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Federal Corrections

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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NEW CORRECTIONAL STAFF COLLEGE, LAVAL, P.Q.

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New Staff College Opened In Quebec Region

Future recruits to the Quebec region prisons will undergo their Induction Training courses in an ultra-modern designed college with a view from each room.

Solicitor-General George McIlraith opened the new Staff College in an impressive official ceremony on Friday, September 13, 1968.

Superintendent Francis W. Baril, in an article "An Architectural Success Story" stated that "the design of the College is functional and especially compact, aesthetically pleasing to the eye. The setting, overlooking Des Prairies River, with an apple orchard on the lower terrace, is relaxing. The building has five levels; a sub-basement provides armoury and rifle range; the basement is on ground level with the lower terrace and houses all areas pertaining to courses and conferences. It includes three large, bright classrooms, four syndicate rooms, a library, training aids department, instructors offices, stores, three lavatories, students, staff and ladies, and the building's plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electricity plant. Next, the administration and services floor is on the street or upper terrace level and includes a large entrance way, cloakrooms and washrooms, the administration offices proper, the kitchen, the dining room, the lounge and canteen and a large spacious balcony overlooking the river and the apple orchard, to the south. The fourth and fifth level provide a total of seventy two rooms around the perimeter of the building, with the gymnasium, two stories high, in the core. Each floor in the living quarters has two large washrooms, a laundry room and linen and cleaning closets.

given at the College particularly run the risk of doing so because of the concentration of a lot of learning in a relatively short period. It is interesting therefore to observe how the building itself creates the opposite effect, a relaxing atmosphere that achieves just the right counter-balance to the tension creating situations that the courses might tend to generate. This appears to be the salient feature of the College and visitors sense it immediately and comment on it even after a very short visit."

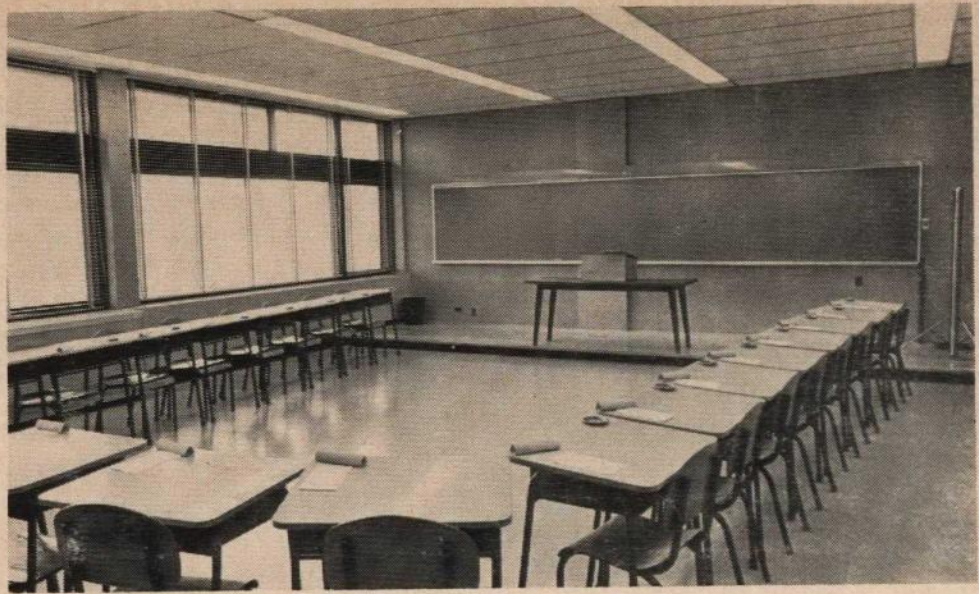


OFFICERS' LOUNGE



STAFF DINING ROOM

At first sight, and seen from the street, the College appears small. This impression is misleading and as one begins to tour the building this impression changes with some surprise and even amazement to one of "where does all the space come from?" The secret is in the imaginative design and the key word is compactness. But this is a compactness that is not at all stifling and the broad sweeps of wall to wall glass windows overlooking the green grass and the peaceful river creates a feeling of openness and spaciousness. The architect, in other words, has used the natural landscape which itself is peaceful, relaxing and open and has incorporated these qualities into the College with the result that approaches the ideal in learning environment, particularly suited to our needs. These needs are related to the fact that the College gives fairly high-pressure courses, from recruit training to advanced management, courses of the type that can be called "total immersion". Any course creates a certain amount of tension but those



CLASSROOM AT CORRECTIONAL STAFF COLLEGE "QUEBEC"

The Kite Line

Not much happens in a penitentiary without the inmates' knowledge. They seem to have a sixth sense for sniffing out and disseminating all news -- factual or rumoured -- before the official word is posted. The one thing that can tangle even the "inside kite line" however, is a nation---wide mail strike; especially if the destination is 100 miles away.

Received too late for inclusion as an applicant for the vacant position of Administrative & Supply Officer at Beaver Creek Correctional Camp, "The Gunner's" letter of qualifications is repeated here in the event his services may be used elsewhere:

"To Whom it may concern:

I hereby submit my application for the position of Administrative & Supply Officer. I understand this position is vacant at the moment. The following qualifications I submit:

1. Approximately 12 years in the Penitentiary service (Without pay).
2. Know all the hiding places. (That Mr. Weaver dont know).

3. Fully aware of all the rules and regulations.
4. Can smell and detect all hiding places for brew. (The other fellows)
5. I have worked in every department in the penitentiary service, as I did not want to stay in any one department too long, and wanted to know and learn the phase of operation in all departments.
6. Excellent experience in paying bills by cheque, and can operate this department with utmost efficiency.
7. If I have missed any points that should be considered for this position, please put me down as qualified, because even I make mistakes and forget to mention everything.

Submitted for your approval.
The Gunner."

"P.S. Availability date is August 12, 1968 providing no re-charges. If re-charges are pending will undertake A/M duties for duration of term at 40 per day."

Commissioner, Regional Directors, Wardens, Meet In Montreal

All aspects of Penitentiary Service operations and policies came under critical examination during the Warden's Conference held in Montreal in September.

"The one week in a year dedicated to the conference is the occasion for Wardens from coast to coast to discuss together the many problems that arise in our institutions during the year", Commissioner A. J. MacLeod said, in convening the conference at the new Correctional Staff College in Laval, Quebec. "This week is the time to have some plain talk that will be good for the Penitentiary Service and, at the same time, be good for the officers in charge of the administration of the Service."

Items under discussion during the first part of the week included the proposed organizational improvement of the administration of the Service and the effects of the proposed changes on the Service as a whole; the impact of Collective Bargaining; the new Classification and Pay Program, which is a study of the functions of each position, its relation to other jobs and the authorities and responsibilities of each job.

A paper on the development of a therapeutic community supplied by the California Youth Authority was studied by individual syndicates whose findings were discussed in some detail later in the day.

Mr. George Koz, Special Assistant to the Solicitor-General, presented a paper on the need of sociological perspective in developing a program of rehabilitation.

"Our function is to change people", Mr. Koz said, "and to do this complex job, we must obtain an integrated, inter-disciplinary approach. No single discipline can change human beings, particularly when there is a collection of different activities going on in the institution. A concerted effort from every member contributing towards the same goal is required."

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. B.P. Benoit, Director Financial Services outlined for the group the government objectives in financial administration, particularly as it relates to the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Mr. John Braithwaite, Director of Correctional Research in the Solicitor-General's office, introduced Mr. Donald McCombe who has been appointed as director of the newly created Youth Services Center, Solicitor-General's Department.

"Delinquency, although a Provincial responsibility under the constitution, recognizes no geographical, political or constitutional boundaries." Mr. Braithwaite told the Institutional Heads. "We all know that too many of today's delinquents will be your responsibility in the near future unless some appropriate action is taken immediately."

The conference was adjourned on Friday, September 13, 1968.

Career Opportunities

**ONTARIO COMMUNITY RELEASE CENTRE
TORONTO, ONTARIO
OPERATED BY THE
CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE**

The Community Release Centre is intended to contribute to the welfare of society by providing a means by which offenders can make the difficult transition from the institution to the community. In order to commence operation of Ontario's Community Release Centre, the following staff is needed immediately:

SUPERINTENDENT (Male)

This officer will be responsible for developing and implementing a pre-release rehabilitative programme, as well as developing and implementing individual pre-release rehabilitative plans. He will superintend the administration and operation of the Centre and conduct an active public relations programme for pre-release and post-release care and employment of inmates.

Qualifications: A Master's degree in Social Work, Psychology or other Social Science with responsible experience in administration and social welfare programmes. Salary: \$9,212 - 9,634 - 10,053 - \$10,473 in annual increments.

SENIOR COUNSELLOR (Male)

Under the general supervision of the Superintendent, this officer will be required to appraise residents within the Centre; provide the counselling service for residents and family; supervise and direct programmes and staff and conduct liaison with the public as well as perform related duties. More specially, he will act as a member of the committee in the selection of residents for the Centre; provide a counselling service for residents and their families; supervise and direct the counsellors and initiate arrangements for employment of the residents.

Qualifications: As this position requires professional knowledge of social case work as it applies to rehabilitation of inmates and of public acceptance of ex-inmates, a Master's degree in Social Work, Psychology, or other Social Science, with three to four years of related experience, is essential.

Salary: \$7,922 - 8,282 - 8,642 - \$9,002 in annual increments.

Usual Public Service benefits, such as leave and pension, apply. Group Medical Insurance Plan.

Apply to:

Regional Director (Ontario)
P. O. Box 1174,
KINGSTON, Ontario.

Federal Profiles

Services & Supplies Director, Mr. Freeman Waugh, is well known in Penitentiary circles for his love of verbal sparring. Not many can match the rapidity and ease with which Mr. Waugh enters the ring of articulation and in a few well-chosen words silences his opponents or sparring partners in dramatic and final knock-outs.

But it is not as well known that he once held the heavy-weight boxer championship of Queen's University. J. Alex Edmison, National Parole Board member and historian of note, found the following article in *The Queen's Review*, Volume 6, No. 3 dated March, 1932:

"The Canadian Intercollegiate B.W. and F. Championship returned to Queen's for the first time since 1912 when the Tricolour performers achieved a sensational victory over McGill and Varsity in the Queen's Gymnasium on February 26 and 27.

Two thousand fans watched the fortunes of the Tricolour ebb and flow on the final night of the Assault, as every gain of Queen's was nullified by opponents' successes. The climax was reached in the final bout of the Assault, when, with Queen's and Varsity tied at six points each, Waugh, Queen's heavy-weight, squared up against Maughan, of McGill, lunged wildly at his towering opponent a few times, and then planted a smashing blow on the McGill man's jaw that sent him to the canvas for several seconds more than the required count. It was a clearcut victory, deciding the title, and pandemonium broke out among the capacity crowd as the gong announced the Tricolour's first championship in twenty years.

The Saturday night finals had not progressed very far, however, before it became apparent that the race was definitely between Varsity and Queen's. The evenly matched teams of the Tricolour and the Blue and White were tied a half a dozen times as the card progressed. As the last bout was announced it seemed inevitable that the championship would go to Varsity since its representatives had fared better than the Queen's men in fencing. Waugh was conceded little chance of the heavyweight title, as Maughan had a great advantage over him in reach, height, weight and ring experience. When the rangy Montrealer stepped over the top of the ropes to enter the ring a groan went up all through the Gymnasium. But from the bell Waugh went after his man in hurricane fashion. Failing to guard himself, he was knocked through the ropes for a short count when Maughan crossed a jarring blow to his jaw. Once in the ring again, Waugh landed two terrific punches on the McGill man's ear, and then, as Maughan faltered, connected with his jaw for what was perhaps the most dramatic knock-out ever seen in an Intercollegiate meet.

Letters Of Note

Dear Warden:

Or to whom it may concern. I was once an inmate in Collin's Bay and while there took the Welder Course under Mr. Parker. It was the best decision that I ever made in my entire life. I now make \$4.69 an hour with the Iron Workers Local and any time we work past 8 hours a day is considered double time. Last year I made in the ten thousand mark. I write this so it may encourage another inmate taking a trade to be encouraged by it. The sooner a prisoner discovers that the world owes him nothing the better. I myself have been rehabilitated a hundred fold, and have no desire to break the law ever again. So this reform bit does work, but a man must also help himself. While I was there I made 90 per cent of my time useful, the rest was sleep. It has paid off with an honest living. Brigadier Mercer of the Salvation Army helped me a lot in my worried mind at that time, and ever since. I respect how the Canadian Prisons are trying everything to help us inmates go out into Society to the right road. It has worked for me, and will work for others. This trade bit is a lot of the answers, but not all of it. I could write a book about inmates cause I was one for a long time.

There is one thing in Prison also the Hobby Craft makes a man feel he is useful also, and wanted. I was told I could not be a useful citizen but I made up my mind I'll beat this thieving bit and give it a try. Well I have been trying ever since, and it is all success.

The Superintendent of the new Special Correctional Unit in the Quebec region received the following letter from the John Howard Society of Quebec, Inc.

Dear Sir:

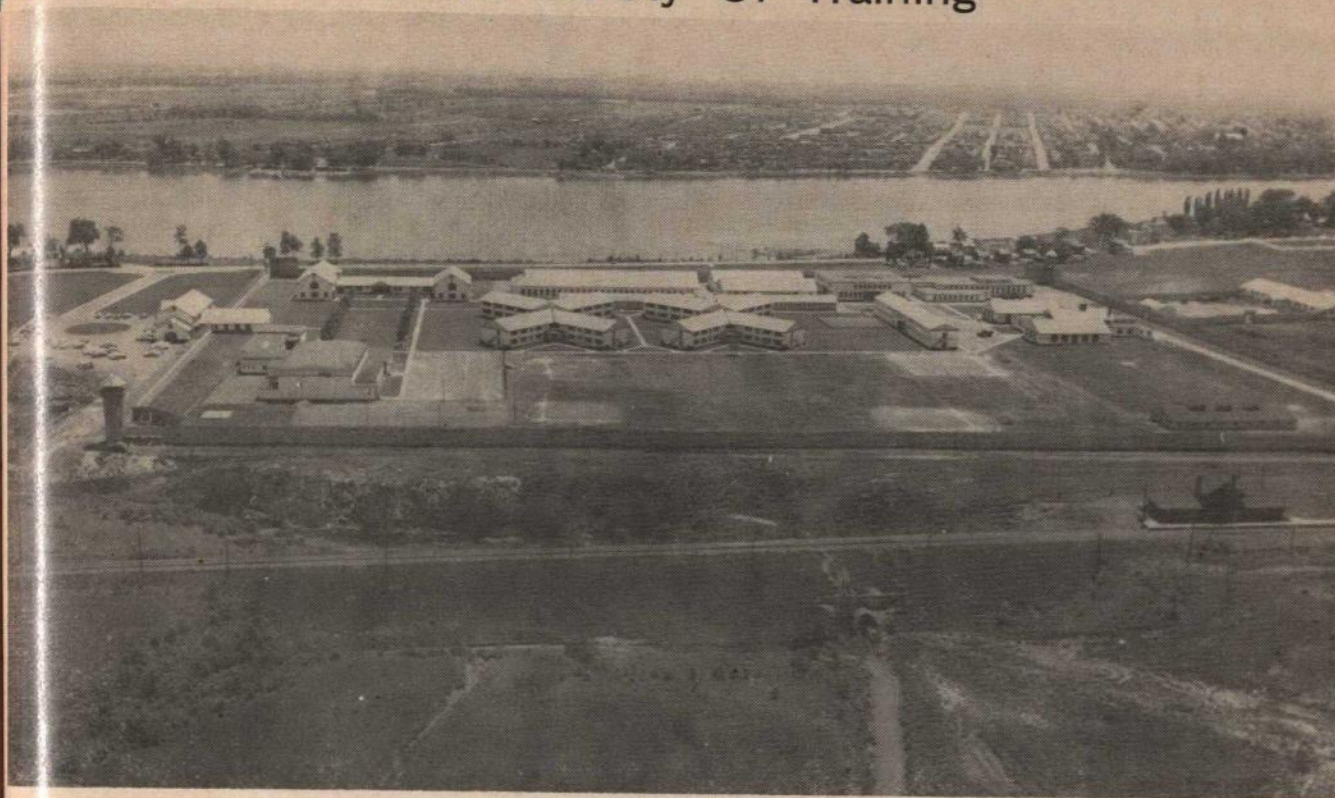
On behalf of our board members we would like to thank you most sincerely for the reception you accorded us during our visit to your correctional Unit in July of this year.

I must confess that most of my colleagues did not find it quite as threatening as they had anticipated. They agree with me that much of what could have been an oppressive atmosphere has been considerably dispelled by the human qualities of people such as yourself and your assistants.

Once again with our sincerest thanks, I remain,

Yours truly,
Dr. Peter Roper
President.

Penitentiary Complex In Quebec Region Offers Variety Of Training



AERIAL VIEW OF FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

In 1873, Father Joseph Leclerc, Assistant Chaplain of the School of Reform for Lower Canada, travelled by boat with 119 inmates down the St. Lawrence River from Kingston, Ontario to Montreal, P. Q.

These prisoners were the first federal offenders to be received in the Province of Quebec at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, a formidable maximum security institution whose high stone walls dominated the landscape in the tiny village of Laval, outside Montreal.

Eighty-five years later, the one institution grew into a complex of modern prisons that provide security and training facilities for all convicted lawbreakers serving two years and over in Quebec - from the very young rebels against society to those whose prime need is successful reintegration into the mainstream of life.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

On April 1, 1952 a new medium security institution was opened to receive 140 young offenders for special training that could not be provided to them in St. Vincent de Paul among the older, less pliable, inmate population. By 1968 the population of the Federal Training Centre has increased to between 310 and 320 young offenders.

The institution covers 25 acres, one-third of which

is used for recreational and sports activities by the inmates.

Until September 1968, the inmates were housed in four 100-bed, two storey dormitories. Each floor of these dormitories contains separate wings for a recreational common room, ablution room, three 6-bed rooms and seven individual bedrooms, to which inmates are assigned according to merit. The common rooms are equipped with radio, television and library. These dormitories are being converted into cell blocks to accommodate a maximum of 410 inmates.

The emphasis at the Federal Training Centre is placed on vocational training to provide training in 16 trades: Machine Shop, Bricklaying, Carpentry, Barbering, Body Work, Industrial Drafting, cabinet making, electricity, electronics, pre-employment training, auto mechanic, plumbing and heating welding, tinwork and ceramic tile laying.

Inmates interested in trade training but whose academic education is below the standards required by the trade, may raise their academic qualifications by attending the institutional school.

The courses for vocational training are of six-months duration and adhere to outside training centres requirements. Following the theoretical training, the

inmates are assigned to maintenance and construction groups for practical on-the-job training.

Physical education and recreation are given particular consideration to these younger inmates, with a variety of indoor and outdoor sports provided.

LECLERC INSTITUTION

The second medium security institution to be opened in the Quebec complex was named for Father Joseph LeClerc, a Penitentiary Chaplain who dedicated his life to the humane treatment of prisoners.

LeClerc Institution creates a favourable climate to train inmates in a humane manner and has a wide variety of trade shops for vocational and industrial trades training.

The accent at LeClerc Institution is on citizens' participation in the training programme, and groups of interested members of society take an active part in Alcoholics Anonymous programmes, personality courses, and monthly variety shows given by Television, radio and music hall stars. Sports events are organized between inmate and outside teams, and an annual Christmas tree party is organized for 25 orphans, the cost of which is borne by donations from the inmates.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL INDUSTRIAL ANNEX

In February of 1963, two dormitories which were located outside the walls of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary were used to accommodate inmates on a temporary basis to solve the population problem at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Early in 1964 this satellite was made responsible for the daily count of its inmates and became a medium security institution called the Industrial Annex, with accommodation for 250 inmates.

Industries, which consisted of a single cabinet-making shop in 1962 expanded to include an industrial paint shop; maintenance centre, which includes carpentry, tinwork, plumbing, masonry and utility shops; and the penitentiary warehouse. Also, the inmates of the Industrial Annex are responsible for the furniture finishing, industrial painting, and the maintenance and minor projects for the annexes and other buildings in the complex, which include the Correctional Staff College and Regional Headquarters.

COWANSVILLE INSTITUTION

Quebec's new "Adult" and "Youth" Institution is

one of Canada's four medium security institutions which are designed to offer an intensive training programme to young offenders and to selected adults who are considered reformable. These institutions embody all aspects of reformable treatment from intensive psychological counselling to learning a trade based on demands of the labour market.

Cowansville has been described as a small community which functions on its own, has its own laws, buildings, social life, enterprises and the rest of the ideas that go to make up a community.

SAINT-HUBERT CENTRE

In the heart of down-town Montreal, forty-five inmates from the penitentiary complex have served the last few months of their release in a community release centre since May 1968. Saint-Hubert Centre is staffed by a Superintendent, Senior Counsellor, four Guidance Officers and a clerk and offers accommodation to about 15 inmates at one time. Of the present 15 inmates, eleven are employed, two are seeking work and the remaining two are undergoing the first stage of the induction programme.

A spokesman from this Centre stated that after six months' operation, it was interesting to note that the bogey of the prospective employer shying away because of an inmate's record is less prevalent than rumour would have us believe. To date, no employer has refused to hire a competent man and it is the policy of the administration of the centre of informing a prospective employer of the work record of the applicant.

Father Joseph LeClerc died in 1900. Before the turn of the century, he condemned the prejudices of a society who refused to employ an ex-inmate. He often insisted upon the necessity of helping the prisoner, rather than punishing him.

He would be pleased to see the ideas he expressed in 1880 being enforced in our modern society. His memory will live on forever in the penitentiary complex in Quebec.

Most crimes are offenses against property. The struggle for property leads to depredations and infractions of the principles of equal liberty in various ways. Greed on the one side and poverty on the other, is the cause of so-called crime. To cure crime, it is necessary to remove its cause. The disease of greed may not be curable but its baneful results can be obviated by destroying special privileges, out of which ensues poverty, that in turn breeds crime.

(Charles T. Spradling)

New Wardens Appointed

The Solicitor General, the Honourable George J. McRae, announced recently the appointment of Mr. B. C. Hamilton as Warden of Springhill Medium Security Institution, Springhill, Nova Scotia. He will replace Mr. A. Lavery, who is being posted to Ottawa following his selection to participate in the first of a series of Public Service Commission Career Assignment courses designed to develop senior officer administrators for employment with the Public Service of Canada.

Mr. B. C. Hamilton, 58 years of age, was born and educated in England. He joined the United Kingdom Prison Service as an Assistant Housemaster in the Borstal Institution, Rochester, Kent, in 1934 and served in various prisons and Borstal Institutions in the United Kingdom. He served in the Royal Navy from 1940 to 1942, when he was released with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. On release from the Navy, Mr. Hamilton was appointed Superintendent of Prisons for the Colony of Mauritius in 1945 and served there until 1948, when he emigrated to Canada. Since, he has served as Executive Secretary of the John Howard in Montreal from 1948 to 1950 and at the outbreak of the Korean War joined the Canadian Navy, where he served until 1956. Mr. Hamilton joined the Canadian Penitentiary Service in 1961 and served with the Inmate Training Division in Ottawa until he was appointed Superintendent of the Blue Mountain Correctional Camp in 1963.

The Springhill Medium Security Institution is one of five similar institutions established in Canada in the last two years. The other institutions are located at Cowansville, Province of Quebec, Warkworth, Ontario, Drumheller, Alberta and Matsqui, British Columbia. Each of these institutions is part of various regional complexes of penal institutions designed to provide each of the main regions of Canada with the adequate physical facilities required for the conduct of appropriate training programmes for the inmates incarcerated in the federal penal institutions across Canada.

Mr. J.M.J. Lecorre, 48, a native of Brittany, France, Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, City of Laval, P. Q., is appointed Warden of the new Archambault Institution at Ste Anne des Plaines P. Q. Mr. Lecorre joined the Penitentiary Service in 1948 and has served in the Industrial, Custodial and Administrative Divisions at the Valleyfield and LeClerc Institutions and the St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. He is the first Warden of the Archambault Institution, a maximum security penitentiary that is expected to be in operation in the coming fall.

Mr. J.M.G. Brennan, 56, a native of Crambourne, P. Q., Warden of the Cowansville Institution, Cowansville, P. Q. is appointed Warden of the St Vincent de

Paul Penitentiary, succeeding Warden LeCorre. Mr. Brennan joined the Penitentiary Service in 1934 and has served in the Custodial and Administrative Divisions at the Federal Training Centre, the Leclerc Institution, the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and the Cowansville Institution.

Mr. L.J.R.J. Jourdain, 52, a native of Montreal, Superintendent of the Special Correctional Unit (Que.) City of Laval, P. Q., is promoted to be Warden of the Cowansville Institution at Cowansville, Province of Quebec, succeeding Warden Brennan. Mr. Jourdain joined the Penitentiary Service in April 1949 and served in the Custodial and Administrative Divisions at the Federal Training Centre and at the Special Correctional Unit.

Mr. J. Pagé, 50, a native of Montreal, Deputy Warden at the Leclerc Institution, is appointed Superintendent of the Special Correctional Unit (Quebec), City of Laval, P.Q. succeeding Superintendent Jourdain. Mr. Pagé joined the Penitentiary Service in 1953 as an Instructor at the Federal Training Centre. He has served in the Industrial, Custodial and Administrative Divisions at the Federal Training Centre and the Leclerc Institution.

The Good Samaritans

On August 21, 1968, a Heating and Power Engineer was taken to outside hospital from the boiler house of what has been described as the "toughest ten acres in Canada", suffering from severe scalds and burns from a boiler blow-back. Engineer Arthur Buss was the only staff member on duty in Kingston Penitentiary's boiler room with five inmate helpers, when the accident occurred.

Within minutes two of the inmates, none of whom had ever been confronted with a situation such as this, sprang into immediate action to wipe away the caustic acid and other boiler chemicals from the engineer's eyes face and skin. The other inmates got clean towels for dressings, removed the saturated clothing from Mr. Buss and picked his pockets for the barrier key to telephone the prison hospital to report the accident.

When the hospital team arrived, they were admitted to the boiler house by one of the inmates, who then handed over the keys to a correctional officer and helped the others evacuate the wounded officer from the boiler house.

Until another engineer reported for duty an inmate with a fourth class Stationary Engineer's ticket operated the boilers. This inmate obtained his current 1968 certificate in the Kingston Penitentiary boiler house.

Special Correctional Unit

Barbaric Fortresses or Therapeutic Communities?

From the highway near Laval, Quebec, the Special Correctional Unit looks too small and harmless to have been the subject of so much controversy over the past two or three years. Once inside this super-maximum institution, you realize that the most alarming feature of this much-publicized institution is its necessity. It is appalling and difficult to believe that of all the forms of life on this planet, the human species is the only one that displays such an anti-social behaviour pattern towards one another that makes it necessary to isolate some of its members.

Yet, the necessity has been apparent for many years. The million-dollar riots in Kingston Penitentiary and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, the brutal stab-bings of officers and inmates, the hostage-grabbing, and the chain-reaction of sit-in demonstrations in our Canadian prisons have indicated that the majority of the participants were just followers of a small group of trouble-makers in maximum security institutions.

The hard-core group of inmates are the intractable, hostile, violent, sometimes psychotic types who are always looking for opportunities to disrupt the routine of any institution in which they are confined. They have demonstrated a refusal or inability to co-operate or adjust to a reasonable pattern of behaviour in other institutions, and must be separated from the main body of the inmate population. They include chronic offenders against good order and discipline during incarceration, who have failed to respond to correctional training available in other settings.

Finally--and with some understandable reluctance -- the Canadian Penitentiary Service accepted the fact that a small group of inmates could not adjust to prison life within the mainstream of a prison population. Close and constant supervision under strict maximum security conditions in a specialized institution was the only answer.

Before the first unit was put into operation in Quebec, the Commissioner of Penitentiaries -- being an incurable optimist -- refused to accept the impossibility of a change in the attitudes and behaviour of any person, and he demanded that, above all, the dignity of the human being be respected at all times. This, as it relates to prisoners, may be accomplished only through special training, which includes strict, consistent and fair discipline.

Therefore, the purpose of the training programme in the Special Correctional Unit is to effect a change in the attitudes and behaviour of the inmates, to the end that they may be enabled to return as quickly as pos-

sible to a normal maximum security setting, and function reasonably and profitably therein to their own advantage and without hindrance to others. The improvement effected in attitude, conduct and ability to perform within a regular programme should be such that the inmate -- on return to normal maximum security -- will be imbued with sufficient interest and motivation in regard to his future welfare that he will seek to participate in the parts of the regular programme available to him. The objective is to correct through proper training and not merely to punish with no other end in view.

"The development and implementation of the programme", Mr. MacLeod told his Penitentiary Officers, "shall be based on our respect for the dignity of the human being, his duties and privileges, and the duties and privileges of others. A basic principle of organization shall be that the inmate is given adequate assistance and is encouraged to use his own efforts to co-operate within the programme and earn advancement commensurate with his improvement without loss of time."

Every inmate in the Special Correctional Unit shall be treated according to his individual needs, and -- having been provided with the ways and means for improvement -- must thereafter be prepared to accept responsibility for his own progress or lack of it. The actions of one shall not be permitted to interfere with the progress of others. The programme shall be designed in a way that will cause it to appeal to the better instincts of the human being, and to draw out the good but latent aspirations that may be beneath the surface.

There shall be recognition of achievement and of the value of human progress towards a better way of life, with rewards being given only when they have been earned, and to be of a nature calculated in all cases to further the attainment of the purpose of the programme in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Mr. Paultre Ligonde, M.Ed., M.A. Criminologist on staff at the Special Correctional Unit, stated that this "was an opportunity for a human scientist to test objectively some hypotheses on 'sensory deprivation' which were made before the opening of the Special Correctional Unit. In the light of experiments on deprivation done in concentration camps, in some South America prisons, and more objectively in the light of Eysenck, Zubeck, and the McGill deprivation studies. I believe that, in the most distressful situations, the application of therapeutic principles can alleviate the burden of situation. The technique of 'therapeutic at-

mosphere' can then be easily verified.

The correctional staff has therefore been exposed to intensive training in therapeutic attitudes during the three months preceeding the arrival of the first inmates. This training consisted, as I said earlier, in counselling, human relationship and criminology. The Superintendent and I were convinced that once the staff was fully prepared in the technique, they would accept the inmates and would be accepted accordingly, and this constituted a therapy in itself. The institution being divided into four sections, each section being headed by a guidance officer trained in counselling techniques and reality therapy, it is expected that the security staff will be reminded of the motto everytime and that they will expect to act in a herapeutic manner.

This intensive staff training which we have mentioned above, plus the timetable of educational activities form presently the core of a program which constitutes a therapy that differentiates the institution from other institutions. What was supposed to be a maximum fortress has proved to be developing gradually into a treatment center.

This formula has nothing revolutionary; already Maxwell Jones has exposed and applied the principles of COMMUNITY TREATMENT in a penitentiary camp in Chino, California, and William Glasser has proved in the Ventura School, the applicability of REALITY THERAPY with delinquents. Both formulas are being tried at Special Correctional Unit, and the day will come when they will be fully applied. Our sincere hope is that in the near future, the small community groups taking place at the three higher stages of the S.C.U. correctional programme will be expanded into a whole community meeting every week. Some restrictions on the movement of inmates are gradually disappearing and dialogue between staff and inmates, through group discussions, formal and informal, are taking place as a routine; audio visual aids and discussions are used to enhance communication in which the programme of the institution is discussed by inmates and security staff without fear of reprimand and punishment. The Superintendent and the Chief Security Officer make it a date to participate in group meetings and, whenever possible meet with inmates to clarify critical issues. One inmate who knows all the institutions of Canada said that it is the first time that he knows of any such things in penitentiaries. Superintendent R. Jourdain and Chief Security Officer B. Gauthier, regularly visit every inmate even when in dissociation for punishment or while belonging to the group of 'non-adherents' (those who refuse to participate in the programme have been four out of fifty, and their refusal did not last longer than two weeks).

The inmate has the right to voice his opinion on

what he thinks is good for the welfare of the community; he can make suggestions. In fact, their suggestions sometimes have proved to be clues as to what is wrong with the system, and have helped preventing or avoiding aggressive reactions on the part of inmates. They know that they will not be punished for telling the truth. They will say what they know. Disciplinary reports are dealt with on an individual basis and do not necessarily bring with them any punishment to the supposedly wrong-doers.

If the architecture of the institution could be modified, it would be possible, and the staff is ready, to reorganize the institution into four small communities with more privileges for higher stages, in which REALITY THERAPY could be easily applicable. The inmates would learn with the support of trained and understanding staff, to face the reality of the prison situation for which society has not yet found any other alternative.

The prisoners themselves say that they are better treated at the Special Correctional Unit than ever before in any Canadian Penitentiary. They feel better; in fact many of those who came to the institution with a medication of tranquilizer decided to stop the medication to the surprise of the hospital and the correctional staff. Some of them made representation to spend the balance of their sentence at the Special Correctional Unit. The first group of inmates admitted in the institution on January 22th were categorically opposed to being transferred back to another institution as soon as they heard of such a thing, even though they were 'protection cases'. They felt better protected against act of aggression of other inmates and better understood by the staff. They preferred the tranquility of the Special Correctional Unit to the noise of the bar-door cells of the other institutions."

The programme consists of four progressive stages, with steady advancement through all stages, for retention of an inmate in any one stage where lack of progress is observed or for movement back to any earlier stage should this become necessary.

The four stages of the programme are:

Stage 1: Reception, assessment and orientation, during which the inmate is interviewed by all staff members in charge of each stage of the programme and tests are administered as required. He receives instruction in the function of the institution, what is proposed for him and what is expected of him. Contacts between staff and inmates is constant and constructive. Training courses will be presented in the basic elements of life in a normal society, including matters relating to the common good, public spirit and welfare, and the attributes of good citizenship. Inmates shall be kept physic-

ally active throughout the day as far as possible, with regular periods of drill and physical exercise; he shall be required to keep himself, his clothing, cell and its contents clean and tidy at all times.

Stage 2: is a continuation of the programme with assignments to activities outside a restricted area, prescribed reading and physical exercise, adult education and work assignments to be carried out on an individual basis, with limited outside work in groups of not more than three.

Stage 3: Work assignments shall be made with consideration for the inmate's future employment outside the S.C.U., with continuation of directed study and general adult education, limited recreation and work on grounds at gardening. The stress in Stage 3 is on the need to correct weaknesses noted in previous stages.

Stage 4: in many ways approaches the situation to be found in maximum security settings, with assignments to work with small groups on maintenance and outside projects, pre-employment training in industrial shop; trade and related theory; and academic education. In Stage 4, the case of each inmate is to be reviewed by the Classification Board each month for consideration of transfer back to maximum security institutions.

All cells are to be equipped for broadcast of radio programme, recordings and public addresses, the regular issue ration scale of food is to be followed, and

visiting and correspondence is allowed.

The Special Correctional Units do not maintain an atmosphere of coldness, hostility, and negative attitude and influence with an impenetrable barrier between staff and inmates. Staff assigned to an S.C.U. are especially selected and receive intensive instruction in the operation of the unit and the inmate training programme.

Are Special Correctional Units the answer? According to Mr. Ligonde's concluding remarks in his article "From Super-maximum Security to Therapeutic Atmosphere", it would be premature at this stage to draw any concrete conclusions. So far there have been no hangings, no stabbings, no suicidal attempts from any of the 50 inmates. Many are attending full-time school classes for the first time in their social or prison life. Psychological tests do not show any mental deterioration, nor do personality tests indicate any gross abnormality in reaction to the experience of living in the unit.

Only time and continuous effort on the part of the inmates and staff can determine if the Special Correctional Units prove to be something more than "the end of the line" for a few unfortunate misfits among our species. In the meantime, the training programmes in other institutions can make a greater impact on those in our prison populations who are positively motivated to take their rightful place among what we must ensure is the highest form of life in this universe.

Crime Sometimes Pays

Crime gives some lawbreaker the chance to see the inside of banks, millionaires' homes, and exclusive country clubs. It gives others an excellent vantage point of the inside of a jail. Recently, crime contributed to the welfare of Kingston's handicapped children.

"The White Sheep of the Family", a three-act comedy by Ian Hay and L. da Garde Peach, was staged and presented to the general public in July 1968 from Kingston's Prison for Women auditorium. The "criminals" were Prison for Women inmates and local Domino Theatre actors whose presentation of a Canadian family of heisters netted over \$250.00 for the Ontario Society of Crippled Children.

Directed by Sheila Hendriksen, Recreation Officer at the Prison for Women, the play was described by the local press as a "constant Chuckler with superb performances by Gloria, an inmate, who portrayed Daddy's daughter, Pat, and two amateur theatre "performers."

Penny F, an inmate whose release date fell three days before the production, hand painted the design of the entire set. Costumes and stage assistants included members of the Elizabeth Fry Society and hair styling

was done by inmates taking the hair dressing training at the Prison.

Later that month, during a ceremony in which the cheque was presented to the Kingston Rotary Club, Superintendent J. D. Clark told the inmates that it was an indication of maturity when they gave of themselves to help others.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE SAID "ABOUT CRIME"

It is better to prevent crimes than to punish them.

Cesare Bonesana Di Beccaria. 1764

Society prepares the crime; the criminal commits it. (Henry Thomas Buckle)

Laws in their Original Design are not made to draw Men into Crimes. but to prevent Crimes; Laws are Buoys set upon dangerous Places under Water, to warn Mankind that such Sands or Rocks are there, and the Language of them is, **Come here at your Peril.**

(Daniel Defoe)

We have to choose, and for my part I think it a less evil that some criminals should escape than that the government should play an ignoble part.

(Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.)