

at Kingston for the training of penitentiary officers through courses of instruction and training conferences. In April 1957, Joyceville Institution, ten miles from Kingston, started operating as part of Kingston Penitentiary. Its present accommodation is limited to 48 inmates, but when construction is completed the capacity of this new eastern institution will be increased to 500. It will then become a self-contained organization distinct from Kingston Penitentiary. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1958, the average daily population of the penitentiaries was 5,311 and the total net cash outlay for maintenance for the year was \$10,965,174 or \$5.66 per inmate per day.

Females given penitentiary sentences in the various provinces are sent to the Prison for Women at Kingston, Ont., where special quarters and staff are maintained for their detention and supervision; inmates in custody on Mar. 31, 1958, numbered 85.

Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act on Sept. 1, 1947, many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission (1938)—usually called the Archambault Commission—to investigate the penal system in Canada have been implemented. The Commission made 88 recommendations 68 of which involved action on the part of the Federal Government and the other 20 involved either joint action with the provinces or were the responsibility of the provinces and/or local communities.

Of the 68 recommendations which called for action on the part of the Federal Government, at least 50 have been or are in process of being carried out. Among these are the following:—

- (1) In 1947 the headquarters administration of the penitentiaries was completely reorganized, a move which included the appointment of a Commissioner responsible directly to the Minister of Justice, and of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners to assist him in the performance of his duties.
- (2) Wardens have been given full responsibility for the executive management of their institutions under the direction of the Commissioner. Four conferences of all Penitentiary Wardens have been held in Ottawa since 1947.
- (3) More than half of all the penitentiary staffs have so far attended training courses at the Penitentiary Staff College at Kingston. In addition, in-service training officers have been appointed at all institutions and local training is carried out for all newly appointed officers.
- (4) The pay of penitentiary officers has been increased in nearly all cases by at least 100 p.c. since the Commission's report. For example, guards in 1938 received a maximum salary of \$1,500 and now receive \$3,810. The 40-hour week was introduced in 1955.
- (5) A complete revision of the methods of classifying prisoners has been made and two or more qualified Classification Officers are now employed at each institution. These officers assess each inmate, after obtaining information as to his previous record, social habits, aptitudes, educational attainments and general background, and submit their reports to a Classification Board for decision upon a plan for treatment and employment. The Classification Officers work in close co-operation with officials of the National Employment Service and the Prisoners' Aid Societies in planning employment and assistance on the prisoner's release and officials of these organizations regularly visit the penitentiaries to interview inmates.
- (6) Full-time vocational training courses in most of the construction trades have been set up at five institutions under competent teacher-trainers, the courses lasting for a period of nine months. Necessary equipment, tools and materials to turn out well qualified tradesmen are provided. Results to date show that less than 20 p.c. of those who have taken these training courses have been subsequently charged with criminal offences.
- (7) The staff of school teachers has been more than doubled since 1947, libraries have been modernized and the supply of books, magazines, technical books and educational films greatly increased. Correspondence courses provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs and by the Provincial Departments of Education are available free of charge to all inmates who wish to take advantage of them.
- (8) A comprehensive program of recreational activities is in effect in all institutions, with facilities for softball, soccer, hockey, boxing and other sports to be carried on in non-working hours. Hobbycraft activities are permitted in the cells, and prison magazines prepared and edited by inmate editorial boards are published at all institutions.