

inmates, to activate interpersonal relations so that inmates, many of whom have regarded authority -- whether inside or outside institutions -- as antagonistic, can learn how to relate to it. This conception breaks down the inmate population into smaller groups with assigned staff, and facilitates the creation of interpersonal relations. The living-unit training program will be conducted on a continuing basis as additional institutions are designated "living-unit institutions." The training program for living-unit officers is scheduled to keep up with the demand in order that training may occur immediately following the competitive and/or selection process. By March 1973, almost 300 living-unit officers will have undergone training; selection beyond March 1973 will be made as additional institutions become living-unit operations. The living-unit program cannot function properly without the simultaneous establishment of adequate and indispensable security teams. The principles of the living unit cannot be implemented successfully without clearly dividing responsibilities between security and living-unit officers. Each institution, therefore, will have its own security force. The separation of correctional officers into two groups will help provide better specialized training, more frequent and effective staff meetings and generally improved security control.

Temporary absences continued to increase sharply during the 1971-72 fiscal year and easily exceeded 35,000. Such leaves are granted for periods of up to three days by the institutional help, and up to 15 days by the Commissioner for humanitarian, rehabilitative and medical reasons. The failure rate of this program was a fraction of 1 per cent.

A sound and healthy program of evening and weekend activities has been expanded over the past year. Eighteen citizen-participation committees are operating in institutions, comprising 150 citizens, and more than 1,500 volunteers are involved in inmates' programs, both institutional and community-oriented. A number of those involved were ex-inmates who were responsible for organizing their own groups in consultation with institutional authorities. The programs included Alcoholics Anonymous, drama, singing, musical instruction, guitar groups and public speaking, as well as a varied assortment of discussion groups run by private agencies, professional and volunteer citizens and community groups, lecturers, films, sports and recreation.

The inmate who is in need receives professional services or counselling by staff specialists who serve an inmate population of about 7,800. There are 20 full-time physicians and five on contractual arrangements or part-time; 19 full-time dentists and three part-time; ten psychiatrists on permanent strength, 15 on contract or part-time; 28 full-time psychologists and ten part-time, and 125 classification officers and social workers.