Federal Corrections

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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PRISONER OF SOCIETY

A Psycho-social Study of Captive Man

Part one of an address given by Dr. Scott to the McGill Psychology Club, Montreal, February 10, 1966.

by

Dr. George D. Scott

Man in democratic society is a social captive. He is a captive of the social sanctions, of the accepted pattern of activity, of the expected pattern of activity. He is to observe the rules at home, the rules of the Bible, the rules of the road, the rules of the income tax department, the fishing and hunting rules, the rules of fair play with his neighbour. He is to observe so many rules that he is even ruled by rules he makes up himself: up at 8.12 a.m., breakfast at 8.18, car at a certain stop at 8.42, pass subway entrance at 8.50, pass the station as the 8.56 is coming in. Arriving at the office with the compliant look of "having proved I'm a captive of my fate."

How do we consider such activity as freedom? There is no freedom in a free society. It is the rule of the Three Musketeers, the rule of "All for society, and none against it."

The social conformant, however, has certain freedoms. He can decide what he wants to eat, as appetite is man's prime need. He can decide when and whether sex is an urgent urge or whether it is still a neglible item in his activities - and do something about it. He can decide his plumage - his shoes, his coat, and the cut and style of them according to the social expectations of his acts. He can decide on his motor car, which is just an extension of his plumage. A motor car is well beyond the transportation area, it has become a personality item - "a man and his motor car" are as indelibly related as man and his woman.. Man can have certain vices which are socially accepted. Seduction of another woman is not a serious problem, although it may destroy the happiness of numerous children but apparently does not destroy the moral value of the country.

He may submit that his extensive restraunt accounts are for the purpose of business promoton - not an especially fraudulent act. He may be so educated in medicine or law that he can persuade people, in view of the education image, that he knows - the dramatic and unnecessary operation, or the purposeless promise of a good return on a stock investment, not truly a socially harming affair.

He may be a public servant who sees little harm in bringing home a few envelopes from the office. He may be a duly elected member of the political community who desires to be recognized in the public image and who uses government as a facade for his personal attention and who uses his election and public acclaim as an "ego implant".

A basis has now been established to consider the society of captives, our society of captives, our prisoners: 6,000 of them. These men live, breathe and die, share happiness, loneliness and sorrow, like any other human being. We have considered the nuances of the law which allow most of the unconvicted offenders to live in the affluent society.

Let us now think of this society of outcasts - those whom we, through our laws, have socially ostracized. Let us think not of rehabilitation, let us not think of the bungled efforts of our Frankensteinic TV programs, let us not think of politics - as to where a prison should be located because this area needs a building in return for political support.

Let us think of the man with the number, let us think of him on Saturday night when we are entertaining our friends. Let us think of him on Sunday afternoon, removed from his children. Let us think of him at 6.00 a.m. in the morning when the closeness of another human being is so comforting and real.

This is the penalty for breaking our social rules. He deserves all this and, we think, "more".

The public image of the inmate and of the prison will forever be distorted if uninformed, sensation - seeking charlatans are allowed to present their dismal neurotic projections of prison lives on the radio and on the theatre and TV screens of our country.

Prisons are not hell holes. They are not simply bricks and mortar. They are **homes** for inmates. All inmates do not carry knives. All inmates are not vicious. All inmates are not perverted. Inmates believe in loyalty. They believe in kindness. They have their rules based upon their experience. They suffer loneness, rejection, anguish and **hate.**

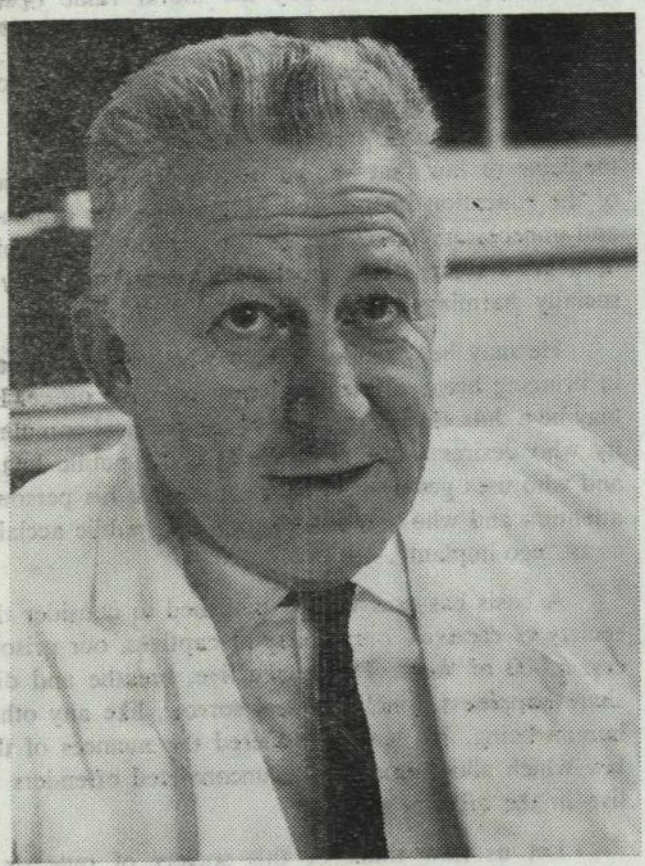
They cannot reach for a 'phone' to speak to loved one, they cannot patch up a disagreement. They cannot attend the funeral of a deceased father. They can, however, miss these things.

The missing of these things forms the crux of the imprisonment problem. In the army and in the hospital and in universities, the person maintains his identification. What happens to the man in jail ? What happens to him in his quiet cell, in his regular routine and during his thoughtful moments ?

Man loses something more than his freedom when he is placed in jail. He no longer has a name - he has a number. He has a suit identical to the 1240 other suits. He has a cell with a number. He has bells to go by. He voids at certain times. He showers at certain times. He works at certain times. What does he grow up which makes him hate jail, hate guards, hate society

About The Author Of "THE PRISONER OF SOCIETY"

George D. Scott, M.D., was born in Prescott, Ontario, on June 30, 1915. He attended schools in Kingston, Ontario, and entered Queen's University in the fall of 1932 where he graduated in 1939 with the Susan Near award in psychiatry.



"PRISONERS ARE ALWAYS PEOPLE. PEOPLE ARE NOT ALWAYS PRISONERS."
George D. SCOTT, M.D.

After completing his general internship in the East General Hospital, Toronto, Dr. Scott joined the Ontario Hospital Service, Mental Health Division and completed his psychiatric training at the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, where he achieved the McGill Gold Medal.

During World War 2, Dr. Scott served with the Canadian Army as a psychiatrist at reception centers and later at Headquarters, Ottawa, where he was placed in charge of the re-training of enlistments who were suffering from neurotic disabilities. He was placed in charge of psychiatric rehabilitation of overseas casualties in centers set up for this purpose at Gordonhead, Portage la Prarie, Brampton, Huntington and Sussex.

Dr. Scott returned to civilian life to set up private practice in Kingston in 1947 as the psychiatric consultant to the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

In 1958, the man who firmly believes that "the image of the prisoner has to be put in the right perspective: rather than the present distorted image" joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service on a part time basis at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. His work load has increased to the point where he has been appointed in 1966 as a full time Medicall Specialist(Psychiatrist) for the Ontario region.

Included in the several articles published by Dr. Scott are "Offence Characteristics of the Prison Population" (1962) and "The Prisoner of Society" (1966

so much that he returns to jail almost as a reflex to reinforce his hate ?

The inmate has been robbed: he is robbed of his freedom; he is robbed of his privacy; he is robbed of his individuality; he has been robbed of his possessiveness. He has been placed in a mechanical environment where every act is repeated and monitorized and monotonized. He is made to follow a common discipline.

Where, in society, does one command simultaneously fall on the ears of a defective, of a grade 6 dropout, of a grade 10 delinquent, of a university embezzler and an adult murderer ? The language of prison will be accepted by one but will be unfamiliar to the other groups.

The problems of the inmate society are:

1. Loss of place or territory.
2. Loss of social status.
3. Loss of individuality.
4. Loss of possessions.
5. Loss of privacy.
6. Loss of communicability.
7. Loss of freedom.
8. Loss of matured sexual meaningfullness and love values.

TERRITORIAL FEELING

Why is territory so important? There is no answer, but it appears that animals and humans have a certain predilection for a certain space on this planet's acreage, an almost constitutional endowment.

Man in society has his area. The streets, the trees, the shops are part of him. **This is my land,** as the old song goes.

Man on arriving in a prison is soon dispatched to an area of the prison. He has a cell. He does not have to protect his cell. This is his territory. He cherishes its privacy, and it is protected for him by the authorities. Man's cell satisfies his territorial urge and soon becomes the center of his captive existence, where he spends his time sleeping, planning and dreaming.

THE LOSS OF SOCIAL STATUS

This complex problem is primarily important to the inmate if he has lived in a social level above the prison inhabitants - the society of rounders. On release this inmate returns to his standardized level of society and quickly forgets his prison associations.

However, there are many individuals whose own social values are poorly defined and are only expressed diffusely as against another social system. These are social strap-hangers listing back and forth between acceptable and criminal behaviour. As each type of behaviour has value in their eyes, the world becomes a battle ground of the "haves" and the "have nots". The battle of the Squares and the Rounders is a silent one with very few dissidents going from one value system to the other. In this odd state, there is no loss of social status but a simple choice of social status. In prison an inmate who sours on the inmate attitude is said to be "going square". He isolates himself from the inmates, is condemnatory of their values and knows that he is getting ready for his role in responsible society. He is not rejected by his former society but is allowed to become "square" with the tacit good wishes of the rounder society.

LOSS OF INDIVIDUALITY

Imagine the following picture. One thousand men, six feet tall, weight 180 lbs, grey suits, black shoes, black ties, were to attend a dinner at X hotel. The marks of anonymity would soon change. Individuality would express itself. The bud in the lapel, the type of language, the accent, the attitude toward the public covenants - all would endeavour to become individual. The type of car, the district of one's house, the kind of cigar: none of these is really important, but have some peculiar identification.

Prisoners do not have identification. What would any one of us do if we were not identified as we think we are. Doctor Jones becomes Mr. Jones. Mr. John Brown mistakenly identified as Mr. Henry Stephens. The problems of having no identification are so overwhelming that the inmate will try to become different. He may seek a prison position where he has a different uniform. He will cherish his number because it denotes his admission date to the institution. He will try to acquire anything which will make him different from the others. A Red Cross badge for several transfusions is an important item. He will try for a different belt or will want to wear a moustache. He may converse along "big lines" to get attention from the more gullible inmates. He hates being nothing. He wants to mean something and to be different from his companions. He may tattoo himself like his primitive ancestors so that the rest of the tribe will know he has these marks of a "great warrior" - marks of distinction.

LOSS OF POSSESSIVENESS

Possessiveness is one of man's primitive characteristics. It implies a subconscious desire to have the material substance of one's own. Our society is geared upon possessive collectivism, the real basis of democratic life. Controlled collectivism reflects into the communal or communistic philosophy.

In penitentiaries, this instinctual drive is stifled before it begins. Man is allowed none of his own ma-

terial possessions in an institution. Nothing of material significance is permitted. A ring or wrist watch may be allowed if there is some significant reason.

Imagine the possession-hungry male, seeking desperately something to possess - wanting something for his own. Frustration is an obvious result. Inmates are given a canteen allowance of about $1.60 a week. They may purchase against their accounts cigarette makings, chocolate bars and gum. These objects assume a greater intrinsic value than expected because they are possessed.

To possess in our society is to have power. To possess a little in our captive society is to have a little special influence. The issue of chocolate may be saved for weeks to be used at a particular time and in a particularly important circumstance. The package of cigarette makings becomes a currency item.

This possessive drive varies in intensity in various inmates but becomes stronger in proportion to the length of the sentence. The less there is to look forward to in terms of release, the greater the importance of possessiveness in the inmate culture.

Possessiveness may also have its pathological ramifications, as in one inmate who seriously and sorrowfully collects institutional newspapers which he always expects to read but never gets beyond collecting.

LOSS OF PRIVACY

This is a frequently heard complaint of the new inmate in institutions. He resents lining up for meals, walking semi-nude from cell to shower. He resents intrusion into his previously considered private experiences - his toilet. He may become angry because someone else's radio will not be turned down on his specific request. He resents the unimportance of himself and his own private life.

However, inmates soon re-establish their private needs. An inmate code is to never open the cell door of even your best friend, until you are told to do so. You must never invade an inmate's privacy until properly invited.

Privacy becomes established when a group relationship is developed between inmates. This collective privacy is self- enforcing and keeps other inmates out of the private relationship.

Actual physical privacy is established in the inmate's life in the majority of circumstances. The single cell becomes the territory of privacy. It contains all the private affairs of each inmate. An inmate's cell is as specifically a projection of the inmate's personality as his conversation and his smile.

The loss of privacy is not really a valid problem in prison adjustment.

LOSS OF COMMUNICATION OF - COMMUNICABILITY

Communication forms the center of social existence. Communication between one animal and another is obviously protective. Communication in our society is now the greatest bonding force of our social value system. Man in free society communicates his likes and dislikes, he frets about a newspaper editorial and laughs at the comic section. He talks the language of his peers. He converses with emotional significance about many items He writes letters. He re-reads old Christmas cards. He reads paperbacks of his choice from religion to sex to archeology. He actually is in a sensitive state of communication both ingoing and outgoing with his total world.

In prison, this animal instinctive force is muted. Verbal communication is frowned upon in groups over two in number. The seeds of rebellion arise in a meeting of minds. Also the needs of contentment rest in communication. Individuals seen talking quietly together are suspect of trouble.

Because speech is important, it is treasured. A softly spoken word travels around the institution and through the sensitive ears of sound-hungry inmates.

Speech, too, regresses to a stock slang level of prison nomenclature. Such words as "statis", "hit the kip", "beef", and 'screw" are standard vocabulary expressions. Profanity increases when men meet in this setting. Profanity may involve religious exclamations or the common words of profanity in our eliminative society. Profanity, in my opinion, is the residual speech of primitive man wherein these sounds had a prime protective purpose before they were adopted by social man to express his indignation. In prison with its somewhat primitive, agressive inhabitants profanity naturally assumes greater importance.

Letter writing or written communication alters when an individual comes into prison. This touch with the outside world is controlled. Each inmate has an approved list of correspondents to whom he may write. His mail is censored, both outgoing and incoming. The inmate knows that written communications are never private and by so doing he infers that the censor is particularly interested in his own personal business.

Some inmates devise methods of getting letters out illegally. Ths is called "kiting". If detected, the writer is disciplined by the loss of privilege.

Verbal communication with the outside world through the telephone is an extremely precious and

venture. To be permitted to make a telephone call even in the presence of personal tragedy of the inmate, is forever remembered and valued by the inmate. Telephone calls may awaken valued sentiments, may explode controlled emotions and may, in some cases, be as unreal as a Martian visit.

Visiting with one's family, wife and children, is carried out in a sanctified atmosphere of screen mesh and transparent glass. Lesser degrees of institutional security permit greater degrees of personal relationship. Maximum security does not allow the affectionate touch of man and woman.

The face to face contact with free society is always associated with great risks to institutional security. The wife may not know institutional rules. She has no idea that the $10 bill exchanged in a lip-to-lip kiss will turn into a $50 currency in prison, and may cause untold trouble in the inmate economy. The whole inmate hierarchy would change over the balance of an outside $10 bill. Elements of control always exist as the relationship is under some measure of surveillance.

LOSS OF FREEDOM

This condition is the statement of the uninitiated, both to social and captive society. It may be said that the captive prisoner has all the amenities which society can give him with none of the responsibilities. His ignominious condition is the state's responsibility. Details of his captivity are open to social discipline. He is protected against social reprisal, he is protected against deprivation. He is given medical care on a par with social care,and in all cases superior to what he obtained in his free state. He is not called upon to submit his earnings. He functions in a sublime parasitic relationship to society and lives in most cases in the awareness that he will be looked after.

Many inmates state that their state of holiday leisure is not distasteful. Their lives are free from the unexpected anxieties which develop all too frequently in our monstrous society.

Society is full of self-sentenced captives. These are captives of ambition,in selfish, agressive and uncompromising warfare with fellowmen. These are captives of routine who themselves live an obsessed role of meticulous clock-watching. These are captives in industry, dutifully punching the clock, and dutifully car-pooling. These are captives in home, obligingly functioning in a state of unanimated monotony.

The sophisticated inmate, prison wise, will admit that he suffered no loss of freedom on his captivity. He will, however, engender such a belief because the public is condemnatory toward him and on the other hand is blind to its own slavery.

LOSS OF MEANINGFUL SEXUAL AND LOVE VALUES

This area must be considered in the light of the offender's own personality make-up. Apart from the impulsive manslaughter offender, the bulk of criminals have a discrepancy in value system. The inmate wills (i.e. wishes) value without effort. In effect, he cannot wait to obtain his rewards. Hence, working and long range planning are decidedly unprofitable. His early experiences have been based on broken promises. He has learned to take what he wants — physically or emotionally — "right now", because "tomorrow is too late".

In prisons, the quotient of conversational activity is altered because of limited scope, of the stereotyped nature of conversation, the reliance on the nuance of prison language and expressions directed to hate and agression. Furthermore, natural affectionate expressions may exist in the form of letters and face-to-face conversation, but the watchful eye of supervision neutralizes the awakening hope of warmth and meaningfulness in prison.

After years of this surrendering of these natural, primitive and instinctual forces, it is inevitable that the released inmate will have trouble communicating in the free society.

In this concept, the role of mature sexual gratification loses its altruistic proportions. It becomes a singularly self-satisfying procedure, devoid of endearments, warmth and belonging.

In the majority of cases, no sexual meaningfulness really existed due to the pre-captive experiences. Hence the sexual dynamics cannot be considered in the same reference as our socially acceptable sexual outlets.

In the same way, love values may be selfish or shared. They attend upon satisfaction. If I am satisfied, I can love; if I can't be satisfied or made happy, I cannot love. The love equation in prison has none of the idealistic components. It is in many cases the incantation of the selfish person.

The disturbance of matured sexual meaningfulness and love values does not really appear in the prison subculture.

(NEXT ISSUE: - Dr. Scott takes a look at the startling group of psychiatric conditions which develop in the prison culture as a result of these characteristics which alters man's adjustment to the captive society).

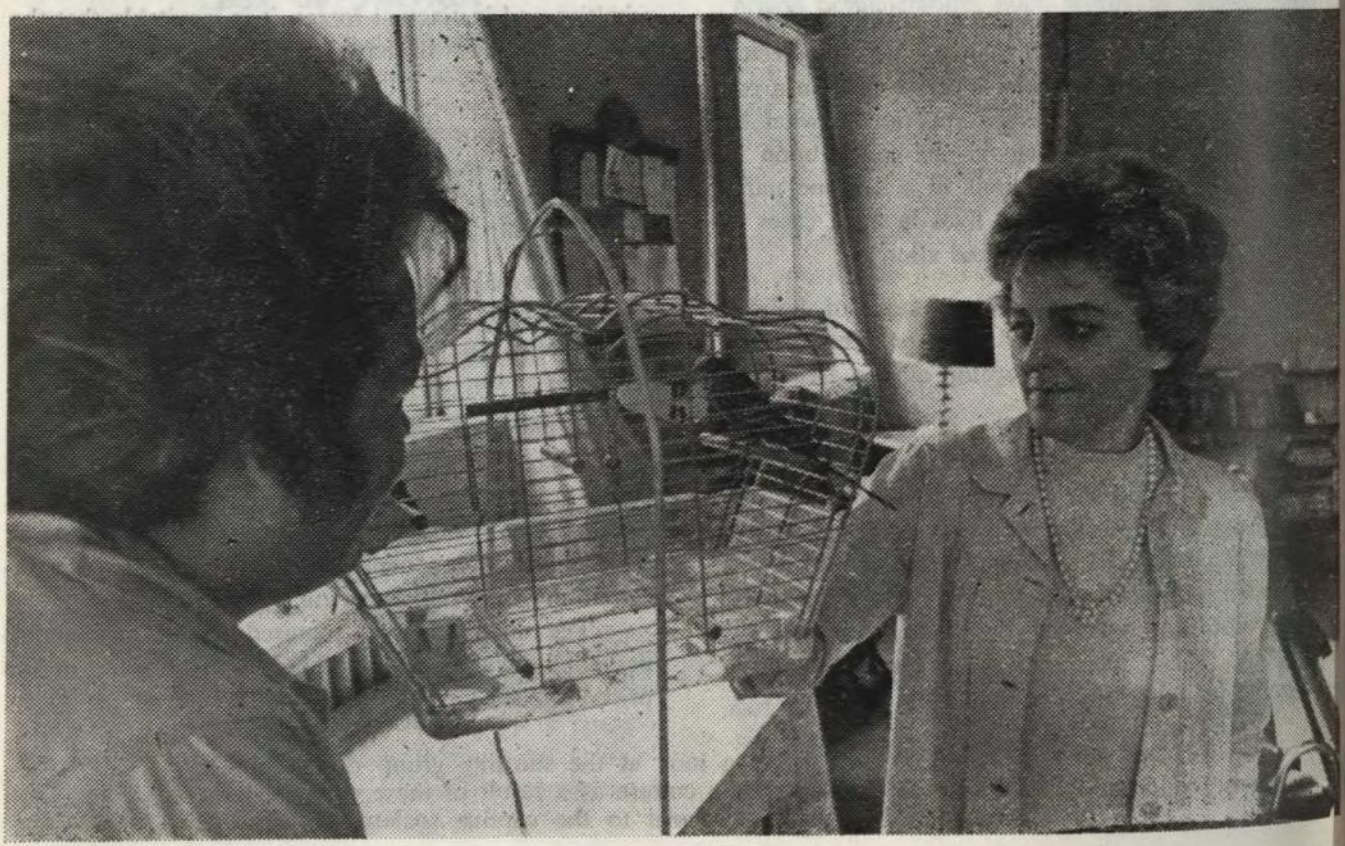
THE STREET HAVEN AT THE CROSSROADS

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
O, it was pitiful!
Near a whole city full,
HOME she had none.

If the unfortunate girl in Thomas Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" had been standing on the sidewalk in front of No. 2 Terauly Street in Toronto in the year 1966 his poem would have ended quite differently. Rather than commit suicide out of desperation at her circumstances, she might have knocked on the door of Peggy Ann Walpole's Street Haven. She would have been welcomed into a homey atmosphere of music from records and rado, television, food for her empty stomache, and warmth from the bleak winds of March. Above all, she would have met a sympathetic listener, and other girls who had been just as lonely and desperate as she was — until they opened the doors of Street Haven.

No questions would be asked and no trace of condemnation would be discovered on the face of the young Executive Director, whose mind would be racing ahead of the interview to determine the best immediate assistance this poor girl might receive. Her case history would not be recorded formally, nor would she be expected to "atone for her sins" before she received help.

Later, when her immediate needs had been solved by Miss Walpole and the volunteer workers, and she had come to realize that one mistake need not ruin her life, she might be given some duties in the Haven's Tea Room, where lunch is sold daily to business men and women in the area, to help defray the operating costs of $1300. a month. Or she might participate in other activities, such as a Rummage Sale, the writing of the Haven's newsletter, or watch a softball game played by other visitors to the Haven. Or, she might just drop in from time to time for a talk.



During her visits to the Haven, she would have as companions, girls and women with whom she had at least one thing in common — each had opened the doors of Street Haven at a time when her future looked its blackest.

Sitting opposite her at the table might be the 22-year old drug addict who had been found lying on a street corner near the Haven one night. Miss Walpole and her workers had arranged medical treatment for both the razor slashes to her wrists and for her addictive habit.

Beside her, a dark-haired handsome woman might be hurrying through dinner to catch the subway to her job — the first legitimate work she has done since she became a prostitute 12 years ago.

She would find companionship with other unwed mothers who had come to the Haven and found help.

Lesbians, ex-inmates from penitentiaries and jails, alcoholics, the homeless and the unwanted; all had been made welcome by Peggy and her workers.

Miss Walpole, a registered nurse who spent months as a nursing attendant at the Don Jail, realized the need for a place in the city where temporary and immediate assistance could be given to the countless numbers in Toronto who were otherwise without help. No matter how a girl arrives at the open door of the Haven, she finds the staff ready to arrange medical, psychiatric and hospital care; contact estranged families; find temporary lodgings; provide clothing and food; and to bridge that precarious gap between the world of the offender and free society.

The aim of the Street Haven at the Crossroads is not to stand in judgement or to condemn others' way of life. Nor do Peggy Ann and her staff expect instant cures or a change of behaviour pattern overnight.

"We firmly believe even one hour off the street, one less 'fix', one less pregnancy, is worth while, "she said in an article written by Lotta Dempsey. "Our aim is to change this pattern, praying always that tomorrow, a month, or even years from now, the influence of Street Haven will endure."

The only password needed to get into the warmth of the Street Haven in Toronto is to open the door and walk in — the door is always open.

PEGGY ANN WALPOLE

Peggy Ann Walpole was born in Toronto, Ontario, the daughter of a free lance writer whose daily column appears in the Globe and Mail.

Miss Walpole graduated from St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto as a registered nurse and, with the exception of one year spent in the U.S.A., has nursed

in hospitals in Toronto. For several months she was a nursing attendant in Toronto's Metropolitan Don Jail.

In 1961 she joined the Legion of Mary, a volunteer group of workers who visit prisons, carry out street work, etc. After that, she lived in Sancta Marin, a halfway house in Toronto, for 8 months as house mother. In 1964 Miss Walpole left Sancta Marin, "' . . . feeling there was still something needed for girls who were not 'ready', or ones who had been in and out of every social agency in the city numerous times and seemingly had failed — girls who for one reason or another needed motivation initially from a different level and perhaps a less demanding one."

With this in mind, Miss Walpole contacted Father Daniel Egan, "The Junkie Priest" from New York City, who came to Toronto to add his encouragement to her ideas. With a $20.00 donation, she located suitable accomodation for her Street Haven at the Crossroads. At the end of the first year's operation, the Haven had become so large that it was moved to a new location at No. 2 Terauly Street.

To assist Miss Walpole, housewives, secretaries, nurses — women from all walks of life, spend many of their leisure hours sitting in the courts, visiting jail cells, hospitals, and "hangouts", offering assistance to anyone needing it.

INMATE PUBLICATION COMMENDED

The Lodestar, a publication by and for the inmates of Beaver Creek Correctional Camp, has taken on a new look which, in the words of Mr. J.D. Weir, Assistant Director Inmate Training (Education) at Headquarters, "... is most attractive in format, interesting and informative in content, and includes much that is stimulating and creative in character."

Why "The Lodestar"? The editors describe the title as being indicative of a beacon or guiding light. It is an alternative for "Polaris", the north-star — the never changing navigational aid — the "Star to steer by". The title is believed to be unique and entirely in keeping with the paper's policy.

As an example of the content of the Lodestar, the following editorial appeared in the Winter Issue, 1966:

WHAT IS BEAVER CREEK?

During the last few month articles have appeared in newspapers across the country under the headings "Inmates work off frustrations by midnight strolls" and "Swimming pool is installed to help prisoners relax". It might give the impression that Beaver Creek is, to say the least, a rest home for tired criminals.

This to our mind is a distortion of fact. Our walking and recreational privileges, which are clearly defined within set boundaries, are comparable to any major medium security institution. We are afforded a certain degree of freedom of movement during recreational periods, but, one must not forget that we as minimum security inmates fully recognize the responsibility that this additional freedom entails, and have proved capable of accepting such.

The camp, under the supervision of Mr. C.W. Chitty, is run on the philosophy "If you treat a man like a man — he will act like a man", and this way of thinking has definitely proved successful. Still in the experimental stage and celebrating its fifth anniversary this April, the mere lack of noteriety shows its success.

Beaver Creek has a complement of between 60 and 70 men, each designated to a work location at camp, whether this be mopping floors or chopping trees. There are naturally some jobs better than others in the inmate's point of view, and these jobs are obtained on a seniority and qualification basis, being decided by our classification officer Mr. I. Hamilton and our Administration and Supply Officer Mr. J. Lawless.

There are two main work parties here. One, the "Industrial Carpenter Shop" with a complement of 15 to 21 men. They manufacture Agility Boxes and Vaulting Boxes which are shipped to schools and Retarded Children's Centres across Ontario. They also manufacture Identification Tags for the Department of Agriculture's Experimental Farms, these in the amount of approximately 500,000 per year.

The second work party is the "Bush Gang", with a complement of approximately 20 men. When these men are not off the reserve every day working on land clearing projects for the Department of Lands and Forests, they are clearing the area around the camp — working up a tremendous appetite and a well earned rest.

The recreational facilities at the camp are excellent. True we do have a swimming pool, actually a converted reservoir. There is also a nine hole golf course, built entirely by the men in their spare time. Relatively small in size, it surrounds the camp with the average tee 100 yards from the hole. We have a full-sized outdoor hockey rink, and a baseball diamond, also built by our predecessors who were at Beaver Creek prior to us. Our airplane hangar has been converted into an Industrial Shop, Central Stores and a gymnasium (the gymnasium being converted to auditorium when the entertainment need arises). Our Sports Director, Mr. J.J. Poland, an ex-NHL player who was forced to retire prematurely due to an injury, keeps us very active with "outside" teams, challenging our ability in all sporting activities.

INMATE FINDS MISSING CHILD

During the morning of September 9, 1966, the Superintendent of Blue Mountain Correctional Camp received a call for help from the nearby village. Neil, the three and a half year old son of Reverend Dunn, the Anglican Rector, was missing from his home and was the cause of a search of approximately 20 to 30 people.

The Superintendent, Mr. B.C. Hamilton, and four inmates searched an area of dense woods, intersected by deep stream-cut gullies. After a two hour search, shouts indicated that the boy had been found.

One of the Blue Mountain inmates found the boy part-way down a steep bank, where he had been stopped by a dead branch snagging his clothing. He was returned to his anxious parents unharmed.

LONG SERVICE AWARDS TO STAFF

Twenty officers presently on staff at Dorchester Penitentiary and eight officers on the retired list were assembled in the auditorium for presentation of Long Service Award Pins by Warden U. Belanger.

The pins, in recognition of the service rendered by the officers to the Department of Justice, were awarded to the staff members with 25 or more years service in the Public Service of Canada.

The following officers received this award: V.H. Fillmore, S.D. Robinson, J.J.A. DeVerennes; B.E. DUFFY; F.A. McGraw; J.T. Bath; S.A. McFee; A.A. Woodworth; H. McMaster; R.A. Copp; F.E. Dooe; N.H. Stultz; C.A. Shannon; J.D. Stultz; R.E. Smtih; U. Belanger; W.O. Oulton; R.G. Walton; J.F. Noonal; J.L. Poirier; G.M. Smith; R.H. Babcock; A.A. LeBlanc; G.D. Mason; R.T. LeBlanc; C.R. McMorris; D.A. Steeves; J.O.V. Dupuis.

INCENTIVE AWARD BOARD

The Incentive Award Board of the Public Service of Canada has announced that nominations for the first recipients of the Outstanding Achievement Award are now being requested from the heads of government departments, boards and other agencies. The Award has been introduced by the government of Canada so that it may honour those of its employ who have shown a high order of ability. Employees of all government organizations are eligible for nomination, including those of the large crown corporations, and members of the Canadian Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

This is the highest honour the government can bestow upon an employee in recognition of exceptional accomplishment and distinguished service in the scientific, professional, or administrative fields which has had a beneficial effect upon the public service, or the country as a whole, or which has been of international importance and has brought credit to Canada abroad. It consists of a citation and an honorarium of $5,000. Only one or two persons may be selected annually as recipients of the Award and no individual may receive more than one Outstanding Achievement Award during his or her career.

(Printed by the Civil Service Commission, Public Relations Office, Ottawa, August 29, 1966).

MOTOR ACCIDENT PROCEDURES

Mr. E.A. Driedger,
Deputy Minister,
Justice Department,
Justice Building,
Wellington Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Driedger,

The following Resolution was submitted to our last annual general meeting by our Fredericton Branch:

WHEREAS employees of the Federal Government may, while operating government vehicles on official dutty, be involved in vehical accidents resulting in serious injury to themselves or others or serious property damage, and

WHEREAS such accidents may lead to complications with respect to compensation claims or to legal action involving both the employee and the Government, and

WHEREAS, at the present time an employee must retain such legal counsel at his own expense, and

WHEREAS, the field supervisor of the employee involved in a vehical accident must represent locally his department's interest in such an accident and seldom has legal training or experience, and

WHEREAS, at the present time, there is no means by which legal counsel is or can be made available immediately to the employee involved or to his field supervisor, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the Institute give careful study to the advisability of making representation to the Federal Government to institute means by which local legal counsel can be made available, at Government expense, to an employee involved in a serious vehicle accident with a government vehicle and to his field supervisor, immediately following such accident, to ensure that the best interests of the employee and the Federal Government are protected.

In the light of the foregoing, it would be appreciated if you could advise and clarify as to the present situation of employees who are involved in accidents while on duty and require immediate legal assistance.

Yours sincerely,
L.W.C.S. Barnes,
Executive Director.

L.W.C.S. Barnes, Esq.,
Executive Director,
The Professional Institute of the
Public Service of Canada.

Dear Sir:

There are three relevant proceedings which can arise out of a motor vehicle accident involving a motor vehicle operated by a Government employee in the course of his duties:

(a) an action for damage might be brought against the employee personally;
(b) an action for damages might be brought against the Crown directly;
(c) the employee himself might have an an action against some third party for personal injuries.

Where an action is brought against the employee he may retain and instruct counsel of his own choosing or, if he wishes, he may request that this department conduct his defense on his behalf. Where such a request has been made, it has been the almost invariable practice to conduct the employee's defence through a local lawyer instructed and paid by this Department, and in such cases if judgement is awarded against the employee, it is usually paid out of public funds.

It is more frequently the practice for injured persons to bring action against the Crown directly rather than against the employee, and, of course, in those cases this Departmnet conducts the defence.

Employees who are injured as a result of an accident arising out of and in the course of their employment may either retain and instruct counsel of their own choosing to make a claim for damages against the person believed to be responsible for the accident, or they may elect to claim compensation under the Government Employees Compensation Act. In the latter case, the Crown becomes entitled to enforce whatever rights the injured employee might have against the person responsible for the accident and that is attended to by this Department.

I think the fifth paragraph of the Resolution quoted in your letter of November 30, 1965, represents a misunderstanding of the responsibilities of the employee's supervisor. When a motor vehicle accident occurs involving a government vehicle, it is the re-

sponsibility of the department concerned to report it immediately to this Department, whereupon this Department attends to the interests of the Crown.

The Resolution appears to deal with civil proceedings only. Sometimes an employee may be charged with a violation of provincial highway traffic legislation or one of the provisions of the Criminal Code. The retention and instruction of counsel in such cases is left solely to the employee, although it is not unusual for the department in which he is employed, with executive approval, to pay the legal fees incurred.

I have throughout this letter referred to your letter dated November 30, 1965. The original letter bore that date, although the copy you forwarded to me under cover of your letter dated February 2, 1966, bore the date November 26, 1965.

I trust the above will be of assistance to you.

Yours truly,
E.A. Driedger,
Deputy Minister of Justice.

THE BASIS OF PAROLE

MONTREAL STAR

Sometimes men who have been released from prison on parole draw attention to themselves by their arrest on another charge. Sometimes it happens that the crime involved is a serious one, and the reaction may be to stress the obvious, but unhelpful, fact that the offence would not have occurred if the culprit had been safely detained still.

This sort of thinking, in disparagement of parole, glosses over the fact that crimes are also committed by men who have never been in prison and by men who have been released from prison after serving full terms. The significance of the cases of men who betray the trust put in them is to be judged by comparing them with the cases that work out well. They are in the minority by about one to nine.

It is not to be expected that the parole officials should never guess wrong. If they could forsee, with accuracy, which of the men they study would do well and which badly, the same process of analysis would apply to the populace at large and make it possible to spot future offenders. Life can never be as simple and predictable as that.

What sort of information do parole officials gather to help them in making a decision? There are, according to a brochure issued by the National Parole Board several lines of enquiry. First, of course, the offence the person concerned was imprisoned for, and his past record. Then his personality, whether he can get along with others, which has bearing on whether or not he is likely to feel driven to law-breaking again, and what sort of offence he would be likely to commit. Then, the co-operation he has given, efforts to improve his education or to acquire a trade. Then the plans, if any, he has made, Whether he has anyone on the outside to give him support, whether he can count on employment - and steady employment is very important. Finally, the officials enquire into the degree to which the candidate for parole understands his problem, how he got into trouble in the first place and how he can avoid it in the future.

Answers to most of these questions are necessarily matters of opinion, of judgement. The high rate of success indicates that the examinations are as revealing as can humanly be expected.

Ninety per cent success is very good in any line of endeavour.

THEY GIVE BECAUSE

They Know That Somewhere beyond the world of bars and cell-like blocks and the comfortable monotony of prison life :-

-there's a small child who is bewildered at his cruel fate of being unloved and homeless;

-a young girl is walking the city streets long into the night, wavering on the threshold of delinquency;

-accomodation and clothing assistance is being arranged by a Salvation Army Correctional Officer or other after-care agencies for ex-inmates and their families;

-only by sharing the United Way can they add their contribution to the physically and mentally crippled people of Canada.

On Sunday, October 23, 1966, the inmates of Joyceville Institution staged their first benefit variety concert before an audience of more than 700 invited guests, which included penitentiary and parole service officers and their families, representatives of after-care agencies and other groups involved in rehabilitation fields.

Admission was $1.00 per adult person and proceeds, totalling $500. were donated to the Kingston and District United Fund Appeal.

The entertainment, all provided by inmate performers, included instrumental selections by the Big Band, a rock n' roll group, and a western group; vocalists; comediennes Soni and Cher; a glee club choral group and slapstick pantomines. Highlights of the show were trumpet solos, a pantomine of "The Funny Farm" and the amateur hypnotist who put volunteers from the audience through various phases of hypnotic trances.

STAFF MEMBERS GIVE BECAUSE

"The Kingston and District United Appeal is an annual event of some importance to the city of Kingston and the cause is a worthy one."

C.A.M. Edwards,
Campaign Chairman.

This year senior Penitentiary and Parole Officers are actively involved in the campaign. Mr. C.A.M. Edwards, Regional Representative of the National Parole Service is campaign chairman for the Appeal. Warden Hazen F. Smith, Kingston Penitentiary, is Chairman of the Federal Division of the Appeal, assisted by Mr. C.C. Brooks of the Kingston Regional Office of the Parole Service as his executive Organizer and by Mr. G.J. Stanford of the Regional Director's office as Liaison Officer for the Penitentiary Service.

The 1965 United Appeal Campaign was noteworthy by the fact that the Penitentiary Service increased its givings following a reorganization, and the development of a Federal Service Division of the Appeal, with the emphasis placed on donations by way of payroll deductions.

SOME BETTER DAYS AT ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

In 1962, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary exploded into a bitter, destructive two-hour riot resulting in costly damages to the institution.

In September 1965 the institution held its first Field Day since the riot. The experiment was successful.

In September 1966, two olympic Days were added, in which inmates were given the opportunity to compete in their own chosen sport. In order to promote the good spirit and efforts of each individual on the two days, medals and trophies were given to the finalists only.

Three hundred and fifty inmates participated in the training.

Two hundred and sixty-six reached the semi-finals and one hundred participated in the finals.

During the two days of Olympics and Field Day, held September 4th, 5th and 6th, 1966, over two hundred visitors (staff and families) visited the institution. The Regional harmony of the Penal Institutions of the Quebec Region, composed of Penitentiary officers, performed for the population and were accompanied by the local inmate orchestra.

The term "Some Better Days" has been devised at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to define the change in the morale and attitude of the inmates and officers. It is felt that through these sports, and other organizations implemented since the riot, a much better communication has been obtained, which has resulted in better comprehension and co-operation from all those concerned.

BIOGRAPHY

JUSTICE OUIMET CHAIRMAN
HONOURABLE JUSTICE R. OUIMET
CHAIRMAN
CANADIAN COMMITTEE on CORRECTIONS

OUIMET, Hon. Roger, Judge of the Superior Court, Province of Quebec, Court House, Montreal, since October 15th, 1955; born Montreal, February the twenty-eighth, 1908; son of the late Paul G. Ouimet, Chief Law Translator, House of Commons, (Ottawa) (d. 1943), and the late Marguerite Desmarteau, (d.1965): B.A. Ph.L., University of Ottawa (1926); read law with the late Alberic Parent, K.C., (Hull) and the Right Honourable Louis S. St-Laurent, Q.C., (Quebec); studied at Laval University; called to the bar July 4th, 1930; Crown Attorney for the District of Montreal (1940-44); Queen's Counsel in 1944;Special Prosecutor for the Department of Justice and National Health and Welfare of Canada re: enforcement of Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act and other Federal Acts; Member, Canadian Bar Association; Chairman, Canadian Committttee on Corrections (1965); Charter member Montreal Police Juvenile Clubs; member and past president Quebec Society of Criminology; Lecturer, Law Faculty, McGill University; Married September 25th, 1937, to Odette Lapointe, daughter of the late the Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice of Canada, and sister of the Hon. Hugues Lapointe, Lieut-Governor of P.Q.; three children: Hugues, M.B.A.; Elisabeth, wife of Ross Goodwin, advocate of Quebec City; and Andre.

IN THE LIGHTER VEIN

You've Got A Complaint? Let's Take A Look At Working Conditions In "Those Good Old Days".

"Staff instructions to employees of the Merchants' and Chandlers of Sydney Town, Australia, in 1852:-

1. Godliness, Cleanliness and Punctuality are the necessities of a good business.

2. On the recommendation of the Governor of this Colony, this firm has reduced the hours of work, and the Clerical Staff will now have only to be present between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. on week days. The Sabbath is for worship, but should any Man-of War or other vessel require victualling, the Clerical Staff will work on the Sabbath.

3. Daily prayers will be held each morning in the Main Office. The clerical Staff will be present.

4. Clothing must be of a sober nature. The Clerical Staff will not disport themselves in rainments of bright colours, nor will they wear hose, unless in good repair.

5. Overshoes and top-coats may not be worn in the office, but neck scarves and headwear may be worn in inclement weather.

6. A stove is provided for the benefit of the Clerical Staff. Coal and wood must be kept in the locker. It is recommended that each member of the Clerical Staff bring four pounds of coal, each day, during cold weather.

7. No talking is allowed during business hours.

8. The craving for tobacco, wines, or spirits, is a human weakness, and, as such, is forbidden to all members of the Clercal Staff.

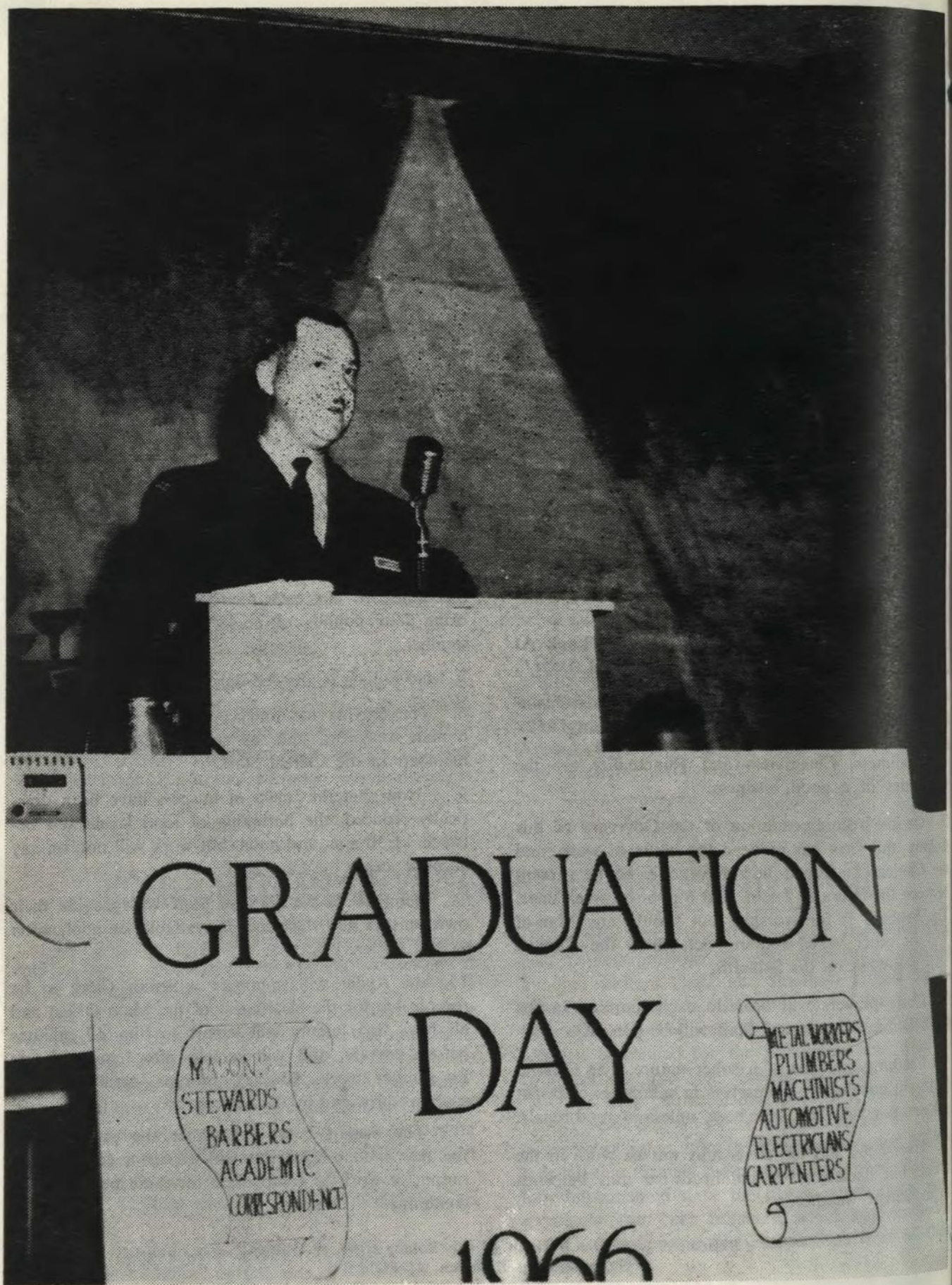
9. Now that the hours of busness have been drastically reduced, the partaking of food is allowed between 11:30 a.m. and noon, but work will not, on any account, cease.

10. Members of the Clerical Staff will provide their own pens. A new sharpener is available, on application to Mr. Ryder.

11. Mr. Ryder will nominate a Senior Clerk to be responsible for the cleanliness of the Main Office and all boys and juniors will report to him 40 minutes before prayers, and will remain after closing hours for similar work. Brushes, brooms, scrubbers, and soap are provided by the owners.

The owners hearby recognize the generosity of the new labour laws, but will expect a great rise in output of work to compensate for these near Utopian condtions."

(Reprinted from the Bulletin of the Rotary Club of Ottawa)
Submitted by Rotarian Al Field



Supervisor Vocational Training, Collin's Bay Penitentiary

GRADUATION DAY

The 17th Annual Vocational Training and Academic graduation ceremonies, the purpose for which is to recognize progress and achievements accomplished by inmate students, were held at Collin's Bay Penitentiary on October 4, 1966.

Guest speaker, Mr. G. Wragg, B.S.A., M.Ed., Principal of the Provincial Institute of Trades stressed that regardless of how intensive the instruction or training programme is, neither is of any value until it is put to practical use by the inmate himself. Mr. Wragg encouraged the graduates to put all their learning to work for them now, to take positive action TODAY, regardless of how small the reward may seem, instead of waiting for larger opportunities of tomorrow - which may never materialize.

Forty-eight out of eighty-one vocational graduates were on hand to receive certificates. These men had completed such courses as: barbering, brickmasonry, carpentry, dining service, electrical, machine shop, motor vehicle repair, plumbing and metalworking (welding).

The training techniques at Collin's Bay are considered to be on a high standard. Competent welders leaving C.B.P. have an open invitation from the Kinston Shipyards for employment in their trade. Recognition of our trainees by some of the Apprenticeship Advisory counsels gives a great deal of satisfaction to those involved in the training programme, and is indicative of the high standards attained.

The Regional Director for Ontario, Mr. V.S.J. Richmond presented the certificates to successful trainees. Platform guests included Mr. J. Rice, Special Service Officer of Canada Manpower Centre; Mr. A.M. Kirkpatrick, Executive Director of the John Howard Society for Ontario; Mr. W. Thomas, Trade Counsellor, Industrial Training Board, Ontario Department of Labour; Mr. R.H. Duff, Deputy Warden, Mr. D.L. Hornbeek, Warden J.H. Meers; Mr. G. Wragg, the Principal of the Provincial Institute of Trades; Rev. M. Steinburg, Protestant Chaplain; Warden W.C. Westlake, Warkworth Institution; and Mr. V.S.J. Richmond, Regional Director (Ontario).

"The increase in our classroom facilities", Assistant Warden A.J. Doerksen stated, "gives more promise to our educational programme extension. This, coupled with the programme change, will see about sixty inmates engaged in these activities. Twenty-two men received Grade VIII certificates; eleven completed courses with the Ontario Department of Education; eight completed D.V.A. courses; five men received university credits; and two others completed courses in advertising and blue print reading."

17th INTERNATIONAL COURSE ON CRIMINOLOGY

This course, organized by the International Society of Criminology, will be held in Montreal(Canada) between August 20th and September 4th, 1967.

PROGRAMME

(a) Rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents and adult offenders.
(b) Administration of Justice;
(c) Crime Prevention.

Work groups (seminars and discussion) dealing with topics treated in the morning lectures will take place in the afternoon. In addition, several conferences pertaining to broad criminological problems will be held on certain evenings.

Visits to penal institutions and other points of professional interest will be organized on Saturdays. Several tours are also planned; the first one will probably take place on the week-end preceding the official opening in order to give the participants an opportunity to meet one another. At least one day will be devoted to a visit at Expo '67.

LANGUAGE

Language to be used will be French and English. Simultaneous translation will be available to all participants.

PARTICIPATION

Persons possessing a university diploma or wide professional experience are eligible to the course. Applicants must be approved by the course director.

There are two forms of registration:

Regular registration (cost $100. A certificate will be granted to all regular participants).

Partial registration ($15.00 per day).

The deadline for registration is June 1, 1967. Persons who have not yet received a registration form must apply to the Director of the course:

Professor Denis Szabo,
Director, Department of Criminology,
University of Montreal,
P.O. Box 6128,
Montreal, (Canada).

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