

Minimum security institutions including Community Correctional Centres, forestry camps and farms, are located at: Dorchester, Saint John and Blackville, NB; Halifax, NS; Ville de Laval and Ste-Anne-des-Plaines, Que.; Kingston, Gravenhurst, Petawawa, Toronto and Bath, Ont.; Stony Mountain and Winnipeg, Man.; Prince Albert and Regina, Sask.; Edmonton and Calgary, Alta.; Victoria, Agassiz, Vancouver and Mission City, BC. Community Correctional Centres are located in urban communities across Canada offering parolees contact with potential employers and access to the free community as a rehabilitative measure. Some inmates sentenced to federal penitentiary terms in Newfoundland are held in the provincial centre at St. John's, Nfld., under provisions of Section 14, Penitentiary Act. Contracts whereby services are exchanged between the federal government and some provinces provide for inmate transfers with full-cost recovery.

Opportunities for upgrading and extending educational levels are provided in the institutions and through day parole or temporary absence passes to the outside community. Classes are full- or part-time. Correspondence courses are also offered at elementary, secondary and university levels. In 1974, 700 inmates enrolled in educational courses within the institutions, instructed by penitentiary staff teachers. In the projected program for community education some 1,300 were expected to take the courses. Most institutional chapels have multi-purpose programs where religious instruction is given and other programmed activities are available. Community participation in the programs is encouraged.

The living-unit program, first introduced into CPS at Warkworth Institution, Campbellford, Ont., was extended to nine medium security institutions. The program's concept is mainly to activate interpersonal relationships between staff and inmates, encouraging better understanding of institutional rules and a less antagonistic reaction to authority. Inmates are assigned to living units and supervised by living-unit officers who are responsible for harmony and everyday exigencies occurring in their unit. Training for living-unit officers is given at CPS Correctional Staff Colleges and on-the-job. To function well, adequate security is essential to the program. Perimeter and inside security of each institution is geared to assist all rehabilitation programs, including the living unit.

In the temporary absence program 47,623 permits were granted in 1974 to 29,087 individuals and 18,536 groups; 203 inmates failed to return. Temporary absence is granted for periods up to three days by heads of institutions, and 15 days by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for humanitarian, rehabilitative, and medical reasons. Evening and weekend activities involving the outside community continued. Twenty-one citizen participation committees, comprising 210 citizens, operated in the institutions. More than 4,000 citizen volunteers were involved in inmate programs in the institutions and outside; these include ex-inmates. Community-based programs, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, drama, music instruction, public speaking, lectures, films, recreation, discussion groups led by private agencies, professionals, voluntary citizens, and community groups all have a part in the inmate's life while incarcerated. Trade schools within the institutions provide training in 25 occupations, such as: woodwork, metal, textiles, printing, automotive repair, painting and finishing, masonry, stationary engineering, agriculture, food preparation and housekeeping.

Medical treatment for the mentally ill offender is given at three psychiatric centres; in Abbotsford, BC; Kingston, Ont.; and Ville de Laval, Que. A staff of specialists is available in each centre full- or part-time. Within each institution medical facilities provide hospital and out-patient treatment. Inmates requiring surgery are transported to nearby community or armed forces hospitals. Physicians, nurses, psychiatrists, psychologists, and dentists provide daily health facilities for all inmates.

2.9.3 The parole system

Parole is a means by which an inmate in a correctional institution in Canada, if he gives definite indication of his intention to reform, may be released to finish his sentence in the community. The purpose of parole is the protection of society through the rehabilitation of the inmate. The true purpose of corrections should be the reformation of the offender and not merely vengeance or retribution. Nevertheless, the National Parole Board is as much concerned with the protection of society as with the reformation of the offender and supervision is as much a part of the parole system as is guidance. The Board selects inmates who show a sincere intention to reform and assists them to do so by granting parole. The