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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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## THE MATSQUI INSTITUTION

*In 1955 the Fauteux Report recommended the establishment of a specialized institution for drug addicts. Growing concern about the problem of addiction over the years moved the Government of Canada to approve the construction of such an institution. Planning began in 1961.*

by Warden John Moloney

There are, in Canada, more than three thousand users of narcotic drugs. They live mostly in metropolitan areas and approximately half of them reside in Vancouver or its environs. Their criminal activities to support their habits and the threat of others being lured into using narcotics through association with them has caused grave concern.

Since possession of narcotic drugs became a criminal offence in Canada persons convicted of possession and sentenced to terms of two years or more have been incarcerated in our penitentiaries and have had the same training programs as other criminals sentenced to penitentiary. They have not, however, usually been considered as suitable for transfer to medium or minimum security institutions. Furthermore, until fairly recently they have seldom been released on ticket of leave or parole.

As the largest concentration of narcotic addicts in Canada is in the Vancouver area it was logical to build the institution in the lower mainland of British Columbia. The site selected is in the municipality of Matsqui. It lies a quarter of a mile south of the Trans-Canada Highway on the outskirts of the town of Abbotsford. It is approximately thirty miles east of the British Columbia Penitentiary in New Westminster. The speed limit on the Trans-Canada Highway is 70 miles per hour and one can easily drive between the two institutions in thirty-five minutes.

The reserve at Matsqui consists of two hundred and sixty acres. It is a mile long and rectangular in

shape. The buildings are in three main groups. At the north end of the property is the male unit. It is completely enclosed by a chain-link fence. At the south end is the female unit also surrounded by a chain-link fence. On either side of a north-south road running through the property are the main administration building, powerhouse, stores and incinerator building. The buildings are constructed largely of pre-stressed, pre-cast concrete. With the exception of the male and female accommodation buildings and the reception-dissociation wing of the male administration building, they are single storey buildings.

The Matsqui Institution provides living accommodation for 312 male inmates and 128 female inmates. This ratio closely approximates that of the total male and female criminal addict population of Canada. In addition to the foregoing accommodation,

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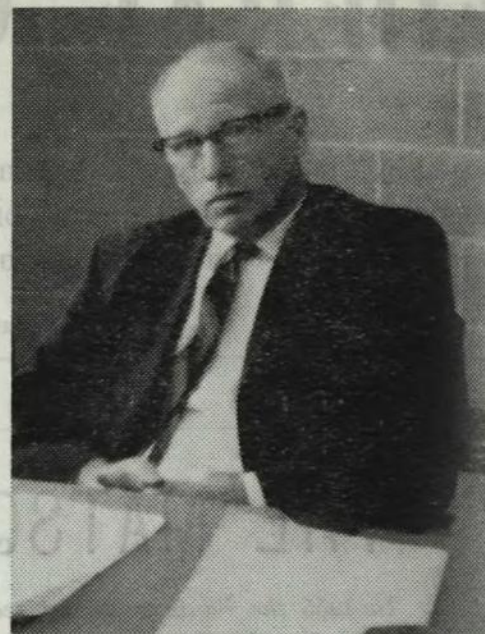
there are reception areas in both the male and female units which will house 25 and 15 inmates respectively. The accommodation buildings are of three storeys in the male unit and two storeys in the female unit. They are cruciform in shape with four wings leading out of a central control area on each floor with a common room for each wing. All housing is of the single room variety. Doors are electrically unlocked, and barriers are electrically operated, from consoles in the control centre on each floor. Each room has an electronic control panel which provides two-way voice communication with the control centre and also permits selection of a variety of radio frequencies. All rooms are outside cells and the traditional steel bars are replaced with concrete sun screens. Only one-quarter of the cells are provided with plumbing fixtures, as in an ordinary prison. It is anticipated that the comprehensive communications will allow communal toilets to be used by inmates during the night hours.

Adjacent to the accommodation building in both the male and female units are other buildings which provide space for various community activities. There are the kitchen and dining rooms, auditorium and gym, change room, hobby shop, library and school classrooms. These facilities are connected by covered walks. The chapels which are soon to be erected will also be sited in this area. A spacious exercise yard lies behind each accommodation building. In a separate enclosure to one side of each unit is the shop area. The usual maintenance shops are already built. The industrial and vocational shops will be constructed in the next fiscal year. Each unit is equipped with a hospital in which adequate medical and dental treatment will be provided for all but serious cases. In each unit there is a pilot treatment unit where selected inmates, isolated from the rest of the population, will receive intensive psychotherapy.

The physical plant at Matsqui is spacious and will provide adequate facilities to carry out the manifold activities that make up a modern correctional training program. To anyone who has worked in one, or who is familiar with the older, overcrowded and inadequate institutions of the Canadian Penitentiary Service, such as Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul or British Columbia Penitentiary, the first impressions of Matsqui are breathtaking. However, though the plant and equipment are important, the worth of a penal institution depends on people — the people who are incarcerated there and the people who work there.

Initially the male inmate population of Matsqui will be made up of those inmates presently serving sentences in the B.C. Penitentiary and whose case histories indicate that they are drug addicts. To this group will be added those with similar case histories

#### About the Author



Warden John Moloney was born in Victoria, British Columbia, June 22, 1915. He was educated in the Victoria Public Schools and at Victoria College. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Queen's University.

On leaving school, Mr. Moloney worked in the logging industry in British Columbia until World War II. During the war he served with the Royal Air Force and Royal Canadian Air Force in the United Kingdom, France and Africa. Following the war he returned to work in the logging industry.

Mr. Moloney joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service as a Guard Grade 1 at the British Columbia Penitentiary in August 1957. He became the Librarian in 1958 and Classification Assistant in 1959. In 1961 Mr. Moloney was appointed Superintendent of the Agassiz Correctional Work Camp which commenced operations in that year. Following the death of Deputy Warden J. Grant at the B.C. Penitentiary in May 1963, Mr. Moloney was transferred to that position. On the appointment of Warden T.W. Hall as Regional Director (Western) in April 1964, Mr. Moloney was appointed as Warden, British Columbia Penitentiary. In August 1965 he was transferred to the position of Warden, Matsqui Institution.

Mr. Moloney was married in 1946 and has two daughters.

who are sentenced to penitentiary after the Matsqui Institution is in operation. Drug addicts who are considered to be grave security risks or who have histories of violent, aggressive behaviour will not go to Matsqui. Actually, few drug addicts in British Columbia are in either of these categories. The first female inmates for Matsqui will be drug addicts from British Columbia currently serving sentences in the Prison for Women, at Kingston. Subsequently admissions will come from the courts of British Columbia.



What manner of people are these who will be at Matsqui? Though generalizations are dangerous, quite a lot can be said about them collectively. The male criminal drug addict committed to penitentiary is usually of white Caucasian extraction. In most cases he will have served previous sentences in some type of prison for criminal acts committed prior to becoming addicted. Even if he has never been in prison before he will almost certainly have been delinquent. He is not, therefore, a criminal because of his addiction. The addiction is an additional form of delinquency he has picked up. The addict's median age will be a little higher than that of all penitentiary inmates as will also be his level of education. He will be in the upper brackets of average intelligence with a median I.Q. five or six points above the average for all penitentiary inmates. His addiction will almost certainly be to heroin, though he may have used a variety of other dangerous drugs when heroin was unavailable to him or in short supply.

The addict is most likely to be dependent, narcissistic, and irresponsible, with a low frustrating tolerance, and poor ability to relate to others. His life history probably gives a picture of poor achievement, instability or maladjustment in such aspects of his life as school, work, marriage and use of leisure time.

#### **Matsqui Staff**

The Matsqui staff establishment approved by Treasury Board provides three hundred and thirty-three full-time positions. Compared to standards prevailing in other Canadian Penitentiary Service Institutions and in most other jurisdictions this gives an unusually high ratio of staff to inmates. There is a full-time psychiatrist and another will be appointed after the institution is in operation. There are also five psychologists, eleven classification officers, four guidance officers, six academic teachers, twenty-one vocational training instructors, ten industrial supervisors and instructors, seven other inmate training officers and two chaplains. In addition to the foregoing many of the other staff members will be engaged in the supervision and training of inmates. There are one hundred and fifty-three correctional officer positions. Those correctional officers showing a talent for influencing and guiding inmates toward self-improvement will be, as far as possible, kept on assignments that will require continuous contact with the same groups of inmates. They will take part in the group counselling programs, supervised by trained counsellors and if they show a talent for counselling will be trained to conduct groups of their own.

The inmate training program at Matsqui will be both versatile and flexible in order to deal with each inmate as an individual following an assessment of his strengths and weaknesses. An eight-hour, on-the-job,

workday will be in effect with the object of conditioning the inmate to the demands of employment in free society. Vocational training and on-the-job training in industrial shops will teach, to those who lack them, the skills needed to secure employment on release. Every encouragement will be given to upgrade academic education to the levels being increasingly demanded by private industry. There will be a comprehensive program of recreational activities to develop the abilities necessary for enjoyable participation in socially acceptable leisure time activities. Religious training and spiritual counselling will be available in the Protestant and Roman Catholic faiths.

There will be an intensive counselling program conducted by trained counsellors. It will be done mainly on a group basis but the individual counselling and psychotherapy will be provided for those requiring it. Intensive psychotherapy using varied modern and experimental techniques will be given to selected groups of inmates in the pilot treatment units under the direction of a psychiatrist.

#### **Objectives**

The function of the Matsqui Institution is to provide a controlled drug-free environment where the addict can develop personality characteristics that will assist him to live in society without resorting to criminal activity or using narcotics. It is not expected to "cure" drug addicts. A cure for drug addiction in the sense that some diseases can be cured does not exist and anyone naive enough to think that it does is due to be disillusioned. It makes sense to think of the addict in the manner that Alcoholics Anonymous regards the alcoholic. He will never be cured but he may have long periods of sobriety.

The only realistic approach to the problem is to set limited and attainable goals. Helping the addict to get and hold a job, when he has seldom or never done so before, and abstain from drug use for a period of time in free society when he has not done so in the past, are worthwhile goals. The fact that recommitment for further training may become necessary should not be regarded as failure but as progress as long as the periods of socially acceptable living become longer between commitments.

#### **The Need for Follow-up**

It has been amply demonstrated in North America that institutional training programs alone are not likely to do much towards solving the drug addict problem unless there is continuing contact and supervision after release. Our own experience in Canada is testimony to this. Penal jurisdictions throughout the United States have had similar results. The much maligned institution at Lexington, Kentucky, has an excellent training program but is generally regarded



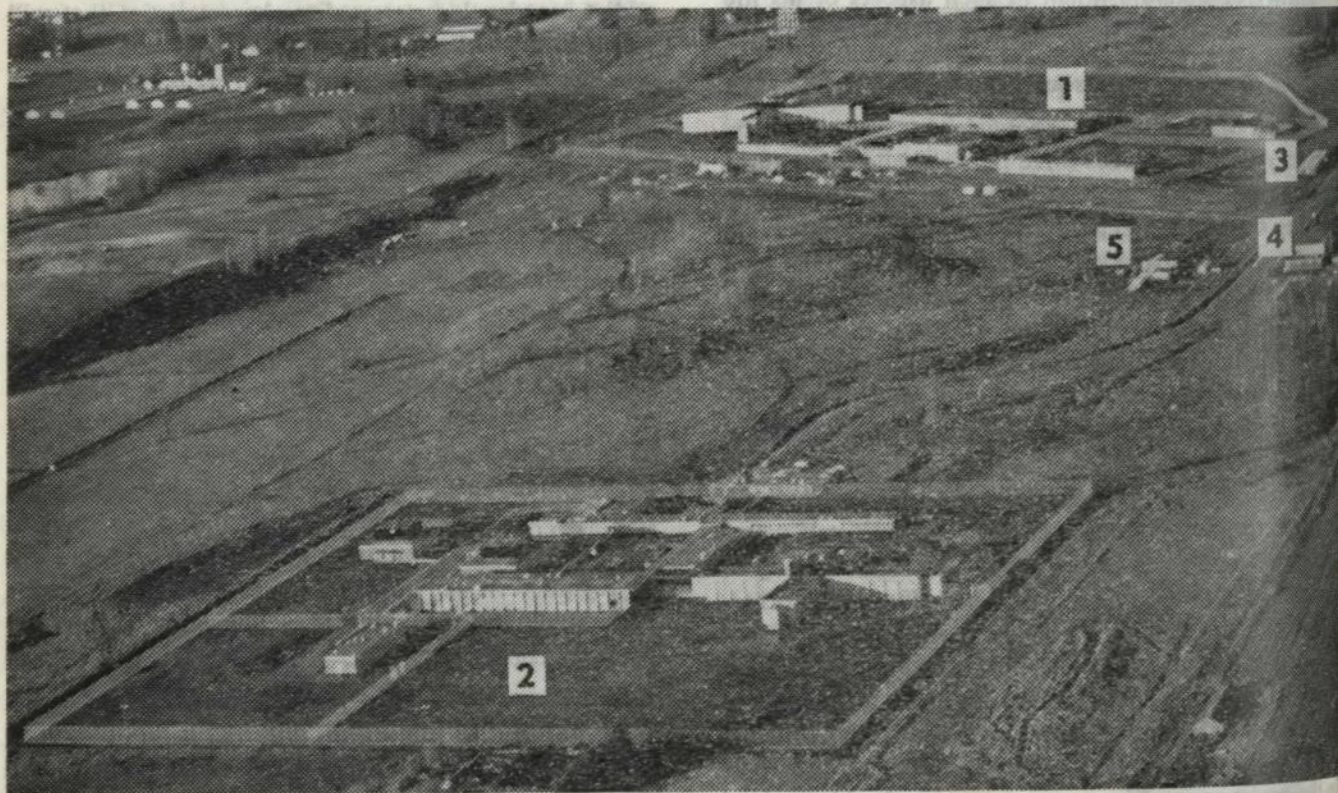
as a failure. However, the first annual report of this institution (1936) pointed out the need for greater use of probation and parole and for the provision of intensive supervision and after-care in the community after discharge from the institution. These same deficiencies were stressed in many subsequent reports but no action was taken.

### Hopeful Developments

It has been shown that significant progress can be made with addicts when they are released on parole with adequate supervision and controls. In 1962 a group of sixteen addicts from the B.C. Penitentiary were paroled under the supervision of one parole service officer in what was called Special Narcotic Addiction Project 1, or SNAP 1. Only two of them are still at large but a significant number managed to live in a socially acceptable manner for quite a long time and those who fell from grace did not all do so because of using narcotics. In 1964, a group of twenty-four addicts were paroled in SNAP 2. Based on the experience of SNAP 1, somewhat tighter controls were placed on these parolees and half of them were placed in jobs

outside the Vancouver area. Sixteen of these parolees are still at large and doing reasonably well. Of the others, only a few had their paroles revoked because of narcotic use. In comparison to previous experience this certainly indicates that progress can be made. The State of California has for some time operated a specialized program for addicts. Its essential features provide for compulsory civil commitment to the California Rehabilitation Center at Corona for training, followed by lengthy periods on parole under close supervision. There are at the present time over two thousand male and female addicts in Corona and over two thousand have been paroled. There is every indication that this program is working and that significant progress is being made in dealing with addiction.

It is expected that the usual method of release from the Matsqui Institution will be through parole. The National Parole Service is recruiting additional officers and a number of them will be assigned to the supervision of addict parolees in British Columbia. There appears to be grounds for believing that some worthwhile gains can and will be made in dealing with this most serious problem of narcotic addiction. □



**Matsqui Institution**

#### LEGEND:

1. Male Unit
2. Female Unit
3. Main Administration Building

4. Stores and Power Plant

5. Trailer Camp: Minimum Security Inmates



# CHANGES IN NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The National Parole Board and Service is moving ahead with its increase in staff and clerical workers.

There are now 13 regional offices across Canada, with a 14th opening in the near future at Abbotsford, B.C. The staff for this office is now assembling in the Vancouver regional office.

The latest three offices to open (last year) were in Victoria, Hamilton and Calgary.

## Staff Changes

At Headquarters in Ottawa, Hector Leroux was appointed Assistant Executive Director replacing F. Ward Cook, retired. Mr. Leroux was secretary-treasurer of the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada.

William Carabine, previously supervisor of the Central section who was named chief of case preparation and Gerard Genest, (who had succeeded Georges Tremblay as regional representative at Montreal) is now chief of parole supervision, both of whom are well into their new work. André Therrien was appointed regional representative at Montreal, replacing Mr. Genest.

Owen Fonesca, former supervisor of Classification at Dorchester Penitentiary, was named supervisor of the Western section.

George Vincent, formerly superintendent of the provincial correctional institution in Regina, Saskatchewan, is the new supervisor of the Eastern section.

Stan MacDonald, regional representative at Halifax, was transferred to Ottawa as supervisor of the Central section. He was replaced in Halifax by R.P. Puddester from the Moncton office.

Robert Tanner, who came to the Parole Service after 27 years in the R.C.A.F., became research assistant.

Walford Reeves, formerly of the Ottawa Citizen, replaced Mrs. Linda Berry, who moved to Germany, as Information Officer.

Other staff appointments at Headquarters include Yvon LaCasse as parole analyst and Patrick Savoie as case investigator.

## In the Field

Since the December issue, new officers appointed in the field include: A.M. MacNiel, Halifax; J.D. Corning, Moncton; J.G. Morin, J.P. Renaud, J.D.R. Duranceau, P. Caron, Montreal; J.H. Lawrence, Hamilton; F.K. Wright, H.K. Caslor, Prince Albert; J. Phillips and A.A. Byman, Vancouver.

New appointees, who will be joining the staff within the next month or so include: J. Luc Genest Quebec; J.M. Nugent, Kingston; G.W. Hamblin, Winnipeg; N. Jackson, Calgary; C.B.S. Sheppard and R.O. Bishop, Vancouver. □

## NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD VISITS

Mr. T. George Street, Chairman of the Parole Board, attended the Conference of Commonwealth Law Ministers in London, England, in April, along with the Solicitor General. While there, Mr. Street visited the Permanent Home Secretary to discuss research. He also visited the Royal Commission on Penal Systems for England and Wales.

Earlier this year Mr. Street addressed the Bar admission course in Toronto and attended the Centre of Criminology to discuss a research project.

He was guest speaker, representing the Solicitor General, at the annual meeting of the Thunder Bay John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies in Fort William in March.

During June Mr. Street will be a panelist at the Canadian Psychiatric Association meeting in Edmonton and will present a paper on drug addiction. Following this he will travel on to Vancouver where he will be speaking at a conference of British Columbia magistrates. During this trip he will also attend the B.C. Corrections Association conference and visit regional offices and federal institutions.

Board member J.A. Edmison has recently spoken on parole and delinquency to several organizations. These included the annual meeting of the Black Watch Association in Toronto; the annual John Howard Society meeting in Oshawa; the Peterborough Children's Aid; the Phi Delta Theta anniversary in Toronto; the Civic dinner in Kitchener under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews during Brotherhood Week; the Fortnightly Club in Peterborough; the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto; the Empire Club, Toronto; and the freshman class of the Law School of Queen's University, Kingston.

Mr. Edmison has also been active as chairman of the committee studying relationship of the Canadian Corrections Association and the Canadian Welfare Council; the Canadian Welfare Council committee on Indians and the Law; the new YM-YWCA Ottawa building campaign; United Appeal budget committee;



## Parole Board Visits continued

member of the Board of Governors of Trent University; Toronto Executive committee member for Canada, Association of Paroling Authorities; Centennial Trust Committee, Association of Canadian Clubs and Executive committee, International House, Ottawa.

Miss M. Lynch has made several speeches to women's groups in the city of Ottawa concerning parole.

These included the Ottawa Public School Teachers' Wives Association, the Business and Professional Women of the Catholic Women's League; the Agricultural Research Wives' Association, the Catholic Women's League of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and the Ottawa Diocesan Council of the Catholic Women's League.

Earlier this year Miss Lynch was interviewed on the CFRA breakfast program from the Chateau Laurier with host Max Keeping, a 30-minute broadcast of questions and answers about parole.

Board member George Tremblay attended the annual meeting of the John Howard Society of Quebec in Montreal and the following day attended the Quebec Society of Criminology conference.

Eduoard Dion, the fourth board member, also attended the Quebec Society of Criminology conference in Montreal.

Mr. Frank P. Miller, Executive Director, was guest speaker at the Elizabeth Fry Society in Kingston and visited the Women's Prison.

Mr. Miller also attended the first Ontario regional representative's conference in Toronto in February,

accompanied by Gerry Genest, chief of parole supervision and Robert Tanner. They also attended the conference and seminar at the Center of Criminology.

The same month, Mr. Miller, Mr. Tanner, Miss Simone Lafrance, Roger Neron and Gilles Larose, visited the regional offices in Montreal, also visiting the police, prisons and penitentiaries.

During May, Mr. Miller and Mr. Genest will be travelling west calling on the regional offices, provincial probation offices and those of the supporting agencies, namely the John Howard Society and the Salvation Army.

Mr Genest also led a group from Headquarters at the end of April to Kingston, visiting the institutions, regional office and the Regional Director of Penitentiaries. The group included Mrs. H.B. Mackey, Donat Renaud, D.K. O'Connel and Walford Reeves.

Mr. Carabine spent a week in the Maritimes visiting the regional offices in February.

Stan MacDonald attended the annual meeting of the John Howard Society of Ontario in Toronto in April.

The Chief of Prison Welfare in Trinidad, N.H. Halfhide from Port of Spain, spent two days at headquarters during a two-month tour sponsored by the United Nations, in March. In April, George Vincent attended the Quebec Society of Criminology Congress in Montreal.

Three members of the parole service staff will attend the 13th annual congress of Crime and Correction in Atlantic City in June. □

## INMATE HYPNOTIZES AUDIENCE

Operating on the assumption that no one under hypnosis can be made to do what he normally would not do, Warden A.J. Jarvis, Joyceville Institution, allowed three members of an audience to submit to hypnosis by an inmate of that institution. Before an audience of over 600 attending the inmate variety concert in January, the amateur hypnotist put three volunteers and one other inmate through various phases of hypnotic trances.

One of the volunteers didn't hesitate a moment when it was suggested he walk through the audience shouting: "Lousy hot dogs for sale — \$25.00 apiece." Another man was suspended between two chairs, his head on one, his heel on the other, and held his body

rigid while an assistant stood on his chest. Through hypnotic suggestion, another subject answered to the name "Picasso".

The two-and-a-half hour show included musical groups such as the J-Tones, the Sabers and the Rideau River Ramblers, a rock-and-roll pantomime staged by "Sonny and Cher", and the entire presentation was considered to be one of the best yet.

In February the 38-member band of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals from Kingston presented a concert of military airs, semi-classical numbers and modern music for the members of the Joyceville inmate population. □



## THE UTOPIA OF THE CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

# WILLIAM HEAD INSTITUTION



William Head Peninsula

The grounds of William Head Institution stretch for approximately eighty-one acres and extend from the front gate into the Straits of Juan de Fuca for one and one-quarter miles. Of this, approximately 25 to 30 acres of grassland extending to the base of a hill have been converted into lawns, rock gardens and flower beds. As the old buildings on the property are demolished, it is planned that this area will become a continuous sweep of lawns and flower beds facing out onto the Pacific Ocean.

This colourful peninsula, now used as a minimum security vocational training camp, has an historic and tragic history. From approximately 1870 it has been used by the Department of Health and Welfare as a Quarantine Station for immigrants. In 1880 many of the present buildings were used for the staff and to house immigrants removed from ships and held there during fumigation operations. During the major immigration program at the turn of the century, the station was enlarged with the construction of segregated living quarters for the various racial immigrants. A large dock and fumigation plant were built, and special facilities, such as schools and hospitals, were

established for the staff. The last building to be erected by the Department of Health and Welfare was in 1914, when a cubicle type of dormitory was erected to accommodate white passengers.

Associated with this Quarantine Station was a leper colony on Bentick Island, approximately two miles west, where several buildings were erected to house leprosy victims. This island, now uninhabited, is used by the Royal Canadian Navy as a demolition practice range for explosives.

As well as the old brick buildings built for the Quarantine Station, William Head peninsula contains other relics of quarantine days. At least fifty Chinese and Japanese immigrants, the victims of smallpox, are buried in the little cemetery beside the Superintendent's house. Buried there also are twelve crew members of various British and Russian ships, the victims of bubonic plague. The last men to be buried in the cemetery were three crewmen from M/S Ruggles in 1939.

The penitentiary camp was started originally in December 1958 by three officers and a selected group of approximately four or five inmates, who opened



up the buildings and shared the peninsula with the staff of the Quarantine Station. The Head was finally taken over by the Penitentiary Service as a penal institution in 1960. Since then the population has increased steadily to 144 in October/November 1964.

Using inmate labour, the Penitentiary Service has repaired and adapted the old buildings to penitentiary use. The segregated living quarters for the Orientals have now become vocational schools and shops. The original main hall and dining room have been enlarged and used for the Main Dormitory Building. From 1960 to 1965, it has housed three large dormitories for approximately 100 men, the main inmate kitchen, the main inmate dining room, the bake shop, barber shop and TV room. The old residences, originally built for the Captains, have become the Hospital, Works Officer's office and the Officers' Mess; the Chief Engineer's residence has become the Classification Department; the old crew's dining hall has become the Stores; the fumigating plant is now the Maintenance Shops and the old coal dump has been converted to the inmate gymnasium.

In 1961, using inmate labour, a large greenhouse was built and in 1963 a new inmate kitchen and dining room was started. This was completed and put into operation in June 1965. In 1965 a proposed ten-year plan for construction projects on a continuous basis was issued and, in accordance with this construction plan, a large three-wing Accommodation Building has been started by contract for completion and occupancy in March 1966. The fourth wing is to be added as population increases and demands additional space.

New buildings will be added progressively, also using inmate labour starting with a new Change Room and Laundry building adjacent to the new Accommodation Building and followed by an Inmate Training Building, Vocational Shops, Maintenance Buildings, etc. Permission to demolish and remove some of the old buildings was received in May 1965, and demolition started with the removal of one of the old residences, the Isolation Hospital and the Morgue. As new buildings are added to the project, the old make-shift buildings will be removed and the grounds landscaped and decorated. It is planned that the building program will provide practical experience in the construction trade to complement the vocational classroom and vocational shop training of the school.

The old buildings at Fort Rodd Hill<sup>1</sup> and Mary Hill Military Camps<sup>2</sup> have been demolished, and this material has been used for rebuilding many of the

<sup>1</sup> Fort Rodd Hill, now a National Historic Site was built in 1895 for the Army. Located west of Victoria it overlooks the Royal Canadian Naval Base at Esquimalt. During World War Two, it was extended by adding frame barracks buildings and used as a training site. These wooden buildings were dismantled by William Head and material was used for repairing their buildings.



**Cemetery**



**New Accommodation Building**

buildings found at William Head. The institution also maintains an inmate labour gang at Rocky Point,<sup>3</sup> the Naval Arsenal, engaged in the building of fire roads, removal of fallen timber and fire traps, general beautification of the entrance and approaches to the Administration Buildings and Shops and general labour work which is classified as desirable, but not essential. Through this work, many of the inmates have been able to find employment in the logging trades in B.C.

During the past five years, the Institution has gone from a minimum security overflow camp of the British Columbia Penitentiary to the status of a small Institution. The vocational shops, originally started in 1960-61, offered carpentry, masonry and commercial courses. The commercial course was dropped in favour of an Industrial Electrical Course and a Related Training Officer was added to the vocational staff.

<sup>2</sup> Mary Hill Military Camp overlooks the Straits of Juan de Fuca and William Head peninsula. It is 18 miles west of Victoria and, with its long range guns, was designed to protect the water approaches to Canada. During World War Two many frame buildings were added to receive the extensive gun crews and patrols stationed there. This camp was abandoned and the frame buildings demolished by William Head.

<sup>3</sup> Rocky Point is the Royal Canadian Navy Arsenal, located across Pedder Bay from William Head.



Since then, approximately 20 to 35 men have been trained on a continuous basis in the construction trades. The training has been expanded in coverage and standards until a graduate can now write examinations and obtain certified apprenticeship credits or Government Licences. The Related Training and academic subjects have been increased in an effort to raise the inmates' academic standards to the prerequisite levels for apprenticeship enrollment in B.C. and to provide the necessary training in the vocational shops to permit a minimum of one year's credit for apprenticeship to be granted. It is hoped, with the construction program, that it will be possible to extend these credits beyond the one-year level for inmates who are serving longer time in the Institution.

The controlled training program has also been expanded and increased to cover continuous on-the-job training for graduates from vocational shops, such as British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Penitentiaries, and the same privilege of writing examinations for additional credits is available to these men.

The main objective of William Head Institution is to provide for selected inmates training and working conditions as similar as possible to outside conditions.

Men are employed on assignments without close supervision, living conditions are open and camp-like with a minimum of restrictions. Visiting is open and family visits away from the main institutional buildings and outside association with organized groups, such as A.A., Labour Unions, Contractors' Associations, etc., are encouraged. Regular softball games are played with one of the leagues during the summer and exhibition games are also played against pick-up teams on holidays.

The first Superintendent of William Head was the late John Grant, who arrived at the camp early in 1959. Under Mr. Grant's tenure of office, the Institution was cleaned up and opened as an overflow camp. The initial vocational shops were started and the original plans for the peninsula drafted. Mr. Grant was promoted to Deputy Warden in the British Columbia Penitentiary in October 1959. He was succeeded at William Head by Mr. H.A. Collins, who started his career at William Head as Keeper under Mr. Grant. Mr. Collins was promoted to Deputy Warden, B.C. Penitentiary, on the death of Mr. Grant in April 1964. The present Superintendent, Mr. G. Milner, arrived from Kingston Penitentiary on June 16, 1964. ☐

## LETTERS OF NOTE

Mr. T.W. Hall,  
Regional Director, Western Division,  
Canadian Penitentiary Service,

Dear Sir:

From the reports of Ranger R.S. Wilson of Harrison Lake and various District office personnel I am very pleased to acknowledge on behalf of the Forest Service, the valuable contribution of the inmates of the Agassiz Correctional Camp in the forestry program for the Harrison Lake area.

During 1965 I am informed that inmates worked approximately 1400 man days on various protection and reforestation projects. In addition to this work, the inmate suppression crew from the camp was employed in actual fire fighting in excess of 600 man hours on several forest fires in Harrison Ranger District. The reports indicate that inmates employed on this work performed their duties in a willing and workmanlike manner under the supervision of the Forest Officers.

The above mentioned work does not include the project work on the Harrison West forest access road where three, and at times four, inmates were assigned on a trial basis to work with the regular Forest Service road project crew for periods of five days at a time under the direct supervision and control of our foreman and living in trailer accommodation provided by the Forest Service. The foreman of this crew commended the attitude and performance of the inmates assigned to this experiment. From the Forest Service standpoint it is considered that the success of this initial experiment is directly attributable to the officers and staff of your department in the selection of inmates to initiate this work and their interest and willingness to undertake a new approach to rehabilitation.

I can assure you that the Forest Service is deeply appreciative of the valuable assistance provided in the various forestry projects by the inmate crews and the excellent co-operation extended by the officers of Agassiz Camp.

H.B. Forse,  
District Forester,  
Vancouver, B.C.



## B.C. PENITENTIARY WINS FIRE PREVENTION AWARD

On March 15, 1966, Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries J.R. Stone, representing the Commissioner, made a formal presentation to Warden C.E. DesRosiers of the British Columbia Penitentiary, of an award granted by the office of the Dominion Fire Commissioner to B.C. Penitentiary for the institution's excellent entry in the Annual Fire Prevention Contest for 1965.

The award is in recognition of placing eleventh in a field of 278 entries in the Government of Canada Section, Government Division, National Fire Prevention Association (International).

In presenting this award, Deputy Commissioner Stone congratulated the Warden on the quality of the submission made by his Chief Operating Engineer, J. Harder, stating that it was an honour for the Service to have one of its institutions place in the top 12 in such a highly competitive contest.

The calibre of the British Columbia entry, he said, reflected the importance the institution's administrators place on Fire Prevention generally and on the Fire Prevention Program throughout the year.

In conclusion, the Deputy Commissioner said, "I am confident Headquarters can count on your continued support, Warden DesRosiers, and that of your staff, in keeping up the momentum of the Canadian Penitentiary Service Campaigns in Fire Prevention Education, Methods, and Discipline."

## Obituaries

**Mr. W.T. Ponting**, former Deputy Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, died suddenly in Miami, Florida, on Friday, March 25th, 1966, in his 71st year. The internment took place at the Field of Honour, near Montreal, on Tuesday, March 29th, 1966.

"Bill", as he was known in the Service, joined the Penitentiary Service on May 13th, 1934, as a Correctional Officer, was promoted to Keeper in 1951, Chief Keeper in 1956 and Deputy Warden in 1960, the position he occupied upon his retirement in 1961.

Mr. Ponting will long be remembered as a pioneer in the training of young offenders, as well as for his continued interest in providing junior correctional officers with the benefits of his experience.

A member of the Canadian Corps Association and past President of the Arras Section, he had served with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in Canada and Overseas during World War I.

**Mr. J.A.R. Girard**, Assistant Director (R) Food Services, Quebec Region, died in hospital in Montreal on Tuesday, March 29th, 1966, in his 49th year. The internment took place in Montreal on Saturday, April 2nd, 1966.

Mr. Girard joined the Penitentiary Service in 1945 as a Correctional Officer, was appointed Assistant Steward in 1947, promoted to Steward in 1959, Chief Steward in 1961 and Assistant Director of Food Services for the Quebec Region in 1963.

An officer-member of the Royal 22nd Regiment, he had served in Canada, United Kingdom, Africa and Europe during World War II. Mr. Girard was a member of the Food Service Executives Association of Canada, of the Canadian Legion, and of the Canadian Corps Association (Arras Section).



# WHAT STAFF ARE DOING - ON AND OFF DUTY

## **Dorchester Penitentiary**

Personnel Officers in every government department will sympathize with Bryon Duffy, in his "Ode To Staff Pay Certificates".

We work and strive and toil in vain,  
Head Office for to please;

In the next mail they're back again  
Those (\*!@#&X%) S.P.C.'s.

There's "coding" here and "coding" there,  
"That" number changed for "this";

The way the numbers fly about  
There's more than codes amiss.

We go to bed and try to sleep,

To sleep so peacefully,

But through our dreams "Directives" float,  
Forever, endlessly.

If ever on earth our work is done,

When Heaven we hope to see,

Our happiness will be blighted some  
With thoughts of S.P.C.

When we arrive at the Pearly Gates,

Saint Peter there will be;

He'll sympathetically shake his head,

When we pass our S.P.C.

The following week we'll get it back,

"It's all done wrong", he'll shout.

"The one where you 'came in' is here;

But not the one where you 'came out'."

Pray tell us, then, what shall we do?

It's getting out of hand.

We might suggest a six-week's course

To help us understand.

## **Joyceville Institution**

Related Training (Education) Instructor Robert Hepburn, a former professional photographer is recording on camera what he expects will be a full two-hour production. His film will concern bird life in a 20 x 30 foot sanctuary located in his backyard. Some years ago Hepburn became interested in birds and set up one birdhouse and a small feeding station. Today his sanctuary has expanded to attract literally hundreds of grossbeaks, chick-a-dees, woodpeckers, warblers and nuthatch.

## **Kingston Penitentiary**

Winner of the coveted Kingston City Limestone Dart League Singles Championship was Correctional

Officer 2 Al Douglas of this institution on March 9th.

## **Collin's Bay Penitentiary**

Mr. B.G. Clark, Farm Manager, was chosen to receive the McNish Memorial Award, symbolic of the most outstanding agriculturist of 1965 in Frontenac County.

During his 35 years of Penitentiary service, Mr. Clark has been active in all phases of agriculture at Kingston Penitentiary, Collin's Bay and in the community. He is particularly noted for his assistance to the 4-H Clubs in cattle judging contests; promotion of good breeding practices and participation in local and provincial Black & White shows; introduction of mechanical hay drying equipment in the county and his assistance to farmers generally respecting farm management. Farm Manager Clark has been a national director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada for 10 years, serving as a member of the Extension Service for a period of five years.

## **Shenanigans at O'Calderwood**

St Patrick's Day has come and gone but at the Correctional Staff College in Kingston, it ne'er will be forgot. Assistant Superintendent Dick Edney reported that "leprechauns the size of which were never seen in Erin", visited the college on March 17th. Soap dispensers were hollering "ouch" at every push and toilets were flushing to the strains of "McNamara's Band". A green hand-print was left on the Dining Room door and a trail of monstrous green foot-prints led across the floor to the servery, past the counter, across two fully-laid dinner tables to the other side of the room, up the wall and across the ceiling to the sky-light, where a large green sign proclaimed: "St. Patrick was Here."

Green tomato juice and a tossed green salad launched a meal of Irish Stew with green peas and Irish Cobbler potatoes, lime jello and a glorious St. Patrick's cake. A glass of green milk, which had been left out beside the coffee urns for the leprechauns drew many suspicious stares. It seems the wee creatures had been too busy stamping all over the serviettes with green shamrocks to drink it. And sure we were that O'Chad had been urging them on, for he had that twinkle in his eye like he had just walked across the ceiling with them.

'Twas indeed a merry time we had, and may you all turn green with envy."



## ROTARY LUNCHEON AT FARM ANNEX

Dorchester, N.B.

A before-and-after-repair scene was viewed by a gathering of Rotary Club members and Penitentiary officials following the weekly meeting of the Rotary Club held at the Farm Annex last December.

The guests were welcomed by Superintendent H. McMaster, who referred to the activities of the Rotary Club and the good feeling that was created among the inmates of the Farm Annex as a result of Rotary activity. Mr. McMaster outlined the enthusiasm that had been engendered in the inmates in being permitted to contribute something to the underprivileged children and the degree of satisfaction they felt in being a part of such activities.

In addressing the luncheon gathering, Warden H. Belanger, Dorchester Penitentiary, extended a cordial welcome to the guests. The "Toys for Tots" program sponsored by the Rotary Club, he stated, permitted the inmates to develop a sense of participation in community affairs and encouraged them to feel that, although incarcerated, they are still able to do something worthwhile and meaningful for the community. Warden Belanger expressed his satisfaction at the many visits the prison has received from the public in general and declared that all these visitors have been messengers of goodwill throughout the Maritimes in explaining our institutional program, and acquainting the public with what we are trying to accomplish within our grey walls.

The aims and hopes of the Rotary Club were outlined by Governor Rotary International, Mr. Ruben Cohen, following which a new member was sworn in as a Rotarian and given the emblem and insignias designating him as a Rotarian.

Mr. Charles George, President of Sackville Rotary Club, presented a coffee urn to the inmates, accepted on their behalf by Superintendent McMaster. New members and visitors were introduced by Past President, Mr. R.C. Rand.

The inmates of Dorchester Farm Annex repaired 1300 toys for some 123 underprivileged children in

the Sackville area during the "Toys for Tots" operation. □

## Manitoba Penitentiary

Staff at Manitoba Penitentiary were kept busy for three days in March devising methods to come to work. The worst snow storm in the history of Manitoba started in the early hours of Friday, March 4th and continued until Sunday, March 6, 1966. All roads leading to Stony Mountain were blocked with snow drifts ten feet and higher blocking the roads. Winds up to 60 and 70 miles per hour made visibility and movement impossible.

Manitoba Penitentiary was closed for three days before roads were cleared sufficiently to permit staff from Winnipeg and surrounding districts to report for duty. Custodial officers and Engineers, on duty when the storm began, remained stranded at the prison for over 48 hours.

A major factor in keeping the prison in operation, Assistant Warden S.M. Scrutton reported, was the fact that officers living on the Penitentiary Reserve were able to reach the prison by walking, snowshoeing, skiing and by horse-drawn sleigh. Hospital Officer W. Cameron introduced a new mode of winter travel by driving eight miles in a snowmobile from his home. Clerks and instructors living in Stony Mountain were on duty in towers, prison dome, acting as Stewards and in any job that required the services of an officer in the Institution or the Farm Annex.

Inmates were permitted out of their cells for afternoon exercise and meal parades during the emergency. By Sunday rations were in short supply and serious problems might have arisen had the storm lasted another day.

By Tuesday, March 28th, the prison again functioned normally, although it took several days to clear roads, walks and buildings on the reserve.

Warden F.S. Harris expressed his appreciation to the staff members for their co-operation and loyalty in carrying out duties not normally related to their positions, during this serious emergency at Manitoba Penitentiary. □

## DORCHESTER HERD CAPTURES AWARD

In February the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada awarded the Dorchester Penitentiary Dairy Herd the coveted "Master Breeder's Shield". The "Shield" is the highest award any Holstein herd can attain, the first of its kind to be awarded to the Canadian Penitentiary Service and only the fifth in Eastern Canada.

This achievement is the result of years of study, careful selection of breeding stock, coupled with exacting management practices and the patience to withstand the disappointments that accompany such work.

The officials at Dorchester have extended congratulations to all the Dorchester Penitentiary Farm Officers associated with the herd, and in particular, to Herdsman Charles Zwicker for the special effort and leadership he has given in building the herd up to such a high degree of excellence.