

Subsection 2.—The Canadian Penitentiary Service*

The penitentiaries of Canada are administered by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, responsible directly to the Minister of Justice. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1964, the federal penitentiary system consisted of six maximum security, four medium security and fifteen minimum security institutions, all for males; one prison for women; one maximum security prison camp for males and females of the Freedomite Doukhobor Sect; and two Correctional Staff Colleges.

The six maximum security institutions receive inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment for terms of from two years to life. These are located at New Westminster, 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 held in the provincially operated institution at St. John's, under financial arrangements authorized by Sect. 14 of the Penitentiary Act (SC 1960-61, c. 53).

The medium and minimum security institutions and the camps receive inmates transferred from the maximum security (receiving) institutions on the basis of their suitability for special forms of training, including vocational training. Of the medium security institutions, two—Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the Joyceville Institution—are within a few miles of Kingston. The other two—the Federal Training Centre and the Leclerc Institution—are close to St. Vincent de Paul.

Eight minimum security correctional camps are operated as extensions of a main institution in their respective areas. These are located at William Head and Agassiz, B.C.; Beaver Creek and Landry Crossing near Bracebridge and Petawawa, Ont.; Gatineau (Gatineau Park) and Valleyfield, Que.; Blue Mountain near Gagetown, N.B.; and Springhill, N.S. Six minimum security farm annexes operate as extensions of the penitentiaries at Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul, Collin's Bay, Joyceville, Stony Mountain and Prince Albert, respectively. There is also a minimum security industrial satellite at St. Vincent de Paul.

The Prison for Women at Kingston, Ont., receives inmates transferred upon committal to penitentiary in any part of Canada. Prior to Dec. 1, 1960, it operated as a detached portion of Kingston Penitentiary.

The special security Prison Camp for Freedomites of both sexes who have been sentenced to imprisonment in penitentiary is located near Agassiz, B.C., and is called Mountain Prison.

The two Correctional Staff Colleges—one at Kingston and one at St. Vincent de Paul—are for the advanced training of penitentiary officers. The Kingston College serves English-speaking or bilingual officers and the St. Vincent de Paul College is primarily for French-speaking officers from all parts of Canada. These Staff Colleges provide excellent facilities for Service-wide conferences of institutional heads and other special groups of officers.

The Headquarters of the Service is located in Ottawa. During 1962, regional directorates were established at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul for the Ontario and Quebec areas, respectively. A regional directorate for the western area will start operations in the 1964-65 fiscal year.

Subsection 3.—The National Parole System†

Parole is a means by which an inmate in any institution in Canada, if he gives definite indication of his intention to reform, can be released from prison. The purpose of parole is the protection of society, through the rehabilitation of the inmate. The Parole Board is as much concerned with the protection of society as with the reformation of the inmate, and the welfare of an individual inmate must not be allowed to impair the success of the parole system or the protection of the public.

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