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Federal Corrections

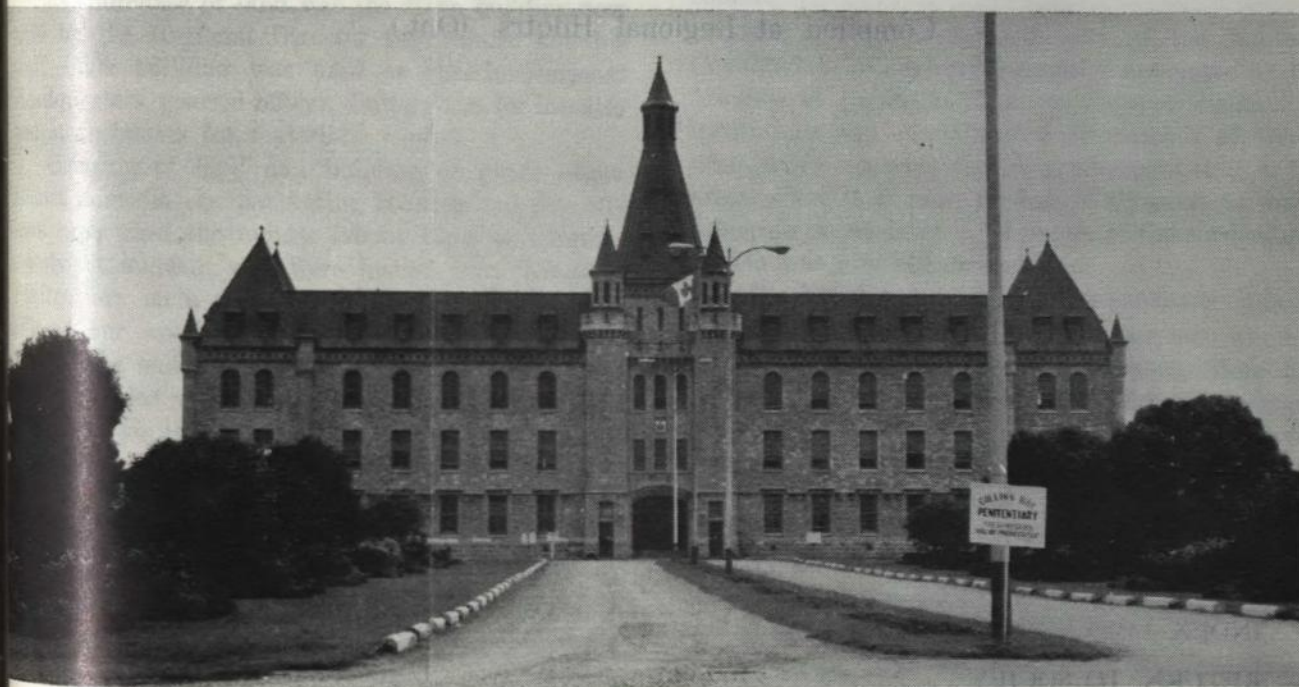
R & R

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 Department of the Solicitor General.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

JUL - AUG - SEPT 1967

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Collins Bay Penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario.

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Editor: Jean Webb

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RETURN TO SOCIETY EMPHASIZED AT COLLINS BAY PENITENTIARY

Throughout this Centennial year, much emphasis has been placed on Canada's progress, from Confederation through its development into one of the leading countries of the world. In many ways the history of Collins Bay Penitentiary in Kingston, Ontario, resembles the growth and setbacks of the Canadian economy since this medium security began operation in 1930.

During the Roaring Twenties, when the theme of the country was 'the sky's the limit', visionaries in penal planning were laying the groundwork for a special penitentiary in which young, tractable inmates would be isolated from the more hardened criminals. This need had been apparent in Canada since before the turn of the century, when a project for building a preferred class penitentiary had been instituted, then abandoned.

On March 8, 1930 His Excellency the Governor-General approved the purchase of 684 acres of land on the Bath Road west of Kingston for the site of the first preferred class penitentiary. Included in the original purchase of land was the stone building now used by the Regional Director for Ontario and his staff. This building was used as the Institutional Headquarters, general offices, dining room for inmates and store houses for material.

Clearing of land and building of roads began almost immediately. An Acting Warden and five officers supervised the inmate labour force of approximately 14 inmates who were loaned from Kingston Penitentiary on a daily basis. Additional temporary offices, four wooden dormitories capable of housing 200 inmates and a temporary enclosure were erected during the next year. By the end of 1931, one hundred and fifty-two inmates were housed in the wooden dormitories.

As the situation in the "Hungry Thirties" became more critical, the prime consideration for selecting inmates for transfer to the preferred class penitentiary was, through necessity, one of physical fitness to carry out the heavy work involved in building the new institution.

More and more unemployed and debt-ridden citizens found themselves in conflict with the law and were subsequently imprisoned. In the Province of Ontario, the new penitentiary seemed the ideal prison for many of those victims of the times. In fact, many old Kingstonians still claim that the name Preferred Class Penitentiary originated from the preferential treatment afforded to imprisoned lawyers and stockbrokers who found themselves caught up in

financial and legal difficulties during the depression.

From a total count of 148 inmates in 1932, the population of Collins Bay Penitentiary rose steadily each year until it reached 286 in 1938.

During the years of World War 2, when the hostilities of the Canadian public were directed towards an outside threat, the number of inmates in Collins Bay Penitentiary decreased from 250 in 1940 to 210 at the end of the fiscal year 1945.

By the end of 1957, four hundred and seventy-two inmates were confined in Collins Bay Penitentiary. By this time the towers at each end of the 25 foot boundary wall were manned by armed guards and, except for the stress placed on vocational and academic training, the preferred class penitentiary was not much different from the other seven maximum security federal institutions across the country.

As Canada's growth became more stable, Collins Bay Penitentiary matured into a parent institution responsible for two Correctional Camps and one Farm Annex.

One of the recommendations of the Fauteux Commission, an advisory committee appointed by the Minister of Justice in 1953 was for specialization of institutions and specialization of methods of treatment, with a concentration of professional staff in the areas where it is most needed. Willingness to make full-scale experiments in all phases of the correctional system was also recommended.

The new Commissioner of Penitentiaries appointed in 1960, Mr. A.J. MacLeod, Q.C. is a man who has displayed this willingness to experiment. More important, he is a leader who has the courage to stand behind his beliefs that, given the opportunity, the prison system of Canada could be among the best in the world. Vast changes have been implemented in all institutions across the country; at Collins Bay Penitentiary these have been geared to the needs of the individual inmate, during his period of imprisonment and in preparation for his day of release.

— In 1960 the dairy herd was transferred from Kingston Penitentiary and farm operations at the Pen Farm, located outside the walls of Collins Bay Penitentiary, gained recognition from the surrounding community. The farm holds membership in the Eastern Cattle Breeders Association and, as a member, is entitled to use artificial insemination facilities of the association. 4-H Clubs from all over the Province use the farm facilities for contest judging. Bus loads of

school children visit the Pen Farm each year as part of their studies.

— In 1961, Collins Bay Penitentiary was converted to Medium Security and achieved more and more recognition as a vocational and academic training institution.

— May 12, 1961, a bus load of 15 inmates left Collins Bay Penitentiary for the first minimum security work camp in the Province. These inmates had been selected carefully for a setting which provides a minimum of supervision during this period of an inmate's imprisonment. The primary function of Beaver Creek Correctional Camp at Gravenhurst, Ontario, was to carry out a program of work in Forest Management and Bushwork, a flexible plan drawn up to break out all the undesirable trees on the property in preparation for reforestation.

— February 27, 1962, twenty-nine inmates, also classified as minimum security risks, were transferred to Collins Bay Farm Annex. This annex, like others across the country, is located outside the walls and is designed to facilitate the performance of work outside the walls with a minimum of traffic in and out of the penitentiary.

— Also in 1962, Landry Crossing Correctional Camp at Petawawa, Ontario was opened as another minimum security satellite of the main prison.

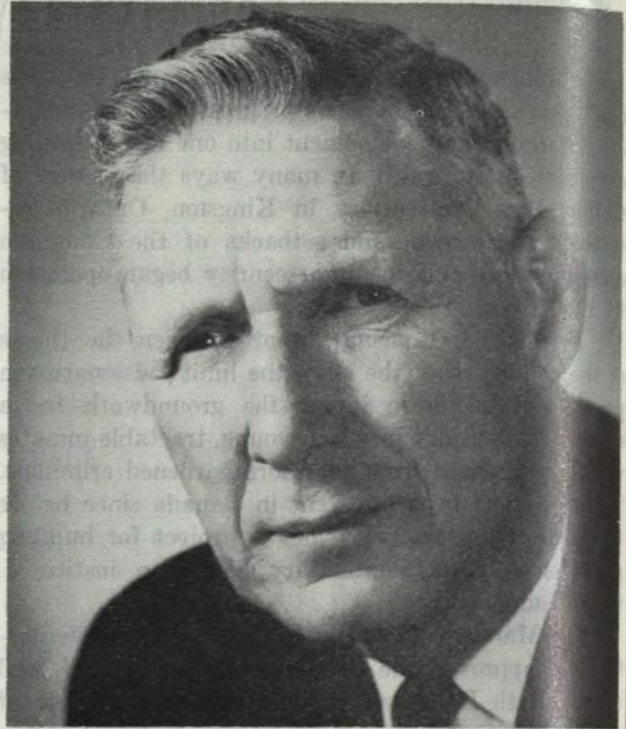
As more and more emphasis is being placed on higher education for everyone and the demand for skilled labour increases, the Canadian Penitentiary Service recognizes the importance of sending men back into communities fully equipped to take their place in the working force of society. At Collins Bay Penitentiary this need is being met by expanding facilities, modern equipment and, above all, by dedicated, well-trained staff to implement the program.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Supervisor of Vocational Training, Mr. D.L. Hornbeek, who joined the staff of Collins Bay Penitentiary in 1954, outlines the goals & progress of the Vocational Training Program from its inception in 1947:

Vocational training began at Collins Bay Penitentiary in June of 1947 with the transfer of Mr. G.C. Smith from the guard staff to Assistant Storekeeper, Vocational Training Department, to make arrangements for the securing of equipment and preparation of materials. His appointment was made permanent one month before the Chief Vocational Officer, Mr. R.J. Thompson was appointed in December, 1947.

The first courses started early in 1948 in the Bricklaying, Carpentry, Plumbing and Sheetmetal trades.



It seems only fitting that the first Vocational Training Instructor in the Canadian Penitentiary Service should be Warden to-day of one of Canada's two Vocational Training institutions.

John H. Meers was a carpenter and builder until World War II, at which time he served for 5½ years in the Canadian Army with three years overseas service. For one year after his discharge, Mr. Meers was the teacher in charge of the carpentry division of the Veterans Rehab School at Prescott, Ontario.

In September 1946 Mr. Meers joined the staff of Collins Bay Penitentiary as a Carpenter Instructor. From 1947 to 1954 he taught carpentry at the Vocational School there. He was promoted to Chief Trade Instructor in August 1954 and transferred to Manitoba Penitentiary.

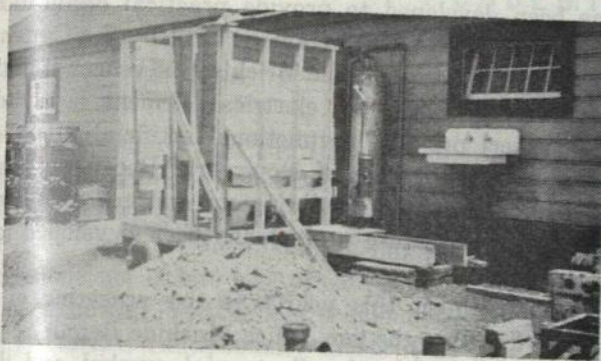
After 5½ years at Manitoba, Mr. Meers was transferred to Kingston Penitentiary as Industrial Supervisor, was promoted to Deputy Warden of Joyceville Institution in 1960.

On May 18, 1966 Mr. Meers was promoted to Warden of Collins Bay Penitentiary.

Like most new ventures, Vocational Training was started in temporary quarters that were inadequate for the purpose to be served. The first course in Bricklaying was given in our present old auditorium in the Administration Building, three floors up, with all materials hoisted in through a window.



CONSTRUCTION OF VOCATIONAL SHOPS



FIRST VOCATIONAL PLUMBING BLDG.

The first plumbing course was conducted in a temporary frame building outside the wall, which had been used as a Boiler House during the building of the institution. From the picture shown on this page, plumbing fixtures were installed in a wooden structure erected outside the building, which demonstrates the inadequacy of the early facilities. In spite of this, the instructor used every means at his disposal to set and maintain high standards for the course and to provide practical experience in all phases of the trade.

The Carpentry and Sheetmetal courses were started in the first section of the permanent shop buildings, which was completed late in 1948.

The Vocational Department continued to expand for the next eleven years and the last shop building was completed late in 1959. During this time and since, the following courses have been added to the former four - Machine Shop, Motor Vehicle Repair, Electrical, Welding, Barbering, Dining Services, Service Station Attendants, and Office Machine Repair which started in September 1967.

In addition, on-the-job training is given for those interested in studying Stationary Engineering. This is conducted in the Boiler House outside the wall, the trainees being housed at the Farm Annex. Only those who qualify for minimum security can be considered for selection. Until this year a trainee could only write for his 4th Class Certificate. Now he is able to

write also for his 3rd Class Certificate, with qualifying time being only the time actually spent on 3rd Class work, regardless of the time spent in the Boiler House.

The training in all courses is fulltime and, where possible, is of the self-contained type. But in the Barbering and Dining Services the training is conducted while providing a service to the institution. It therefore becomes necessary to have continuous training in order to maintain sufficient numbers to perform that service.

Although our programs of training were designed to meet the prerequisites and requirements laid down by the Department of Labour for entry into a particular trade on the outside, the gaining of recognition and credit for the training offered was slow here in Ontario because of the age restriction in the old Apprenticeship Act. It was not until an Act to amend the Apprenticeship Act lifting the age restriction was passed through the legislature of Ontario in April 1963 that we were able to gain the same opportunity for all trainees in designated trades to enter the trade of their choice through an indentured apprenticeship program.

Because there was compulsory certification in the Motor Vehicle Repair Trade and because a large percentage of our trainees was over 21 years of age, it was necessary to make some provision whereby these men could enter the trade and be recognized by the Department of Labour. It took many meetings and much discussion on the part of our Motor Vehicle Repair Instructor, Chief Vocational Officer, Assistant Commissioner McLaughlin and representatives from the Department of Labour before permission was granted for our trainees to operate under a letter of authority. This permission was granted in 1953 and since that time, the graduates of our Motor Vehicle Repair Course have been credited with varying amounts of time towards their apprenticeship program, from the amount of time spent on course to qualifying for certification depending on the length of sentence.

Compulsory certification is now applied in numerous other trades. Those in which training is offered here at the institution are Barbering, Electrical and Plumbing. Of these, the Barbering has made the greatest progress.

Barbering was first offered here at the Institution as on-the-job training with a local barber, Mr. A. Smith, coming in once a week to give the theory. This type of training was carried on from 1947/48 until 1964, at which time a fulltime barber instructor was appointed. While our trainees were able to get credit for their training and qualify for their barber's licence, they had to have three years in the Barber

Shop. This year, arrangements were made with the Ontario Department of Labour whereby our course is now operating under the same regulations as any private Barber School in the Province. Also, the Barber Instructors in the region sit on the Provincial Advisory Committee for Barber for a one-year term, on a rotation basis. In this way, the Penitentiary Service has continual representation on this committee. With this new arrangement, all graduates successfully completing the 1200 hour course are given the opportunity to write their qualifying examination. When they pass the exam they are issued their licence.

While it is possible for the graduates from the other trades having compulsory certification to have the same opportunity of qualifying for their licence, not many do so because of the length of time required to qualify. In the Motor Vehicle Repair and Plumbing trades, this is five periods of 1800 hours. Electrical is four periods of 1800 hours. Not many of these selected for course have this amount of time to serve, but are able to get recognition for the time spent on course and in the maintenance shops towards their apprenticeship while here.

In 1964 the old Apprenticeship Act was changed and the new Apprenticeship and Tradesmen Qualification Act raised the academic requirement for entry in a designated trade from Grade 8 to Grade 10. This has made it a little more difficult to select suitable trainees for full time training in designated trades, particularly those with compulsory certification. This problem has been recognized by both those engaged in vocational training and the Department of Labour, to the end that our Related Training Program has been altered to provide time to assist trainees with correspondence courses to qualify for registration on release. Again, because of the length of sentence, these trainees are not deprived of the opportunity of taking Vocation Training but have the added advantage of

being able to study their Mathematics and English while engaged in trades training.

In order to maintain this recognition from the Department of Labour, it is necessary to be continually revising the course contents to incorporate new developments and trends in the individual trades. This is evident in the new projects introduced in the Brick-laying course, such as the artificial fireplace which makes use of an Angel Stone overlay, approximately 1/2 inch thick and which can be applied over masonry or wood, using a special adhesive for wood and leaving the appearance of solid stone. This material is particularly adaptable for renovations and this project has been developed to provide practical application of this product. A wood frame is built by the Carpenter Shop trainees and the Bricklayers veneer it with the overlay. When the electrical element is added, this project provides a functional artificial fireplace, giving the impression of stonework. Because of the general monotony in building up and tearing down brickwork, a feature project has been developed for each course.

The project this year was the veneering of a masonry wall in the new Office Machine Repair Shop. This wall features the Centennial symbol and the figures 1867 and 1967 set in, the background being done out of red clay brick and the symbols out of buff clay brick. Projects of this nature provide motivation and interest to an otherwise dull and monotonous operation.

It has been recognized that all inmates cannot qualify for fulltime vocational training, particularly in designated trades. Courses have therefore been introduced in service trades such as Dining Services or Waiter Training, and Office Machine Repair and Service Station Attendants. In both cases, training has been organized to incorporate services required in the institution. The Dining Services or Waiter



1967 PROJECTS

Training is organized and conducted in the Officer's practical work being the preparing and serving of the noon meal to the staff, with theory and demonstrations given in the afternoon. This course is gaining in popularity as trainees realize and recognize the need for specialized training in this area and of the opportunities that are available on release.

In addition to the theory and practice taught to trainees in all trades by qualified instructors, periods of related subjects such as Math, English, Blue Print

reading and drawing are taught in our Related Training Department. Plans and preparations are being made to provide and equip a General Shop which is located in the new Reception and Discharge Building for use in the orientation program. With these new facilities a better assessment of the inmates' needs and aptitudes will be made for use by the classification board in planning the training program for the individual inmate.

ACADEMIC EDUCATION

by C.W. Greaves - Education Department
Collins Bay Penitentiary

If we believe that the starved and handicapped ought to be nourished, and the weak and broken made whole, then we cannot turn our backs on the socially deprived and educationally famished prisoner. One would not isolate lack of education as *THE* cause of his handicap. Yet the fact that inmates are universally retarded educationally labels it as part of the cause.

To expedite the rehabilitative programme in the correctional process, this hunger for and lack of education must be arrested and adjusted. The adjustment is the contribution which the Educational Department at Collins Bay is trying to give by means of its Academic Educational Program. We are not the rehabilitative unit, but one of the major cogs in that unit.

With this in mind, we identify ourselves with the interpretation of Education as being all of the following: It

- touches every aspect of an individual's personality,
- represents a continuous learning process,
- is affected by conditions and experiences both within and outside the school situation, and
- is conditioned by the abilities and interests of the learner, the appropriateness of the learning situation and the efficacy of the teaching approach.

Our school's primary goal is not scholastic proficiency in English, Mathematics, Spelling etc., but to tear down the anti-social attitudes generated from the inmate's educational deficiency and feeling of social inferiority. He needs a second chance. The school can give him that chance. But academic education is of little value unless it incorporates a program designed to change his basic attitude and to

assist him to develop, within himself, constructive attitudes. If we were to raise a vicious, maladjusted, rebellious bully's education from Grade 6 to Grade 12 and then release him, we would only be releasing a vicious, maladjusted, rebellious but better educated bully. He would only be another recidivist. Consequently, our objective is the socialization of the inmate, the readjustment of his personality, and the development of his character.

The school consists of two classrooms presided over by two teachers and a Supervisor of Education. The Library and Related Training Instruction (Education) also provide additional assistance to classroom education. The classroom teachers are fully qualified, one with a university degree and teaching experience, the other with a few university courses and many years of teaching experience. One teacher handles English and Social Attitudes, the other Mathematics.

To assist the teacher in his classroom, the Institution has provided audio-visual equipment, a tape recorder, a slide projector, a record player, and duplicator.

Since these inmates in our charge are adults attending classes, the policy is not to follow strictly the formal school curriculum for materials and organization of instruction. The curriculum provides "balanced" learning experiences involving social problems. We did not design the Educational Program and then attempt to channel the students into it. Rather, the curricular program is tailored to fit the individual. For individual differences in interests, attention, length of sentence, needs, and ability, determine the nature of the problems investigated, and therefore become the basis for determining their organization. Textbooks and courses of study become aids rather than guides in organizing the learning experiences.

However, in stressing the importance of the tools of education as a means of character building and personality forming and transforming, the inherent value of the teaching of the three "R's" is neither overlooked nor denied. The average academic level is Grade 6; hence we stress very heavily Elementary education.

In this adult institution, the programmes offered are primarily aimed at upgrading, with concentration centred on the core subjects, English, Reading and Mathematics. English, English Literature included, is taught with emphasis on plenty of writing for self expression and coherence, whereas, "formal grammar" is used as a means of correcting errors. Moreover, the English Teacher has also introduced Social Attitudes (Education) and is planning courses in Health Education.

Correctional Education must improve an inmate's attitude towards himself and others, or it fails-regardless of the amount of book-learning or the number of trade skills the inmate acquires. Discussing institutional living and society's norms constitute "Social Education". However, the teacher concentrates mainly on human relationships; parent to teacher, student to teacher, employee to employer, inmate to officer, marital relationships and responsibilities, importance of rules and regulations, freedom in a democracy, good citizenship etc. The entire course is taught through discussion and films about other cultures, people and countries.

It is not enough to say we do so-and-so. The important question is "How?". For we have in our charge different attitudes, ambitions, interests and experiences than the normal teacher outside experiences. The inmate's re-education involves much more than intellectual instruction. In its fullest sense everything must mesh with the character building and personality adjustment. We attempt to tie the work to enliven interest dealing with problems and situations that are socially "Musts" and individually important. These things are approached through the individual's assets rather than through his weaknesses or dislikes-they obviously ran from these before. Our approach involves more personalized teaching, reduced formal drill exercises and an increased amount of counselling and problem solving. Group discussions, compositions, problem solving form the hub of our activities. By watching, by admonishing, by kindness, by precept and by praise, we do teach; but above all, by our example. For we believe that in the interpersonal relationship between teacher and inmate lies the opportunity to accomplish our objectives.

Let us have a look now at the organization of the school itself. Schooling is entirely voluntary. Classes are organized on four different levels.

1. Primary Education: The illiterates and semi-illiterates.
2. Intermediate: Grades 6 to 8.
3. Academic: High School types, Grades 9 to 13.
4. Special: University courses (by correspondence).

The last two are mainly by correspondence courses. This arrangement was facilitated by the introduction of "Half-day" school.

Inmates attending school are selected by the Supervisor of Education and Classification Board and may be assigned to school on any Monday, provided the total enrolment for both classrooms does not exceed 30 (approx). Assigning them to the correct group and grade is done on the basis of a standard test given to each new inmate by the Supervisor of Education. The Primary group, being the heaviest numbers-wise, comes for instruction in the morning (8 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.), the others in the afternoon (1 P.M. to 4:30 P.M.). Although the last two are mainly by correspondence courses from the Department of Education in Toronto and from Queen's University and other such centres, yet the inmates require a fair amount of on-the-spot assistance with several problems.

There are no set times for examinations. Teachers set periodic tests so as not to deter the progress of any student. However, a final examination is given to Grade 8 students whenever they are ready-in numbers of 4 or more. The papers are set and marked by the teachers, but the certificates are issued and signed by the Department of Education in Kingston. (Nothing on the certificate shows that they are from a penitentiary). The Academic and Special groups are tested by the Institution concerned with its courses.

At present, there are approximately 40 people between Grades 3 and 8 attending school for full instruction, while the numbers of the Academic and Special groups, who attend for assistance and instruction, fluctuate between 15 to 20 people. However, in the entire institution, there are 130 inmates studying 240 courses from the Department of Education and outside agencies, while 5 inmates are taking 9 courses from Queen's University.

Needless to say, there are several drop-outs from all groups-this is a normal pattern in Adult Education. Yet, a good percentage stays with it. The successful are congratulated once a year at a "Graduation" ceremony which normally takes place in September or October.

As mentioned before, Related Training Instruction (Education) and the Library are also integral parts of the academic process. The Related Training Instructor co-ordinates and supervises evening classes in Music, Art, Christopher Leadership Courses etc.

and now Drama. These courses are conducted through a citizen participation program.

While he is striving to increase the inmate's aesthetic value in the above mentioned respect, the Librarian strives to make the book collection bright and attractive to readers. New books of value are constantly being added to the collection, and all inmates are encouraged to read more and more. Thus, the library may be termed as the hub of culture in the institution both to those at school and to those who do not find it feasible to attend school.

In summarizing, one must realize that since education deals with the development and change of human behaviour, faith in education as a treatment is well placed. But faith is not enough. The pupil must voluntarily join with the teacher in a common effort to learn. An educational program demands self-discipline, which not too many inmates have. In addition to this, there are other barriers to learning, such as prison traditions and inmate codes.

In conclusion, I will quote Mr. Wayne S. Sellman, M. Ed., who wrote:

"Although inmates are removed for a time from society, most of them will return to it soon, prepared or unprepared. To expect that they can live successfully after return without improvement through education is not logical. In many cases educational deficiencies contributes to their downfall. To fail to provide the right kind of education as a part of the rehabilitative process is not in keeping with the tradition of this country. The greatest educational need is in the field of 'Social Education'."

Thus, Academic Education at Collins Bay Penitentiary is not an end in itself but a public investment, which we hope will be very rewarding, not only to our immediate charges but also to their offspring and to the nation as a whole.

COLLINS BAY PHOTOGRAPHER HAS BUSY SCHEDULE

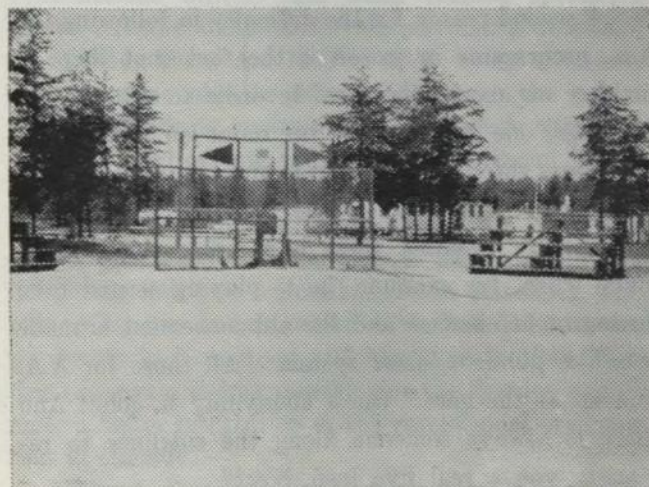
Most of the photographs shown in this issue of Federal Corrections were taken by Mr. E.A. Wells of Collins Bay Penitentiary. Since 1959 Ernie has been called upon to take institutional photographs for all the major events at the Bay, Regional Headquarters and the Correctional Staff College (Ontario). In addition, he photographs all new staff appointed as Induction Trainees, or at Collins Bay Penitentiary, all inmates upon their admission and release from Collins Bay and the Prison for Women, the registration of

calves at the Pen Farm and all major construction projects in the area.

Ernie Wells joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service at Dorchester Penitentiary as a Guard in June 1950. He was transferred to Collins Bay Penitentiary in Ontario in 1952 and in 1956 he transferred to the clerical staff. At present he is clerk in the Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) office of Collins Bay.



LAND CLEARING AT LANDRY CROSSING
CORRECTIONAL CAMP



NEW BALL DIAMOND AT L.C.C.C.

"A.A. IN PRISON"

by
Bill Sullivan

(Reprinted from the Diamond, October 1967. The Diamond, founded in 1951 is written, edited and published by the men of Collins Bay Penitentiary).

Of all the programmes in prisons designed to encourage us to think along socially acceptable lines, the A.A. programme presents the greatest challenge to the greatest number of people. What greater challenge can there be for any man than the one to conquer himself? As for the greatest number of people, alcohol does not distinguish between the young and the old, the religious and irreligious, the well-educated and the not-so-well educated. Neither does the A.A. programme. Alcohol can become a factor in the destruction of the "Hippie" as well as the "Hep". And the A.A. programme can become a factor in the re-birth of the hare as well as the hound.

In prison, the A.A. programme is one of the most difficult to follow for a number of reasons. The first is that it is concerned only with today. Most of us have cultivated the habit of looking at today as just another ditch to be jumped over somehow on the way to the north gate and freedom. To be asked to forget about the dreams of yesterday, the hopes of tomorrow, and focus all our attention on just this day is surely a challenge. Ask anyone in the yard what he thinks about today and he is likely to reply: "Who needs it?" But A.A. suggests that we do."

A second reason for the difficulty in following the A.A. programme in prison is the fact that there is little or no anonymity here. In order to attend A.A. meetings, one has to have his name on a list. The list passes through many hands and becomes common knowledge. Especially for the teen-ager or the man in his early twenties, there is a real decision to be made when, for example, he is playing second base during night exercise and the announcement is made over the public address system: "All those for A.A. line up at the gate." One's anonymity is gone! And there is always someone along the sidelines to remark: "you a real live lush. boy?"

A few accept the challenge and the battle is on. We learn through A.A. that we must first admit we

are a loser before we can become a winner, that we are powerless over alcohol before we can conquer it, that our lives become unmanageable before we can make them manageable. Through A.A. we begin to begin to accept our limitations, then begin to accept others, to accept the things we cannot change, to change the things we can. We begin to realize that the impulse of the moment is the thief of the future, that only by living one day at a time can we begin to bring ourselves to take the steps which will provide a confident foundation for the future. Through A.A. we learn these things, and having learned them, begin to practice the principles in all our affairs, the principles that maintain sobriety, acceptance, and serenity.

COLLINS BAY INMATES USED TO TEST DRUG

Of the seventy-three inmates who volunteered as guinea pigs for the testing of a drug compound at the institution in October, fifty were considered medically fit for this purpose. The purpose of a pain study conducted by Bristol Laboratories of Syracuse, New York was to compare the pain experienced from a singular intramuscular injection of the drug Rolitetracycline, and a single intramuscular injection of Rolitetracycline.

Dr. James G. Taggart, Assistant Director of Clinical Research, Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, New York was in charge of the study. Also on hand were Dr. G.S. Varnam, Medical Director of Bristol Laboratories of Canada and Dr. George Scott, Penitentiary Psychiatrist.

The original drug evidently caused considerable pain around the area of injection and the project was organized to include a randomization of the drug, site and order of injection. A Pain Evaluation Form was completed on each subject at the time of interview.

In addition to cigarettes, soft drinks and sandwiches given to participating inmates at the end of the experiment Dr. Taggart sent a cheque to Canadian Forces Hospital for the purchase of a new Television set for the use of inmates in the Ontario Region confined to that hospital for medical treatment.

PAROLE IN CANADA



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

(Standing) F.P. Millar; E. Dion, Q.C.; G. Tremblay. (Seated) J.A. Edmison; G.T. Street (Chairman); M.L. Lynch, Q.C.

When Canada's new Parole Act came into being on February 15, 1959, it brought to an end a 60-year phase of parole history and started a new era under the National Parole Board.

It was on the strength of recommendations by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Gerald Fauteux of the Supreme Court of Canada that the Parole Board was set up and some of these recommendations are still being implemented.

At present the Board is composed of a chairman and four members, each appointed by the government in council for a period of ten years. It is an autonomous body with the chairman reporting to the Solicitor General.

Canada's first parole legislation was introduced into Parliament in 1898 when the legislators chose to use the then current English term "Ticket-of-Leave" so for 60 years the Canadian parole act was known as the "Ticket-of-Leave Act".

Under its terms the Governor General could, on advice of a Minister of the cabinet, (usually the Solicitor General), grant a conditional release (parole) to any person serving a term of imprisonment.

The years 1924 to 1931 saw a reorganization of the parole service and in 1931 the position of Dominion Parole Officer was abolished.

During the depression the prison population increased, bringing an increase in the number of tickets-

of-leave.

In World War II, special attention was directed toward "The Special War Purposes Ticket-of-Leave" by which selected persons were released to join the Armed Forces or to accept employment in war industry.

Post-war brought considerable development in institutional treatment and after-care of offenders.

Vocational and educational training courses began fitting inmates into the role of productive citizens, Classification officers and other trained specialists helped inmates understand their personal problems.

During the years 1950 to 1955, more after-care societies were able to offer guidance to the person released. Working arrangements were made with provincial probation and the Ontario Provincial Parole and Rehabilitation Service to assist in community investigations and parole supervision.

In 1957 the Remission Service took a major step in opening four new regional offices in Winnipeg, Toronto, Kingston and Moncton. Two had been opened previously in Vancouver and Montreal in 1949. With this expansion it was possible for the Service to promote a better integration of the correctional organization in Canada.

During the preceding years, a more complete investigation and intensified analysis of the cases had been developed. Except in the cases of short sentences

or those presenting strong compassionate features, the Service ceased to look on Tickets-of-Leave as pure exercises of clemency. In keeping with the original intent of the legislator Tickets-of-Leave during these years were thought of more as authentic parole releases. Consistent with this concept the Service accepted the huge responsibility of following the progress of each individual parolee through the supervisors it had appointed.

In the three years prior to the formation of the new Parole Board, the Remission Service had used increasingly a method of "gradual release".

Under this method the inmate to be released was allowed to leave the prison daily, or even overnight, during a period extending from one week to as much as three months, just prior to final release on parole or at expiration of his sentence.

"Gradual release" usually included shopping trips, opening bank accounts, registration at the National Employment Service, attendance at church, visits to private homes and some recreational activities like going to movies or athletic events.

In a few cases, local employers provided temporary full-time employment for periods of a few weeks. Here, the inmate left prison each morning to do his day's work.

In one or two instances, prisoners were allowed to go out each day on their own to look for permanent employment.

Members of the prison staff and workers in prison after-care societies made the arrangements for "gradual release" activities and provided supervision when required.

This arrangement is still being carried out with inmates whenever possible.

To avoid pressures or influence on the parole authority, the Fauteux Committee recommended that it should be a quasi judicial body rather than a Minister of the Crown acting in an exclusively administrative capacity.

"We do believe it is in the best interest of Canada that the parole authority should, at all times, be in a position to say its judgements can only be based on the merits of the particular case and that it is not open, in anyway, to influence by extraneous considerations," the report read.

Those appointed to the Board included the Chairman, T. George Street, Q.C., a magistrate and family court judge from Welland; J. Alex Edmison, Q.C., Assistant to the Principal of Queen's University; Edouard Dion, Q.C., a notary from the Gaspé; Miss Mary Louise Lynch, Q.C., a lawyer from St. John, N.B. and Frank P. Miller, a classification officer at the Kingston Institution. Later, Mr. Miller became Executive Director to the National Parole Service

and was replaced on the Board by Georges A. Tremblay, the regional representative of the parole service at Montreal.

The policy of the Parole Board is, as far as possible;

To encourage inmates to become law-abiding citizens and to assist them to do so by granting parole.

To treat the offender rather than the offence.

To deal with the offenders as individuals, not as members of a group.

To judge each case objectively according to its merits and circumstances.

To be flexible and avoid the use of any rigid or arbitrary rules of practice.

To be practical, realistic and businesslike in dealing with offenders.

To avoid any suggestion that parole means pampering inmates or that it involves the use of leniency or clemency.

To consider each case from the point of view that what the inmate is apt to do in the future is more significant than what he has done in the past.

To provide adequate supervision to ensure protection of the public and assistance for paroled inmates.

To emphasize correction and reformation as the purposes of punishment, rather than vengeance or retribution.

In the last eight years the Board has granted parole to 17,166 inmates.

Of these only 1,826 violated their parole and were returned to prison.

Of that number, 920 had their paroles revoked while the other 906 forfeited their parole by committing another offence.

This means that during the last eight years, almost 90 per cent successfully completed their parole periods satisfactorily.

Revisions in the present Parole Act, which are being contemplated, include the use of mandatory parole.

This means that all those men being released at the end of their sentence will come out under supervision for the period they have earned for good behaviour, referred to as statutory remission. Such remission is one-third of their sentence.

Up to now inmates who have been released at the end of their sentence have been under no outside control or supervision.

With the increase in staff planned across Canada, the Parole Board is looking toward the granting of even more paroles in the near future.

VOCATIONAL GRADUATES LEARN OF CHANGES IN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING



W.F. Davy, Director Industrial Training

(Insets) D. Hornbeek (Left) Supervisor Voc. Trng. C.B.P. H. Smith (Right) Director Inmate Trng.

Getting into jail is easy. Doing time, for some, is a cinch. And it doesn't take much courage to sit behind bars and let the rest of the world go by.

But it takes a lot of guts to take a good hard look at yourself when you're down and out, or in prison, and say: "So okay, you're a failure. What are you going to do about it?"

The inmates sitting in the auditorium of Collins Bay Penitentiary evidently took a good hard look at themselves sometime last year and decided to do something about their lost lives.

"The world is waiting for you to crack it open". Padre Ronald Nash told the vocational and academic graduating class. "If you've got the guts to go out and crack it open - with something other than a gun or acetylene torch - it's waiting there for you."

Approximately half the graduating class were on hand to receive diplomas and certificates of achievements on Tuesday, October 3, 1967. The rest had been released on parole, expiration of sentence or had been transferred to another institution. Their certificates will be forwarded to them.

"Learning is a state of mind more than anything else". Padre Nash told the general audience. "The beginning of real knowledge is the realization of how very little we know of the topics that interest us. Wherever we happen to be on our ladder of learning,

we are not likely to be at the top."

The Chaplain concluded his remarks with a special message to the graduates:

"If you continue on the path you are now treading, increasing your knowledge and skills, you will have made a better future for yourselves and families during these otherwise lost years of your life."

From this 1966/67 graduating class, Collins Bay will be turning out potential skilled labourers in the following trades:

Barbers	6
Bricklayers	6
Dining Service	9
Electricians	5
Machine Shop	10
Metalworking	10
Motor Vehicle Repair	9
Plumbing	10
Service Station Attendants	8

In addition, eight inmates qualified for certification in the Barbering trade and were issued their Licence by the Ontario Department of Labour; three received their 4th Class Stationary Engineering Certificates.

From the academic department, four inmates completed Grade 8; seventeen received awards for completion of various subjects towards Grades 9 to

12; four inmates completed D.V.A. courses and another four, certain university subjects. Two inmates completed courses in Highway Engineering and Mechanical Drafting.

The Collins Bay Vocational Training Department is under the supervision of Mr. D.L. Hornbeek. The Educational Department is under the guidance of Mr. C.R. Hogeboom.

All awards were presented to the inmates by Regional Director for the Ontario Region, Mr. V.S.J. Richmond.

Guest speaker, Mr. W.F. Davy, Director of Industrial Training, outlined the many changes that have taken place in the Ontario Department of Labor in the past two or three years. The old Apprenticeship Branch has been replaced by the Industrial Training Branch, and the old Apprenticeship Act has been replaced by the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1964.

"The Industrial Training Branch is now responsible for two types of training," Mr. Davy said, "long term apprenticeship training and short term on-the-job training in industry. Apprenticeship training has been sponsored by the Ontario Department of Labour for the past 40 years, but it was less than 3 years ago, when it was finally realized that this type of training was not meeting the needs of modern industry; that a second type of formal training was introduced, namely, short term on-the-job training.

Apprenticeship training is a popular system of training which is recognized the world over. It has been expanding at an appreciable rate in recent years, and there are now some 15,000 young men and women registered as apprentices in Ontario alone.

The new Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1964, is more realistic than the old Act; it removes some of the old inequities and permits more flexibility in the training programs. In keeping with these changes, many policy and procedural changes have occurred which have met with widespread approval. Some of these changes are:

- Existing apprenticeship programs are being updated.
- New programs are being developed and new trade regulations are being introduced; such as those for Cement masons, Dry Cleaners, Radio and Television repairmen, toolmakers, ironworkers and automotive machinists.
- The upper age barrier for entry into apprenticeship has been removed. It used to be that a person could not become an apprentice if he were over the age of 21. Now a person of any age, 16 or better, can enter a program.
- More classroom instruction is being added to apprenticeship programs. Under the old system,

we offered a maximum of two periods of trade school training - basic and advanced - to supplement the on-the-job training, but now for many trades we are offering three periods - basic, intermediate and advanced.

- Training allowances for apprentices who are undergoing trade school training have more than doubled in the past 3 years. They now range from \$35. to \$90. per week, depending on responsibilities. For instance, a single person living in the vicinity of the trade school he is attending will receive \$35. per week while he is at school, while a married person with 3 or more dependants whose home is not in the vicinity of the trade school will receive \$90 per week.
- Compulsory certification has been applied to a total of nine trades. This means that only qualified tradesmen possessing Certificates of Qualification or registered apprentices can practice in these trades. The trades concerned are Motor Vehicle Repairer, Barber, Hairdresser, Watch Repairer, Construction Electrician, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Worker, Plumber, Steamfitter and Sheet Metal Worker.

(Although certification has some disadvantages, it nevertheless has many advantages. It confirms a tradesman's skills and gives him security by safeguarding him from unfair competition from unqualified tradesmen. It also gives the trade and tradesmen the recognition they deserve.

- A system of credits has been established to encourage young people to stay in school longer. In the Motor Vehicle Repair trade, for example, an apprentice who has graduated from a Grade 12 auto mechanics course receives a credit of 3600 hrs or two full periods of training. This means that he only has to complete 3 periods of 1,800 hours each rather than the usual 5 periods. Moreover, his pay rate starts at 70% of a journeyman's pay rather than 50.%. Credits in other trades are less generous than those for the Motor Vehicle Repair trade but are nevertheless appreciable.
- Higher, but more flexible, entry standards have been introduced to the apprenticeship system. For Bricklayers and Cement Masons where Grade 8 is sufficient, a person must have a minimum of Grade 10 or its equivalent before he can become an apprentice. Now we are aware that people don't stop learning when they leave school and many persons who have been out of school for a number of years are functioning mentally at a much higher level than they were at the time of leaving school.
- For those persons wishing to become apprentices who have less than the required education but

who are at least 19 years of age and have been out of school for one year or more, a Special test has been established which will determine the equivalent level at which they are functioning. This test, called the Progressive Achievement Test has been in use for a year and the results are extremely encouraging. During the first six weeks it was in use 75% of the 215 persons tested checked out at Grade 10 or better. The test is now administered in some 16 different centres in the Provinces and many persons who had formerly been prevented from taking apprenticeship training are now in the stream.

- Inter-Provincial examinations have been, and are being developed in certain trades in co-operation with the other provinces. An apprentice who completes his training and obtains a mark of 70% or better on an Inter-Provincial examination may practice his trade in all the Provinces concerned, without further examination.
- The Department of Labour's Research Branch is working actively with us by endeavouring to identify areas of greatest need and evaluating the effectiveness of current training programs.
- Because we have experienced considerable difficulty in making compulsory certification work in general industry, a special advisory committee with equal representation from Management and Labour has been set up to explore more effective means of training in industrial plants.
- Finally, the advantage of, and the need for, apprenticeship training are being communicated to employers and the Public through extensive advertising and publicity programs which are also designed to improve the Public's attitude toward trades training.

Mr. Davy outlined the program of short term, on-the-job training to meet industry's growing needs for skills that are far less involved and more easily mastered than those possessed by journeymen.

"This skill training is carried on by individual companies within the work environment. It usually consists of a period of vestibule or classroom-type training, where the trainees are taught the rudiments of the skills concerned, followed by on-the-job experience under close supervision. Trainees are paid a training rate by the company, which is always equal to or above the minimum wage of one dollar per hour. Upon completion of the training program, which is usually less than six months, the trainee automatically receives the going rate for the job. Some examples of the training wages paid are:

Welders and acetylene cutters at PROCOR - \$2.30 to \$2.56

Process Operators - Pittsburgh Industries -

\$2.18 to \$2.36 (Owen Sound, Ont.)

Furniture Makers - \$1.35

The Industrial Training Branch provides technical assistance in preparing the training schedules, and in conjunction with the Federal Government assists the company in underwriting the cost of training."

As an indication of the need for this on-the-job training in Ontario, 300 short term training projects have been carried out with as many different companies over the past two years.

Some two thousand workers have been upgraded and some six thousand unemployed, unskilled workers have obtained skills and employment.

Many more are currently in training in such skills as those required by Chemical Process Operators, Ceramic Workers, Sewing Machine Operators, Welders, Beef Boners, Metal Spinners, Plastic Workers, Lathe Operators, Foundry Workers and Hard Rock Miners.

Mr. Davy concluded his talk by telling those inmates present how the training they have received at Collins Bay Penitentiary would fit them into the program.

"Those of you who wish to continue apprenticeship training must find a job and become indentured to your employer. Field Counsellors of the Industrial Training Branch are located in various district offices and will assist you in getting placed with an employer and determining what credits you can obtain for the training you have received.

Those who wish to get placed on a short term skill development project should apply to the nearest Canadian Manpower Centre and enquire about Short Term Skill training in industry".

Other platform guests for the vocational graduation ceremonies included the Director of Inmate Training from Headquarters, Mr. H. Smith, who brought best wishes and congratulations to the graduates from the Commissioner of Penitentiaries; institutional heads from other Ontario penitentiaries; the Executive Secretary of the John Howard Society of Kingston, Mr. W. McCabe, and Mr. C.L. Rice, Counsellor for the Canada Manpower Centre.

"The final result comes from the inmate himself. It is he who makes the first decision, which is a personal one, and from there on in everything will be provided to help him attain his goal....."

Hazen Smith, Director of Inmate Training.

CENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES

What better way to depict the history of a country than through the ever-changing styles in women's fashion?

On Monday evening, October 30, 1967, a large audience comprised of inmates, Penitentiary staff members and their families and interested local citizens watched a fashion show at Kingston's Prison for Women that portrayed the Canadian woman's mode of dress from that worn by Asin Aki, an Indian Chief-tan's wife to the lovely gown worn by a 1967 Queen for Centennial year.

Produced in the interest of the Women's Centennial Activities in Ontario by the Ontario Centennial Planning Branch, Portraits from the Past was a nostalgic reminder of our heritage.

When Madame Hellene Champlain stepped off the boat in 1620 to make her home as the First Lady of New France, she breathed the glitter and romance of Paris from every rustle of her gown. The clothes worn by her maid; Laura Secord; United Empire Loyalist Mrs. John Simcoe; and Quaker Sarah Ashbridge brought in a more sedate and practical influence on the styles of the early settlers of Upper Canada.

The British influence was depicted by a Victorian debutante, her chaperon and other members of her family. No bride has been more captivating than the young Queen Victoria, whose wedding ensemble delighted the sophisticated 1967 audience.

These styles and those of the wives of early Premiers of Ontario culminated in the creation worn

by the 1967 Centennial Queen, a symbol of youth and confidence in the Canadian culture and in its future.

Assisting the Centennial Planning Branch of the Department of Tourism and Information were members of the Kingston Elizabeth Fry Society, models, local drama groups, inmates of the Prison for Women, commentators, pianists and musicians. Appreciation for their combined efforts on behalf of prison inmates was extended by the Superintendent, Mr. J.D. Clark, and by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

"It is something wonderful", Mr. MacLeod told the audience, "to see people who care about other people. Gatherings like this make us realize that we as Canadians, believe in ourselves as Canadians."

Program Co-Ordinator, was Mrs. S. Hendriksen, Recreation and Hobby Officer, Prison for Women.

When Her Majesty the Queen visited Canada during 1967, she stopped at Kingston, Ontario "where the Confederation dream began".

Two Kingston men knew of the Queen's interest in collecting stamps and souvenir covers and designed a crest for a souvenir envelope containing a special stamp commemorating the Queen's centennial tour in Canada. The leather cover was tooled by an inmate of Collins Bay Penitentiary and featured an inscription on the front and a detailed drawing of Bellevue House, the home of Sir John A. MacDonald, on the back.

The special issue of stamps was cancelled out July 5th and are highly prized by stamp collectors.

LETTERS OF NOTE

September 10, 1967

Mr. A.J. Jarvis, Warden,
Kingston Penitentiary.

Dear Mr. Jarvis:

It was a really worthwhile experience for me this morning to visit the Men's Prison, and to be received with such kindness and consideration by all. Your own courtesy in receiving me, and in assisting at the Mass, shows an interest and appreciation which bodes well for the work you are doing.

To say that I was impressed with what I saw to-day, the deportment of your staff, the cleanliness and fine arrangements of the various buildings and yards, the good spirit of the inmates whom I met, the facilities afforded them for their rehabilitation and correction, is to put it mildly.

Thank you very much for your attention to my visit and for all that you are doing for these men.

Yours very sincerely,
J.L. Wilhelm.
Archbishop of Kingston.

BRIGADIER WILLIAM MERCER - THE PRISONERS' TRUE FRIEND



On August 27th, 1967, a handsome, white-haired minister walked in the front gate of Joyceville Institution. It was his last regular Sunday afternoon service as part-time Correctional Service Officer for that institution and the two area farm annexes.

As the door to the little Chapel was opened and Brigadier William Mercer made his preparations for the service, the feeling of sadness felt by the congregation awaiting him was almost as dominant as the respect and pride each felt for the man who had become so much a part of his life in prison.

Forty-six years ago, William Mercer donned a Salvation Army uniform, enrolled in theology at the college in Toronto, and dedicated his life to serving others. This firm belief in his destiny took Brigadier Mercer and his wife across the country from St. John, Newfoundland to Vancouver, B.C., as Spiritual Specialists.

In 1952 he was appointed Correctional Service Officer in the Kingston, Ontario area, and spent the next 15 years in and out of jails and penitentiaries, giving help wherever it was needed most. Besides his regular church services and Bible classes, Brigadier Mercer interviewed all inmates who requested to see him on any matter. He spent endless hours counselling prisoners and ex-prisoners on problems which ranged from emotional and spiritual needs to material necessities. In 1962 he went into semi-retirement and until 1967 handled only the needs of Joyceville Institution and the two area farm annexes.

At a farewell ceremony following his religious service on August 27th, Brigadier Mercer was presented with a hand-carved wooden plaque in appreciation for all he has done for the inmates of Joyceville Institution.

Now, at the end of one long and successful career, Brigadier Mercer's plans are made for the future:

"To do all the good I can, for all the people I can, in all the places I can."

OVERCROWDING IN BRITISH PRISONS

It does not seem long ago when reports from British prison authorities told of lessening prison populations and the closing out of some of their prisons. This was thought to be due to the growth and effectiveness of their probation service, the more general use of alternate penalties as fines with time to pay, and suspended sentences. Apparently now, the picture has changed greatly. Reports show that overcrowding in their prisons is now so serious that the Home Office is taking over four disused military camps in an emergency scheme to accommodate 400 prisoners. This added space was essential by June of this year.

The fact is, continues the press report, that most of the British prisons are bursting at the seams with a record number of 36,000 men and women behind bars, an increase of 3,642 in the past year. One thousand prisoners are sleeping three in a cell, in cells designed in the 19th century for one person. Tempers are already at flashpoint in prisons like Wandsworth, Birmingham and Pentonville. In Aberdeen, Scotland, the prison is so overcrowded that men have had to be released ahead of time. If local opposition forces the Home Office to review its take-over plans it is possible that prisoners will have to be placed wherever there is room regardless of their security risk.

Evidently Canada is not alone in being forced to make additional institutional provision for its law-breaking offenders. The situation is becoming now quite general, and has all the appearances of being a world trend.

(Reprinted from The John Howard Society of British Columbia Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 37).

THE PAN-AMERICAN GAMES AND MANITOBA PENITENTIARY INDUSTRIES

by
D.J. Sheppard,
Industrial Supervisor,
Manitoba Penitentiary

The largest sporting event ever staged in North America - The Fifth Pan American Games, took place in Winnipeg from July 23rd, to August 6th, this year.

The Games didn't just happen in Winnipeg. They were pushed, planned and prepared by thousands of volunteers who realized that city of 500,000 couldn't host an international event without plenty of support. Even those citizens "associated with the law", the jailed and the jurors, were a part of the massive effort which became known as TOTAL COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. While the Chief Justice of Manitoba spent many hours organizing rifle and pistol shooting events, at least 40 inmates working in the Industrial Shops at Manitoba Penitentiary were busily engaged for 6 months prior to the Games, developing and producing a wide variety of equipment and supplies for 15 sporting events.

Once the purpose and aims of the Penitentiary Industrial programme became known to the various organizing committees, requests for assistance in designing and fabricating a multiplicity of items poured into the Institution. This opportunity to produce equipment in wood, metal, leather and cloth provided valuable trade training experience for the inmates who responded enthusiastically, and completed all projects in a willing and workmanlike manner, under the guidance of Industrial Instructors.

The largest project undertaken was the manufacture of 150 pre-fabricated panels which interlocked to provide a platform for the gymnastic, boxing weightlifting and judo events. Each panel was produced in a jig designed in the carpenter shop; dimensional accuracy being of major importance because the panels were frequently dismantled during the Games and reassembled at various locations in the Winnipeg area. Following the Games the panels were converted into an indoor running track for local schools and arenas.

Many items produced had not been seen before in international competition. For example, visual aids

were manufactured for the track and field events to show judges, spectators and the news media distances and heights reached by competitors in the broad jump, javelin, shot put, high jump and pole vault. These items could only be produced by maintaining close liaison with members of equipment committees. Many of these officials visited the Institution and were frequently seen in the Industrial Shops discussing technical details with inmates and instructors.

The Industrial Shops were called upon to produce a variety of items which tested the ingenuity of the staff and inmates. The list of equipment manufactured included:-

- Rifle Racks and Target frames for shooting events.
- Rosin Stands, bench presses, dumb-bells and special ancillary equipment for weightlifting practice and competition sites.
- Lane markers, starters and judges stands, steeplechase hurdles for track and field events.
- Winner's podium for the new Pan-Am swimming pool.
- Goal posts for the field hockey committee.
- 4,000 cloth numbers used to identify competitors in almost every event.
- Ticket racks for many venues promoting ticket sales.

A sign writing service was established in the carpenter and paint shops. With the support of inmates employed in clerical and drafting positions, approximately 1200 signs of various types and sizes were produced in English and Spanish, the two official languages of the Pan American Games. The signs were placed at competition sites throughout the province and in the Pan-Am Village for the convenience of visiting athletes and spectators.

The last two weeks before the Games commenced was a particularly busy period, however all commitments were completed on time.

Following the closing of the Games many comments and letters were received from officials acknowledging the outstanding contribution made by inmates and instructors employed on the various projects.

The opportunity to work for the Pan American Games permitted inmates to develop a sense of participation in an important centennial event which enhanced the image of sports in Canada.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE SAID

..... About Justice

in reality justice was such as we were describing. being concerned however, not with the outward man, but with the inward, which is the true self and government of man; for the just man does not permit the several elements within him to interfere with one another, or any of them to do the work of others - he sets in order his own inner life, and is his own master and his own law, and at peace with himself; and when he has bound together the three principles within him, which may be compared to the higher, lower and middle notes of the scale, and the intermediate intervals - when he has bound all these together, and is no longer many, but has become one entirely temperate and perfectly adjusted nature, then he proceeds to act, if he has to act, whether in a matter of property, or in the treatment of the body, or in some affair of politics or private business; always thinking and calling that which preserves and co-operates with this harmonious condition, just and good action, and the knowledge which presides over it, wisdom, and that which at any time impairs this condition, he will call unjust action, and the opinion which presides over it ignorance.

*The Republic, Book IV,
from The Dialogues of Plato.*



FLOAT FOR KINGSTON SANTA CLAUS
PARADE (BY COLLINS BAY VOCATIONAL
CARPENTER)