

CHAPTER XV

APPENDICES

Appendix A contains 18 Tables of statistical material relating to the operations of the Remission Service. Not all of the Tables are referred to in the body of the Report. However, those not referred to in the Report have been included in Appendix A because they are of general interest and are self-explanatory.

APPENDIX A

TABLE I

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON TICKET OF LEAVE
AS OF MARCH 31, EACH YEAR 1946 TO 1955
AND AS OF JANUARY 1, 1956

On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1946.....	449
On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1947.....	508
On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1948.....	565
On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1949.....	516
On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1950.....	534
On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1951.....	534
On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1952.....	460
On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1953.....	455
On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1954.....	439
On Ticket of Leave as of March 31, 1955.....	548
On Ticket of Leave as of Jan. 1, 1956.....	869

TABLE II

NEW CASES OPENED
10 YEAR PERIOD — 1946 - 1955
(Calendar Year)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1946.....	5,287
1947.....	4,458
1948.....	4,677
1949.....	5,205
1950.....	4,593
1951.....	3,887
1952.....	4,162
1953.....	3,804
1954.....	4,215
1955.....	4,281
TOTAL.....	<u>44,569</u>

TABLE III

TICKETS OF LEAVE GRANTED 1928 - 1955

<i>Judicial Year</i> (Oct. 1 - Sept. 30)	<i>Number</i>
1928.....	645
1929.....	1,105
1930.....	778
1931.....	982
1932.....	944
1933.....	1,982
1934.....	1,160
1935.....	770
1936.....	716
1937.....	588
1938.....	644
1939.....	733
1940.....	663
1941.....	457
1942.....	705
1943.....	604
1944.....	663
1945.....	844
1946.....	809
1947.....	980
1948.....	972
1949.....	942
1950.....	1,287
<i>Calendar Year</i>	
1951.....	818
1952.....	792
1953.....	857
1954.....	906
1955.....	1,343

TABLE IV

TICKETS OF LEAVE, UNCONDITIONAL RELEASES,
RELEASES FOR DEPORTATION, PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS
AND PENITENTIARIES 1954 - 1955

	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
TICKETS OF LEAVE.....	906	1,343
UNCONDITIONAL RELEASES.....	234	195
RELEASES FOR DEPORTATION.....	26	34
TOTAL RELEASES.....	1,166	1,572

	1954	1955
TICKETS OF LEAVE		
Provincial Institutions	485	671
Penitentiaries	421	672
TOTAL	<u>906</u>	<u>1,343</u>
UNCONDITIONAL RELEASES		
Provincial Institutions	178	131
Penitentiaries	56	64
TOTAL	<u>234</u>	<u>195</u>
RELEASE FOR DEPORTATION		
Provincial Institutions	13	18
Penitentiaries	13	16
TOTAL	<u>26</u>	<u>34</u>
PENITENTIARIES		
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Tickets of Leave	30	81
Unconditional Releases	5	13
Release for Deportation	4	4
TOTAL	<u>39</u>	<u>98</u>
SASKATCHEWAN		
Tickets of Leave	36	76
Unconditional Releases	2	6
Release for Deportation	1	1
TOTAL	<u>39</u>	<u>83</u>
MANITOBA		
Tickets of Leave	14	30
Unconditional Releases	2	6
Release for Deportation	1	—
TOTAL	<u>17</u>	<u>36</u>
KINGSTON		
Tickets of Leave	12	39
Unconditional Releases	6	4
Release for Deportation	1	2
TOTAL	<u>19</u>	<u>45</u>

	1954	1955
COLLIN'S BAY		
Tickets of Leave.....	33	77
Unconditional Releases.....	5	4
Release for Deportation.....	2	3
TOTAL.....	40	84

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Tickets of Leave.....	112	117
Unconditional Releases.....	9	8
Releases for Deportation.....	—	3
TOTAL.....	121	128

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

Tickets of Leave.....	110	144
Unconditional Releases.....	11	5
Releases for Deportation.....	1	—
TOTAL.....	122	149

DORCHESTER

Tickets of Leave.....	72	102
Unconditional Releases.....	15	16
Releases for Deportation.....	2	2
TOTAL.....	89	120

NEWFOUNDLAND

Tickets of Leave.....	2	6
Unconditional Releases.....	1	2
Releases for Deportation.....	1	1
TOTAL.....	4	9

TABLE V

METHOD OF RELEASE FROM PENITENTIARIES
BY INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS
1950-51 to 1954-55

1950-51

INSTITUTION	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other (b)	
Newfoundland Pen'y.....	19	1	—	1	21
Dorchester Pen'y.....	213	74	14	—	301
St. Vincent de Paul Pen'y.....	318	131	14	4	467
Federal Training Centre.....	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston Pen'y (male).....	238	12	4	11	265
Kingston Pen'y (female).....	28	6	—	—	34
Collin's Bay Pen'y.....	127	47	5	4	183
Manitoba Pen'y.....	114	17	6	—	137
Saskatchewan Pen'y.....	169	39	6	1	215
British Columbia Pen'y.....	161	131	3	1	296
TOTAL.....	1,387	458	52	22	1,919

1951-52

INSTITUTION	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other (b)	
Newfoundland Pen'y.....	9	2	—	—	11
Dorchester Pen'y.....	237	78	6	2	323
St. Vincent de Paul Pen'y.....	422	117	4	8	551
Federal Training Centre.....	—	—	—	—	—
Kingston Pen'y (male).....	274	8	2	12	296
Kingston Pen'y (female).....	25	7	2	—	34
Collin's Bay Pen'y.....	125	35	1	6	167
Manitoba Pen'y.....	127	11	3	2	143
Saskatchewan Pen'y.....	176	29	4	4	213
British Columbia Pen'y.....	159	86	3	4	252
TOTAL.....	1,554	373	25	38	1,990

1952-53

INSTITUTION	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other (b)	
Newfoundland Pen'y.....	12	—	—	—	12
Dorchester Pen'y.....	216	76	3	—	295
St. Vincent de Paul Pen'y.....	327	85	9	6	427
Federal Training Centre.....	23	65	3	—	91
Kingston Pen'y (male).....	235	5	1	11	252
Kingston Pen'y (female).....	52	15	2	—	69
Collin's Bay Pen'y.....	132	29	2	3	166
Manitoba Pen'y.....	135	23	2	3	163
Saskatchewan Pen'y.....	171	46	3	2	222
British Columbia Pen'y.....	160	40	1	1	202
TOTAL.....	1,463	384	26	26	1,899

1953-54

INSTITUTION	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other (b)	
Newfoundland Pen'y.....	7	2	1	2	12
Dorchester Pen'y.....	229	42	11	1	283
St. Vincent de Paul Pen'y.....	449	80	4	7	540
Federal Training Centre.....	63	94	11	—	168
Kingston Pen'y (male).....	283	19	4	12	318
Kingston Pen'y (female).....	44	10	—	1	55
Collin's Bay Pen'y.....	145	44	1	1	191
Manitoba Pen'y.....	163	21	1	4	189
Saskatchewan Pen'y.....	224	32	4	4	264
British Columbia Pen'y.....	194	45	1	2	242
TOTAL.....	1,801	389	38	34	2,262

1954-55

INSTITUTION	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other (b)	
Newfoundland Pen'y.....	7	—	—	—	7
Dorchester Pen'y.....	197	80	19	—	296
St. Vincent de Paul Pen'y.....	293	110	7	4	414
Federal Training Centre.....	66	117	8	1	192
Kingston Pen'y (male).....	245	13	6	9	273
Kingston Pen'y (female).....	33	3	1	1	38
Collin's Bay Pen'y.....	112	40	8	3	163
Manitoba Pen'y.....	137	15	6	2	160
Saskatchewan Pen'y.....	176	46	2	5	229
British Columbia Pen'y.....	188	29	10	2	229
TOTAL.....	1,454	453	67	27	2,001

- (a) Includes releases for deportation and other conditional or unconditional release exclusive of Ticket of Leave.
 (b) Includes releases on Court Order, releases to military authorities and termination of sentence due to death of inmate.

TABLE VI
 METHOD OF RELEASE FROM PENITENTIARIES
 BY TIME SERVED FOR THE FISCAL YEARS
 1950-51 to 1954-55
 1950-51

TIME SERVED	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other Forms of Release (b)	
Under 1 year.....	9	85	2	15	111
1 and under 2 years.....	767	226	34	4	1,031
2 and under 3 years.....	343	84	7	1	435
3 and under 4 years.....	184	37	5	—	226
4 and under 5 years.....	31	9	3	—	43
5 and under 10 years.....	48	9	—	1	58
10 and under 15 years.....	4	4	—	—	8
15 and under 20 years.....	1	3	1	1	6
20 years and over.....	—	1	—	—	1
TOTAL.....	1,387	458	52	22	1,919

1951-52

TIME SERVED	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other Forms of Release (b)	
Under 1 year.....	7	38	—	14	59
1 and under 2 years.....	878	219	16	12	1,125
2 and under 3 years.....	369	74	1	2	446
3 and under 4 years.....	201	14	3	1	219
4 and under 5 years.....	45	10	1	2	58
5 and under 10 years.....	37	6	4	3	50
10 and under 15 years.....	12	8	—	—	20
15 and under 20 years.....	4	4	—	2	10
20 years and over.....	1	—	—	2	3
TOTAL.....	1,554	373	25	38	1,990

1952-53

TIME SERVED	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other Forms of Release (b)	
Under 1 year.....	12	7	—	12	31
1 and under 2 years.....	791	224	14	8	1,037
2 and under 3 years.....	351	76	6	2	435
3 and under 4 years.....	213	32	4	2	251
4 and under 5 years.....	30	10	2	—	42
5 and under 10 years.....	61	28	—	2	91
10 and under 15 years.....	3	2	—	—	5
15 and under 20 years.....	2	3	—	—	5
20 years and over.....	—	2	—	—	2
TOTAL.....	1,463	384	26	26	1,899

1953-54

TIME SERVED	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other Forms of Release (b)	
Under 1 year.....	12	15	2	16	45
1 and under 2 years.....	915	192	25	10	1,142
2 and under 3 years.....	474	62	6	1	543
3 and under 4 years.....	191	54	—	—	245
4 and under 5 years.....	71	16	2	1	90
5 and under 10 years.....	114	34	3	3	154
10 and under 15 years.....	14	8	—	—	22
15 and under 20 years.....	10	8	—	2	20
20 years and over.....	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL.....	1,801	389	38	34	2,262

1954-55

TIME SERVED	METHOD OF RELEASE				TOTAL
	Expiration	Ticket of Leave	Other Clemency Release (a)	Other Forms of Release (b)	
Under 1 year.....	2	17	2	10	31
1 and under 2 years.....	852	292	43	11	1,198
2 and under 3 years.....	403	65	9	3	480
3 and under 4 years.....	102	24	8	—	134
4 and under 5 years.....	53	9	1	1	64
5 and under 10 years.....	36	36	4	2	78
10 and under 15 years.....	5	7	—	—	12
15 and under 20 years.....	—	3	—	—	3
20 years and over.....	1	—	—	—	1
TOTAL.....	1,454	453	67	27	2,001

(a) includes releases for deportation and other conditional or unconditional release exclusive of Ticket of Leave.

(b) includes releases on Court Order, releases to military authorities and termination of sentence due to death of inmate.

TABLE VII

INCIDENCE OF EXCEPTION TO HALF-TIME RULE
1952 AND 1953

Year	Total No. Released (a)	No. Released Prior to Half-Time	Rate
1952	976	106	10.86%
1953	1,043	78	7.47%
TOTAL	2,019	184	9.11%

(a) includes Tickets of Leave, releases forthwith and releases for deportation but does not include those who were serving life terms.

TABLE VIII

TICKETS OF LEAVE GRANTED BY PROVINCE
OF DESTINATION ON RELEASE, 1950-1955

PROVINCE	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	TOTAL
British Columbia (b).....	85	63	74	87	78	133	520
Alberta.....	56	62	78	82	86	114	478
Saskatchewan.....	28	33	14	21	27	41	164
Manitoba.....	57	26	40	33	42	74	272
Ontario (b).....	158	138	111	170	175	338	1,090
Quebec.....	435	326	328	361	403	460	2,313
New Brunswick.....	39	43	45	24	34	44	229
Nova Scotia.....	48	56	54	30	47	92	327
Prince Edward Island.....	13	3	6	7	8	7	44
Newfoundland.....	3	2	5	5	4	6	25
Yukon and N.W. Territories	2	2	1	5	—	—	10
TOTAL (a) (b)...	924	754	756	825	904	1,309	5,472

- (a) the discrepancy between these totals and those shown in some other tables is due to the fact that the information contained in this table is based on actual release dates, whereas other tables are based on dates releases approved.
- (b) does not include persons released on parole by the British Columbia and Ontario Boards of Parole.

TABLE IX

INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM OF PERSONS
RELEASED ON TICKET OF LEAVE, 1950-1955

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	TOTAL
TICKETS OF LEAVE GRANTED (a)	924	754	756	825	904	1,309	5,472
INSTANCES AND RATE OF RECIDIVISM							
1) Revocation	12	14	19	8	8	28	89
%	1.29	1.85	2.51	0.96	0.88	2.13	1.62
2) Forfeiture	24	15	27	29	28	39	162
%	2.59	1.98	3.57	3.51	3.09	2.97	2.96
3) Subsequent Sentence to Provincial Institution	154	108	84	93	57	16	512
%	16.66	14.32	11.11	11.27	6.30	1.22	9.35
4) Subsequent Sentence to Penitentiary	53	41	50	51	23	10	228
%	5.73	5.43	6.61	6.18	2.54	0.76	4.16
TOTAL	243	178	180	181	116	93	991
%	26.29	23.60	23.80	21.93	12.83	7.10	18.11

1.—(a)—see footnote Table VIII.

2.—NOTE: (a) *Revocation* refers to a person who violated the conditions of his Ticket of Leave and was returned to prison to serve the remanet of his sentence.(b) *Forfeiture* refers to a person who, while on Ticket of Leave, was convicted of an indictable offence and was returned to prison to serve the remanet of his original sentence, in addition to the new sentence imposed for the new offence.(c) *Subsequent sentence to provincial institution* refers to a person who successfully completed his Ticket of Leave, but was later convicted of a new offence and sentenced to a provincial institution.(d) *Subsequent sentence to penitentiary* refers to a person who successfully completed his Ticket of Leave, but was later convicted of a new offence and sentenced to a penitentiary.

TABLE X

REMISSION SERVICE
DATA ON RELEASE AND SUPERVISION
1949, 1953, 1954, 1955

	UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE (a)			TICKETS OF LEAVE			POLICE (b)			RELATIVES AND FRIENDS			SOCIAL AGENCIES (c)			REMISSION REPRESENTATIVE (d)		
	-49	-53	-54 -55	-49	-53	-54 -55	-49	-53	-54 -55	-49	-53	-54 -55	-49	-53	-54 -55	-49	-53	-54 -55
ATLANTIC PROVINCES...	36	27	33 33	98	67	88 158	78	33	25 45	18	15	34 48	2	19	29 65			
QUE.....	124	64	81 48	411	363	408 480	302	141	130 129	74	31	52 64	32	68	138 207	3	123	88 80
ONT.....	71	34	44 44	170	164	176 333	110	30	34 45	23	28	12 29	37	106	130 259			
MAN.....	13	5	16 13	43	37	44 79	26	7	8 15	10	8	1 9	7	22	35 55			
SASK. & ALTA.....	33	36	35 32	90	110	110 155	68	22	10 22	14	16	11 24	8	72	89 109			
B. C.....	20	18	25e 24f	91	115g	79h 138j	22	11	15h 43j	6	1	1 5	1	55g	25 73	62	48	38 17
YUKON & N. W. TERR.....	3	—	— 1	4	1	1 —	4	1	1 —	—	—	— —	—	—	— —	—	—	— —
CANADA.....	300	184	234 195	907	857	906 1343	610	245	223 299	145	99	111 179	87	342	446 768	65	171	126 97

(a) releases for deportation not included.

(b) licensees report exclusively to police.

(c) provincial probation or parole services included.

(d) joint supervision with social agencies not included.

(e) includes 1 Doukhobor.

(f) includes 10 Doukhobors.

(g) Includes 31 Doukhobors; supervision arranged by Dept. of Att. Gen., B.C.

(h) includes 3 Doukhobors.

(i) includes 39 Doukhobors.

TABLE XI

FREE PARDONS AND ORDINARY PARDONS
GRANTED, 1941 - 1955

<i>Year</i>	<i>Free Pardons</i>	<i>Ordinary Pardons</i>
1941	—	1
1942	—	—
1943	—	—
1944	—	1
1945	4	3
1946	—	—
1947	—	1
1948	—	1
1949	—	—
1950	—	1
1951	—	1
1952	—	—
1953	2	2
1954	1	2
1955	—	3
TOTAL	7	16

TABLE XII

NEW TRIALS ORDERED BY MINISTER OF JUSTICE
UNDER SECTION 1022 FORMER CRIMINAL CODE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1898	—
1912	—
1913	—
1915	—
1918	—
1919	—
1921	—
1922	—
1924	—
1929	—
1933	—
1936	—
1953	—
TOTAL	—

TABLE XIII

REMISSION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT 1934 - 1955

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Cases</i>
1934.....	4
1935.....	1
1936.....	1
1937.....	nil

TABLE XIII (Cont'd.)

1938.....	3
1939.....	1
1940.....	nil
1941.....	2
1942.....	1
1943.....	nil
1944.....	nil
1945.....	nil
1946.....	1
1947.....	1
1948.....	1
1949.....	1
1950.....	nil
1951.....	nil
1952.....	1
1953.....	2
1954.....	2
1955.....	2
	<hr/>
	24

PARTIAL REMISSION

Reduced.....	2
Balance remitted.....	2
	<hr/>
	4

REASONS FOR REMISSION

(More than one reason present in some cases)	
Physical Unfitness.....	5
Psychosis.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1
Mental Deficiency.....	6
Advanced Age.....	1
Youth led by accomplice.....	1
Mitigating circumstances of offence brought to attention by Trial Judge.....	6
Special compassionate feature brought to attention by Trial Judge.....	3
Question of legality of sentence.....	2
In keeping with purpose of section 1054A—brought to attention by Trial Judge..	2

TABLE XIV

PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Number Confined by Place of Detention

	<i>Habitual Criminals</i>	<i>Sexual Psychopaths</i>
BRITISH COLUMBIA PEN'Y.....	11	6
SASKATCHEWAN PEN'Y.....	10	4
	(one on T/L)	
MANITOBA PEN'Y.....	8	0
KINGSTON PEN'Y.....	12	7
COLLIN'S BAY PEN'Y.....	0	0
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PEN'Y.....	2	3
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE.....	0	0
DORCHESTER PEN'Y.....	4	2
GRAND TOTALS.....	47	22
	(1 on T/L)	

TABLE XV

PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Number Confined by Place of Conviction

	<i>Habitual Criminals</i>	<i>Sexual Psychopaths</i>
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Vancouver.....	7	5
Victoria.....	2	1
Nanaimo.....	1	
New Westminster.....	1	
	TOT: 11	TOT: 6
ALBERTA		
Edmonton.....	1	1
Lethbridge.....	1	
MacLeod.....	1	
Banff.....	1	
Calgary.....	1	
	TOT: 5	2 TOT: 3
SASKATCHEWAN		
Swift Current.....	2	
Prince Albert.....	1	
Humboldt.....	1	
Battleford.....	1	
	TOT: 5	TOT: 0
MANITOBA		
Winnipeg.....	8	
	TOT: 8	TOT: 0

TABLE XV (Cont'd.)

	<i>Habitual Criminals</i>	<i>Sexual Psychopaths</i>
ONTARIO		
Toronto.....	7	2
St. Catharines.....	1	1
Windsor.....	1	
Welland.....	2	1
St. Thomas.....	1	
Kingston.....		1
Ottawa.....		1
Owen Sound.....		1
	Tot: 12	Tot: 7
QUEBEC		
Montreal.....	2	1
Quebec.....		2
	Tot: 2	Tot: 3
NEW BRUNSWICK		
	Tot: 0	Tot: 0
NOVA SCOTIA		
Sydney.....	1	
Halifax.....	3	
Amherst.....		1
	Tot: 4	Tot: 1
P. E. I.		
Charlottetown.....		1
	Tot: 0	Tot: 1
NEWFOUNDLAND		
	Tot: 0	Tot: 0
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES		
Yellowknife.....		1
	Tot: 0	Tot: 1
GRAND TOTALS	47	22
	(1 on T/L)	

TABLE XVI

RELEASES FORTHWITH(a) 1941 - 1955

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1941.....	330
1942.....	375
1943.....	443
1944.....	541
1945.....	288
1946.....	286
1947.....	287
1948.....	304
1949.....	300
1950.....	280
1951.....	181
1952.....	168
1953.....	184
1954.....	234
1955.....	195

(a) releases for deportation not included.

TABLE XVII

NUMBER OF PAROLES GRANTED BY
THE ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE
1950 - 1956

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
1950-51	679	32
1951-52	609	28
1952-53	661	56
1953-54	693	25
1954-55	723	18
1955-56	846	39

TABLE XVIII

NUMBER OF PAROLES GRANTED BY
BRITISH COLUMBIA BOARD OF PAROLE
(showing revocations)

1955-56

(Fiscal year ending March 31, 1956)

Released on Licence:

Young Offender's Unit.....	93
Oakalla Prison Farm.....	77
New Haven Institution.....	51
Total.....	221

Total Revocations:

Young Offender's Unit.....	30
Oakalla Prison Farm.....	24
New Haven Institution.....	11
TOTAL.....	65

Revocations on Licences Granted:

Young Offender's Unit.....	16
Oakalla Prison Farm.....	18
New Haven Institution.....	8
TOTAL.....	42

APPENDIX B

SECTIONS 638 AND 639 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE

SUSPENDED SENTENCE AND PROBATION

638.(1) Where an accused is convicted of an offence and no previous conviction is proved against him, and it appears to the court that convicts him or that hears an appeal that, having regard to his age, character and antecedents, to the nature of the offence and to any extenuating circumstances surrounding the commission of the offence, it is expedient that the accused be released on probation, the court may, except where a minimum punishment is prescribed by law, instead of sentencing him to punishment, suspend the passing of sentence and direct that he be released upon entering into a recognizance in Form 28, with or without sureties,

(a) to keep the peace and be of good behaviour during any period that is fixed by the court, and

(b) to appear and to receive sentence when called upon to do so during the period fixed under paragraph (a), upon breach of his recognizance.

(2) A court that suspends the passing of sentence may prescribe as conditions of the recognizance that

(a) the accused shall make restitution and reparation to any person aggrieved or injured for the actual loss or damage caused by the commission of the offence, and

(b) the accused shall provide for the support of his and any other dependents whom he is liable to support,

and the court may impose such further conditions as it considers desirable in the circumstances and may from time to time change the conditions and increase or decrease the period of the recognizance, but no such recognizance shall be kept in force for more than two years.

(3) A court that suspends the passing of sentence may require as a condition of the recognizance that the accused shall report from time to time, as it may prescribe, to a person designated by the court, and the accused shall be under the supervision of that person during the prescribed period.

(4) The person designated by the court under subsection (3) shall report to the court if the accused does not carry out the terms on which the passing of sentence was suspended, and the court may order that the accused be brought before it to be sentenced.

(5) Where one previous conviction and no more is proved against an accused who is convicted, but the previous conviction took place more than five years before the time of the commission of the offence of which he is convicted, or was for an offence that is not related in character to the offence of which he is convicted, the court may, notwithstanding subsection (1), suspend the passing of sentence and make the direction mentioned in subsection (1).

639.(1) A court that has suspended the passing of sentence, or a justice having jurisdiction in the territorial division in which a recognizance was taken under section 638 may, upon being satisfied by information on oath that the accused has failed to observe a condition of the recognizance, issue a summons to compel his appearance or a warrant for his arrest.

(4) The court may, upon the appearance of the accused pursuant to this section or subsection (4) of section 638 and upon being satisfied that the accused has failed to observe a condition of his recognizance, sentence him for the offence of which he was convicted.

APPENDIX C

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT, 1948

7.(1) Where a court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence (not being an offence the sentence for which is fixed by law) is of opinion, having regard to the circumstances including the nature of the offence and the character of the offender, that it is inexpedient to inflict punishment and that a probation order is not appropriate, the court may make an order discharging him absolutely, or, if the court thinks fit, discharging him subject to the condition that he commits no offence during such period, not exceeding twelve months from the date of the order, as may be specified therein.

(2) An order discharging a person subject to such a condition as aforesaid is in this Act referred to as "an order for conditional discharge", and the period specified in any such order as "the period of conditional discharge".

(3) Before making an order for conditional discharge the court shall explain to the offender in ordinary language that if he commits another offence during the period of conditional discharge he will be liable to be sentenced for the original offence.

(4) Where, under the following provisions of this Part of this Act, a person conditionally discharged under this section is sentenced for the offence in respect of which the order for conditional discharge was made, that order shall cease to have effect.

12.(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, a conviction of an offence for which an order is made under this Part of this Act placing the offender on probation or discharging him absolutely or conditionally shall be deemed not to be a conviction for any purpose other than the purposes of the proceedings in which the order is made and of any subsequent proceedings which may be taken against the offender under the foregoing provisions of this Act:

Provided that where an offender, being not less than seventeen years of age at the time of his conviction of an offence for which he is placed on probation or conditionally discharged as aforesaid, is subsequently sentenced under this Part of this Act for that offence, the provisions of this subsection shall cease to apply to the conviction.

(2) Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this section, the conviction of an offender who is placed on probation or discharged absolutely or conditionally as aforesaid shall in any event be disregarded for the purposes of any enactment which imposes any disqualification or disability upon convicted persons, or authorises or requires the imposition of any such disqualification or disability.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not affect—

(a) any right of any such offender as aforesaid to appeal against his conviction, or to rely thereon in bar of any subsequent proceedings for the same offence;

(b) the reversion or restoration of any property in consequence of the conviction of any such offender; or

(c) the operation, in relation to any such offender, of any enactment in force at the commencement of this Act which is expressed to extend to persons dealt with under subsection (1) of section one of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, as well as to convicted persons.

APPENDIX D

SECTION 7 OF ONTARIO PROBATION ACT

7.(1) Where a person is charged with having committed an offence against any statute of Ontario the justice, magistrate or court before which such person is brought for trial may make such inquiries as he or it deems proper as to the character and reputation of the person charged and as to whether or not he has been previously convicted of any offence under the Criminal Code (Canada) or against a statute of Ontario, and if it appears that, regard being had to the age, character and antecedents of such person, that it is expedient that such person be released on probation of good conduct, such justice, magistrate or court may release the person charged under one or more of the following directions and conditions:

(a) that such person enter into a recognizance with or without sureties to keep the peace, and be of good behaviour;

- (b) that such person be placed upon probation for such period and under such circumstances as the justice, magistrate or court before which he is brought may prescribe;
- (c) that such person shall report from time to time during such period of probation to any probation officer that the justice, magistrate or court may designate;
- (d) that such person shall be under the supervision and direction of such probation officer during the period of probation, and shall obey and carry out the instructions and directions of the probation officer;
- (e) that such person pay the costs of the prosecution or some portion of the same within such period and by such instalments as the justice, magistrate or court before which he is brought may direct;
- (f) that such person make restitution and reparation to any person or persons aggrieved or injured by the offence charged, for any actual damage or loss thereby caused;
- (g) that such person while on probation be ordered to provide for the support of his wife and any other dependant or dependants for which he is liable;
- (h) that such person perform and carry out any other direction and condition that the justice, magistrate or court before which he is brought may prescribe and deem proper to impose.

(2) The justice, magistrate or court before which such person is brought, before directing the release or discharge of any such person, shall be satisfied that such person or his surety has a fixed place of abode or regular occupation in the county or place for which the justice, magistrate or court acts, or in which such person is likely to live during the period named for the observance of the conditions.

(3) If any justice, magistrate or court having power to deal with such person in respect of the charge against him, or if any justice, magistrate or court is satisfied by information on oath that such person has failed to observe any of the conditions of his recognizance, or has failed to observe and perform any direction or condition made in reference to probation or otherwise, a new information may be issued against such person for the original offence charged, and in addition an information may also be issued against such person for a breach of any of the directions and conditions so imposed.

(4) Upon summary conviction of a breach of any of the directions and conditions so made, such person may in addition to any penalty that may be imposed for the original offence, be liable to a penalty of not more than \$50.

(5) Where the justice, magistrate or court finds that there has been a previous conviction against the person charged, the justice, magistrate or court may exercise the powers conferred by subsection 1, subject to the approval and concurrence of the Crown attorney. R.S.O. 1937, c. 399, s. 7.

APPENDIX E

PART XXI OF THE CRIMINAL CODE

PREVENTIVE DETENTION

Interpretation

659. In this Part,

- (a) "court" means
 - (i) a superior court of criminal jurisdiction,
 - or
 - (ii) a court of criminal jurisdiction;

- (b) "criminal sexual psychopath" means a person who, by a course of misconduct in sexual matters, has shown a lack of power to control his sexual impulses and who as a result is likely to attack or otherwise inflict injury, pain or other evil on any person, and
- (c) "preventive detention" means detention in a penitentiary for an indeterminate period.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS

660. (1) Where an accused is convicted of an indictable offence the court may, upon application, impose a sentence of preventive detention in addition to any sentence that is imposed for the offence of which he is convicted if

- (a) the accused is found to be an habitual criminal, and
 - (b) the court is of the opinion that because the accused is an habitual criminal, it is expedient for the protection of the public to sentence him to preventive detention.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an accused is an habitual criminal if
- (a) he has previously, since attaining the age of eighteen years, on at least three separate and independent occasions been convicted of an indictable offence for which he was liable to imprisonment for five years or more and is leading persistently a criminal life, or
 - (b) he has been previously sentenced to preventive detention.

CRIMINAL SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS

661. (1) Where an accused is convicted of

- (a) an offence under
 - (i) section 136,
 - (ii) section 138,
 - (iii) section 141,
 - (iv) section 147,
 - (v) section 148, or
 - (vi) section 149; or
- (b) an attempt to commit an offence under a provision mentioned in paragraph (a),

the court may, upon application, before passing sentence hear evidence as to whether the accused is a criminal sexual psychopath.

(2) On the hearing of an application under subsection (1) the court may hear any evidence that it considers necessary, but shall hear the evidence of at least two psychiatrists, one of whom shall be nominated by the Attorney General.

(3) Where the court finds that the accused is a criminal sexual psychopath it shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada, sentence the accused to a term of imprisonment of not less than two years in respect of the offence of which he was convicted and, in addition, impose a sentence of preventive detention.

GENERAL

662. (1) The following provisions apply with respect to applications under this Part, namely,

- (a) an application under subsection (1) of section 660 shall not be heard unless
 - (i) the Attorney General of the province in which the accused is to be tried consents,

- (ii) seven clear days' notice has been given to the accused by the prosecutor specifying the previous convictions and the other circumstances, if any, upon which it is intended to found the application, and
 - (iii) a copy of the notice has been filed with the clerk of the court or the magistrate, as the case may be; and
- (b) an application under subsection (1) of section 661 shall not be heard unless seven clear days' notice thereof has been given to the accused by the prosecutor and a copy of the notice has been filed with the clerk of the court or with the magistrate, where the magistrate is acting under Part XVI.
- (2) An application under this Part shall be heard and determined before sentence is passed for the offence of which the accused is convicted and shall be heard by the court without a jury.
- (3) For the purposes of section 660, where the accused admits the allegations contained in the notice referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (1), no proof of those allegations is required.

663. Without prejudice to the right of the accused to tender evidence as to his character and repute, evidence of character and repute may, where the court thinks fit, be admitted on the question whether the accused is or is not persistently leading a criminal life or is or is not a criminal sexual psychopath, as the case may be.

664. A sentence of preventive detention shall commence immediately upon the determination of the sentence imposed upon the accused for the offence of which he was convicted, but the Governor in Council may, at any time, commute that sentence to a sentence of preventive detention.

665. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada an accused who is sentenced to preventive detention shall serve in a penitentiary the sentence for the offence of which he was convicted as well as the sentence of preventive detention.

(2) An accused who is sentenced to preventive detention may be confined in a penitentiary or part of a penitentiary set apart for that purpose and shall be subject to such disciplinary and reformatory treatment as may be prescribed by law.

666. Where a person is in custody under a sentence of preventive detention, the Minister of Justice shall, at least once in every three years, review the condition, history and circumstances of that person for the purpose of determining whether he should be permitted to be at large on licence, and if so, on what conditions.

667. (1) A person who is sentenced to preventive detention under this Part may appeal to the court of appeal against that sentence.

(2) The Attorney General may appeal to the court of appeal against the dismissal of an application for an order under this Part.

(3) The provisions of Part XVIII with respect to procedure on appeals apply, mutatis mutandis, to appeals under this section.

APPENDIX F

SECTIONS 43 AND 46 OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES ACT

43. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario may appoint a Board of Parole for the said Province whose duty it shall be to inquire from time to time into the cases of prisoners sentenced to the Ontario Reformatory, the Andrew Mercer Reformatory or any industrial farm, and where as a result of such inquiry the Board thinks proper, it may permit prisoners serving indeterminate sentences to be paroled under conditions approved of by the Minister of Justice, and when the terms on which

such prisoners have been paroled have been complied with, the Board may recommend for the consideration of the Minister of Justice the final discharge of such prisoners. R. S., c.163, s.43.

46. Every court in the Province of Ontario, before which any person is convicted for an offence against the laws of Canada, punishable by imprisonment in the common gaol for the term of three months, or for any longer time, may sentence such person to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months and for an indeterminate period thereafter of not more than two years less one day in the Ontario Reformatory instead of the common gaol of the county or judicial district where the offence was committed or was tried. R. S., c.163, s.46.

APPENDIX G

SECTIONS 151 AND 152 OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES ACT

151. Every court in the province of British Columbia, before which any male person apparently over the age of sixteen years and under the age of twenty-three years is convicted of an offence against the laws of Canada, punishable by imprisonment in the common gaol for the term of three months, or for any longer term, may sentence such person to imprisonment for the term of not less than three months and for an indeterminate period thereafter of not more than two years less one day in that portion of Oakalla Prison Farm known as the Young Offenders Unit or in New Haven instead of the common gaol of the county or judicial district where the offence was committed or was tried, and such person shall thereupon be imprisoned in that portion of Oakalla Prison Farm known as the Young Offenders Unit or in New Haven as the case may be, until he is lawfully discharged or paroled pursuant to section 152 or transferred pursuant to section 153, and shall be subject to all the rules and regulations of the institution as may be approved from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in that behalf.

152. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a Board of Parole for the said Province whose duty it is to inquire from time to time into the cases of prisoners sentenced to that portion of Oakalla Prison Farm known as the Young Offenders Unit or to New Haven and the prisoners transferred under section 153, and where as a result of such inquiry the Board thinks proper, it may permit prisoners serving indeterminate sentences to be paroled under conditions approved of by the Minister of Justice, and when the terms on which such prisoners were paroled have been complied with, the Board may recommend for the consideration of the Minister of Justice the final discharge of such prisoners.

(Specimen)

APPENDIX H

ORDER FOR RELEASE ON LICENCE FROM NEW HAVEN

The Board of Parole for the Province of British Columbia, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by Statute in that behalf, does by this licence permit..... who, at..... on the..... day of....., 19... was convicted of..... and was then and there sentenced by..... to imprisonment in New Haven, for the term of..... determinate and for an indeterminate period thereafter of..... and is now detained therein, having served the said determinate sentence, to be at large from the said institution until the expiration of the indeterminate sentence on the..... day of....., 19... unless the said Board sooner revokes or forfeits this licence.

This licence is granted subject to the conditions set out hereunder, upon the breach of any of which it will be liable to be revoked or forfeited by the said Board.

Dated at New Haven, Burnaby, B.C., this..... day of....., 19.....

.....
Chairman, Board of Parole for the
Province of British Columbia.

CONDITIONS

1. The licensee, during the term of his licence, shall be under the supervision and authority of the Chairman of the Borstal Association.
2. He shall forthwith proceed to such place and remain in the care of such person as is directed by the Chairman or Secretary of the Borstal Association and shall not move from that place or change his residence without the consent of that Association or the person under whose care he has been placed.
3. He shall obey such instructions as may be given with regard to punctual and regular attendance at employment or otherwise, and shall report periodically either personally or by letter if required to do so.
4. He shall abstain from any violation of the law, shall not associate with persons of bad character, and shall lead a sober, steady, and industrious life to the satisfaction of the Borstal Association.
5. He shall not visit New Haven or write to any inmate in it without first obtaining the permission of the Director of the institution.
6. He shall preserve this Order for Release on Licence and produce it when called upon to do so by a Magistrate or peace officer.
7. (Any further conditions to be inserted here).

I hereby acknowledge that the above order, and the conditions upon which it is granted, have been read over to me and that I fully understand the same.

.....
Licencee

.....
Witness

The above named was released on licence from New Haven on

....., 19....

.....
Director.

ONTARIO
DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS
BOARD OF PAROLE

FORM 2
THE PAROLE ACT, 1946
RELEASE ON PAROLE

Under this Act and the regulations made thereunder, the Board of Parole releases on parole

.....
(name of prisoner)

hereafter called the parolee, a prisoner at
.....
(name of place of confinement)

who was on the day of 19.....

sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of
and is now serving that sentence, upon the following condition of parole:

1. The parolee shall proceed at once to
.....
for employment and shall reside at
.....
and will there work and reside, if practicable, during the period of his parole.

2. In case he finds it desirable to change his employment or residence, he shall first obtain the written consent of the Board of Parole through its Chief Officer.

3. He shall on the first day of every month, until his final release, forward by mail to Ontario Board of Parole, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, a report of himself stating whether he has been constantly at work during the last month, and, if not, why not, how much he has earned, and how much expended, together with a general statement as to his surroundings and prospects, which report must be endorsed by some responsible citizen.

4. He shall in all respects conduct himself honestly, strictly avoiding intoxicating liquor, drugs and all habits, associations and places which are not good or helpful, and strictly obey the law.

5. As soon as possible after reaching his destination, he shall report to
.....
and at once enter the employment stated in paragraph one of these conditions. He shall also report by mail to the Chief Parole Officer his arrival at destination, giving his exact residence address.

Given in duplicate this day of 19.....
by authority of the Board of Parole.

.....
(Chief Parole Officer
or other official designated by him)

Valid only when
countersigned by
(Superintendent of place of confinement of prisoner)

I, a prisoner
at the declare
(name of place of confinement)
that I have carefully read, and understand the conditions and contents of this release on parole and I accept my release thereunder and pledge myself honestly to comply with the conditions therein.

Signed in duplicate this day of 19.....
.....
.....

APPENDIX I

FINES AND PECUNIARY PENALTIES

Reasons for Remission — Calendar Year 1955

There were 29 cases in which there was a remission or partial remission of a fine or other pecuniary penalty.

(1) <i>Income Tax Act</i>	
Prosecuted in Error—	
(recognition of innocence)	7
Prosecuted in Error (Contrary to National Revenue Policy)	2
Hardship (health or disability)	3
Hardship (family obligations)	4
TOTAL	16
(2) <i>Excise Act</i>	
Hardship (health or disability)	1
Hardship (family obligations)	7
TOTAL	8
(3) <i>Indian Act</i>	
Hardship (health or disability)	1
Hardship (family obligations)	1
TOTAL	2
(4) <i>Customs Act</i>	
Hardship (disability and family obligations)	1
(5) <i>Unemployment Insurance Act</i>	
Prosecuted in Error—	
(recognition of innocence)	1
(6) <i>Family Allowance Act</i>	
Hardship (family obligations)	1

APPENDIX J

INSTITUTIONAL VISITS IN BELGIUM AND ENGLAND

The members of the committee visited, in all, fifteen penal institutions in Belgium and England. These institutions are of various types and are designed to offer specialized treatment for different classes of offenders.

In Belgium we made a complete tour of the following three institutions:

- (1) A large Central Prison, which, among other interesting features, contained a medical psychiatric diagnostic centre.
- (2) A Boys' Training School.
- (3) An open institution for young adult males.

In England we visited the following:

- (1) A Borstal Reception Centre.
- (2) A Closed Borstal for older boys.

- (3) An Open Borstal for older girls.
- (4) A Closed Regional Training Prison.
- (5) An Open Camp Prison (under the administration of the Regional Training Prison).
- (6) An Open Regional Training Prison.
- (7) A Closed Corrective Training Centre.
- (8) An Open Central Prison.
- (9) A Closed Central Prison (for prisoners serving preventive detention).
- (10) A Detention Centre.
- (11) A Prison for Mentally Ill Inmates.
- (12) A Special Discharge Unit for Prisoners serving the last stage of preventive detention.

Some of these institutions are described in more detail below.

REPORT ON INSTITUTIONAL VISITS (BELGIUM)

<i>Institution:</i>	Marneffe, Belgium.
<i>Type:</i>	Training Institution (open).
<i>Type of Inmates:</i>	Selected first offenders under the age of 25 years. There are a few exceptions to this age limit.
<i>Employment:</i>	Farming, maintenance, service and construction in the main. Vocational training in electricity, carpentry and construction.
<i>Education:</i>	The emphasis is on practical training rather than academic training, but there is provision for study groups.
<i>Recreational Program:</i>	Auditorium, football field and other sports facilities. An interesting feature of this institution is the utilization of the Scout Movement program. Inmates may voluntarily join a scout troupe and each troupe has its own private meeting place.
<i>General:</i>	The inmates are divided into groups under supervisors and instructors. There is a certain degree of self-government allowed. The general atmosphere of the institution was one of apparently active interest and participation in the program.

REPORT OF INSTITUTIONAL VISIT (England)

<i>Institution:</i>	Blantyre House, Goudhurst, Kent.
<i>Type:</i>	Detention Centre.
<i>Capacity:</i>	79.
<i>Type of Population & Selection:</i>	This is an institution for youths 17-21 years of age.

- Sentenced to:** Short periods of detention under the Criminal Justice Act. They are sentenced to the institution directly by the courts. The desirable sentence is three months, but some are sentenced as much as six months.
- The inmates are supposed to be youths who have had no previous institutional experience.
- Program:** The program in this institution is what is known as the "Short, Sharp, Shock". The theory behind the program is that certain types of young offenders who have been unsuccessful on probation and who have had no previous institutional experience, may be deterred from further offences by a short period of very rigorous discipline.
- The lads in the institution are kept at hard work and hard exercise all day under strict discipline. There is a short recreational period in the evening, followed by closely supervised study and an early "lights out". From our observations we would conclude that a very faithful effort is being made to provide as rigorous a regime as is possible and yet keep the treatment humane. In true English fashion, despite all the rigid discipline, the inmates are still provided with a swimming pool, but, of course, the use of the pool is part of the physical education program under strict discipline.
- The officials regard the project as an experiment and consider that it is too early to come to any conclusions. Tentatively, they feel that if the program is to be of any value it must be followed by a period of enforced supervision in the community. At the same time they are endeavouring to persuade dischargees to accept the guidance of a local probation officer.

REPORT OF INSTITUTIONAL VISIT (England)

- Institution:** Latchmore House, Near Richmond Surrey.
- Type:** Borstal Reception Centre.
- Capacity:** 141. **Population:** 120
- Type of Population:** This is one of the two Borstal Reception Centres for youths. The other centre is attached to Wormwood Scrubs.
- Buildings & Facilities:** This is a former small country estate. The former home is used as an administration building. There have been other army style buildings erected. The property is surrounded by a wire fence.
- Program:** Youths sentenced to a term of Borstal training are sent immediately from the local prison to the Reception Centre, where they remain for approximately eight weeks.
- In this institution are concentrated the professional people, i.e. psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers.
- The newcomer is subjected to a battery of psychological tests. He goes through the trades testing program in trades testing shops, spending a number of days in each shop. He is interviewed by psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, educational counsellor and vocational counsellor. The social worker also visits the inmate's home and in addition to obtaining further

background material, attempts to interpret the Borstal program to the family.

When all testing and interviewing are completed, there is a staff conference at which the decision is made as to which of the several training Borstals the youth will be sent.

The whole process appeared to be exceedingly thorough. The philosophy behind the Reception Centre seems to be that there can be no adequate treatment without adequate diagnosis.

We were interested in the role of the social worker at the Reception Centre. The establishment calls for two social workers who may be either male or female. At Latchmore House both workers are female. As stated above, they interview the man in the institution and visit his home and in addition attempt at the Reception Centre to straighten out problems of the youth's relationship with his family. All the information that they obtain and the reactions of the youth to his problems is, of course, recorded for the benefit of the people in the Training Borstal who are to receive him.

The Housemaster at the Training Borstal is the key officer in carrying on a program of training and counselling, but special care is taken at the Reception Centre to send the youth to the appropriate training Borstal.

REPORT OF INSTITUTIONAL VISIT (ENGLAND)

<i>Institution:</i>	Rochester, Kent.
<i>Type:</i>	Training Borstal (closed).
<i>Capacity:</i>	354. <i>Population:</i> 256.
<i>Type of Inmates and Selection:</i>	This Borstal receives young offenders about 17-19, who require close custody. They include absconders from approved schools and others who have failed on probation. They are selected after an eight weeks' period at the reception centre.
<i>Employment:</i>	Maintenance, service and agricultural in the main, vocational training in bricklaying, painting, carpentry and motor mechanics. The vocational training is apparently a six months' introductory course.
<i>Education:</i>	Night classes; local school teachers (paid) come in. Housemasters act as tutors.
<i>Meals:</i>	Served in dormitory or hall; all dine in association.
<i>Sleeping:</i>	The institution is divided into four houses or "halls" with a housemaster and assistant housemaster and matron for each house.
<i>Buildings:</i>	The Borstal is an old convict prison enclosed by a wall. The buildings are old, but kept in repair.
<i>Recreational Facilities:</i>	Gymnasium; a large enclosed swimming pool; football fields — outside the walls; recreation room in each house.
<i>Supervision and Security:</i>	As this is a closed Borstal, supervision is rather strict. Inmates move in groups, usually under control of a supervisor. Housemaster and assistant housemaster act as both counsellors and disciplinarians.

<i>Punishments:</i>	Dissociation with hard labour and exercise. We watched a group of about one dozen in dissociation undergoing disciplinary exercise under a P.T. instructor.
<i>Grade:</i>	The inmates go through progressive grade stages. They remain in the first grade usually 6 months. This is followed by a four month training grade. The next step is called senior training grade and is held until a youth is ready for the discharge grade. There are differences in privileges, freedom and responsibilities in the different grades. As a youth responds to treatment and increased responsibility, he is watched for discharge consideration. The average period served in this institution is approximately 22 months. Some are released under supervision as early as 16 months.
<i>Role of Housemaster:</i>	As stated above, the housemaster is counsellor, educational advisor and disciplinarian. He works a split shift, doing duty in the morning (mostly administrative work), has the afternoon free, and then returns to work with the boys in the house during the evening. The housemaster is considered by many people to be the key figure in the Borstal program of training. He will have under him some 50 to 75 lads whom he gets to know very well.
<i>Role of Matron:</i>	The matron has an office in the "house". She tends to such needs as mending, administering medicines, etc. The lads are free to visit her in her office to chat over any problems and she acts as a general "house mother".
<i>Open Camps & Home Leaves:</i>	Occasionally groups are taken out in the summer time for week-end or full week camps. When boys are nearly ready for release, they are frequently sent away on five days home leave, to arrange for employment and to know their supervisor. Of 168 granted such home leave, only ten failed to return on time.
<i>Escapes:</i>	They do not use the word escape. The official term is "abscond". It was admitted that absconding presented a problem. However, no criminal charge is laid for an escape from a Borstal. The returned absconder, however, faces disciplinary action and may in all likelihood be sent to the correctional Borstal at Reading, where the discipline is more severe.

REPORT OF INSTITUTIONAL VISIT
(ENGLAND)

<i>Institution:</i>	East Sutton Park, Kent.
<i>Type:</i>	Training Borstal (open).
<i>Capacity:</i>	51.
<i>Type of Inmates and Selection:</i>	Girls selected from the closed Borstal at Aylesbury, mostly teenaged, usually petty offences.
<i>Employment:</i>	Maintenance, service and market gardening. There has been a lot of repair work done in that institution, which we were interested to learn had been done by the girls themselves. This work included bricklaying, concrete laying, carpentry work and painting.
<i>Educational Classes and Library:</i>	Same as in other institutions described.

Recreational Facilities: Common rooms; girls frequently take part in community affairs in the village of East Sutton.

Buildings: The main building is a very old country home, in which all the girls are accommodated in small dormitories. The Governor stated that the girls took very good care of the interior of the building and that there was no destruction of the woodwork and other interior decoration.

On the property is an old chapel which is shared by the institution and the people of the village.

Atmosphere: The institution appeared to us to be like a well-disciplined girls' boarding school.

REPORT OF INSTITUTIONAL VISIT
(ENGLAND)

Institution: Maidstone, Kent.

Type: Regional Training Prison (closed).

Capacity: 438. *Population:* 450.

Type of Inmate and Selection: Inmates come on transfer from local prisons and the corrective training allocation centre. About half the population are star class prisoners, i.e. first offenders, the remainder are ordinary prisoners suitable for training and prisoners on a corrective training sentence.

Employment: Maintenance, service and industrial. There is a large print shop.

Under the administration of this prison is the "Aldington Camp", an open institution where the inmates are employed on construction and farm labour.

Educational Classes: Night classes—usual program as described in other institutions.

Library: Large library to which inmates are allowed free access during their free time, including evenings. We visited the library in the evening and saw several inmates reading. Inmate librarians handle the issuing of books.

Buildings: This is a very old prison, formerly a debtors' prison, yet the buildings are in a good state of repair. Within the prison walls is a very large Gothic chapel.

Recreational Facilities: Gymnasium, which also serves the purpose of an auditorium.

Hobby shops—We saw several inmates engaged in painting.

Medical and Psychiatric Facilities: At this institution we had the opportunity to spend some time with the medical officer. He is a full-time employee of the Commission. Except for a certain amount of court work, he devotes all his time to the inmates of the institution. He, like most of the medical officers in English prisons, has had psychiatric training. He prepares brief case histories on each inmate. The Governor ordinarily visits him each morning to discuss with him any inmate problems of a medical, psychiatric or social nature.

Punishments: Apparently there is little formal punishment other than the withdrawal of privileges. Serious offenders apparently are transferred back to the local prison.

Aldington Camp: This is a country estate with a small house which is used as an administrative building. Army style barracks have been built for the inmates. In addition to those living in the camp, some inmates are brought daily in trucks from the main prison at Maidstone.

Under arrangements made through the National Employment Bureau, some inmates are employed by local farmers. The employment of prison inmates by private employers presents no problem in England today, with its high employment level.

REPORT OF INSTITUTIONAL VISIT
(ENGLAND)

Institution: Leyhill, Glos.

Type: Central Prison (open).

Capacity: 320. *Population:* 225.

Type of Population & Selection: Prisoners of the Star Class (long sentences) who have served some portion of their sentence, have not less than six months to serve; includes lifers and prisoners with as much as six years of sentence remaining. The common period of time left to serve is about two years. The prisoners are all selected as suitable for "open" prison life.

Employment: Maintenance, service and industrial in the main. Nine men work for local farmers. They ride to work on bicycles on their own. Shops include a print shop, shoe manufacturing shop, tailor shop and carpenter shop.

Educational Classes: Night classes. Local teachers (paid) come in. Assistant Governors take some classes.

Library: Conducted as much like a public library as possible. Men come in noon hours and evenings. Two inmate librarians handle the issuing of books.

Meals: Cafeteria style. One mess hall. All dine in association. Come to mess hall in their own time from the dormitories.

Sleeping: Dormitories with rooms for "Leaders".

Buildings: The prison is part of a country estate. Buildings single story, concrete block; a former Army hospital. Plenty of floor area to meet all needs.

Recreational Facilities: Auditorium, Gymnasium, football field, cricket field, and a small wartime static water reservoir used as a swimming pool.

Supervision & Security: No movement during working hours except what is essential. Reasonably free movement otherwise. Less than ten escapes since prison opened in 1947. No escapes in last two years.

Atmosphere: Quiet, orderly, but not restrained; there is a fair proportion of older men; steady work in the shops; normally pleasant conversation in mess hall at lunch hour which we observed.

General: Four men were on "parole", that is, on leave for a few days to go home to make arrangements regarding their post-release plans.

REPORT ON INSTITUTIONAL VISIT
(ENGLAND)

<i>Institution:</i>	Falfield, Glos.
<i>Type:</i>	Regional Training Prison (open).
<i>Capacity:</i>	187.
<i>Population:</i>	112.
<i>Type of Inmate and Selection:</i>	Inmates are transferred to Falfield from the Corrective Training Allocation Centre and from local prisons. They are all, of course, men considered to be suitable for open prison treatment. Most of inmates are younger Star Class prisoners (first offenders). There are a few serving sentences of corrective training. The sentences being served range from 18 months to 3 years.
<i>Employment:</i>	Maintenance, service farming and vocational training.
<i>Educational Classes and Library:</i>	Same as described in other institutions.
<i>Building:</i>	The prison is part of a country estate. The main building in which all the inmates are housed is a former country home.
<i>Recreational Facilities:</i>	Common rooms; Sports fields.
<i>Atmosphere:</i>	Somewhat the same as the adjacent Layhill Prison. Inmates are perhaps more spirited, in that the group as a whole is composed of younger inmates.

REPORT OF INSTITUTIONAL VISIT
(ENGLAND)

<i>Institution:</i>	Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.
<i>Type:</i>	Central prison (closed).
<i>Capacity:</i>	651. <i>Population:</i> 700.
<i>Type of Population and Selection:</i>	There are a few special medical cases in Parkhurst, but in the main the population is composed of habitual criminals, serving the second stage of preventive detention. They are received on transfer from local prisons after they have passed into the second stage and when there is accommodation at Parkhurst available. Mostly the prisoners have served 18 months to 2 years, as the first stage in a local prison before coming to Parkhurst.
<i>Employment:</i>	Maintenance, service and industrial in the main; some agricultural work.
<i>Educational Classes and Library:</i>	Not examined in detail, but apparently similar to other prisons.
<i>Meals:</i>	An unique arrangement for serving of meals exists in this prison, in that the inmates are given a choice as to whether they will dine in their cell or in association. They can change from one method to the other, provided the change is not requested too frequently. Small mess halls are provided for those who choose to dine in association. While the prison authorities wish to give the inmates the privilege of dining in association, they do not

want to have large groups together and are very much opposed to the large mess hall.

Building: This is an old convict prison with very high walls. There is a large area enclosed by walls sufficient to provide sports fields and garden ground. The garden plot is another unique feature of Parkhurst Prison. There are several hundred small garden plots which well-behaved inmates may have to work at as a hobby. If they do not care properly for their plot, the privilege is removed.

Atmosphere: The atmosphere in this institution was restrained. While certain privileges such as the gardening mentioned above are allowed, the discipline appears to be strict and security is, of course, of paramount importance. The inmates move in small groups under the control of an officer.

Advisory Board: The Advisory Board appointed under the Criminal Justice Act holds regular sittings at Parkhurst Prison to recommend whether or not a man serving a period of preventive detention will be promoted from the second to the third stage.

We had the opportunity to sit in on a Board meeting during our visit. Each member of the Board is provided with a case summary some few days before the Board sitting. The Governor and an Assistant Governor are present at the Board meeting.

If the Board promotes the man to the third stage, he is transferred to Bristol Prison and released at two-thirds of his sentence. If they refuse to promote him to the third stage, he remains at Parkhurst until he has served five-sixths of his sentence, when he is released on licence.

Assistant Governor: An Assistant Governor in this institution appears to have a different function than that performed by Assistant Governors or Housemasters in the other institutions we visited. His role most nearly approximates the role of a Classification Officer in a Canadian penitentiary. He interviews newcomers, acts as counsellor and prepares the summary for the Advisory Board.

REPORT ON INSTITUTIONAL VISIT

(ENGLAND)

INSTITUTION: BRISTOL,

(PREVENTIVE DETENTION DISCHARGE UNIT)

The following extract from the report of the Commissioners of Prisons, 1953, (pages 27-28) describes the interesting "Bristol Experiment":—

"Much thought has been given in the penal systems of the world to methods of devising a half-way house between the restricted custodial conditions of the conventional prison and the uncharted freedom of the outside world, and many experiments have been made. In this country the system of home leave for Star prisoners is one step in that direction. The quite different problems of the confirmed recidivist who has served a long sentence have hitherto not been tackled by the administration in this country, but on 30th November, 1953, a beginning was made in what is probably the most thorough-going experiment in "pre-release" treatment which has hitherto been tried. Five men from Parkhurst prison, all of whom were serving sentences of at least 5 years' preventive detention, arrived in Bristol to take up residence in a hostel specially built in the grounds of Bristol prison. The hut contains a series of separate sleeping cubicles, a comfortably furnished common-room and a separate kitchen and bathroom. It is under the

supervision of an Assistant Governor who acts as Warden, and pays close attention to the needs and social welfare of the men.

With the co-operation of the Ministry of Labour, the Central After-Care Association and the Principal Probation Officer for Bristol, and after months of careful preparation, the five pioneers were at once placed in work in the city. Each man draws his own wages at his place of work. Out of them, he is charged a fixed sum for his board and lodging, he is allowed reasonable expenses for his travelling and meals and personal expenditure, and he is required to make provision for dependents previously receiving National Assistance. The remainder of his wages is retained as compulsory savings against his final discharge.

The preventive detention men do not come in contact with the other prisoners in Bristol prison at any time. They go out to football matches, church or cinema, they are free to accept hospitality of their new friends in the city, attend evening classes, buy clothing, and generally to "train themselves for freedom through freedom". Broadly, they live and work as free men. The only sanction against misbehaviour is return to Parkhurst.

The Prison Commissioners regard this experiment with both hope and pride. It is in its early stages and is confined to men who are selected after having been at least three months in the third stage of their sentences of preventive detention. The men's reaction has been magnificent; they have been conscious that, notwithstanding their criminal records, they have been given an opportunity to make history, and are alive to the standard it is in their power to create. The first discharge left in February with an excellent testimonial from his employer, with 28 pounds saved up and a great parcel of sheets and towels he had bought for his wife. The Commissioners would add that the good results so far obtained would not have been possible without the preparation at Parkhurst prison and the generous co-operation of many citizens of Bristol, some of whom have opened their homes to the men — hospitality of immense value especially over the Christmas period — and to the discreet reticence of the press. Any publicity which might lead to the identification of these men would gravely prejudice the scheme. Once the hostel has been firmly established and a tradition created, the Commissioners hope to extend the experiment to include other recidivist prisoners."

APPENDIX K

CLASSIFICATION POLICY (C.L. 17/56)

1. Every inmate shall be interviewed by a member of the Classification Staff upon the day of admission to the penitentiary or as soon as possible thereafter.
2. It is desirable that the intelligence quotient of inmates be a matter of classification record. Where there is no record of this kind, and the Classification Officer considers it necessary, the inmate shall be tested or re-tested by a qualified person for intelligence quotient, using the Revised Beta or other suitable test.
3. An initial Interview Report (or a Re-admission Report) shall be prepared by the classification staff. Such reports shall be available at the first meeting of the Classification Board (or Treatment Team) at which the inmate's case is considered. Such report shall incorporate observations as to inmate-attitude, interests, aptitudes and capacity. Copies of the report shall be transmitted to Head Office. Decisions of the Classification Board shall be also forwarded, either in the body of the Initial Interview Report or in the next regular or special report prepared upon the inmate's case.
4. A Re-Classification (or Follow-Up) Report shall be prepared by the classification staff upon every inmate at the following intervals, approximately:
 - (a) Five to six months after admission;
 - (b) Every two years thereafter, during incarceration.

Every such report should be based on an interview and shall bring the case up-to-date by indicating present attitude, interests, accomplishments, plans, and shall incorporate modifications of the treatment plan. Such reports shall be transmitted to Head Office.

5. A Pre-Release Report and, where necessary, a Release Report (and/or a Post-Release Report) shall be prepared by the classification staff concerning every inmate discharged from the penitentiary, whether by transfer, Ticket of Leave or expiry. It shall summarize briefly the effect of incarceration to date, the inmate's plans or problems. It should include reference to after-care agencies which the inmate presumably intends to contact, or a statement to the effect that the inmate has refused to accept referral to a job-placement or welfare organization. Such reports shall be transmitted to Head office, and may also be made available to such agencies as the Commissioner of Penitentiaries may approve from time to time.

6. Special Reports shall be prepared by the classification staff when requested by Head Office, the Warden, Deputy Warden, the Classification Board, Physician, Psychiatrist, or the Director of Remission Service, and, at the discretion of the classification staff, when a special or unusual situation warrants such a report. Contents of such reports shall depend on the terms of reference in the request, or upon the discretion of the classification staff.

7. Case-History-Taking marks the beginning of treatment. It is therefore desirable that there be a complete Case-History for every penitentiary inmate. Priority should be given to:

- (i) Short-term first offenders;
- (ii) Short-term inmates serving first penitentiary sentence;
- (iii) Inmates upon whom histories have been specially requested;
- (iv) Habitual Criminals and Criminal Sexual Psychopaths;
- (v) Long-term inmates;
- (vi) Other

A case-history shall deal as exhaustively as circumstances permit with the background and personality of the inmate concerned, endeavouring to reveal why the inmate possesses certain characteristics, how he acquired them, and how he may be expected to react to the conditions of prison life. It shall incorporate such pertinent data as may be acquired by investigation, observation, appropriate tests, and contacts with outside sources.

8. The classification staff shall interview inmates for appropriate reasons when requested to do so by the Warden or Deputy Warden, and shall report either verbally or by memo as directed.

9. The classification staff shall effect necessary liaison with after-care and welfare agencies, including representatives of government department concerned with employment and release.

10. It is desirable that classification staff-members participate in the interpretation of the program to visitors. It is desirable that requests for classification staff-members to act as escort be limited to those visitors who have a professional interest in the program.

11. The interest of classification staff-members in activities designed to improve the outlook, morale and rehabilitation of inmates shall not include engaging in the management of such activities to the detriment of the primary responsibilities outlined in this statement of policy.

12. Pursuant to Penitentiary Regulation 11 (Officers' Handbook 1952) the Warden may permit Classification Officers to communicate with persons outside the penitentiary on behalf of inmates concerning matters essential to their rehabilitative treatment.

13. The classification staff shall have a two-fold function, comprising:
 - (a) diagnostic study, as described in the foregoing paragraphs, and without which there can be no organized or effective treatment program.
 - (b) treatment, as an integral part of the total institutional rehabilitative program.
14. The total institutional rehabilitative treatment program includes: classification and grouping of inmates according to their needs and considering available physical facilities, work, recreation, religion, education, medical attention, vocational training, counselling, psychological and psychiatric therapy and other socializing activities.
15. The initial contribution of the classification staff to the treatment program is the data acquired in its diagnostic study, in order to enable the Classification Board or Treatment Team to arrive at appropriate decisions in the planning of treatment for inmates individually and collectively.
16. The extent of actual participation in its treatment function shall be determined by the following factors:
 - (a) observed need in individual cases.
 - (b) qualifications of classification staff-members.
 - (c) availability of other specialist services, e.g. psychiatric.
 - (d) case-load, in terms of population and staff.
17. Having due regard for the foregoing factors it shall be permissible for classification staff-members to attempt therapy with individual inmates or groups of inmates in the fields of social case-work, educational and vocational counselling.
18. The Classification Officer shall refer to psychiatric services those inmates who, in his judgment, require such professional attendance. Where, in the opinion of the psychiatrist, a competent member of the classification staff can under direction usefully perform psychotherapy in specific cases, such work may be undertaken. Where psychiatric services are not available, authority will be required from Head Office before individual psychotherapy is attempted in each case.
19. A written report of classification activity shall be submitted at least once in each quarter. Such reports shall incorporate statistical information and descriptive paragraphs to reflect significant problems and developments. Originators of periodic reports should regard such reports as intended for record purposes; separate communications should be used to initiate specific action.
20. Thorough appraisal of officer applicants is essential to ensure selection of persons having the capacity to exert reformative influence upon inmates. Classification staff-members may participate as consultants to the extent that the basic functions of the classification staff shall not be adversely affected.
21. It is recognized that well-trained staff is a basic requirement to effective treatment and orderly administration. It is desirable that classification staff-members participate in the training program as advisors and as lecturers to the extent that the basic function of the classification staff shall not be adversely affected.
22. Where the services of a fully qualified Classification Officer exist, further diagnostic tests may be administered and interpreted on his initiative or at the request of the Psychiatrist.

APPENDIX L

JUSTIFICATION FOR PAROLE *

The granting of parole may limit the effects of imprisonment, which are deleterious to the offenders and ultimately to his family as well, by providing an acceptable means of shortening the period of incarceration.

There is general agreement today that no country should intentionally expose its prisoners to penalties which would seriously threaten their physical and mental health. Opinion, however, still differs on the question whether imprisonment, being a penalty, should serve as such only by the deprivation of liberty, or whether it should entail a disagreeable manner of execution, in order to emphasize its penal character. It is nevertheless agreed that it is desirable that no discharged prisoner should leave the penal institution damaged by his experiences there; but, on the contrary, that the institution should have contributed to the reformation of the prisoner during his stay.

Even when organized in accordance with such views, a prison community inevitably breeds unfavourable conditions which have a harmful influence on a number of prisoners.

The conclusion is that society is obliged at least to minimize the impact of the process of deterioration produced by imprisonment.

The consequences of the prolonged imprisonment of husband, father and/or chief supporter of a family constitute an equally urgent problem. Such imprisonment may frustrate any possibility for the social and moral reintegration of a family facing the danger of permanent breakdown. Since many imponderable factors are involved in this process, even completely adequate material support given to dependents can only partially alleviate the situation.

Parole offers an opportunity for the practical application of rehabilitation programmes prior to the expiration of sentence. Any prisoner is, to a greater or lesser degree, moulded by rules and standards which are enforced either by the management of the penitentiary or by the prisoners themselves, but which prevail in an unnatural community, bearing only a superficial resemblance to free society. Modern penitentiary systems usually aim at confronting prisoners with norms that obtain in the world outside the prison walls, norms which some of the inmates had not known before or, at least, had not observed. Such efforts often have only a correspondingly superficial impact.

Upon return to society, the individual finds himself in a position to decide on his course, facing a much wider variety of modes of behaviour than the institution could offer him. Parole supervision, including the conditions of release which have been established, but especially the social case work involved in parole, assist the individual in making a realistic application in daily life of the behaviour standards advocated in the institution. Return to the institution may follow failure to observe these standards.

The prospect of parole encourages the prisoner to maintain maximum contact with the world outside the institution. Communication with the outside world, although limited, means much more to the prison inmate than is commonly assumed. In a modern penitentiary system a variety of means of communication is employed to maintain the necessary contact. Most important to the prisoner are those which give an opportunity to maintain contact with relatives and closest friends, notably visits and correspondence. Next in importance are the meetings with other persons who come to see the prisoner, as, for example, members of a prisoner's aid society or an after-care agency, scientific investigators staying temporarily in the institution on a research job, etc.

Also important, though to a lesser degree than personal contacts, are those means of communication which keep the prisoner informed of events in the outer world, i.e. newspapers, magazines and radio. To this should be added the various means of entertainment, such as films, music, stage performances and lectures.

To the prisoner all those modes of contact have a certain emotional value, since they keep him keenly aware of the existence of a free society of which he continues to be a member in spite of his incarceration.

It is understandable that the preclusion of the possibility of being paroled reduces considerably the significance to the prisoner of the contacts and communications

mentioned above. In such cases, although they are useful, because they render the prisoner's isolation a little less unbearable to him, the prisoner knows that, by simply serving his time, he automatically will be discharged on a specified date, irrespective of the way in which he responds to the institutional programme. Thus contacts with the world outside the prison gain greater importance when the prisoner associates them with the possibility of being granted parole.

The prospect of parole stimulates the prisoner to derive maximum benefit from the facilities provided by the prison as preparation for parole. The individual prisoner may have available to him a variety of educational, vocational, religious, recreational or other services to which he will respond with apathy or enthusiasm, depending upon his general outlook. The individual who has the prospect of parole before him is more inclined to apply himself, consciously or unconsciously, to the utilization of such services.

Parole offers assistance to the individual upon release from prison. Through the supervising agent, the parolee may receive both material and psychological assistance. It is not unlikely that the assistance received, especially the advice and support given by the parole officer, may be a key factor in the successful post-institutional adjustment of many individuals.

The possibility of parole revocation acts as a deterrent. The merits of this conception of parole are presently in dispute. Although it is possible, even probable, that coercion may contribute to making parole a success, since it is unlikely that any man could be wholly indifferent to the risk of being sent back to prison, it is questionable whether the existence and application of coercive measures are in keeping with accepted principles of parole practice. It is agreed, however, that parole and after-care, as understood today, do not primarily derive their importance from the threat of possible parole revocation.

The possibility of parole may be an incentive to good conduct in the penitentiary. Undoubtedly the possibility of being paroled induces many prisoners to conform to prison regulations. It is known, however, that good conduct in prison often results from a superficial, sometimes simulated adjustment to prison rules, and is consequently of relatively little value to the person after release. Indeed, there is reason to believe that a less smooth adjustment may give evidence of the existence of a well-integrated personality. In any case, it is agreed that good conduct should not be the decisive factor for granting parole.

Parole provides a means whereby the prison term may be shortened. On the basis of observations made on the prisoner in the institution as well as other factors having to do with his social adjustment, it may be concluded that no purpose is served, either to the individual or to society, by his continued incarceration. While unconditional release would be unwarranted from the standpoint of social protection, the granting of parole, allowing for immediate return to prison if necessary, as well as supervision and assistance, would meet both the humanitarian and the penological objectives in shortening the original sentence.

Parole allows the timing of release to be related to the completion of vocational and other training programmes. Frequently, prison officials encounter the difficult problem of preventing the deterioration of prisoners who, having undergone complete vocational training in the institution, are not given the opportunity to use their newly gained abilities for long periods of time thereafter because of continued incarceration. Flexible release procedures associated with long-range parole planning enable the authorities to release the individual at the optimal time as concerns the skills he has acquired and his readiness to readjust to society.

Parole offers an opportunity for the prison administration to evaluate the influences of the penal system. Before the introduction of conditional release and parole there was very little possibility of carrying out large-scale investigations into the effect

of detention upon the prisoner. Parole, with its after-care contacts, has made extensive and thorough explorations in this field feasible, because the parole agencies are designed to maintain close contact with the parolee and to watch his career for a period of time. Clearly, this situation offers an opportunity to gain an understanding of the extent to which the penal institution contributes to socially satisfactory behaviour in freedom, and, on the other hand, to determine whether inappropriate or insufficient prison treatment should be held responsible for post-institutional failures.

Parole is socially just in that it enables society to play an auxiliary role in the readjustment of the individual who became a criminal partly through short-comings in society itself. Certain existing social conditions, it is agreed, are determining factors of crime. Accordingly, the support that society may give to a discharged offender implies, in a certain sense, a concept of mutual responsibility.

Parole may serve as a means for mitigating excessively severe punishments inflicted under the influence of aroused public emotions. The extent to which popular indignation will influence the course and outcome of a trial is closely connected with the organization of criminal jurisdiction in the country concerned and it is therefore quite variable. Although most legislation provides for special procedures, such as pardon, to rectify a gross injustice, such provisions are not generally applied in cases where it is exclusively a question of unduly severe sentences. On the other hand, it is generally agreed that this is an improper use of parole, and that parole should be used exclusively as a social transitional measure and not to correct injustices, for which other measures should be applied.

Parole offers a means of protection to society from further criminal activity on the part of released offenders. Parole supervision and the power to return the individual to prison provide safeguards to the public during the critical period following the release from imprisonment. The safeguards, on the other hand, operate as potent influences on the individual during the readjustment period. It is generally held that the fact that parole implies a certain risk for society should not be considered as a valid reason against it, in as much as there are ethical grounds for taking a certain degree of risk if it is assumed that society itself has a partial responsibility for the causation of crime.

Parole offers the opportunity to re-evaluate the role of institutional treatment and the relative merits of alternatives. Parole, along with the companion service of probation, has demonstrated the efficacy of non-institutional treatment of offenders. These measures have led to a shift in emphasis, including increased scepticism regarding the merits of imprisonment and greater reliance on non-punitive techniques.

*United Nations,
Department of Social Affairs,
New York—1954. p.2 f.f.

APPENDIX M — TICKET OF LEAVE ACT

CHAPTER 264.

An Act to provide for the Conditional Liberation of
Convicts.

SHORT TITLE.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as the *Ticket of Leave Act*. R.S., c. 197, s. 1.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration. **2.** It is the duty of the Minister of Justice, or of such other member of the Government as may be designated by the Governor in Council, to advise the Governor General upon all matters connected with or affecting the administration of this Act. 1931, c. 13, s. 1.

TICKET OF LEAVE.

Granting of licence to convicts. **3.** (1) The Governor General by an order in writing under the hand and seal of the Secretary of State may grant to any convict, under sentence of imprisonment in a penitentiary, gaol or other public or reformatory prison, a licence to be at large in Canada, or in such part thereof as is mentioned in such licence, during such portion of his term of imprisonment, and upon such conditions in all respects as to the Governor General may seem fit.

Revocation or alteration of same. (2) The Governor General may from time to time revoke or alter such licence by a like order in writing. R.S., c. 197, s. 3.

Sentence deemed to continue although execution is suspended. **4.** The conviction and sentence of any convict to whom a licence is granted under this Act shall be deemed to continue in force while such licence remains unforfeited and unrevoked, although execution thereof is suspended; but, so long as such licence continues in force and unrevoked or unforfeited, such convict is not liable to be imprisoned by reason of his sentence, but shall be allowed to go and remain at large according to the terms of such licence. R.S., c. 197, s. 4.

Form of licence. **5.** (1) A licence under this Act may be in the Form A in the Schedule, or to the like effect, or may, if the Governor General thinks proper, be in any other form different from that given in the Schedule that he may think it expedient to adopt, and contain other and different conditions.

Deposit of conditions before Parliament. (2) A copy of any conditions annexed to any such licence, other than the conditions contained in Form A shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within twenty-one days after the making thereof, if Parliament be then in session, or if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next session of Parliament. R.S., c. 197, s. 5.

REVOCATION AND FORFEITURE.

Forfeiture of licence. **6.** If any holder of a licence under this Act is convicted of any indictable offence his licence shall be forthwith forfeited. R.S., c. 197, s. 6.

7. When any holder of a licence under this Act is convicted of an offence punishable on summary conviction under this or any other Act, the justice or justices convicting the prisoner shall forthwith forward by post a certificate in the Form B in the Schedule to the Secretary of State, and thereupon the licence of the said holder may be revoked in manner aforesaid. R.S., c. 197, s. 7.

Convicting justice to forward certificate in Form B to Secretary of State.

8. (1) If any such licence is revoked or forfeited, it is lawful for the Governor General by warrant under the hand and seal of the Secretary of State to signify to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at Ottawa that such licence has been revoked or forfeited, and to require the Commissioner to issue his warrant under his hand and seal for the apprehension of the convict, to whom such licence was granted, and the Commissioner shall issue his warrant accordingly.

Action upon forfeiture.

(2) Such warrant shall and may be executed by the constable to whom the same is given for that purpose in any part of Canada, and has the same force and effect in all parts of Canada as if the same had been originally issued or subsequently endorsed by a justice or other lawful authority having jurisdiction in the place where the same is executed.

Execution of warrant of police commissioner.

(3) Any holder of a licence apprehended under such warrant, shall be brought as soon as conveniently may be before a justice of the peace of the county in which the warrant is executed and such justice shall thereupon make out his warrant under his hand and seal for the recommitment of such convict to the penitentiary, gaol or other public or reformatory prison from which he was released by virtue of the said licence, and such convict shall be so recommitted accordingly, and shall thereupon be remitted to his original sentence, and shall undergo the residue of such sentence that remained unexpired at the time his licence was granted; but if the place where such convict is apprehended is not within the province, territory or district to which such penitentiary, gaol or other public or reformatory prison belongs, such convict shall be committed to the penitentiary, gaol, or other public or reformatory prison for the province, territory or district, within which he is so apprehended, and shall there undergo the residue of his sentence as aforesaid. R.S., c. 197, s. 8.

Bringing of licensed convict before justice of the peace.

9. (1) When any such licence is forfeited by a conviction of an indictable offence or other conviction, or is revoked in pursuance of a summary conviction or otherwise, the person whose licence is forfeited or revoked shall, after undergoing any other punishment to which he may be sentenced for any offence in consequence of which his licence is forfeited or revoked, further undergo a term of imprisonment equal to the portion of the term to which he was originally sentenced and which remained unexpired at the time his licence was granted.

Convict whose licence is forfeited to undergo term of imprisonment for the time of sentence unexpired.

(2) If the original sentence in respect of which the licence was granted was to a penitentiary, the convict shall for the purpose of serving the term equal to the residue of such original sentence be removed from the gaol or other place of confinement in which he is, if it is not a penitentiary, to a penitentiary by warrant under the hand and seal of any justice having jurisdiction at the place where he is confined.

Confinement in a penitentiary.

Term of imprisonment.

(3) If he is confined in a penitentiary, he shall undergo a term of imprisonment in that penitentiary equal to the residue of the original sentence.

In all respects same as original.

(4) In every case such convict is liable to be dealt with in all respects as if such term of imprisonment had formed part of his original sentence. R.S., c. 197, s. 9.

REPORTING TO POLICE.

Notice by holder of licence to police authorities as to place of abode.

10. (1) Every holder of a licence who is at large in Canada shall notify the place of his residence to the chief officer of police, or the sheriff of the city, town, county or district in which he resides, and shall, whenever he changes such residence within the same city, town, county or district, notify such change to the said chief officer of police or sheriff, and, whenever he is about to leave a city, town, county or district, he shall notify such his intention to the chief officer of police or sheriff of that city, town, county or district, stating the place to which he is going, also, if required, and so far as is practicable, his address at that place, and whenever he arrives in any city, town, county or district he shall forthwith notify his place of residence to the chief officer of police or the sheriff of such last-mentioned city, town, county or district.

Report of male holder of licence to police authorities.

(2) Every male holder of such a licence shall, once in each month, report himself at such time as may be prescribed by the chief officer of police or sheriff of the city, town, county or district in which such holder may be, either to such chief officer or sheriff himself, or to such other person as he may direct, and such report may, according as such chief officer or sheriff directs, be required to be made personally or by letter.

Remittance of requirements.

(3) The Governor General may, by order under the hand of the Secretary of State, remit any of the requirements of this section either generally or in the case of any particular holder of a licence. R.S., c. 197, s. 10.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Failing to comply with section 10.

11. (1) If any person to whom section 10 applies fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof, he is in any such case guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the court before which he is tried, either that, being on a journey he tarried no longer in the place in respect of which he is charged with failing to notify his place of residence than was reasonably necessary, or that, otherwise, he did his best to act in conformity with the law.

Penalty on summary conviction.

(2) On summary conviction of any such offence the offender is liable, in the discretion of the justice, either to forfeit his licence, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one year. R.S., c. 197, s. 11.

Failing to produce licence.

12. Any holder of a licence who

(a) fails to produce the same whenever required so to do by any judge, police or other magistrate, or justice of the peace, before whom he may be brought charged with any offence, or by any peace officer in whose custody he may be, and fails to make any reasonable excuse for not producing the same; or

(b) breaks any of the other conditions of his licence by an act which is not of itself punishable either upon indictment or upon summary conviction; On breaking conditions of licence.
is guilty of an offence upon summary conviction of which he is liable to imprisonment for three months with or without hard labour. R.S., c. 197, s. 12. Penalty.

13. (1) Any peace officer may take into custody without warrant any convict who is the holder of such a licence Arrest of licensed convict without a warrant.
(a) whom he reasonably suspects of having committed any offence; or
(b) if it appears to such peace officer that such convict is getting his livelihood by dishonest means;
any may take him before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

(2) If it appears from the facts proved before the justice that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the convict so brought before him is getting his livelihood by dishonest means such convict shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Act, and his licence shall be forfeited. Forfeiture of licence.

(3) Any convict so brought before a justice of the peace may be convicted of getting his livelihood by dishonest means although he has been brought before the justice on some other charge, or not in the manner provided for in this section. R.S., c. 197, s. 13. Conviction of convict brought before justice of the peace.

SCHEDULE

FORM A.

LICENCE.

OTTAWA, day of 19 .

His Excellency the Governor General is graciously pleased to grant to _____, who was convicted of _____ at the _____ for the _____ on the _____, and was then and there sentenced to imprisonment in the _____ penitentiary, gaol or prison (*as the case may be*) for the term of _____, and is now confined in the _____, licence to be at large from the day of his liberation under this order during the remaining portion of his term of imprisonment, unless the said _____ shall before the expiration of the said term be convicted of an indictable offence within Canada, or shall be summarily convicted of an offence involving forfeiture, in which case such licence will be immediately forfeited by law, or unless it shall please His Excellency sooner to revoke or alter such licence.

This licence is given subject to the conditions endorsed upon the same upon the breach of any of which it will be liable to be revoked, whether such breach is followed by a conviction or not.

And His Excellency hereby orders that the said _____ be set at liberty within thirty days from the date of this order.

Given under my hand and seal }
at the }
day of 19 }

Secretary of State.

CONDITIONS.

1. The holder shall preserve his licence and produce it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or a peace officer.

2. He shall abstain from any violation of the law.

3. He shall not habitually associate with notoriously bad characters, such as reputed thieves and prostitutes.

4. He shall not lead an idle and dissolute life without visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood.

If his licence is forfeited or revoked in consequence of a conviction for any offence he will be liable to undergo a term of imprisonment equal to the portion of his term of years which remained unexpired when his licence was granted, viz: the term of _____ years.

FORM B.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF CONVICTION.

I do hereby certify that A.B., the holder of a licence under the *Ticket of Leave Act* was on the _____ day of _____ in the year _____ duly convicted by and before _____ of the offence of _____ and sentenced to _____ J.P., Co.

R.S., c. 197, Sch.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

B-1

REMISSION SERVICE OTTAWA REPORT FROM CUSTODIAN IDENTIFYING DATA

CUSTODIAN

..... REMISSION FILE

..... CUSTODIAN'S FILE

RE INMATE No. NAME

THE INFORMATION REQUESTED IS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO START AN INVESTIGATION.
Your immediate dispatch of this form duly completed will be appreciated. The Custodian's observations and other data relative to consideration for clemency are requested in a separate form. Please attach copy of commitment document.

EXPIRY

1	(a) Date term will expire if all remission earned from now on	
	(b) Date definite portion of indeterminate sentence will be satisfied	

INFORMATION RE OFFENCE

2	(a) Offences or offences committed:
	(b) Sentence:
	(c) Date commencing from
	(d) Date you received inmate
	(e) Whether case appealed
	(f) Name and address of trial judge or magistrate
	(g) Place and date of trial
	(h) Name of investigating police force
	(i) Did inmate have any accomplices and if so, their names, numbers and particulars:
	(j) Previous convictions, if any; nature, where and when. F.P.B. number if known:
	(k) Outstanding warrants held: (1) Charges pending
	(2) Deportation Order
	(3) Other

INFORMATION RE INMATE

3	(a) Age	(b) Where born
	(c) If not Canadian, date of arrival in Canada	
	(d) If naturalised, when and where	
	(e) Nationality of Parents:	Father
		Mother
	(f) Are they living or dead:	Father
		Mother
	(g) If living, name and address	
	(h) Marital status	(i) Religion
	(j) Name and address of Wife	
	(k) Can inmate: Read	Write
		Language
	(l) Veteran	Pensioner
	Branch of Service and Reg. No.	
	Date of Report	
	Custodian's Signature	

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
REMISSION SERVICE
OTTAWA

REPORT FROM CUSTODIAN

CUSTODIAN
 REMISSION FILE
 CUSTODIAN'S FILE
 RE INMATE NO. NAME

EXPIRY

1	(a) Date term will expire if all remission earned from now on	
	(b) Date definite portion of indeterminate sentence will be satisfied	

MEDICAL

2	Medical Officer's Report on Physical and Mental condition of Inmate:	
	If all please state (a) Whether further confinement is likely to be fatal	
	(b) Nature of illness	
	(c) If contagious	(d) Whether imprisonment will aggravate condition
	(e) What arrangements for outside medical care have been made or are contemplated (if applicable):	
	(Date)	(Medical Officer's Signature)

CONDUCT AND INDUSTRY

3	YOUR REPORT AS TO INMATE'S CONDUCT	Excellent		Very good		Good	
		Fair		Poor		Very poor	
	YOUR REPORT AS TO INMATE'S INDUSTRY	Excellent		Very good		Good	
		Fair		Poor		Very poor	
If grading system in force state grade							
REMISSION EARNED		Number of days actually earned		Number of days obtainable to date			
State reasons for any remission lost:							

QUALIFICATIONS

4	(a) Education	(b) What trade, if any, has inmate?	(c) Is he now learning one?
	(d) If taking vocational training, state date course will be completed		

SUPERVISION OR SPONSORSHIP

5	Give name and address of any responsible citizen or agency willing to take an interest in the future good behaviour of inmate if released.	
---	--	--

FOR USE WARDENS, PENITENTIARIES ONLY

6	Outstanding warrants held: (1) Charges pending ((2) Deportation order	(3) Other
	Attach summary of commitment warrants. State any change in information provided in your newscor sheet (P.B. 108) of which this service has not been advised, e.g., additional convictions, appeals, address of next of kin, religion, marital status, etc.		

(See over)

[APPENDIX O

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS BY REMISSION
SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES

1953, 1954 & 1955

The tables below show the number of visits, interviews held, and days spent by Remission Service Representatives in the penitentiaries and other penal institutions. In addition to these visits, the Director and Assistant Directors have made special visits to some of the major institutions to discuss problems of clemency and parole with the Wardens and other senior officials.

It has been the practice of the Remission Service not to have a representative interview inmates in the Ontario Provincial institutions. In the cases of inmates serving sentences in Ontario Provincial institutions, special reports are obtained from the Chief Parole and Rehabilitation Officer of Ontario.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTION	1953			1954			1955		
	Visits	Interviews	Days	Visits	Interviews	Days	Visits	Interviews	Days
BRITISH COLUMBIA									
B. C. Pen'y.....	17	109	19	35	177	35	39	181	39
Oakalla Pr. Farm.....	40	240	40	31	151	30	24	121	21½
Young Off. Unit.....	26	101	26	19	39	19	4	6	4
Prince Geo. Gaol.....	—	—	0	1	1	2	2	—	2
Nelson Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2
ALBERTA									
Fl. Sask. Gaol.....	1	14	1	2	24	2	2	33	1½
Lethbridge Gaol.....	2	13	2	2	4	1½	2	4	2
Bowden Inst.....	1	6	1	2	68	3	2	117	3
SASKATCHEWAN									
Sask. Pen'y.....	2	213	8	2	174	8	2	261	10½
Pr. Albert Gaol.....	2	20	2	2	32	2	2	20	2
Regina Gaol.....	2	14	2	2	59	2	2	81	2
MANITOBA									
Manitoba Pen'y.....	2	106	8	2	125	7½	2	136	8
Brandon Gaol.....	1	1	1	1	7	1	2	13	1½
Prige. La Prairie (W).....	1	—	1½	1	—	1½	1	—	1½
Headingley Gaol.....	1	16	1	2	59	3	2	81	3

INSTITUTION	1953			1954			1955		
	Visits	Interviews	Days	Visits	Interviews	Days	Visits	Interviews	Days
ONTARIO									
Kingston Pen'y.....	2	137	6	2	132	8	2	147	8
Collin's Bay Pen'y.....	2	168	1	2	116	7	2	177	7
Prison for Women.....	1	14	2	2	32	3	2	22	2
Burwash I. Farm.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Geoph Ref'y.....	1	—	1/2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brampton T.C.....	1	—	1/2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mimico Ref'y.....	1	—	1/2	—	—	—	1	—	1/2
Mercer Ref'y.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1/2
QUEBEC									
St. V. de Paul Pen'y.....	3	262	9	8	279	13	10	317	16
Federal T. Centre.....	5	184	6 1/2	8	215	10	10	310	14 1/2
Montreal Gaol.....	4	275	10	4	204	8	4	197	8 1/2
Montreal Womens' Pr.....	3	71	3	2	24	2	3	16	1 1/2
Quebec Gaol.....	3	199	7 1/2	3	96	4 1/2	3	128	6
Quebec Womens' Pr.....	2	17	1 1/2	2	20	2	1	3	1/2
Three Rivers Gaol.....	2	15	1	2	17	1 1/2	3	21	2 1/2
Chicoutimi Gaol.....	2	24	1 1/2	3	10	1	1	4	1 1/2
Rimouski Gaol.....	1	4	1 1/2	1	5	1	1	2	1 1/2
Riv. du Loup Gaol.....	1	4	1 1/2	1	3	1	1	—	1 1/2
Montmagny Gaol.....	1	10	1 1/2	1	3	1	1	1	1 1/2
La Malbaie Gaol.....	1	4	1 1/2	1	2	1	1	—	1 1/2
Hull Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	4	1 1/2	1	—	1 1/2
Roberval Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	18	1	1	3	1 1/2
St. Hyacinthe Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	9	1 1/2	1	1	1 1/2
St. Jean Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	14	1	1	1	1 1/2
Valleyfield Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	1	1 1/2
St. Joseph de Beauce.....	—	—	—	1	6	1 1/2	1	1	1 1/2
St. Jerome Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	5	1 1/2	1	1	1 1/2
Sherbrooke Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	6	1	1	—	1 1/2
Amos Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	14	1	1	5	1 1/2
Ville-Marie Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	1
Mont-Laurier Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	1
New Carlisle Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1 1/2
Perce Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1 1/2
Matane Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1 1/2
Sweetsburg Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1 1/2

INSTITUTION	1953			1954			1955		
	Visits	Interviews	Days	Visits	Interviews	Days	Visits	Interviews	Days
NEW BRUNSWICK									
Dorchester Pen'y.....	1	213	5	2	374	8	2	379	9 1/2
Roy's Ind. Home.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1 1/2
York Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
King's Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1/2
Westmorland Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1/2
Saint John Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1/2
Carleton Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1/2
Madawaska Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1/2
Restigouche Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1/2
Gloucester Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1/2
Northumberland C. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1/2
Coverdale Home.....	1	—	1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
NOVA SCOTIA									
Halifax City Gaol.....	1	—	1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home of Good Shepherd.....	1	—	1/2	—	6	1/2	—	—	—
Cape Breton Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
P. E. I.									
Queens Cty. Gaol.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
NEWFOUNDLAND									
Her Majesty's Pen'y.....	—	—	—	1	—	1/2	—	—	—
Salmonier Pr. Camp.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX P

SURVEY OF AFTER-CARE AGENCIES FACILITIES
AND REQUIREMENTS

1955

(Information submitted to the Fauteux Committee by the Agencies)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF B.C.

Area of Service: The Province of British Columbia, except Vancouver Island.

Headquarters: Vancouver.

Committees: New Westminster
Kamloops
Vernon
Kelowna
Penticton

Volunteer Groups or Associates:

Prince George	Fernie
Prince Rupert	Cranbrook
Hazelton	Fort St. John
Ashcroft	McBride
Merritt	Port Moody
Princeton	Coquitlam
Lillooet	Ladner
Williams Lake	Mission City
Salmon Arm	Fraser Valley
Revelstoke	Summerland
Grand Forks	Kitimat
Trail	Powell River
Nelson	Ocean Falls
	Giscome

Staff: 1 Executive-Director
4 other trained social workers
1 office secretary
1 stenographer assistant.

Expansion plans:
2 additional social workers

Mode of Financing:

Vancouver Community Chest
New Westminster Community Chest
Provincial Government
Department of Justice

TOTAL BUDGET — \$25,477.00

Additional financial requirements:
\$ 4,600.00

Ticket of Leave Referrals:

During 1953 — 16	
Remission grant:	\$ 700.00
During 1954 — 39	
Remission grant:	\$ 1,870.00

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

Area of Service: Vancouver Island.

Headquarters: Victoria.

1 volunteer worker in:

Duncan	Port Alberni
Ladysmith	Courtenay
Nanaimo	Campbell River
Parksville	

Staff: 1 full-time caseworker (who is also Executive-Secretary).
7 volunteer workers.

Expansion Plans:

1 additional caseworker
1 full-time stenographer

Mode of Financing: Community Chest
Private donations
Provincial Government
Federal Government
TOTAL BUDGET — \$ 5,351.00

Additional financial requirements:

Not known.

Ticket of Leave Referrals:

During 1953 — 9	
Remission Grant:	\$ 320.00
During 1954 — 5	
Remission Grant	\$ 330.00

ALBERTA

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF ALBERTA

Area of Service: The Province of Alberta, except the North East of Edmonton and the North of Peace River; the Province is divided into District councils and District committees.

Councils: Edmonton
Calgary
Lethbridge (with full-time staff going up to 150 miles from office in the case of Ticket of Leave men).

Committees: Vegreville Medicine Hat
Drumheller Grand Prairie
Banff Edson
Fort MacLeod Wetaskiwin
Pincher Creek Red Deer

Staff: 4 professionally trained caseworkers
1 caseworker
2 stenographers
1 bookkeeper

Expansion plans:

2 additional caseworkers
1 additional stenographer

Mode of Financing: Federal Government
 Provincial Government
 Municipalities
 Community Chests
 Donations & Memberships
 TOTAL BUDGET — \$32,075.00
Additional financial requirements:
 \$40,000.00

Ticket of Leave Referrals:
 During 1953 — 64
 Remission grant. \$ 2,180.00
 During 1954 — 68
 Remission grant: \$ 3,390.00

SASKATCHEWAN

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Area of Service: Three branches covering the three cities of Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw and their close vicinity.

Headquarters: Saskatoon.

Staff: 1 part-time secretary (Prince Albert) work is done by President, who is head of National Employment Service.
 1 part-time caseworker (Saskatoon) (who is also Secretary).
 A local volunteer committee (Moose Jaw Branch).

Expansion plans:
 1 additional full-time trained social worker for Prince Albert.

Mode of Financing: Federal Government
 (Saskatoon) from Saskatoon
 Community Chest
 (Saskatoon) from private donations.
 TOTAL BUDGET — \$ 2,670.00
Additional financing requirements:
 \$ 6,000.00

Ticket of Leave referrals:
 During 1953 — 0
 Remission grant. —
 During 1954 — 4
 Remission grant: \$ 220.00

MANITOBA

MANITOBA WELFARE ASSOCIATION

Area of Service: The Province of Manitoba with representatives at Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin and Portage la Prairie.

Staff: 4 workers.
Expansion plans:
 Not known.

Mode of Financing: Provincial Government
 Federal Government
 City of Winnipeg
 Private donations
 TOTAL BUDGET — \$15,943.00

Additional financing requirements:
Not known.

Ticket of Leave referrals:

During 1953 — 26	
Remission grant:	\$ 1,070.00
During 1954 — 33	
Remission grant:	\$ 1,890.00

ONTARIO

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

*Area of Service
& Staff:*

Headquarters: Toronto

- 1 Executive Director
- 1 Provincial casework supervisor
- 1 business secretary
- 1 financial representative

Toronto (City):

- 2 caseworkers
- 2 stenographers

Ottawa:

- 1 caseworker
- 1 half-time stenographer

Kingston:

- 1 caseworker
- 1 full-time stenographer

Hamilton:

- 1 caseworker
- 1 half-time stenographer

London:

- 1 caseworker
- 1 half-time stenographer
- Boards of business and professional men and women in:
 - Windsor Kitchener
 - Sarnia St. Catharines
- Individuals acting as associates in:
 - Brantford Cobourg
 - Sudbury Peterborough
 - Fort Francis Brockville
 - Oshawa

Expansion plans: (Central office)

- 1 additional caseworker
- 1 institutional visitor (provincial institutions)
- 2 additional stenographers.

Kingston:

- 1 additional caseworker
- 1 additional stenographer

Mode of Financing: Penitentiaries Commission
 Remission Service
 Provincial Government
 Municipalities
 Private donations
TOTAL BUDGET — \$58,868.00
Additional financing requirements:

\$25,000.00

Ticket of Leave referrals:

During 1953 — 46
 Remission grant: \$ 1,570.00
 During 1954 — 31
 Remission grant: \$ 3,110.00

QUEBEC

MONTREAL ISLAND

LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ORIENTATION ET DE RÉHABILITATION SOCIALE

Area of Service: Greater Montreal

Headquarters: Montreal

Staff: 12 professionally trained workers
 1 psychologist
 4 social assistants
 3 accountants
 7 clerical employees

Expansion plans:

Not known.

Mode of Financing: Montreal Community Chest
 Penitentiaries Commission
 Remission Service
TOTAL BUDGET — \$127,080.00
Additional financing requirements:
 \$ 40,000.00

Ticket of Leave referrals:

During 1953 — 38
 Remission Grant: \$ 1,330.00
 During 1954 — 91
 Remission grant: \$ 4,200.00

CATHOLIC REHABILITATION SERVICE

Area of Service: Montreal Island

Headquarters: Montreal

Staff: 3 professionally trained workers
 1 caseworker
 1 stenographer
Expansion plans:
 1 additional caseworker

Mode of Financing: Penitentiaries Commission
 Remission Service
 Federation of Catholic Charities
TOTAL BUDGET — \$18,006.84
Additional financing requirements:
 Federation will take care of it.

Ticket of Leave referrals:

During 1953 — 4
Remission grant: \$ 120.00
During 1954 — 3
Remission grant: \$ 330.00

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF QUEBEC

Area of Service: Montreal

Headquarters: Montreal

Staff: 1 Executive-Director
3 professionally trained workers
1 office secretary
1 full-time stenographer
Expansion plans:
1 additional caseworker.

Mode of Financing: Welfare Federation of Montreal
Private Donations
Federal Government
TOTAL BUDGET — \$32,702.34
Additional financial requirements:
\$7,800.00 for additional caseworker.

Ticket of Leave referrals:

During 1953 — 9
Remission grant: \$ 320.00
During 1954 — 10
Remission grant: \$ 570.00

QUEBEC CITY

SERVICE DE RÉADAPTATION SOCIALE, INC.

Area of Service: Quebec City and radius of 30 miles

Headquarters: Quebec City

Staff: 6 professionally trained social workers
2 psychologists
3 part-time psychiatrists
1 part-time physician
2 psychiatric nurses
2 stenographers
Expansion plans:
2 additional caseworkers.

Mode of Financing: Laval University
Provincial Government
Quebec Community Chest
Department of Justice
TOTAL BUDGET — \$43,340.00
Additional financial requirements:
\$10,000.00

Ticket of Leave referrals:

During 1953 — 13
Remission grant: \$ 440.00
During 1954 — 14
Remission grant: \$ 790.00

LE CENTRE DE SERVICE SOCIAL DE TROIS RIVIÈRES:

Area of Service: The Diocese of Three-Rivers with branches in Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls and La Tuque. This agency has an after-care section and as such is a recognized prisoners' aid society.

Headquarters: Three Rivers.

Staff: Not known.
Expansion plans: No information.

Mode of Financing: Not known.
Additional financial requirements: No information.

Ticket of Leave referrals:
During 1954 — 2
Remission grant: \$ 110.00

SOCIÉTÉ DE RÉHABILITATION DE SHERBROOKE

Area of Service: The Diocese of Sherbrooke; this agency has a specialized after-care section and as such is a recognized prisoners' aid society.

Headquarters: Sherbrooke.

Staff: Not known.
Expansion plans: No information

Mode of Financing: Not known.
Additional financial requirements: No information.

Ticket of Leave referrals:
During 1954 — 1
Remission grant: \$ 50.00

SERVICE SOCIAL DE HULL

Area of Service: The counties of Hull and Gatineau branches in Hull, Buckingham, Aylmer and Maniwaki; this agency has a specialized section and as such is a recognized prisoners' aid society.

Headquarters: Hull.

Staff: 4 professionally trained social workers.
Expansion plans: Not known.

Mode of Financing: Not known.
Additional financial requirements: No information.

Ticket of Leave referrals:
During 1954 — 7
Remission grant: \$ 350.00

N.B. There are also social agencies which are depended upon and covering the Dioceses of:

Chicoutimi	Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière
Gaspé	St-Hyacinthe
Joliette	St-Jean
Montmagny	St-Jérôme
Rivière-du-Loup	Valleyfield

All of them have on their staff professionally trained social workers. In 1953 they accepted supervision in 4 cases and in 1954 in 12 cases. As they are not recognized after-care agencies, they do not participate in the Remission grants and were not invited to present briefs to the Committee.

NEW BRUNSWICK

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Area of Service: No brief was received from this agency. However, the Directory of Correctional Services in Canada says that it serves men released from Dorchester Penitentiary.

Headquarters: Shediac.

Staff: No information.
Expansion plans: Not known.

Mode of Financing: Federal Government
TOTAL BUDGET — \$640.00
Additional financial requirements:
Not known.

Ticket of Leave referrals:
During 1953 — Not known
Remission grant: \$ 200.00
During 1954 — 3
Remission grant: \$ 140.00

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF SAINT JOHN

Area of Service: No brief was received from this agency. However, the Directory of Correctional Services in Canada says that it serves men released from Federal institutions in Saint John City and County.

Headquarters: Saint John.

Staff: No information.
Expansion plans: Not known.

Mode of Financing: Federal Government
Provincial Government
TOTAL BUDGET — \$3,650.00
Additional financial requirements:
Not known.

Ticket of Leave referrals:
During 1953 — 0
Remission grant:
During 1954 — 1
Remission grant: \$ 50.00

NOVA SCOTIA

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

Area of Service: The Province of Nova Scotia.

Headquarters: Halifax.

Staff: Halifax:
1 full-time professionally trained worker
1 clerical employee local volunteer associates

Sydney:

- 1 half-time paid worker and associates
- 1 part-time clerical employee
- 2 voluntary professional social workers

King's County:

A local volunteer committee under direction of Psychologist.

Expansion plans:

- 2 professionally trained caseworkers.

Mode of Financing: Federal Government
Provincial Government
Municipal Government
Private donations
TOTAL BUDGET — \$9,950.00
Additional financial requirements:
\$10,000.00 to \$12,000.00

Ticket of Leave referrals:

During 1953 — 14	
Remission grant:	\$ 670.00
During 1954 — 12	
Remission grant:	\$ 710.00

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

No information.

NEWFOUNDLAND

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Area of Service: St. John's area.

Headquarters: St. John's.

Staff: 1 full-time professionally trained social worker
1 stenographer
Expansion plans: Not known.

Mode of Financing: Provincial Government
Private donations
Penitentiaries Commission
Remission Service.
TOTAL BUDGET — \$10,489.00
Additional financial requirements:
Not known.

Ticket of Leave referrals:

During 1953 — 5	
Remission grant:	\$ 120.00
During 1954 — 1	
Remission grant:	\$ 80.00

SUMMARY OF AFTER-CARE FACILITIES
1955

	STAFF (*)						BUDGET	T of L Ref		GRANTS		
	T. C.		O. C.		V. or A.	C. A.		1953	1954	1953	1954	
	f-	p-	f-	p-		f-						p-
B. C.												
J.H.S. of B.C.	5				32	2	\$ 25,477.00	16	39	\$ 700.00	\$ 1,870.00	
J.H.S. of Vancouver Is.	1				7		5,351.00	9	5	320.00	330.00	
	6				39	2	\$ 30,828.00	25	44	\$ 1,020.00	\$ 2,200.00	
ALBERTA												
J.H.S. of Alberta	4		1		10	3	\$ 32,075.00	64	68	\$ 2,180.00	\$ 3,390.00	
SASKATCHEWAN												
J.H.S. of Saskatchewan	2				1		\$ 2,670.00	0	4	---	\$ 220.00	
MANITOBA												
Manitoba Social Welfare	4						\$ 13,943.00	26	33	\$ 1,070.00	\$ 1,890.00	
ONTARIO												
J.H.S. of Ontario	8				11	5	\$ 58,868.00	46	31	\$ 1,570.00	\$ 3,110.00	
QUEBEC												
S.O.R.S. of Montreal	12		4			10	\$ 127,080.00	38	91	\$ 1,330.00	\$ 4,200.00	
C.R.S. Montreal	3		1			1	\$ 18,006.84	4	3	\$ 120.00	\$ 330.00	

SUMMARY OF AFTER-CARE AGENCIES FACILITIES
1955

	STAFF (*)						BUDGET	T. of L. Ref.		GRANTS				
	T. C.		O. C.		V. or A.	C. A.		1953	1954	1953	1954			
	f-	p-	f-	p-		f-		p-						
Brought Forward														
QUEBEC—(Cont'd)														
J.H.S. of Que.	15								42	94	\$145,086.84	\$1,450.00	\$4,530.00	
S.R.S. Quebec	4								9	10	\$ 32,702.34	\$ 320.00	\$ 570.00	
Soc. S. Three Rivers	6								13	14	\$ 43,340.00	\$ 440.00	\$ 790.00	
Soc. S. Sherbrooke	1									2			\$ 110.00	
Soc. S. Hull	1									1			\$ 50.00	
Diocesan Agencies	4									7			\$ 350.00	
	10								4	12				
	41							15	68	140	\$221,129.18	\$2,210.00	\$6,400.00	
NEW BRUNSWICK														
J. H. S. of N.B.											\$ 640.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 140.00	
J.H.S. St. John										1	\$ 3,650.00		\$ 50.00	
											\$ 4,290.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 190.00	
NOVA SCOTIA														
J.H.S. of N.S.	1	2						2		14	\$ 9,950.00	\$ 670.00	\$ 710.00	
P. E. ISLAND														
NEWFOUNDLAND														
J.H.S. of Nfld.	1									5	\$ 10,489.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 80.00	

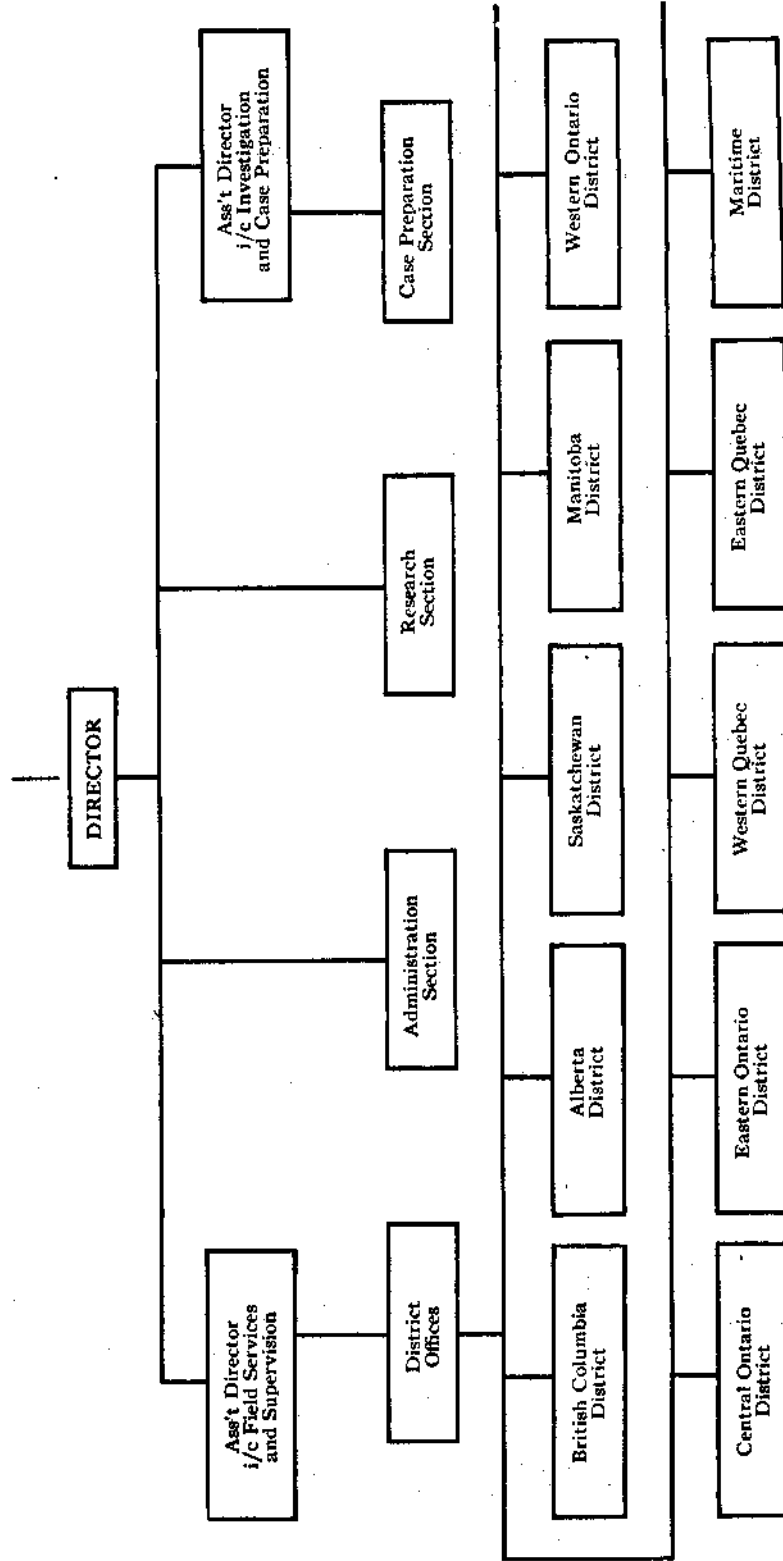
(*) STAFF—(Not included in chart)
1 full-time Psychologist with S.O.R.S. Montreal.
2 full-time Psychologists with S.R.S., Quebec.
1 part-time Psychologist with J.H.S. of Nova Scotia.

KEY: T.C. Trained caseworkers
O.C. Other caseworkers
V. or A. Volunteer committees or associates
C.A. Clerical assistance

T. of L. Ref. Ticket of Leave
F. Referrals
P. full-time part-time

APPENDIX Q

SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION OF THE PAROLE SERVICE



APPENDIX R

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