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# Federal Corrections



# FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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

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## REPORT ON HABITUAL CRIMINAL IN B.C.

by C. Conway, Classification Officer, B. C. Penitentiary

The term "Habitual Criminal" is not new, nor is the idea of punishing a person who persists in habitual criminal activity. In Elizabethan times the men who ran prisons experimented in "corrections" and, according to history, the thieves and robbers created by the collapse of the feudal system were subject to trade training, hard work and firm control — with the emphasis on "firm". Contemporary methods of dealing with the Habitual Criminal have not changed much since the 16th Century. Some countries have made inroads into the idea of educating the public opinion, notably Denmark and Holland, where the idea of punishment is replaced by treatment. In Canada, if a man is sentenced as an Habitual Criminal, which in B.C. is usual rather than unusual, the law states that he should serve a sentence of Preventive Detention. The median age of Habitual Criminals is 41. It is perhaps feasible to suppose that at age 50 they are too old for crime and should be let out on parole. A sentence of Preventive Detention is a punishment for the Habitual Criminal, but the idea of detention as punishment has behind it the idea of reform. Can we seriously consider that someone who leads a life of crime must be imprisoned and never liberated?

### Treatment — Punishment:

The law is a machine that punishes, but the legal concept is tinged with enough social and psychological principles to accommodate such notions as treatment and reform. Sanctions have been imposed by law, the punishment is confinement and the man virtually consigned to penitentiary indefinitely. The aims of society and law are fulfilled, or are they? The Habitual Criminal for the public is a living example of the "Film Convict", yet this poses another question. Does

not the Habitual Criminal, or any criminal, share society's goals, even though he may not fulfill them? Morally speaking the problem is social and not criminal. What of the balance relative to punishment and treatment? Does it mean a ton of punishment and an ounce of treatment, or is it a precursor of successful rehabilitation? In November, 1964, the former Minister of Justice, Guy Favreau, when addressing the Canadian Correction Association, said, "The only lasting way to prevent offenders from falling back into crime — unless we imprison them all for life — is to change their anti-social attitude. In a word we do not punish in order to punish, we punish when it is manifestly useful in order to reform." This, then, is the spirit of rehabilitation which could give Habitual Criminals a chance to go back into society and stay there.

### Characteristics of Habitual Criminals:

An Habitual Criminal, according to a study recently attempted at the British Columbia Penitentiary, prefers crime to charity, thinks the worst thing about prison is his loss of freedom and that when released,

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loneliness is the overture to further crime. He has an average Grade 8 education, is unskilled, often unemployed, repeatedly engages in illegal activities, resents arrest, police, prison, prison staff, and the stigma of his sentence. Personality tests show he is conservative, lacking flexibility, hostile, concerned with security, unable to withstand stress and because of previous jail and prison sentences, unable to express aggression verbally. This man has few social ties, clings to his criminal associates when "outside", and feels inferior in competitive society. While demonstrating these personality failings in society, in the institution on the other hand, he shows persistence, industry, initiative and emotional warmth, has hobby and educational interests and plays roles.

#### **Parole Board Study:**

Statistics issued regularly by the Parole Board regarding the Habitual Criminals released on parole between 1948 and 1964, show that thirty-four "Habituals" were paroled between 1948 and 1964, and, of these, twenty-one are still "on the street". Are we confronted by a miracle or do these twenty-one men, representing spontaneous change, only seem miraculous because their study has been neglected? Can we assume that these men could have been reached earlier, and released sooner? These questions are not idle ones, especially since approximately 20% of the B.C. Penitentiary population are serving terms of preventive or indefinite detention with the prospect of more to follow. The problem is an urgent one.

#### **Formation of Study Group:**

Knowing these factors, the Classification Department of the B.C. Penitentiary, together with the National Parole Board, John Howard Society and other interested parties in the community, formed an Habitual Criminal Study Group to attempt to formulate an adequate plan for dealing with the problems of Habitual Criminals, as individuals or as a group. The plan of this Study Group was in effect planned intervention, choosing 16 inmates who had served time in the penitentiary as Habitual Criminals. Having decided that a program for these men was necessary, the next step was to determine a method of influence to be used. These men needed hope and some motivational thrust. They needed interests and a readiness to initiate effort, rather than wait passively for a number of years to elapse before release could be considered. Each of the 16 men chosen knew that his case would be reviewed each year by the National Parole Board and at a point anywhere between five and ten years incarceration, he could be released. At least this was the impression. Could we devise some effective method of raising the level of accomplishment or introducing these men to trade skills? As for the actual treatment

of the inmate of this type, may not diagnosis turn out to be little more than truisms which lead to little or no constructive action, the label "Habitual Criminal" being accepted as the ultimate diagnosis? Bearing in mind that the Habitual Criminal has been denied or has effectively resisted education and good work opportunities, can he now subjectively, and as a thinking individual, reshape his way of life to take into account the label and stigma now affixed to him, that of "Habitual Criminal"? We know that 21 parolees are in the community, released conditionally; presumably they organized their lives to "be free", and so maintained a system of ideas socially acceptable. Why do these men, who have habitually persisted in illegal action, change? Perhaps being "stuck" with the tag "Habitual Criminal" is one reason, and that he must look to society rather than criminal associates for social acceptance. To change the position, therefore, is difficult, but not impossible in some cases. It will mean showing the man that the position he has acknowledged is inconsistent with his life in the future, that it endangers his future freedom and that he will have to alter it himself. Such re-organization is going to be painful and slow and, in order to avoid it, the Habitual Criminal is going to resort to private logic and rationalize the conflict away. With this in mind, the Study Group decided that the men could accept or decline further education (actually at least ten plumped for correspondence courses). As regards employment, it was suggested by the men themselves that they seek work in some field of endeavor within the prison walls which would harden them physically and form improved work habits. The emphasis was placed on group work and two units of 8 men each were set up, one led by Dr. DesLauriers, the institutional psychologist, and the other by C. Conway of the Classification Department.

#### **Aims of Group Counselling:**

The two group leaders made their initial aim the breaking down of the structure of rationalization, so as to circumvent the inmate's effort to preserve the status quo in spite of them. This structure of rationalization is an all-pervading aspect of the Habitual Criminal. Consciously and unconsciously he has set up a system of thought for himself as a way of avoiding conflict. Thinking himself unable to master anything socially which seemed difficult, he protected self from the pain of contradiction by making it seem consistent to fail. The longer he maintains his position, the more difficult the task he sets himself in escaping from his own defences. He says, "Everybody has weaknesses, why should I worry about mine"? He adheres to the old ideas even though they be inhibiting, the influence of past experience being the fetters that



bind him more than the concrete walls of his prison cell. The rationalization hides his problem so effectively that he has no motive for changing his attitude and feels no need of correction. This view is reinforced by the fact that the Habitual Criminals are protected within the prison setting and enjoy status because of their sentence. They expect lenient and sympathetic treatment from the prison staff. It is important, therefore, in group counselling that the interpretation of each man's difficulty be offered in a frank, but friendly way and in an uncritical manner so as to place the problem where it belongs, on his shoulders. The next step is really a crawl; enabling the man to conceptualize himself as being independent, self-reliant and, most of all, socially acceptable. The aim is then to ask him to resolve his problems by his own efforts in and through the group. The issue, of course, we pointed out as clearly as possible; i.e., an Habitual Criminal can only progress upwards, he is at his lowest ebb. Change is a "must", otherwise the rest of his life will be spent in prison. This is painful, but real. As an Habitual Criminal he has been a persistent offender; now he is asked to be an equally persistent non-offender. Reason dictates the terms. Why make the mistake of pressing the need for higher education or greater skills, when the most important single item is: "Stop engaging in illegal activity." A direct appeal to the self is necessary, not only to preserve the man's integrity and individuality, but in order to prepare him for a successful re-entry into the community through parole.

#### Progress of Group to Date:

With these aims in mind, the group counselling was begun in June, 1965. Early sessions were difficult ones. The groups as a whole were reluctant to volunteer, being habitually close-mouthed and distrustful, and the resultant interaction was rather stilted. At or around the fourth session there was a new willingness to share with the others, also a tendency to bid for attention from the group leader and some "wheeling and dealing". By the eighth session the interaction was much more lively and the men were becoming more perceptive in highlighting their own criminal behaviour patterns. At this stage it was observed that the mixed nature of the groups (i.e., safe crackers, cheque artists, alcoholics and break-and-enter specialists), with their differing personality patterns, sustained the interaction and underlined each other's maladjustments. Now nearing the eighteenth session, the groups are quite close-knit and have real meaning for the members. Certainly the men are breaking down their own resistances and show a spontaneous curiosity into the whys and wherefores of their past criminal behaviour. The important feature is that the individual is free to express himself both regarding actions and

thoughts. Also at this stage the intensity of involvement in group activity caused fright in one or two members so that they absented themselves from meetings (the leader pointed out this premature termination may be brought on by these men feeling inadequate or fearing the unknown).

#### Conclusion and Projection into the Future:

To sum up, these sixteen men have between them spent almost 250 years behind bars and only one has ever had a parole. There is, therefore, no conclusive evidence that they cannot make use of parole facilities. Indeed the twenty-one Habitual Criminals, now parolees, have proved otherwise. The fact that they are beginning to use the group in a constructive way is a further demonstration, too, that they have resources as yet untapped. This fact points the way to further developments, hand in hand with the National Parole Board, towards a phased program of eventual and earlier release. Ideas now being discussed by the Study Group include the following:

1. SNAP-type program similar to that used in British Columbia for Drug Addicts, with inmates released individually and brought together under the supervision of one parole officer. Remarks of the groups indicate this would be beneficial and supportive. On the completion of previous sentences lack of any support or companionship drove them into the arms of criminal associates and the old pattern of life. (Most of these men can be termed single persons for the purpose of this report.)
2. If such a program is utilized, agencies in the community and other community resources can be tapped. Most of these men are over 40, few have skills and it is likely that some, at least, may require welfare or social assistance.
3. Those concerned with law enforcement can be sure that the men appreciate the seriousness of their position as lifetime parolees.
4. Half-way houses or day paroles as part of the plan, also group counselling and therapy to continue during the transition. A half-way house would create an atmosphere which would reinforce the inmate's changing attitude and reintroduce him to the social habitat slowly and less painfully. ☐



# GRADUATION DAY 1965



Graduation Day ceremonies in Auditorium-Gymnasium, Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

SOMETIMES it takes defeat — the bottom-of-the-rung, lick-the-dust defeat — before a man realizes that his next step can lead him only one way. Up.

The fifty-three men whose names appeared on the certificates of achievement presented October 21, 1965, had known this kind of defeat and could be classified correctly as failures. These were the ones who, by their confinement in prison, had failed as robbers, thieves, forgers, arsonists and in other nebulous pursuits.

The piece of paper presented to approximately half of the graduating class of the vocational training course at Collin's Bay Penitentiary by the Director of Inmate Training, Mr. J.C.A. Laferriere, marked the completion of another rung up the ladder leading to a lawabiding life and legitimate career. The first step had been taken months earlier when these trainees had entered the front gates of Collin's Bay to be enrolled in the Vocational Training Course. The remaining graduates were not on hand to receive their certificates, having been released or transferred to minimum security camps.

These men had completed such courses as: barbering, brickmasonry, carpentry, electrical, machine shop, sheetmetal, motor vehicle repair and welding. Four of the motor vehicle repair graduates have been examined by Department of Labour officials and have been allowed credits varying from one to two and a half years toward apprenticeship. Three of the graduates have reached another plateau by gaining employ-

ment in their respective trades immediately on release from the institution.

The Apprenticeship Advisory Councils have set rigid standards for entry into the electrical trades.

"Nevertheless," Assistant Warden A.J. Doerksen states, "some Councils have recognized the potential of our trainees by giving further consideration in a number of cases where it was merited. One inmate released on parole was given full consideration and indentured in the electrical trade, although he could not meet all prerequisites in academic standing. This man was allowed the equivalent to entrance requirements on the basis of classroom instruction received here."

Platform guests included the Regional Director for Ontario, Mr. V.S.J. Richmond; Warden Hazen Smith of Kingston Penitentiary, and Deputy Warden J. Meers of Joyceville Institution, as well as senior officials from Collin's Bay Penitentiary. The program, chaired by the Supervisor of Vocational Training, D.L. Hornbeek, was officially opened by Warden Fred Smith of Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

Also in attendance were: Professor of Mathematics, Queen's University, Mr. D. Crawford; Local Trades Councillor for Industrial Training Branch of the Department of Labour, Mr. W.A. Thomas; Local Special Placement Officer of the National Employment Service, Mr. Jack Rice; Inspector of Public Schools, Mr. H.C. Hunter; and representatives from Frontenac Builders, Home Owners Association.



Guest speaker, Mr. H.A. Constable, Training Specialist, Ontario Department of Education, Technical and Trades Training Branch, explained the Technical and Vocational Systems Act, passed in 1961 and administered by the Technical Training Branch of the Ontario Department of Education. There are nine programs included under the Act, which is administered by the Provinces in accordance with a federal-provincial agreement. Vocational training at Collin's Bay Penitentiary is geared to program No. 3, category 2, apprenticeship training.

"In the broad sense," Mr. Doerksen said, "our program for the education of inmates is encouraging too. Fifteen men received Grade VIII Certificates, 10 men graduated from DVA correspondence courses, four graduated in courses sponsored by the Ontario Department of Education. Three men were awarded 8 credits for university course subjects."



Presentation of Certificates by Director of Inmate Training, Mr. J.C.A. Laferriere.



Regional Director of Ontario, Mr. V.S.J. Richmond

At the present time, in Collin's Bay, 31 inmates are attending school on a full-time basis, 66 are taking 121 courses with the Ontario Department of Education, 77 are engaged in DVA courses, and 8 inmates are taking a variety of 19 other correspondence course subjects.

The end of the success story cannot be told. The anti-climax was reached on October 21, 1965, and the plot was altered by the 53 men who now have something of value, in their graduation certificates, to offer society upon their discharge.

Only time and the graduate himself will determine whether the certificate will be used as passport to success as a lawabiding, useful citizen. Discarded in a filing drawer, gathering dust in its folds, it will reduce in value to nothing more than a piece of paper. □

## SANTA'S HELPERS AT CORRECTIONAL STAFF COLLEGE

Eight officers from Dorchester Penitentiary assigned to Induction Training Course 152 and 153 at the Ontario Staff College assisted members of the Canadian Legion in the annual toy repair program for the children of Kingston.

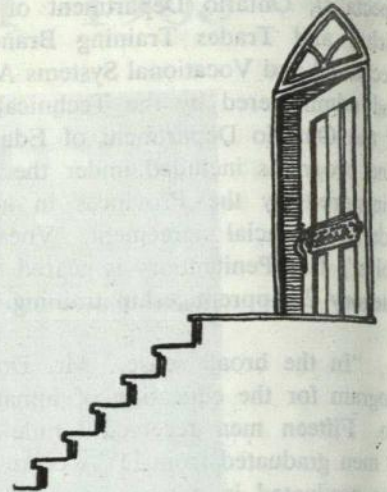
In a letter addressed to the Superintendent of the college, the President of Canadian Legion Branch 560, Kingston, Ontario, stated:

"The Toyland project has been very successful in the past few years bringing joy and happiness to about thirteen hundred children in the city and area, and this has been achieved only by the unselfish, willing help of volunteers both in Legion and out. We hope that this year the total will exceed fourteen hundred and so it will if persons of the calibre that you train continue to lend a hand such as we have received."



THE PEWS ARE COMFORTABLE IN .....

# The Chapel At The Top Of The Stairs



*The entrance door opened and the guards came to take me away. I tried to protest against their cruelty at discarding me so callously after 100 years of faithful service in the purpose for which I was intended. My protests went unnoticed.*

*"These heavy old things would have quite a tale to tell." They said when they picked me up.*

*Yes I would, I replied silently. But you wouldn't care to hear it.*

*My story is one of despair and tragedy; my years are filled with gloom and silence. My era is over. The shiny new pews that sit in haughty splendor where I sat for many years look disdainfully at my clumsiness as they bump me against the door frame.*

*I take a last look at the pleasant room my presence has dominated for many years. Looking around, I realize that now, with me gone, all the drabness of the past has been discarded. The Chapel is bright and cheerful, kept immaculate by the Elbow Grease Group who stopped polishing only long enough to rest on my seats the three times a week they met to scrub and clean. I bow reverently to the altar where I have watched communicants kneel to receive Holy Communion. I look fondly at the hundreds of books contained in the area known as the "Wayfarers Book Club;" and at the far end of the room, I glimpse the colourful posters in the "Commonwealth Room".*

*Good-bye and Good Luck in your efforts, I call back to the prison Padre responsible for the innovations in my old domain. They drag me down the stairs and through the Keeper's Hall to the waiting truck. I'm not even allowed the liberty of preserving my dignity as they tilt me upside down to fit through the barriers. They cover me with tarpaulins so I can't see any of my old friends in the yard, and I sit in the cold waiting for them to cart me away. All they have left me are my memories.*

*Their indifference to my fate doesn't surprise me. One day, two or three weeks ago, I heard them talking about having me declared surplus and being donated to an historical museum. They wanted me out of the way before they celebrated the Week of the Comfortable Pews, from October 31 to November 3rd. I was too ungainly, they said, for the chapel that has become more than a place of worship in the past two and a half years. The New Look didn't include me any more than it included the old thinking about penology.*

*I hummed the chorale one of the inmates had composed to depict the anguish of prison life during my time.*

*A hundred years ago, my boys, a hundred years ago,*

*The lockstep, bar, and silent rule, a hundred years ago.*

*No smile to mar the Sunday church, a hundred years ago.*

*As sitting in the hardback pews  
We said our holy prayers;  
We said our holy prayers.*

*"Forgive me"! I cried to the darkened prison and to the 700 men locked up inside. "I was a tool of the times where ignorance and public indifference made hardened criminals of all of us confined inside these walls. They didn't understand the meaning of such words as "reformation" or "rehabilitation", or even such a simple word as "kindness". Theirs were the laws of silence and penitence, where brute force bred inertia and tense hostility. Changes were implemented gradually and slowly, and by the time they were finally accepted by a humane and modern world, it was too late for me to serve any useful purpose."*

*They expressed their thankfulness that I was out of the way before the Week of the Comfortable Pews. My back was too straight, literally and figuratively, to*



participate in a lively celebration such as that. How could an old-timer like me keep time to the modern music supplied by the young inmates? I must confess I looked askance when I first learned they planned on inviting guests to a musical presentation in a chapel! They tell me the "joint was jumping" over the noon hour under the direction of a young Minister and a Classification Officer. Their instruments were guitars, a banjo and something called "bongo drums" played by a gum-chewing, rocking teen-age prisoner. Shoes below a Salvation Army uniform, white collars, and business suits, were tapping to such songs as "Young Love" and "Blowing in the Wind". The Chapel Glee Club rendered a recital of melodies such as "Rock-a-bye your Baby with a Dixie Melody", "Shanty in Old Shanty Town". Funny though, I mused, the old hymn "How Great Thou Art" sounded more venerable than it ever had.

I suddenly realized that they were right in discarding me the way they had discarded their outmoded bigotries.

The truck door opened and the drivers climbed in. The tarpaulin blew in the breeze and I was able to catch a glimpse of the prison before we passed through the front gates. Good-bye, I shout to the men inside. Don't lose hope during your confinement. My banishment is another indication that your welfare is being considered by your "keepers". It's another symbol that the end of an era of despair for all transgressors of our laws had been reached some years ago. When you go into the Chapel at the Top of the Stairs for a little comfort and solace, the new "Comfortable Pews" will be sympathetic to your cause. And I? My lips are silent and your secrets are safe. □

## New Year's Message

From the Chairman, National Parole Service

I am pleased to report that there has been a substantial increase in the number of paroles granted this year, as compared to the last three years. In the first eleven months, the Board granted 2059 paroles, as compared to 1053 for the first eleven months of last year.

Part of the reason for this increase is because of the Board's new policy of granting minimum paroles and 288 minimum paroles have been granted during the first eleven months of the year.

It is to be hoped that the failure rate for minimum paroles will not be unreasonably high. If it were, then the policy of minimum paroles would have to be reappraised. Therefore the success of this project will depend largely on the inmates themselves, and if too many of them violate their paroles, it will simply make it more difficult for other inmates.

I am also pleased to announce that there has been a substantial increase in our establishment, to the extent of about forty-one positions, of which approximately half are for Parole Officers and half for clerical staff. It is to be hoped that with this long overdue increase in our organization, we can do an even more efficient job and perhaps increase the number of paroles being granted.

We are therefore looking forward to an even better New Year, and I extend to everyone in the correctional field my best wishes, and would like to reiterate our desire to cooperate as effectively as possibly for the achievement of our mutual aims—the protection of society, through the rehabilitation of offenders.

T. G. Street, Q.C.



# FIRE SAFETY STRESSED

When Chief Gibson of the Kingston Fire Department first joined the Department twenty-three years ago as a young fireman, his Chief stressed continual study of how to fight fires. One thing he wasn't taught, Chief Gibson told the staff of Joyceville Institution during his October visit, was that a Fire Chief also had to be a top-notch salesman.

"You have to sell the general public on the importance of saving lives — their own lives and the lives of those dear to them. We read about death from fires," Mr. Gibson stated, "but we all feel that it couldn't happen to us."

Slides used during the Chief's talk, "When Fire Strikes You", demonstrated the sudden and dreadful consequences of fire which often end in tragedy for children. In each case, he showed how these lives need not have been lost had the victims — and survivors — been trained beforehand to react calmly and promptly.

"When fire strikes you," he asked, "will you know what to do? If you were awakened from a sound sleep in the night to the sight of flames blocking your escape, would you panic? Would your children be able to get out of the house by themselves? Or would the firemen find their ashes in the fire?"

He pointed out that the law requires monthly fire

drills in public schools and each of us would criticize if drills were not held.

"Children spend three times as much time around the home as they do in school," he said, "but how many people have fire drill in their own home?"

Fire Chief Gibson then suggested that a study of the home be made to determine how heat, smoke and fire could travel through it. He suggested drawing up a floor plan of escape routes in case of fire, and posting this plan in the kitchen and, possibly, in each child's room. Every member of the family should know how to call the fire department, how to test closed doors for heat and smoke before opening, how to break windows and screen and to lower to the ground or a roof if necessary.

"The firemen need your help," he concluded. "Parents have a responsibility toward fire safety. It is not exclusively that of the fire-fighter. Elimination of fire hazards and control of carelessness are only part of the job. Planning and thorough training by all members of the family in fire-fighting and evacuation are even more important. Speed is of the essence. The only difference between a small fire and a large one is that few minutes between the time a fire is discovered and the fire department is notified."

## Penal Flashback To

**Kingston Penitentiary, Friday, May 22, 1868**

Inspector J.M. Ferres along with the Warden went over a list of supplies required for the Penitentiary. At the dinner hour he read to the convicts the following:

"From time to time many of you who have been distinguished by the stripes on your arms have spoken to the Inspectors enquiring as to the use they were of because you saw but few benefits conferred on those so distinguished, that were not enjoyed by others. The Inspectors have as frequently told those to whom I refer to be contented in the meantime with the satisfaction of knowing that the stripes made them known as good conduct men and that the Inspectors hoped ultimately to be able to secure more substantial rewards than the small benefits they had the authority to give.

"It is today my great pleasure to state for the information of all of you who are under sentence for a definite term and without distinction as to your past conduct, that the Parliament of Canada has listened to the representations of the Board of Inspectors, and His Excellency the Governor General will, in a few hours, give his sanction to an Act, under the conditions of which every one of you will have it in your own favour to earn your own reward.

"The Act of Parliament will confer upon every one of you who has a certain period of time to be confined in the prison, the great boon of being able to earn a remission of five days of every month of the period for which you have been sentenced, besides under certain circumstances of having the opportunity of earning extra labour money for yourselves, which you will be allowed to send to your wives and children during your confinement if you shall so feel inclined . . ."



# National Parole Board News

The latter part of 1965 was eventful for the personnel of the National Parole Board and Service.

## United Nations Congress

In August the Chairman, T.G. Street, attended the Third United Nations Congress, on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in Stockholm, Sweden.

The general theme of the Congress was the prevention of criminality. The agenda was composed of the following items: Criminological Research; Social Change and Criminality; Social Forces and the Prevention of Criminality; Community Preventive Action; Measures to Combat Recidivism; Probation and Other Non-Institutional Measures; and Special Preventive and Treatment Measures for Young Adults.

As a member of the panel on Probation and Other Non-Institutional Measures, Mr. Street discussed two subjects: Pre-sentence Investigation, Its Nature and the Matter of its Confidentiality; and Conditions of the Probation Order.

In his paper, Mr. Street said that a judge in sentencing an offender must bear in mind at least two basic matters; namely, the protection of the public and the rehabilitation of the offender. With regard to the confidentiality of the pre-sentence report, Mr. Street said: "Sentencing of offenders requires imagination and common sense, and the court should be allowed to do what is best for all concerned under the circumstances."

He added that there should be no such thing as an arbitrary rule:

"The courts are given the widest possible discretion in the matter of sentencing. Surely then, it is reasonable to leave this matter of confidentiality of information to their good judgment."

Speaking on the subject of Conditions of the Probation Order, Mr. Street outlined these conditions and concluded that there should be provision for varying the terms of a probation order and for modifying or removing some or all of the conditions, and for discharging the offender from probation if he seems to deserve it.

"This will introduce the incentive factor which encourages good behaviour, co-operation, and an earlier return to or arrival at a lawabiding existence. The Probationer should not be kept under control any longer than necessary."

## Regional Representative Conference

In late August, the Regional Representatives from all across Canada gathered at Headquarters in Ottawa for their annual conference. Topics discussed were: Staff Development, Problems in Case Preparation, Problems in Parole Supervision, Minimum Parole, the Dorchester Experiment, and Notification Problems. During the sessions the Regional Representatives also had an opportunity to report on the parole operations in their areas.

## Good-bye to F. Ward Cook

It was during this conference that official good-byes were said to F. Ward Cook and his wife Myrtle. Mr. Cook, who devoted 18 years to Canadian Corrections, the last six as Assistant Executive Director of the National Parole Service, retired at the end of October. A farewell dinner was arranged by the Regional Representatives and attended by all National Parole Board staff, wives and husbands.

## Montreal Congress

From the Regional Representatives Conference in Ottawa, Board Members, Regional Representatives, and some Parole Analysts and Supervisors, went to the 5th International Criminological Congress in Montreal. In addition to hearing interesting papers on criminology, the Congress gave delegates an opportunity to meet and discuss corrections with others in this field around the world.

## New Offices

In August Board Member Georges A. Tremblay opened the Hamilton office where R.G. Wallace has taken over as Regional Representative. November saw another new office opened in Victoria, B.C. Executive Director, F.P. Miller, represented Headquarters at the inaugural ceremonies. Murray B. Gaw, for the past six years Executive Director of the John Howard Society of Vancouver Island, is the Regional Representative for the new Victoria office.

## More Expansion

The Board was notified in November that 41 new positions have been authorized for the Parole Service. This increase will mean 21 more Parole Service Officers and 20 clerical workers for support.

In November also, the Board inaugurated a new program of public information. The first of a series of bi-monthly bulletins was sent to news media across Canada. In it Mr. Street announced that paroles granted in 1965 have increased considerably over last year.



Paroles for the first nine months of 1965 numbered 1735. This represented an increase of 515, or 29.6% over the same period last year.

### Parole Staff Visit Kingston

During the early part of December, several members of the Parole Service staff journeyed to Kingston to tour the correctional complex in that area. The agenda during the three-day stay included visits to Kingston Penitentiary, Joyceville Institution, the Prison for Women and Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Similar trips are planned for early in the new year.

### Staff Appointments and Resignations

F. Ward Cook, Assistant Executive Director, retired to take up residence in New Brunswick.

Real Jubinville, Eastern Section Supervisor, resigned to take the position of Assistant Executive Secretary of the Canadian Corrections Association (Canadian Welfare Council).

Gordon Joy, Parole Analyst, Central Section, resigned to accept the position of Vocational Program Co-ordinator, Civilian Rehabilitation Branch, Department of Labour.

John Townsend, Parole Analyst, Western Section, resigned to join the Judicial Section, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as a Technical Officer 6.

The following have joined headquarters staff as Parole Service Officers: Guy Major, Gillies LaRose, K. Shanker Nigam, Jacques Labelle and Roger Neron.

As Parole Service Officers in the field, the following have joined the staff: D.M. Cernetic, Vancouver; M.C.A. Begieneman, Edmonton; W.M. Reydon, Prince Albert; H. Elibrachy, Toronto; and P. Leblanc, Quebec.



## Visits To Institutions

**Dorchester:** Visitors of note to the Dorchester Penitentiary on November 15, 1965, were His Honour, Lieutenant Governor H.P. McKeen, Province of Nova Scotia, and the Deputy Attorney General, J.A.Y. MacDonald. The visitors were greeted by Warden U. Belanger and senior staff officers, following which luncheon was served in the Officers' Mess.

"Needless to say, Your Honour," the Warden stated in his official welcoming address, "your presence

here today will create an atmosphere of good will and at the same time exert a friendly influence on our inmates and staff in general. Having accepted our invitation, you are showing a constructive interest in our endeavours and playing an important role in selling the 'new look'. I wish to thank you, Your Honour, for making a reality of a famous penal principle: that prisoners are people — people with feelings, with desires and ambitions, the same as you and I."

His Honour and the Deputy Attorney General were conducted on a tour of the institution, visiting the main dome, Chapels, recreation areas, Hospital, and the Maintenance and Industrial shops. The party also visited the Vocational Shops and the Farm Annex.

In October, Mr. MacDonald, accompanied by a party of eight magistrates from Nova Scotia and the Inspector of Penal Institutions for Nova Scotia, Mr. Alex Campbell, visited Dorchester and Springhill.

The visiting magistrates were: R.E. Ingles, H. Green, C.R. Rand, B.T. Brun, H. Glover, H.B. Tucker, M.C. Jones, and E.D.J. Murray, all from Halifax County and Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia.

**Joyceville Institution:** When the New York Rangers hockey club set up its training camp in Kingston, Ontario, this fall, an invitation to visit the institution and farm annex was accepted by Rangers Phil Goyette, Vic Hadfield and Ed Giacomin.

An exhibition game of floor hockey was in progress when the visitors entered the penitentiary auditorium during the evening of September 29, 1965. When the inmate players saw who their spectators were, they stopped playing long enough to seek autographs and ask questions of the three professionals.

**Joyceville Institution:** Forty-five bandmen of the famous Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band from Kingston presented an hour-long concert for the inmates of this institution in October.

The program consisted of light military airs, crashing martial music reminiscent of route marches and parades, quiet Beethoven, and the swinging sounds of the modern dance orchestra. The program included numbers from the musical stage hit and movie, "Mary Poppins", fine old Negro spirituals, trombone, clarinet and trumpet solos, and sectional groupings in which the full, swelling sounds of the brass section presented a marked contrast to the light piccolo sound of the wind instruments, providing full range and volume to the presentations.



# 5th INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGICAL CONGRESS

by Claude A. Bouchard, General Secretary

The 5th International Criminological Congress, held in Montreal from August 29th to September 3rd, 1965, was as outstanding by the number of delegates as by the exceptional scientific quality of its participants. Some 1,700 delegates attended the Congress, organized by a committee of the Canadian Corrections Association, under the auspices of the International Society for Criminology. The 1,700 participants, who had gathered at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, in Montreal, came from four continents and represented 44 countries — 24 of which had delegated official government representatives. The Congress was opened by Their Excellencies, The Right Honourable Georges P. Vanier, Governor-General of Canada, and Madame Vanier. In a brief opening address, Mr. Vanier expressed his pleasure in welcoming the visitors who had come from several countries and added that the discussions which would take place in the course of the Congress would undoubtedly mark an important step in the field of criminology. "If no endeavours were made," he mentioned, "to achieve the treatment of offenders, law would be a tyrant. Criminology humanizes our laws and their application." Mr. Vanier, the inspiring force behind the Canadian Family Institute, asked the Congress members to give particular consideration to the role of the family with regard to the prevention, as well as the treatment, of delinquency. "Your Science," he added, "is closely related to man's heart and spirit, his emotions and desires, his intellectual possibilities and achievements."

Following brief speeches by Mr. R.J. Hainault, President of the Planning Committee, The Honourable Claude Wagner, Minister of Justice of the Province of Quebec, His Worship Jean Drapeau, Mayor of Montreal, The Honourable Lucien Cardin, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, and Mr. T. Sellin, President of the International Society for Criminology, Mr. Sheldon Glueck, President of the Scientific Commission, proposed that Mr. Sellin be elected Honourary President of the Congress.

The Vice-Chairmen were unanimously elected, namely Mr. W.T. McGrath, General Secretary of the Canadian Correctional Association, Professor J.M. Van Bemmelen (Netherlands), Professor J.R. Mendoza (Venezuela), Mr. Toshio Suzuki, Chief of the Division

of General Affairs (Japan), Mr. Okwaare, Commissioner of Prisons (Uganda), and Professor B. Ali (United Arab Republic).

The General Secretariat of the Congress was under the responsibility of Mr. Claude Bouchard, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Canadian Corrections Association and Associate Secretary of the Canadian Committee on Corrections.

Professor Mailloux welcomed the participants and Miss Marie-Christine Hellin, United Nations' delegate, made a brief speech. Mr. Jean Pinatel was last to address the audience, after which the initial session was declared closed.

The theme of the Congress was as follows:

## The Treatment of Offenders — Juvenile and Adult

The four main questions under study were:

1. Prophylaxis and Treatment (Chairman Dean Pierre Bouzat, France).
2. Methods of Treatment (Chairman: Professor M.S. Guttmacher, United States).
3. Scientific Research (Chairman: Professor H.F. Ellenberger, Canada).
4. Miscellaneous Questions — Current Research (Chairman: Professor H. Ehrhardt, Germany).

Professor D. Szabo (Canada) acted as General Rapporteur for the works groups, under the chairmanship of Mr. A.M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director of the John Howard Society of Ontario.

The General Rapporteurs of the first section were Messrs. J. Andenaes (Norway), J. Chazal (France), and J. Del Rosal (Spain), replaced by Reverend Father Landecho. They respectively commented on the following questions: Punishment and the Problem of General Prevention; Treatment of Juvenile Pre-Delinquency; and Treatment of Adult Pre-Delinquency.

The General Rapporteurs of the second section were Messrs. M. Fontanesi (Italy), whose report was presented to the Congress members by Professor Di Tullio, A.C. Pacheco E Silva (Brazil), J.C. Spencer (Canada), and T.C.N. Gibbens (United Kingdom). The



authors respectively commented on the following questions: Medical and Surgical Methods; Psychological Methods; Social Methods; Integration of these Methods into the Treatment Program as a whole.

The General Rapporteurs of the third section were Messrs. M. Wolfgang (United States), R. Andry (United Kingdom), whose communication was presented by Dr. Andre Mathe (France), and C. De Buyst (Belgium). They respectively commented on the following questions: Present Status of Research Aimed at Statistical Evaluation of Results of Various Treatment Techniques on Similar Groups of Offenders; Present Status of Research Aimed at Clinical Evaluation of Results of Various Treatment Techniques and of the Actual Effect on Offenders (by tests used in Psychology and Psychiatry — Experimental Approach); Present Status of Research Aimed at Clinical Evaluation of Results of Various Treatment Techniques and of the Actual Effect on Offenders (by study of the actual Reactions Originated among Offenders of the Various Treatments — Phenomonological Approach).

No General Rapporteur had been assigned to the fourth section and each author presented his own communication. Some 200 papers were read.

In addition to the four sections and work groups, four general conferences were given respectively by Professors Thorsten Sellin, Bruno M. Cormier, Sheldon Glueck and Jean Pinatel.

All reports were published in both French and English prior to the Congress and in sufficient quantity to allow for a general distribution (2,000 copies of each report — 1,500 English copies and 500 French copies). Three million sheets were printed.

The special sessions were under the chairmanship of Messrs. D. Szabo (Canada), C. Mailhiot (Canada), P. Cornil (Belgium), Miss M.A. Bertrand (Canada), Messrs. F. Ferracuti (Italy), J. Beausoleil (Canada), A.G. Hess (United States), S. Schafer (United States), J.R. Mendoza (Venezuela), J.C. Steyn (South Africa), N. Mailloux (Canada), G.H. Veringa (Netherlands), N. Schipkowenski (Bulgaria), E. Ranarison (Madagascar), D.R. Cressey (United States), M. Vermes (Hungary), Viscount Amory (United Kingdom), Messrs. T. Grygier (Canada), B.M. Cormier (Canada), A.J. MacLeod (Canada), W. Doleisch (Austria), M. Higuchi (Japan), M. Coueslant (Congo-Leopoldville), J.L. Robson (New Zealand), T.R. Carvalho (Brazil), W.T. McGrath (Canada), G. Canepa (Italy), J. Schneider (Germany), O. Rugimbana (Tanganyika), R.E. Turner (Canada), G. Levasseur (France), K.O. Christiansen (Denmark), W. Reckless (United States), L. St. Pierre (Canada), M. Norimoto (Japan), M.E. Wolfgang (United States), Z. Bernson (Israel), D.J. West (United Kingdom), S.A. Fahmy (United Arab Republic), Miss

M.C. Hellin (United States), Messrs. P. Bertolini (Italy), D. MacNamara (United States), A. Lavery (Canada), and A. Brennan (United Kingdom).

It is evidently impossible to account for the discussions and exchanges which took place during the particular communications and work groups. The ten work groups were under the chairmanship of Professors M.G. Rector, J. Rich, R. Broughton, A. Bonkalo, W.G. Russon, J.L.J. Edwards, P.P. Lejins, J. Satten, J.W. Mohr, and M. Gauthier. The scientific competence and the dynamism of the General Rapporteurs were amongst the main factors which contributed to the great success of the Congress.

Following are the conclusions and recommendations offered by the work groups and which were presented and approved at the Plenary Assembly held on Friday, September 3rd, 1965:

## SECTION I

### PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT

Chairman:	Mr. P. Bouzat (France)
Vice-Chairman:	Mr. O. Vergani (Italy)
Secretary:	Miss M.A. Bertrand (Canada)
Assistant Secretaries:	Mr. D.M. Gottfredson (U.S.) Mrs. J. Koziarska (Poland)

1. General prevention must mainly be based on an efficient police repression system.

2. Prevention based on the severity of sentences is inefficient when applied to certain types of criminals, whose pathology excludes all sense of responsibility.

3. The effects of general prevention must be studied with regard to the offender's personality and the nature of the offence.

4. It is essential to develop methods of research which will permit evaluation of the efficiency of general prevention programs.

5. Supervision and police repression (special squad, particular or seasonal interventions) constitute one of the most efficient factors in the prevention of juvenile pre-delinquency.

6. Educational action aimed at parents and children is one of the best methods of preventing pre-delinquency. Free and voluntary recourse to these services (consultation clinics for parents and children) is possible outside any legal setting.

7. The lowering of the age limit, with regard to the treatment of adult pre-delinquency, gives rise to sharp opposition.



8. The participants consider the legality of individual prevention (ante delictum) a serious menace to civil liberties.

## SECTION II

### METHODS OF TREATMENT

Chairman: Mr. M.S. Guttmacher (U.S.)  
Vice- Chairman: Mr. G. Levasseur (France)  
Secretary: Mr. A. Gigeroff (Canada)  
Assistant Secretaries: Mr. J. Hochmann (France)  
Mr. Moussa Prince (Lebanon)

The Congress adopts the following conclusions in connection with the second section:

1. Medical and surgical procedures should be used only where there are distinct medical indications and where such procedures promise a better life adjustment for the individual.

2. For "abnormal" delinquents, those therapies which tend towards changing the personality are of special importance. In certain well chosen cases the so-called psychotropic drugs are valuable in their application. Since their effect is temporary, the application should always be combined with psychotherapy and social treatment adapted to the case.

3. Certain serious sexual delinquents for whom all other methods have been tried and have failed may be helped by castration where the law makes this possible. It is important in this as in any other surgical procedure that the full consent, in the light of the full knowledge of the individual regarding the possible outcome of the procedure proposed, be obtained from the person. The subject of castration is a highly controversial one from both a moral and medical point of view and independent research should be made for evaluation purposes. In view of the fact that we have not sufficient evidence on which to base a decision, no recommendation can be made.

4. Psychosurgery should only be applied in very rare cases where this procedure will greatly aid the individual and his adjustment to society. It is our consensus that leucotomy has not proven of any value in the treatment of the offender.

5. Plastic surgery in combination with social and psychological services has unmistakable value. An account of a valuable and well controlled research study on plastic surgery (Surgical and Social Rehabilitation of Adult Offenders Project, New York City) was received with general approval.

6. Psychotherapy in its various forms has incontestable value for many abnormal delinquents. On the other hand it is necessary in order to evaluate its re-

sults and to establish the methods of choice, that meticulous follow-up research be employed.

7. The great traumatic psychological effects of the deprivation of liberty must be paramount in the minds of those who are attempting to treat the offending prisoner. Although deprivation of liberty may be necessary in some cases because of the danger to society, in all instances there goes along with it the deprivation of responsibility which is harmful to an imprisoned offender and the safety of the community as well.

8. A number of specialized techniques were spoken of, for example, the possible benefits of short term isolation, prolonged sleep techniques and hypnosis. A number of people spoke on the application of Learning Theory and Behaviour Therapy in the treatment of offenders. Research now going on with respect to the use of adrenalin suggests that certain psychopathic offenders may become amenable to psychological and social treatments by its use.

9. Individualization of program, best carried out in small institutions, was stressed as a basic therapeutic approach and received strong approval.

10. For all delinquents, social treatment should play an important role. It should be started before sentence and pursued in prison and after conditional release. Those three stages should not be isolated from each other but should be regarded as a continuum. Social treatment should be adapted to the needs of the different categories of delinquents.

11. The Rapporteur defined social treatment as a "conscious and deliberate process" and examined the subject under four main headings:

- a) Imprisonment and alternatives to imprisonment.
- b) Half-way houses and the transition from prison to the open society.
- c) Probation and ancillary services.
- d) The street club worker.

Several items emerged and were agreed to out of the discussion:

- a) In social treatment the non-professional has an important role, especially a person who has a similar background and possibly in a similar age group to a delinquent or group.
- b) Certain contributions drew attention to possible ways in which groups controlled their own members. These methods of control deserve special study not only because of their social implications but also because participants in groups may overact in their effort to control the deviant member of the group.



c) An institutional program for the treatment of dangerous offenders was described which placed emphasis on a series of stages of planned rewards and responsibilities in a complete social milieu program and a team approach to aftercare.

d) Evidence was presented which suggested that as yet we know too little to be categorical about the precise types of offenders who would be likely to benefit from such forms of social treatment as the half-way house.

e) Social methods of treatment were found to be useful with respect to employment problems. Participants of one group were helped to gain insight into the problems basic to their inability to gain and maintain employment and methods of resolving these difficulties.

f) In the individualization of treatment account should be taken of the type of criminal offence and the social group and culture to which the offender belongs.

12. The integration of medical, psychological and social treatment procedures is extremely important. Good effects are often spoilt by lack of co-ordination.

13. In preparing pre-sentence reports for courts close collaboration between different disciplines is important. The results must be communicated to the judge in non-technical language.

14. Meetings and discussions between law enforcement office, judges and members of the treatment professions are very helpful in promoting mutual understanding of the different roles which each has to play in the control of crime. Some knowledge of the principles or basic scientific knowledge used by other professions promotes this understanding.

15. Medical, psychological and social methods of treatment of offenders at liberty should be co-ordinated more carefully for the benefit of the patient. The principal needs of the offender often fluctuate in the course of time. The offender's needs must determine which professional worker takes precedence in the treatment team.

16. Many offenders are helped most effectively if their friends and families are closely involved in treatment.

17. In penal institutions the custodial staff and professional staff at all levels should co-ordinate their efforts. This is only achieved if deliberate plans are made to promote this by group discussion and frequent staff meetings. Social workers and others dealing with offender's friends, relatives and home circumstances

should also be fully involved in treatment in the institution.

18. Tensions arising from consideration of status of different professional workers and administrative barriers to mutual understanding should be overcome by planned programs of discussion and group meetings.

### SECTION III SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Chairman:	Mr. H.F. Ellenberger (Canada)
Vice- Chairman:	Mr. J. Dupreel (Belgium)
Secretary:	Mr. G. Fully (France)
Assistant Secretaries:	Mr. R. Michaud (Canada) Mrs. M. Kennedy (Canada)

Mr. Dupreel, acting as Secretary, presented the following conclusions:

1. It is advisable to intensify and improve the quantitative method for evaluating the results of therapeutic and re-educative actions.

2. To elaborate programs aiming at the improvement of therapeutic methods within institutions responsible for the treatment of offenders, and in which all members must participate, under the direction of institutional heads.

3. To achieve therapeutic action and quantitative evaluation through team-work, where all specialists concerned co-operate harmoniously.

4. To take into account the difficulties of communication resulting from differences of culture, language, or social environment, between therapist and patient.

5. Finally, it is advisable to use quantitative methods, by avoiding the dehumanization of observation and research.

In the course of the closing plenary session, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sellin, President of the International Society for Criminology and Honorary President of the Congress, President Mailloux made a synopsis of the questions studied, with his usual expressiveness and scientific subtlety.

Mr. Pinatel then made a statement in his capacity of General Secretary of the International Society for Criminology, with the accuracy and originality for which he is well-known, mentioning that it was impossible to make the analysis of such an important Congress, both on scientific and dimensional grounds. He stressed the expansion of a multitude of approaches: statistical, sociocultural, clinical, therapeutic, forensic criminal policy, medico-legal, etc.

Mr. Pinatel added that in spite of this diversity an unquestionable unity was emerging; the tendency



towards a better integrated criminology, the scientific humanization of treatment — main topic of the Congress. He paid tribute to Messrs. De Greef, Cornil, Mailloux, and others.

Following the historical synopsis of penal philosophy and the elaboration of its four characterizing systems, he stated that the basis of these systems lies in man's psychology and that while each system contains an element of truth, each one, if taken individually, is excessive and condemns itself.

Mr. Pinatel concluded by elaborating the possibilities of the future with regard to criminology, based on the harmony prevailing at the Congress:

- 1) A unanimous tendency aiming at the development of scientific research, in the field of criminology, emerges from the sessions of this Congress.
- 2) The Congress has contributed to bring in close contact American sociological criminology and European anthropological criminology.
- 3) This closeness must be developed, intensified, there lies a *sine qua non* condition to progress in the field of criminology.
- 4) The Congress marks the starting point of the intensification of evaluative, active research.

Dr. Hekmat, from Iran, expressed everyone's satisfaction and wishes to the Congress, on behalf of the national delegations. He invited, in the name of His Imperial Majesty of Iran, the International Society

for Criminology to hold its next congress in Teheran and thanked his Canadian hosts.

Mr. Bouzat, in his capacity of General Secretary of the International Association for Penology, addressed the audience on behalf of the international organizations and won the sympathy of the audience by his charming remarks and appropriate observations.

Messrs. Cornil and Hainault finally said a few words and the latter devoted most of his time to speaking in praise of the persons or groups who had closely co-operated with the Planning Committee.

Apart from the scientific sessions the Congress members were invited to receptions given by the President, on Sunday August 29th, by His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, on Monday, August 30th, by The Honourable Claude Wagner, Minister of Justice of the Province of Quebec, on Thursday, September 2nd, and finally, to a magnificent banquet given by the Canadian Corrections Association, on Friday, September 3rd. The Honourable Lucien Cardin, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, had invited the national governmental delegations to a reception, on Tuesday, August 31st.

The participants were moreover, given the opportunity to visit the maximum-security institution of St. Vincent de Paul (the largest central institution in Canada), medium-security institutions (Leclerc, Federal Training Centre), and a minimum-security institution (Farm Annex). They were also enabled to visit Bordeaux and Tanguay Jails, as well as some other institutions. □

## SENIOR OFFICERS' TRAINING COURSE

After eight weeks of serious study and concentration, the candidates of the senior officers' course held at the Correctional Staff College (Ontario) proved at their closing social evening that a sense of humour is imperative during the long climb up the ladder to the Warden's chair.

Led by Deputy Regional Director Pierre Jutras of the Western Region, the course members joined together in song to express the apprehensions and occupational hazards facing potential Wardens:

*Tune: Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer.*

*Words by Mr. Pierre Jutras*

We are potential Wardens  
Of a Penitentiary.  
We are potential Wardens.  
Where oh where, will it be?

Will it be in Saskatchewan?  
Manitoba or B.C.?  
Quebec or in Ontario?  
Maybe Dorchester, N.B.?

Mister Pope said there's some hope  
We will get somewhere.  
Where oh where will somewhere be?  
Not that place near Calgaree?

We are potential Wardens.  
That's what Colonel Stone has said.  
We are potential Wardens.  
But if we don't move we're dead.

We have given faithful service.  
And we're due for higher pay.  
But we get kind of nervous  
When we think of Frostay Bay.

Our Commissioner MacLeod  
Can't play bridge he claims.  
But he knows some other games  
Like playing checkers with our names.

We are potential Wardens.  
There is one big mystery.  
If we are potential Wardens,  
Where in Sam-hill will it be?



**Collin's Bay Penitentiary,  
Kingston, Ontario.**

**Dear Sirs:**

It is indeed a pleasure for me to extend, on behalf of the Kingston Jaycees, our warm words of appreciation to you and the inmates concerned for constructing two excellent entries for the 1965 Santa Claus Parade and also the tremendously good job done to refurbish the nine reindeer.

The floats were of high quality in both theme and workmanship and year after year you out-do yourselves. I feel certain that you, too, experienced the satisfying feeling of self-realization and pride that, through your combined efforts a large part was played in thrilling the adults and children of Kingston and area.

The entire parade has now reached a high level of quality, due mainly to your continued efforts over the past years. We hope to continue this build up and look forward to your continued good support.

Once again may I express a sincere thank you to all on behalf of our organization and the thousands and thousands who have viewed the parade.

Sincerely,  
R.W. "Bob" Clark,  
Parade Advisor 1965,  
Kingston Jaycees.

**Editor's Note:** This letter was addressed to Warden F. Smith, who as Deputy Warden of Collin's Bay initiated penitentiary participation in the local parades in 1960; Deputy Warden R. Duff, who co-ordinated this year's efforts; and Superintendent of Training D. Hornbeek and Vocational Carpentry Instructor W. Huff, who have both played major parts in the program since its inception.