



Public Safety  
Canada

Sécurité publique  
Canada

## ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

### Archived Content

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

## ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

### Contenu archivé

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Federal Corrections



# FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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

Jan. - Feb. - Mar. 1967

Compiled at Regional Hdqtrs. (Ont.)

Editor: Mrs. Jean Webb

Vol. 6 - No. 1

Printed in Kingston Penitentiary

## PUBLIC RELATIONS PANEL ANNUAL EVENT

**"So what is this Public Relations we are talking about? Purely and simply, it is the skill of communicating goodwill . . ." GRACE SHAW**

The general public cannot be expected to accept with goodwill an unknown quality that imposes a threat to its community. Until a few years ago, the Canadian Public was left to speculate on what horrors might exist behind brooding, formidable prison walls. Speculation for the most part ran unchecked, fostered by distorted sensational versions based mainly on rumours or as a result of over-productive imaginations.

Since 1960 when Mr. A. J. MacLeod became Commissioner of Penitentiaries greater emphasis has been placed on the importance of keeping the public informed as accurately as possible on what the Canadian Penitentiary Service is attempting to accomplish. Director of Liaison Services, Mr. G. R. Surprenant, appointed to Ottawa Headquarters in 1963, is responsible for keeping the Canadian public informed of developments, by visits of news representative and other interested parties inside the walls, displaying exhibits and scale models at major exhibitions across the country; and in general, maintaining a close relationship between communities in which a penitentiary is located and the inmates themselves.

In conjunction with the Senior Officers' Course held at the Ontario Correctional Staff College, annual panels are set up and members of the news media, Public Relations representatives from other departments and organizations, and senior members of the Penitentiary Service are invited to participate. In January 1967 the guest panelists were Mrs. Grace Shaw, a prominent Canadian writer and broadcaster; Mr. J. D. Donoghue, Assistant Director of Information Services, Dept. of Manpower and Immigration; and Mr. Warren Stanton, city editor of the Kingston Whig-Standard.

### HOW TO WORK WITH THE COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

"You do have allies outside your walls and fences, and there are means of reaching them", Mrs. Shaw stated in her speech in which she stressed the importance of communicating goodwill to the general public. "Nobody knows anything without being told about it, reading about it or seeing it. You can't expect the whole world to understand and respect what you are trying to do unless you make some effort.

Your institution needs prestige in the community. All Public Relations techniques that are available to business and industry are available to you. They know that good Public Relations can help encourage efficiency and high morale among employees, giving them a sense of security and confidence. It convinces legislators, government officials and the public in general that yours is a good institution, worthy of consideration and support. Public Relations is as simple as that.

What many fail to comprehend is that every employee, office girl and switchboard operator in your institution is a Public Relations person. What is needed is not just good manners but pride in your job. Your attitude to it shows to everyone you meet on the job and everyone you meet in your leisure time.

If the success of your job depends upon public acceptance, then you must accept this responsibility as your own."

Mrs. Shaw went on to tell the group of the many channels of communication available for relaying positive information to the public, which includes the media of radio, television and newspapers.



"The important thing is what is being communicated. Effectiveness depends on the sincerity and skill and the timeliness with which it is being delivered . . . To be effective, what you have to say should be said forcefully, honestly and with taste. The intelligence of your audience is too often underestimated, as are its sense of humour and its sense of honour. The public respects a man who says what he has to say clearly and simply without talking down or confusing the issue; who shows constant respect for human dignity and decency and who is sufficiently relaxed to avoid the common evil of pomposity.

Public Relations is not distortion or suppression but intelligent use of the media which is available to explain your plans and purposes to a public whose support you seek . . . not because you are a public servant but because the public can help you do a better job if they understand just what you are trying to do.

Since you are dependent on public opinion, you are actually dependent on good will and that, as I have already said, is public relations. It is not a razzle-dazzle game with whiskey bottles, glad-handers and stunts. There is no fiction in it. Public Relations is skill, just as are engineering, producing and writing. It is a skill that any of you can learn to help you do a better job in performing a national service and build a better understanding for your own job."

## GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Mr. J. D. Donoghue claims "The public has the RIGHT to know our department policies, objectives and activities. To underscore the point, consider these facts:

Government is Canada's largest corporation and largest employer. The public is the ultimate course of the great power government wields. Our opinions affect, or should affect, every governmental decision. More than any other organization, the government moulds our opinions. Every Canadian establishment is subject to some degree of government control and regulations.

Government has a greater impact on the Canadian way of life than many Canadians seemingly perceive or understand.

Government policy shapes the course and success of all business enterprises in Canada, and;

Government policy also exerts a major influence on the public's opinion towards business.

These are just some of the reasons why the public has a **right** to know and some of the reasons why government departments must adopt good Public Relations practices by communicating to satisfy that right.

PAGE TWO

Public Relations begins with policy. The Public Relations factor must be considered when you are formulating or reviewing policy. The most profitable time to consult the Public Relations professional staff is when policy is being formulated. If this isn't done, your Public Relations service will end up being nothing more than a fire-fighting brigade — and over the long haul that won't be successful.

Next to policy I believe the most important Public Relations principle for a government department is a sound Information plan programmed effectively. Then decide on the public it is important for you to inform. The next step is to develop what you want to say and how you are going to say it."

Once Public Relations has been considered when formulating or reviewing policy, a sound Information Plan programmed, the publics chosen, and decisions made on what to say and how to say it, means must be selected by which the information will be delivered.

"There are many," Mr. Donoghue told the group, "each having its own characteristics and measure of impact. To name a few: seminars, literature, visual aids such as slides and motion picture films, advertising through the purchase of space and time or through institutional broadcastings and, the most important, the mass media for both the printed and spoken word.

A sense of realism is needed in press relations. In dealing with the press you deal in long-term advantages. If you try to deceive or browbeat the press, your batting average is likely to be poor; but if you are fair, reasonable and factual, press people generally try to reciprocate.

If the press criticizes, take a common sense approach. If the criticism is justified, do something about it. If the press makes a major error, draw to their attention on a friendly basis by simple explanation of the facts. Tact and judgment are basic in this type of situation.

Press relations principles are virtually identical to Public Relations. In Summary — for good press relations — be knowledgeable; be known; be available; be honest; be co-operative; be impartial."

## WHAT IS NEWS?

Mr. Warren Stanton, City Editor of the Kingston Whig-Standard informed the group of what he believes to be the primary guidelines within which the press, the public, and those who perform in the public eye, should operate:

"The first one is that the public has an undeniable right to know what's going on in its world — who and what are shaping and altering lives of the people.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS



The second one is that those who operate for the public or by the public right, if you will, have a responsibility to tell the world what they're doing, why they're doing it, how it's going to affect the man on the street and even possibly, what it's going to cost him.

The press should fit carefully and responsibly, and if need be, harshly, in the middle.

What's news?

It's news if inmates stage a prison riot and cause damage and injury to public property and public servants. In my opinion, the public should know why it happened, when it happened, how it happened, and how it could have been prevented, in the fastest and most comprehensive way possible.

It's news if a man's taxes go up, or go down next year . . . because he's paying to run the country and he's got a stake in the whole business.

It's news if a man drinks too much and while driving home runs into and injures a child. He's broken the rules of his society and he's answerable to that society.

It's **NOT** news, in my opinion, if a man has a fight with his wife, or his son fails at school, if he commits suicide (with a few exceptions) or if he drinks too much, or if he has a mistress (with some very notable exceptions) or if he's running into debt.

It **IS** news if everyone fights with his wife, if everyone is committing suicide, or if everyone is going into debt. And there are four hundred million gray areas in between the News and the No-News, where taste, responsibility, sensitivity, honesty and the other virtues, the part of a responsible press, come in.

There is no such thing as a completely objective press. It doesn't exist and anyone who says it does, in my opinion, is wrong.

The reporter is subjective when he selects certain things at a meeting to write about; the editor is subjective or selective when he decides what story is going to get big play that day, how it is going to be approached, how it's going to be rewritten and cut and edited.

The newspaper, the reporter, the editor and event **MAKE** the news, so to speak.

And you might ask where in this scheme of things do you and the public at large come in? Where are the safeguards, how can it be assured that the story is treated properly and responsibly? What gives the press that much power and what harm can be done if the wrong man is in the wrong place?

The best answer I can give you is that untruth won't pass without detection and discredit on the purveyor . . . dishonesty, if it's laid before a large audience, will also be detected.

The laws of libel and slander protect the citizen against injury and the law is such that the newspaper or publication must show reason why it's not guilty . . . not as in the case of most criminal or civil charges where the state or the complainant must prove the charge. Then you have the protection of most newspapermen's honesty and integrity.

If the system of a free press doesn't work, and it sometimes doesn't because of Government action or because newspaper men fail in their responsibility, the result is censored news, a biased journalism, a poorly or inaccurately informed public, graft, dictatorship and sometimes anarchy.

---

## NEW DIRECTOR OF INMATE TRAINING

The Solicitor-General, the Honourable Lawrence T. Pennell, announced the promotion of Mr. Hazen F. Smith to the position of Director of Inmate Training at Headquarters, Canadian Penitentiary Service, on June 14, 1967. Mr. Smith succeeded Mr. J. C. A. LaFerriere who was recently appointed Regional Director of Penitentiaries, Quebec Region.

Mr. Smith, age 50, a native of Lower Newcastle, New Brunswick, attended St. Thomas University at Chatham, New Brunswick, where he was granted a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1938 and attended Mount

Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, where he received credits in psychology and sociology.

He joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service as a Correctional Officer at Dorchester Penitentiary in 1940, became a Classification Officer in 1957, Deputy Warden in 1960 and Warden of the same institution in 1962. In 1965 Mr. Smith was promoted to Warden of Kingston Penitentiary.

Mr. Smith recently completed a Senior Course in Public Administration conducted by the Public Service Commission of Canada.



## PRISONS AS A SUBCULTURAL FORCE

from "PROFILE OF A PRISON"

by Dr. George D. Scott, Psychiatrist, Ontario region

Sociologists have studied cultural characteristics over a broad spectrum of variables. Smaller cultures have, too, been studied. Ethnic groups in large metropolitan areas develop a specific set of characteristics as an attempt is made to maintain its identification in the face of slow absorption into the larger or more powerful culture. The smaller subcultural group develops a cohesion in parallel relationship to the pressure put upon it.

In prisons, the inmates, like the ethnic groups, belong to a subcultural society. This group has to retain its own codes, values, habits and interests. The prison culture is composed exclusively of inmates who identify with each other, have strong group loyalties and a very strict code of behaviour. Treason in the subculture group has a similar value. An informer, stool pidgeon or rat is the most despicable of all prison inmates and is completely rejected by all levels of the inmate culture. His isolation and punishment are more severe than in the parent cultural society.

The prison subculture has several social levels. The group of aggressive, rebellious offenders usually form the core of the inmate society. In this core, decisions are made if some injustice has been done by the superior culture. In this group, trouble is fermented, retaliation is directed and the tone of the inmate



George D. Scott, M.D.

world is developed. The leaders in this group are usually the bank robbers and assaultive types together with a few agitators who in or out of prison are attacking opposing cultural values.

A larger social circle of thieves, robbers and the like stands immediate to the core. These are the followers who have to be led, exhorted and controlled.

Again a larger and less integrated circle forms the periphery. It is made up of the offenders who have least respect in the inmate hierarchy — the child molester, the incestuous offender, the arsonists and all other offenders whose crime contains a large emotional counterpart. Other stragglers including the marginally mentally ill, the defectives and the aged prisoners from the camp followers, mute and pathetic in their helplessness.

The prison subcultural group operates its own civilization in a carefree and observant way. A continuous battle is waged against the major culture from the custodial officer, to the keepers and to the wardens. Severe custodial regulations will evoke a comparatively strong reaction from the inmate culture. Lax and poorly enforced regulations excite the subculture into seeking more privileges and demanding more rights. This continuous battle between authority and inmate is waged with certain respect for fair play and loyalty. Each side attempts to exploit the other's weaknesses. A new officer, uninitiated and sincere may find himself the recipient of a small change purse. He may in the future be asked to bring in some playing cards. If he succumbs in his innocence, he then becomes the tool of the subculture. He is respected not at all by the victor but is used as a messenger for all types of articles, money, alcohol, etc. The prison-wise officer accepts no tribal offers. He is straight forward when approached. He knows the inmate value system.

Similarly, an inmate may be given increased privileges by the custodial staff. He, on the other hand may be expected to pass on relevant information of prison activities. One inmate in an institution by good fortune obtained a job driving the hot food truck. His inmate culture immediately reacted because another inmate was felt more deserving by the prison elite.

The subculture has its strict rules. It frowns upon co-operation with custody. To do a big day's work is suspect. Its language is clipped and direct. Words of prison include the screw, the kip, rapping, dummying up, beef, nut, fish, diddler, coning, a deuce, booster, merchant, hack croaker and brew. Communication between inmates is vibrant. Inmates know projected moves, new appointments, long before the officials have released the information. The inmate culture abhors



weakness and indecision in the custodial forces. It oddly enough expects the custodial forces to live up to their promises. It agrees with discipline if it has been fair and specific. Vacillation is a sign of weakness. Unreasonable restrictions are handled in a careful manner. Explanations are asked. If unanswered, some part of the institution may develop a slow down. Another part may have a small fire.

Each culture has radar-like awareness of the other's activities. An unusually quiet dining hall over a period of days reflects trouble. "Things are too quiet". Similarly, the inmates may detect a coming cell search. As a result all contraband is systematically moved to a recently "frisked" section of the prison. A cell search may reveal weapons of violence, hoarded food (example — one bushel of Cheerios) unauthorized letters and other articles. The making of alcohol in the prison is an artful activity wherein the basic requirements for brew are hoarded. Yeast of course is an invaluable item. The able custodial officer is always on the watch to detect the odors or fermentation. The lowly fruit fly has given away more inmate brews than any other informant.

Communication between the two cultures is limited by brief necessities. Retaliatory expletives are not uncommon. An inmate may not be able to stand the tension of hostility and may ask to be segregated as a means of escaping from a developing situation.

Between these two cultures, there exists three neutral areas — the padre, the psychiatrist and the classification department. These three areas are excluded by the inmate in his stand against authority. All these areas are bargaining areas where a voice can be passed on. Special privileges may be requested from the Padre or Psychiatrist in a manipulative way. The classification officer is allowed to breach the inmates reserves if he has stood the tests of confidentiality. Inmates test both classification and psychiatry to determine if a suspect statement is passed on to a higher authority.

The medical department of institutions forms a battleground area for physical demands of entertainment, and the expression of hostility. One inmate, recently seen, has caused much trouble because of his pyorrheal teeth, yet his teeth have been chronically inspected for ten years prior to admission.

Certain groups of inmates, namely the manipulators, the fraud and false pretences types, usually attempt to function with authority in privileged positions without betraying the inmate culture. This group is not loyal to its own parent group. The mental ward contains inmates who have lost their inmate status

and are bugged. The long-institutionalized individual of 15 to 20 years' indoctrination becomes quiet, unimaginative and gradually is deduced to an automatic mechanical man who thinks not. He may "go square", in which case he isolates himself from the inmate culture, leads a lonely life in preparation for his return to society.

The custodial officer, the trades training officer, the industrial shop officers function in a close and continuous relationship with the inmate culture. Activity is a special commodity to the inmate. These officers develop an instinctual awareness of the psychological temperament of their employed inmates. Custodial officers may be old-line rough types or the reformed type with psychological approach. Each gives a good inmate credit for his work. Each is tolerant of the inmate problem. Each is devoted to his work because it takes all his ability all the time to adjust to the ever-flowing lava-like inmate pressure.

An inmate is never actually handled in isolation. Boards sit composed of special members to pass on suitability for trades training, education, transfers and in handling of special cases. A recent meeting of 12 qualified officers passed on problem cases with a majority rule.

A prison is least of all a structure of bricks and mortar. Whether weathered by the centuries or newly built, it still only forms the arena wherein the opposing forces attempt to establish a living balance. Corollary function in the spiritual, educational and psychiatric fields are all secondary to the inmates' desire for sub-cultural group survival. Rehabilitation is a luxury item which has to be considered prior to discharge, but which to many inmates is a humorous reflection of his own failures. One inmate remarked: "I think I'll try some of this Rehabilitation stuff when I go out."

The immensity of the rehabilitation problem is acknowledged. The making of a productive citizen after two decades of parental irresponsibility and one decade of social rejection is a chore of great magnitude. The inmate released takes with him his values, his friends

It is a little wonder that repeaters and recidivists and his identification with the subculture, the rounders, are common. The desire to change lies in the mind of man. How can he give up a way of living, his friends, when he knows that the condemnatory society will not trust him, will not receive him, will not employ him and will continue to look upon him with suspicion as suspect in any criminal occurrence.



## "TWELVE ANGRY MEN"

### Theatre-going audience considers Joyceville Production to be of Professional Calibre.

On Sunday, April 16th, the Drama Guild of Joyceville Institution presented the Emmy Award-winning three-act play "Twelve Angry Men".

This difficult drama which portrays the actions of a jury while trying to decide the guilt or innocence of a boy charged with the switch knife murder of his father was staged within the confines of the penal institution, starring actors who are themselves serving sentences that range from two years to life.

The audience of several hundred Kingstonians, including such regular live-theatre goers as Mayor Robert Fray, Magistrate J. B. Garvin, and staff members of Queen's University, were held spell-bound by the near professional handling of the roles.

Audience comments at the conclusion of the play:

"Excellent!" . . . Dr. S. Webb.

"Superb!" . . . Magistrate J. B. Garvin.

"Marvelously done!" . . . Mr. J. D. Clark, Superintendent of the Prison for Women.

The general opinion of the entire audience was that the play was presented with a flair that was quite

unexpected at the opening of the first act. The entire cast portrayed their roles in such a manner that each actor emerged as a distinct personality.

The Joyceville Drama Guild was founded in 1965 under the sponsorship of Warden A. J. Jarvis, by Professor S. E. Smethurst, head of the Classics Department, Queen's University who, with his wife Viola, produced and directed Twelve Angry Men and last year's production of Brother Orchid. The Smethursts are well known in Kingston for their work with the Domino Theatre and the Kingston Church Players, as well as many other theatrical groups.

As Professor Smethurst commented, "At the beginning there was much scoffing and snide remarks about 'bank robbers turning to Shakespeare', but we have found that working with the inmates of Joyceville has been a rewarding experience. Of course, thanks must be given to Warden Jarvis and Mr. R. Hepburn, Related Training Instructor of Joyceville, without whose co-operation this valuable aspect of the inmate education program would not be possible."

## CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

### PSYCHOLOGISTS

#### Duties:

Psychological testing, counselling, operational research.

#### Salaries:

B.A. with experience, or M.A. less thesis —

\$6656 - 8216.

M.A. or Ph.D. less thesis \$7963 - 9025.

Ph.D. or M.A. with experience \$9404 - 10712.

Positions are available in practically all federal institutions across Canada, including the Prison for Women, Kingston, Ontario. Apply to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Room 506, Justice Building, Ottawa 4.

PAGE SIX

## CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

### CLASSIFICATION OFFICERS and SOCIAL WORKERS

#### Duties:

Interviewing inmates, case history taking, counselling, participation in training program.

#### Salaries:

Postgraduate degree in social work, criminology, sociology or education \$7641 - 8677.

As above, with 5 years of experience

\$8467 - \$9641.

Applicants who do not have a postgraduate degree but have Grade XII and three years of relevant experience, or a B.A. may be appointed at a salary range of \$6103 - 6781 with opportunity for later promotion.

Positions are available at some of the federal institutions across Canada. Apply to the institution nearest you or to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Room 506, Justice Building, Ottawa 4.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS



## NATIONAL VETERANS WEEK



"Everyone at some stage in life should be tested in a 'fire of adversity'", a distinguished veteran of two wars stated at a Centennial luncheon held in the Joyceville Officers' Mess on Monday, June 12, 1967. Colonel J. R. Stone, D.S.O., M.C., who ended his Army career as Provost Marshall of the Canadian Army, addressed approximately 95 veterans in the first of the festivities planned by the Ontario penitentiary staff members in a week proclaimed by the Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs to be National Veterans Week in Canada.

Looking around at the veterans in the Mess, most of whom wore ribbons of war on their Penitentiary uniforms, Deputy Commissioner Stone said he felt that war is a test in developing the qualities of courage and tolerance in human beings in preparation for the future; or failing that, to make them realize and adjust to their limitations.

"In our penitentiaries we have people who have not made the grade in life — our inmates. Somewhere along the way circumstances have put them on the wrong path and they have ended up on the 'wrong end of the stick'. In dealing with the inmates in our institutions, it is not necessary for me to ask you to project the qualities of kindness, tolerance and forbearance, remembering always that 'there but for the Grace of God go I'."

Penitentiary Chaplain Father H. Smeaton said Grace; the toast to the Queen was given by Lt. Colonel O. A. Earl; to the veterans by Correctional Officer G. McMaster; and to the absent friends by Asst. Deputy Warden (Custody) F. C. Pitt, following a one-minute silence.

Joyceville Institution Warden A. J. Jarvis introduced the Head Table and welcomed the guests.

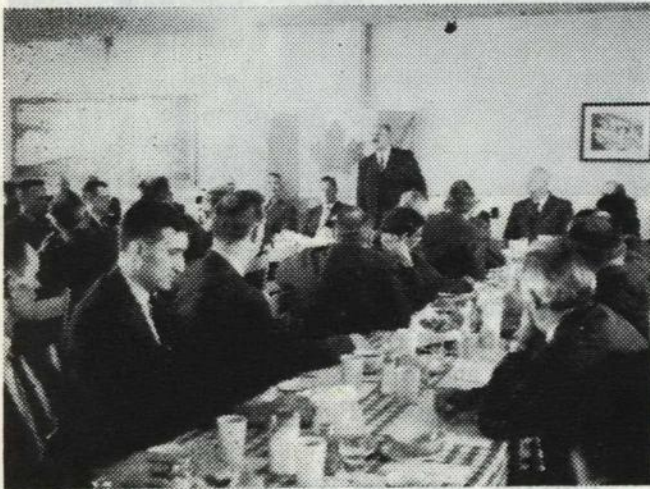
Colonel V. S. J. Richmond, Ontario Regional Director of Penitentiaries, outlined the highlights of Colonel Stone's distinguished military career. Upon the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 he enlisted with the Edmonton Regiment (now the Loyal Edmonton Regiment) and was commissioned in March 1942. He served with his Regiment in Italy and northwest Europe. Colonel Stone was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry during the Battle of Ortona in Italy and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his part in the assault on the Gothic Line in 1944. He was promoted to command the Loyal Edmonton Regiment in September 1944 and was awarded a Bar to the Distinguished Service Order for his service in Holland in March 1945. He was mentioned twice in dispatches during the Second World War.

Colonel Stone retired from the army at the end of World War 2. In 1949 he was appointed Commanding Officer of the Rocky Mountain Rangers





DEDICATION OF CAIRN



VETERAN'S LUNCHEON

(Militia). In 1950 he was appointed Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, which had been raised for service in Korea at the outbreak of the Korean War. This battalion was the first Canadian unit to serve in Korea, landing at Pusan in December 1950. He commanded the 2nd Battalion throughout its Korean service.

Colonel Stone was awarded a second Bar to the Distinguished Service Order in November 1951. He continued in command of the 2nd Battalion until 1953 when he was appointed Chief Instructor at the Royal Canadian School of Infantry, Camp Borden. He was promoted full Colonel and appointed Provost Marshall of the Canadian Army in August 1954.

Colonel Stone concluded his remarks by stating that the sacrifice made by our absent comrades should

PAGE EIGHT

remind each of us how fortunate we are to be living in this country with its freedom and the good things we have, many of which are as a result of their sacrifice. "We must realize that we still owe much to our country. We have to ascribe to keep this freedom and, if necessary, to go again to fight for our country. I hope the spirit you developed during your period of service is enhanced by the companionship you meet this week and that you go into the future better men in the company of those who, with you, gave Service to their country during the war."

A certificate of appreciation for faithful service to the Department and to his country during a period of 42 years was presented to Lt-Colonel O.A. Earl, the first Warden of Joyceville Institution, who retired in April 1963.

### DEDICATION OF CAIRN AND FLAGPOLE

On Wednesday, June 14th a garden party and dedication ceremony was held at the Staff Training Centre of Joyceville Institution. The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Mr. A. J. MacLeod, addressed a group of approximately 130 veterans, their wives and invited guests, before unveiling the plaque on the cairn erected in tribute to the officers of Joyceville Institution who have served in defence of their country.

"It is doubly significant to unveil and dedicate this cairn and flagpole", Commissioner MacLeod said. "I would hope that this ceremony will serve a dual purpose; not only as a tribute to those who served in the national defence of Canada, but also to those officers of the Canadian Penitentiary Service who have lost their lives or suffered wounds in the social defence of their country."

Other distinguished guests included His Worship, Mayor Robert Fray; Regional Director, V. S. J. Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Earl; Warden and Mrs. A. J. Jarvis; Mr. and Mrs. Hazen Smith, Director of Inmate Training; Warden J. Meers, Collins Bay Penitentiary and Mr. J. Crogie, Headquarters.

On Friday evening a Centennial Ball was held at the 401 Inn to conclude the week's activities sponsored by the Joyceville Centennial Committee. Committee members for this worthwhile project were: Mr. L. Scott, Chairman; Mr. K. Atkins; Mr. E. Preece; Fred McGinnis; Bill Ellwood

### REGIONAL PARTICIPATION

On Friday, June 16th, veterans from all institutions in Kingston honoured the war dead at the Cross of Sacrifice in Sir John A. MacDonald Park. Headed by the Rob Roy Pipe Band, the officers paraded to the Cross of Sacrifice for services conducted by the

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS



Reverend J. A. Nickels and Reverend Father Smeaton. Regional Director Colonel V. S. J. Richmond placed a wreath on the cenotaph.

Later, Colonel Richmond took the salute from the parading officers on their return to the marshalling area.

Colonel V. S. J. Richmond came to Canada from England in 1923 and joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service in 1926 as a Guard. In June 1940 he was granted leave of absence to join the armed forces, was commissioned to the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, and saw service in Italy and North West Europe. He was discharged from the Canadian Armed Forces in April 1946 and rejoined the staff of the Penitentiary Service in May of that year.

### SPANISH CUSTODIAL OFFICERS' EXCHANGE

Commissioner George F. McGrath stated that in accordance with Mayor John V. Lindsay's program for establishment of a program for better communication and understanding of mutual correctional problems for dealing with Puerto Rican inmates, the N.Y.C. Department of Correction and the Division of Correction of Puerto Rico have today embarked on the first phase of a correctional personnel exchange program. The following three Correction Officers from Puerto Rico started their two-week training program at the Correctional Academy, Rikers Island: Lt. Asuncion Pena Alvarada, Penitentiary of Puerto Rico; Sgt. Antonio Feliciano Garcia, Camp Zarzal, Rio Grande, Puerto Rico; Sgt. Santos Amaro Diaz, District Jail, Ponce, Puerto Rico.

A special two-week training program has been inaugurated for the group by Warden Henry J. Noble, Director of the Centre for Correctional Training. They will attend full class sessions for two weeks; receive practical orientation as to the functions and operations of our various correctional facilities; visit each one of the institutions; make on-the-spot observations of on-going institutional operations with special emphasis directed towards the custodial and security areas, the handling of emergencies, and the in-service officer training programs in effect. They will also observe overall administration and management phases, inmate rehabilitation programs, medical and mental health diagnostic services, recreation programs and other affiliated programs in effect.

In order to overcome the language problem, arrangements have been made for the members of the Hispanic Society of the Department to act as the group's liaison and hosts, and also act as interpreters for the group.

On a Regional basis, over 950 Penitentiary Officers have agreed to support an appeal from "The Golden Horseshoe Club", which represents all the local organizations servicing the physically handicapped in the Kingston area. These donations will help in the purchase and equipment for a bus project undertaken by the City of Kingston.

Contributions from Penitentiary officers had reached approximately 80% of the objective, Committee Chairman M. J. Reid, Superintendent of Collins Bay Farm Annex said on June 14th.

"Remember — this is a Centennial activity", he said, "and it will be a hundred years until we ask you again. So give, and give generously to this Campaign."

Commissioner McGrath stated: "The Department is very proud of this first phase of the program and we look forward to effecting future reciprocal arrangements with Director Thomas E. Alcala of the Division of Correction of Puerto Rico whereby selected N.Y.C. correccional personnel will also be extended the opportunity to participate in this personal exchange program and visit the correctional facilities of Puerto Rico in order to obtain better understanding of mutual problems."

### CHIEF OPERATING ENGINEER RETIRES

**Dorchester Penitentiary:** The staff of this institution assembled in the auditorium on May 2nd to honour Chief Operating Engineer H. Harris who retired from the Service on his 65th birthday.

Mr. Harris was born in 1902, enlisted in the Armed Services in World War 1 where he served in France. He was honourably discharged in November 1918.

He joined the staff at Dorchester Penitentiary on April 12, 1934 until the outbreak of World War 2 when he was granted leave of absence to enlist in the Armed Forces.

During his long and varied career, Mr. Harris undertook many courses of study to improve his value to the Service and achieved the status of First Class Stationary Engineer.



## DEAD NUMBERS UNLIMITED

(Reprinted by permission of Mr. D. C. S. Reid, Executive Director, John Howard Society of Alberta, Editor of the John Howard Society of Alberta's NEWS LETTER).

Since publication in our May, 1966 News Letter, of this group's program, we have been deluged with requests for information. It seems to have caught the imagination of many people. Besides being a proven success, the program in Calgary has expanded, and now includes wives and fiance groups in the community. Many people are interested in how the program got started. As your editor (Mr. D. C. S. Reid) was one of the founders, the story has had to be retold verbally many times — thus a suggestion was made that it be written up for the News Letter.

To refresh the minds of some, you will recall that in our May 1966 News Letter the project was described as follows:

"DEAD NUMBERS is the name of a group of ex-prisoners who have been brought together by the John Howard Society. The purpose is to provide a group discussion experience through which individual persons can develop insight into themselves, tackle problems that otherwise seem too big, and provide a mutual self help atmosphere. This program is akin to Alcoholics Anonymous. The same frankness is prevalent and through this, the members come to trust one another, then themselves.

The title DEAD NUMBERS is symbolic. It refers to the fact that every person has a number in prison and if after release he goes back to prison, he gets a number again. Through DEAD NUMBERS, the ex-prisoner asserts openly and admits to others, his intention to go straight, to leave the past and his dead number buried behind him."

However, it should be recognized that the idea of a mutual self help group is not new or original with DEAD NUMBERS. The idea is more famously known as practiced by A. A. and is also used by Recovery Anonymous with mental patients, and Addicts Anonymous with Narcotics Addicts. The title DEAD NUMBERS had its origin in Toronto in the late 1940's and early 1950's. It culminated with the bringing together of a group of ex-prisoners.

To begin at the beginning, your editor upon his return from overseas in 1945 continued his education. During that time he served as a volunteer at a Downtown Toronto Church, where a group of youngsters were provided modest recreation facilities. When he entered University of Toronto, he continued volunteer work, but at a settlement house. There he worked with

a delinquent gang, many of whom had served sentences. The composition of the gang revolved as members sojourned in goal. It was at that time that he developed a dissatisfaction with methods used in working with ex-prisoners and he began to speculate as to what new methods might be applied.

After graduating in 1948, he went to work as a guard in Toronto's Don Goal. There he saw the parade of failures; some of them had been kids he worked within downtown Toronto. It was during this period that the concept of an ex-prisoners' group began to take shape and he began helping certain men on release.

He entered School of Social Work in September, 1949, and upon graduation in 1951, went to work as a caseworker with the John Howard Society in Toronto. There the ideas and concepts earlier developed were put into practice. He was fortunate to have as a friend, a psychologist, Mr. Ralph Dent, who in 1953 came to work for John Howard Society following your editor's transfer to Kingston. During late 1952 and early 1953, Ralph Dent and your editor struggled to put the concept into practice. Selecting three ex-prisoners, a group was started meeting in your editor's home, and then in a barber shop. When Mr. A. M. Kirkpatrick took over as Executive Director of the John Howard Society of Ontario in the summer of 1953, the project became stabilized and continued for about a year thereafter. With the departure of Mr. Dent to another job, and myself from Toronto, the group was terminated.

The DEAD NUMBERS program has been implemented in Calgary by Don D. Meers, Executive Secretary and the experience continues to be a very good one. The program has expanded also. One group is unstructured and open ended, with new members coming in from time to time. Another group is more structured and deals with specific situations and problems presented by clients, and is therefore, therapy centered.

A new development has been the addition of training lay counsellors to the program. Indeed, one group has operated with lay counsellors providing the leadership when staff were absent on emergency duties.

This project adds another valuable dimension to our service to ex-prisoners and assists in rehabilitating many.

— by D. C. S. Reid.



## JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION STAFF TRAINING



STAFF TRAINING IN CLASSROOM

In 1938 a young man entered the gates of Collins Bay Penitentiary for the first time. It was his first day on duty as a Penitentiary guard and like all newcomers into this strange world — officers and inmate alike — he felt uneasy and most sensitive to the formidable surroundings. He was taken first to the Deputy Warden who spoke to him briefly, and offered him a "tip" — "don't bring anything in and don't take anything out". Then, he was turned over to the Physical Training Instructor who told him to read the "blue book", the thick 1933 regulations of the day, and he would be all right. In the afternoon he was taken to the armories where a brief explanation on the use of the .303 rifle was given. The next day he was put on a post — to all intents and purposes a fully qualified penitentiary officer, expected to cope with any emergencies in this prison society that might arise.

In January 1967, this same man Mr. A. J. Jarvis, Warden of Joyceville Institution addressed the first group of eight Correctional Officers to begin In-Service Training at the new Joyceville Institution Staff Training Centre. The centre is situated in the former Deputy Warden's residence on a hill overlooking the main institution and the picturesque Rideau Canal system.

Under the direction of Staff Training Officer, Mr. Jack Trotter, courses in Basic Relations Training, Basic Instruction Training, Radio Voice Procedure, and Work Simplification are offered to staff members on a continuing basis. A pre-promotional course for Correctional Officers aspiring to a higher level in the custodial field has been given since the Center opened. New recruits to the Service, upon graduation from Induction Training, are assigned to main institutions.

All are given a week's orientation training at Joyceville's Center and for those who have experienced certain weaknesses during the Induction Training, special training is given to overcome these handicaps before the men are assigned to specific posts.

It wasn't until 1947 that formal training programmes for Canadian Penitentiary Service officers were started in quarters provided by the R.C.M.P. in Ottawa. These programmes were expanded in 1952 at Calderwood (Kingston), the first staff training college servicing staff from all institutions across Canada. Since then, three Correctional Staff Colleges, in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, have been operating at full capacity to handle the training needs of the service.

Regional Director V. S. J. Richmond addressed the class and outlined the vast changes in staff training since he began his service 40 years ago. In December 1926 when he joined the Service, Mr. Richmond reflected, he didn't even have the brief training on the .303 rifle that Mr. Jarvis received. As he recalled it, the Chief Keeper asked him the first morning he reported for work if he had ever handled a .303. Explaining that he had, in the Cadet Corps, but that he didn't know what he would do if it went off, he found himself drawing a rifle from the armoury and proceeding to the North East tower. The time was during an unsettled period at Kingston Penitentiary where anything could happen at any time — and it did. Shortly after he went into the tower he noticed the Chief Keeper being chased by three inmates. Before the Chief Keeper reached his office in safety, Guard Richmond experienced pangs of indecision whether to shoot or not.



"Training is a very important part of a man's career today". Mr. Richmond told the officers present. "Things change so rapidly and we get into situations where we have to make decisions very quickly. This is where you get the value of In-Service Training."

Deputy Warden H. C. Beaupre also stressed the value of an intelligent Staff Training programme, recalling that when he joined the Service, all that was required was a big physique, a loud voice and a sour face in handling inmates.

## PRISONERS AND THE COMMUNITY

Many inmates in Canadian Penitentiaries discover that their enemy "time" becomes less threatening when it can be put to good advantage in helping others less fortunate.

At Kingston's Prison for Women, twenty-seven inmates are knitting six-inch wool squares which will be sewn together to provide blankets for underprivileged people all over the world. Following a lecture by Mrs. Mary Poaps, Assistant Director of "OXFAM", the female inmates were shown films on the disastrous effect of famine, hunger, drought, lack of medical attention and the perils of war.

"This awakened the inmates out of their complacency and spurred them on to assist in the program." A spokesman from the Prison for Women stated.

\* \* \* \*

At the Manitoba Farm Annex, two inmates have volunteered their leisure hour services to recording Grade 12 and University lectures and text for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

When asked for his personal reaction to this program, one of the inmates involved said: "I believe that I will benefit at least as much through these readings as will those who hear them. This presents a genuine opportunity to help myself while helping others. It engenders a desirable sense of useful purpose and accomplishment which is not normally achieved in an institutional environment."

Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) F. C. Pitt outlined the promotional opportunities for Correctional Officers as a result of the In-Service training received. A few years ago, if someone wondered how to become a Guard Grade 2, there was no answer, no systematic approach. Not only the officers themselves would benefit from training, Mr. Pitt remarked, but the institution as a whole and, more important, the inmates confined to their care.

## WHAT STAFF ARE DOING OFF DUTY

The Kingston Penitentiary Dart team had never won a league title nor the play-offs since the league was formed in 1947. This year, Collin's Bay Penitentiary team was the favourite to win the play-offs, especially since the K. P. team lost one of its best players through the death of Mr. "Jock" Renwick who passed away suddenly. Mr. Renwick was so well liked and respected by all his team-mates that they made a vow to themselves — which was kept on the final game when they won the play-offs for Jock Renwick.

\* \* \* \*

Twenty officers from the Cowansville Institution responded to a request from a School Principal and acted as group supervisors for groups of children visiting Expo '67.

"These officers are to be commended for 'devotion beyond the call of duty'". Asst. Warden (O&A) Fournier wrote. "Taking a group of 10 to 15 children each, for a tour of Expo after a normal working day could be described as a horrifying experience."

\* \* \* \*

Staff from the new institution at Warkworth, Ontario, joined a Mixed Bowling league for relaxation and to meet the citizens of the community. At the end of the season a team composed of Asst. Deputy Warden (C) L. MacKeen and his wife; Warden and Mrs. Westlake, and Staff Training Officer H. Stafford and his wife were proclaimed winners of the League Championship.

## FIRE PREVENTION 1966

At the recent Annual Presentation of Awards Ceremony of the Canadian Fire Prevention Contest Winners (Government and Military Divisions) held in the Banking and Commerce Committee Room, the Senate, Mr. F. Waugh, Director of Services and Supplies Division, Canadian Penitentiary Service, accepted on behalf of the British Columbia Penitentiary, New Westminster, B.C., a National Fire Protection Association (International) Certificate Award of Honourable

Mention in the Grand Award Contest of the Group B (Multi-Building Facilities) Division; also a Certificate Award for placing Fourth out of 217 entries in the overall Government of Canada Contest.

Mr. Waugh also accepted, on behalf of William Head Institution, Metchosin, B.C., a Certificate Award for placing Twentieth in the Government of Canada contest.