

## Subsection 1.—Penitentiaries\*

The penitentiaries of Canada are administered by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, responsible directly to the Minister of Justice. The system comprises:—

- (1) Six primary institutions, which receive inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment for terms of two years up to life. These are located at New Westminister, B.C.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Stony Mountain, Man.; Kingston, Ont.; St. Vincent de Paul, Que.; and Dorchester, N.B. Persons sentenced to penitentiary terms in Newfoundland are cared for in a provincially operated institution at St. John's, Nfld., under financial arrangements authorized by Sect. 82 of the Penitentiary Act.
- (2) Four secondary institutions, to which inmates are transferred from the primary 'receiving' institutions on the basis of their suitability for special forms of treatment, including vocational training. Two of these (Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the Joyceville Institution) are within a few miles of Kingston. The Federal Training Centre and the soon-to-be-opened Leclerc Institution are in close proximity to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.
- (3) Three 'satellite' work-camps, at William Head, B.C., Valleyfield, Que., and Springhill, N.S., operated as extensions of the primary institutions in their respective areas.
- (4) A Prison for Women, operated as a detached portion of Kingston Penitentiary, to which female inmates are transferred upon committal to penitentiary in any part of Canada.
- (5) A Penitentiary Staff College at Kingston for the training of groups of penitentiary officers from all institutions through the media of regular and special courses and conferences.

During the year ended Mar. 31, 1959, the average daily population of the penitentiaries was 5,935 and the total net cash outlay for maintenance was \$11,714,296 or \$5.41 per inmate per day.

Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act on Sept. 1, 1947, many of the recommendations of the Royal (Archambault) Commission (1938) have been carried out. The recommendations of the (Fauteux) Remission Service Committee (1956) inspired the establishment of a National Parole Board (see p. 371) and have, in addition, given rise to federal-provincial discussions on the advisability of extending the sphere of federal penitentiary responsibility to persons sentenced to shorter terms of imprisonment. In 1958 the Minister of Justice appointed a Correctional Planning Committee for the purpose of exploring the implications of that proposal and of considering other ways in which a more effective and more fully integrated Canadian correctional system could be achieved. Recent innovations, notably the establishment of work-camps for the care and training of selected inmates, have been made in the light of the Planning Committee's study and suggestions. Other aspects of its report are under consideration by the Federal Government.

\* Prepared under the direction of R. B. Gibson, Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

## 33.—Movement of Convicts in Penitentiaries, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1954-58

Item	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>In Custody, Apr. 1</b> .....	<b>4,934</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>5,507</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>5,433</b>
Received—					
From gaols.....	2,434	2,378	2,384	2,275	2,934
By transfer.....	827	708	706	668	944
By cancellation of ticket-of-leave.....	14	10	22	34	41
<b>Totals, Received</b> .....	<b>3,275</b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>3,919</b>
Discharged by—					
Expiry of sentence.....	1,810	1,456	1,572	1,663	1,974
Transfer.....	826	708	706	669	944
Ticket-of-leave.....	384	449	723	637	577
Death.....	21	16	17	20	24
Pardon.....	36	66	70	47	40
Release on order of court.....	12	9	14	9	13
Other reason.....	—	5	10	8	10
<b>Totals, Discharged</b> .....	<b>3,089</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>3,582</b>
<b>In Custody, Mar. 31</b> .....	<b>5,120</b>	<b>5,507</b>	<b>5,508</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>5,433</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>5,770</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes one inmate confined in a mental hospital.