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Federal Corrections

D.C.R.

FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

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

Vol. 2A - No. 4

September—October—November 1963

Printed in Kingston Penitentiary

Almost one and a half years have lapsed since Mountain Prison in British Columbia began operation. Superintendent Raymond Wilson relates some of his experiences with

MOUNTAIN PRISON'S FANATICAL SONS

Mountain Prison, known as "Buchenwald" to the Sons of Freedom Sect, is situated five miles northwest of Agassiz, B.C. in the Fraser Valley on a prison reserve of one hundred and fifty-eight acres. The prison itself is situated at the foot of Burnside Mountain overlooking fertile farm land and just north of a section of the Fraser Valley which suffered considerable flood damage in 1948.

Construction of this \$300,000 maximum security prison commenced in May 1962 and the prison was in operation by July of the same year. All buildings and their furnishings are metal on cement slabs. The male and female sections are separated by an eight-foot barbed wire fence and the two sections are encircled by an eight-foot mesh fence.

The female section is comprised of a combination washroom and hospital, combination kitchen and mess, and one dormitory; is built to accommodate fifty inmates, and has a population of 13. This section is staffed by 9 matrons and supervised by the female administration.

The male compound consists of four dormitories, a combination hospital and washroom, and a combination kitchen and dining area. This section is built to accommodate two hundred inmates, has a population of 86 and a total staff of 22.

All administration buildings, including male and female staff quarters, workshop, two-stall garage, stores, visiting room and offices, are constructed outside the perimeter mesh fence overlooking the prison compound.

Immediately after the prison was opened in July 1962, the staff was confronted with a display of stripping and nude parading followed by a fourteen-day fast, during which the rebellious inmates would

not even pick up their own bedding. All buildings in both compounds are equipped with old fashioned, pot-bellied, wood-fired stoves. The inmates are expected to cut the wood which is hauled in four foot lengths from the nearby Experimental Farm to be used for heating, cooking, etc. This is resented by the inmates who do not believe they should be doing any work. As a result of their attitude, it has been impossible to introduce a proper inmate training program and, consequently, the inmates are not provided with newspapers, books, radios, tobacco or sports equipment.

The Freedomites prepare and cook their own meals which consist mainly of vegetables, eggs, cheese, etc., and contain no meat or meat products. The majority of them eat more than is required and consequently are over-weight and flabby.

They are a communal sect and during visits between the two sections which are limited to one half-hour each month, their general topic of conversation pertains to discussions on the welfare of their

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MOUNTAIN PRISON'S FANATICAL SONS.

relations. These unpredictable people refuse to think as individuals and all requests and demands made upon the administration are made as a group.

Almost one year to the day after Mountain Prison commenced operations, and after many meetings and a prayer service by the inmates, they requested to see the Superintendent. The officer in charge realized the precariousness of the tense situation and contacted the Superintendent immediately, who returned to the prison from Victoria. Upon his arrival all the inmates gathered around him and their declaration of a 'fast unto death' was read by one member. This was received in writing and was later to become a legal document.

The subsequent fast which began on July 21, 1963, and lasted one hundred and two days hospitalized ten inmates and resulted in the death of one Freedomite. On the advice of the attending physician, the staff was forced to feed one hundred inmates for approximately two and a half months. Because of the limited staff force and acts of violence by some inmates, it was necessary to call upon the parent institution, a medical team, and a number of prevailing rate employees for assistance.

A crucial time during the fast period came with the arrival of approximately seven hundred trekking Doukhobors from Vancouver and the interior of B.C. They arrived in cars, trucks, and buses, and set up camp at the east entrance to the prison, less than one-quarter of a mile from the prison compound.

Visits and corresponding privileges with the inmates are not allowed and the trekkers, therefore, resorted to climbing the nearby mountains from where they shout and signal greetings to the inmates.

Now with winter approaching, activity in the tent town has been brisk. Approximately one hundred and ninety of their crude shelters are being covered with wooden frames, cardboard and plastic, or any other material that can be gathered from the countryside and from the nearby garbage dump. They are gathering wood for heating and cooking on the makeshift stoves with pipes from old one-quart fruit juice and oil cans.

Weekends find the road to Mountain Prison and "tent town" jammed with Canadian and United States tourists seeking a glimpse of these poor confused renegades who have defied all the laws of our land.

What happens next to this radical sect is unknown. The forthcoming winter, with its rainfall and winds which could reach a velocity of sixty miles an hour will, no doubt, test the will of the trekkers to remain at the gates of Mountain Prison.

One thing appears certain, unfortunately. The leaders of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobor Sect will continue more vigorously than ever to rule the rest of the sect by terror, threat and indoctrination. They will continue to despise man-made laws, destroy property, and seek public sympathy. All for a cause which we — or they themselves — cannot understand.

Institutional Religious Instruction a Success

"An interesting challenge," said Rev. L.L. Lemke in regard to his spiritual work among the inmates of the Saskatchewan Penitentiary. "Interesting in the sense that this type of ministry is much different from the parish ministry; challenging in the sense that many of these men are conditioned to despise the religious."

Rev. Lemke, pastor of Redeemer Lutheran Church in Prince Albert, began a special series of religious instruction classes for the men of Lutheran background at the penitentiary this summer. The course is offered to any men who desire to increase their spiritual knowledge through a study of the Bible. It is hoped that the men participating in the course will then be more able to evaluate their past lives and increase in faith for more honourable living. "Our church maintains that a faith, or an increased faith, is the key to better living for these men upon their release; thus, if we effectively reach them here, we feel they will return to society, not necessarily as pillars, but neither as detriments; and will be

more able to remain in society without causing it further offence."

Arrangements have been made for two of the inmates' wives to enroll in the course in order to draw them closer together in marriage and in greater spiritual understanding.

Canon R.J. Rainbow, Protestant Chaplain at the Penitentiary, stated that this program is the first of its kind at the penitentiary and possibly one of the first in Canada. The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod — is endeavouring to enlarge its program and reach into more penal institutions, as well as those for the mentally and physically handicapped.

Reverend John C. Brush, Protestant Chaplain at Joyceville Institution caught a 37 pound, 48 inch Muskie in the St. Lawrence River, five miles east of Kingston, on November 6th. The muskie put up a stiff fight of approximately 20 minutes but was gaff hooked aboard by the guide who accompanied Padre Brush and Missioner Tasker on the trip.

WILLIAM HEAD INSTITUTION'S "Rocky Point" PROJECT

The following resume of work being done at the Department of National Defence magazine at Rocky Point on Vancouver Island by inmates of William Head Institution was submitted by Superintendent H. Collins.

In October 1960, the Justice Department at Headquarters was approached by the Naval Authorities with a view to having a number of inmates from William Head Institution work at the D.N.D. Arsenal at Rocky Point, situated approximately eight miles from the camp. This idea was conceived primarily due to lack of sufficient funds to employ outside workers.

Many things had to be considered — such as transportation, proper type of inmate and an officer who had previous experience in this type of work. The Naval Motor Transport was approached for a suitable vehicle and a covered stake truck was obtained. A Selection Board, consisting of the Superintendent, Keeper in Charge, and the Works Officer selected ten inmates for the task. At this point, the idea of the project was beginning to be welcomed by the Administration as it would give a normal day's work to the inmates selected by employing them on projects which would be of use to the service. All activities on the project are confined to work located outside the perimeter fence.

On January 16, 1961, a gang of ten men and one officer drew their lunch from the institution kitchen and set out for the new project at 0745 hours. It was impressed upon them that they take their technical direction from the Rocky Point Works Department and that they were to return to the institution at 1630 hours. This would give them a work day of 7½ hours, with a half hour off for lunch and fifteen minutes travelling time each way.

The work consisted of linking up all bush roads to eventually have a road system suitable for fire trucks and security patrol vehicles through the heavily bushed areas around the peninsula, with minor access roads leading off at necessary points. This was fairly well accomplished in 1961, and it is now possible for vehicles to drive from the Main Gate at the West End to the Ammunition Jetty at the south end without having to enter the service or explosive area.

The beginning of 1962 found the gang cutting another road of approximately 8,000 lineal feet. This work consisted of cutting back all heavy bush from the shoulder of the road, clearing out all old side ditches and excavating new ditches, repairing old and installing new culverts where necessary, filling in

chuck holes, cutting trails for inspection of beaches not readily seen from the road. Hand raking surface of road, cutting down dangerous trees, blocking up inlets and outlets of culverts, constructing suitable road signs and distance markers, and doing everything possible to make a section of the road available at all times to motor vehicles have been carried out.

A section of the gang has been engaged in the resighting and improving of another old road running north-east on the island. They assisted in moving an old garage building to a new site, which is now used as a shelter for the Naval Patrol boats. All potential useful fence posts and wire have been salvaged, which could not have been done at the present day wage scales. Bridges have been repaired and built over fast-flowing creeks — this over and above completion of 10 miles of roadway. The area surrounding the D.N.D. Magazine proper is so extensive and fire hazardous that as far as can be seen at this time, there will be useful work of this nature for several years to come. Provisions have been made for the conservation of rainfall, in order that water might be readily available for fire-fighting.

Having inmates from William Head work at Rocky Point has now progressed beyond the experimental stage and is proving successful. Their work is beneficial to the Naval Service inasmuch as it provides usable roads for fire control and facilities for patrol work in the interest of better security. From the institution's point of view, this work has prepared the inmates to a normal day's work, thus helping them to become more readily assimilated into society upon discharge.

The co-operation of Naval Authorities and the Works Department of Rocky Point magazine in this venture has been appreciated; without their help and the harmony which existed, this project would not have been so successful.

CORRECTIONAL QUICKIE:

Preaching Mission at Joyceville Institution

A preaching mission conducted by Mr. Clinton H. Tasker, executive-director of the Evangelical Family Service in Syracuse, New York, was held at Joyceville Institution November 4 - 8, 1963.

Warden's Conference Held at "Calderwood"

Among the topics which came under discussion at the Warden's Conference held at the Correctional Staff College, Ontario, November 12 - 16, 1963, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, A.J. MacLeod, revealed the proposed long-term planning for the Penitentiary Service. It is expected that complex structures housing Special Detention Units, maximum, medium, and minimum security installations, reception, medical and psychiatric centers, will replace the outdated, overcrowded maximum security institutions in Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. Mr. Ian Simpson, Public Works Liaison, described in detail the proposed structural and security planning of these new institutions.

Later in the conference, the effect these new institutions will have on industries and staff was discussed.

Dr. L.P. Gendreau, Director of Medical Services, spoke to the group on the duties and responsibilities of the physicians, surgeons, and specialists in the Penitentiary Service, and clarified other points relating to penitentiary medical services.

Discussions by the Organization and Administration divisions covered a wide range of topics such as regional recruitment, confidential reporting for career planning, promotional competitions within the service, and staff training plans.

Other speakers included Mr. J.C.A. LaFerriere, Dr. Jean Garneau, Mr. Freeman Waugh, Mr. R.J. Thompson, and Mr. A. Lavery.

In concluding the conference, Mr. MacLeod told the Wardens that he felt the twice-yearly conferences were extremely worthwhile and present an opportunity for the Wardens to discuss problems and views which they are unable to discuss at any other time.

Ex-Warden A.H. Campbell

Ex-Warden Alexander Hamilton Campbell passed away on November 5, 1963 at the age of 73 years.

Alex was born in Hamilton, Scotland, on April 28, 1890. He migrated to Canada as a young man. He served with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in France and Belgium during the First World War. On February 23, 1921 he joined the Penitentiary Service as a guard at Stony Mountain. He was promoted to Canvas Instructor in 1926, Clerk to Warden in 1930, Deputy Warden in 1935 and Acting Warden

in 1936. On February 1, 1941 he was confirmed in his rank as Warden.

During his earlier years he was an active athlete. He played football and did some boxing. In the Stony Mountain area he was a popular curler. In later years, as Alex retired from social activities, he became keenly interested in vegetable gardening and experimenting in flowers and fruit trees.

His sincere loyalty to the service and his impartiality won him the respect of both staff and inmates. When he retired from Manitoba Penitentiary on October 28, 1956, he moved to White Rock, British Columbia. He made several trips to Manitoba to visit old friends, the last being three months ago.

Alex is survived by his wife and daughter Mario.

Enthusiasm Indicated over Training Program

Under the direction of the Assistant Warden (O&A) a program of continuous staff training has been conducted at Joyceville Institution since last summer. The program consisted of instruction and practical training in:—

- (a) Unarmed combat.
- (b) Small arms and other related equipment.
- (c) Films and practical training in "Fire Prevention and Fire Equipment."

In addition to the above, the winter program will include:—

- a) Procedures in the event of an escape.
- (b) Procedures in the event of a disturbance.
- (c) Custodial responsibilities.
- (d) Administrative responsibilities.
- (e) Series of lectures and discussions on Commissioner's Policy Directives and Divisional Staff Instructions.

The participating staff have shown enthusiasm in the whole program; and in the area of unarmed combat they submitted a request to form an evening club for recreational purposes. The needling resulting from the aches and pains incurred in the training program has been good-natured.

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CORRECTIONAL QUICKIES

Armistice Day at Dorchester

Under the leadership of F/L C.G. Rutter, the Band of the 685 Squadron Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Dorchester High School, participated in the Armistice Day service in the Protestant Chapel of Dorchester Penitentiary.

Following this service, the band visited the Farm Annex and took part in their Remembrance Day service.

Correctional Officers Training Program

As a result of the recommendations made by the Correctional Planning Committee and with the expansion of training facilities in the Quebec Region, a first class of twenty-three recruits graduated recently at the Correctional Officers' College at St. Vincent de Paul.

These recruits have attended a 6 week course, designed to prepare them for the functions of guards in the various federal penal institutions in the Province of Quebec. They have received training in such subjects as physical training, self-defence, handling and use of fire arms, use of gas, Penitentiary Act and Regulations, organization and administration of the Service, man-management and correctional training. In addition to theory, these recruits have been given practical training under the supervision of instructors and senior officers.

This course, now compulsory for all recruits, allows the Service to achieve a proper evaluation of all candidates, and serves as a means of ensuring that only those who meet the high standards required from officers engaged in correctional work will be engaged on a permanent basis. In addition, the evaluation thus achieved permits a judicious selection to be made of officers who are particularly suited for employment in specialized institutions such as the Federal Training Centre or the Leclerc Institution.

The development of the officers' training courses is another step forward in the program of penal reforms in Canada.

* * * *

Notes From the Past

While there is no unanimity on the classification of criminal types, nor of the causes that lead to recidivism, criminologists, however, have agreed on dividing recidivists into three general classes, viz., the *pathological cases*, insane and mentally defective, the *"habitual criminals"*, mentally weak, emotionally unstable who drift into crime because they are unable to fit into the economic and social life of the community, and the *"professional" group*, the relatively strong characters who deliberately choose a life of crime.

Until a genuine study is made of the factors causing recidivism, of the efficiency, or otherwise, of the present system of penal punishment meted out to habitual offenders, the rehabilitation of this class of criminal must remain a matter of trial and error.

Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943).

A First for "Joyceville"

Eleven inmates were presented with certificates at a graduation ceremony held at Joyceville Institution on October 4, 1963 at the conclusion of two vocational courses. This ceremony constitutes a "first" for this medium security institution whose production training has been primarily industrial.

The first course was Quantity Surveying which consisted of estimating costs, material, man-hours and blueprint reading for construction jobs. The course was conducted by Works Officer C.J. (Jack) Chapman and Assistant Works Officer M.E. (Tony) Conner.

The second course, Service Station Salesmanship, was conducted by Garage Instructor George Cole and dealt with every aspect of service station work, except selling gasoline.

Works Officer Chapman gave an outline of the Quantity Surveying Course at the ceremony and Major C.M. Hercus, Trades Counsellor for the Department of Labour presented certificates to the six inmates who participated in the course. The Service Station Attendants Course was outlined by Instructor Cole and diplomas were presented by Mr. Keith Mellow, Special Placement Officer of the National Employment Service. Five inmates received certificates in the latter course.

Mr. J.D. Clark, Assistant Deputy Warden (IT) introduced Mr. C.A.M. Edwards, Regional Representative of the National Parole Service; Mr. D. Chiasson of the John Howard Society of Kingston; and Mr. Thompson, Insurance Specialist with the National Employment Service, who extended their congratulations and offered a few words of advice to inmates being discharged by parole or on expiration of sentence. Acting Warden J.H. Meers congratulated the successful trainees.

Present for the ceremony were Assistant Warden (S&S) K. Atkins and Assistant Warden (O&A) J.J. McQuaide. Special guests included Mr. W. Hewitson, Producer-Director of the National Film Board in Ottawa, Mr. D. Jackson, script writer from the National Film Board, and Mr. R. Labelle, Assistant Warden (O&A) of the Federal Training Centre.

* * * *

Staff Welcomes Return of Officer at F.T.C.

On June 17, Mr. R. Bourbonnais, Clerk Inmate Records at Federal Training Centre, suffered a severe coronary thrombosis and was given immediate medical assistance by Dr. J.G. Harris and Hospital Officer Godin.

On September 4th, after a lengthy period in a Montreal hospital and a further convalescent period at home, Mr. Bourbonnais resumed his duties at the institution.

Canada Moving Into Lead In Prison Reform

Canada is moving into a leading position in prison reform, Dorchester Penitentiary Warden H. Smith told a luncheon audience at the annual meeting of the John Howard Society of New Brunswick.

He stated that a committee set up in 1959 to study correctional systems elsewhere as well as that in effect in this country, chose parts of what appeared to be good practice from all sources in revamping the Canadian penal set-up.

Reform is based on two principles, Mr. Smith said. One is that wrongdoers are sent to prison as punishment, not for punishment; the second is that while they are confined, every effort is made to exploit their individual potentialities in training, with the object of returning to society useful citizens who will accept their responsibility as such.

He said a trained staff is highly important in the program. Since 1960 the number of federal institutions in Canada has increased from eight of the maximum security type to 26, of which some are minimum security and others medium security.

Penitentiary population in the country is increasing by six per cent annually, Warden Smith continued. One of the most urgent matters is to provide the necessary accommodation. Four new minimum security institutions are being started this year, to be completed in 1965. The first medium security prison in the Maritimes is to be established at Springhill, Nova Scotia, a mile or two away from the present institution there. At present, he stated, the Maritime Penitentiary has a very large percentage of young offenders.

Mr. Smith commended the John Howard Society. "The support of organizations such as this makes the carrying out of a correctional program much easier. It never ceases to amaze me," he added. "that so many people give their time and effort to help the less fortunate."

Mr. Smith had particularly high praise for the retiring president of the New Brunswick society, Mrs. A.N. Burgess of Saint John. It is because of her, he said, that many communities now have groups interested in corrections. Many of the reforms being carried out today were recommended and pioneered by the John Howard Society.

Included among the guests at the meetings were Hon. W.R. Duffie representing Premier Robichaud; Very Rev. Dean H.L. Nutter; Hon. D.A. Riley, Saint John; Alderman L.R. Scheult representing the city council; Judge J. Bacon Dickson and Mrs. I.M. Beattie provincial regent of the I.O.D.E.

Presentation of "ELMER" The Safety Elephant

By J.J. McQuaide, Assistant Warden
(O&A) Joyceville Institution

You say you thought you saw an elephant with just two legs? Before you rush to a psychiatrist or to the nearest bar, it may interest you to know that what you saw was "Elmer", the safety elephant. Now that you know you haven't lost your sanity, let this experience serve to remind you also of the constant need for safety in everything you do.

Elmer is not new. He was conceived in the mind of a Toronto police officer about 15 years ago, and his fame has since grown from one side of Canada to the other. He was devised as a mascot for the school kids, to remind them to practice the safety rules at all times. To have Elmer's personal flag flying over a school is a sign of pride on the part of the children, for it shows they have a perfect safety record.

Elmer was imported to Kingston by the Junior Chamber of Commerce which sponsors the promotion of safety among children in this area. Having him present for parades and other occasions, however, proved a rather expensive item, about \$25.00 an appearance, and as a result he didn't appear nearly as often as he should to remind the children of the constant need to practice the safety rules.

It was here that a member of the staff of Joyceville Institution had an idea, and with the approval of the Warden, broached it to some of the inmates at the institution. As they have with many community projects in the past, they responded quickly and heartily to the challenge. It was not long before they presented Guard George Hatch with the reinforced papier-mache head of Elmer. Warden Charles E. DesRosiers gave his approval and support to the idea by presenting Elmer to the school children at a recent ceremony at Sir Winston Churchill School. Guard Hatch was present to see another of his ideas to help the children materialize.

School officials, representatives of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Kingston Police Department were on hand for the occasion, which brought squeals of delight from the children.

Warden DesRosiers summed up the occasion by pointing out that the inmates of Joyceville take pride in their contributions to community projects, not because they feel they owe a debt to society, but because they are all human, particularly when it comes to things which will encourage children to take an active interest in safety.

Correctional Quickies:

Exhibit at Frontenac Black and White Show

Dairy cattle from Collin's Bay Pen Farm were displayed at the Frontenac Black and White Show, held in conjunction with the Kingston and District Agricultural Society Fall Fair on September 11, 1963.

Ten senior females were exhibited from the purebred dairy herd. Pen Farm Royal Star, a home bred animal whose sire and Dam were born and raised on the prison farm, was selected for first prize aged cow dry, Senior and Grand Champion Female. Royal Star was also awarded the Strathaven Farm Trophy for the best uddered cow of the show.

Other winners from the Pen Farm stock included Laurel Mimi who was 1st prize aged cow in milk and who received consideration for Reserve Senior and Reserve Champion Female. Reflection Ivy was 2nd prize aged cow in milk placing next to her stablemate Laurel Mimi. Addie Fanny was awarded 3rd prize, 4-year old in milk.

Addie Fanny, Addie Cindy, Addie Leta, and Addie Mabel were shown in a group of four to be selected by the judge as the 2nd prize Senior Get-of-Sire.

* * * *

Demonstration at Collin's Bay Penitentiary

Sponsored by Fibreglas of Canada Limited and Product Techniques and Supply Limited, a demonstration of the moulding of Fibreglas was held at Collin's Bay Penitentiary on September 9, 1963. This project was held in order to evaluate the possibility of introducing a fibreglas course into the vocational education program. A fibreglas mould for a 3-foot boat was used in the demonstration.

* * * *

Critic's Notice Favourable

Miss Helen Stagg's one-man showing of her art in Montreal's Gallery 1640 recently "...demonstrated her as a craftsman of many skills and beguiling imagination". Mr. Robert Ayre of the Montreal Star used such words as "daring", "droll inventiveness", and "courage", in describing her etchings and hieroglyphies.

* * * *

Saskatchewan Keeper Successful Candidate

During the recent aldermanic elections in Prince Albert, Keeper F.W. Chester topped all other candidates. Mr. Chester has always been an active member of the community and was for several years president of the Justice Group of the Civil Service Association of Canada.

Parole Board Chairman Attends Seminar

Mr. George T. Street attended a Seminar on Sentencing conducted by the Ontario Magistrates in Toronto on November 8 and 9, 1963, during which problems of sentencing were discussed. Mr. Street spoke to the Magistrates about parole. The seminars conducted by the Ontario Magistrates promote a better understanding of the difficult problems of sentencing and assist in overcoming the injustices involved in the disparity of sentences.

Mr. Street also visited the Minister of Reform Institutions, the Honourable Allen Grossman, and the Deputy Minister, and the Chairman of the Ontario Board of Parole.

* * * *

Annual Field Day A Success

The second annual field day which was held at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Farm Camp on September 8th, 1963 created a precedent in that one authorized member of each inmate's family was permitted to attend for part of the afternoon. Included in the festivities was a soft ball game between the inmate team and an outside team. Described as a "great success", the event was attended by several camp officers and their wives.

* * * *

Staff Changes in Parole Service

Mr. G.W. McCaw, M.S.W., McGill University 1951, has been appointed as Parole Service Officer to the Prince Albert Office. Mr. McCaw had formerly been with the Department of Social Welfare, and was (for some eight years) Regional Administrator for Northern Saskatchewan with headquarters in Prince Albert.

M.J.F. Townsend, B.C., University of British Columbia, has been appointed Parole Service Officer at Headquarters, Ottawa. After serving with the Department of Social Welfare, Moose Jaw, Mr. Townsend joined the staff of the British Columbia Borstal Association before assuming his present duties. He is at present pursuing studies at Carleton University leading to a diploma in Public Administration, which he hopes to complete in a little over three years.

Miss Hugette Roussy, one-time secretary to Mr. Edourd Dion, Member of the Board, was successful candidate in a competition which led to her present position as secretary to The Honourable Mr. Justice J. Damoulin of the Exchequer Court.

CORRECTIONAL QUICKIES - Continued

Parole Board Members Speak

During early November, Miss M.L. Lynch, addressed the Women's Canadian Club, Montreal, and a group at the First Baptist Church, Ottawa, on the subject "Prisoners, Parole, and the Public". Later in the month she began a Canadian Club tour during which she addressed groups in Parry Sound, Midland, Orillia, Barrie, and the Toronto Canadian Club in the Eaton Auditorium.

Mr. F.P. Miller was guest lecturer on October 22 at Course #48 of the Canadian Police College, Ottawa, which was attended by some 35 senior officers from the R.C.M. Police and other Police Forces across the country.

* * * * *

Mr. Benoit Godbout, Executive Director of the National Parole Service, has been a recent participant in two television programs — "Vue d'Ottawa," C.B.C. French Network on September 23, and "Ajourd Hui", C.B.C. French Network on October 10, 1963.

In the early fall, accompanied by Professor Cheffin of the Faculty of Law, McGill University, Mr. Godbout spent part of a week with the officers of the Federal and State Parole authorities in Albany and New York, acquainting himself with the policies and procedures of these two bodies.

On October 29, Mr. Godbout and three section supervisors, Mr. W.F. Carabine, Mr. I. Smith, and Mr. R. Jubinville, travelled to Montreal for discussions on parole and clemency matters with Deputy Wardens and Assistant Deputy Wardens (IT) who were attending a course at the Penitentiary Staff College. The occasion provided an excellent opportunity for the section supervisors, to meet key penitentiary personnel from across the country whose names had been known to them only by way of reports and correspondence.

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For Your Information

The following is a recap of the number of inmates confined in the British Columbia Penitentiary and Satellites, as well as the number of officers on strength, as of November 15, 1963:

Institution	Officers	Inmates
B.C. Penitentiary	240	692
William Head Institution	47	131
Agassiz Correctional Work Camp	20	93
Mountain Prison (Doukhobors)		
Males	22	86
Females	9	13
Total	338	1015

Female Employees in Uniform

On September 16, 1963, the four female staff members of Collin's Bay Penitentiary reported for duty dressed alike in white blouses, navy blue blazers, and grey skirts. The effect of the ensemble, which was designed and financed by the ladies themselves, is one of uniformity of dress without detracting from individual femininity.

Mrs. M. Stone was the first lady to join the staff at Collin's Bay in 1961, followed by Miss H.I. Stagg the same year. Mrs. H. Markwell and Mrs. S.J. Pundyk commenced employment early in 1962. All are reported as hard working and dependable, and have brought with them excellent experience in office practices and procedures they learned elsewhere. A note on Mrs. Stone's file commends her as "...first female clerk on staff who is functioning very well in a world of men."

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Ex-Keeper Honoured at Joyceville

Tribute was paid to a retiring member of the Joyceville Institution staff at a dance held on November 15th. Keeper Gilmour McBroom was presented with a movie camera complete with carrying case, projector and screen by the Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody) on behalf of all staff members. Keeper McBroom joined the Penitentiary Service in 1944 and was transferred to Joyceville Institution in 1960.

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Saskatchewan Officers Complete Training

During a recent visit to Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Dr. L.P. Gendreau, Director Medical Services, presented certificates to 20 officers who have passed a course in Basic Instruction Training. Three certificates were presented to Staff Training Officer E.J. Chester, upon completion of courses in Basic Relations Training, Conference Leading Techniques, and Conference Leader in Basic Instruction Training.

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Regional Representative Participates in Program

Mr. C.A.M. Edwards, Regional Representative N.P.S. Kingston, visited Headquarters, as well as the offices of the Probation Services, John Howard Society, Salvation Army, and Ontario Rehabilitation Services while in Ottawa on November 15. On November 17 Mr. Edwards was a participant in the public service program "Kaleidoscope" produced by C.H.O.V. — T.V., Pembroke.

CORRECTIONAL QUICKIES

F.T.C. Holds Annual Dance

A dance in honour of two veteran staff members of Federal Training Centre was held on October 26, 1963. Personnel Officer Mr. Edmond Trottier, completed 25 years of service on December 1, 1962 and Mr. Wilfrid Genereux, Supervisor of Services, completed his 25 years in February 1958.

More than one hundred couples attended the festivities held under the auspices of "Le Comite Social". Scrolls were presented to the two guests of honour.

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FTC Educational News

Twenty-three inmates attended special lectures on Sociology and Hygiene held at F.T.C. recently. Because of the interest shown in these lectures, it was decided to extend these courses to another group of young inmates who are unsuitable for trade apprenticeship.

The forces for the prevention and control of crime and delinquency ultimately must find their strength from the constructive qualities of the society itself. The properly functioning basic institution — such as the family, the school and the church, as well as the economic and political institutions—and a society united in the pursuit of worthwhile goals are the best guarantees against crime and delinquency. The willingness of the society to maintain a rationally organized and properly financed system of corrections, directed toward the reclamation of criminals and juvenile delinquents, is a prerequisite of effective control.

(Manual of Correctional Standards 1959)

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The fundamental responsibility of prison management is the secure custody and control of prisoners. This is universally prescribed by law, customs and public opinion. Although at times such a concept may seem at variance with attempts to introduce rehabilitative services, it is doubtful that any correctional program which ignores this reality will long endure. Actually services and facilities for rehabilitative treatment can operate effectively only in a climate where control is constant. Conversely, good control cannot be consistently maintained without energizing it with positive correctional and training resources.

(Manual of Correctional Standards 1959)



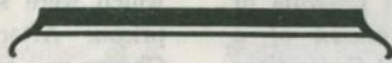
Journal of the American Correctional Association

From:

Commissioner of Penitentiaries
and
Chairman, National Parole Board



The Correctional Officer



*His is the role of authoritarian – the role of
Correctional officer;*

The role of the keeper – the role of the counsellor;

His control must be firm – it must be fair;

He must be friendly – yet not patronizing;

And in himself, be well disciplined.

*His is the shadowy figure on the catwalk and in the
tower of a maximum security institution;*

*His lonely vigil unbroken throughout
the long, dark night,*

*And under whose surveillance rests the security
of the dormant prison.*

*He is the Custodial Officer of the Canadian Penitentiary
Service, to whom this section of
Federal Corrections is
dedicated.*

FEDERAL PROFILES

This is the second in a series of articles entitled, "Federal Profiles", in which it is intended to introduce members of the Penitentiary Service, the National Parole Board, and the National Parole Service to outstanding personalities in the field of corrections. Several indulge in unique and worthwhile hobbies conducted after duty hours. Many, particularly those with long service records, have been active participants in Canada's modern program of reform. Others are outstanding by reason of a colourful and vivid personality. Federal Corrections welcomes contributions from its readers in this regard.

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"You have to have a sense of humour and a great deal of compassion. At the same time, you have to be firm." Few active penitentiary staff members are better qualified than Mrs. Vera Cherry to make such a statement.

The twenty-three year old registered nurse who reported for duty at the Prison for Women in September 1923 was entering a world that was to become foreign at times to the planned career for which she had been trained. Employed as a Permanent Industrial Guard Housekeeper, she was assigned an apartment in the female prison where she lived until 1928. The "little house" as it was called by the staff and inmates, was a self-contained institution situated inside the walls of Kingston Penitentiary and housed approximately fifty female inmates and three officers.

Although the privileges extended to the inmates were on a limited basis as compared to present-day standards, the small building offered diversified training in housekeeping skills. Jams, jellies, fruit, and vegetables were preserved each fall from the produce grown in the garden outside the prison. The girls did all the cleaning and meal preparation, as well as the sewing and laundering for their own institutional needs and for the inmates in the male institution. As a matter of interest, the trousseau Mrs. Cherry took with her on her honeymoon trip was hand-stitched by the girls in this "little house" who were as excited and thrilled about the forthcoming wedding ceremony as the bride herself.

When she returned to duty in 1940, the females had been transferred to the new institution constructed adjacent to but outside the walls of Kingston Penitentiary. Mrs. Cherry was placed in charge of a group of female aliens interned in the Prison for Women for the duration of World War II. Her

duties included escorting these women down street for the purpose of shopping, dining in restaurants, etc. From 1944 to 1960 her duties alternated between those of a matron and of a hospital officer. Until recent years, only one matron was on duty in the building during the thirteen hour night shift. Besides her normal duties, this matron had the added responsibility of checking the 500 chickens which were kept in incubators in the yard at the prison. After suffering a broken leg in a fall, Mrs. Cherry was moved into the censor's department and placed in charge of inmate correspondence and visiting privileges.

When this penitentiary officer retires from the service in two years, the repertory of memories she will take with her will be filled with the events and emotions that are interwoven into all aspects of life, both inside and outside the stone walls of a penitentiary.

She will remember the humour as well as the tragedy of specific incidents, the satisfaction and frustrations encountered in her work.

All of us are reaping the benefits of the twenty years she represented the Prison for Women in the Kingston branch of the Civil Service Association of Canada.

The memory of the problems involved in raising three children after the loss of her husband has been softened into pride and contentment in her sons and daughter, and in her nine grandchildren.

Among the many trips she took across the country performing escort duties, she will long remember the two trips to Vancouver in the course of one week.

She was the only matron on duty the day a notorious criminal scaled the wall of Kingston Penitentiary. She recalls how the female inmates watched from the window of the "little house" and cheered at his success.

She will remember the warm summer days when she and other matrons sympathized with the inmates in their long heavy dresses covered with white aprons, collars and cuffs, dreaming of the day when they would be allowed to wear less-restricted clothing.

Her memories will include the many changes she has seen in the system throughout her tenure of office.

She will always remember the drug addict who "kicked the habit" after numerous incarcerations. Nor will she ever forget the ones who didn't make it.

These and other memories will stay alive in retrospect in the mind of a woman who discovered the value and self-satisfaction in giving of herself to the less fortunate.

"I am especially happy about the many friendships I have made among my fellow officers at Kingston Penitentiary," Mrs. Cherry stated. "And the privilege to know their wives, and their children as they grew up with my own. I am proud and grateful for the respect, courtesy, and help extended to me by all during the long years.

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Tribute is paid this month to a member of a family of Penitentiary officers whose combined service careers total over one hundred years. Upon the death of Keeper Gerry Landry's father who had spent 19 1/2 years in the service, his mother remarried Mr. L. Barrette who served 25 years, rising from guard to Assistant Chief Keeper. Gerry's marriage joined him to another penitentiary family. Mr. Emile Labrecque, his father-in-law, served for 40 years and two of his brothers-in-law are presently members of the penitentiary service.

Keeper J.G.R. Landry began employment at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during World War II and was the youngest volunteer for the Armed Forces in St. Vincent de Paul. At the age of 18 years he enlisted in the F.M.R. in 1939 and served for 5 years and 10 months. Following the Dieppe invasion, Gerry suffered a gunshot wound in the arm and was taken and held prisoner of war for 33 months.

Gerry Landry is described by his fellow workers as an efficient disciplinarian whose exterior gruffness cloaks a heart of gold. St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary has just cause to be proud of this officer who has surmounted the obstacles in his promotional climb from guard to keeper, the ordeal of incarceration in a prisoner of war camp, and the tragic loss of his wife in 1962. After his daily tour of prison duty is over and when time away from his six children permits it, Gerry indulges in fishing and hunting and is an active member of the Canadian Corps Association.

Graduation Ceremony at Collin's Bay Pen'ty

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To recognize progress and achievement by the students in both vocational and academic classes, the 14th annual graduation ceremony was held at Collin's Bay Penitentiary on October 11, 1963

There were fifty-one successful vocational graduates in the following trades: Brickmasonry, carpentry, electrical, motor vehicle repair, sheet metal and welding. Twenty-nine inmates completed correspondence courses supplied by the Department of Veterans' Affairs; seven completed academic subjects with the Ontario Department of Education; one inmate completed a second year course in German with Queen's University, attaining an Honour pass.

Deputy Warden U. Belanger, program chairman, presented certificates to the successful vocational trainees who were present for the occasion.

Speakers for the ceremony included the Regional Director D.M. McLean; Warden F. Smith; Executive Director John Howard Society A.M. Kirkpatrick. Guest speaker for the occasion was Mr. D.C. McNeill, Director of Apprenticeship, Province of Ontario, who informed the audience and trainees of the latest developments in apprenticeship training.

Kingston Penitentiary Judo Club

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The regional monthly Judo Championship Competition was held at the Royal Canadian School of Signals camp at Barriefield on September 26, 1963. The Kingston team, comprised of the following officers, won the trophy: Captain C.Q. Burton, Clerk, Reception and Discharge Centre; W. Lethbridge, Associate Member, Instructor of Judo; P. McConnell, Instructor Steamfitter & Plumber; T.M. Hicks, Accountant-Bookkeeper; B. Sutcliffe, Associate Member, R.C.M.P. Officer.

A second team from Kingston Penitentiary made a good showing of judo skill in the competition. This team was comprised of Captain K.M. Burrell, Guard Grade I; D.A. McBroom, Guard Grade I; J.D. MacConnell, Asst. Hospital Officer; D. Huff, Guard Grade I; W.J. Harpell, Grade II.

Highlight of the evening was the throw by T. Hicks, using a "Sode-Tsurikomi Goshi" (Lift and Pulling Sleeve Hip Throw).

The instructor for the Kingston Judo Club is Guard Grade I, Black Belt T. Doyle.

IN MY OPINION

“In your opinion, what is the custodial officer’s responsibility toward the institutional inmate training programme?”

The custodial officer’s responsibility toward the Institutional Inmate Training Program can be summed up in a word “KNOWLEDGE”. The trite old saying that “knowledge is power” has yet to be refuted in any sense. In the sphere of penology it is axiomatic. In the training and experience of every custodial officer, care should be taken to emphasize the fact that unrelenting effort must be put forth to encourage and aid the inmate in his rehabilitation.

A blindness to the potentialities, or an indifference towards the Institutional Program on the part of the custodial officers can seriously hamper, or even negate, the serious efforts of the correctional team; and a team effort is an absolute prerequisite of a successful correctional program.

Being part of this team it is incumbent upon the custodial officer to acquaint himself with a thorough and workable knowledge of the complete inmate training program. He must have an understanding of the purpose and objectives of the institutional treatment facilities and training program. It might be said that everything that is authorized in the prison is a part of the inmate training program, and certainly every day that a custodial officer spends on duty is a part of the officer’s training program as well. In the course of a very short period an officer may be exposed to contact with all or most of the institution’s training facilities; such as religious program, trades training and industrial employment, and educational program. Even the maintenance and construction activities can be included as part of the over-all training program.

It can be readily appreciated that although the custodial officer is not called upon to show proficiency in any of these fields of endeavor, he must have a sympathetic understanding of each, and a great measure of realistic co-operation must be given to the professionals involved, in order to make the team function smoothly and effectively. He can only participate in the rehabilitative effort when he knows who is doing what, and for what purpose. He can gain this learning only through study, training and experience. It is his duty to so fit himself as to be a living part of the whole effort.

In essence, the responsibility of the custodial officer toward the institutional inmate training program is “KNOWLEDGE”; first, in his acquisition of it, and secondly, the practical application thereof.

H.C. Beaupre

Assistant Deputy Warden (Custody)

Kingston Penitentiary

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In my opinion, the custodial officer is one of the most important members of the Inmate Training team. One of his responsibilities is to attempt to understand, advise and counsel the inmates not only to live within the rules and regulations, but to encourage them to participate fully in the opportunities offered them towards self-improvement and eventual rehabilitation.

The responsibilities of the custodial officer extend over a full twenty-four hour period, three hundred and sixty-five days a year. This gives him an opportunity afforded to no other member of the correctional team. He is in a position to observe and assess the inmate at work, school, church, and during his leisure hours when he is mingling with other inmates in sports, or when he is in his cell working on hobby or just idling his time.

It is the responsibility of a custodial officer to avail himself of the sources of knowledge which fit him for his work such as staff training programs, suggested courses and reading material that would help him in his contacts with the inmates or as liaison officer between the inmate and other members of the correctional team. It is also his responsibility to work in close harmony with other members of the team to direct and guide an inmate into the type of training which will be most beneficial to his particular needs.

It is my opinion that the custodial officer, who is the most readily available and perhaps acceptable member of the correctional team, can be one of the most important instruments through which the inmates can learn to respect the staff, authority, and

society; thereby effecting a change in their thinking and creating a desire to pattern their lives and actions in a socially acceptable manner.

*Keeper F.W. Chester
Saskatchewan Penitentiary*

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The purpose of our penitentiaries is to ensure the custody, reformation and rehabilitation of the inmate.

The good operation of a penitentiary depends on the abilities of the custodial staff, in a broad sense, to maintain control and custody. This is brought about by the various routines of prison work — counting, searching of cells and work areas for the control of contraband and weapons, inspection and maintenance of security devices and the enforcement of rules and regulations through the practice of good discipline, fairly and humanely administered.

This is one of the responsibilities of the custodial officer; to maintain good control and the atmosphere necessary for the Treatment and Training staff to operate. They depend on Custody to ensure that inmates are available and on time for various interviews, for training classes, school, and all the activities contributing to inmate training.

Conversely, the inmate training program contributes to custody. A well-rounded program of work, training, and recreation and the solution or help given to the inmate in personal problems through interviews by the various social agency representatives, the psychiatrist and psychologist, all go towards the making of a more co-operative inmate.

It follows then that custody and training complement each other and each must depend on the other to obtain a maximum of success.

Good control and good discipline set the stage for the training program. The custodial staff are responsible for control and discipline but they should also be familiar with the training program of the institution and with the personnel involved. The custodial officer who is in almost constant contact with the inmate finds many instances when he can offer advice or suggestions pertaining to training, welfare of inmates, etc. In my opinion, this knowledge of inmates gained by custodial officers is not used to advantage. Too often the custodial officer is looked upon as a dolt who turns keys or carries a rifle on the wall, and his opinions and efforts in other directions are not appreciated. This is not contributory to good morale.

Good staff morale can only be attained by a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of each department by all staff

generally. The individual owes it to his fellow officer and to his superiors to have not only a thorough knowledge of his own responsibilities but also of the general policies and objectives of the administration and of the individual departments within the institution. Inmates are quick to notice and take advantage of any friction or lack of co-operation amongst the staff.

Control and training are impossible without discipline and this is the most important requirement of a custodial officer — to be well disciplined and to understand what discipline means. Discipline is, in fact, training and so the custodial officer in this regard is an essential part of the training team.

The responsibilities of the custodial officer to the Inmate Training Program are, then, to maintain good control and custody of inmates, to understand and maintain good disciplinary practices, to have a thorough knowledge of the training program and to do his share toward staff morale, which in essence means being a good custodial officer.

*Keeper R.G.G. Sinclair
Manitoba Penitentiary*

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...our first task is to instill in them (the inmates) that anything a man acquires and intends to keep he must work for. They must be educated before they can be taught the fundamentals of any type of skilled or semi-skilled trades, but they will not seek this knowledge unless they have a need for it, and in my opinion, this need can be developed only by developing their respect for their fellow man and a desire to live by the laws that govern his society.

As every human being has a tendency to follow the example of those closest to him — especially while he is a child — it necessarily follows that if we hope to change the characteristics of the inmates they must have the desire to copy the example of someone who is constantly with him while he is in prison.

As the custodial officer is in sole control of the inmates seventy percent of the time, and they are constantly aware of his presence during the remaining thirty percent of the time, and having approximately twelve percent of the inmate population under his control one hundred percent of the time, the logical conclusion is that if anyone is going to develop the inmate for the better or worse, it is going to be the custodial officer.

Therefore, in my opinion, the custodial officer must perform the most vital and difficult task in our reform program.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the selection and training of the Custodial Officer.

*Keeper J.S.I. Linklater
Manitoba Penitentiary*

The main goal of all persons whose task it is to work in penal institutions is to rehabilitate the offender mainly by changing his attitudes and his outlook on life.

The value of the custodial officer concerning his relationship with inmates is governed primarily by the following factors:

1. Education through staff training.
2. Morale through close inter-departmental co-operation.
3. Personal interest in the inmates with whom he is associated.

Since he is first of all a police officer, the manner in which he enforces custody and discipline is of vital importance, and is basic with respect to the conversion and betterment of the inmate. Only by gaining the inmate's trust and respect will the custodial officer be able to induce the inmate to participate in the inmate training programme.

The custodial officer must be factual and objective (where necessary), but he should have a warmth of human relationship. He must learn not to be guided by his emotions, and by the whims and demands of the inmates. If so he will never be an effective worker.

It is important to encourage discussion of institutional inmate training between officer and inmate, and among inmates themselves. For example:

1. Because of the impact of automation which is reducing the opportunities for unskilled work, the custodial officer must in the way he thinks best, constantly encourage the inmate to consider Vocational and Trade training during his confinement.
2. By regular discussion, point out the way in which the things foremost in the inmate's mind can be achieved.
3. Since the sympathy of the downtrodden for himself and each other is probably the strongest personal feeling in prisons, the custodial officer must convey to the inmate that it is not sympathy he requires but help, which the institution is prepared to give; but help can only be obtained if the inmate is willing to accept it.
4. The inmate should understand that there is nothing more precious than time and that no one has an unlimited supply of it. Wasted hours, days, and months will destroy his life. He must be encouraged to use his time while he has it and to make something of himself.

5. Custodial officers should compare notes regarding inmate problems with those directly concerned with the Institutional inmate training program.
6. Each custodial officer must be a living example of a good citizen in order that the inmate may be better influenced by him. He must be a leader and a counsellor, capable of discussing with inmates the problems of everyday life.

A custodial officer must not be influenced by race, creed, or personality, but by common sense only.

J.T. Bath
Staff Training Officer
Dorchester Penitentiary.

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The custodial officer plays a very definite role in the Inmate Training Program.

The bulk of the inmate's time is spent in close association with custodial officers, be it at work, during recreation, or when the inmate is locked up in his cell. Through his observations and through association, he is well able to advise and answer most of the inmate's questions and queries; thus bringing about closer co-operation and harmony in the institution.

The custodial officer, through his training, is able to channel important requests directly to the parties concerned, thus eliminating the loss of time by request forms lying around and getting lost. This results in a more contented inmate who in turn improves his work output and his general outlook on life in the institution, which will get more bearable for him knowing officers are willing and able to help him should the need arise.

Although the part played by the custodial officer may be small, without him a well rounded and balanced program could not be implemented.

Keeper K. Lowden
Dorchester Penitentiary

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Too many custodial officers adopt the attitude that "safe custody and discipline are what I am being paid for. That is my job."

But their true responsibility does not end there. The amount of study and training in all facets of the operation required to reach the objective of the training program is well worth the time and effort put forth by the custodial officer who is really interested in the success of the program.

The custodial officer is a cog in a machine, and if the cog does not mesh properly, the machine fails.

to do the work it should do. In other words, co-operation is a must and to cooperate fully, the custodial officer must acquire a good knowledge of the operation of the other departments as well as the aids available to him in his custodial work.

A good general knowledge of Inmate Orientation, guidance, the various facilities available to the inmate for his betterment — such as educational, trades training, correspondence courses and recreation — and how to avail himself of these opportunities, is another aid in furthering the training program.

The custodial officer should, at all times, be alert to inmates' attitudes, both individually and collectively, to their problems of adjustment, and to other factors which may produce a withdrawn, antagonistic or surly attitude.

The custodial officer must be fair as well as firm in all his dealings with inmates. He must be fair with his brother officers. If he is not, lack of trust results with a loss of respect. This feeling will eventually be transmitted to the inmates and will cause a decline in the level of discipline and morale.

In conclusion I would say that in my opinion, a custodial officer's responsibility toward the institutional inmate training program is to acquire by study, by training in the classroom and on the job, a good working knowledge of the operations of all the departments. It is his responsibility to learn how he may co-operate with the inmates and co-ordinate his own and their efforts. He should further his knowledge of custody and control techniques and the maintenance of discipline; remembering always that fairness in dealing with others earns respect and co-operation and makes his duties easier to perform.

In this way he can assist in carrying out the program in an efficient manner and take his place as a member of a team working toward a common objective — the reformation and rehabilitation of the inmates.

*Keeper H.A. Taylor
Manitoba Penitentiary*

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I feel that when the public's money is being invested in the rehabilitation and training of inmates, everybody in the Penitentiary Service should do their part to realize a return for this investment.

I have had a number of years experience in handling young inmates and am convinced that we as penitentiary officers can show them by our talk and our actions that the world has something good to offer them and that we are willing to help them. The custodial staff are in contact with them twenty-four hours a day and can study them at work and at play, and observe them in their actions and contact with their fellow inmates. By this observation, a custodial officer might point out any potentials that the inmate might not realize he has.

Keeper R.E. Smith Dorchester Penitentiary

The basic function of a custodial officer is the protection of society and the rehabilitation of the inmates to be law-abiding citizens upon release. Because they are part of the largest staff in a correctional institution, members sometimes feel that they are the most important group. As a matter of fact, they are as important as any other department in the institution; no more, no less.

Being part of a huge enterprise and being also comparable to a chain, we must not permit that there could exist one single weak link in a department or in an individual, because the safety of the employee and the inmates could be jeopardized by such a weakness.

The custodial personnel must create the good atmosphere of an institution. A constructive and relaxed atmosphere will reduce tension to its minimum and security supervision and rehabilitation will be more effective.

A custodial officer must understand the limits of his responsibility and the amount of authority he can exercise in fulfilling his duties. This can be obtained through knowledge of the procedures and regulations of his institution which govern discipline, contraband, privileges and rights of other employees and inmates. He must be alert to the conditions which effect the custody and rehabilitation of the inmate.

The custodial officer must be able to report everything within sight and hearing and also be able to interpret what he sees and hears. He must learn that every human being has a normal way of behaving and if a change occurs, try to find the cause and communicate to his fellow workers this different behaviour on the inmate's part. It may indicate that something is wrong and there is a danger for custody; or it may be a sign which could be used as the beginning of a rehabilitative experience. These indications are important and are the type of facts that should be communicated to the proper persons.

My last words would be a recommendation to each and every custodial officer:

A good effective and constructive way of maintaining an excellent custodial supervision towards a noted success in rehabilitation is to keep the morale at a high level and conserve a good spirit of communication for the success of us all.

*J.B. Marcoux
Assistant Deputy Warden (C)
LeClerc Institution*

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A quotation in a recent penitentiary inmate publication sought to remind us that if we take upon ourselves God prerogative to punish, we should also accept, as He does, the obligation to restore.

Seminar at Queen's University . . .

A seminar, Forensic Psychiatry and the Doctor, was held at Queen's University, Kingston, August 22 through August 24, 1963. Sponsored by the Canadian Psychiatric Association, the seminar was attended by members of the medical and legal professions, social workers, and staff members of the Penitentiary Service.

Included in the three-day sessions were discussions on The Law as a Denominator of Psycho-Social Development — Legal Aspects (speaker The Hon. Mr. Justice Haines, Supreme Court of Canada) and Psychiatric Aspects (speaker Kenneth G. Gray, Q.C., M.D., Professor of Forensic Psychiatry, University of Toronto).

Behaviour and Law — Criminal Responsibility and its Relationship to Pathological states, was discussed in some detail. B. Barry Swadron, LL.B., LL.M., spoke on the legal aspects of criminal responsibility; D.L. Wilson, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine, Queen's University, discussed the Medical aspects.

Dr. R.E. Turner, director of Toronto's Forensic Clinic, expressed concern over the increase of potentially dangerous patients referred to the clinic by the courts. He stated there appeared to be little to assist the clinic in determining who is potentially dangerous. "A number can be certified to a mental hospital as persons suffering from such a disorder of the mind that they require care, supervision and control for their own protection or for the protection of others. But difficulties arise when the patients are not suffering clearly from a disorder of the mind, their symptomatology centering in the area of personality disturbances."

Since the clinic was established in May 1956 as an outpatient division of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, more than 1,850 patients have been examined. The clinic provides psychiatric consultation, diagnostic and treatment services for adults 16 years of age and over for the courts and provincial probation services. It offers a similar service to other agencies for problems in forensic psychiatry and sexual deviation.

Two penitentiary psychiatrists talked on the problems encountered by the inmates while incarcerated.

Dr. Bruno Cormier, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, discussed problems encountered by the inmates upon leaving the prison environment. A

repeater finds "gate fever" or pre-liberation anxiety increasingly severe, Dr. Cormier said. His dependency on the prison grows with the serving of many sentences. "Entering a prison brings with it great hardships; leaving it also has its severe problems." Dr. Cormier also spoke to the group on the correlation between an inmate's emotional pressures while incarcerated and the destruction of his cell, as in a riot.

Dr. George D. Scott, director of the Institute of Psychotherapy at Kingston and staff psychiatrist at Kingston Penitentiary urged segregated units for the various personality groups in Canadian penal institutions. Dr. Scott's discussion centered around his classification of the distinctive types of personalities who populate our prisons.

Dr. Sam J. Holmes, Clinical Director, Narcotic Addiction Unit, Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario, urged expansion of forensic centers where at least all first offenders could be examined thoroughly over a long enough period to allow their assignment to parole or a suitable institution.

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POET'S CORNER

As a result of the recent typing survey line count carried out in the penitentiaries, the following poem was submitted by the clerical pool staff at Kingston Penitentiary.

I went up to St. Peter
Who met me at the Gate.
As I tried to enter heaven
I was told I'd have to wait.

I said, "Come St. Peter, be a dear,
And let me gain admittance here."
St. Peter replied, with a scornful sneer,
"What have you done for admittance here?"

"I worked on Johnstone's Typing Survey, Sir"
That must have rung a bell.
For he said, "Come into heaven, man,

YOU HAVE SERVED YOUR TIME IN HELL.

Federal Corrections is your publication. Tell your Assistant Warden, Organization and Administration of any items you think may be of interest.

Seminar at Queen's University . . .

A Summer Forum in Psychology and the Law was held at Queen's University, Kingston, August 27 through August 28, 1965. Sponsored by the Canadian Psychological Association, the seminar was attended by members of the medical and legal professions, social workers, and staff members of the Penitentiary Service.

Included in the three-day session were discussions on The Law as a Determinant of Psycho-Social Development — Legal Aspects (speaker The Hon. M. Just, a Justice, Supreme Court of Canada) and Psychological Aspects (speaker Kenneth G. Gray, M.D., M.D., Professor of Forensic Psychology, University of Toronto).

Behaviour and Law — Criminal Responsibility and its Relationship to Pathological States was discussed in some detail. R. Barry Swanson, M.B., B.S., spoke on the legal aspects of criminal responsibility. M.L. Wilson, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine, Queen's University, discussed the Medical Aspects.

Dr. R.A. Tupper, Director of Toronto's Forensic Clinic, stressed the importance of the interest of psychiatrists in the legal system and the impact of the courts on the psychiatric community.

Dr. Tupper also discussed the impact of the courts on the psychiatric community and the impact of the psychiatric community on the courts. He stressed the importance of the interest of psychiatrists in the legal system and the impact of the courts on the psychiatric community.

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Dr. George D. Scott, Director of the Forensic Psychiatric Unit at Kingston and staff psychiatrist at Kingston Penitentiary, urged expansion of the various personality groups in Canadian penitentiaries. Dr. Scott discussed various forms of manifestation of the distinctive personality types who populate our prisons.

Dr. Ivan J. Hirsch, Clinical Director, Forensic Unit, Addiction Research Foundation, Ontario, urged expansion of forensic services to deal with offenders who are unable to function in a long-term period to allow their return to parole or a suitable institution.

PORT'S CORNER

As a result of the recent typing error, the cover page was submitted by the Kingston Penitentiary.

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