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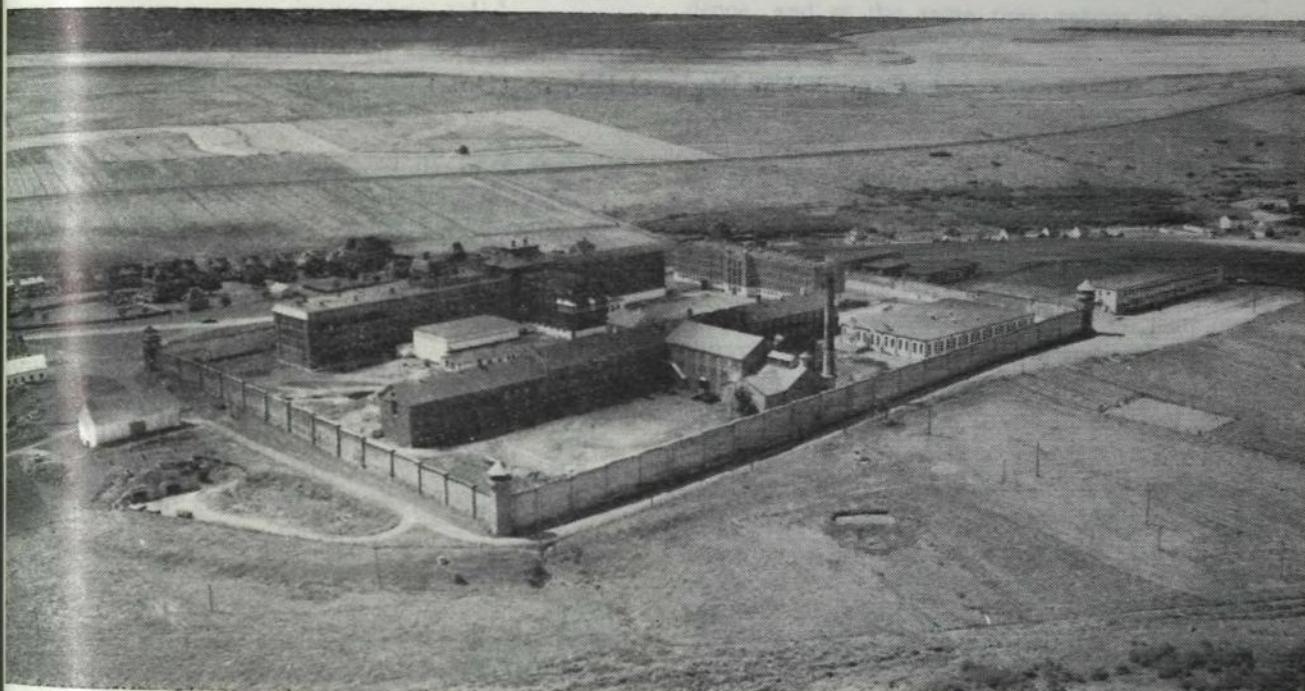
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Federal Corrections

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

APR - MAY - JUNE 1967

Vol. 6 - No. 2



Dorchester Maximum Security Penitentiary, Dorchester, New Brunswick.

"The Penitentiary will not be a place where the criminal can hide from the public and forget his responsibilities as a citizen. It will be a place where he will learn the skills and develop the self-control that he must have before he can expect to be accepted as a free member of the world."

Commissioner of Penitentiaries

A.J. MacLeod

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.

Editor: Jean Webb

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HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK'S FEDERAL PENITENTIARY

In 1871, when the Maritimes federal prisoners were housed in penitentiaries in Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, Nova Scotia, the annual report of an early Warden indicated that the problem of crime in the Province of New Brunswick was not of any great concern:

"Is there another Province or State on the continent that can point to a fairer record, a smaller criminal calendar? The inhabitants of this highly favoured province may justly congratulate themselves on the immunity from crime which they happily enjoy. When it is remembered that with a population approaching 300,000 souls, the Province contains but some 30 convicts, the pleasing fact is incontestably furnished that criminality has not taken root here."

Ninety years later, by comparison to this ratio of one conviction to every 10,000 persons, there were 222 prisoners in custody in federal institutions in 1961, for a ratio of one inmate to every 2,700 citizens.

The prison dome, surrounded by three tiers of galleries, was built first. The wing contained 120 cells, each 4 x 6 x 9 feet in size. Other buildings on the reserve included the kitchen, scullery, bathroom, storerooms, engine room and coal cellars. All was enclosed by a 12-foot wooden picket fence.

On July 14, 1880 Dorchester Penitentiary received its first inmates, when 58 males and 2 female prisoners were transferred from Saint John Penitentiary and 57 male inmates were transferred from Halifax. On Staff at this time were 19 officers whose salaries ranged from \$1400. per year for the Warden to \$180. per year for Deputy Matrons.

The female section was closed in 1885. Six of the ten prisoners were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary and the remaining four received pardons.

PROGRESS FROM 1880 to 1967

Early in 1880, construction work by inmate labour began with a row of wooden houses on the penitentiary reserve for staff officers and their families. Each had adjoining woodsheds and cow stables. For 70 years, as each Warden assumed his responsibilities as the top administrator of Dorchester Penitentiary, he found himself saddled with the additional role of landlord and chieftan of a large family circle of staff members. Unwillingly, he became the arbitrator in family feuds, disputes between husband and wife, boundary lines, and even at times, the judge and jury when a neighbour's child broke a front room window

in another officer's house. The headaches these houses created were reported as early as 1896 by Warden John B. Forster in his annual report:

"There are on the reserve more than 30 officers' cottages, with stables and outbuildings, which have been erected and maintained at an unreasonable and unnecessary expense, and which it seems desirable to sell and remove as soon as possible. I respectfully submit the opinion that penitentiary reserves were not purchased or intended for colonization purposes, and that it is not reasonable to require a warden, in addition to the onerous and responsible duties of his office, to act as landlord for scores of exacting tenants, or an arbitrator in connection with family jealousies and disputes which from time to time arise. The presence of such a large number of women and children in immediate vicinity of the prison is, for obvious reasons, undesirable, and their removal would enhance their safety, freedom and independence, and at the same time relieve the prison of much friction and expense."

To-day the highway running alongside the prison looks like a ghost town from a western movie, with the wooden tenements either demolished or boarded up and unoccupied. Thirteen brick houses, built in the 1920's are still standing and in excellent condition.

The balance of the inmate labour force in the 1880's was kept busy manufacturing corn brooms, butter-tubs, wooden clothespins or employed at stonecutting, farm labour or in institutional services. A major project was the construction of a saw mill to manufacture lumber from timber cut from the woods on the reserve.

By 1885, various trades such as manufacturing pails, washboards, etc., were introduced, and construction began on the North Wing which was opened on March 7, 1887. Although modern plumbing facilities were installed a few years ago, they are still dark and crowded and are now marked for demolition.

In 1889 a stockade of 2,000 spruce logs, 25 feet long and dipped in hot coal tar, was erected by prison labour at a cost not exceeding \$50.00.

It was in 1889 that a resolution was passed at the National Prison Association in Boston, in which the emphasis was placed on the importance of a planned work program for prisoners:

"Resolved, that in the judgment of this association, productive prison labour is an indispensable factor in the work of prison reform and that any scheme which has a tendency to permit or promote the idleness of prisoners will inflict irreparable injury upon the prisoner, the working man and the state."

The years from 1900 to 1935 were probably the most active years in the history of Dorchester Penitentiary's working program. New wings were added to the main prison, a stone wall was erected around the perimeter to replace the wooden stockade, and barns, stables and workshops constructed of cut stone.

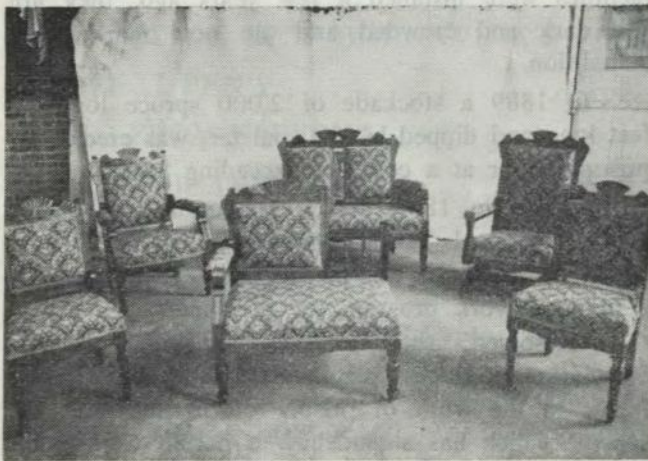
The industrial operations at Dorchester really came into their own in 1962, when the new industrial building was completed. This building now houses the metal products, carpenter-furniture and finishing (paint) shops. Prior to 1962 these shops were combined with maintenance shops in buildings too small to meet the demands of manufactured goods.

There are seven industrial shops in operation in 1967. The tailor shop manufactures all regional requirements of inmate uniforms, officers' work clothing, uniform trousers, etc. Besides repairing mail bags, the Canvas Shop produces tarpaulins and other canvas articles. The machine shop output consists mainly of playground and recreation equipment such as swings, teeter-totters and other equipment. Limited tool and die making is carried out here, to look after the needs of the Metal Shop.

The Shoe Shop produces footwear for the Atlantic Region, including special items such as soft-ball shoes and cell slippers. The repair section of this shop repairs all inmates' and officers' shoes.

The Metal products shop manufactures a variety of articles for a large number of customers, including the three levels of governments. The bulk of production in 1967 and 1966 was for the new Springhill Institution and included steel beds, cell desks, metal chairs and other metal furnishings.

The Carpenter - furniture shop also produces a variety of furnishings for the new Springhill Institution, such as office desks, bookcases; and



UPHOLSTERY (VOCATIONAL)



SHOE SHOP (INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.)

picnic tables and benches for parks and recreation areas. The Paint Shop finishes all manufactured articles from the Metal and Carpenter shops, as well as producing sign painting and silk screen work.

There are approximately 160 inmates employed in the Industrial Shops at Dorchester, several of whom have received apprenticeship "on the job" training.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

As early as 1949 Vocational Trades Training was introduced at Dorchester Penitentiary with courses operating in Vocational carpentry and plumbing. These courses were operated on a twelve-month or 1200-hour basis, in temporary cramped quarters in the main institution.

Despite the lack of space, a high standard of training was reached. However, it was proved that a new building and an extension of courses was necessary to maintain this standard. A site was selected near the outside of the north boundary wall and the present building was completed in 1953.

The courses have been extended to include Bricklaying, Upholstery, General Shop, as well as the original Carpentry and plumbing. Classrooms with qualified instructors teach Shop Theory and Related Training. All the courses have been modified to eight months duration and are of a continuous nature; that is, full classes of twelve trainees each are operating at all times.

In December, 1962, through the co-operation of the Apprenticeship Branch of the Department of Labour for New Brunswick, an apprenticeship training program was inaugurated. This includes inmates who are employed at "on-the-job" training in all vocational shops, as well as full time trainees who have graduated and are placed in the allied shop of their trade.

An Apprenticeship Selection Committee at the Institution, with the Apprenticeship Supervisor as chairman, meets periodically to consider any potential trainees who could be indentured. These trainees are granted credits toward their journeyman's certification, according to their previous experience. If they are released before their indentureship has been completed, and are residing in the Province of New Brunswick, they may complete their indentureship under the supervision of the Department of Labour. If successful, they may be granted certification in their trade. To date, 48 inmates have taken advantage of bettering their chances in life by this method.

From 1949 until the end of the fiscal year on March 31, 1967, of the 1,577 inmates accepted for vocational training at Dorchester, 649 have graduated in the various trades.



BRICKLAYING (VOCATIONAL)

INMATE POPULATION (1880 - 1966)

From the original 117 inmates received at Dorchester Penitentiary in 1880, the average annual inmate population was approximately 200 until the beginning of World War I. Following the Armistice, a labour problem hit the country and when the numbers of unemployed persons rose, so did the population of Dorchester, to approximately 300. During the years of the Depression in the early 1930's, the prison housed over 400 convicted prisoners. During this period of turmoil in Canada, a staff member recalls seeing a few unemployed, desperate people stopping at the prison's front gate begging for admission and food.

During the early 1940's in the period of World War II, the population of the Maritimes federal penitentiary decreased to 380, rose to 517 in the early 1950's, and soared to 720 in 1963.

With the transfer of inmates to the two minimum security camps in the Province, the population

of Dorchester Maximum Security institution in 1966 was reduced to 518 inmates.

YOUTHFUL INMATES

Age was no consideration in sentencing inmates to penitentiary in the early days. The Warden of Dorchester was horrified to receive two brothers from the courts, age 10 and 12 years. He made arrangements with a local parish school to have them attend classes daily outside the institution. Grey cloth suits were made up for them at the institution and they attended school regularly until their release from prison.

PUNISHMENTS

Old records at Dorchester Penitentiary reveal grim and infamous methods of punishment used for offenders of prison violations: confinement in dark cell on bread and water for 96 hours; deprivation of bed and light for one week, or light for 24 nights; chastisement with birch rod, 12 to 20 cuts; ankle chains for 21 days, loss of all remission.

Not all records note such despair, however, as the annual report of 1887 makes mention of a holiday held on June 20th in honour of "our beloved Queen's Jubilee".

"They enjoyed themselves in the yard at different kinds of games and amusements during the day and ended up in the evening with an entertainment", the Warden noted. "There were about 200 visitors present, who enjoyed the entertainment immensely. The hearts that prompted the getting up of such entertainment must be sincere and loyal as in every case the Queen was the prosecutor against those very performers."

In 1890, the first straw mattress was introduced on prisoners' beds. Before that, only canvas bottoms were used to sleep on. The same year, the brown and yellow "clownish" uniforms were replaced with a more subdued check and grey. Also introduced was a system where good-conduct inmates could be identified by their uniforms.

FARM ANNEX

The Dorchester Farm Annex was built in 1962, designed to accommodate 80 inmates, and is one of six such camps opened by the Canadian Penitentiary Service in that year. All are adjacent to main institutions and are provided to house minimum security type inmates who do farm work and other essential services outside the walls, where they will not be in association with maximum security inmates during their working or leisure hours.

The Annex is 230' x 48' of concrete block masonry and stucco and a poured concrete basement. The main floor contains the general offices, visiting

room, T.V. room, dining hall and self-contained kitchen. The second floor is composed of two large dormitories with accommodation for 40 inmates each. Each dormitory contains showers and wash rooms and between each is a common room for leisure hours. The basement is used for hobby, recreational and religious activities.

The staff of 13 include the Superintendent, Administrative Supply Officer, Classification Officer, Principal Clerk, two Stewards, and nine Correctional Officers. All have undergone special training in dealing with inmates under minimum security conditions and training in counselling to assist in the rehabilitation program.

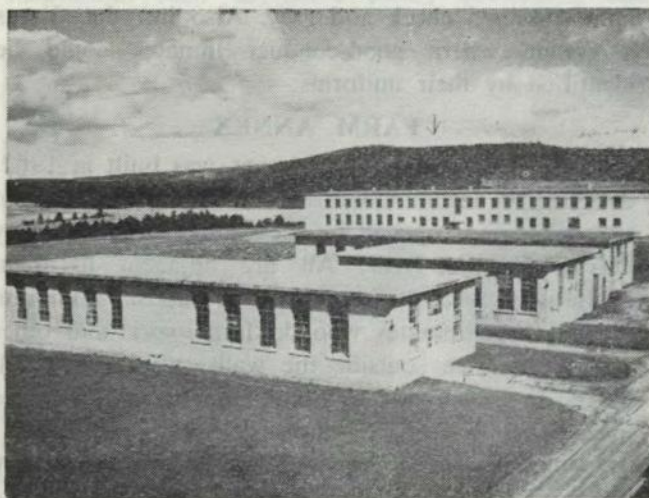
The Superintendent of Dorchester Penitentiary is proud of the achievements of the inmates through hobby work and other activities.

One inmate became so proficient in the leather tooling hobby that his work was well known throughout the Maritimes. From an original investment of \$7.00 he purchased a 57 foot house trailer upon his release, and set up a hobby-shop on his own.

Other inmates have been equally successful in the repair of radio and television.

Many distinguished visitors have visited the institution in the Citizenship Participation program. Dinner guests have included the Honourable Guy Favreau, former Minister of Justice; the present Solicitor-General, the Honourable L. Pennell; Member of Parliament for Westmorland, Mrs. Margaret Rideout; the Honourable C.T. Douglas, and Gordie Howe.

For the past three years, the inmates have conducted a repair program of "Toys for Tots", sponsored by the Rotary Club of Sackville, N.B. To date, over 4,500 pieces of broken and discarded toys have been repaired by the Farm Annex inmates and returned to the Rotary Club for distribution



DORCHESTER FARM ANNEX (REAR)
TRADE SHOPS (FOREGROUND)

to the needy children in Eastern Westmorland County. Plans are already drawn up to continue with this "Toys for Tots" program in 1967.

"We are very proud of the Annex", Superintendent H. McMaster stated. "as in the small setting, it provides for closer contact with the inmates under our charge. By the form of communal living, counselling and, we hope, through changed attitudes and principles, we can return all or a large percentage of inmates to society where they can lead an honest life."

FULL MOON AND FAMILY SQUABBLES

(From the Globe and Mail, June 23, 1967)

Kitchener, Ont - Whenever the moon is full, as it is this week, the Kitchener Police Department groans, and waits for things to happen.

Chief James Lautenschlager began 10 years ago to keep score of night calls and found they increased sharply when the moon was full.

Family squabbles, fights and assaults are in full swing when the moon is full, and the lot of a policeman is not a happy one.

"It never fails," Chief Lautenschlager said. "It's even more noticeable during hot summer evenings. A full moon and a heat wave is dynamite as far as domestic fights are concerned."

He began his study on a hot, moonlit night, after the police dispatcher commented on the number of policemen he had to send out to calm family battles.

"I looked out the window and saw the moon was full," the Chief said. "We began to talk about the moon and the effect I believed it had on some people. Everyone else was skeptical so I decided to keep score."

A few months later I suggested the others look for the highest number of family disturbances. They found the number of fights and assaults were highest during the full moon. Now everyone on staff gets ready for a busy time during the week of the full moon."

Chief Lautenschlager said the effect of the full moon on some people was first impressed upon him as a boy.

"I was brought up in a village and in the local hotel was an amiable little man who was a jack-of-all-trades. He was friendly to everyone but whenever it was full moon he would turn his chair into the corner and sit there for four or five days without talking. I have never forgotten him."

Chief Lautenschlager said he had since read up on legend which associated the full moon with werewolves and witchcraft.

"I don't go along with all that but there is definitely some link with humans. I would like to

turn over my data to some psychiatrists and see what they have to say."

The chief also wonders what chiefs in other Canadian centres would find if they start delving into their records with one eye on the calendar.

"It can't just happen here," he said.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

THE SQUAREJOHNS

The premiere of "The Squarejohns", produced by the National Film Board, was held at Carleton University, Ottawa, on May 10, 1967. The Honourable L.T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-General, and T.G. Street, Q.C., Chairman of the National Parole Board were co-hosts.

About 400 people attended the premiere, representing the Senate, Members of the House of Commons, Supreme Court, Penitentiary Service, R.C.M.P., the various social, church and welfare associations, including the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, other Government departments and the mass media.

The half-hour film depicts a Parole Service Officer and his work in five separate cases.

There are 60 English and 24 French prints of the film which have been made available across Canada. It will be used primarily by Regional Representatives of the N.P.B. and their Headquarters, for service clubs, church, social groups and schools, along with a discussion.

The Solicitor General has requested that it be shown to inmates in various federal institutions.

Any group wishing to see the film should contact the Regional Representative, National Parole Board, in their area.

National Parole Board Visits

T.G. Street, Chairman of the Board attended the Ontario Magistrates' Centennial conference in Hamilton and the Crown Attorney's conference in Ottawa in May.

During June he attended the 14th National Congress on Crime and Delinquency in Anaheim, California and at the end of the month was present at the Canadian Congress of Corrections in Halifax.

In April, Miss Mary Louise Lynch, Board Member, attended the Quebec Society of Criminology in Montreal along with several staff members from Headquarters and the Montreal and Laval offices.

In May, Miss Lynch visited Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick speaking about Crime and Parole on a tour of six Canadian Clubs.

JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

Assistant Supervisor of Industries, Mr. N.C. Meers served as an active member of the Joyceville Centennial Committee. The omission of his name from the list of members in the last issue of Federal Corrections is regretted.

During the latter part of May, Miss Lynch visited Regional offices in western Canada, where she also visited numerous institutions, judges, magistrates, and police officials.

Frank P. Miller, Executive Director, visited the Maritimes and Newfoundland in June, and at the end of the month was among delegates to the Canadian Congress Corrections in Halifax.

Also attending the Congress from Headquarters were J. Alex Edmison, Board Member; J. Hector Leroux, Assistant Executive Director; Walford D. Reeves, Information Officer. Representatives from Halifax Regional office were Vincent B. MacDonald, Regional Representative and his staff; and Justin P. Sullivan, Regional Representative from Moncton.

Owen Fonesca, Supervisor of the Special Categories Section visited western offices in April.

In June, William F. Carabine, Chief of Case Preparation visited offices in British Columbia.

Both men also called on police, magistrates and institutions.

Accompanied by B. Kyle Stevenson, Regional Representative from Vancouver, Mr. Carabine attended the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in Anaheim, California.

Specialized Courses

Grant P. Spiro, Regional Representative, Calgary, attended a Group Dynamics Institute in Calgary in March.

In April, M.C.A. Begienman from the Edmonton office attended a Probation Officers' course sponsored by the Alberta Government in Edmonton.

C.A.M. Edwards, Regional Representative at Kingston and M.P. Steinberg from the Kingston office were delegates at the Ontario Alcohol Research Foundation meeting in Windsor in June.

Mr. Spiro and Mr. N. Jackson of Calgary attended an institution on family relations in Calgary in June.

In the latter part of June, Lyle D. Howarth, Robert R. Gillies, and Grant Spiro, regional representatives at Edmonton, Prince Albert and Calgary, attended a seminar on Deviance at the Banff School of Fine Arts.

Staff Changes

1. Appointments:

Mr. Georges Vincent, formerly Supervisor of Case Preparation for Eastern Section, has been appointed Acting Secretary.

Mr. D.H. Johnston has been loaned from the Case Preparation Division and appointed Acting Personnel Officer.

Mr. G.L. Good has been appointed as an Administrative Officer and will have general responsibility for purchasing and accounts.

Lt.-Col. Paul Hart, formerly Executive Assistant to the Minister of Public Works, joined the staff on May 8, 1967, as Director of Administration and Personnel.

Miss. M.E. Vining, a Personnel Officer with the Public Service Commission will be joining the staff of the Parole Board on July 17, 1967, as Chief of Personnel.

Miss. N. Malloy, who recently received her Bachelor of Social Science degree from St. Patrick's College joined the staff on May 29, 1967, as a Parole Analyst.

Regional and District Offices

1... Appointments:

Victoria Mr. D. Kremer - March 16, 1967
Edmonton Mr. E. Schweitzer - March 1, 1967
Granby Miss. Rollande Filion - February 6, 1967

Moncton Mr. J.P. Sullivan, a Parole Service Officer at Kingston was promoted to Regional Representative for Moncton - April 1, 1967

Halifax Mr. V.B. MacDonald, a native of Sydney, N.S., was appointed Regional Representative at Halifax, effective February 1, 1967.

Kingston Mr. M. Sherif - May 1, 1967

Montreal Mr. Y. Leveille - June 5, 1967

Laval Mr. J.C. Perron - June 1, 1967

Vancouver Mr. D.L. Dryden

Resignations:

Victoria Mr. W.A. Scoones

Laval Mr. J.P. Renaud

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

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 - 10,712.

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, Ontario.

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 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.

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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.

DENTAL TECHNICIAN 2 ONTARIO REGION

Duties:

Constructs and/or repairs artificial dentures, prosthesis for the reduction of fractures; the correction of malocclusion and oral surgery; casts clasps, lingual and palatal bars, crowns and inlays, bridges, etc.

Qualifications:

Grade 10 education or equivalent. Certification as a Dental Technician plus four years experience in a Dental Laboratory. Thorough knowledge of Dental Laboratory equipment, supplies and procedures and of the specialized techniques applicable to the duties.

Salary:

\$5104 - 5586. Apply to The Regional Director (Ontario), P.O. Box 1174, Kingston, Ontario.

At the Canadian Congress of Corrections held in Halifax this year, the Canadian Correctional Chaplains Association elected its new slate of officers for the next two years. They are Father Jean Paul Reginebal of Montreal, President; Reverend J.A. Nickels, Kingston Penitentiary, as Vice President; and Reverend Glenn Taylor of Bowmanville, Ontario, as Secretary. The first executive meeting is to be held in October 1967.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

CENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Dorchester Penitentiary:

"Of Ships and Men"

(Produced by inmates of Dorchester Penitentiary)

A must in your future reading list will be a 304-page, hard cover historical book, being produced at this institution as a centennial project. This illustrated book will cover the history of the Maritimes from the birth of the first white child on North America to current points of interest in the four eastern provinces.

"Of Ships and Men" is divided into three sections. Section One highlights events from the birth of Snorri, the Viking girl child of Thorfinn Karlsefni in the year 1007, to the year preceding Confederation. This section contains several full plate drawings, in both black and white and colour, of Maritime scenes and events. Each page is bordered with artwork illustrations of the page material. Incorporated in this section is every piece of information available concerning the Indian people, including the now extinct Beothuks of Newfoundland, and the death of the last survivor of the race, the girl Shanadithit.

Section Two contains 101 stories of the Canadian Maritimes, with a story complete on one page for each year since Confederation, also illustrated. These stories are divided into features of land, sea, legend, French, English, Indian, Coloured and White, exposing every facet of the complex Maritime culture. There are sports stories, war stories, ship stories, documented ghost stories and biographies with a "twist".

On the reverse side of each story page appears a series of little known but interesting and important facts from the rest of Canada.

Section Three is divided into four sub-sections, one for each Maritime province. Listed here is every major historical site, its location, and touring guides for the visitor or native Maritimer.

The cover will have a shield, silk screened in four colours, the four provinces with their Provincial Shields superimposed on a larger shield topped with the Imperial Crown of St. Edwards, in honour of the United Empire Loyalists. In the centre of the four shields appears a Fleur-de-Lis for the French and Acadian people. The ribbon scroll contains the motto, Panis Noster Mare - Our Bread the Sea.

The illustrations in the book have been worked with pen and ink by inmate artists and are especially designed to resemble woodcuts of past years.

CORRECTIONAL STAFF COLLEGE (ONTARIO)

Penitentiary Officers who have attended courses at the C.S.C. (Ont) over the past years might not

realize it, but they have just donated an Orthopaedic Walker, two rocking chairs and five high chairs to the Children's Division of Ongwanda Sanatorium.

With the first transfer of mentally retarded children to a section of the Sanatorium that has been closed as a tuberculous hospital, certain items of equipment were needed for the change-over. It was agreed at a General Mess Meeting that money from the canteen fund of the college be used on this worthwhile Centennial Project.

JOYCEVILLE INSTITUTION

A 20-piece inmate band from the medium security institution north of Kingston left the prison to make an appearance at Chaffeys Lock tourist resort for a musical finale to the township's weekend of Centennial celebrations. Over 2,000 persons turned out for the concert.

In an interview with the local newspaper, Deputy Warden H.C. Beaupre said the inmates were pleased with this outside appearance.

"They felt a new responsibility when they were out - they actually felt they were representatives and how they conducted themselves would affect the boys back in prison." Mr. Beaupre told the press.

It is believed that this is a "first" in Canadian penology history.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE VATICAN VISITS INMATE AT STONY MOUNTAIN

On Sunday afternoon, August 13, 1967, His Grace Sergio Pignedoli, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Representative of the Vatican for all members of the Catholic Church in Canada paid a short and unofficial visit to an inmate of this institution. His Grace had come to know the young inmate in his tour of the far north, and visited the institution to encourage the youth.

His Grace was met at the main entrance by Father Bedford, the Catholic Chaplain, in whose office the interview with the inmate was held. Afterwards he was shown some of the departments of the Penitentiary where he met and talked with several inmates.

During his short period as Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Archbishop Pignedoli has covered an incredible amount of ground, not excluding the far North in the depth of winter. He probably knows more about Canada than most Canadians.

His Grace returns to Italy where he will assume the very important position of Secretary of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

NEW WARDENS APPOINTED

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Mr. A.J. MacLeod, announced the promotions recently of two Wardens to institutions in the Ontario region.

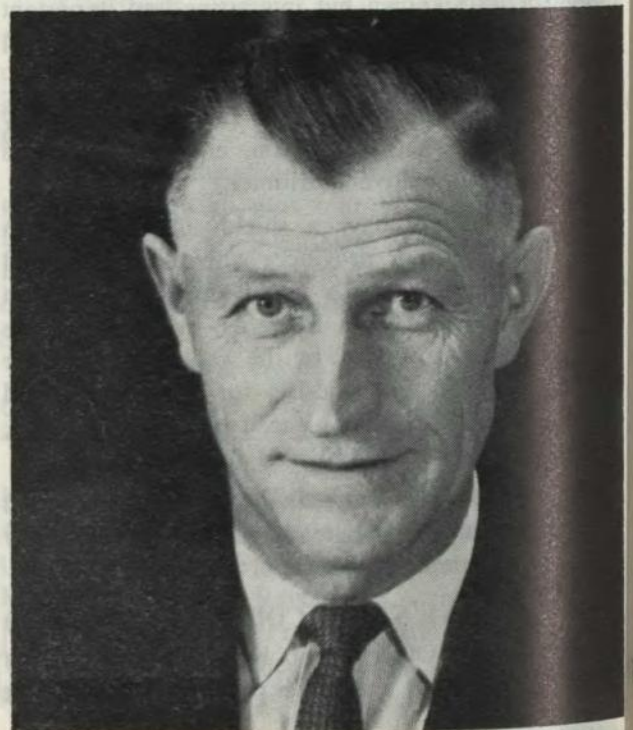


A.J. Jarvis, Warden, Kingston Penitentiary: Mr. Jarvis succeeded Mr. H.F. Smith, who was recently appointed Director of Inmate Training at the Penitentiary Service Headquarters, Ottawa.

Mr. Jarvis, age 51 and a native of Collingwood, Ontario received his education in Kingston, Ontario. He joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service in 1938 at Collins Bay Penitentiary, was promoted to Assistant Superintendent of the Correctional Staff College (Ont) in 1952; Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) at the Joyceville Institution in 1959; Deputy Warden of Kingston Penitentiary in 1960 and Warden of Joyceville Institution in 1965.

J. Norfield, Warden, Joyceville Institution: Succeeding Mr. A.J. Jarvis as Warden of the Joyceville Institution, is J. Norfield, formerly Deputy Warden Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Mr. Norfield, age 53 and a native of Watrous, Saskatchewan, was educated in the city of Biggar, Saskatchewan.

He joined the Penitentiary Service as a Guard at Saskatchewan Penitentiary in 1940, served with the Canadian Armed Forces in Canada and Overseas from 1944 to 1946. He returned to Saskatchewan Penitentiary in 1946, was promoted Supervisor of Institutional Services in 1960, Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) at the British Columbia Penitentiary in 1961 and Deputy Warden at Saskatchewan Penitentiary in 1963.



SUCCESS IS A HAIR - STYLE

Mary Brown was 28 years of age when she walked through Kingston's Prison for Women front gates to begin a two-year sentence for uttering forged documents. The barred windows and steel barriers were not strange sights to Mary, nor was the prospect of her loss of freedom an unfamiliar feeling. On six previous occasions since 1958, she had been placed on charges for violating the laws of Canada.

In August 1967 she left the institution a free woman, free to make into reality the dreams that had haunted her so bitterly in the lonely nights of imprisonment. Mary was free to seek whatever it was she wanted from life - the love of a man and children, the warmth of a family life, travel, a career, or clothes of her own choosing. This had also happened to her before.

This time, however, Mary carried a piece of paper in her luggage that could mean her passport to permanent freedom. This Certification of Qualification will be displayed in a prominent place in a beauty salon in some Canadian city, to assure her customers that their operator is fully qualified, under the Department of Labour requirements, as a hairdresser.

Shortly after her arrival in the prison, Mary expressed an interest in the new hairdressing department, a four-dryer beauty shop that operates in accordance with outside standards. She had grade 10 education - a requirement of the Province of Ontario Industrial Training Branch - and in May 1966 was enrolled in the first training course in this trade to be held at the Prison for Women. Under the direction of the Hairdresser Instructor, Mrs. Martha A. Pappas, Mary was required to spend one hour a day on theory, and 5 hours on practical training. Her hours were clocked by a daily activity report and she was tested weekly on every aspect of the trade, from the history of hairdressing to the management of a Beauty Salon.

Included in the theoretical phase of this course is knowledge of artificial hair pieces, chemistry, hair-cutting, finger waving, depilatories, manicuring, electricity, anatomy and physiology.

The practical phase of the hairdressing course is one in which every inmate in the Prison for Women may participate. An appointment book is set up, and each of the inmates is allowed a cut, wash, and set, once a week; a dye job once every two months, and a bleach while she is on her pre-release program.

When Mary had sufficient hours to her credit, she arranged through Mrs. Pappas for another inmate to sit as her model. An Examiner from the Department of Labour was sent to the institution for the final qualifying examination. As well as being tested on

the theoretical phase, she was examined in all of the following operations, carried out in time limits set by the Department: Scalp Treatment; Tinting and bleaching; Shampooing; Haircutting and Shaping; Fingerwaving; Skip Wave; Permanent Waving; hair styling and comb out. Three hair styles are shown on the examination and the model must be willing to accept all three stylings and comb outs. Only one is selected by the Department of Labour for each examination and the examiner is not advised of the selection until the morning of the test.

After the examination, Mary was "interned" into a local beauty shop. She performed so well on the actual job that her certificate was granted in less than a month after she started her internship.

Working with female inmates was not a new experience to Mrs. Pappas when she joined the Penitentiary Service in 1966. Prior to that time she owned and operated her own beauty salon in Kingston, Ontario. Through arrangements with the Prison for Women staff and the Elizabeth Fry Society, many inmates on pre-release were trained in her shop, clocking hours toward their certificate.

The second hairdressing course at the Prison for Women began on December 7, 1966. Five girls are undergoing the same training Mary received and another inmate, a qualified hairdresser, is clocking her hours in the shop to keep her license in force until her release.

Mary Brown's apprenticeship in the hairdressing trade is over. She is now a "Square - John" and fully equipped to take her place in the working force of society. Whether she is equipped emotionally to withstand the pressures of day - to - day living in a society that will always brand her "an ex - convict" is not known. At this moment, her prison file is closed and is marked "debt to society paid in full."

THIS COMPUTER AGE!

The Penitentiary Service Personnel Division hasn't reached the stage where a button can be pressed to select the best-qualified applicant for an in-service competition...yet. When it does, the application for promotion or transfer may read like this:

Re: 3211/67-400-2

I am 98/7200 employed in 401-7100-122-0101 as an ST.3 to 38 at 401, 79. I am seeking advancement in activity 7000 or 6000 in either 400 or 800.

I was born 29/6/34 and commenced employment on 20/1/64 in ND42, transferring to 23-58-3 at 430, 79, as CO1 on 16/6/65, following 349/9-10/IND-

C/65 (B). On 15/3/66 I transferred to 400-7-1 at 401 as PC3, at 4200, P.F.A. nil. Sick leave usage in 1965/66 was 02 at 004.0.

My SIN is 406-732-540, number 01 is 123687 98 with 33; 10 is 1, 362,527 and I contribute to 82 and 85 at 5 %.

ON TRIAL

(By: Reverend John A. Nickles, Protestant Chaplain Kingston Penitentiary and the Prison for Women).

All people in positions of leadership engaged in trying to guide people into worthwhile patterns of life, be they children growing up or prisoners hopefully exposed to rehabilitation, are on trial twenty-four hours a day. By that I mean that those they are leading and seeking to influence are watching them closely and judging them unremittingly to see that what they say is consistent with what they do. In other words, does precept match example, or are they only on a bowing acquaintance with each other? If so, the child or prisoner will spot it immediately.

I recall that when I first became a prison Chaplain being made aware, as I toured the prison, of four hundred pairs of eyes upon me. I was, quite unknown to me, being assessed. We are always on trial and the prisoners soon make up their own minds concerning the quality of the Chaplain and, in many ways, they are not far wrong. They may come to think of him as a nice fellow, but weak and a soft touch for many small privileges, or he may be thought of as a reliable, consistent man who can be trusted. The prisoner's trust, as many of us know, is not gained easily. It takes time to cultivate.

The institutional prison Chaplain should be looked upon as the Church's Standard Bearer in the community where he spends most of his time. Therefore, we must be mindful not to forget that example is perhaps more important, or just as important as precept.

If we presume to be leaders in the field of religion, representing not only the Church but our own religious body, it is all the more necessary to bear in mind that leadership demands example. What price precept if example does not support it? What price self discipline if the Chaplain is an indulged person? The Chaplain is on trial in the prisoners' eyes at all times.

The Chaplain is in a particularly vulnerable position because he is concerned with morality, ethics and philosophy; in fact with values which we have come to think are the most desirable for society. We should not be under the impression that it is only in cases where there is training or teaching in a direct parent/child, teacher/pupil, Chaplain/prisoner relationship, that our example hits home. It is every-

where - all the time. For instance, the example we set in the implementation of the values we profess may go far beyond the prisoners who are our direct concern. In all probability the custodial, clerical and administrative personnel of the prisons we serve, and even the community of the town in which the prison is set, may have occasion to become keenly aware of whether we live what we preach, or whether we, as Chaplains, mouth a lot of platitudes, spout pastoral clinical psychology, but do not live a life truly consistent with the standards we profess. In other words, do we subscribe to the view perhaps (without being aware of it) of, do as I say, but not as I do?

If a Chaplain is insecure and plays to the gallery seeking cheap popularity, he should consider seriously whether he has a vocation or is suited to work in his field. In the course of my travels in many countries, I have known and come across Chaplains who:

- Carry letters in and out for prisoners unbeknown to the administration.
- Bring in perfume for the female inmates.
- Have engaged in "moonlighting", working a full day in a prison and being employed by a well-known Detective Agency by night.
- Work for the prisoners out of all proportion to their loyalty to the administration, often causing unnecessary trouble.

We communicate sometimes without a word being spoken. By this, I mean the atmosphere and aura the Chapel throws out to our diversified congregation. Our Chapels should be run on methodical lines. They should be tidy, clean and well dusted. I have been in Chapels where there has been thick dust on the seats, the pulpit and the floor. Hymn books and Bibles with pages torn out give a "don't care" appearance.

We should also be on our guard against knowing all the answers. I have come across Chaplains whose professionalism has made them arrogant, cold and clinical; forgetting that on many occasions, a little diffidence, humility and gentleness may win more respect from the prisoners than pat answers.

As Chaplains, we should have the grace of continuance when the going seems hard. We may grumble, we may probably get hot under the collar and there will be, as past decades have shown in this work, many irritants and frustrations, but to remain faithful and true to our calling must be the goal. It can become lonely in this field and that is why we should constantly keep our relationship with the Church healthy and in good repair, for we need the fellowship and comradeship of our colleagues in the Deanery and Presbytery to help us on our way. The annual retreat should be a "must" in our budget, as it will certainly enable us to win new power for the morrow's duties.

When I was visiting a prison in New Zealand, I met a prisoner who had written an essay on the prison Chaplain. I felt it was quite inspirational and I quote from his fine contribution:

"When the Chaplain came through the gate this morning, I noted for some reason that he is a gentleman who has achieved great nobility of soul. He is a good scholar with an immense range of knowledge and an uncanny insight into the heart of any problem that he may be called upon to touch. He seems to be able to put his finger on the main point. He can see moral principles that underly everything. Of course religion means a lot to him and some of us have come upon him when he is saying his prayers. Sometimes I have heard him remark that if a man can really pray, there is no obstacle he cannot overcome. He seems to be extraordinarily generous in his thinking and he has no use for cunning compromises. He has immense patience, and success in life does not seem to have spoilt him; he never talks about himself, or gives himself airs. His days are full of old fashioned courtesies and he is never rude to the prisoners. He seems to have a good temper, equal to any strain and he has such a calm nature. He is always a

friend and has helped many of us in our struggles and difficulties. He has, I know, had his disappointments; men have let him down again and again but not one of them can ever say he has let them go. He has always had the capacity somehow to hold on... hope on... and love on... to the end and, it seems to me, whatever is beyond the end. Such is our Chaplain".

This tribute to a Chaplain reminds me of John Clay, a prison Chaplain at Preston Gaol in England in 1827 who was a man in advance of his time. Yet he remains a model, in my opinion, for all Chaplains today. The Chapel was dear to his heart. He made it attractive and his services were simple yet vital, and the singing in Chapel was a special feature. He firmly believed that the services produced better feelings and principles among prisoners. He allowed nothing of a deterrent character to take place in his Chapel which became over a number of years the hub of prison life. He was often criticised for his enlightened approach to the work; e.g. he admitted prisoners of all types to Holy Communion. He said that it was no easy matter to decide who was worthy to communicate. The prisoners greatly respected him for his love and compassion. He was a learned minister and sportsman, being proficient in boxing, riding and fencing. He was a professional horse breaker and in his early working years had received a good commercial education. He worked for a number of years in a merchant's office before Ordination. He was good at languages, music and painting. He was married and had six children. He remained Chaplain at Preston for thirty years.

The Chaplain is certainly on trial and his ministry is perhaps more important today than it ever was before. For he has the privilege and responsibility of interpreting the Gospel of Jesus Christ so that men under his care might have life more abundantly.

IN MEMORIAM

ADAMS, Fulton James, born on May 3, 1917 - died in the Sackville Memorial Hospital June 14, 1967.

When the flag was lowered to half mast as a tribute to this loyal, dependable and responsible former Assistant Steward during the Dorchester Penitentiary Veterans' memorial service, the thoughts of his friends went back to World War 2. Following the landing at Dieppe, Mr. Adams, a member of Royal Canadian Artillery was taken prisoner of war.

Standing before his open grave facing a Nazi Firing Squad, he saw many of his comrades killed before the slaughter ceased and he was miraculously saved.

Following his discharge, Mr. Adams spent 15 years as a cook and meat cutter in the hotel business before he joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service on August 17, 1964. He is survived by his wife and three children.

NOTES FROM THE PAST

1867 - 1967

Anyone who claims that Canada's treatment of prisoners hasn't changed in a hundred years should have been around during the early stages of Confederation.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY 1867

Inspector's Memorandum - 29 June 1867: The undersigned visited the prison again at 8 p.m., in order to witness the effect of the lamps introduced into the west wing for the accommodation of the privileged convicts in reading. The number at present used is hardly sufficient and might be increased by one or two additional lamps. This indulgence, and that of walking in the prison yard for half an hour on each Sunday afternoon seems to be much appreciated by those permitted to enjoy them and will, it is hoped, prove incentive to good conduct in others...
27 July 1867: The undersigned visited soap boiling room - the carpenter shop - the wash house and baths.

He was present in the Dining Hall during dinner and examined the Punishment Book.

He inspected the Hospital and was gratified to find in the books only 36 males and 6 females (42) of which cases only 5 were in fever. No doubt the efficient attention now paid to the state of the drains and the provisions recently made for a supply of pure water have had beneficial effects on the general health of the institution...

29 July 1867: The convicts not having had potatoes for some days, the undersigned had a conversation with the Warden and the kitchen keeper on the subject. He recommended that notice be given to the contractor to deliver a supply before evening, otherwise the institution would purchase and charge him...

In the year 1967, this same memorandum ledger might read like this:

KINGSTON AREA PENITENTIARIES 1967 DOMINION DAY FESTIVITIES

Saturday, July 1, 1967: The undersigned visited Joyceville Institution and was pleased to see the grounds and lawns in full foliage. In honour of Canada's birthday, all the inmates were granted the holiday with full pay. Church Services were held in both chapels for any inmate wishing to attend. During the afternoon the Little League baseball team from Kingston, Ontario, gathered quite a crowd of spectators at the ball diamond. The inmate orchestra and glee club entertained at a concert for those inmates not wishing to watch t.v. or a movie...

He visited the Farm Annex and was gratified to see the 400 acres of cultivated land producing healthy crops for the forthcoming busy canning season.

PAGE FOURTEEN

... at Collins Bay Penitentiary, ball games were in progress in the yard and the inmates were enjoying their holiday.

... he inspected the three meals served to the inmate population of Kingston Penitentiary and congratulated the Steward on his choice of menu:

BREAKFAST:

Fruit Juice
Sugar Pops
Milk and Sugar
2 boiled eggs
Toast and Jam
Bread and Butter
Coffee Cream Sugar

NOON MEAL:

Tomato Juice
1/2 Roast Chicken
Dressing
Giblet Gravy
Whipped Potatoes
Green Peas
Bread and Butter
Fruit Salad, Coffee

EVENING MEAL

2 Slices Minced Ham
Mustard Pickles
Potato and Egg Salad
Fresh Vegetable Salad
Bread and Butter
Ice Cream Sundae
Fancy Biscuits
Coffee.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR AT DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

On Sunday, June 18, 1967 Dorchester Penitentiary was honoured by the visit of His Excellency Most Reverend Norbert Robichaud, Archbishop of Moncton, New Brunswick, who was accompanied by his Secretary, Reverend C. Johnson. Adding colour to the event was the presence of 14 members of Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus in full ceremonial dress. They came on the invitation of Warden U. Belanger.

The Most Reverend Archbishop celebrated high mass with the assistance of Rev. C. Johnson and the Penitentiary R.C. Chaplain, Rev. T. Gallant. Rev. L.K. Baker, Protestant Chaplain attended the services, as did a large number of inmates.

The choir from St. Edward's I.C. Parish, Dorchester, conducted and accompanied by Mrs. Gillespie, organist, rendered an English translation of Rosewig's Mass in G in four parts, with the addition of suitable hymns.

In his remarks the Archbishop expressed his pleasure at visiting the institution, stating that to his knowledge, this was the first occasion that a diocesan Archbishop had celebrated mass at this Institution.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

THE POET'S CORNER

THE GULL IS FREE

High grey walls, but what can you see?
A travelling passer says it's K.P.
Let's look inside these walls that shroud
The mistaken man from the outside crowd.

The large door opens a thousand times a day.
To let some out, the others to stay.
Men in uniform properly frocked
Open one door when the other is locked.

The walls and bars also gray inside
Lock him in to abide, abide.
Massive structures of iron and steel,
With regimentation he cannot appeal.

The men in blue hustle to and fro
Directing him to a job he may loathe.
Locked in . . . he cannot regress.
His actions, his errors, hold him; eternally depressed.

Gray walls surround his freedom and loves.
Locked in from now to coming years.
He will sit and think, sometimes in tears.

Alas, but there is freedom here.
Day to day, year by year.
The seagull flies with God's gift . . . his wings
Flying free above his underlings.

The fortunate bird. If I were a gull
I would fly free and far from this forlorn wall.
Forever I would fly - my wings would not tire.
But my dream is in vain, my mind is afire.

Should society bar me because I have wronged?
Yes, for long . . . for long.
But I shall rebel against my faults
And eventually live amongst the cults.

I know I'm no gull, and you will agree
It's up to me, with God's help, to fly free.

Submitted by Al Mollis
Classification Dept.,
Kingston Penitentiary

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY STAFF HONOURS CANADA'S VETERANS

Young cadets, legionaires, war widows, ecumenical prayers and a moment of silence combined efforts to pay tribute to the men and women who gave of themselves for Canada's 100 years of freedom.

On Friday, June 16th, during observation of Veteran's week, a memorial service was held at Dorchester Penitentiary, New Brunswick, and was attended by Warden U. Belanger, members of the Dorchester Royal Canadian Legion No. 18, Memramcook Royal Canadian Legion No. 89, the Dorchester ladies auxiliary, Dorchester IODE, Air Cadet Corps and the Salvation Army junior band.

The service began on a solemn note when the Canadian flag was raised, then lowered to half mast in memory of Fulton Adams, a steward at the penitentiary who died Wednesday, June 14th following a short illness. Mr. Adams served overseas during World War 2 with the Royal Canadian Artillery. He had been a prisoner of war in Germany for more than two years.

The Scripture lesson was read by Salvation Army Brigadier Thomas, followed by an address by Rev. T. Gallant, Roman Catholic chaplain at Dorchester Penitentiary, and prayers by Protestant Chaplain Rev. L.K. Baker, who also gave the benediction at the conclusion of the service.

The honour colour party consisted of members of the Memramcook Legion, who draped their flags at the opening of the service over a stand of drums.

Mr. C.G. Rutter was in charge of the service.

Escaped Inmate Hitches Ride With Wrong People

Twenty miles from where he had walked away from the Landry Crossing Correctional Camp at Petawawa, an escaped inmate hitched a ride from a passing automobile. The car stopped and he climbed in. It was too late to run by the time he noticed that his companions were three prison officers from the camp who were on their way to Kingston, Ontario, on business unconnected with the escape.