

control and management of the Service and all matters connected therewith. In the year ended March 31, 1972 the federal penitentiary system consisted of 7 maximum security institutions, 9 medium security, 12 minimum security and 20 specialized institutions.

Maximum security institutions receive inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment for terms of from two years to life. These are located at Dorchester, NB; Ville de Laval and Ste. Anne des Plaines, Que.; Kingston and Millhaven, Ont.; Prince Albert, Sask.; and New Westminister, BC. The maximum security institutions at Ste. Anne des Plaines and Millhaven were constructed as part of a plan to gradually abandon the St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston penitentiaries.

Medium and minimum security institutions and correctional camps receive inmates transferred from the maximum security institutions on the basis of their suitability for special forms of training including vocational training. Medium security institutions are located at Springhill, NS, Ville de Laval, Que., Cowansville, Que., Collins Bay and Joyceville near Kingston, Ont., Campbellford, Ont., Stony Mountain, Man., and Drumheller, Alta. Minimum security institutions are located as follows: farm annexes at Dorchester, NB, Joyceville and Collins Bay, Ont., Stony Mountain, Man., Prince Albert, Sask.; minimum security institutions at Ville de Laval and Ste. Anne des Plaines, Que., Millhaven, Ont.; correctional camps at Agassiz, BC, Beaver Creek near Gravenhurst, and Landry Crossing near Petawawa, Ont.; and the William Head Institution at Metchosin, BC. The Penitentiary Service operates specialized institutions located as follows: the Correctional Development Centre at Ville de Laval, Que., for the treatment of special cases and the training of staff; the Regional Medical Centre at Ville de Laval, Que.; the Regional Reception Centre at Ste. Anne des Plaines, Que.; the Matsqui Institution for the treatment of narcotic addicts and the Regional Medical Centre at Abbotsford, BC; the Mountain Prison near Agassiz, BC, for older male recidivists; the Prison for Women, the Regional Medical Centre and the Regional Reception Centre at Kingston, Ont.; and the following community correctional centres: the Parr Town Centre at Saint John, NB; the Carleton Centre at Halifax, NS; the St. Hubert Centre at Montreal, Que.; the Portsmouth Centre at Kingston, Ont.; the Montgomery Centre at Toronto, Ont.; the Osborne Centre at Winnipeg, Man.; the Oskana Centre at Regina, Sask.; the Crieron Centre at Edmonton, Alta.; the Scarboro Centre at Calgary, Alta.; the West Georgia Centre and the Burrard Centre at Vancouver, BC.

Some inmates sentenced to penitentiary terms in Newfoundland are held in the provincially operated centres at St. John's under the provisions of Section 14 of the Penitentiary Act.

Headquarters of the Penitentiary Service is located at Ottawa and regional directorates are located in Vancouver, BC, Kingston, Ont., and Ville de Laval, Que., for the western, Ontario and Quebec areas, respectively. Three correctional staff colleges — at Kingston, Ville de Laval and New Westminister — are operated for the training of recruits, and for refresher courses for senior penitentiary officers. These staff colleges also provide excellent facilities for Service-wide conferences of institutional heads and other special groups of officers.

As at March 31, 1972, 36% of the inmates were in maximum security institutions, 51% in medium security and 13% in minimum security. New institutions have been carefully designed to provide facilities for the rehabilitation of their inmates. All afford space for both indoor and outdoor recreation. Some of the old institutions are being brought up to date to meet present-day needs and others are being phased out.

Every inmate enters the federal penal system through a regional reception centre or a receiving institution. The prime purpose of the reception centre is to allow a complete diagnosis of each individual inmate and, based upon the results of that diagnosis, to place the inmate in the institution within the system that would provide the best mix of training program and degree of security needed in each case. Facilities provide for admission in one of three categories: age 21 years and younger, age 22 years and older and first offenders, and, recidivists. Young or first offenders are segregated from the recidivists. Doctors, psychologists, and social workers examine them from the viewpoint of physical and mental health, abilities, training and need for schooling in order to launch them on a rehabilitation program. The program of the correctional services is directed primarily toward assisting the inmate in every possible way to regain his proper place in society. Better facilities to achieve this are constantly becoming available and the staff involved in the process is highly dedicated. Academic