

committed thereto. The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, under the direction of the Solicitor General, has control and management of the Service and all matters connected therewith. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1966, 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 of the Freedomite Doukhobor Sect; one security institution for elderly recidivists; and three 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. Before Dec. 1, 1960, it operated as a detached portion of Kingston Penitentiary.

The special security Prison Camp for Freedomites who have been sentenced to imprisonment in penitentiary is located near Agassiz, B.C., and is called Mountain Prison. When the sentences of the female Doukhobor prisoners were completed, part of Mountain Prison was converted to an institution for older recidivists.

Six new institutions were in various stages of construction during 1965-66. They are located as follows: medium security institutions at Springhill, N.S., Cowansville, Que., Warkworth, Ont., and Drumheller, Alta.; a Special Correctional Unit at St. Vincent de Paul, Que.; and an institution for Narcotic Drug Addicts at Matsqui, B.C.

The three Correctional Staff Colleges—one at Kingston, one at St. Vincent de Paul and one at New Westminster—are operated for the training of recruits and for the advanced training of penitentiary officers. The Kingston College serves English-speaking or bilingual officers, the St. Vincent de Paul College is primarily for French-speaking officers from all parts of Canada, and the Western Staff College trains the recruits for the institutions in the Western Region. 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. Regional directorates have been established at New Westminster, B.C., Kingston, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, Que., for the Western, Ontario and Quebec areas, respectively.