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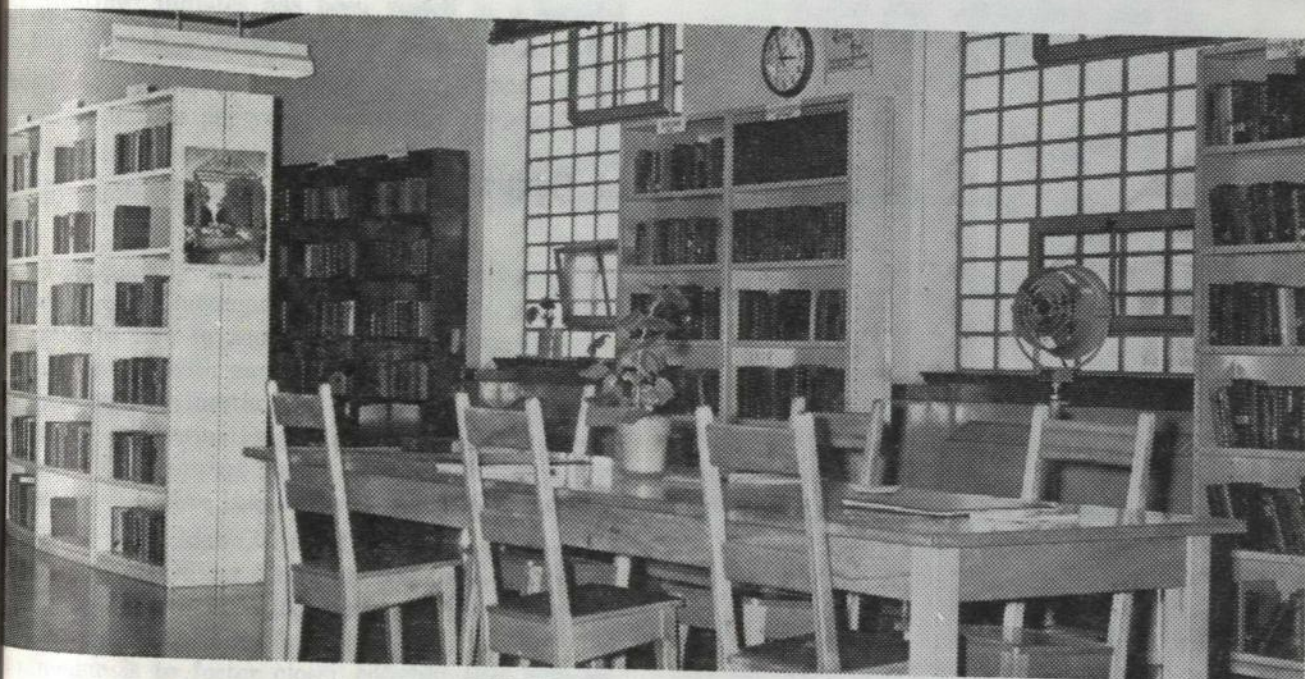
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Federal Corrections

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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THE PRISON LIBRARY

*In books are recorded all the thoughts, feelings, passions, visions
and dreams that have stirred the human mind. . . .*

Royal Bank of Canada

Monthly Letter.

Vol. 44. No. 8

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

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INDEX

DYNAMIC APPROACH TO REHABILITATION AT B. C. PENITENTIARY	3 - 6
A MILESTONE FOR JUSTICE	7 - 8
THE INSTITUTION LIBRARY	9 - 11
ANNUAL PROTESTANT MISSION	12
ONTARIO STAFF MEMBERS AWARDED CENTENNIAL MEDAL	13
FEDERAL PROFILES	14 - 15

DYNAMIC APPROACH TO REHABILITATION AT B.C. PENITENTIARY

*An Analysis of Staff Training
Within the Inmate Training Division
Of British Columbia Penitentiary*

by:

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British Columbia Penitentiary

PART I

A long-recognized paradox in correctional institutions has been that the responsibility for changing or "treating" inmates has been vested in a handful of professionals - whose services, when parcelled out among the population, might average perhaps six hours per inmate per year; whilst the personnel who are with the inmates round the clock are allocated strictly limited functions of custody and job instruction.

Traditionally, these two groups of staff have had different, even incompatible philosophies, and they are said to live in separate worlds, when they are not in conflict with each other. Such are the forces of tradition and inertia that even when new recruits are given indoctrination in more modern modes of thought, this impetus risks being swallowed up in the status quo once they enter the system.

With these ideas in mind, a new I.T. Division Programme of Officer Training was initiated at the B.C. Penitentiary in April, 1967, at the instigation of the Regional Director. The broad aim of the programme is to foster closer collaboration between "custody" and "treatment" branches of the Inmate Training Division and to involve *all* institutional personnel more closely in the rehabilitation of inmates. Aims may be listed more specifically as follows:

1. to air and correct the mutual misperceptions and misconceptions of treatment and custody staff;
2. to encourage free expression of ideas, both positive and negative, in the sessions, and to develop more satisfactory methods of communication on a day-to-day basis;
3. to give officers a greater sense of the dignity and potential of their own role and thereby greater satisfaction in their work;

4. to develop in all staff the capacity to observe and a sensitivity to human behaviour, so that they will be more able to:
 - a. react constructively to problem behaviour
 - b. recognize cues calling for expert intervention,
 - c. report significant data for purposes of parole, etc.,
 - d. find their work interesting and challenging.
5. to present a more united front to the inmates;
6. to evolve jointly towards a cohesive and convinced approach to the care and rehabilitation of inmates.

To accomplish these goals, there is no sure-fire recipe. The programme at the B.C. Penitentiary is highly eclectic, experimental and optimistic and, we hope, open in its readiness to take criticism.

The path taken to date has been as follows: One afternoon each week the prison closes down for an hour, the inmates remain in their cells while all staff, with a few necessary exceptions, gather in the Auditorium. Alternate weeks are given to the training sessions under discussion, the intervening weeks being used by Staff Training Officer, A. Faulk for other areas of Institutional Staff Training. Sessions have been devised by the Author, in collaboration with Deputy Warden, H.A. Collins and Assistant Deputy Warden (IT), M.O. Smith. The format and content have varied as inspiration and feedback suggested.

Initial sessions were given over to general discussion of the communication problem and some interpretation of the aims and methods of the Classification Department. Then came several sessions dealing with a few clearly-recognizable inmate types, with outlines shown on the screen and commentary provided, from their several viewpoints, by Psychiatrist,

Psychologist, Classification Officers, Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody), Squad Leaders, Officers from S. C.U. and Schoolteachers. When a number of viewpoints were to be presented in one session, the meeting took the form of a panel discussion, a form which continues to be used periodically. Later the group returned to the problem of communication, this time with more specific discussion and suggestions for improvement.

At the tenth session the large group was divided into three sub-groups of about 35. One group heard a talk from a Classification Officer, one group had a question and answer period monitored by another Classification Officer, and the third one subdivided into four small discussion groups, each of which reported back. Tapes were made of each meeting, and compared. The method of dividing into small groups proved the most stimulating, and has been adopted at most subsequent sessions.

The small sub-groups were given greater opportunity for all to speak, and there has been free participation, with frank discussion of basic attitudes to work and training sessions, and of specific problems faced by various departments in their daily routine. Among the issues examined and corrected were:

1. inmates being transferred into or out of shops with little or no notice given to the instructor,
2. inmate transfers being made for reasons not apparent to instructors or supervisors; no explanation given,
3. confidentiality - often perceived by officers as lack of trust of them rather than a matter of responsibility to the inmate,
4. difficulty of officers discussing inmates with other staff, as nearly all phones in shop or work areas, are located within earshot of the inmates.

PART II

While the goals outlined in Part I are not yet fully realized, it can certainly be said that the sessions to date have stimulated and facilitated communication. There have been several incidents of officers at different levels reporting significant material to Classification Officers; there has been an increased use of the Daily Occurrence Book. Most important so far, however, has been the light shed on the attitudes, procedures and structures within the penitentiary which hold potential for enhancing the team approach. From the give-and-take in the nine months of sessions, a wealth of ideas have been brought to the fore which should provide many guideposts for continued improvement.

These attitudes and issues may be discussed as clustering roughly according to the various occupational groups participating in the meetings, although, needless to say, the generalizations outlined here do not apply to all members of any given group. It is also apparent that the attitudes are largely situational, conditioned by the nature of the various jobs of the officer participants as follows; it is not a question of distinct personality types.

1. Correctional Officers

The Correctional Officers form the largest and most important group from the point of view of exposure to the inmates. Several lines of opinion are found among them. To ensure safe custody, generally speaking there is a stated identification with the goals of rehabilitation; many officers are open to learning more about this viewpoint, still some others see their function in the light of good custodial practices and any other training concerns are the preserve of the professionals. The Correctional Officer's job has, traditionally, been monotonous, thankless, moderately paid and dangerous; yet individual initiative is displayed without thought of reward. It is surprising, therefore, that a high proportion of custodial personnel remain willing to learn more about their roles in the Inmate Programme. An endeavour such as these training sessions has elicited some reaction as to whether or not too much was being asked of them, but most officers appear to subscribe to the newer ways of thinking. (It is somewhat easier for older established officers to adopt new ideas, as their status is secure enough to permit independence of thought.) Realistically too, it can be seen that some mental agility is called for in an officer who is called on to display understanding and sympathy to the inmate while simultaneously preserving the suspicion and scepticism necessary to ferret out plots threatening life and order. This dilemma was highlighted at one session when an hour of discussion of inmates' problems was closed with an announcement that drugs and knives were in the institution. It is the Correctional Officers who must bear the brunt of the inmates' hostility to authority, expressed physically or verbally; it is natural that they should sometimes equate "understanding" with "mollycoddling".

In view of all these difficulties, and the traditional split between "custody" and "training", we are heartened at signs of constructive thought and the proposed implementation of the suggested use of stenorettes for recording significant occurrences of the day. Also encouraging is the high degree of participation in the sessions and the increase in informal communication.

Programme ideas for this group should include:

- (a) continuing to convey the idea that the "training" departments are also involved in control and safe custody, and see this as necessary and potentially beneficial to the inmate;
- (b) involving officers from the Induction Training Programme at Staff Training College in the sessions;
- (c) planning program so that officers on night shift do not miss significant blocks of sessions;
- (d) expansion of the training programme for new officers to include much more material on human relations. In the present Staff College Induction Programme, this has been implemented and, during the nine-week course, 22 hours of the total 360 hours is given over to introductory talks by the Psychiatrist and Psychologist - an improvement on the few hours given previously to these training sessions;
- (e) continuing development of the current training to provide all officers with an appreciation of the basic principles of human relations;
- (f) continued instruction in the use of the stenorette so officers can more easily record their observations.

2. Teachers and Vocational Instructors

This group of participants, by and large, identify with the aims of inmate rehabilitation. In the course of their extensive contact with the inmates, they do not simply impart information, although this is sometimes seen as their sole function. They often act as mentors and informal counsellors, and may develop valuable relationships with certain inmates. It appears to them, however, that their importance is often underestimated; they would like more recognition and opportunities for extended use of their capabilities.

Future developments for this group might include:

- (a) courses, requested by the Vocational Instructors, to give a grounding in human relations;
- (b) attendance at selected case conferences and boards - their views would provide a broader picture, and decisions would be more meaningful and acceptable to Instructors who helped form them;
- (c) more discussion of case material with this group, more collaboration on strategies for dealing with individual inmates;

- (d) careful examination of priorities to determine how far training should take precedence over attention to individual social problems, and vice versa.

3. Trade Instructors (Industrial and Maintenance)

This group, in contrast to the second, is oriented primarily towards production or maintenance, a fact which often leads to conflicts and misunderstandings. The instructors work under a certain degree of pressure to meet institutional or contract deadlines. From this point of view, counselling and other inmate-centred procedures are apt to become intrusions. The tendency is for them to be annoyed at losing men for counselling interviews, at having difficult cases assigned to their shops, at having their shops cluttered with perhaps twenty marginal workers when ten productive men could do the job better and faster. While they try to comprehend the quite different aims of Classification and other departments, the pressures of the industrial and maintenance/construction programme make it hard for them to co-operate fully with these aims.

The rationale for employment, insofar as this group is concerned, is to instill good work habits and skills in the inmates, and it seems that a thorough re-examination of the industrial programme is called for to reveal when, if ever, production per se should take precedence over other considerations. The present system could well be re-organized to higher levels of productivity and coupled with this, better work habits, would certainly be an asset to an inmate upon return to society.

Overloaded shops and slow production encourage indolence and apathy, while the maintenance crews in which efficiency is vital for the smooth running of the institution come to depend on a handful of thoroughly skilled inmates and provides little opportunity to teach novices the trade. This whole area is open for debate - the questions of what skills can and should be taught, how closely institutional workshops can approximate outside conditions, and what use released inmates can actually make of their training. These questions are, of course, beyond the scope of the staff training programme; in fact a fine research project should be made of the last question.

Insofar as trade training concerns inmate rehabilitation, the aims could well be:

- (a) continuing interpretation to other departments of problems faced by shop personnel and vice versa;
- (b) elimination of particularly annoying points of procedure and this is being done as an on-going process;

- (c) stress on the teaching role of the trade instructors with provision of opportunities for training in this role.

4. Clerks and Storekeepers

A word must be said about this group of participants, whose actual contact with inmates is minimal, because their relatively high educational standing makes them very liable to be promoted to positions such as Guidance Officer, or higher, in which they will be very much involved with inmates. For this reason they should be:

- (a) fully involved in the Staff Training Programme;
- (b) considered for courses such as the one in Interviewing Techniques - this should be a must for anyone being promoted to an inmate-involved position.

5. Inmates

Although not directly participating in the I.T. Division Training Sessions, the inmates are alive to the fact that these are being held; they are interested and have a real stake in its effects. Inmates often come up with ideas both constructive and practicable regarding Inmate Training. Some thought should be given to further opening up these channels of communication.

PART III

Conclusion & Summary

Each of the groups discussed above, each and every one of us employed in penitentiaries, has a contribution to make in the area of Inmate Training and Rehabilitation. Each and every one of us can learn ways of making this contribution a bigger one. There are questions to be asked - How do inmates live in prison? Do they relate to one another - in what way, on what tier and what wing? What of their relationships with officers in the shops and living areas and at recreation? What are the things which seem most important to them, which make them depressed or give them hope? What are their expectations? What impresses or moves them, makes them express themselves or stills their tongues? Is the inmate aware of his weaknesses and strengths, of his loneliness and his unrealized selfhood? If this exploration in inmate rehabilitation can make more staff members ask questions, observe, and communicate their understanding, it may be counted a worthwhile contribution to the I.T. Division Training Programme.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY WINS INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION FOR FIRE PROTECTION SERVICE

On Wednesday, March 27, 1968, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, A.J. MacLeod, Q.C., and Regional Director (Western), T.W. Hall visited B.C. Penitentiary and made formal presentations of the two Fire Protection Awards won by B.C. Penitentiary for outstanding achievement in fire protection during 1967.



L to R Regional Director, T.W. Hall; Warden of B.C. Pen., C. Desrosiers; C.O.E. J. Harder, B.C. Pen; Commissioner A.J. MacLeod, Q.C.

The international award granted by the National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A. and Canada) for placing third in Multiple Building Class, Government Group, was presented by Commissioner MacLeod to Chief Operating Engineer, J. Harder.

Excellence in the Canadian Government Section was recognized by an award for placing second in national competition. This award was presented by Regional Director Hall to Warden C.E. Des Rosiers.

The Commissioner also congratulated the Warden and the Chief Operating Engineer on the major part played by British Columbia Penitentiary in assisting the Solicitor General's Department in winning The Prime Minister's Trophy for the best Departmental Fire Protection Programme in 1967. This was the first year of presentation of this particular award.

A MILESTONE FOR JUSTICE LEGAL AID IN ONTARIO

In July 1963 the Attorney-General of Ontario authorized Joint Committee on Legal Aid to:

- (1) inquire into and report upon the existing Ontario Legal Aid Plan and,
- (2) investigate and report upon Legal Aid and Public Defender Schemes in other Jurisdictions.

This committee held public hearings in all the major centres of the Province, visited England, Scotland, and the larger cities in the U.S.A. to study the operations of the Legal Aid Plans and/or the Public Defender Systems in those countries. They also reviewed ninety written submissions from interested individuals and organizations, one of which was the report from the John Howard Society of Canada in 1964.

"The ideal Legal Aid Plan would be to offer the applicant choice of counsel as has the person of average means", the John Howard Society recommended in its report. "We do not believe in an all-or-nothing-at-all payment approach for the applicant. Those unable to pay the full cost of professional services should be required to pay any reasonable amount within their means. This should be done not as charity but as a matter of right and as an expression of concern by the community for legal protection of the individual and the improved administration of justice."

In 1965 the third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Stockholm. In its report on measures to combat recidivism, the Congress was unanimous on the need to provide legal aid for arrested, accused and convicted persons. The report read in part:

"Adequate and timely legal assistance to all arrested and accused persons at an early stage in the criminal process is justified, not only in terms of human rights and social decency, but also because the failure to provide adequate legal aid may well leave the convicted person with a sense of injustice which greatly complicates the task of encouraging and assisting him to eschew criminal conduct in the future. The lack of an adequate aid system thus tends to increase recidivism."

The Legal Aid Act (1966) was enacted in June 1966 and is the foundation of the Ontario Legal Aid Plan which began operations in 1967.

Speaking at the Kingston John Howard Society annual dinner meeting in February 1968, Mr. Andrew Lawson, Director of the Ontario Legal Aid

Plan, told the group that "we have now reached a milestone for justice."

In the first 10 months of operations, 44,613 applications for legal aid certificates have been received in a wide variety of civil and criminal actions; 2,705 applications were refused. 52% of the certificates issued were for civil actions and 48% for criminal. In addition, 51,860 persons have been represented by Duty Counsel.

"This means that over 93,000 people have been assisted to date," Mr. Lawson said. "Such a response clearly demonstrates the need which exists for legal aid in our province."

The Ontario Legal Aid Plan, described as the finest in the world, may well be a Plan which other jurisdictions will follow. The aspects of charity have been removed from legal aid in Ontario and an applicant pays what he can afford to pay for the lawyer of his choice. Mr. Lawson outlined to the group how the Ontario Legal Aid Plan is administered:

"The Province has been divided into 46 areas, each with an Area Director. An applicant may apply for legal aid directly to the Area Director of the area in which he resides, or to any lawyer in his area, who will refer the application to the Area Director.

The scope of the Plan is extensive in civil matters, it extends from a Division Court action to an action in the High Court of Justice. In criminal matters, it extends from a summary conviction matter to an indictable offence. The Plan also includes representation before a quasi-judicial or Administrative Board or Commission.

Each Legal Aid area has an Area Committee, the majority of whom are members of the Law Society, although distinguished men and women from the community also serve on these Committees. In Ontario there is a total of 363 men and women serving without remuneration to provide this vital service to the Plan.

A lawyer may have a client who has paid his way before a Magistrate, a Judge of the County or District Court or the High Court of Justice. Counsel may recommend that the judgement be appealed. The client may be without the necessary funds and at this point he may apply for legal aid. If the client is eligible, legal aid will pay for the appeal, through to the Supreme Court of Canada if necessary. The appeals without merit are circumvented by the Area Committee.

The Legal Aid Plan, simple in concept but majestic in its nobility, has three major premises. First, there is no longer an arbitrary 'means test'. Instead, there is a 'needs test'. Each applicant is assessed according to his need. Financial investigation is conducted by the Department of Social and Family

Services. The applicant's income, capital, and indebtedness are taken into account. Depending on the probable costs of the applicant's particular legal difficulty, the applicant may or may not receive assistance.

The Plan envisages that there are some people who can pay nothing, others who can pay something, and still others who can make a substantial contribution toward the legal costs. The applicant may pay monthly and/or a lump sum.

When the Area Director receives an application for legal aid, he will request a financial report on the applicant from an assessment officer, if he thinks the application is justified and is not frivolous, vexatious, an abuse of the process of the courts, or discloses no reasonable cause of action. Once it has been established that an applicant is financially eligible, he may be given a certificate by a Legal Aid Area Director. The legal aid certificate is cash in the applicant's hand since it entitles him to select his own lawyer from a legal aid panel."

There are over 3,000 Ontario lawyers registered on Legal Aid panels on civil, criminal and legal advice panels. Lawyers' fees are paid from the Legal Aid fund which is subsidized by the Government. These fees are set out in special civil and criminal legal Aid Tariffs. The profession in Ontario has volunteered to surrender 25% of the tariff fees which are based on the fees which a client of modest means would pay his solicitor. A legal aid lawyer receives, therefore, only 75% of a modest fee.

"At the present time", Mr. Lawson said, "86% of the applicants can make no contribution toward their legal costs. However, as the Plan becomes better known, there will no doubt be an increasing number of applicants who will pay part, or substantially all of their legal costs. If an applicant who is not financially eligible for legal aid should be given a certificate, this will work a hardship on the taxpayer who is subsidizing the Plan as well as on the legal profession."

The test is whether the applicant has, or can reasonably obtain, without undue hardship, the funds which are required.

"The second major premise is that a Legal Aid applicant, once he has a certificate, has the right to choose his own lawyer. In some instances, this will mean from anywhere in Ontario.

The third major premise is the concept of Duty Counsel. When a person has been taken into custody or summoned and charged with an offence, he may obtain, before any appearance to the charge, the assistance of duty counsel who shall advise him of his rights and take such steps as the circumstances require to protect his rights. This includes representing on an application for remand, or adjournment, or for bail, or on the entering of a plea of guilty and making representations with respect to sentence where a plea of guilty is entered. The services of Duty Counsel are not dependent on an accused person's financial eligibility.

In minor charges, Duty Counsel can take a plea of not guilty provided he is fully satisfied the accused is indigent.

One of the dramatic results of the Ontario Plan should be an improved criminal bar. Under the supervision of senior duty counsel young men are being trained in the proper expression of presenting a case in Magistrate's Court. The young lawyer, who formerly could not afford to act in court through the lack of fees, can now appear as counsel because overhead is paid and a small fee should be put into his pocket. Ontario residents will now have the benefit of capable counsel to protect their interests should they come, through some unfortunate occurrence, before the courts."

Members of the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, Canadian Penitentiary Service, National Parole Service and other interested individuals from the community attending the dinner meeting were men and women who believe in the human rights of convicted lawbreakers from the time of arrest, through imprisonment and their eventual return to society.

"It is to be hoped that the Ontario Legal Aid Plan does dispel, in the convicted person, any sense of injustice and does assist the John Howard Society in encouraging and helping such a person." Mr. Lawson concluded. "This is a plan which was boldly and imaginatively conceived. No group of citizens anywhere in the world are as entitled to equal representation in the courts as are the residents of our province.

We who are concerned with the dignity of the individual are participating in a venture which, as the Premier of our Province, in his opening remarks at the 1968 Midwinter meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, warned must not - cannot - fail."

THE INSTITUTION LIBRARY



*By: J. Rhodes, Librarian,
Joyceville Institution*

'LIBRARY' is a seven letter word which is defined by the Oxford Dictionary as follows: "A place set apart to contain books for reading, study or reference." There are many types of Libraries; one can find Medical Libraries, Law Libraries, Technical Libraries, Travelling Libraries, Private Libraries, Public Libraries, Special Libraries, and last but not least, the Institution or the Correctional Institution Library.

The Oxford Dictionary's definition of Library is all too brief and one tends to ask: What is the true function and use of the Library? Libraries were once regarded as places in which to keep books, storehouses for knowledge where stress was laid on preserving, rather than using, records.

The object of this short article is the "Joyceville Institution Library". We are fortunate to have at Joyceville Institution a good functional layout for the Library. As with all libraries, expansion tends to engorge all available space, and the Joyceville Library is expanding rapidly. However, at the present, the Library premises are spacious in relation to its size. It is well lighted, cheery and attractive and most important, the overall atmosphere encourages the inmates to use its facilities.

Among all the departments of a Correctional Institution, none is of more fundamental necessity than the Institution Library. No real preparatory school work or research of any real value can be done nowadays without the aid of an adequate library.

The first type of Library to develop on the North American Continent was the College Library, and so

it had more traditions to live down than its younger counterpart - The Public Library.

This was due to the fact that the College Library collections consisted largely of volumes of a serious and learned tone; of Greek and Latin Classics which created an over-all "Museum type atmosphere".

What sort of conditions did exist in those early Libraries? To quote from the work "guide to the Use of Libraries", (Hutchins, Johnson and Williams, published by H.W. Wilson Company, U.S.A.) the Libraries of the 20's era were restricted to say the least. At Harvard the Library was open daily from nine a.m. to one p.m.; at Brown University for one hour five days a week; at Princeton one hour twice a week. Yale allowed only Juniors and Seniors to draw books. Brown University had an interesting rule, that students should come to the Library four at a time when sent for by the Librarian, and should not enter the Library beyond the Librarian's table, on a penalty of three cents for every offence.

How times have changed, our present day systems of Library operations are a decided contrast to those of the 20's.

Indeed they are decidedly superior in every way.

The present day College Library, Public Library and the Library of any Correctional Institution have become active work-shops, open to all; where scholars, workers and inmates may find the opportunity for study and research, and that widely sought-after goal which is loosely termed "recreation".

What is recreation? In the diverse and difficult field of Corrections, recreation is a word or term of

many facets. When a man says, "I look forward to the hours I can spend indulging in Recreation", what does he mean? Is his particular concept of recreation playing football, reading, sleeping, talking, painting, etc? One must admit that the word Recreation immediately conjures up an image of physical sport or game. This conception, although popular, is not true. Recreation is an important and integral part of the Correctional goal of rehabilitation. It is a therapy in itself and its success is wholly dependent on how it is planned and administered, and most important, how it is received by the "patient". Recreation can be compared with the current hollywood "movie hit song" entitled, "A spoonful of Sugar Makes the Medicine Go Down". A spoonful of recreation, especially the type provided by the Institution Library, can produce a certain sense or feeling of calmness and relaxation, because the daily state of "joie de vive" in an inmate is as distant as Shangra-la.

Yes, the Library of today has now become a centre not only for learning and study, but for relaxation and the finer points of recreation. For example, in the Joyceville Library a well-planned Fall and Winter Recreation type programme operates. There are Music Appreciation Classes with a "petit concert" of light, classical and serious music rendered with the technical aid of the Institution's Stereo Hi-Fi equipment. Guest speakers from University and Hospital and the Armed Forces present their talks, films and slides. Every effort is made to keep the programme varied, colorful and as informative as possible.

All this programming is the result of the School and Library and R.T.I. Staff who meet prior to the Fall and Winter season under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Warden (Inmate Training). All Inmate Training personnel concerned submit a tentative programme for their respective departments. This is followed up later with a final confirmed programme. All these planned activities are received with enthusiasm by the inmate population.

For the Library to function properly it must be organized. Here at the Joyceville Institution the inmates take a very active part in operating the Library. Interested inmates are selected by the Work Board to work in the Library under the supervision and control of the Librarian.

The Library is divided into six different operating Sections as follows:

1. **THE ORDER SECTION:** This is solely operated by the Librarian. It deals with the selection, ordering, censoring, writing off books beyond repair; the ordering of magazines, periodicals and brochures, trade liter-

ature and the receipt of volumes donated from outside sources.

2. **CATALOGUE SECTION:** This section has four inmates who work under the direct supervision of the Librarian. These inmates are divided into two groups, two work on the non-fiction volumes and two work on the fiction volumes. They help sort, inspect, classify and catalogue and enter every volume received into the Library, together with relevant particulars into the Accession Ledger. The Library is catalogued under the Dewey Decimal System.

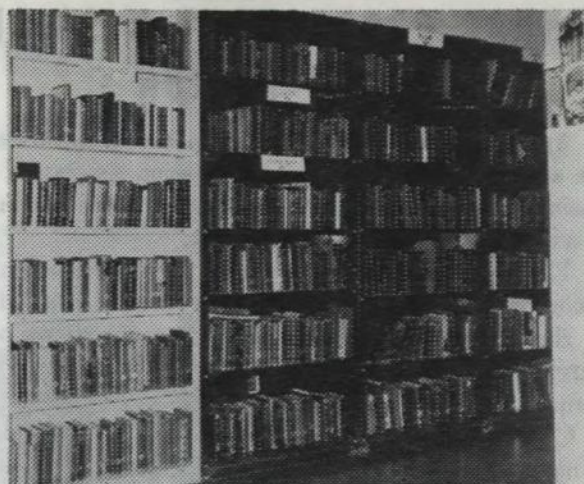
3. **REFERENCE SECTION:** This section serves as the Interpreter of the Library to those who wish assistance in using its resources. This section is operated entirely by the Librarian.

4. **THE CIRCULATION DESK:** This position is staffed by inmates. It has two sections: one for magazines and one for fiction and non-fiction volumes. All book and magazine loans are checked and recorded at this position.

5. (a) **MAGAZINES & PERIODICALS:** The Institution Library selects and purchases from its allotted funds, a good section of magazines and periodicals, e.g. Time, Life, MacLeans, Newsweek, Readers Digest, etc. These magazines are loaned to the inmate and recorded on his Library card.

- (b) **READING ROOM COLLECTION:** This area in the main Library is set aside for inmate use. It is where the inmate can sit in a comfortable lounge chair and read, during Library hours, the newspapers and periodicals provided. These are provided on a self-serve basis.

6. **INTER-LIBRARY LOANS:** The Inter-Library loan work, though not a separate department in the Institution Library merits special mention. It is the term applied to the co-operation existing very generally among Libraries in this country, whereby books needed by students, but not owned by the Library in which they are working may be borrowed from the Library owning them. These loans usually consist of works which every Library cannot own. Inmates taking University courses and Provincial Correspondence Courses take advantage of and use the inter-Library system in operation at Joyce-



ville Institution. The Library has a very good liaison between Queen's University Library, Kingston Public Library, Windsor Public Library and Prescott Public Library, just to mention a few.

Separate from the above sections, the Institution has very good facilities for the repair and binding of books, magazines, etc. This bookbinding section is run entirely by one inmate who is responsible to the Librarian.

When a newcomer arrives at the Institution, he is scheduled for a group interview with the Librarian. At the Interview he is informed about the following. the Library programme, queries on newspaper subscriptions, Library rules, and all general information pertaining to the Library and its allied activities. The last item which takes place is that the inmate receives his Library card, without which he cannot avail himself of any Library privilege or activity. Not only does the Library card record details of the

literature he reads, but it gives a picture of what type of "Library Recreational Programmes" he becomes involved. We try at Joyceville to liken the conditions and service of the Institutional Library to that of its civilian counter-part. While this is not wholly possible for many reasons, (security being the prime reason), selection and careful consideration has to be given to stocking the Library. The Librarian has to weigh up several factors concerning the Inmate and his ultimate rehabilitation, and the possible effect on it by the wrong type of reading material.

The Joyceville Institution Library is regularly used by 75% of the inmate population. That figure will increase in the future. This is a fact of which we are justly proud.

In conclusion I quote the words of the late Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch that appeared in the London Times Literary Supplement, "Lectures may stimulate, private talk stimulates better. Both have their uses but the true key to understanding is the key of the Library".

RETIREMENT CERTIFICATES AWARDED

Retirement certificates, issued by the Solicitor-General, were presented to six Kingston Penitentiary officers whose combined service totalled 199 years. Warden A.J. Jarvis made the presentations in February of this year in the prison auditorium to officers J.F. Fossey (27 years), M. Cole (33 years), J.S. St. Louis (33 years) A.B. Shillington (34 years) and H. Berry (35 years).

Mr. G.F. Black, with 37 years service, was hospitalized at the time of the presentations and his certificate was taken to his home by the Warden. A certificate for the late Mr. W.W. Boucher (35 years service) was presented to his wife.

ANNUAL PROTESTANT MISSION - ONTARIO REGION -

Approximately 1620 inmates in the Ontario region attended 18 sessions of the mission Operation - "Facing One Way" held February 4 - 8th during the annual Religion and Life Week.

The 1968 mission was conducted by the Reverend Nicolas Stacey of St. Mary's, Woolwich, England. Mr. Stacey, well known for his courageous views on Church Reform, arrived in Kingston on Saturday, February 3, 1968.

Co-ordinated by the Reverend John A Nickels, formerly of Kingston Penitentiary's Chapel At The Top of the Stairs, the week designated as the Annual Mission is becoming a time in the year many of the inmates look forward to. Following each address by Reverend Stacey, provocative questions directed at him by the inmates brought out many interesting answers.

The Reverend Nicolas Stacey, who has been Rector of Woolwich for six years and Dean of the London Borough of Greenwich for a year, is forty years of age.

He was a regular officer and went to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth when he was thirteen. At Dartmouth he won the King's Telescope for being the outstanding cadet of the year. He saw action in the closing stages of the war as a seventeen year old midshipman in the British Pacific Fleet. He decided to be ordained after visiting Hiroshima shortly after the bomb was dropped.

From 1948 to 1952 he was an international sprinter. In 1949 he visited Yale and Harvard and Princeton presenting a combined Oxford and Cambridge track team which raced against Princetown and Cornell and Yae and Harvard. He competed in the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki, Finland, in which he was a finalists in one event and a semi-finalist in another.

He was ordained in 1953 to a curacy in St. Mark's, Portsean. Four years later he went to Birmingham as chaplain to the Bishop of Birmingham, Doctor Leonard Wilson. It was there that he started and edited a popular Christian tabloid newspaper which has since grown into the National Christian News with half a million readers.

He also started a church reform group which has become something of a nation-wide movement. In Woolwich he works with a large team of assistant clergy from a church which has been converted into a centre for community life, with a restaurant and lounge in the sealed off galleries.

Mr. Stacey is one of the leading clergy in the controversial Southwark Diocese. He has appeared

many times on television and sound radio and writes periodically for the national newspapers.

Visitors attending the mission included the Director of Inmate Training, Penitentiary Service Headquarters, Ottawa, and out of town visitors came from Toronto, Montreal and Lanark.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK HONOURED AT GRAVENHURST

More than 65 members of the Gravenhurst Lions, Rotary and Kinsmen clubs were guests of the inmates at Beaver Creek minimum security correctional camp in February, for a banquet honouring Brotherhood Week.

Guest speaker was the Rev. N. Hatton whose topic "Your attitude is showing" told the gathering that: "our attitude shapes how we react to each other. The organization I represent advocates the improvement of human relations. We have problems, difficulties and must work together to find a solution."

The Chairman of the Inmate Committee welcomed the guests and appealed to the groups for assistance after release. "Let us know that we are wanted on the outside. I suggest that, when you need employees, come out here. Everyone has already been screened, you take no chances, and there is no security risk."

Following the banquet a group of inmates provided entertainment.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION GIVEN TO STAFF MEMBER

Sunday evening March 3rd was cold, and crisp and the property of Joyceville Institution was covered with a blanket of snow. Two Correctional Officers were detailed to follow the tracks of two inmates who had escaped from the institution in the early evening. The trail ended on the bank of the frozen Rideau River.

Correctional Officer D.E. Niles stepped onto the frozen river and travelled a few feet when he fell through the ice, into the deep icy water. Mr. Niles could not swim and his struggles to reach the bank by grasping the ice failed. Without hesitation, his companion Mr. A. Babcock took off his parka, flattened himself on the icy river surface and slowly edged towards his floundering fellow officer. He tossed his parka to Mr. Niles, who grabbed its sleeve, and slowly pulled him to safety.

Both officers were commended by the Warden of Joyceville Institution and his senior staff officers for their devotion to duty. Special recognition was given to Mr. Babcock for his heroism.

ONTARIO STAFF MEMBERS AWARDED CENTENNIAL MEDAL



Standing (Left to Right):

A.G. POLLARD (retired); D. HORNBECK, C.B.P.; P.G. GOOD, J.I.; L.K. McKEEN, Warkworth; N. MEERS, J.I.; A.W. BILODEAU, Warkworth; A.J. BROOKS, K.P.;

Seated (Left to Right):

Miss L. BURKE, Prison for Women; Regional Director V.S.J. RICHMOND; B. CLARKE, Collins Bay Farm Annex.

Inset: Lorne Cooke, (retired).

GOVERNMENT HONOURS FORMER JUSTICE

In recognition of the late Honourable Mr. Justice J. Archambault's great interest in progressive correction, the Honourable L.T. Pennell, Solicitor General of Canada, announced recently that the new penitentiary at Ste. Anne des Plaines, Province of Quebec, will be named "Institution Archambault".

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. Archambault (1879-1964) was born in Montreal. He was a direct descendant of Jacques Archambault who came to Canada with Maisonneuve in 1642 and to whom was conceded the first lot of land on the Island of Montreal at Place d'Armes. He completed his classical studies at the Collège Ste-Marie, studied law at the Laval University and was admitted to the Bar in

1901. He became a Counsel Member of the Bar Association in 1913 and was appointed King's Counsel in the same year. Interested in public affairs, he was elected a Member of Parliament in 1917 and re-elected in 1921. Appointed Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec in 1925, he later was appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada. The recommendations of the Report of the Commission he presided and which undoubtedly were influenced by his humanitarian philosophy, were the basis of the present developments in penal reforms.

The construction of this penal institution is expected to be completed at the end of this summer.

FEDERAL PROFILES

Don't Call Me Limey - Call Me Chef



People born under the Sun sign Aries are said to be contradictory - strangely sentimental, tolerant, passive and acceptive towards some; then suddenly give vent to violent, temperamental explosions with others.

They are idealistic and impulsive, and so energetic that they are catapulted into life and tend to rush in where angels fear to tread. They also enjoy the challenge of "tempting fate".

Ernest Chadband, the controversial Chief Steward at the Correctional Staff College (Ontario), is an Arien personality who has been tempting fate all his life. He was born and raised in England in 1914 where he attended schools and served his apprenticeship with J. Loyns and Company. He worked under Louis Widner, the famous Swiss hotelier before going to Cologne in Germany to work. He left Germany at the outbreak of World War 2 to join the British Army (Communications). His military service took him to the Far East where he learned to cook and enjoy rice by courtesy of the Japanese Imperial Army in North Burma, near the River Kwai.

Following the war Mr. Chadband continued employment in the catering field and came to Canada as manager of the food services at the British American Hotel in Kingston. He joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service at Kingston Penitentiary, was the pioneer Steward at the first medium security institution at Joyceville, where he served meals to inmates and staff from the farm house kitchen on the property. In 1962 he was transferred to the Correctional Staff College (Ontario).

Only the more perspicacious diners at the College catch the twinkle in the eyes of the poker-faced "hovering maitre d'hotel" standing at the dining room entrance watching course members, College staff, new recruits or visitors line up at the shining servery for their meals. At full capacity, the College Mess Hall caters to 150 persons per meal.

"Try the soup, sir. It's the easiest part of the meal to digest."

His daily philosophy handed out with the dinner plates covers a wide range of topics from controlling poor digestive habits to sociology. His keen eyes miss nothing during the meal, and from a benign tempting of a special dish - "the smoked herrings are good; they contain brain food" to a gruff - "keep the line moving up there", he supervises every aspect of the kitchen operations.

An honorary certificate of Chef was granted to Chad in 1967 by the Department of Labour for Ontario, a title well deserving by this versatile Steward who surprises visitors to the Kingston area with food cooked from their own countries. On short notice, he comes up with exotic dishes for visitors from Hong Kong, Thailand and other Asiatic countries, "Wallaby" steak for Australians, and his recipes include side dishes appropriate to the occasion.

"Every meal should be a banquet", he believes. At the college, festive or seasonal occasions are celebrated with a culinary decor to fit the holiday, and it is here that Chad's imagination is let loose. He is never at a loss for a suitable motif and just makes the most of what is available. On one occasion, leaves from the college grounds were utilized to make an autumn table more inviting.

Looking at one of Mr. Chadband's colourful buffet tables before the guests arrive, it is not surprising to learn that one of his hobbies is painting in oils.

The serious side of Ernest Chadband is his sincere belief in the aims and goals of the Canadian Penitentiary Service that opportunities are available within our prisons to assist the inmates in learning skills necessary for a successful life on the outside.

"The acting out of anti-social behaviour by two, three or four terms of imprisonment can be slowed down by the inmate having the means to do a skilled job, which gives him satisfaction and a living wage," he believes.

The skills of the cooking trade should not be overlooked in training of inmates, and with this in mind, he maintains a close liaison with the Supervisor of Collins Bay Penitentiary's Vocational Department to provide inmates at the College with practical, on-the-job training, where entertaining distinguished visitors and guests is part of the normal routine.

The impulsive enthusiasm for life, typical of the Arien personality, manages to keep Chad in hot water most of the time, but "like learning to skate on the ice, I pick myself up and laugh with the crowd."

"After all", he reflects, "laughter is the best aid for indigestion."

TWO SASKATCHEWAN STAFF MEMBERS RECEIVE CENTENNIAL MEDALS

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Mr. A.J. MacLeod, was on hand at Saskatchewan Penitentiary to present Centennial Medals to Archdeacon W.F. Payton and Correctional Officer R.V. Barker on Wednesday, January 24, 1968.

These centennial medals, awarded in recognition of an individual's contribution in the service of his country and community, was also presented to a former Prince Albert resident, Mr. E.L. Thompson, who has been transferred from Saskatchewan to Drumbheller Institution as Supervisor of Vocational Training.