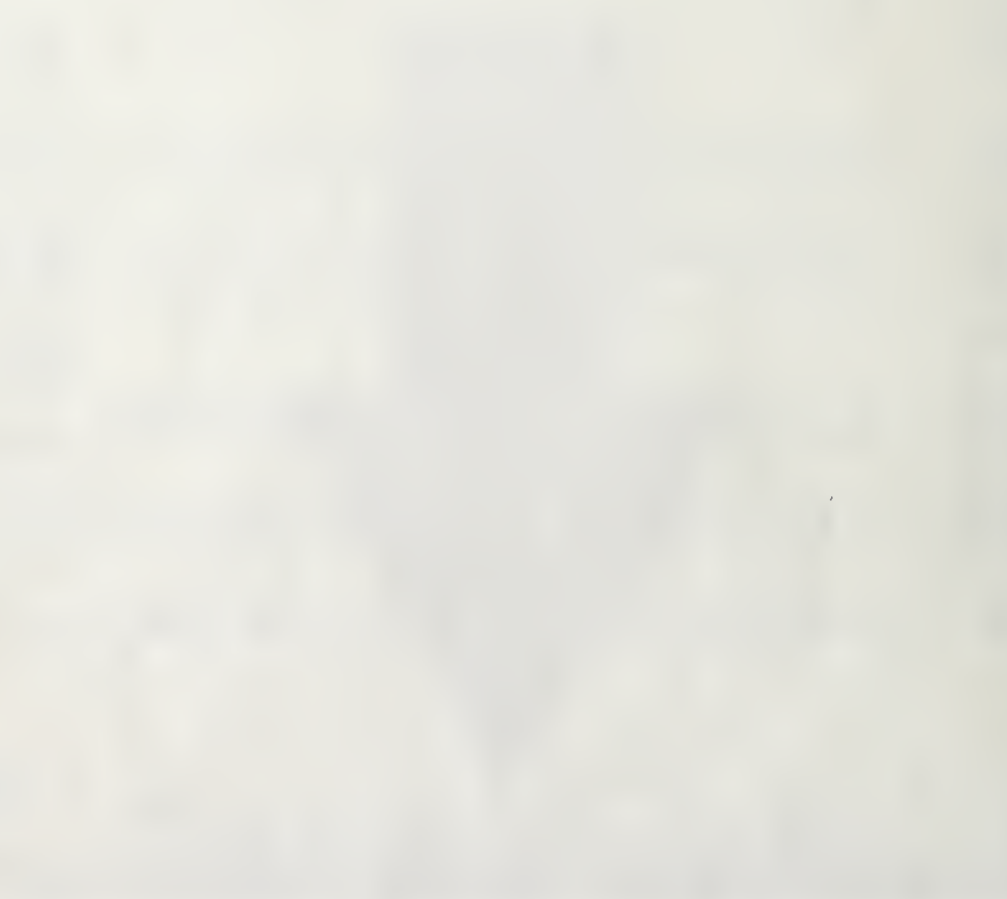


1891

1892

1893



THE ONTARIO PLAN In Corrections



DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS



REPORT OF THE MINISTER
1966



ONTARIO

DEPARTMENT
OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER

For The Year Ending 31st March
1966

Printed By Order of
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO
Sessional Paper No. 37, 1967

TORONTO
1967



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Ontario Council of University Libraries

<https://archive.org/details/p1deptreforminst1966>



THE HONOURABLE W. EARLE ROWE, P.C. (C.)
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

YOUR HONOUR:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Reform Institutions for the year ending March 31st, 1966.

The Report contains details of progress made during this period, as well as giving an overall picture of the many programmes and facilities of the Department.

Once more there is included the Statement of Purpose, which is the policy guide for all staff in the devising and maintaining of programmes. The Statement of Purpose emphasizes that our basic need is to modify the attitudes of those in our care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be law-abiding rather than law-breaking, and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will give them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment.

We cannot afford to overlook the importance of any part of this Statement. Our Training programmes are successful only to the extent that we are able to modify attitudes of offenders. Equally, our hopes for successful rehabilitation are minimized if we simply change attitudes without giving the training on which to base social adjustment.

This Document reports a year of steady progress in all aspects of our work.

Details of this progress are provided by the Deputy Minister's reports on the multifaceted work of this Department. I would like to pay a sincere tribute to the Deputy Minister and the staff of the Department for the wholehearted support I have received from them, in furthering the work of corrections in this province.

At this time I would like to point to the outstanding service performed by the members of the Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender, the Regional Detention Centres Planning Committee, the Training Schools Advisory Board, and the newly formed Trades and Industries Advisory Committee. Members of these Committees give freely of their time and abilities offering valued guidance and continuing assistance to myself and the Department. They maintain the strong link with the community that is so vital to our work. I wish to express my personal gratitude for the outstanding service they are performing in the development of the field of corrections.

Respectfully submitted,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, featuring a prominent loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping underline.

Minister of Reform Institutions

Statement of Purpose

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Reform Institutions are (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-biding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any programme within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

It is impossible to lay down principles and methods for achieving the Department's purposes with complete generality. Specific methods will vary considerably with the nature of the inmate population, with the location and size of the institution, with the type and personalities of staff and the Department's assessment of public opinion. However, within these limitations, some general principles can be enumerated.

The Department lays great stress on research. Its operations should be guided by research findings and assessed regularly for efficiency in achieving the Department's purposes. Future activities will be influenced largely by facts rather than opinion, concerning the efficiency of these activities. The development of an operations research and assessment unit is necessary for this approach.

Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with prisoners. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, those in our care broke laws because of a particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively with prisoners languishing in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or by associating entirely with other prisoners with attitudes similar to their own. The practice sometimes followed in some jurisdictions whereby correctional officers are forbidden to converse with prisoners is quite contrary to progressive correctional practice and has no place whatever in any institution within this Department. The view that verbal association between staff and prisoners leads to a reduction of proper discipline is held to be erroneous and can only be viewed as an admission that staff are incapable of performing a proper correctional function.

Closely associated with this is the necessity of breaking down as much as possible the inmate sub-culture found in all institutions to some degree. In all institutions there are conflicts between the aims and purposes of the inmate population and those of the administration. Some of these conflicts are bound to exist where a captive population exists; others result from different sets of attitudes. Despite the situational inherence of many of these conflicts, some measures can be taken to reduce the psycho-sociological

barriers that exist between staff and inmates. The more these barriers can be reduced, the more influence staff will have in the inmate sub-culture. This will result in reduction of tensions, greater effective control and greater reformatory potential. Two methods of achieving this are (illustrative only):

- (1) Greater association of staff and inmates as previously mentioned and
- (2) The use of selected custodial staff as leaders in guided group discussion.

Therefore, staff who are associated with inmates at whatever level should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and should include an abidance of law as a part of an acceptable way of life. In addition, they should have tolerance and understanding of anti-social and morally repugnant behaviour and an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving that person's behaviour.

Prisoners should be provided with as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful to them in their post-release adjustment. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious and treatment and training facilities of all types should be increased. Social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual should be emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. Post-discharge rehabilitative services should be expanded.

In planning new institutions, the Department will aim for adult institutions containing a maximum of 200 inmates and for training schools with a maximum of 125 pupils. These are populations that should not be exceeded and some institutions should have maxima considerably less than these figures. Facilities should be consistent with the size and nature of the inmate population. It is recognized that desirable features of any institution, such as the reduction of the inmate sub-culture, are difficult if not impossible of achievement without proper facilities, proper staff and proper staff attitudes. Further, the extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and inmates are directly proportional to the size of the institution and a partial function of it.

Staff Training will be increased at all levels in order to develop staff attitudes in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles herein enunciated. It is recognized that good staff attitudes are the essential element in good correctional practice, but that adequate physical plants are necessary aids to them.

It is essential to the successful operation of any programme that all classes of staff work in harmony with each other. This is not to preclude healthy disagreement in arriving at a course of action. However, when a course of action has been decided, all staff should work to the best of their ability to ensure the success of the programme. Staff with special skills that may contribute to the planning and operation of a programme should be consulted wherever possible even though direct responsibility for its operation may not be theirs.

Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender



REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.
CHAIRMAN

In 1952 the Rev. Mr. Pinker went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) was formed in November 1959. The members are from the legal, educational, rehabilitative and ministerial professions. The Council acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding matters which are referred to them by the Minister.

Since its inception the council has held 157 meetings, 74 in the last two years. In the course of its activities every City and County Jail in the Province has been visited as well as all Reform Institutions. Studies undertaken by the Council have covered such subjects as the County Jail System, after-care services, and officer's uniforms.



HIS HONOUR JUDGE HARRY WAISBERG,
L.L.B.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practised law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past President of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is a member of the Provincial Board of Directors of the John Howard Society.



JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A. (OXON.)

For twenty years, headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada during five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is Past President of the Canadian Penal Association and of the Canadian Corrections Association.



HER HONOUR JUDGE HELEN KINNEAR,
B.A., Q.C., L.L.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman appointed K.C. in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems, she has for many years been a County Court and Juvenile and Family Court Judge.



MONTE H. HARRIS, B.A.

A defense lawyer, Mr. Harris graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School. He was a volunteer instructor at St. Alban's Boys' Club for eight years. A member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; a member of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto and recently elected an Alderman of the City of Toronto.



MRS. CAMERON MCKENZIE

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is a director of the Ontario County Children's Aid Society and Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



VEN. ARCHDEACON
MYRODYN C. DAVIES, B.A., D.D.

The Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville for 42 years, Archdeacon Davies is Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College, Windsor, and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. The Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the war years, he also participates in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit.



THE REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY,
C.S.B., PH.D.

Father John Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, was a secondary school teacher for several years. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto and was a member of the Department of Philosophy of the University of St. Michael's College for many years. He has been President of the College since 1958, and is a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.



GERALD E. NORI, L.L.B.

Mr. Nori has practised law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie from 1960 to 1965. Past President of the Sault Rotary Club, he is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Law Association, the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association.

Sir:

I have the honour and privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1966.

Our major concern during this period was the development of policies and programmes in keeping with the Department's "Statement of Purpose". This statement was formulated a year ago at your request.

Prime emphasis has been placed throughout the Department on the need to modify the behaviour patterns of those in our care so that they may adopt a more useful and purposeful life in the community when released from our institutions. This report indicates the many areas in which this factor has been given prominence. We also report to you a year of progress in programmes designed to provide inmates with the skills and training that may be useful to them in re-establishing themselves in society.

To support this purpose we established three new training centres in conjunction with existing industrial farms, bringing the total of vocational training centres for young male offenders to five. The new centres, developed at Monteith, Fort William and Burritt's Rapids, will enable us to offer a programme of trade training to young men in their locality. It is hoped that this will better enable them to maintain family ties and give them better opportunities for local employment subsequent to release.

In general, older inmates are not very interested in academic instruction, nor can they always benefit from it. However, since the growing technological demands of society require more advanced academic levels, we are making this available to all within our care. During the current year we have appointed academic teachers to all institutions that previously lacked this facility.

During the year there has been a reduction in the average population of our large institutions, which resulted in some improvement in the overall programme. This reduction was gradual and deliberate, and was brought about by many factors. The main purpose of the reduction in population was to attempt to achieve a healthier level of staff-inmate interaction as a basis for attitude change. By and large, the higher the population in an institution, the lower the degree of personal contact between the staff and inmates. The reduction which has been effected in the Guelph



population is illustrated by the graph on the opposite page.

An additional forestry camp was opened during the year at Portage Lake in the District of Parry Sound. This brings the number of forestry camps to five for adults, and one for teen-age boys. In addition to providing a worthwhile programme of conservation work and relieving the larger institutions of some of their population, the forestry camp programme can be used in connection with the district jails as a minimum security work area similar to those which will be provided in the new Regional Detention Centres.

Progress on Regional Detention Centres has been encouraging. Most counties have already held discussions with officials of our Department and, of course, you have led many of these discussions yourself. Plans and sites submitted by two Regional Detention Centre Boards have been approved, and the architects have reached the working drawings stage. Two other groups have signed agreements and there are prospects of further agreements in the near future. Unquestionably there is a great need to replace unsatisfactory jails, now serving individual counties, with detention centres designed to suit the needs of a wider region.

For the past few years we have tried to evaluate our programmes and to improve upon them where indicated. We are aware, of course, of the difficulties of establishing adequate criteria for assessing our operations. We have spearheaded a move to make dominion-wide reporting of statistics sophisticated enough to permit reasonable evaluation of our work. Until this system becomes completely operational, we must rely on such figures as are available concerning our own operations, either by record or by survey. One survey at the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, showed that, of 282 students released in one particular year, 66 per cent had no further convictions during a five-year period, and that of those who did commit further offences, almost 40 per cent had only one further conviction during this period. Other surveys and records are given throughout this report in either tabular or graph form. Of particular note is the graph indicating the decreases over the last five years in the percentage of our population being sentenced to prison. Not only is the percentage of those convicted at its lowest level since 1949, but the increased use of probation has served to reduce the number of those sentenced to imprisonment.

In our work with children we have revised our programmes somewhat. We have amended further the classification of children admitted to each training school. Our system of classification has never been static but has been, and will be, modified to meet new conditions. A chart of the schools and classifications is included in this re-

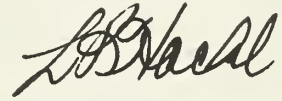
port. In the last year or two we have placed increased emphasis on variety in our programme. This is illustrated by the one in effect in "The Village" at Hagersville. Placed in this setting with a homelike atmosphere are young boys deprived of their social, emotional and educational needs; needs that the Judges of the Juvenile and Family Courts were convinced could best be satisfied by "The Village" programme. The units in this setting are small, with a relatively high staff to child ratio. "The Village" is part of the staff living-complex, and the social interaction between the boys in the school and the community is high. We are in the process of evaluating this programme through our Research Department, not only with a view to assessing its effectiveness, but with a view to identifying facets of the programme that might be profitably used elsewhere. The

relatively small size, its early stage of development, and the nature of the setting, permit intensive evaluation.

Throughout the year we have been grateful for the support that our work has received from social agencies and other groups, and from individuals working both inside and outside our institutions.

I would also like to commend the efforts of a dedicated staff, who have worked together to produce a year of achievement. The credit belongs to them.

Sincerely yours,



Deputy Minister.

ONTARIO REFORMATORY, GUELPH

POPULATION FROM: APRIL 1st, 1963 to JULY 1st, 1966

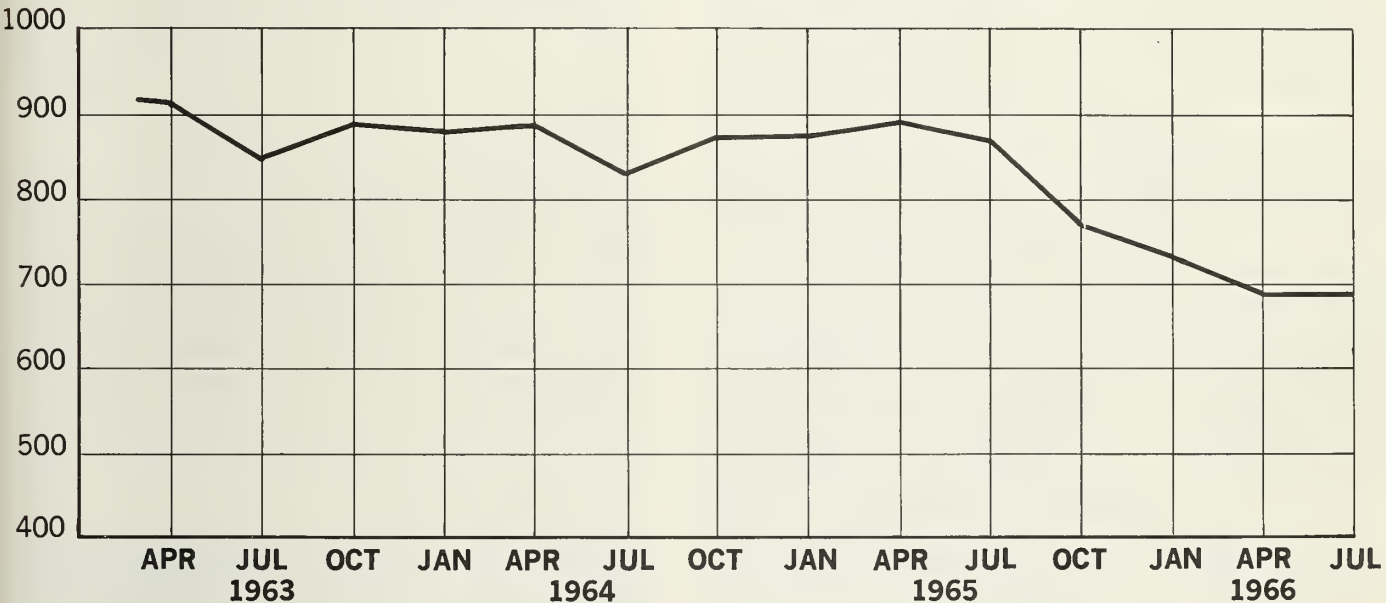


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Presentation by the Minister	3	County Jails and R.D.C. Plan	26
Statement of Purpose	4	Adult Male Institutions	30
Report by Deputy Minister	8	Adult Female Institutions	43
Education	10	Ontario Board of Parole	48
Treatment Services	12	Rehabilitation and After-care	51
Research	13	Visits and Special Events	53
Staff Development	15	The Ontario Plan in Training Schools	61
Chaplaincy Services	18	Training Schools Advisory Board	62
Library Services	19	Training School Statistics	75
Food Services	20	Appendix 1 - Statistics, Reformatories, etc.	80
Farms	21	Appendix 11 - Statistics, Jails	90
Industry and Construction	23	INDEX	98

EDUCATION

Educational programmes were expanded this year. The Department now employs one hundred and ten full-time qualified teachers in some twenty institutions, as well as forty full-time trade instructors and a number of part-time teachers. Courses have been made more comprehensive in several institutions and some completely new programmes have been introduced.

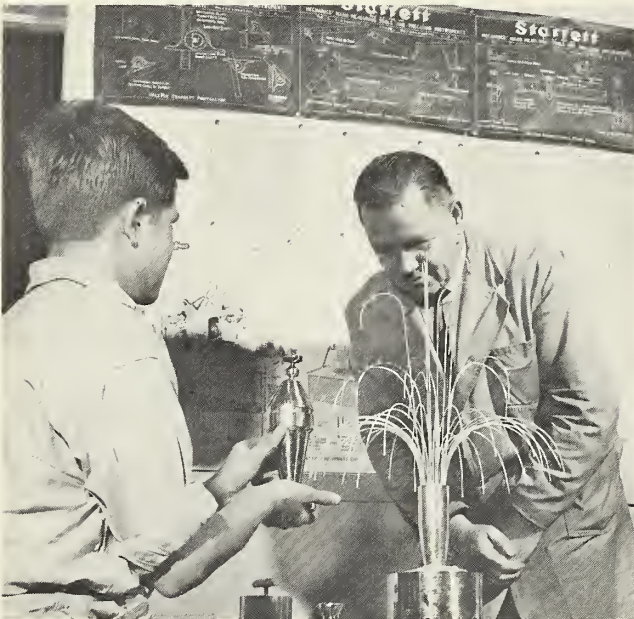
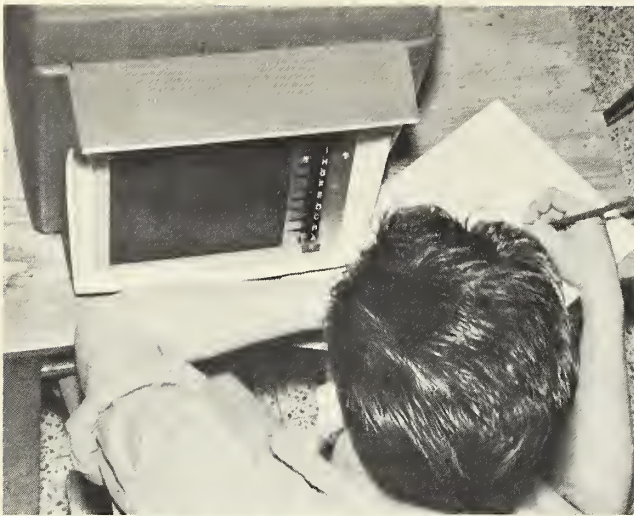
Experiments in programmed instruction and team teaching are being carried out. The result of these studies will guide the utilization of such advanced educational practices in the system. Teachers have been carefully trained in the appropriate use of equipment and methods as a part of the development of this type of instruction. The use of programmed instruction allows an inmate or student to take a subject in a class which has been underway for some time, and to catch up to the level of the class quickly. With programmed instruction the student's speed of learning is governed only by his intelligence and motivation. He progresses at his own level, and his abilities can easily be assessed. Motivation towards learning by inmates and students as well as improved teacher efficiency have already become evident.

The first inter-institutional, co-educational public speaking contest was held this year in the training schools. Trophies and other awards were provided for outstanding speakers. Driver education will be introduced in the near future in appropriate training schools to provide students with an opportunity to learn to drive safely and well. Live Theatre by the Crest Hour Company will be provided to give training school students a cultural opportunity available in many high schools. Educational television programmes have been used to advantage this year.

Most of the courses taught in our schools are identical to those provided in community schools. All training school academic courses follow the Ontario Department of Education curriculum, and all educational programmes are fully inspected by the Department of Education. By and large, a student who was enrolled in school at the time he was admitted to a departmental institution can attend a comparable education programme within the training school. It is gratifying that many students, in fact, make better progress than they made previously in community schools.

Departmental schools are equipped with modern educational equipment. A main office library of educational materials is being developed to assist teachers.

Specialist teachers are used where necessary to teach guidance, remedial reading, and special edu-



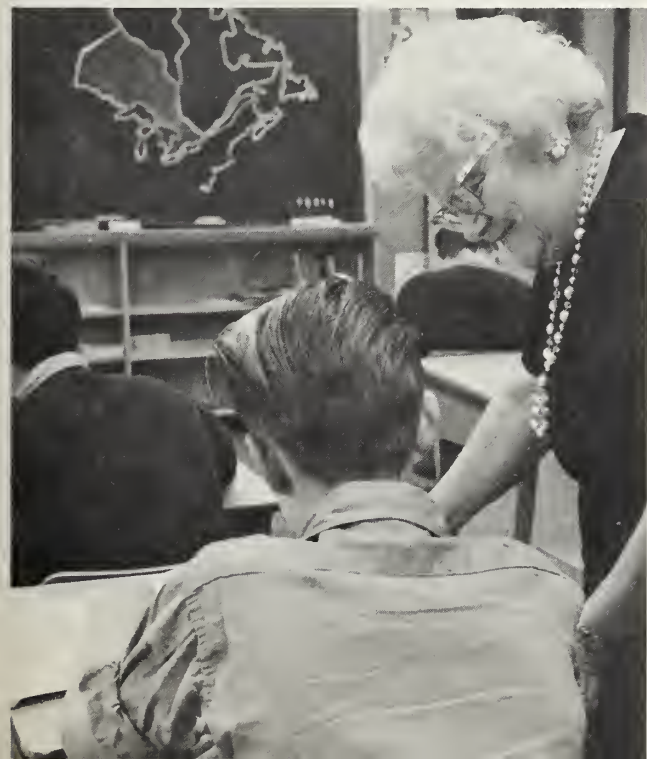
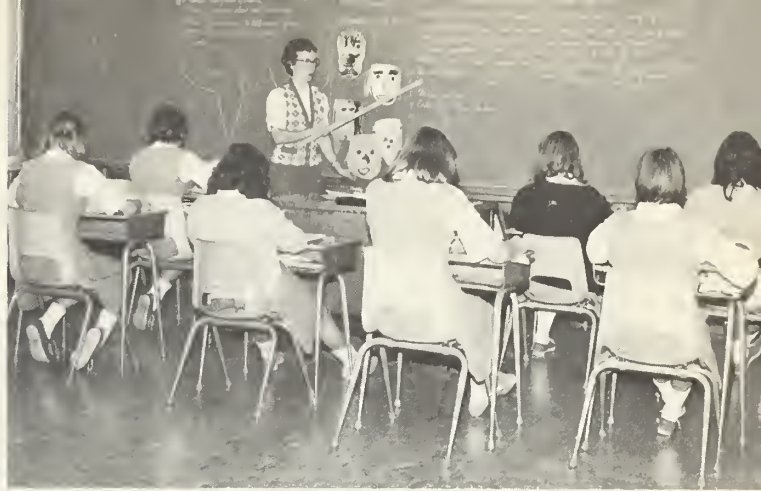
cation. A full-time remedial reading teacher has had considerable success in Bowmanville.

In Training Schools, depending on students' aptitudes and abilities, boys have available the Five Year Arts and Science programme at Simcoe, the Five Year Science, Technology and Trades Programme at Hagersville, and the Two Year Occupations Course at Bowmanville. Juniors in elementary school are enrolled in special programmes in Cobourg and Hagersville. Girls are provided with courses in Business and Commerce at Lindsay, and Occupations at Galt.

In adult institutions special academic upgrading courses are taught. In the Mercer Reformatory women can attend classes in commercial work, home economics, quantity cooking, sewing and regular academic subjects. At Ingleside a business accounting machine provides advanced training, along with courses similar to those in Mercer. Training Centres combine academic upgrading and shopwork leading towards apprenticeship. Hours spent in the trade training shop may be credited towards apprenticeship. All Training Centre students attend school on a full weekly schedule.

All teachers, in addition to their specialized work, play their part in the total programme of attitude modification of inmates and students. In both the academic classroom and the vocational trade training shop, teachers' abilities are recognized by students and their influence is a positive force in changing attitudes.

Regular Head Teacher Meetings, staff meetings, and conference attendance provides liaison within the Department and with the educational community. Every effort is made to maintain the best possible correctional education programme.



TREATMENT SERVICES

Treatment Services continue to expand the programme of clinical help that plays an important role in the rehabilitative process. Psychiatrists, Psychologists and Social Workers assist with evaluation of inmates and wards, their classification and the assignment to study and work programmes within the various institutions. They offer counseling and therapy on both an individual and group basis. Medical doctors and dentists ensure that those who come into the Department's institutions are given complete physical care.

Among the new aspects of the treatment service programme that began in 1965-66 was the opening of a Diagnostic and Treatment Centre at the Ontario Training School for Girls at Galt. In this Centre, those girls who have special problems, usually the result of a disrupted home life, are given intensive, individual counselling and other assistance by the members of the treatment team.

A pilot treatment programme for sexual deviates was started at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic. Working in conjunction with the Lakeshore Hospital, our staff are assisted by members of the staff of the Psychology Department at the University of Waterloo. Special aversion therapy as well as psycho-therapeutic methods are being used to meet the needs of all those inmates able to benefit from the treatment programme.



VALDEMAR HARTMAN,
LL.B., M.S.W.

Mr. Hartman was appointed Director of Social Work in May 1966. Prior to this he was Chief Psychiatric Social Worker at the Forensic Clinic where he was responsible for the Clinic's advanced teaching programme in group psychotherapy. He has been active in research, teaching and treatment, particularly with sex deviates. He pioneered the group treatment for sexual deviates. He graduated from the University of Heidelberg with a Major in Criminology. He worked for the United Nations Refugee Headquarters in Germany prior to coming to Canada in 1948. He received his Master of Social Work from McGill University. Mr. Hartman is a field instructor with the School of Social Work of the University of Toronto.

Psychiatric Assistance For Wards in the Community:

Wards of Training Schools on placement in the Toronto area continue to receive such psychiatric assistance as they may need during the critical time of adjustment to the community. An agreement between the Department and psychiatrists in private practice gives these youngsters supportive help where necessary in their application of the new values and attitudes they have learned in the Training Schools.

The Departmental Research Committee met regularly during the year to consider research proposals and to extend liaison with interested University Departments. They also considered applications for Departmental University Training Fellowships and made recommendations for the awarding of such Fellowships.





The Third Annual Conference on Addictions was held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic in late April, and was well attended by those involved in work with individuals with problems of addiction. Members of the treatment staff attended both the Rutgers University School of Alcohol Studies and the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation's Summer School on Alcoholism.

With the expansion of Treatment Services, the need for more highly trained personnel became obvious. The Department was fortunate in being able to recruit an increased number of highly trained treatment staff.

A significant addition to the Treatment Staff was the appointment of Mr. V. Hartman as the Director of Social Work. The practice of Social Work in the institutions is primarily directed to help the confined person to be better equipped to relate to his fellow-man upon discharge. The Social Workers' skills are being used both in the diagnostic assessment process, as well as in effecting better motivation towards acceptance of the offered treatment. They use individual and group treatment methods, particularly in the areas of addiction and sexual deviation. Social Workers are participating in Departmental research projects and some graduate students at the request of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, are doing their field work in the Mercer Reformatory under the supervision of qualified staff members.

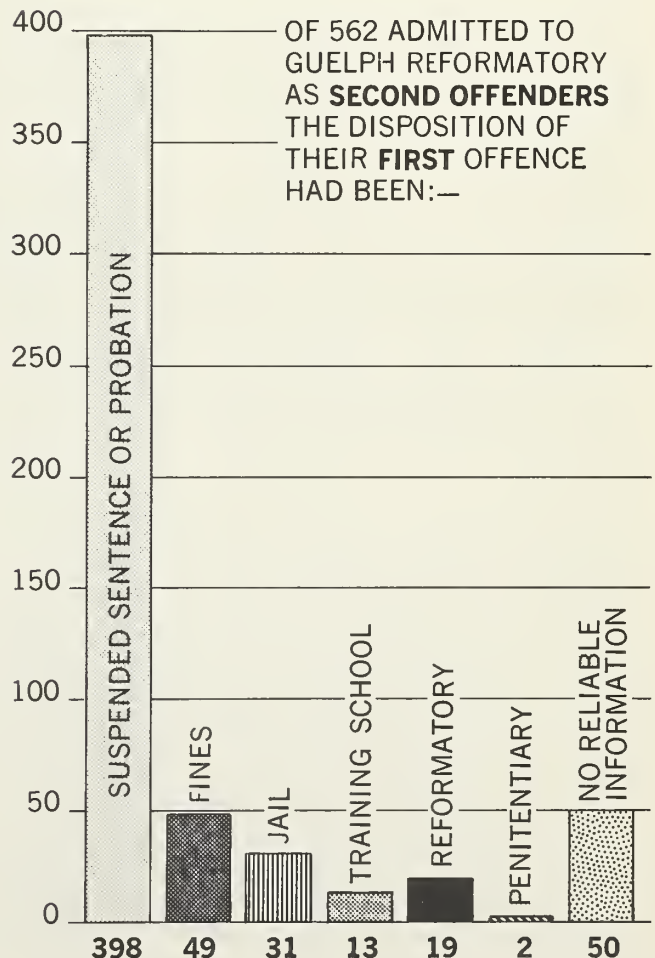
The role of Treatment Services in the ONTARIO PLAN IN CORRECTIONS is truly of major importance. The highly qualified staff are dedicated to the task of rehabilitation of the offender. Their efforts to this end exemplify their concern for each individual's adjustment and progress.

RESEARCH

Working in close liaison with the universities of Ontario, the Research Department continued studies to provide a better understanding of criminal behaviour and to evaluate treatment procedures in the field of corrections.

A report of the study of social and emotional needs of children cared for in training schools in Ontario, carried out under the auspices of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, was directed by Professor Tadeusz Grygier, Director of Research to the Department. All training schools (including private schools) in existence at the time of the study were included. A report on the study, with numerous implications for social policy, legislation, prevention, treatment, and research, was completed in the fall of 1966. An extension of this study to Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, and to several reformatories is in progress, involving several faculty members and students of the School of Social Work, as well as research personnel of the Department.

SECOND OFFENDERS (GUELPH)





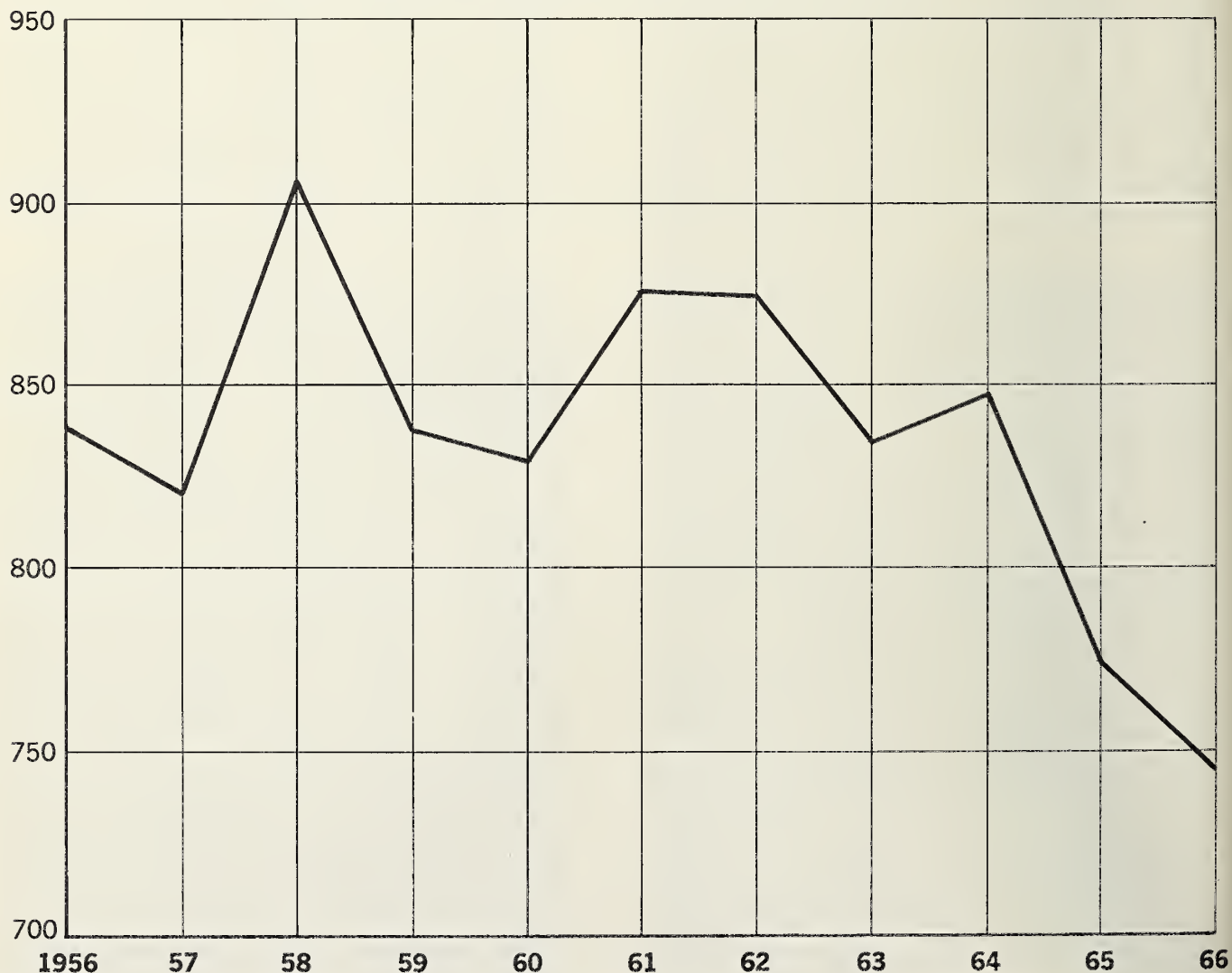
Agreements have been concluded regarding the necessary scientific procedures to carry out a

study of apparently stable delinquents, who exhibit model behaviour while in training school but return to antisocial activities upon release, and a study involving treatment of reading retardation and an evaluation of its effect on social adjustment (both under the auspices of the Psychology Department, University of Guelph). The University of Waterloo will be involved in a study of the effectiveness of behaviour therapy on girls resident at the Training School in Galt. Plans are afoot to expand projects to other Canadian universities, the Director of Research acting as a co-ordinator and technical adviser to the university departments involved.

In keeping with the emphasis on the use of research in our Statement of Purpose, programmes are constantly reviewed in the light of research studies.

RATIO OF PERSONS CONVICTED

PER 100,000 OF POPULATION FROM 1956 - 1965



STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Staff Training and Development programme is designed to develop attitudes, knowledge and skills in keeping both with modern correctional values and practices and with the philosophy and purpose of the Department as expressed in our Statement of Purpose.

These aims are achieved by use of formal courses, seminars and conferences at the Staff Training School; on-going training programmes within institutions; extension courses, summer schools, seminars, workshops, etc., offered by universities and other teaching institutions.

New employees undergo orientation training at each institution. This training is designed to ensure that all new employees are adequately prepared for working with wards and inmates. After completing the orientation programme, the new employee moves to training on the job under the close supervision of senior staff. This is followed by attendance at a formalized training course at the Staff Training School. On-going training programmes are conducted by institutions to meet their specific needs, and to ensure that staff members are advised of new techniques and developments.

Staff Training School

The Staff Training School is maintained by the Department on the grounds of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. It is designed to provide facilities for Staff Training Courses for Correctional Officers and Training School Supervisors, and for seminars, conferences and workshops at all levels within the Department. Twenty-two students can be accommodated in single staff quarters. All Correctional Officers must successfully complete the five-week staff training course during the first year of employment before being appointed to the regular staff.

Course Content

The content of the staff course can be divided into three levels, as follows: the organizational structure of the Department and Government Service; job training and skills; and sessions designed to modify attitudes of trainees. Subject matter ranges from courses on human behaviour to First Aid Training.

Increasing emphasis is being placed by the Staff Development programme on providing training at levels above the basic new employee level. Conferences and seminars at senior levels have been designed to provide a forum for discussion of common problems, to disseminate information concerning advancements and trends in the field of corrections, and to provide the opportunity to hear

the views of specialists in various pertinent fields.

A summary of all training courses, seminars, conferences, etc., attended by employees during the fiscal year 1965/66 is shown at the end of this section.

County Jail Governors' Seminar

The first City and County Jail Governors' seminar was held at the Department's Staff Training School at Guelph in late May. This marked a milestone in municipal jail and Provincial Government relationships with an exchange of ideas between both the Governors and various members of the Department. Many problems experienced by the Jail Governors were resolved during discussion groups. It is noteworthy that of the Province's thirty-seven City and County Jails, only three Governors were unable to attend the seminar.

Treatment and Counselling Staff

Treatment staff meetings are held regularly in institutions that offer direct clinical service. Participants discuss treatment problems, follow-up programmes, and research projects. An in-service course in group counselling has been conducted at the Mercer Reformatory.

It is intended that each inmate, on arrival, will be assigned to a counsellor, whose responsibility it will be to ensure that the inmate's questions are answered clearly and factually, and that the inmate is correctly orientated to the institution and well informed as to services and programmes available. In addition to dealing with individual requests, counsellors will meet with their group once each week. Professional staff members will offer didactic teaching and tutorials and seminars where the problems of the individuals and the group to which the counsellor has been assigned will be discussed.

Conferences

The Third Annual Conference on Addictions was held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic, Mimico, on April 28th and 29th, 1966. The purpose of these annual conferences is to offer current research findings and clinical information to those interested in the rehabilitation of persons with problems of addiction. In keeping with the high standards set by two previous conferences, a number of eminent specialists were invited to participate. These included: Dr. Cyril M. Franks, Director of the Psychology Service and Research Centre, New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute; Dr. Marvin A. Block, Chairman of the Sub-Committee (on Alcohol and Drugs), of the President's Com-

mittee on Traffic Problems, Chairman of the New York State Medical Society Committee on Addiction to Alcohol and Narcotics, and Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in the School of Medicine of the State University of New York in Buffalo; Dr. Frances Cheek of the New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute; Dr. S. J. Holmes, Consultant Psychiatrist to the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation; and Professor J. Giffin, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Toronto. In addition, psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers from the Department participated in panel discussions.

Full advantage has been taken of courses conducted by the Department of Civil Service. Departmental employees have participated in the Senior Officer's conference, Management courses, Supervisory courses, Personnel Officers' courses, Senior Orientation programme, and Position Administration courses.

Parole and Rehabilitation Officers' Conference

A Conference for Parole and Rehabilitation Officers of the Department was held at Vineland during October. This event afforded the opportunity for officers from all parts of the Province to meet together to discuss problems and to evaluate new techniques. Special discussions and presenta-

tions were made by members of the Department and guest speakers.

Executive Trainees

A two-year training programme for executive trainees is conducted by the Department. University graduates, preferably with some knowledge of the functions of government and our work, and with some experience in business, industry, or government, undertake a comprehensive in-service programme. The programme is designed to prepare incumbents for subsequent appointment to executive positions in main office, adult institutions or training schools.

Training Fellowships

Assistance to students undertaking graduate studies in the Social Sciences is provided through Training Fellowships. Those awarded fellowships undertake to serve with the Department for a period of time at least equal to the years of support. A number of members of the present staff have been recruited or retained by means of these fellowships.

McMaster Certificate Course

The three-year Certificate Course in Corrections offered by the Department of Extension,





McMaster University, was designed in co-operation with the Department with our needs in mind. Since September 1965, this course has been offered in correspondence form and is therefore available to all staff.

Outside Training Activities

The Department supports the attendance of appropriate staff members at professional and non-professional association conventions, annual meetings, conferences and workshops where presentations of value to the departmental programme will be given. To this end, employees have attended conferences, seminars and workshops conducted by organizations such as the Canadian Psychological Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association, the Correctional Education Association, the Canadian Congress on Corrections, the Ontario Welfare Council, the National Institute on Crime and Delinquency, and many other professional associations.



To meet the ever increasing need for trained personnel, the programme of staff training is constantly under review and will be expanded to ensure that staff of the highest calibre will be available to the Department.

Courses, Seminars, Conferences, Etc., Attended By Department of Reform Institutions Employees 1965-66

Staff Training Courses:	
Correctional Officers	90
Training School Supervisors	25
Certificate Course in Corrections, McMaster University	
Total enrolment 1965/66	107
Extension Courses leading to B.A.	29
Summer Courses for Teachers at Ontario College of Education	
Department of Education Summer Courses for Teachers	28
Certificate Course in Public Administration	5
Graduate Studies in Social Work, University of Toronto	
Lecture Series in Criminology and Corrections, University of Toronto	17
Extension Course on "The Child in Group Care", University of Toronto, and Ontario Welfare Council	
Position Administration Courses	3
Systems and Procedures Courses	1
Personnel Officers Course	1
Clinical Pastoral Training Programme	5
Senior Officers' Conference, Guelph	2
Typing and Shorthand	4
Summer School of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers, The State University	
Refresher Course in Dermatology, University of Michigan	1
Supervisory Training Course	1
Certificate Course in Practical Cooking	1
Recreation Seminar	17
Association Conventions, etc.	79
Clinical Pastoral Training Course, Wisconsin School for Boys	
Training Fellowships for Graduate Studies in Social Services	6

In addition to the above, the Department has held seminars for Senior Staff, the Alex G. Brown Conference, Superintendents' Conferences, and a Rehabilitation Conference.

CHAPLAINCY SERVICES

Chaplaincy Services in the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions has, during the past two years, focussed on three areas of major concern:

- (a) The ministry to those in custody
- (b) The selection, education, and training of Chaplains and associated services
- (c) Community Relationships.

Chaplaincy Personnel

During the past twelve months the following participated in conducting weekly visits to the 46 City, County and District Jails in the Province: 48 Salvation Army Officers, 42 United Churchmen, 42 Roman Catholics, 41 Anglicans, 39 Baptists, 35 Lutherans, 34 Presbyterians, and 15 Rabbis.

A total of 41 Chaplains are on staff, including: 12 full-time and 15 part-time Protestant Chaplains, and 5 full-time and 9 part-time Roman Catholic Chaplains.

Ministry to Inmates

In an average month during the year, the above 41 Chaplains, accepting responsibility for the spiritual care of an average inmate population of some 6,800 in 36 units, accomplished the following:

MINISTRY TO GROUPS	NUMBER	ATTENDANCE
Worship Services	196	9,187
Religious Instruction	41	1,388
"Teaching" Groups	179	1,927
Human Relations Groups	178	1,657
MINISTRY TO INDIVIDUALS	NUMBER	
Admission Interviews	675	
Follow-up Interviews	473	
Counselling Interviews	585	
Terminal Interviews	148	

The Number of Man-Hours spent in the institutions monthly by Chaplains 3,061 Hours

The Number of Man-Hours spent on Chaplaincy duties outside the institution 335 Hours

TOTAL OF HOURS IN A SINGLE MONTH 3,396 Hours

These Chaplains were involved in 6,823 Personal Ministrations in the 31 day period.



Education and Training

The training courses offered to Chaplaincy personnel fall into four categories:

- (a) Seminars in Inter-Personal Relationships in Corrections
- (b) Seminars in Group Dynamics for Chaplaincy Personnel
- (c) Clinical Pastoral Training of Clergy and Related Professions
- (d) Intern Chaplaincies.

Sixty-four University Students, Pastors, Chaplains, and personnel from related professions, have taken these courses. At present our Senior Roman Catholic Chaplain is on "educational leave" in an endeavour to obtain certification as an Associate Chaplain Supervisor in Clinical Pastoral Training.

Community Relations

Chaplains engaged in a full-time ministry in institutions address on an average of 150 public meetings in a month, write some 3,000 letters annually concerning their ministry, participate in some 75 monthly ministerial conferences, and share in an average of 10 inter-professional conferences daily.

The Training Programme, which is well attended by university personnel and clergy from pastorates, encourages a more effective after-care ministry to released prisoners.

The generous support given to the Chaplaincy Department has resulted in an increase in personnel, the addition of better worship facilities in most of the units, a more informed chaplaincy department with an extensive daily contact with the persons committed to the care of the Department.



LIBRARY SERVICES

A good library in an institution is an important factor in the overall programme of rehabilitation. It helps to relieve some of the inevitable tensions of institution life, and also provides a link with the outside world. In addition, it assists academic and vocational programmes by supplying background and supplementary reading material.

Libraries have been designed to meet the needs of the inmates and students of each individual institution, and range in size from over 6,000 books, at the larger institutions, to more limited collections at some of the smaller institutions.

The staff library provides books and other materials in the field of penology. The extension of the staff training programme and the number of staff attending courses has led to an increased use of this service.

During the year 1965-66 a new library was opened at the Ontario Training Schools at Hagersville. The opening of new institutions, added to the other demands made on the library service, led to the planning of a system of centralized cataloguing and processing. This went into effect

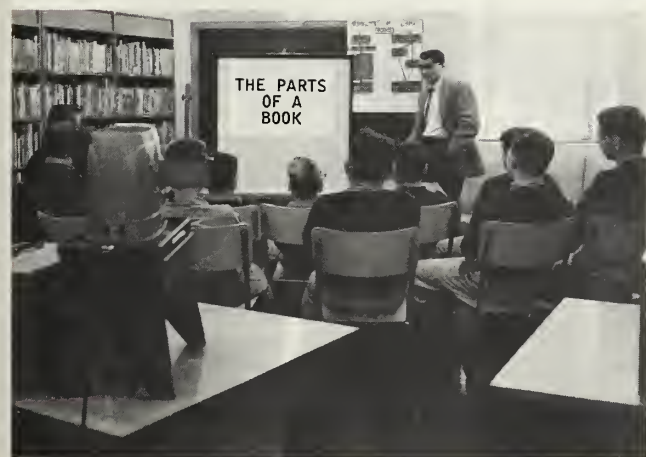
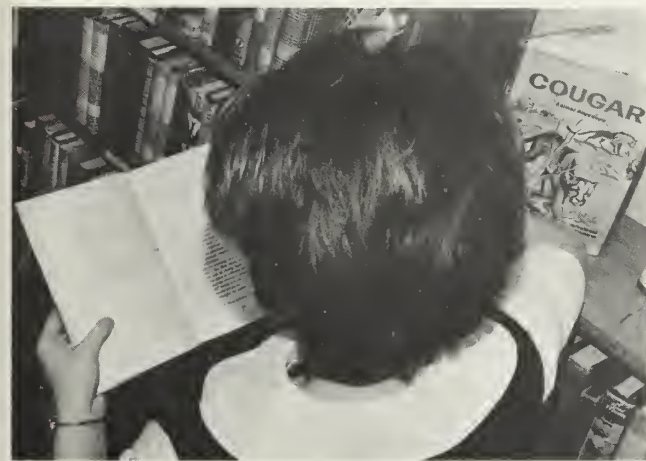


in the early summer of 1966. This system has relieved librarians of some of the routine tasks associated with libraries and has enabled us to have library services available when new institutions started their operations.

During the fiscal year 1965-1966, 11,023 new books were purchased for institutional libraries and the staff library, and over 250,000 books were borrowed by inmates, students and staff.

This service is maintained by professional librarians who also teach inmates to carry out routine tasks in the libraries in their institutions.

Formal classes in "Library Usage" are given to students in Training School so that they may make more effective use of the Library Services, not only in school, but also in the community.



*Inmates and students
read an average of
50 books each year.*

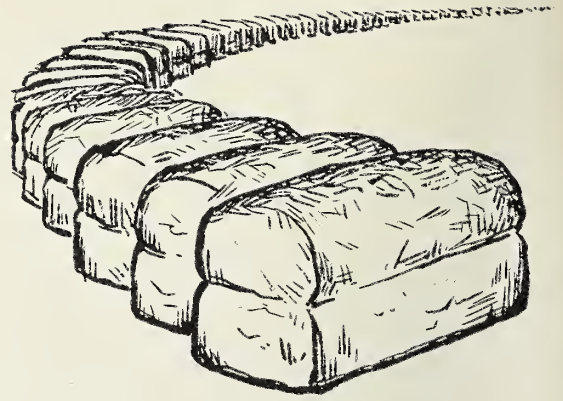
FOOD SERVICES

Of the two main aims in the Food Services Branch, the first and most important is to supply food for the inmates and students which will provide and maintain good health. The menu planning is under the direction of the Food Services Administrator and one hundred and forty-one staff cooks and food service helpers are employed in thirty-six institutional kitchens to prepare and serve the food in an appetizing and wholesome manner. Inmates and students help in all of these kitchens except at the maximum security reformatory at Millbrook.

Much of the food served is grown or produced by various institutions. Many institutions maintain gardens of their own to supply their vegetable needs during the summer months and the surplus is frozen, pickled or canned for use during the winter. Bread is baked in three large institutional bakeshops. The farms raise cattle and hogs, produce milk and grow potatoes and other vegetables, while fruit, vegetables, fruit juice and jam is processed in the canneries at Guelph and Burtch. The produce from these various food industries is distributed for use in other institutions.

Teaching and Instruction

The second aim is to teach and instruct. We have formal courses in quantity cooking for students and courses in baking are provided for young adult males. A re-training programme for staff cooks is underway to help them become better instructors in their trade. In most institutions on-the-job instruction in cooking and baking is available, and in several we offer on-the-job instruction in butchering. As a result of this training, many of the inmates get jobs in the food service industry when they leave the institutions.



Over half a million loaves of bread baked annually.



Three-quarter of a million pounds of mixed vegetables.



Over 4,000,000 pounds of milk produced annually.

FARMS

The Farm Programme of the Department provides a useful occupation and training for inmates as well as fulfilling a major function of providing food for departmental and other government institutions.

Of the eight major farms, dairy herds are located at six institutions and beef herds at three.

Despite the serious drought in some areas during the summer of 1965, the return from the farms was only slightly lower than the previous year. This was mainly due to maintenance of high levels of livestock production. 448,178 gallons of milk were produced for institutional use and 289 cows completed official records with a production average of 34% above the national average. The beef herds produced 141,529 lbs. of dressed beef; 254,119 lbs. of pork were produced; and poultry flocks maintained at five farms produced 64,378 dozen eggs. Vegetables grown on all farms play a major role in the diet of all our institutions. Several apple orchards supply fruit for eating, cooking and canning.

The Beef Cattle Breeding Project, started eight years ago at Burwash in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has now been expanded to the Industrial Farms at Burtch and Fort William. The main object of this project is the development of a strain of cattle which will produce beef more economically under Ontario conditions. This is obviously a long-term project but results so far have been most satisfactory and provide good indications of eventual success.

In co-operation with the Agriculture Research Institute of Ontario and University of Guelph personnel, a breeding programme for dairy cattle was started in 1965. Its purpose is to increase the rate of genetic progress in milk yield by the use of carefully selected production-proven sires.

Participating in these projects assists inmates and students to develop an interest in the progress of agriculture and to gain a knowledge of modern agricultural methods.



64,378 dozen eggs produced last year.



Quarter million pounds of pork.



Trades and Industries Advisory Committee



Chairman:
FORD G. BRAND
Commissioner
Toronto Transit Commission

The Trades and Industries Advisory Committee for the Department of Reform Institutions was established in June, 1966.

The Committee will conduct studies which will assist the offender in receiving the best possible training while incarcerated, and encourage him to continue this training upon his release. They will also advise on policies which will aid the offender in finding suitable employment that will allow him to make full use of his training on his return to the community.

The Committee will evaluate the existing vocational and industrial training and farm production within Reform Institutions. They are to examine the general trends in industries, the availability of trades and vocational training, trends in the labour market and production and sales, in order to establish their effects on the training offered by the Department.

They will investigate and advise the Minister on operations of industries and trade training within Reformatories, Training Centres and other correctional institutions in an attempt to achieve the best results in the rehabilitation of the offender. They will examine and report on types of vocational training which are, or should be, in Reform Institutions and how they are geared for continuation upon an offender's release from institutional care.

They will outline the type of equipment which best meets the needs of production and vocational training with a view to assisting offenders find employment on similar equipment after release.



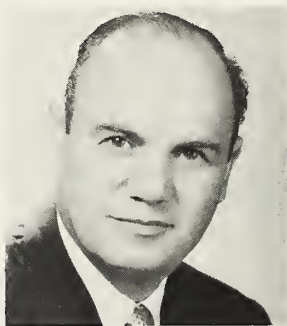
PAUL M. KENT
Staff Specialist
Department of Manpower
and Immigration



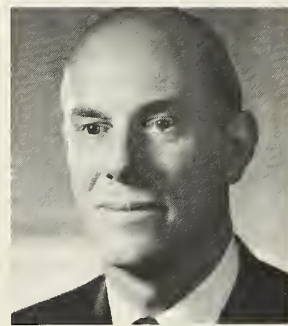
MISS JO ANN POGLITSH
Research Officer
Women's Bureau
Ontario Department of Labour



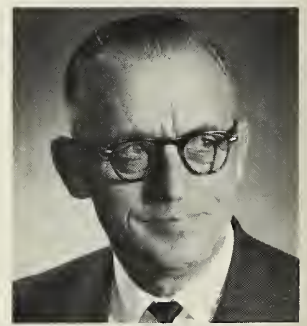
S. A. NORTON
Administrator
Technical Centres
Ontario Department of Education



JOHN DAVID FIENBERG
President
Consolidated Building
Corporation



WALTER F. DAVY
Director
Industrial Training Branch
Ontario Department of Labour



ALEX MCKINNEY
Director
Ontario Plowmen's Association



OAKAH L. JONES
President and General Manager
The Consumers Gas Company



RALPH E. SEWELL
President
Coca Cola Ltd.



HARRY C. HUTCHISON, M.A., Ph.D.
Administrator of Adult Male
Institutions
Department of Reform Institutions



HENRY WEISBACH
Executive Secretary
Ontario Federation of Labour

INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

One of our rehabilitative responsibilities is to help the incarcerated individual to maintain his work skills and to help the untrained offender to develop abilities and good work habits. Such assistance is invaluable to the offender in obtaining employment upon his release.

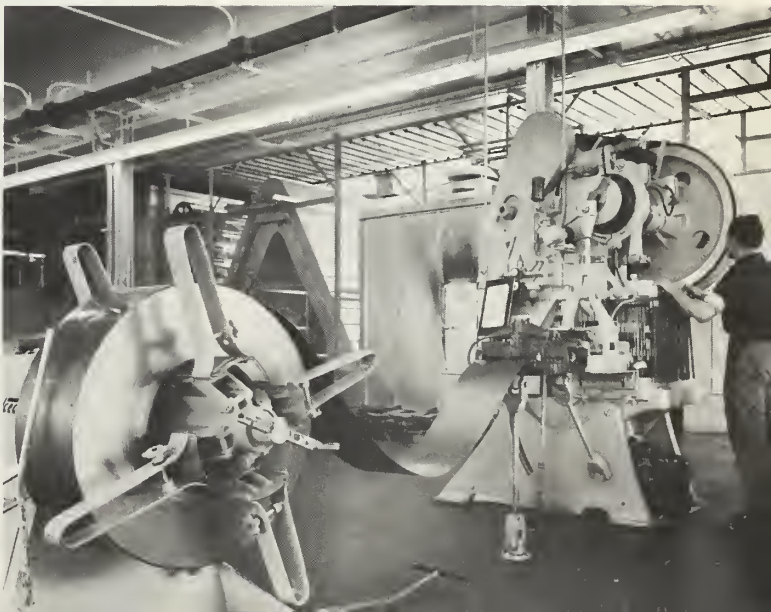
Here we are not referring to highly skilled trades training, but the development of maintenance of such skills as are effective in the operation of industrial machinery, assembly-line procedures, etc.

Every effort is made to plan a forty-hour week for each inmate, recognizing that in some cases, special counselling, treatment and family visits take priority in the rehabilitation programme. Of course, academic or vocational training are considered part of the "work programme" of any inmate.

The therapeutic value of pride in efficiency of production and quality of produce is stressed as the major factor in such employment, along with attitudes of responsibility and concern about the task being performed.

A number of small buildings were completed, such as a new 60-bed dormitory at the Industrial Farm in Fort William; a new laundry building at the Industrial Farm, Burtch; new chapels, complete with furnishings, at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph and the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton; and buildings for a new Forestry Camp at Portage Lake are under construction by inmates of the Industrial Farm in Burwash. A new abattoir at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph is in operation. A six-line snow fence operation was set up at the Ontario Reformatory, Mimico. The licence plate plant at Millbrook has had to operate a night shift to meet production demands. The tailor shops at Burwash, Burtch, Rideau and Guelph have re-designed a number of clothing patterns to conform to present day styles, using several pieces of new equipment to increase production and improve the quality of the garments produced. A new 24-inch processing line, and a new juice extractor for tomato juice production was designed, fabricated and installed at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. At the Burtch cannery, new apple peeling and washing equipment and new stainless steel tanks to make pectin for jams were purchased and installed.

The value of industrial production was \$1,826,058 in the past year, and included: canned fruit and vegetables; furniture; clothing; blankets; brick and tile; slippers; books in braille; picnic tables; bedding; socks, barbecues; licence plates; towels and snow fences.



Regional Detention Centres Planning Committee



JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A.
(OXON.), CHAIRMAN,
Ex-Warden of Hart House,
University of Toronto.

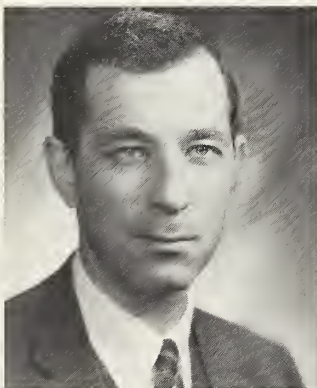
This committee has been formed to act in an advisory capacity in all stages of the planning of the new Regional Detention Centres which will replace antiquated municipal jails. This is a co-operative programme between the province and the counties.



MRS. C. L. DUBIN, Q.C.,
ACTING CHAIRMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



A. M. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.,
Executive Director,
John Howard Society of
Ontario.



MARTIN L. FRIEDLAND, B.Com.,
L.L.B., Professor,
Faculty of Law,
University of Toronto.



MAJOR ELIZABETH PEACOCK,
The Salvation Army,
Toronto.



H. DAVID ARCHIBALD, M.S.W.,
Executive Director,
Alcoholism and Drug
Research Foundation.



A. A. RUSSELL, Q.C.,
Assistant Deputy Attorney
General, Ontario Government.



JOHN C. SPENCER, M.A., Ph.D.,
Professor, School of Social
Work, University of Toronto.



A. H. BIRD,
Chief Superintendent,
Field Division,
Ontario Provincial Police.



LIEUT. COL. FRANK MOULTON,
Director of Correctional
Services, The Salvation Army.



G. ARTHUR MARTIN, Q.C.,
L.L.D., Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



G. G. MACFARLANE, M.S.W.,
Assistant Director,
Probation Services,
Department of Attorney-
General, Ontario Government.

ASSISTING THE COMMITTEE ARE:

Consulting Architects:

H. B. KOHL, B.Arch.,
MRAIC Architecture, Toronto.

D. G. CREBA, B.Arch.,
MRAIC Chief Architect,
Department of Public Works.

From Department of Reform Institutions:

F. H. POTTS, M.A.,
Chairman,
Ontario Board of Parole.

DOUGLAS PENFOLD, M.A.,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

F. V. OTT,
Director of Maintenance
and Industries.

DAVID DOUGALL,
Administrator,
Inspection and Jails.

COUNTY JAILS AND THE REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRE PLAN

During the year, meetings were held with most counties in the Province on the establishment of Regional Detention Centres. Agreements were signed by the following counties:-

(1) Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Prince Edward on November 23, 1965, to construct the Quinte Regional Detention Centre.

(2) Durham and Northumberland, Peterborough and Victoria on January 7, 1966, to construct the Kawartha Regional Detention Centre.

(3) Halton and Peel on August 16, 1966 to construct the Maplehurst Regional Detention Centre.

It is expected that agreements will be signed in the near future between the City of Hamilton and the County of Wentworth, between the City of Ottawa and the County of Carleton, and between the County of Lincoln and the County of Welland.

In addition to the above, discussions were held with local officials in the following municipalities with respect to the establishment of Regional Detention Centres in their areas: Counties of Brant, Leeds and Grenville, Kent, Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry, Wellington, Waterloo, Prescott and Russell, Lanark, Norfolk, Essex, Simcoe, Middlesex and Pembroke.

The Department has consistently encouraged counties to co-operate in building Regional Detention Centres and contributes 50% of the actual cost of construction providing that the planned Centre is in keeping with the Department's policies and standards.

The purpose of the Regional Detention Centre Plan is to bring modern correctional practice to the local municipal jail level. There is an urgent necessity for replacing Ontario's county and city jails, many of which are more than 100 years old. A number of adjacent counties are encouraged to replace their present individual jails with modern Regional Detention Centres which will have maximum, medium and minimum security units and facilities for adequate segregation. There will be treatment and visiting facilities and a positive work programme along with physical and other recreational facilities. With the aid of the Department, these combined units will also make for a more uniform selection and training of staff. The new units, besides providing an overall efficiency of operation, will permit greater economy in original construction and general maintenance.

Inspection Branch

This Branch is responsible for regular inspection of all reformatories, industrial farms, training centres, training schools, private training schools, and district, county and city jails. During the year inspections were carried out at all institutions.

Inspectors were made available to County Councils to assist in, and make recommendations on, the administration of the jails and to advise on new appointments to, and promotions within, the jail staff. Mental ability tests and written examinations were given to all persons applying for positions in the county and city jail services. Special investigations were conducted as required.

Bailiff Service

During the fiscal year over 10,000 transfers were effected to and between reformatories, industrial farms, training centres and clinics from county, city or district jails.

BRIEF STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE JAILS OF ONTARIO

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1966

1. City Jails (Toronto and Hamilton)	2
County Jails	35
District Jails	9
Total Number of Jails in Ontario	46
2. Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1965	\$5,854,727.97
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	5,463,066.56
3. Average maintenance cost per day per prisoner:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1965	8.49
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	9.44
4. Average dietary cost per day per prisoner:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1965	.5828
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	.6031
5. Number of prisoners committed:	
For the year ending March 31st, 1965	58,431
For the year ending March 31st, 1966	58,230
6. Number of prisoners convicted:	
For year ending March 31st, 1965	51,778
For year ending March 31st, 1966	51,311
Decrease	467
Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment	35,616

COMMITMENTS TO CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS

Commitments

	1964-65	1965-66
Murder	39	36
Manslaughter	26	19
Crimes:		
Against the person	2,689	2,726
Against property	11,723	11,182
Against public morals and decency..	1,826	1,668
Against public order and peace	5,775	6,057
Against Liquor Control Act	31,345	31,079
Against Highway Traffic Act	4,071	4,213
For Mental Examination	186	104
Number of days' stay of prisoners	689,452	684,903
Escaped and not recaptured	2	2
Escaped and recaptured	3	7
Deaths in jails	4	5

Educational Status

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Illiterate	808	182	990
Elementary Education	36,045	2,823	38,868
Advanced Education	16,659	1,713	18,372
TOTAL			58,230

Occupations

	TOTAL
Agriculture	846
Clerical	1,995
Commercial	2,353
Construction	4,098
Domestic	3,313
Fishing, Trapping, Logging	299
Labourers	28,892
Manufacturing	2,236
Mechanics	2,903
Mining	662
Personal Services	2,485
Professional	526
Transportation	3,168
No Occupation	1,960
Others	2,494
TOTAL	58,230

Habits as to use of Intoxicants

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Abstainers	2,255	286	2,541
Temperate	21,934	2,188	24,122
Intemperate	29,323	2,244	31,567
TOTAL			58,230

Sex

	1964-65	1965-66
Male	54,037	53,512
Female	4,394	4,718

Ages of Prisoners Committed

Under 16 years	115	109
16 years	6,889	1,584
17 years		2,653
18 years		3,177
19 years	4,566	2,878
20 years		2,280
21 years to 24 years inclusive	7,734	7,035
25 " " 29 " "	5,944	5,874
30 " " 34 " "	5,662	5,351
35 " " 39 " "	6,295	5,952
40 " " 49 " "	11,717	10,972
50 " " 59 " "	6,646	7,310
60 " " 69 " "	2,424	2,661
70 years and over	439	384

Number of Times Committed

	1964-65	Percent	1965-66	Percent
First Time	15,551	26.6	15,994	27.5
Second Time	7,853	13.4	7,757	13.3
Third Time	5,480	9.4	5,070	8.7
Over Three Times	29,547	50.6	29,409	50.5

Number of Prisoners Committed Reported as Drug Addicts

Belleville	1	London	2
Guelph	3	Toronto	176
Hamilton	36	Fort Frances	1
Napanee	1		
St. Catharines	2	TOTAL	222

Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Corporal Punishment

NIL.

List of Jails

COUNTY	LOCATION	BUILT
Brant	Brantford	1852
Bruce	Walkerton	1866
Carleton	Ottawa	1862
Dufferin	Orangeville	1881
Elgin	St. Thomas	1853
Essex	Windsor	1925
Frontenac	Kingston	1855
Grey	Owen Sound	1869
Haldimand	Cayuga	1851
Halton	Milton	1878
Hastings	Belleville	1838
Huron	Goderich	1841
Kent	Chatham	1850
Lambton	Samia	1961
Lanark	Perth	1864
Leeds and Grenville	Brockville	1842
Lennox and Addington	Napanee	1865
Lincoln	St. Catharines	1866
Middlesex	London	1843
Norfolk	Simcoe	1857
Northumberland and Durham	Cobourg	1906
Ontario	Whitby	1958
Oxford	Woodstock	1853
Peel	Brampton	1867
Perth	Stratford	1887
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866
Prescott and Russell	L'Orignal	1828
Prince Edward	Picton	1834
Renfrew	Pembroke	1866
Simcoe	Barrie	1843
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	Cornwall	1833
Victoria and Haliburton	Lindsay	1863
Waterloo	Kitchener	1853
Wellington	Guelph	1853

CITY JAILS

Hamilton City Jail	Hamilton	1875
Metropolitan Toronto Jail	Toronto	1862

ADMINISTRATORS, SUPERINTENDENTS AND GOVERNORS OF ADULT INSTITUTIONS



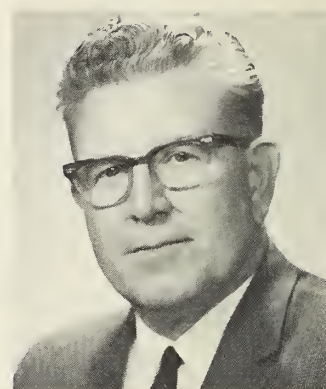
HARRY C. HUTCHISON, M.A., Ph.D.
Administrator of Adult Male Institutions

Appointed in July 1965, Dr. Hutchison left his position as Chief Psychologist of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the Forensic Clinic. He graduated with honours in psychology from the University of Toronto, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. He is an Honorary lecturer of the Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and a lecturer at the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Association for the Advancement of the Behaviour Therapies; Consultant to the Canadian Mental Health Association Committee on Legislation and Psychiatric Disorder; and a member of the Canadian Corrections Association Interdisciplinary Committee for the Study of Treatment and Training in Correctional Institutions. He is the author of several research articles in the fields of criminal behaviour and sexual deviation.



AIDEEN NICHOLSON, A.A.P.S.W.
Administrator of Adult Female Institutions

Miss Nicholson, appointed Administrator of Adult Female Institutions in 1965, received her diploma in Social Science from Trinity College, Dublin and a certificate in Mental Health from the London School of Economics. Since coming to Canada in 1957, she has been a psychiatric social worker at the Hospital for Sick Children and the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. For several years she provided group and individual therapy at the Forensic Clinic for persons referred from the courts. She is a field instructor at the University of Toronto School of Social Work. Appointed June 1965.



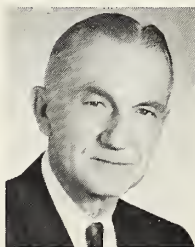
DAVID DOUGALL
Administrator, Inspection and Jails

Mr. Dougall joined the Department in 1937 as a guard in the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. After overseas service in World War II, he rose to the position of Assistant Superintendent in 1952. In 1957 he accepted the post of Governor of the Metropolitan Toronto Jail, which he held until 1963 when he returned to the Department as Chief Inspector of Prisons for Ontario. In 1965 he was appointed to his present position.

Superintendents of Industrial Farms, Training Centres, and Clinics



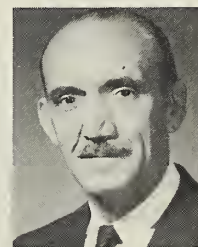
**R. B. MASECAR
Burch**



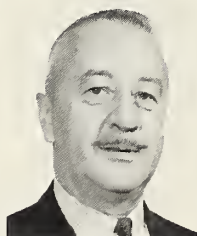
G. J. GAUTHIER
Fort William



G. B. SILCOCK
Monteith



G. R. STEWART
Brampton



J. D. HEDDLE
Burwash



D. GRIGGS
Mimico Clinics



J. IRVINE
Rideau

Superintendents of Reformatories



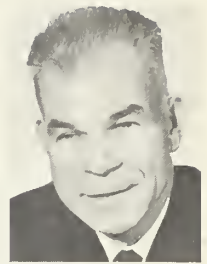
JAMES MARSLAND
Millbrook



J. R. MORRIS
Mimico

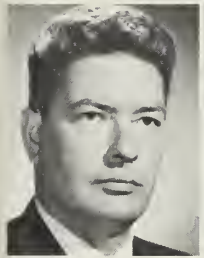


GLENN THOMPSON
Mercer Complex

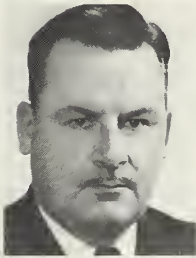


C. SANDERSON
Guelph

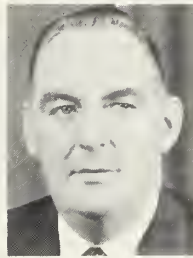
Governors of District Jails



A. L. FARQUHAR
Sudbury



J. CROZIER
Parry Sound



J. R. KEDDIE
Fort Frances



C. M. GILLESPIE
Port Arthur



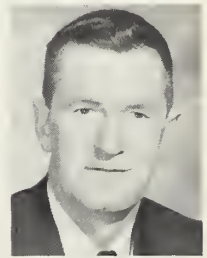
W. JAMES
Sault Ste. Marie



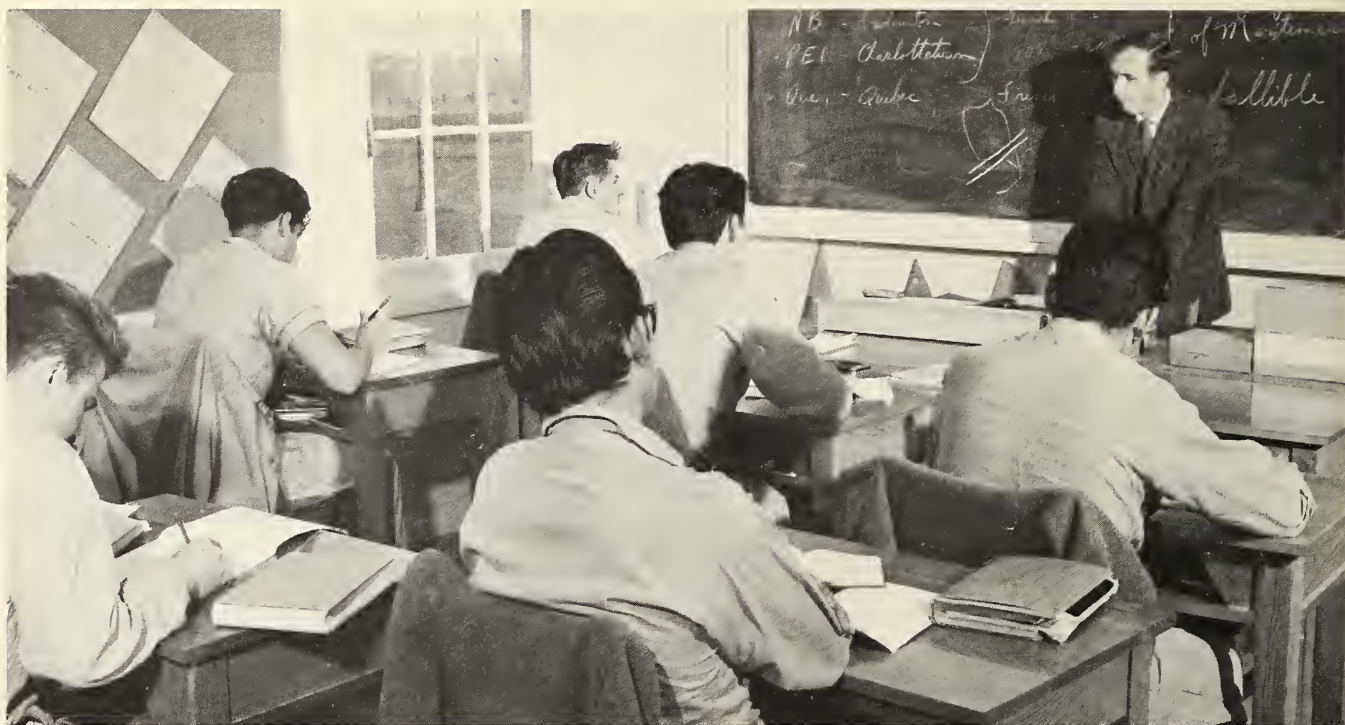
G. R. RUTT
Haileybury



A. CELENTANO
North Bay



L. W. GOSS
Kenora



ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

For the Adult Male Offender, the Department's facilities are distributed throughout a variety of institutions. This permits adequate classification and segregation of men committed to Reformatory terms. Classification takes into account the uniqueness as well as the common factors of personality problems and is important for the concentration of rehabilitative efforts. Individual programmes may take the form of trade training as the dominant factor in one case; psychiatric treatment in another; or a routine of outdoor work and camp life in a third.

Meeting the Offenders' Needs

Great emphasis is placed upon the first offender and the young offender. Very often these youths and men are at a critical phase of life, a point at which they are amenable to influences which will re-orient them towards acceptable forms of social adjustment in the future.

While there is great emphasis on the offender whose criminal behaviour has not yet crystallized into a fixed pattern, there is a constant striving to meet the needs of the older recidivist.

In the older recidivist population, a spectrum of personality problems is once again encountered. With some, there are indications for the psychiatric approach; others need a controlled and predictable work environment which will tolerate the offender's faulty habits and allow him an op-

portunity to adjust through learning, and so on throughout the range of personality problems.

Rehabilitation

The Department's rehabilitation programmes reflect the changing attitudes of the community toward the offender. Imprisonment provides a form of punishment which may have a deterrent effect upon the offender and others who are prone to anti-social forms of behaviour, but imprisonment alone is rarely sufficient. More long-range and permanent solutions must be found to meet the concerns of society regarding the offender. The interests of society and the offender are both served when the term of imprisonment can be used to bring about a successful readjustment of attitudes and behaviour on the part of the offender. This is the goal of the Department, and its efforts, although not always successful, are directed to that end.

There is no simple formula for the rehabilitative process. The factors contributing to a crime and its motivation must be sifted out by highly trained and experienced personnel. Individual programmes must be set up on the basis of these

assessments, and research must be brought to bear to evaluate the efficacy of the Department's rehabilitation efforts.

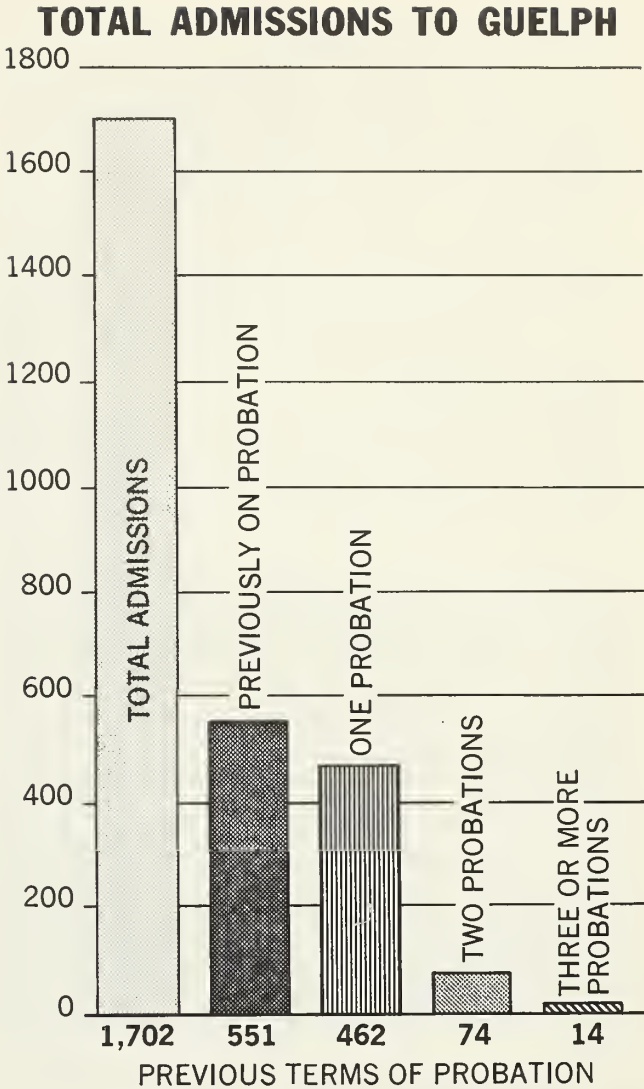
Institutions

To outline briefly the salient features of the various adult male institutions:

The Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, receives all adult first offenders and recidivists aged sixteen and seventeen years. The population is about 700 inmates at any given time, although we are attempting to reduce this figure systematically. New arrivals under the age of twenty-one are evaluated as to their suitability for the specialized training programmes available at the Ontario Training Centres at Brampton and Burtch. Likely candidates are subjected to psychological testing, a case history is taken, and interviews are conducted. These are followed by an appearance before a Selection Committee, after which a decision is made as to whether the offender will be offered such a Training Centre programme.

In the case of the offender who is not selected for placement at a Training Centre, by virtue of age or custodial concern, assignment to a form of work is decided by an Employment Committee. It is possible for such persons to receive trades training at Guelph Reformatory. In addition to trades training and educational programmes, there are a number of industrial and general maintenance operations which employ inmates in useful work.

Trades training is offered in bricklaying, carpentry, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, plumbing, sheetmetal and upholstery. Inmates who show the ability and inclination, are placed in small trade groups under the guidance of a skilled



instructor. If the inmate's educational level is not up to the normal requirements of the trade, he may divide his training between the shop and the school. Subjects which are part of the trade, such as shop mathematics and engineering drawing, are taught by the instructor in conjunction with the theory and practice of the trade.

Written and practical examinations are given by the trade instructors to assess an inmate's progress. There is frequently an opportunity for the inmate to use his new knowledge in routine maintenance or new construction projects being carried out at the institution.

The academic school within the institution complex provides day and evening classes in subjects up to Grade 9. Day students attend for half of each working day. Grades 10 and over, and vocational subjects such as accountancy, or trades not taught within the institution, are studied through correspondence courses. Vocational and personal guidance services are provided to help students make wise vocational choices.

There is a Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant servicing this and other institutions.

Experienced chefs supervise the work of inmates in the large kitchens, and provide training in cookery. Bread is baked for the use of other institutions.

Inmates perform some of the clerical work, and are employed in the Power House and in the Barber Shop.

The industries at Guelph Reformatory provide an opportunity for the inmates to learn the use of modern machines and tools under commercial conditions, and to gain experience in modern industrial routines. These industries comprise a woollen mill, a planing mill, tailor shops, a machine shop including welding, and a cannery.

The farm property covers approximately 1,000 acres and includes a dairy, piggery, horse barns, and vegetable production gardens. Inmates who are employed in the general farm work gain experience in the operations involved in crop production, the use and care of farm machinery, plowing, fertilization, cultivation, harvesting, storage and animal husbandry.

There are extensive gardens and greenhouses, and inmates are engaged in the upkeep of trees, shrubbery and flower beds on the institution grounds while learning the essentials of horticulture.

Medical services within Guelph Reformatory consist of a well-equipped general hospital, staffed by physicians and nurses; a dentist's clinic; and an isolation ward for inmates suffering from tuberculosis.

In addition, the Neuropsychiatric Clinic, which operates as a separate unit, but in close relationship to the hospital, provides facilities for the diagnosis



and treatment of mental disorders on both an out-patient and an in-patient basis. The Neuropsychiatric Clinic is staffed by psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers, assisted by part-time consultants in psychiatry.

The religious life of the inmate is provided for by the full-time services of a Protestant Chaplain, a Roman Catholic Chaplain, and a Salvation Army Officer, with a Rabbi on part-time staff.

Camp Hendrie, a 40-bed forestry camp located approximately 95 miles from Guelph, is administered by the Reformatory. Inmates selected from the reformatory are placed in the minimum security environment of the Camp, to work on various forestry projects in the adjacent townships.

The Department's Training Centres provide for the educational and vocational development of the youthful offender who can be motivated toward these goals. The emphasis is upon approximating normal living as closely as possible within a group atmosphere conducive to the formation of positive social attitudes.

The Brampton Training Centre accepts male offenders between the ages of 16 and 24 years, selected from the Reception Wing of Guelph Reformatory. Two hundred students can be accommodated.

The committee which selects students for Brampton consists of the Staff Psychologist and the Superintendents of the Brampton and Burtch Training Centres. It considers such factors as intelligence, custodial risk, criminal record, personality stability, together with age and length of sentence.

Orientation lectures are provided on first arrival at Brampton, and following this the Allocation Committee will place the student in a suitable residence and in an academic and trades training shop programme.

An academic staff of four fully qualified teachers provide classes up to Grade 10. For students beyond the Grade 10 level, study through correspondence courses is obtained through the Ontario Department of Education.

There are thirteen trades training shops at the Centre, each being under the supervision of a qualified tradesman. The trades taught are sheet metal, welding, radio and television servicing, machine shop, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, barbering, woodwork and carpentry, bricklaying, electricity, maintenance and food servicing. Normally the student spends a half day in school and a half day in shop. With the recent acquisition of a horticulturist, a formal course in horticulture is being developed.

The students were able to see the products of their newly developed skills in the interdenominational chapel which was opened in September 1966; this attractive centre of worship was completed by students under the direction of the appropriate trade instructors.

Hobbycraft and recreation is a significant aspect of the Brampton programme. Sports activities, track meets, ceramics, modelling, camera, science, variety and book clubs are active, as is St. John's Ambulance training and Leaders' Corps groups.



Personal counselling at the clinical level is provided by a Chaplain, a psychologist and a social worker.

The Ontario Training Centre, Burtch, draws youths between the ages of 16 and 24 years from Guelph Reformatory, as does the Brampton Training Centre. However, the Burtch students are below average in intelligence, and the Centre's programmes are designed accordingly. Some 40 students are accommodated.

The academic courses offered are at an elementary level and they emphasize individual instruction due to the low intelligence of the students. Vocational training covers Sheet Metal work, Woodworking and Bricklaying.

An active counselling programme is carried out by a Chaplain, a psychologist and experienced correctional officers at this institution.

The Industrial Farm, Burtch, is located on the same property as the Training Centre, but strict separation is maintained between the two groups: industrial farm inmates and training centre students.

There is accommodation for 200 at the Industrial Farm, where industries consist of a tailor shop; farm and livestock barns; and a cannery.

This medium-sized industrial farm accepts recidivists of 18 years and over, who are serving definite and indefinite sentences, which when combined, total not more than 15 months. It serves the southwestern area of the Province, providing the inmates with employment in productive forms of work.



The institution is small enough and the sentences of a length as to allow the staff to become acquainted with the offender and involved in a personal way in his rehabilitation. A full range of clinical, spiritual and medical services is provided.

The Training Centres at Fort William, Monteith and Burritt's Rapids serve the northwest, northerly and eastern regions of the Province respectively.

These Centres are modelled along the principles of the Brampton and Burtch settings. They are capable of housing up to 60 offenders of suitable personality between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

The Fort William Training Centre opened in the autumn of 1965. Its newly completed classroom-shops building contains modern equipment and teaching aids for vocational instruction in carpentry; the electrical trade; welding and drafting; and bricklaying and masonry.

Selection of students is made by the senior personnel of the Centre who visit the Port Arthur District Jail to interview and administer psychological tests to potential students. The academic

achievement of the young offenders who can profit from this programme shows wide variation. Some youths who cannot read or write, although of normal intelligence, come into these northern Training Centres, and it is a gratifying experience to staff when these students write their own first letter home.

Classroom teaching from Grade 1 to Grade 10 is given. The teaching staff consists of two academic teachers and three vocational teachers. Grades 11 and 12 subjects are studied through correspondence courses.

Fort William Industrial Farm, is one of the three such institutions located strategically in the northern and western areas of the Province. Fort William serves the northwestern region; Monteith the northerly region; and Rideau the eastern region.

Fort William Industrial Farm can accommodate 70 to 90 recidivists 18 years of age and above. It is located on the same property as the Training Centre, but strict separation of Industrial Farm inmates and Training Centre students is observed here as elsewhere.

Inmates are involved in farming activities and general maintenance functions, and periodic classroom instruction by a qualified teacher is given to inmates who wish to upgrade their education through correspondence courses.

The Ontario Training Centre, Monteith, was opened officially in September 1966. The trades training programmes offered at this Centre are

bricklaying, carpentry, and small motor mechanics with gas welding. The academic programme is typical of the Training Centres, viz: the day's activities are divided equally between shop and classroom. Sixty students can be accommodated. There are two academic teachers and three trades instructors.

Steps have been taken to relate the Ontario Training Centre programmes to the Canadian Vocational Training programmes in such a way that on discharge, the student should be able to proceed with his studies in the community under the supervision and with the support of the latter agency.

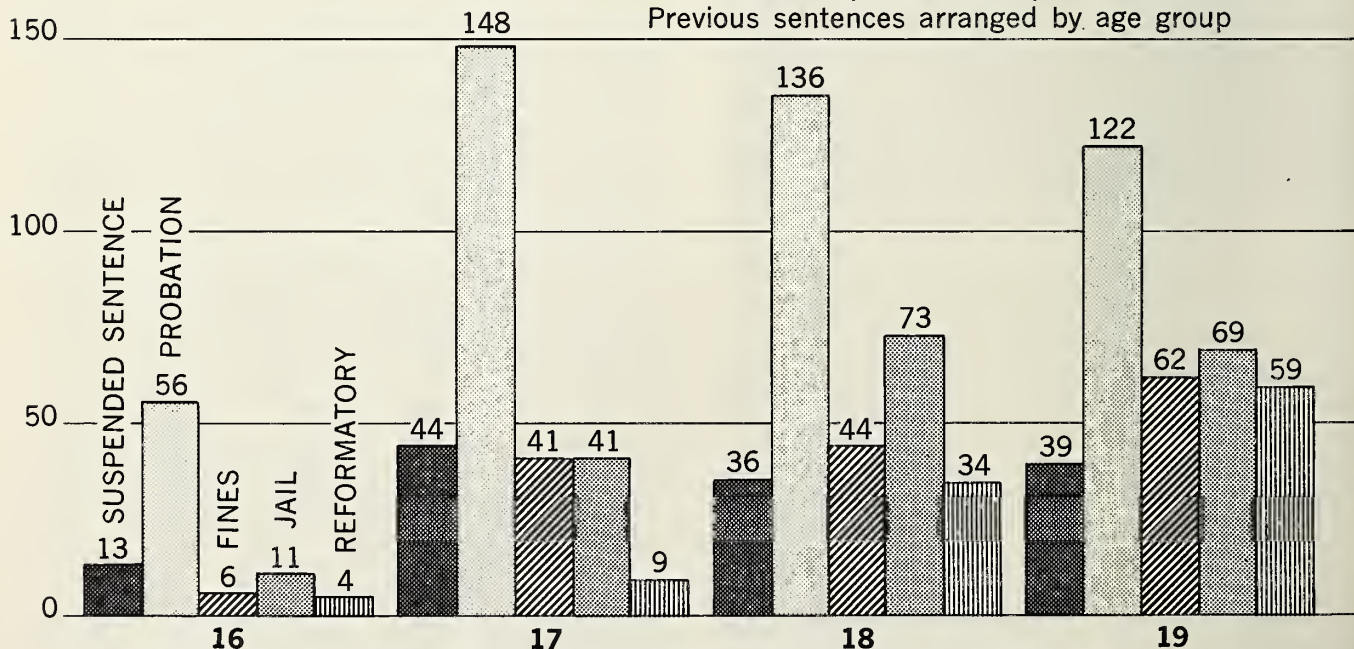
The Industrial Farm, Monteith, accepts recidivists age 18 years and above. The main occupations are general farming, including hog raising, dairying, and egg production. Land reclamation, reforestation and general maintenance are other work activities.

Up to 120 inmates are accommodated at the Industrial Farm. The emphasis is on a work programme with spiritual counselling services and a variety of recreational activities. Inmates who take advantage of extension courses to upgrade their education are assisted by teachers from the Training Centre.

Rideau Training Centre, was opened in November 1966. It can accommodate up to 60 students, these being recidivists of 16 and 18 years and first offenders aged up to 21 years.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Between the dates April 1st to September 30th, 1966
Previous sentences arranged by age group



SEE GRAPH ON OPPOSITE PAGE FOR TOTAL ADMITTED IN THESE AGE GROUPS



New shops and classrooms are in the process of construction. Existing facilities were adapted in order to receive the first group of students.

Academic instruction and trades training in bricklaying, carpentry, and welding are included in the original programme which will be expanded as the need becomes apparent.

The students for this Centre are drawn from the Ottawa-Kingston area of the Province.

Rideau Industrial Farm is a 160 bed institution for recidivists of age 18 years and above.

The work activities are encompassed by a tailor shop, laundry, mixed farm, and reforestation and land reclamation projects.

A well-rounded recreational programme supplements training in work habits. Inmates are encouraged to enrol in correspondence courses, and are given tuition by the academic teachers of the Training Centre.

Various building projects on the grounds provide inmates with an opportunity to gain experience in carpentry and bricklaying under the guidance of a qualified staff member.

Millbrook Reformatory is a maximum security institution designed to receive those offenders who require segregation from the normal inmate populations of the various institutions, coupled with strict control and supervision.

The capacity of this reformatory is 200, representing the following groups, which are kept separate from each other within the institution:

(a) **Disruptive Inmates** — These offenders have clearly shown an inability to adjust to the programme of a medium security type of institution. They are typically impulsive, violent individuals who pose severe threats to the well-being of their fellow-inmates, and they have engaged in repeated acts which have disrupted the security and order of other institutions. The usually effective counselling and/or withdrawal of privileges at the institution from which they came has had no influence upon their behaviour or attitudes, and their presence at the parent institution could no

longer be tolerated in the interests of the main stream of offenders. Many of the inmates in this group have been diagnosed psychiatrically as psychopathic personalities.

These disruptive inmates are exposed to a regime of physical work and strict supervision, with cell rather than dormitory accommodation, although they are allowed normal privileges of tobacco, movies, etc., and they may earn good conduct remission of sentence.

Each individual's case is studied by clinical personnel and is reviewed regularly by a classification committee. If the inmate has indicated that he can adjust to a less secure institution, he is transferred accordingly. Many such transfers to a less secure institution are carried out, attesting to the effectiveness of the Millbrook programme as a form of control of the disruptive inmate.

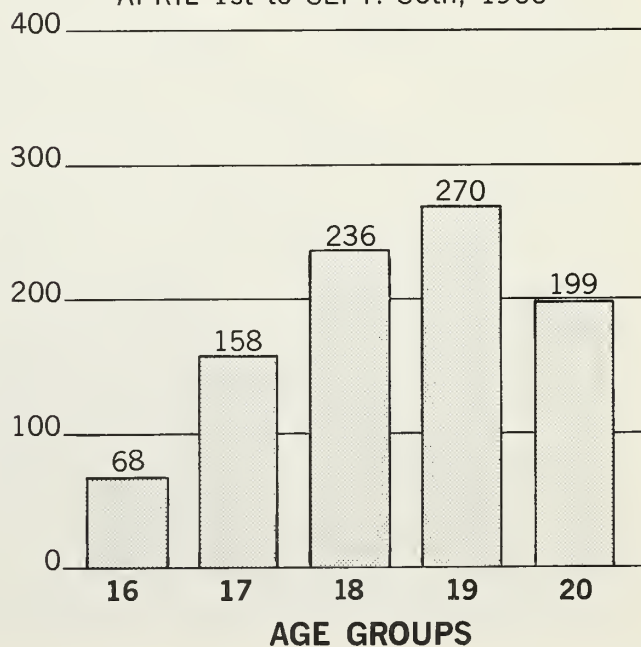
(b) **Sexual Deviates** — This group consists of homosexuals and pedophiles. A treatment programme for pedophiles was established in September 1965 at the Mimico Clinic and candidates are selected at the Ontario Reformatory Millbrook for treatment here.

(c) **Drug Addicts** — These offenders are segregated at the Ontario Reformatory Millbrook where they are assessed as to their suitability for treatment. If suitable, they are transferred to the Alex G. Brown Clinic for such treatment during the last three months of their incarceration.

(d) **Arsonists and Escapers** — Both these groups of offenders require screening by psychological tests and interviews and a period of observation,

AGE GROUPS

OF 931 YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED
TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS
APRIL 1st to SEPT. 30th, 1966



prior to reaching a conclusion as to their suitability for a medium or minimum security institution. This is done at Millbrook Reformatory.

The industrial and maintenance activities of Millbrook are an automobile licence plant; a small tailoring plant; a general maintenance shop; a book-binding and Braille printing shop; a laundry; and a drycleaning and pressing plant. Inmates are assigned to a work routine by an Employment Committee.

There are two academic teachers on staff as well as two psychologists, a part-time social worker, and a part-time psychiatrist. All inmates are encouraged to take the opportunity to upgrade their educational levels.

The staff are responsive to any shift in attitude on the part of the disruptive type of inmate, and seek to bring him into a counselling relationship with a staff member in order to assist the offender toward more stable interpersonal relationships.

Camp Durham, a small 14-bed minimum security unit on the Millbrook grounds is serviced by the Reformatory. This unit accepts short-term prisoners serving jail sentences.

Burwash Industrial Farm, provides a variety of industries, trades and maintenance activities for recidivists over the age of 18 years. The institution has a capacity of 670 inmates.

The institution complex consists of two main units and two forestry camps. The industries are intended to inculcate good habits of work, and to provide experience in industrial settings through

the manufacture of useful products and the provision of necessary services.

These industries consist of a logging and saw mill operation; a large tailoring shop; a laundry; farming; and dairy and beef cattle production. The maintenance industries provide training in plumbing, electrical, carpentry, vehicle repair and maintenance, and food services.

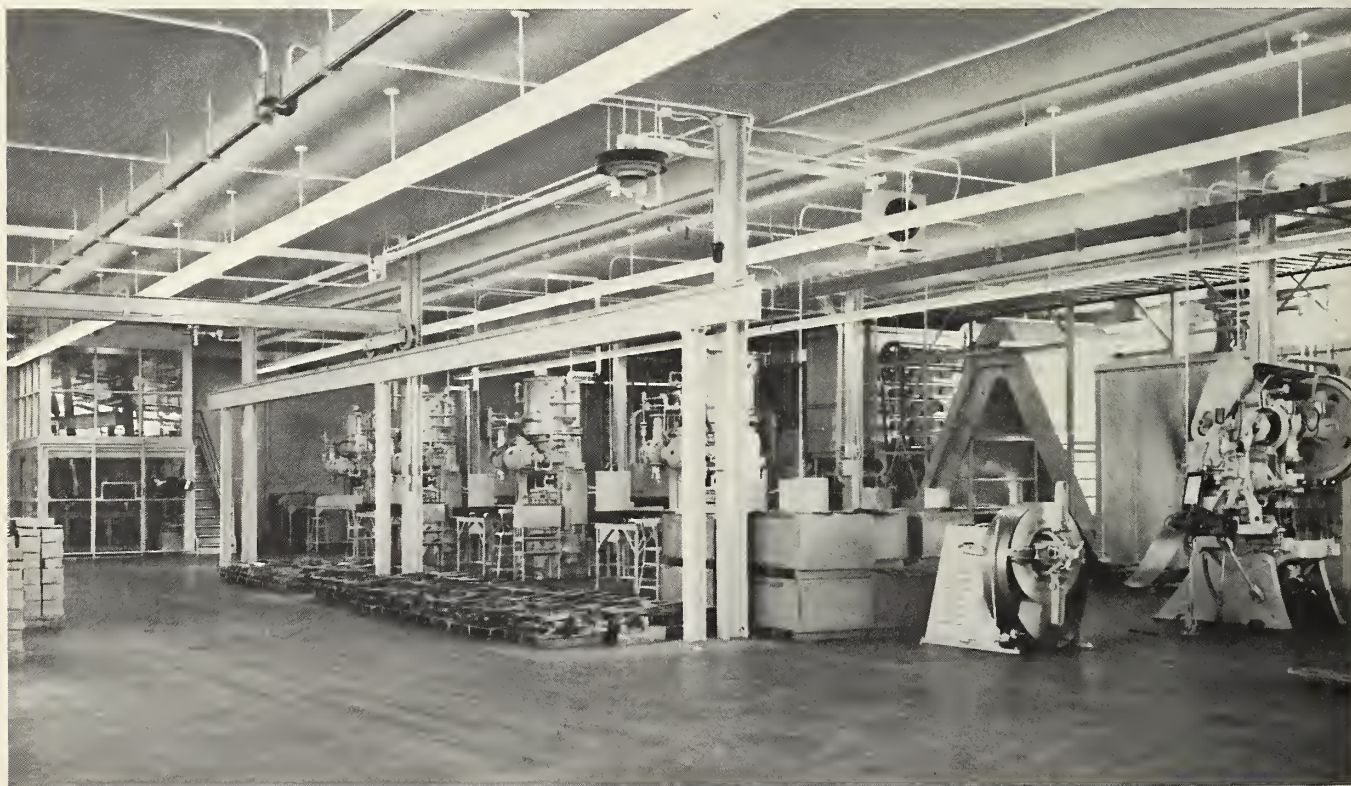
Inmates who show an aptitude and interest may be given formal training in the machine shop, sheetmetal, or bricklaying trades, with theory being taught in classes and practice given on institutional projects. Two teachers provide classroom instruction for inmates who wish to further their academic education.

A full range of medical and dental services are provided: a 20 bed hospital ward and a dental office and dispensary, these being staffed by two physicians, a dentist, and nursing staff.

Full-time Roman Catholic, Protestant and Salvation Army Chaplains are on staff to provide spiritual counselling and guidance services.

Camp Wendigo and *Portage Lake Camp* are 40-bed minimum security institutions serviced by Burwash Industrial Farm. They provide work in forestry operations for inmates selected from the main Burwash body, and from the District Jails of North Bay and Sudbury.

The Ontario Reformatory, Mimico, accepts recidivists of 18 years and over who are serving short sentences of under one year. There is a constant change in the population of the 350 in-



mates of this institution, due to the short sentences and the use of the institution to accommodate offenders from other institutions who require medical treatment of a type available only at a large metropolitan hospital. For example, candidates for plastic surgery are sent to Mimico from other institutions. Men are customarily held here for a few days just prior to entering the alcoholism treatment programme at the Alex G. Brown Clinic nearby.



Under these conditions of a changing population, trades training is not feasible. The emphasis is on work activities which can be undertaken without lengthy initial training or skills. These include farming and gardening operations, the manufacture of bricks, slippers and snow fence. There is a laundry and the usual maintenance industries of machine shop and food servicing.

In July of 1966 a new 16 bed hospital was established. It is staffed by a full-time physician and nurses. Consultant psychiatric services were initiated in September 1966 with the appointment of a part-time psychiatrist.

A new classroom was opened in October 1966, and a full-time teacher now offers academic instruction on a basis of selected inmates spending half-time in class and half-time in work activities. Extension courses are also provided.

A full-time chaplain trained in pastoral psychology was appointed in 1966. He conducts group therapy with selected inmates. In addition, spiritual counselling is provided by all three chaplains. A new chapel was dedicated in 1966.

Camp Hillsdale, in the Medonte Township area, is a 30 bed minimum security forestry camp to which inmates selected from Mimico Reformatory are sent.

CLINICS

The Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics at Mimico offer treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction and sexual deviation (pedophilia).

The Clinics provide intensive treatment to patients referred from other Departmental institutions, this being carried out by a staff of four consultant psychiatrists, seven psychologists, two social workers, and clinically trained chaplains and rehabilitation officers.

The alcoholism treatment programme of 30 days duration is presently being compared with the results of a 90 day programme; this research undertaking commenced in December 1965. In content, group therapy and didactic therapy are employed in conjunction with chemical forms of treatment.

The 90 day drug addiction treatment programme relies heavily upon group psychotherapy, while the pedophilia treatment programme, commenced in 1965, combines group therapy at the Clinics with aversive behaviour therapy conducted at the Ontario Hospital, Lakeshore. Occupational therapy and extensive recreational activities are a feature of this minimum security centre.

The Clinic setting has taken its place as a centre for the accumulation and assimilation of knowledge concerning the addictions and sexual deviations. One feature of the programme which creates interest in professional circles is the annual addictions conference sponsored by the Department of Reform Institutions and held at the Clinic. International authorities in the treatment field are invited as guest speakers. The conference is attended by large numbers of professional workers, and much exchange of information and current thinking is fostered.



Adult Forestry Camps

The Department operates five minimum security Forestry Camps where inmates are able to accept a measure of responsibility and respond to the freedom of working out of doors.

In these camps inmates work very closely with Department of Lands and Forests personnel in conservation work, including the pruning, thinning, clearing and cleaning of country forests. Public work projects done in conjunction with our forestry camp programme have included work on the restoration of Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye River and the development of public park facilities. Selected short-term inmates from Burwash and from North Bay District Jail are assigned to the camp at Wendigo Lake and Portage Lake. They are employed in timber improvement work in Crown Forests adjacent to the camps. At McCreight's Dam there has been a steady programme of pruning timber stands, cutting access roads and developing park sites throughout the area.

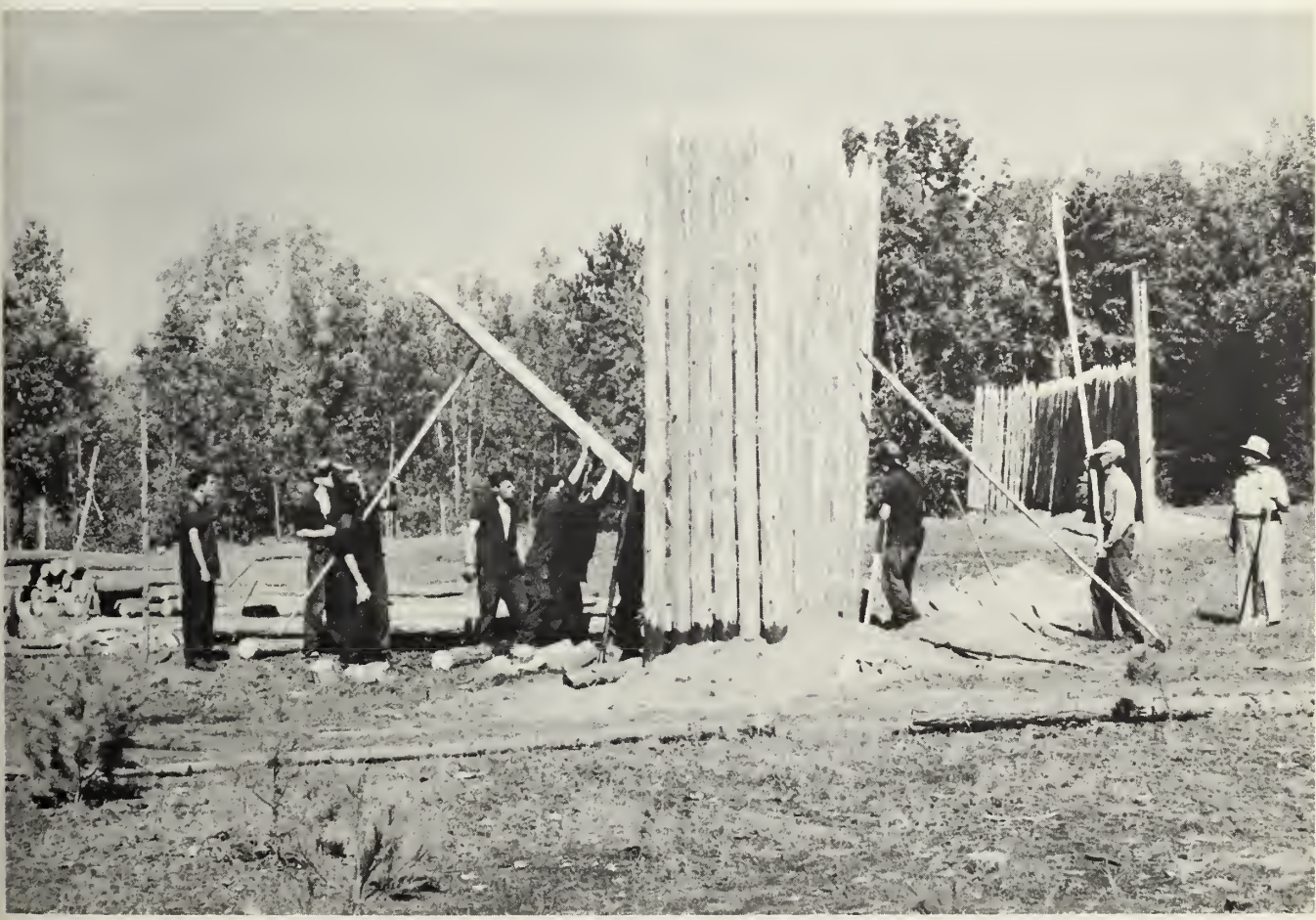
All Forestry Camps are administered by a larger institution. Camp Hillsdale operates as an annex of the Mimico Reformatory; Camp Hendrie as an annex of the Guelph Reformatory; McCreight's Camp is located on the Little Thessalon River, taking inmates of the Sault Ste. Marie District Jail who are suitable for a minimum security work programme; the two Camps attached to the Burwash Industrial Farm, one at Portage Lake and one at Wendigo Lake, are also available for use as minimum security work units for District Jails in the locality.



Summation

This review of the existing facilities of the Department will indicate that considerable advances have been achieved in meeting the offenders' rehabilitation needs. Yet there can be no pause in our efforts to improve upon these gains. Policies and plans are continually reviewed in the light of research findings and reports, not only of Ontario experience but also that of other jurisdictions throughout the world.





BRIEF STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ADULT INSTITUTIONS

April 1st, 1965 to March 31st, 1966

Numbers in Custody

Number remaining in custody April 1, 1965.....	3,014
Committed during year.....	9,533
National Parole Violators re-admitted	10
Ontario Parole Violators re-admitted.....	59
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY.....	12,616
Discharged on expiration of sentence	6,330
Discharged by payment of fines.....	1,077
Discharged by remission of sentence.....	3
Discharged by Order in Council.....	18
Discharged by Governor-General	1
Released by National Parole Board.....	377
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	1,118
Released on Bail	18
Deported	10
Released or Transferred.....	791
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1966..	15
Died while in custody.....	6
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, DISCHARGED, DIED, ETC.....	9,764
NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY, MARCH 31, 1966.....	2,852
	12,616

Marital Status

Married	3,281
Single	5,766
Widowed	251
Divorced	235

Educational Status

Illiterate	212
Elementary	5,146
High School	4,085
College or University	90

Habits as to use of Intoxicants

Abstainers	1,067
Temperate	3,412
Intemperate	5,054

Habits as to use of Drugs

Abstainers	9,353
Addicts	180

Criminal History

No adult institutional history or record available	5,261
First offence.....	802
Second offence.....	1,021
Third offence.....	761
More than three offences.....	3,881

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Definite

Under 30 days	390
30 days and under 60	3,038
2 Months and under 3	1,379
3 " " " 4	955
4 " " " 5	296
5 " " " 6	230
6 " " " 9	652
9 " " " 12	296
12 " " " 15	217
15 " " " 18	96
18 " " " 21	64
21 " " " 24	107
Other Definite Sentences	38
TOTAL	7,758

Indefinite

3 Months to 6 months	76
3 " " 9 "	24
3 " " 12 "	12
4 " " 6 "	15
4 " " 7 "	7
4 " " 8 "	6
4 " " 10 "	7
4 " " 12 "	13
6 " " 8 "	1
6 " " 9 "	128
6 " " 10 "	12
6 " " 12 "	159
6 " " 15 "	15
6 " " 18 "	33
6 " " 24 "	7
9 " " 12 "	101
9 " " 15 "	98
9 " " 18 "	25
9 " " 24 "	1
12 " " 15 "	78
12 " " 18 "	259
12 " " 21 "	11
12 " " 24 "	56
18 " " 21 "	12
18 " " 24 "	54
18 " " 30 "	25
24 " " 30 "	40
24 " " 36 "	23
24 " " 48 "	14
Not exceeding 3 months	17
" " 6 "	25
" " 12 "	62
" " 24 "	122
Other Indefinite Sentences	237
TOTAL	1,775

TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES **9,533**

Occupation

Agriculture	151
Clerical	357
Commercial	597
Construction	980
Domestic	478
Fishing, Trapping, Logging	152
Labourers	3,584
Manufacturing	504
Mechanics	550
Mining	225
Personal Services	448
Professional	96
Transportation	725
No Occupation	287
Others	389

Ages of Prisoners

16 Years	230
17 "	474
18 "	539
19 "	489
20 "	369
21-24 years inclusive	1,244
25-29 " "	977
30-34 " "	843
35-39 " "	958
40-44 " "	1,050
45-49 " "	868
50-54 " "	601
55-59 " "	476
60-64 " "	257
65-69 " "	120
70 years and over	38

FARM RECOVERIES

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1966

(Field and Garden Crops — Milk — Livestock)

Ontario Reformatory, Brampton.....	\$ 1,052.19
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	139,055.47
Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook.....	719.32
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico.....	65,657.79
Burtch Industrial Farm, Brantford.....	29,608.13
Industrial Farm, Burwash.....	108,430.42
Industrial Farm, Fort William	30,870.21
Industrial Farm, Monteith.....	32,750.33
Rideau Industrial Farm, Burritt's Rapids.....	59,070.36
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.....	342.25
TOTAL.....	\$467,556.47

Number of Officers and Employees on March 31st, 1966

In Adult Institutions

Superintendents	12
Assistant Superintendents	7
Office Managers	10
Clerks, Stenographers, etc.	100
Supply Supervisors	14
Correctional Officers 7 (Male)	9
Correctional Officers 6 (Male)	30
Correctional Officers 5 (Male)	61
Correctional Officers 4 (Male)	83
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Male)	700
Correctional Officers 5 (Female)	7
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Female)	49
Psychiatrists	4
Psychologists	11
Social Workers	7
Counsellors	1
Teachers	32
Trade Instructors	29
Physicians	12
Dentists	6
Nurses	13
Cooks, Chefs and Assistants	75
Farmers, Gardeners and Assistants	43
Stationary Engineers, Firemen, etc.	68
Tradesmen and Mechanics	30
Industrial Plant Managers, Shop Foremen	54
All other employees	22
TOTAL	1,489

NOTE: As the above Table refers to Institutional employees it does not include Rehabilitation Officers, who are included in a separate service.

TOTAL NUMBER OF REHABILITATION OFFICERS AS OF

MARCH 31st, 1966 64

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Ontario Reformatory, Guelph	\$ 551,444.49
Ontario Reformatory Millbrook	616,496.64
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico	52,731.86
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto	148,390.16
Industrial Farm, Burwash	120,552.15
Rideau Industrial Farm	87,974.57
Burtch Industrial Farm	248,468.23
TOTAL	\$1,826,058.10

*More detailed Statistics on Adult Institutions
will be found in Appendix I (pages 80 to 89)*

ONTARIO REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL FARMS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES, REVENUE AND NET PER DIEM COSTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING March 31, 1965 and March 31, 1966

		TOTAL DAYS' RESIDENCE OF INMATES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES	TOTAL COST	TOTAL REVENUE	NET COST	NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM
ONTARIO REFORMATORY GUELPH	1964/65	336,760	922.6	3,989,661.34	1,559,737.52	2,429,923.82	7.21
	1965/66	310,294	850.1	4,211,047.53	1,621,315.17	2,589,732.36	8.34
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MIMICO	1964/65	148,111	405.8	1,411,036.00	106,678.75	1,304,357.25	8.80
	1965/66	147,662	404.5	1,497,228.47	80,060.80	1,417,167.67	9.59
ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE BRAMPTON	1964/65	59,825	163.9	589,776.16	8,375.93	581,400.23	9.71
	1965/66	53,077	145.4	643,464.25	8,387.61	635,076.64	11.96
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MILLBROOK	1964/65	74,622	204.5	1,238,459.57	558,927.54	680,262.81	9.11
	1965/66	76,753	210.2	1,395,504.04	640,943.77	754,560.27	9.83
ONTARIO REFORMATORY ELLIOT LAKE *	1964/65	19,280	70.1	246,772.39	4,677.80	242,094.59	12.55
	1965/66						
MERCER REFORMATORY TORONTO	1964/65	34,806	95.4	592,273.14	279,336.36	312,455.59	8.97
	1965/66	30,040	82.3	558,750.29	162,753.38	385,914.95	12.84
INGLESIDE GUIDANCE CENTRE BRAMPTON	1964/65	10,593	29.0	121,514.21	1,735.48	119,778.73	11.30
	1965/66	8,878	24.3	144,580.76	1,193.46	143,860.76	16.20
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURWASH	1964/65	261,153	715.5	2,313,042.73	325,787.93	2,007,960.74	7.68
	1965/66	256,655	703.1	2,504,522.94	353,325.80	2,142,879.88	8.34
INDUSTRIAL FARM MONTEITH	1964/65	46,094	126.2	450,758.11	34,730.30	416,027.81	9.02
	1965/66	42,716	117.0	524,948.77	30,330.00	494,618.77	11.57
INDUSTRIAL FARM RIDEAU	1964/65	45,003	123.3	503,845.27	155,705.43	348,139.84	7.73
	1965/66	39,065	107.0	544,561.92	168,399.20	376,162.72	9.62
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURTCH	1964/65	73,301	200.8	808,791.60	296,420.47	512,371.13	6.99
	1965/66	71,835	196.8	837,803.74	251,731.38	586,072.36	8.15
INDUSTRIAL FARM FORT WILLIAM	1964/65	24,154	66.2	293,895.43	26,300.86	267,594.57	11.07
	1965/66	28,436	77.9	404,238.20	16,325.08	387,913.12	13.64

* Closed January 31, 1965



Adult Female Institutions

At present there are three institutions for women which together make up the Mercer Complex. These units are the Mercer Reformatory at 1155 King Street West, Toronto 3, the Ontario Women's Guidance Centre "Ingleside" and the Ontario Women's Treatment Centre, Brampton. In all three units the aim is to provide a living experience which is truly corrective treatment, in that sensitive, well-trained staff make every effort to understand the individual woman and her needs and to plan a programme for her which is most likely to be of assistance in bringing about positive behaviour changes.

Classification

Every woman is first admitted to the Mercer Reformatory on King Street where, following a

medical examination, she is seen by a graduate social worker, psychologist, teacher and, in some cases, by the psychiatrist. Following these interviews, there is a Case Conference which is attended by the professional staff and also by the correctional officers who have been involved with the woman since her admission and who are considered very important members of the team. At this conference a decision is made concerning inmates to be transferred to Ingleside or the Treatment Centre. Whether a woman remains at Mercer or is to be transferred to the other units, recommendations are made on planning her work and education programme and a tentative decision is made even at this early stage about the particular after-care agency which seems most suitable to her needs and those of her family.

Health

Every woman is examined by the physician soon after admission. Considerable use is made of general hospitals for special investigations and treatment. There are four registered nurses on staff within the complex. A public health nurse also visits to conduct courses in baby care and physical preparation for child bearing.

Educational Programme

In an institution for women with short sentences, the educational programme must be realistic and geared to adults. Facilities are available for any inmate wishing to further her education, either by academic upgrading or in commercial subjects. Liaison has been made with the Adult Training Centre and the Canadian Manpower Centre in order to assist women to continue their training after leaving the institution. Since so many of our inmates have less than Grade 10 education, we encourage those who can to aim at Grade 10 equivalent which is the minimum requirement for an opportunity for an apprenticeship or for office employment.

There are usually, in the institution, a small number of women who have had a minimum of education. Special literacy classes are available for this group.

Home Economics

Help with planning and organization in the home must be an important part of a programme



for women. A full-time Home Economics teacher is employed for the complex. Every inmate is encouraged to attend home economics classes, and short talks and demonstrations are held covering topics such as "Home Management", "Feeding the Family" and "Budgeting".

Courses in quantity cooking and restaurant services are taught for women who plan to work in hospitals, restaurants or other institutions.

Library

Library and teaching staff have regular supper meetings with inmates to discuss music and books and encourage the women to read more widely and critically.

Recreation and Volunteers

An adequate programme of recreation is essential in an institution, not only to pass the inmates' time but to help them to broaden their horizons, to develop social skills and interests, and to find healthy and constructive methods of self expression. The recreation programme is co-ordinated by a staff member who receives generous assistance from volunteers who bring a variety of training and skills to the programme.

The use of volunteers is an important aspect of a well run recreational programme provided, of course, that the volunteers are screened and given adequate orientation. It is essential that the inmates have contact with stable people who have varied interests and sound values so that they will influence the inmates' social behaviour.

A Drama group at the Mercer is led by a volunteer and this project has aroused much enthusiasm among the inmates. Two qualified Physical Education instructors coach organized sports. Flower arrangement demonstrations and help in planning



Christmas decorations are given by volunteer groups. Recreational and educational films are shown regularly.

Naturally, in any programme for women, attention to appearance must be regarded as an important part of social education. Women are encouraged to use cosmetics and to take care of their appearance. Part-time hairdressers are employed both at Mercer and Brampton who teach girls to set, cut and tint their own hair.



Toronto Rotary Club

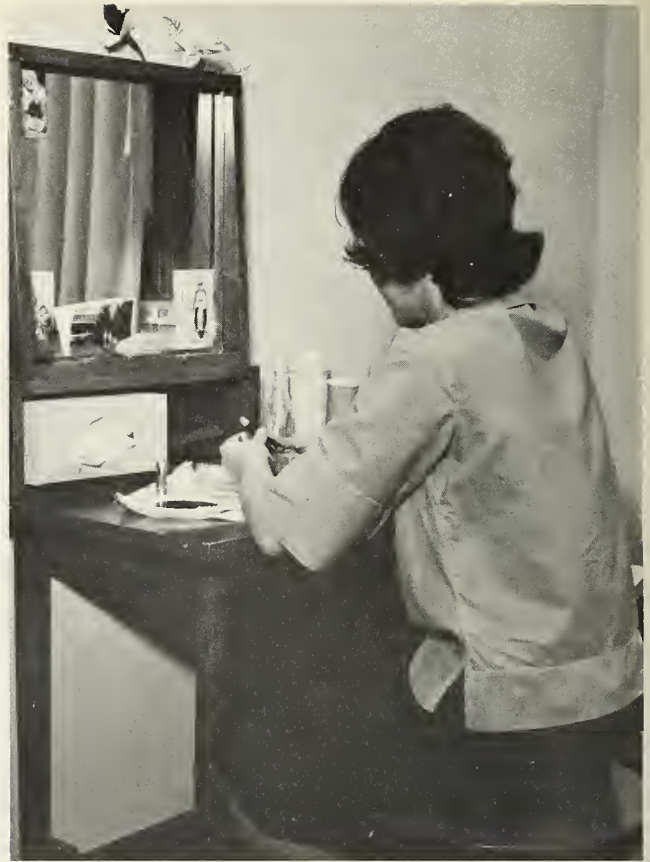
In the last year the Toronto Rotary Club have developed an interesting and comprehensive programme in preparing inmates for employment. This course appeals to inmates because it is both imaginative and practical. It has included: talks given by insurance experts on bonding — personnel selection — a demonstration by a beauty editor of a women's magazine of makeup suitable for a job interview and a self-improvement course given by the head of an agency for fashion models. This kind of involvement by the community is a very valuable part of the programme.

University Affiliation

In the academic year, 1965-66, the Mercer Reformatory was, for the first time, used as a field placement by the University of Toronto School of Social Work. The two students who did their field work at Mercer have now each received a Masters degree in Social Work. This year four graduate students, who will be preparing for the Masters degree, are being placed at the Mercer Reformatory — three in case work and one in research.

Group Therapy

Group therapy with drug addicts is carried on by the Director of Social Work. Another therapeutic group is conducted by the Chief Social Worker at the Mercer Complex.



Training of Correctional Officers in Individual and Group Counselling

Training in individual and group counselling has been offered to selected Correctional Officers who have demonstrated considerable ability to combine responsible use of authority with being helpful to inmates.

The aim of the programme is to ensure that on arrival at the institution each inmate will be assigned to a counsellor who has been trained. It will be the counsellor's duty to assist the inmate with information on problems such as "Good conduct remission", "Eligibility for parole", and particularly to ensure that the inmate is correctly orientated to the institution and its policies and is clearly informed of the programmes and services available to her.

This is seen to have advantages to the inmate in establishing a relationship with someone on whom she can rely for correct information. In addition, the status of the Correctional Officer is enhanced. She is accepted as a capable and knowl-

edgeable person and a responsible team member, and this enables her to see the duality of her role as an authority figure and a helpful person.

Group meetings with the Correctional Officer will provide an opportunity to handle complaints, problems, personality conflicts between inmates, and will encourage discussion about employment, family life and other aspects of life outside the institution. In contrast to therapeutic groups conducted by professionally trained staff, the counselling group will be conducted by Correctional Officers with a practical problem-solving approach. The counsellors will be offered considerable help from professional staff. After the initial sixteen hours of classroom instruction, each counsellor will be assigned to a consultant on the professional staff through whom she may have on-going advice. Although this programme has only been introduced recently, it has already proven beneficial both to staff and inmates.

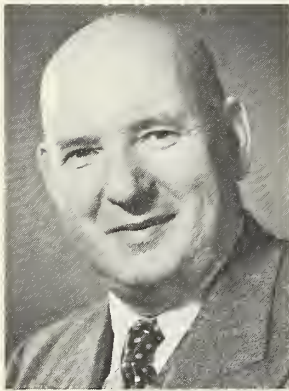


Ontario Board of Parole



FRANK POTTS, M.A.,
Chairman

Served as Chief Psychologist at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph from 1947 to 1958 when he was appointed Director of Psychology for the Department until his appointment as Chairman of the Parole Board, September 1st, 1966.



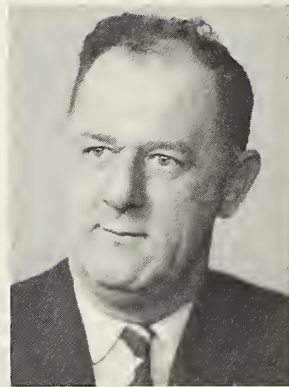
REV. DAVID KERR



MRS. J. ISOBEL ROSS



GEORGE NAGY, PH.D.



D. C. MASON,



JOHN S. MORRISON,
B.A., B.ED., M.ED.

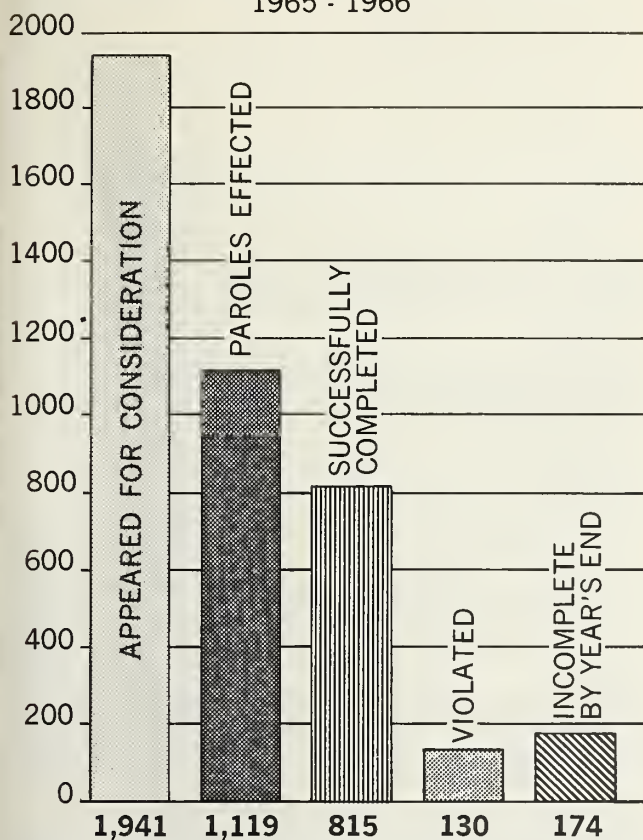
ANDREW ALEXANDER SCHRAG,
Newly appointed Member of
the Board

Mr. Schrag is the author of three books and has worked in the newspaper field. He was a Captain in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps during the last war. For the past ten years he has engaged in a study of penology and has worked in the rehabilitation of inmates of federal institutions by assisting in their re-establishment in the community.



ONTARIO PAROLE STATISTICS

1965 - 1966



NOTE: LESS THAN 12% OF PAROLEES VIOLATED THEIR CONDITIONS OF PAROLE

PAROLE SERVICES

Modern penology demands two basic requirements:

- to provide adequate protection to society,
- to focus its objective on the rehabilitation of the offender.

All prisoners in our institutions will eventually be released, therefore, it is much more helpful if we can maintain some control of an inmate after release through supervision. This can only be done legally through parole.

Economically, it is unsound to keep people in custody for longer than is necessary. If it is felt that they could live in the community, under supervision, as law-abiding citizens, they should be given the opportunity to do so. Under the conditions of parole, they may be returned to the institution in the event they fail to adjust satisfactorily.

For parole to achieve fully its purpose, the period of imprisonment should be used to prepare the individual vocationally, physically, mentally and spiritually, for return to society. The paroled person should be carefully supervised by persons

trained and experienced in the task of guiding social adjustment. The public must recognize the necessity of giving the parolee a fair opportunity to earn an honest living and maintain self respect, to the end that he may be truly rehabilitated. This is a positive factor in the reduction of crime.

The Ontario Board of Parole interviews, without exception, every inmate in Ontario Reform Institutions who is serving an indefinite sentence. During the year a total of 172 meetings were held; these consisted of Main Office Review Meetings and Institutional Meetings where the Board met with those inmates being considered for parole.

The personal interview with the prisoner is considered an important factor in parole selection. Every effort is made to put the prisoner at his ease during the interview and he is encouraged to discuss his reactions to imprisonment, to the programme he has available at his institution, and particularly his plans for the future. Prior to the meeting, the Board has studied Pre-Sentence Reports, Magistrates Report, Circumstances of the Offence, R.C.M.P. Fingerprint Report, Psychiatric and Psychological Assessments, Community Assessments, and the Institution Report. These are further considered after discussion with the inmate and are used in conjunction with the interview to assess the prospects for successful rehabilitation.

Parole is a major link in the chain of rehabilitative techniques. Training and treatment in an Institution is part of the over-all plan of rehabilitation and this is best followed by a period of guidance and supervision in the community. It is an accepted fact that the period immediately following release is the most crucial for a prisoner. Assistance must be available to help him solve the many problems he will face. Without proper planning and guidance a good institutional programme can be nullified.

It is significant that of over the 1,000 paroles that were granted by the Ontario Board of Parole during the past fiscal year, less than 12% violated their parole.

The complement of the Board during the year was as follows:

Mr. D. C. Mason	Chairman
Mr. J. S. Morrison, B.A., M.E.C.	Full-time Member
Reverend D. M. Kerr	Full-time Member
Mrs. J. Isobel Ross	Part-time Member
Dr. G. Nagy, Ph.D.	Part-time Member

Parole Board Re-Organization

During the year an "Act To Amend the Parole Act" was passed by the Legislature. This increased the complement of the Ontario Parole Board from five to seven members.

The Board interviews, personally, everyone within the provincial institutions eligible for parole. With the services of seven members instead of the present five, two teams will be available for such work, thereby, increasing the number of institutions at which meetings will be held.

With the smaller board, visits to Northern Ontario were impractical and young men eligible for parole who required vocational and academic training were sent to institutions in Southern Ontario, where they could be interviewed by the Parole Board. The Department is now providing such training in the new Training Centres at Monteith, Fort William and Rideau, with the added advantage that this training can be closely related to the job opportunities available in those areas. This also has assisted in the reduction of the number of inmates in Guelph Reformatory.

With this re-organization, Mr. Don Mason, the Director of Rehabilitation Services, relinquishes his chairmanship of the Ontario Board of Parole so as to concentrate on the developments taking place in the field of after-care rehabilitation within the Department. Mr. Frank Potts has been appointed as the new Chairman of the Parole Board, having served the Department as Director of Psychology from 1947 until the present time.

Year Ending March 31, 1966

No. of Meetings held	172
No. appeared for Parole Consideration (Men and Women)	1,941
No. of Paroles effected during Fiscal Year:	
Men	1,040
Women	79
	1,119
No. successfully completed Paroles:	
Men	768 or 73.8%
Women	47 or 59.4%
Total	815 or 72.8%
No. violated Parole during Fiscal Year:	
Men	118 or 11.3%
Women	12 or 15.2%
Total	130 or 11.6%
Paroles incompleated as of March 31, 1966:	
Men	154 or 14.9%
Women	20 or 25.4%
Total	174 or 15.6%
Total Number under Supervision on Parole during Fiscal Year:	
	MEN WOMEN TOTAL
On Parole as April 1, 1965	398 12 410
Paroled during Fiscal Year	1,040 79 1,119
Total	1,438 91 1,529

NOTE: Some paroles made effective during fiscal year were authorized during the previous year and some authorized in the year 1965-66 were not made effective until the following year.



Rehabilitation and After-Care Services

In 1961 a new rehabilitation programme amalgamated staffs of Placement and Parole Services under one combined Rehabilitation Service.

Rehabilitation staff were located at each of our institutions, and in addition outside offices were established in London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie.

The province was divided into four regions with a Supervising Rehabilitation Officer in charge of each region.

Each officer is now responsible for an area of the province and accepts supervision of all cases returning to the area or referred by other rehabilitation staff.

In four years the staff complement has tripled and will be further increased as the caseload dictates and additional offices are established.

The Rehabilitation Service is responsible for the supervision of children released from Provincial Training Schools, parolees from adult institutions, and a follow-up programme of patients from our Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Sex Deviate Clinics. In addition a programme is available to assist those prisoners released at the expiration of their sentences.

During the child's stay in an institution, the Rehabilitation Officer maintains a regular contact with the home. This information is valuable to the school staff in determining the teaching and training programme for the child. It also presents the opportunity to offer guidance to parents in preparation for their child's return.

On graduation from the school the child's needs are many and varied. Rehabilitation staff maintain contact with the principal and teachers at the school to which the child will be returning, secure foster homes for those children not able to return to their own homes, obtain employment for older students and arrange spare time activities in order to keep the children occupied in constructive programmes. During the past year an additional psychiatrist was appointed in the Toronto area to assist rehabilitation staff with their caseloads. This has increased the number of youngsters who may be assisted with psychiatric help when they have problems of adjustment in the community.

In the adult institutions Rehabilitation Officers are responsible for completing release plans for

those prisoners who have been granted parole. Careful preparation of the environment into which the offender is to go is a prerequisite to release. This requires acceptable living conditions, either with the offender's own family or elsewhere; a neighbourhood in which the prospects of successful re-adjustment are promising; opportunities for either work or school if needed; provision, in so far as practical, against an immediate period of financial difficulty; and an attitude of understanding and helpfulness on the part of those with whom the offender will come into contact.

Patients released from Department Clinics are involved in a voluntary follow-up programme for one year. This permits the Rehabilitation staff to offer guidance and counselling to the patients and to assist them with their problems.

Prisoners released at the expiration of their sentence are afforded the same assistance as those released on parole. Assistance will be given in finding accommodation and employment; grants for clothing and tools, etc., are available to those requiring them who show a sincere desire to effect a satisfactory rehabilitation.

The Rehabilitation Service is commencing a three-year programme whereby children released from Private Training Schools of the Province will also be supervised by our rehabilitation staff. This will necessitate establishing additional offices and recruiting more staff to cope with this increased responsibility.

Reorganization of the administration of the Rehabilitation Service includes the relinquishment by the Director of the Service of his additional duties as Chairman of the Ontario Parole Board. This will enable him to direct his efforts more completely to the administration of After-Care Services.

Following are some statistics relating to the Service:

Total Number of Interviews	19,439
Total Number Assisted	6,839
Type of Assistance Given:	
(a) Employment Arranged	2,062
(b) Board and Lodging Arranged	1,213
(c) Meals	214
(d) Tools	40
(e) Clothes	1,365
(f) Other Types of Assistance	3,060
Employers Contacted	3,732
Community Investigations Completed	3,512

SOCIAL AGENCIES

A number of social agencies, working in close liaison with the Department of Reform Institutions and our rehabilitation programme, offer assistance to the inmate prior to and after his release. This aid may take the form of counselling, helping the inmate find employment, housing, or offering other means of assistance.

Alcoholics Anonymous carry on a weekly programme at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic for Alcoholics in Mimico and at most adult institutions.

The Salvation Army visit all our institutions, and in some cases, maintain full-time personnel within the institution.

The John Howard Society workers help adult male offenders in planning for parole and offer practical aid to many more upon their release.

Adult female offenders often are assisted in pre-release planning by the Elizabeth Fry Society, and offered guidance and help in returning to the community by the Society's workers.

The assistance of such agencies is a very important factor in the successful rehabilitation of



the offender. The Department gratefully acknowledges the help and co-operation of all such agencies and half-way houses, including the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Foundation, Beverley Lodge, Canadian Manpower Centre, Catholic Family Services, Harold King Farm, Hope Harbour Home, St. Leonard's House, Sancta Maria House and the Scott Mission.



Visits and Special Events

During the period from May 1st, 1965 to May 1st, 1966 there were 3,161 visitors to institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department of Reform Institutions, not including teams and groups who visit the institutions regularly to compete in sports with the inmates or to provide entertainment.

Among the visitors were 21 Judges and Magistrates; 121 teachers and school inspectors; 647 students, including nursing, welfare, psychiatric, law, and teacher's college students; 180 psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers (other than staff members); 62 Grand Jury members; 13 visiting policemen; 43 clergymen; 2,008 members of Service Clubs, Women's Clubs and Professional Associations; 1 Mayor; 13 members of the press; 2 Members of Parliament; and 47 people from other countries.

A number of the visitors from abroad, involved in correctional work in their own country, were here, either sponsored by their governments or on fellowships, to observe and study what is being done in Ontario and other jurisdictions. The Department co-operated fully with these individuals, assisting them to get an over-all picture of the Ontario Plan in Corrections by consultations and visits to institutions. These visitors included a Probation Officer from Singapore; a Superintendent of a Remand Home from Jamaica; a Governor from Trinidad; a teacher from Guyana; a Magistrate from Pakistan, with several members of the District Commissioner's office; from England, a Probation Officer, a lawyer, a Justice of the Peace, and a teacher; and from Australia, the Minister of Forestry for the State of Victoria, who toured one of our Forestry Camps.

Others who visit institutions regularly are a group of 20 workers from the Hamilton Children's

Aid Society who tour the Ontario Training School for Girls in Galt each year as part of their staff training programme.

Students in the new Faculty of Physical Education at the University of Guelph work for a short period of time in nearby institutions as part of their field work.

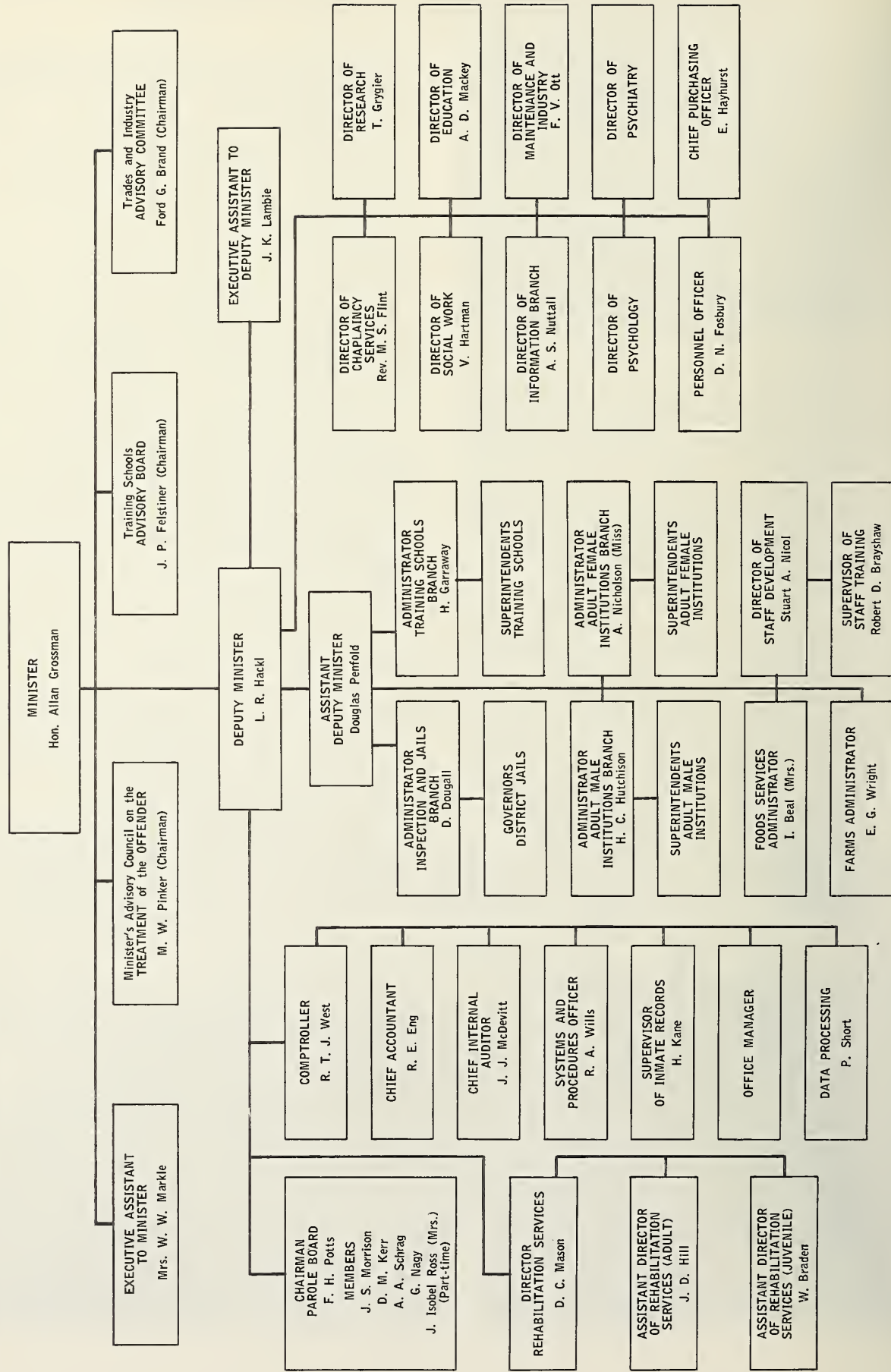
On April 28th, Her Excellency, Madame Georges Vanier visited Ingleside, a branch of the Mercer Complex, and saw the site for the Vanier Institution for Women, which is to be built adjacent to the Guidance Centre in Brampton and which will replace Mercer Reformatory. Madame Vanier toured Ingleside and visited with the students.

In October a Public Exhibition was held at the Ontario Training Centre in Brampton, where the work of several institutions and the various services of the Department were displayed. About 1,000 people attended the opening night of the exhibition, which continued for the next two days. Visitors saw exhibits built by inmates, depicting various institutions, their programmes and services, such as medical treatment, education, chaplaincy, library services, food services, parole and rehabilitation, and clinical treatment. Tours were conducted throughout the trade training shops where demonstrations were in progress. Outside agencies concerned with rehabilitation exhibited their aims and work among released offenders.

The Ontario Welfare Council held their Regional Meeting at the Ontario Training School in Hagersville. Ninety members attended and toured both the Senior and Junior Schools. Problems common to institutions' staff and volunteer agencies were discussed.



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS — MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION





ADMINISTRATION

The integrated accounting system that this Department enjoys today is the result of careful planning. Great emphasis is placed on the importance of coding all expenditure items so that detailed and up-to-the-minute data are available to officials of the Department for management and decision purposes.

Another significant development has been the preparation of regular payroll by computer processing. The use of modern programming techniques will eliminate many tedious clerical duties and make it possible for the Accounts Branch to centralize revenue accounting without any significant increase in staff. Consequently existing workloads at the institutional level will be reduced.

The Department is now using modern data processing equipment to institute a centralized stock control system, which will control inventory in nineteen institutional stores throughout the Province from the Head Office in Toronto.

Studies are being made by departmental staff of forms design and control.

The Organization and Methods Services Branch of the Treasury Department is studying records management and the information system. The Department is also participating in the Government-wide Records Management Programme.

We are developing a system, using punched cards, for recording historical and statistical data of adult offenders and juveniles, in order that such information might be more readily available for research projects and feasibility studies.

A Systems and Procedures Officer has been appointed to analyze and review existing systems and methods, examine any existing problems, and make recommendations for the adoption of new and revised techniques and modes of operation.

These factors combine to provide maximum efficiency and economy in departmental procedures.

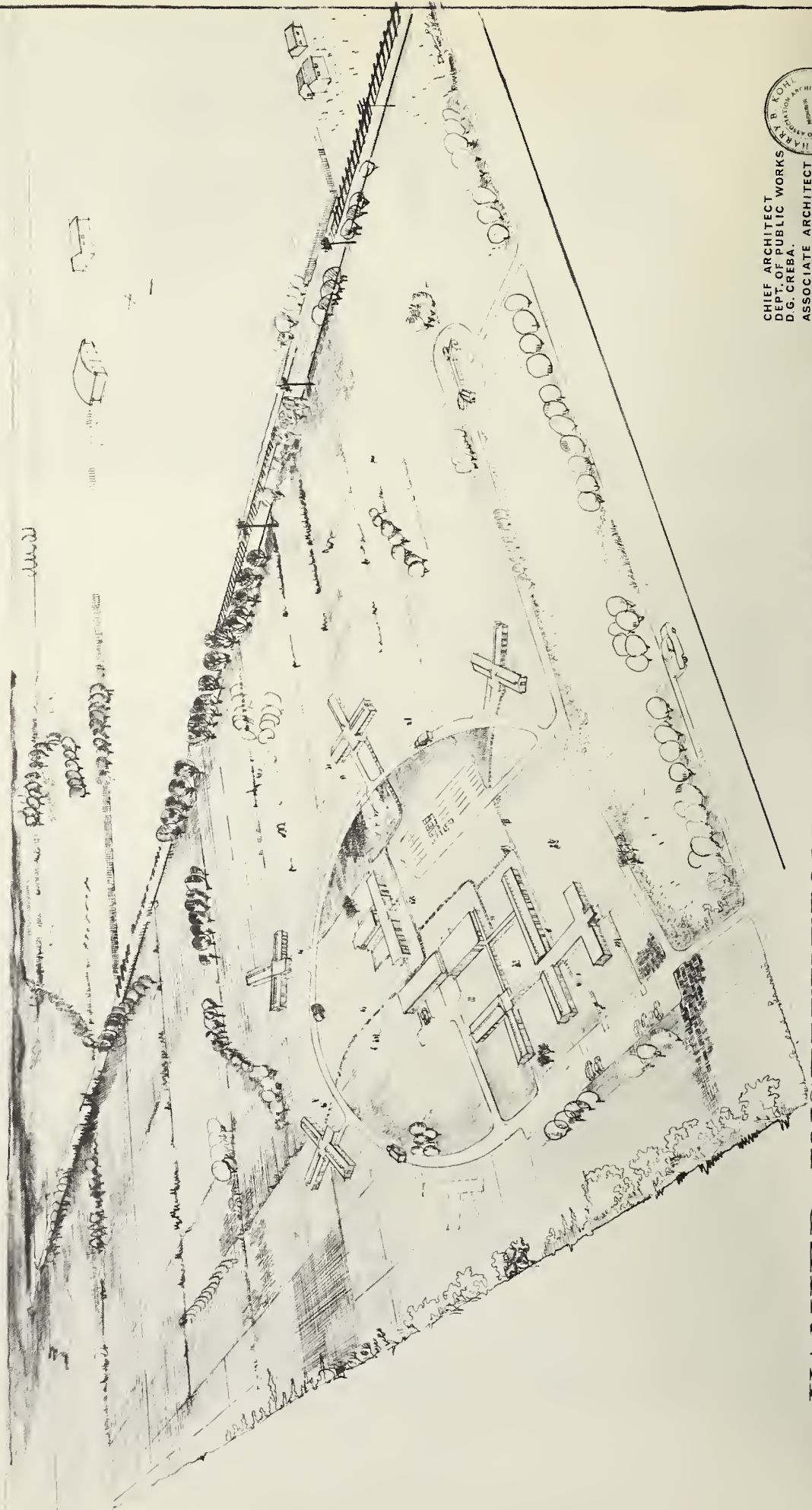
PERSONNEL

Two Personnel Officers are presently being trained in the Main Office to take on the duties of Regional Personnel Officers. In this capacity they will assist and advise Superintendents and Governors in personnel practices and procedures.

An Employment Relations Officer is being trained to maintain good staff relations through meetings with staff groups and to attempt to satisfy those with formal grievance at an early stage of the grievance procedure.

In accordance with an agreement arrived at in the Ontario Joint Council, the Civil Service Association of Ontario formed committees in institutions to discuss working conditions with management at the local level. This was expanded when a staff negotiating committee was appointed to deal with management, at the departmental level, on subjects relating to the Department as a whole.

The Department of Reform Institutions was selected as the first in which to develop this type of negotiation and there are indications that many staff problems can be identified and solved as a result. There appears to be substantial benefits to be derived from such negotiations and no adverse effects are evident. It is felt that the time spent discussing the problems is negligible compared to the time which would be required to deal with grievances arising from the problems.



CHIEF ARCHITECT
DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
D.G. CREBA.
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT
HARRY B. KOHL.
B. Arch. M.R.A.I.C.



VANIER INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN

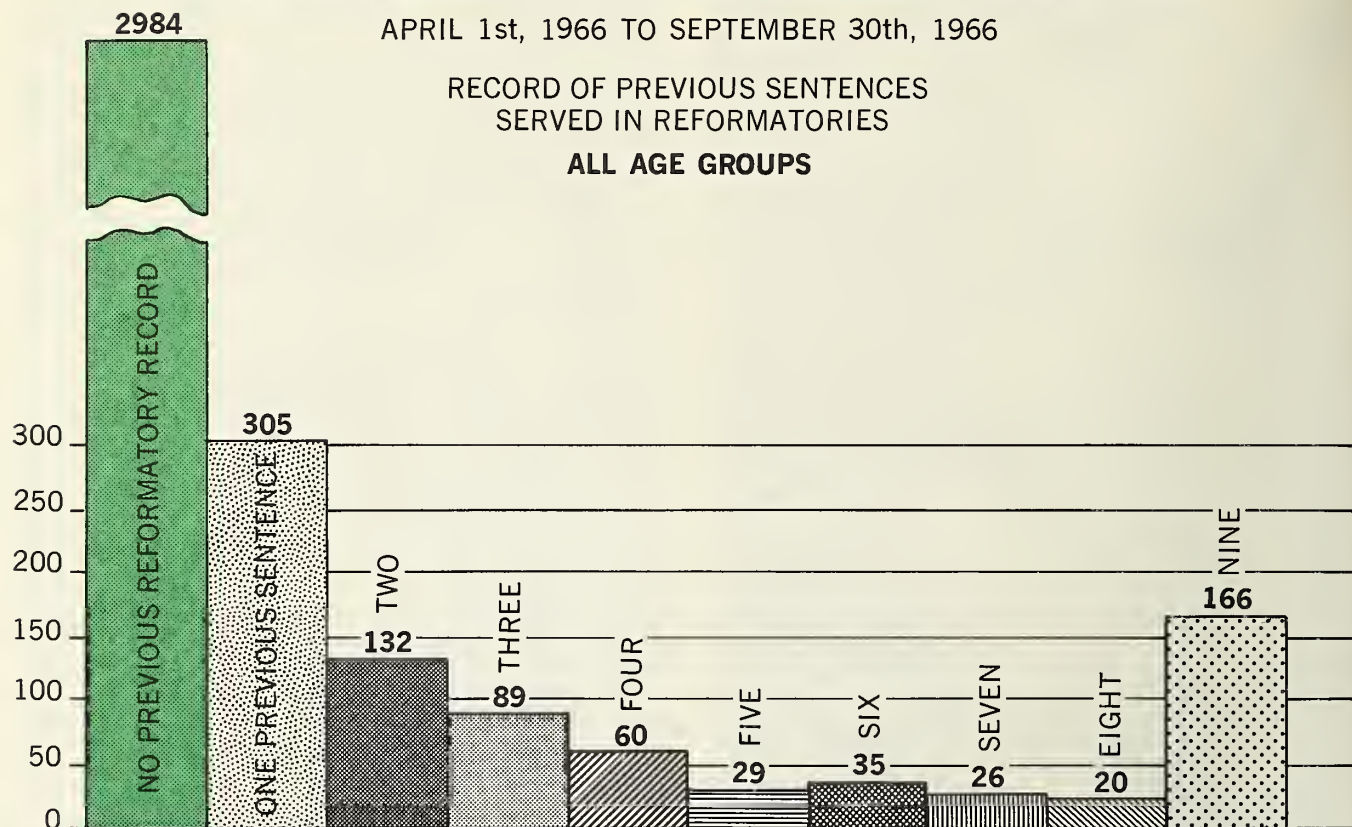


TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

APRIL 1st, 1966 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1966

RECORD OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES
SERVED IN REFORMATORIES

ALL AGE GROUPS

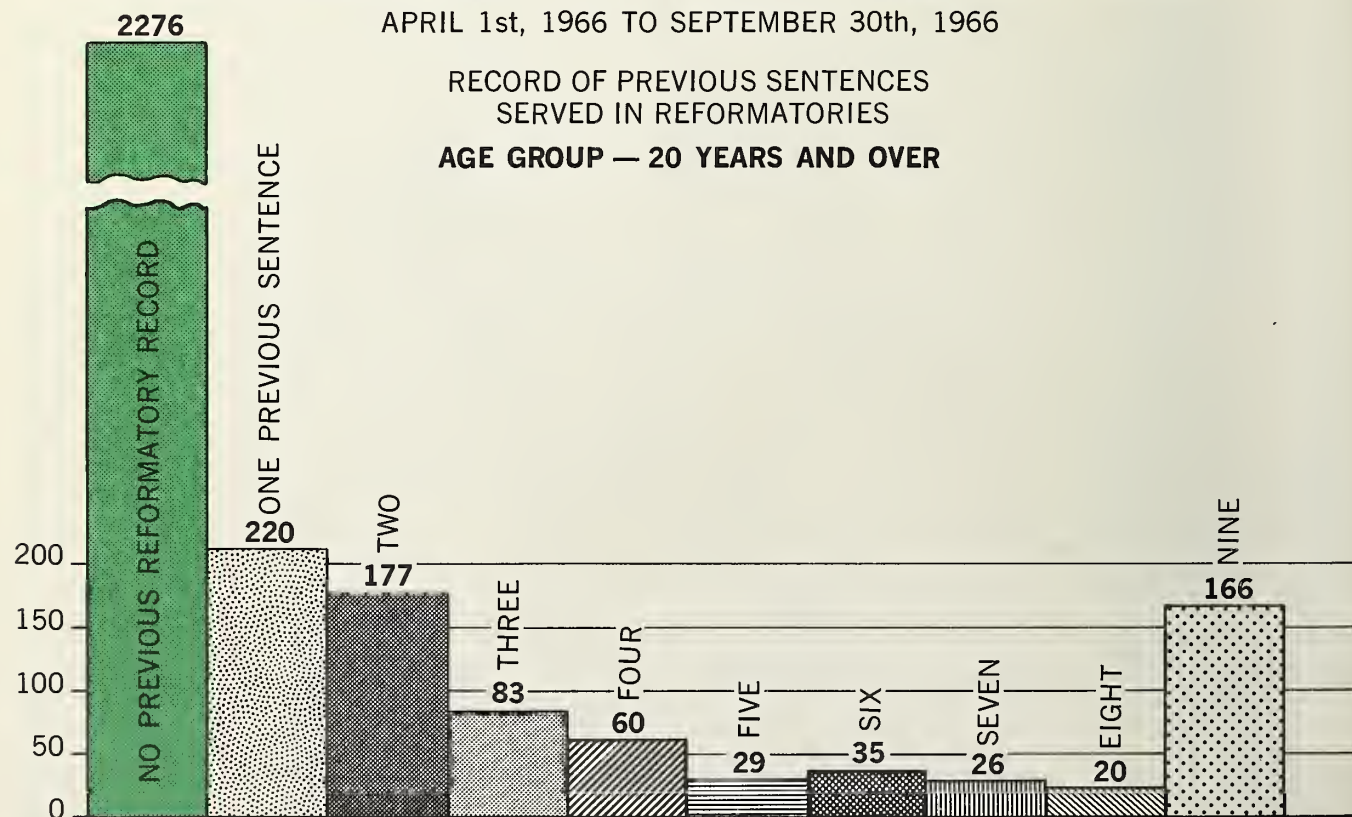


TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

APRIL 1st, 1966 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1966

RECORD OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES
SERVED IN REFORMATORIES

AGE GROUP — 20 YEARS AND OVER

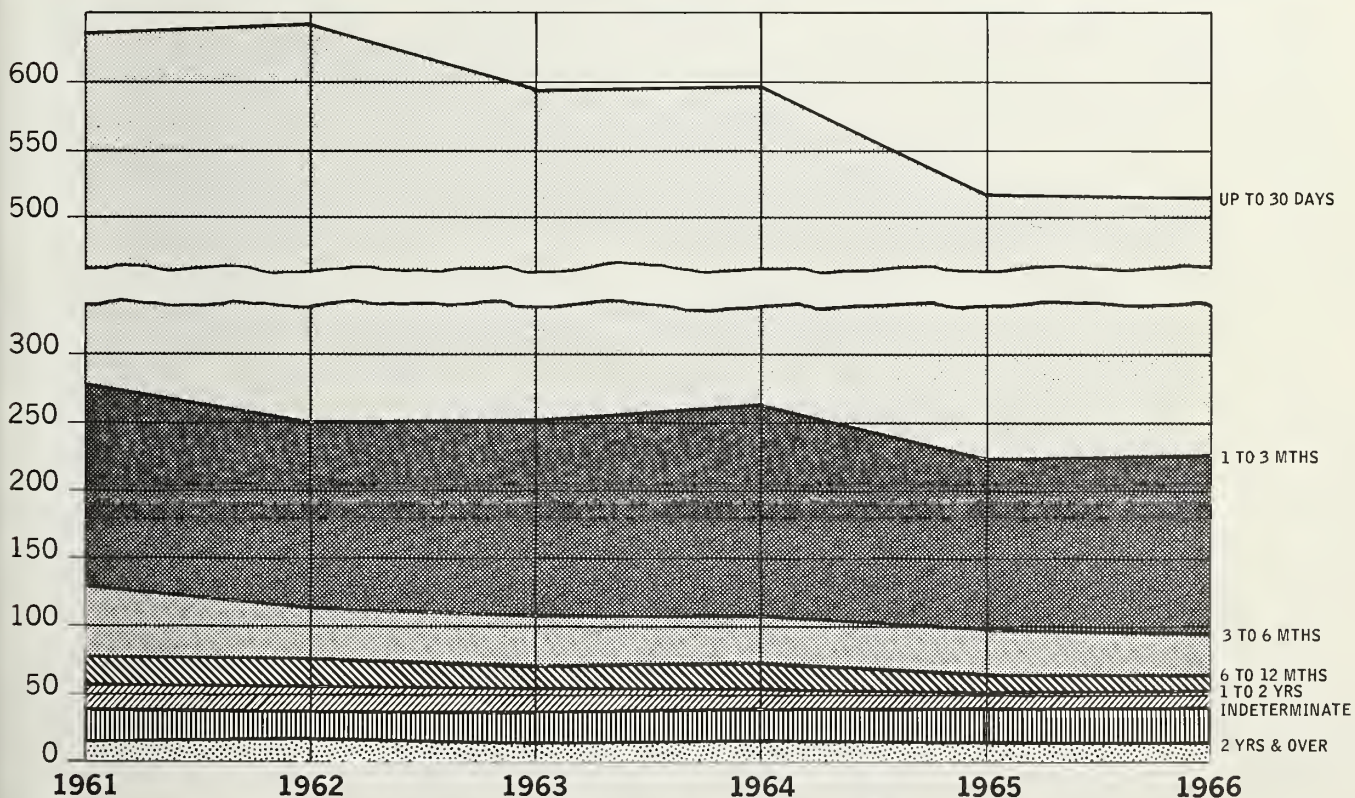
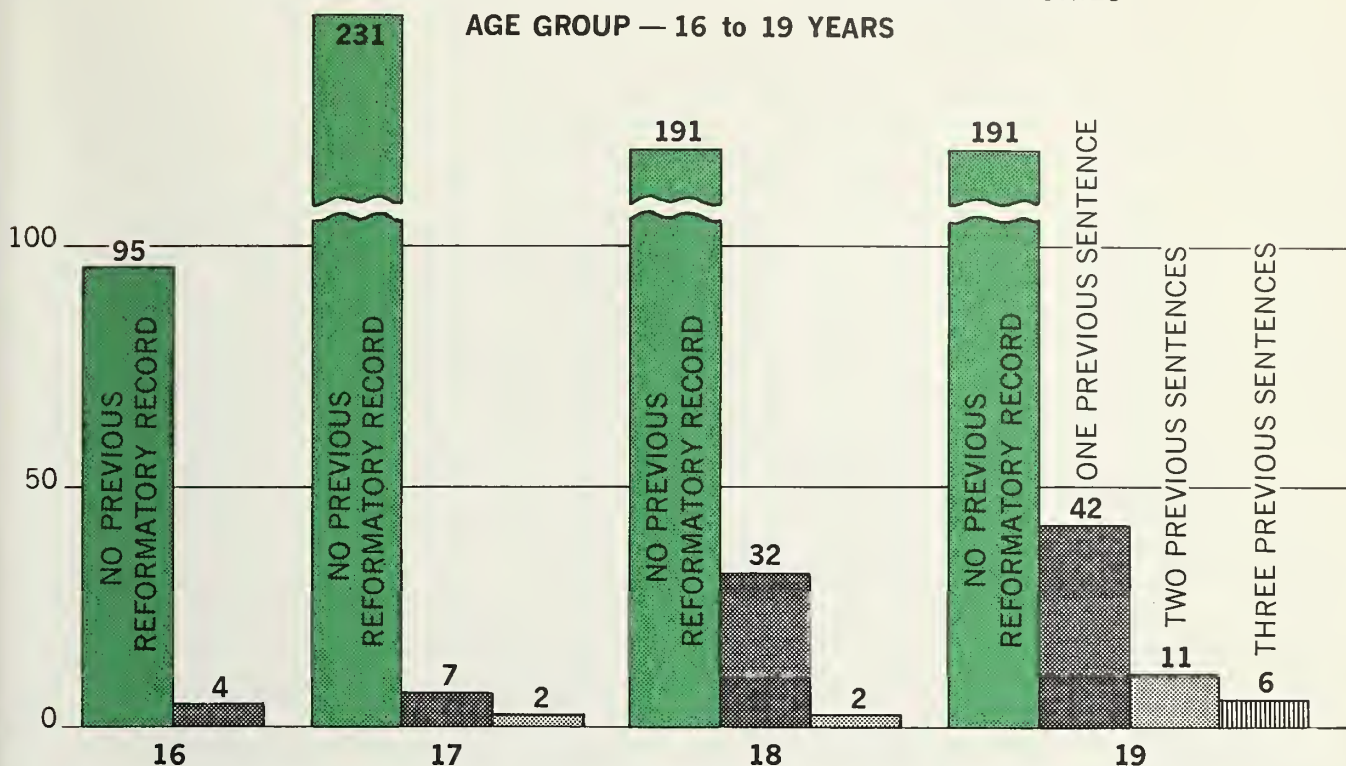


TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

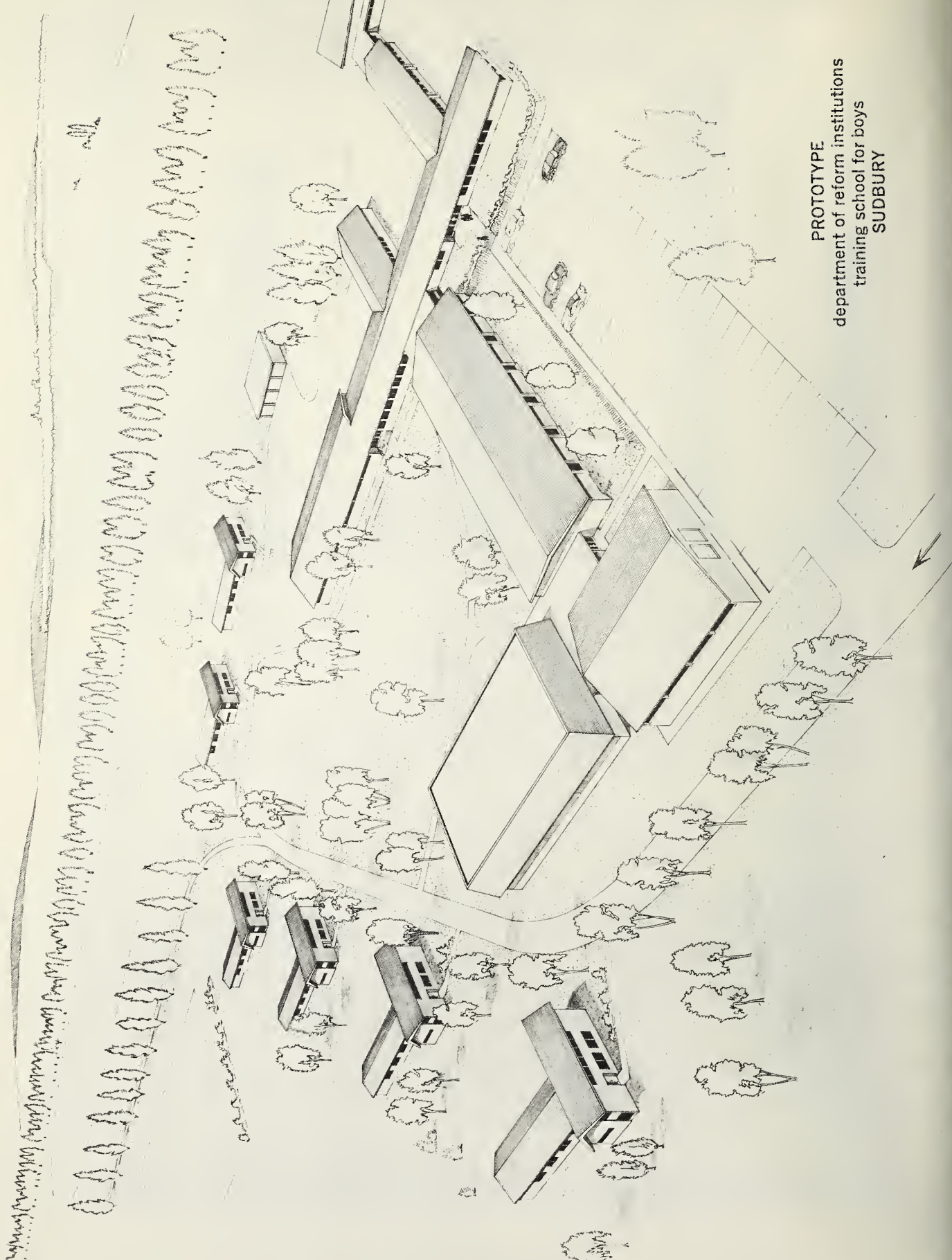
APRIL 1st, 1966 TO SEPTEMBER 30th, 1966

RECORD OF PREVIOUS SENTENCES SERVED IN REFORMATORIES

AGE GROUP — 16 to 19 YEARS



RATIO PER 100,000 OF POPULATION OF THOSE SENTENCED TO VARYING TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT



PROTOTYPE
department of reform institutions
training school for boys
SUDBURY

