

In any event, they represent rates from 1.2 per cent, down to 0.73 per cent, 0.64 per cent or 0.46 per cent, for instance, of failure to return in November.

The number of known crimes committed while on temporary absence for the period September to December 1971, which is a heavy period as you know, was 15. They are detailed by regions in this document. They are robbery, forgery, break and enter, discharging a dangerous weapon, drunkenness, impaired driving and robbery with violence. We can provide the number and the regions where these incidents occurred. This information is available in the document we have placed on record. It is only 15 out of 12,401 who were allowed out.

**Senator Hastings:** It is interesting to note that your failure rate of 1 per cent runs approximately the same, as any bank manager will tell you, as that of those among the general public who will not keep their word, which is also approximately 1 per cent. So the people you are dealing with are not very different from the general public, are they?

**Mr. Faguy:** That is right, yet people do expect them to be different. They expect the rate to be much worse, yet our experience shows that it has been continually less than one per cent. We consider this to be a resounding success, because we are sending these people out and asking them to be responsible to take the decision to come back in, which they do.

**Senator Hastings:** We can be human, but we expect them to be saints.

**Mr. Faguy:** Yes, they are also human, let us face it.

**Senator Hastings:** I was at Millhaven institute last week and was surprised to see that men were being taken from the institution in prison attire on temporary absence downtown in front of the public, to visit the doctor and so on. I questioned the procedure and was told that they go to court dressed in civilian suits, but you insist on their being dressed in prison attire to be paraded before the public. Is this not a rather strange procedure?

**Mr. Faguy:** Mr. Chairman, I will also express surprise. However, what do you term prison attire? As you know, inmates are now allowed to use different clothing, with no number. I wonder what exactly you mean by prison attire?

**Senator Hastings:** I mean that attire which easily distinguishes them to the public as inmates. It is the grey uniform they wear.

**Mr. Faguy:** I would like to check that, because I am surprised that they are sent out of prison in prison attire, as you call it.

**Senator Hastings:** I was told that the only time they are given civilian clothing is to appear in court. I cannot imagine why it is more important to appear in court in civilian dress than it is in a doctor's office or a hospital. Can we be assured that this will be changed?

**Mr. Faguy:** I can assure you that instructions will be given to change.

**Senator Fergusson:** I wonder how long you will continue the severe cut-backs made recently concerning those who are allowed temporary absence? I know of such cases, for instance, as that of a woman who was working and doing very well. When the new regulations came into effect recently, she was cut back. I know of some others who were doing voluntary service in the community. They were also cut back and not allowed to continue. This is very discouraging for such people. I realize your position, but I have considerable sympathy for those who are terribly disappointed and who could become discouraged. Do you expect to continue this policy?

**Mr. Faguy:** I would not venture at this moment to state a specific period of time, because of the current well-known incident and the effect on public reaction. After very serious consideration, we decided to apply these new guidelines and restrictions to new inmates.

**The Chairman:** What are they? Could you set them out for the record?

**Mr. Faguy:** We say that temporary leave without escort will not be considered until at least six months of sentence has been served, except in cases of those serving life sentences, such as habitual criminals, those classified as dangerous sexual offenders, and people known by police to have connections with organized crime. Three years of sentence must be served before they are eligible for temporary leave with escort.

We are saying that all inmates must have served a minimum of six months in a federal penitentiary. This allows sufficient time for us to get to know the inmate, to appraise and evaluate him, and to discuss with him his individual problems and needs. We think that six months is necessary for us to know him well enough to decide whether or not we should allow him temporary leave.

In the other cases we have said three years. We could have said five or 10. Other correctional services have said 10. In Europe, Australia and other places they consider five years as a minimum. We have set a period of three years for those serving a life sentence, who are considered habitual criminals or sexual offenders, or who have a known connection with organized crime. These are serious problems deserving very careful attention, and should be studied over a substantial period of time. We consider three years to be the minimum period of time.

I realize that this creates some problems. We have cases where the people in the field, such as the John Howard Society and the Elizabeth Fry Society, have said to me, "Mr. Faguy, we understand, but we would like Miss So-and-so or Mrs. So-and-so to be allowed to go." We feel, however, that we should stick to these guidelines at least for the time being. We have asked our people to keep track of these cases. I shall be receiving periodical reports, and eventually I may be able to issue different guidelines.

**The Chairman:** Senator Buckwold, did you wish to ask a question?