that arise from time to time. To complete the home atmosphere there are, of course, periods of boredom and tedious chores that never seem to be finished.

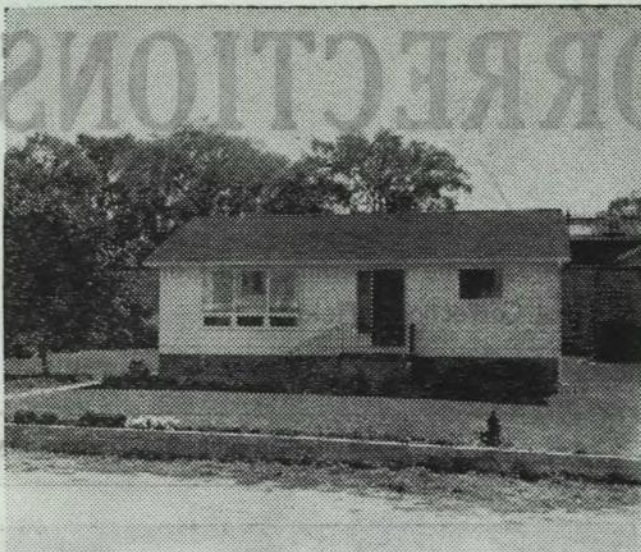


Front Entrance — Prison For Women

The idea for this type of training, so necessary in the life of every woman, was conceived by Superintendent, Miss Isobel Macneill, in 1961. Practical, on-the-job training for a sufficient length of time leaves indelible tracings that remain long after the theory is forgotten. If practiced regularly, it becomes a way of life. The majority of inmates in the Prison for Women, like their counter-parts the world over, will be spending a large portion of their life in a kitchen or doing house-

INDEX

Not by Salads Alone	1 - 4
Special Detention Units	5 - 7
Newly Appointed Asst. Warden on Penal Reform.....	7
In My Opinion	8 - 9
Fascinating History of the Big House on the Hill	10



The Little House

work in other rooms. To run a home successfully, certain "tricks of the trade" must be mastered. What better training, it was felt, would prove more beneficial to potential home-makers than Home Economics?

With this in mind, Miss Macneill was successful in promoting the construction of a fully-equipped home. The white wood-sided bungalow on a concrete block foundation, completed in February 1962, is situated on a well-landscaped lot inside the walls of the Prison for Women. The house is surrounded by flower beds, trees and shrubs, and a small vegetable garden. Once the last barrier of the main institution closes behind you, and you step into the front entrance hall of the bungalow, you are mesmerized by the complete change in atmosphere. You literally become part of the warm odours of baking, mingled with the clean smell of soap suds from the laundry-room, which permeate the house. Each room is immaculate, kept that way by the girls as much through pride in the surroundings as from the inevitable chastisement untidy house-keeping brings from Mrs. Hof.

The ten-week course is divided into three main categories: meal preparation, care of the home, and personal grooming. Each category is broken down further to suit individual needs and talents, with a view as to what phase might prove the most beneficial to an inmate upon her release. The chores are rotated weekly, so that each girl becomes familiar with all aspects of home making.

MEAL PREPARATION

Every Thursday, a shopping list for the week's supplies is prepared, using a hypothetical budget of \$25.00 to accommodate a family of four. The girls on kitchen duty for the week select their choices from the

newspaper advertisements and from this, a weekly menu is prepared in advance. While this is an assignment and is theoretical in nature, the menu devised by one of the girls on the present course shows the value of budgeting in meal preparation. It might be safe to assume that this training in advanced planning would be incorporated into other phases of life.

DINNER MENU

(Family of Four)

Sunday:

Rib Roast with Gravy

Mashed potatoes and creamed peas.

Cole slaw.

Lemon pie. Milk or Coffee.

Monday:

Fried Chicken and Corn fritters.

Mashed potatoes and Creamed Corn.

Sliced pineapple and cookies.

Tea or tomato juice.

Tuesday:

Spaghetti and meat balls

Chef's Biscuits. Apple Strudel.

Milk or Coffee.

Wednesday:

Breaded Pork Chop W/H.P. Sauce

Mashed Potatoes w/mixed vegs.

Jelly salad.

Peach pie. Milk or Coffee.

Thursday:

Beef stew w/dumplings

Home fried potatoes w/corn on the cob.

Tossed salad.

Tapioca pudding.

Apple juice or coffee.



Proper Cooking Techniques in the Kitchen

Friday:

Roasted liver and onion w/gravy.
Boiled potatoes and creamed cauliflower.
Green salad. Jello (Lemon)
Milk or tea.

Saturday:

Cabbage rolls w/tomato sauce.
Boiled potatoes w/beets and beans.
Cole slaw.
Rice pudding.
Milk or Coffee.

Mrs. Hof places the emphasis on economy in meal planning and lectures periodically about the hungry people in the world. The girls are taught that home baking is more economical than baking from mixes or opening cans. Waste is not allowed, and while the trainees are allowed to eat as much as they wish during the noon meal, once the food is on their plates, it must be eaten. They learn that while certain dishes are more appealing than others, a variety of food is essential, and the palate of every one eating the meal must be taken into consideration.

Kitchen training includes the less desirable chores of dish washing and garbage disposal. Mrs. Hof and Margaret, a vivacious girl from the Maritimes, laughed at Margaret's frustration when she learned that cooking included more than making salads.

"She almost lost interest when she discovered that taking out the garbage is as essential to home-making as making the salads she loves," Mrs. Hof laughed.

Every one agreed, however, that the salads Margaret prepares with loving care, are delicious.

Among her other qualifications, Mrs. Hof has experience in the fine art of cake decorating. Proudly the girls showed pictures from a magazine of cakes that had been decorated in the little house for events such as the A.A. Anniversary or the Christmas Tea and Sale. Mary's desserts melt in your mouth and she has expressed a desire to learn this trade, with a view to gaining employment in a bake shop after her release. The price of ingredients, it was pointed out to her, was too costly for much experimentation, however an inedible mixture can be prepared at very little expense for this purpose.

CARE OF THE HOME

Three of the girls are assigned to keeping the house in orderly shape. The kitchen and bathroom floors must be scrubbed daily and the floors in the other rooms are washed and waxed once a week. One day a week is set aside for heavy cleaning and everyone in the house participates in scrubbing cupboards, refrigerator and stove, polishing and waxing furniture



Fully-Equipped Laundry-Room.

and cleaning silverware. The noon meal, prepared in the little house, is eaten in the dining-room, a pleasant room complete with built-in china cabinet. A set of dinner dishes, blue floral border on white porcelain, is used for this meal and table-setting becomes part of the training. Each girl takes her turn saying Grace before the meal begins.

Birthdays are celebrated around the dining-room table by a special birthday cake and menu, prepared by the inmates in the kitchen. Ingredients are saved from regular rations and hoarded for special purposes like this.

The laundry-room is equipped with a washing machine, tubs, automatic dryer, ironing board and steam iron. All soiled laundry used in the bungalow is cleaned there by the girl assigned this chore.

Spare time for all the girls is utilized in knitting, sewing and fanciwork for their own purposes or for the Christmas Tea and Sale held annually inside the Prison for Women. An inmate is allowed to learn any type of needle-work for which she has sufficient money in her trust fund to buy materials. The rules of the house demand, however, that once a project is started, it must not be discarded for something new. For this reason, Mrs. Hof explains, the girls are not encouraged to begin work on a large item of needlework at first, as it might prove too boring before it is completed.

PERSONAL GROOMING

The six inmates on the ten-week course which commenced the first week in September are attractive girls in their late teens or early twenties. Most are not married, and while the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, the old adage tells us, he must first be lured by a pleasing appearance. One pretty trainee,

whose blonde hair is styled in a severe bun on the top of her head, is compiling a scrap for her own use, on grooming hints cut from newspapers and fashion magazines. For purposes of personal grooming and good health, the girls are taught to maintain a meticulous appearance, even when "company" is not expected.

Life in the little house at the Prison for Women is filled with warmth and homeliness that is impossible to capture in an institutional prison. Because the Superintendent of Canada's only federal prison for females believes that every inmate must be approached as an individual who is not allowed to take refuge in criminal group identification, a programme of training has been designed to attempt to bring out interest and ability in individual skills, one of which is the Home Economics course. The results of the course cannot always be successful, but on the whole, it is felt, the girls cannot help recalling how little effort it takes to provide a comfortable home, and how much more pleasant it is to live an organized life by expending this effort.

The Prison for Women is fortunate in its choice of Home Economics Instructor, whose past career has qualified her to pass on her knowledge to those less fortunate than the majority. In many of the personal history records at the Prison for Women, the mothers had been missing from the home or there had been no parents to concern themselves about these children who drifted from place to place until they came into conflict with the law.



Tea is served to Mrs. Hof and Recreation Supervisor, Miss J. McCandless.

The voices reaching the living-room sounded as if they might be coming from a home, or from a boarding school:

"Mrs. Hof, will you please come and look at this meat? I think it's done."

"Do you know where my glasses are, Mrs. Hof?"

"Does this salad look all right?" The salad, with Margaret behind it, was brought into the room for display.

Mrs. Betty Hof was born and educated in Germany, where she studied Household Science. Upon her arrival in Canada, she was employed by the Crawley & McCracken Catering Company, who sent her to Goose Bay, Labrador, to take charge of the Bell Telephone staff house there. When this job was completed, she was placed in charge of a large coffee shop in the Community Center in Deep River.

When Mrs. Hof and her family moved to Gananoque, Ontario, she discovered that the High School did not offer cafeteria service for the pupils at noon hour. After approaching the school's principal and School Board, she was successful in selling them the idea that a cafeteria was necessary. Her experience with the girls in the school led to her interest in helping female prisoners equip themselves for the outside world.

The girls are encouraged to sit around the dining-room table with coffee and a smoke after the noon meal dishes have been cleared from the table. The topic of conversation ranges over many fields and includes politics, clothes, hair-do's and, of course, crime.

Mrs. Hof and the girls have many amusing tales to tell of the "after-dinner" talk, one of which took place during a previous course. An inmate who had been incarcerated many times before—always for theft—was leaving the Prison for Women at the expiration of her sentence. She had received dental treatment from the Penitentiary Dentist, and this entailed total extraction of her teeth. The plate had not yet been received when she was due to leave. Going out without teeth did not concern her as much as it did the other girls, one of whom lectured her about making certain she received her plate, ".....because that's one thing you can't steal on the outside."

Photographs by E.A. Wells,
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

SPECIAL DETENTION UNITS

by A. J. MacLeod Commissioner of Penitentiaries

Between 1958 and 1965 the inmate population of Canadian penitentiaries increased from 5,700 to 7,500, an increase of almost 35%.

During those years there was a substantial change in the types of inmates sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more by the courts. They tended, in many cases, to be younger, more vicious, more aggressive, more hostile, more irresponsible, and therefore more dangerous, than ever before. This is shown by the number of incidents that have occurred in maximum security institutions in recent years.

- the seizing of officers as hostages (4 incidents).
- the wounding of officers with knives and other weapons (at least 12 incidents).
- the deaths of three officers as a result of inmate violence.
- disturbances incited by violent, hostile ring-leaders (1 major, 8 minor).
- the murder of some inmates and the violent wounding of others.
- escapes and attempted escapes of dangerous men from existing maximum security facilities.

The challenge to society that these inmates present is fourfold:

- (a) the protection of the community against the escape of such dangerous men,
- (b) the safety of penitentiary officers charged with the training and custody of these inmates,
- (c) the protection of the inmates from one another, and
- (d) the development of a program of inmate training under which these men will learn to conform with the rules of society so that they will not be dangerous to the public when ultimately they are released from custody.

The Canadian Penitentiary Service is being developed on a regional basis in recognition of the problems of population, geography, communication, and ethnic backgrounds that exist in a country as large and diversified as Canada is. There is recognition and acceptance by the Government of the principle that no penal institution, if it is to carry on anything in the nature of a reformatory program, should have more than 450 inmates. There is also recognition of the fact that the correctional needs of inmates vary greatly and there must be a diversity of types of institutions in each region to meet those needs.

Accordingly the Penitentiary Service has under construction, or will have under construction within three years, the following types of institutions in each region (Atlantic Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces):

Reception Centres — for the diagnosis and assessment of inmates when they are received in the penitentiary system from the courts and the allocation of them to the appropriate institution in the region for the purposes of an inmate training program.

Maximum Security Institutions — for those inmates (approximately 35% of the population) who are likely to make active efforts to escape and who, if they do escape, may very well be dangerous to persons whom they may encounter in the community.

Medium Security Institutions — for those inmates (numbering approximately 50%) who are not likely to make active efforts to escape but might very well run away if the opportunity presented itself.

Minimum Security Institutions — for those inmates (numbering about 15%) who require neither fence nor wall to keep them confined, who will respect the invisible boundary that surrounds them and who, in any event, are not likely to be dangerous in the community if they do walk away.

Medical and Psychiatric Centres — for those inmates who are chronically ill or mentally disturbed and who require specialized treatment that cannot be provided for them advantageously in any other way.

Community Release Centres — for the inmate who is nearing the end of his sentence and who requires shelter and assistance in establishing himself in the community.

The hostile, aggressive and dangerous type of inmate comprises roughly 3% of the penitentiary inmate population. The need of a special institution for their custody and training was recognized as long ago as 1938, when the Archambault Commission recommended that "all incorrigible and intractable prisoners in the penitentiaries should be segregated in one institution".

The Penitentiary Service has under construction at St. Vincent de Paul, P.Q., and is planning to construct at Dorchester, N.B., Millhaven, Ontario, and

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, special detention units for the special custody and training of the "hard core" criminals who make every effort to disrupt the inmate training program in whatever institution they may be confined.

The inmate training program for special detention units and the design of the units themselves were developed under the guidance of the Director of Inmate Training, Mr. J. C. A. LaFerriere, who has had 15 years' experience at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the Federal Training Centre in Quebec, the Assistant Director of Inmate Training (Classification and Psychological Services), Dr. Jean Garneau, who has a Ph.D. in Psychology and has had many years of experience with offenders, and the Director of Medical Services of the Penitentiary Service, Dr. L. P. Gendreau, a psychiatrist, who has had many years of experience as a director of a mental hospital, three years as a military psychiatrist, and eighteen years as a senior officer of the Penitentiary Service and who is a recognized authority in forensic psychiatry.

In developing the design of the institution the penitentiary authorities had the assistance of all penitentiary Wardens in conference; six Deputy Wardens in committee and all Deputy Wardens in conference; three Assistant Deputy Wardens (Custody) in committee and all of them in conference; and five Assistant Deputy Wardens (Inmate Training) in committee and all in conference.

This is a most experienced group of practical penologists who have dealt directly with penitentiary inmates over a long period of time. There was complete unanimity of opinion concerning both the inmate training program and the design of the institution.

The design of the special detention unit was developed, first by discussing the program for the inmates, followed by a decision as to the facilities in which that program would be carried on.

The conferees agreed that, because of the nature of the inmates, the institution must have special features to ensure, as far as possible, the security of the community against the escape of these dangerous men, the safety of the officers charged with their training and custody, and the protection of the inmates from one another.

The design of the special detention unit allows for the operation of a complete inmate training program. In addition, the institution is designed with the object of preserving the mental and physical health of the inmates. In brief, the following activities are included in the program:

academic and cultural education;
religious instruction;
recreation;
industrial work;
professional counselling.

The inmate training program is divided into four stages through which inmates will progress. Each stage provides incentives to encourage inmates to attain the next stage with its additional privileges. The inmate, by demonstrating that he is prepared to co-operate and indicating a change of attitude, may be transferred to another institution of a lesser degree of security.

As to the design of the institution, it has been demonstrated, in many countries, that outside cells cannot be made secure. The last constructed maximum security institution in England, designed with outside cells, has had a rash of escapes, even though electronic devices, such as closed circuit television and proximity alarms, were among the security features. For really hostile men, the "inside cells" provide the maximum of safe custody and also the maximum of safety for the officers. It was therefore decided that the special detention unit should be constructed with inside cells.

Criticism concerning lack of wall windows would not seem to be valid. In this institution, outside light, instead of coming through wall windows, will come through "sky domes". These roof-mounted windows, eight in number for each twenty-cell block, are each 4' 6" in diameter and will admit daylight directly into the central corridor and provide adequate natural light to this area, something which wall windows could not do. Each cell, the dimensions of which are 6'7"x10'9" x 8' high, has a ceiling window 3'x1'6", to admit daylight into the cell. In addition, each cell has a fluorescent lighting fixture of 80 watts, some three times better than the lighting that has been traditionally installed in Canadian penitentiaries.

All areas of the institution, including individual cells, are fully ventilated with supply and exhaust air handling systems.

It is the intention to use an approved colour scheme to decorate the cells and other parts of the institution. The colour scheme will be chosen after consultation with experts on the subject.

The safety of the patrolling officers is assured by the fact that they will move in wire-screened corridors around and above each block of cells, completely protected from the inmates, but able, by means of the windows in the cell ceilings and the glass ports in the doors, to check on inmate activities in the cells. Around the school-rooms, industrial shops, and other areas of inmate activity, patrolling officers will operate from similar screened corridors.

The staff of the institution will include a part-time psychiatrist, a psychologist, classification officers, school teachers, recreational officers and technical instructors. Consequently, provision is made for complete counselling and training services in an endeavour to motivate the inmates to abandon their hostility and to start anew on the road to rehabilitation. All staff, prior to posting to this institution, will receive special training in handling this type of inmate.

The special detention unit is not for the treatment of psychotic inmates. For the psychotic inmate who has deteriorated beyond the early stages, regional medical centres are being developed. The special detention unit is for hostile and dangerous inmates who disrupt normal institutional programs.

The special detention unit is not a glorified "hole". It is a well designed institution for a population which will not usually exceed 100 inmates. It incorporates excellent training facilities with the very necessary degree of maximum security for the hostile and dangerous inmates that will be incarcerated there. The inside cells with the screened corridors afford the required protection for the staff who, otherwise, would be potential victims of the assaults, which are always prevalent when dealing with this type of inmate. The design also, because of the separation of the various cell blocks, affords the opportunity to segregate inmates and to protect them from harming one another.

The program of the special detention unit was formulated by experienced penitentiary officers who designed a practical and functional institution in which such a program could operate.

The Special Detention Unit, as designed, reflects the views of Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters of the U.S.A. who, in their authoritative book "New Horizons in Criminology" (1951), wrote as follows:

NEWLY - APPOINTED ASSISTANT WARDEN SPEAKS ON PENAL REFORM

Assistant Warden (O & A), Mr. Hart Fowler, of Matsqui Institution, addressed the dinner meeting of the Clearbrook Board of Trade on September 28, 1965. Speaking to the 60 guests present Mr. Fowler traced the history of the Penitentiary Service since 1957, stressing particularly the degrees of security designed and the innovations to the Inmate Training program since that time.

"The effect of the overall program," Mr. Fowler concluded his speech, "is that inmates are now better prepared and equipped to face life on the outside. With an average population of over 8,000 serving an average of two years in Federal institution alone, the number returning to society is considerable.

"No perfect maximum-security prison has yet been constructed, but Mr. Barnes (Robert) has designed an ideal structure of this type to replace the long outmoded and expensively operated plant on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay. This ideal maximum-security institution is laid out on the telephone-pole plan, but abandons the classic multiplicity of rectangular cell houses, bisected by the central corridor. Rather, there is one large cell house, also bisected by the corridor and divided into a number of inside-cell blocks. There are no windows in the walls; instead, all the cell blocks are skylighted through the glazed roof of the large cell house. The inside-cell blocks are virtually escape proof, but are light and pleasant. They are skylighted and are made comfortable through the use of forced ventilation and air conditioning.

The advantages of this design are numerous. By using the large single cell house, the overall length of the housing section of the institution is notably reduced. This brings about economy in construction, reduces the distances over which inmates must move, increases the efficiency of supervision, with a reduced administrative force, and provides a far more healthy and comfortable setup. Although the plant is as escape proof as any human structure could possibly be, there is nothing needlessly harsh or forbidding about it. Complete service facilities are included to provide for education and recreation. In this way, even in a maximum security plant, rehabilitative treatment rather than punishment remains in the ascendancy, without any sacrifice whatever of complete custodial security. While this design is well-nigh perfect for a maximum-security institution, it is feasible only for this type of prison, since the single, large skylighted cell house can only be used for inside-cell blocks and these are not desirable as uniform housing equipment except in a maximum-security prison."

It is the feeling of Penitentiary officials that unless these men return to society ready and able to take their proper place as lawabiding citizens, the program is a failure.

A man in an institution, completely divorced from society and contact with the outside world completely severed, finds it almost impossible to re-enter society and succeed.

Almost any inmate or former inmate of a Canadian institution will tell you that only a few years ago, while in prison, they worked about 4 hours a day, were kept from society, didn't hear much radio, didn't see television, read few newspapers; and when finally released, they entered a strange, almost frighteningly unknown world. They'll probably add that they had great difficulty in getting a job, and once they did, they couldn't keep up with the race."

IN MY OPINION

On May 4, 1964, the first Induction Training Course for Correctional Officers entering the Penitentiary Service was held at the Staff Colleges across the country. At the conclusion of the most recent course, held from August 16th to October 15th, 1965, some of the course members offered their opinions on the value of such training.

"Now that you have about completed your course how, in your opinion, do you feel this training will help you in your duties as a Correctional Officer 1?"

I feel that the training I receive here on how an institution functions will be of help because I will have a better idea of what is expected from me on different posts and with handling inmates.

It is nice to know the conditions and benefits of your employer and chances for advancement in the Service.

I believe a person should know some self-defence for his own protection and he should know restraint equipment and how to apply it when necessary for the security of the institution and in keeping good order.

If a person has the basic idea of how a penitentiary runs before starting, he has more self-confidence in himself, making it easier for his supervisors and all staff to work with him, as a Correctional Officer I.

Craig Brownell.

This course is quite valuable to a Correctional Officer I. If this course were not available to the new employee, it might take months or even years to acquire such knowledge as conditions of employment, penitentiary rules and regulations and service organization.

The custodial duties and responsibilities of the Correctional Officer are very clearly defined on the course. Although Inmate Training Programs may differ slightly between institutions, a general working knowledge is gained.

The Correctional Officer must realize that this course cannot cover every incident which might occur in an institution. It does however teach him what to expect in an institutional environment.

Riot control is a very important phase of this course. In the event of a riot the Correctional Officer would be of little or no use if this training were not taken.

To be efficient the Correctional Officer must know how to defend himself against an assault by an Inmate. The knowledge for this is provided on this course but to get the full benefit from this knowledge, the Officer must become proficient.

In my opinion, this course provides the groundwork for a good officer.

J.C. Misseau.

I feel that the induction training course is a great asset to the correctional officer I. It provides the basic knowledge and skills that a correctional officer must have in order to carry out his duties with effectiveness. This course enables a man to have a better outlook and understanding of the Canadian Penitentiary Service as a means of correction and rehabilitation. You are taught how to interpret the rules and regulations of the Penitentiary Service so that you are able to cope with the various situations that may arise while at your daily tasks in dealing with inmates. When an officer completes his induction course he can go back to his institution with the feeling that he can and will perform his duties with the utmost efficiency to be beneficial to himself and his institution.

R.L. Fuller

In my opinion, this course which I have almost completed has taught me much concerning the Penitentiary Service of Canada and the duties of a Correctional Officer I.

Before coming on course I had been in the Service two months and didn't know too much about the chain of command, the operation of an institution or the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates.

I feel I'll be going back to my institution a much better officer than when I left. The knowledge absorbed

here on course will assist me in understanding and helping inmates and will help me carry out my duties much better.

I appreciate the fact that the Penitentiary Service thinks enough of us in sending us on a course such as this one. What we have learned, I'm sure, will lead us to a good future and the future of the Service itself looks new and interesting.

George R.J. Robichaud.

In my opinion this course as a whole has given me a better understanding of the Penitentiary Service in general. It has brought me in contact with members of the service from other parts of Canada and I have been able to see that our problems are much the same throughout. It has taught me that each institution is not a single unit but part of an overall plan for rehabilitation and reformation of inmates. I have seen the work that the different departments, besides custody, does in this plan. It has shown me how the chain of command gets its information from the top to the bottom and vice-versa. The physical training, though I thought it would kill me at first, has put me back in reasonably good shape. This course will undoubtedly help me to be a better officer, mentally as well as physically.

T.W. Ross

This course has given me some of the theory behind the practical approach of our penal system as it stands.

I feel that when I return to the institutions I will have a new approach and a greater sense of responsibility toward the many needs of the inmate, rather than just custodial.

This course has given me knowledge that I would probably never acquire through the routine work day of the institution.

I believe the course is an absolute must, as it gives the officer some of the direction and understanding which is necessary to assist in the information and rehabilitation of inmates. The other know-your-job aspects gives one a greater sense of security, responsibility and confidence, not readily acquired, as in on-the-job training.

David A. Belland.

In my opinion this course in theory has been of great value to me.

No officer can do an efficient job as a penitentiary officer unless he knows all the rules and regulations and I believe that this course should be of the utmost help to any new officer entering the Service.

I will be honest and say when I have finished this course that I will return to Joyceville Institution much better equipped to carry out my duties and with a greater incentive.

C. O. I Dunlop

After taking the P.O.T.C. training course, I feel that I should return to my institution a far better officer than when I arrived at the C.S.C.

I have worked for seven months with the Penitentiary Service, and I feel that I have learned, through this training the true meaning of being a Correctional Officer and feel more secure in being able to do the job well.

Throughout the entire course, it has been theory and on-the-job training. To name some (space does not permit me to name all) locking procedure, handling of inmates, self-defence, chain of command, radio, to name but a few. But the most important thing to my mind, I have learned how to be a good officer, and skill to do all that is entrusted to me to aid in my small way toward Custody, Supervision and rehabilitation.

B. K. Fox

Dorchester Penitentiary

I feel that this course has helped me very much, in that I have had a chance to learn all the rules and regulations of the penal institutions, and their routine from the ground up. I have also had the advantage of seeing other institutions other than the one where I work. This has helped to broaden my knowledge and given me an insight of how to put what I have learned into practical use.

I believe that what I have learned while at the college will be a wonderful help to me, especially in dealing with inmates and their problems. It covers everything that a Correctional Officer should know or would run into in this line. I feel my morale is higher now and I have a better knowledge of my job as a Correctional Officer.

W. R. McRae.

PICNIC HELD FOR BETTERMENT OF SOCIAL ATTITUDES AND FAMILY RELATIONS

A total of sixty-nine adults and over one hundred children attended a picnic held at the Manitoba Penitentiary Farm Annex during July. The families of staff and inmates, as well as outside citizens from Winnipeg complimented the Farm Annex Inmate Welfare Committee for their organization ability which resulted in a most entertaining afternoon. Hot dogs, ice cream and soft drinks were provided for the guests from the inmate welfare fund.

* * * * *

JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION ANNUAL FIELD DAY

Highlights of the Joyceville Institution annual Field Day, held August 2nd, 1965, included the finals of a Miniature Golf Tournament, music from a bandstand erected on the Softball Field, and hot dogs and "Kool Aid" provided by the Steward's Department. Some of the track events scheduled for the day were a three-legged race, sack race, running broad jump, high jump, softball throw, and other running races.

* * * * *

"THE FASCINATING HISTORY OF THE BIG HOUSE ON THE HILL"

Reprinted from the Winnipeg Tribune

Manitoba's early prison history, recorded almost 100 years ago, is being gathered at Stony Mountain Penitentiary.

Journals dated 1871 — the year after Manitoba entered Confederation — and a yellowed register listing the names of the first inmates of the prison in Manitoba then known as "The Stone Fort" are among the collection.

They show that John Longbones, 26, became Manitoba's first prison inmate when he was sentenced May 16, 1871, to two years for assault with intent to maim by a Mr. Justice Johnson.

The first man to escape from prison was an Albert Paterson, a blacksmith. Given three years after con-

viction as a horse thief in 1871, he flew the coop Aug. 5, 1872. Records show he was recaptured 17 years later and pardoned in 1891.

Old Moccasin, The Strong Body, The Flying Quill and Sitting Horse were imprisoned at Stony Mountain after it was built in 1876. Their crime was bringing stolen property into Canada — horses from the United States.

When Big Belly, alias Louis, was caught illegally using his flint, he became the province's first convict to serve a term for arson. He was pardoned after being jailed for two years of his 14-year term.

One of Manitoba's most famous inmates at Stony Mountain was Indian chief Pound-maker. On August 21, 1885, he along with scores of others, was sentenced to three years in prison after trial in Regina for treason following the North-West Rebellion.

Pound-maker, a hunter and trader from Edmonton, was pardoned after six months. During the Second World War, a Canadian frigate bore his name as it sailed the convoy routes in search of U boats.

This article from the Winnipeg Tribute goes on to tell about Col. Samuel L. Bedson, the first Warden, and the problems he encountered with his prisoners. Col. Bedson came to Manitoba with the Wolseley Expedition at the time of Riel's first revolt in 1870.

The first attempted mass escape was planned for December 8, 1882 prior to the wall being built around the maximum security institution. This plan was unsuccessful and was overcome by the guards firing guns loaded with blank shells.

* * * * *

VISITORS TO KINGSTON REGION

Distinguished visitors to the institutions in the Kingston, Ontario, area on Thursday, September 30th, 1965, were the Honourable Joseph C. Obwangor, Minister of Justice for Uganda, and Messrs. Dhaiviee Thoosup, and Makong Panditya of the Department of Corrections for Thailand. Also present with the group were Mr. Lance Bailey of the Department of External Affairs, and Mr. George Koz, Special Assistant to the Minister of Justice.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD AT DORCHESTER PEN

A staff memorial service on the first anniversary of the death of Guard E. J. Masterson, who lost his life in the Service, was held in the Protestant Chapel on Thursday, September 23rd. The Protestant Chaplain Rev. L. K. Baker was assisted by Rev. Father T. Gallant, the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and Brigadier A. E. Thomas of the Salvation Army. Mr. R. D. Murray was organist for the occasion.