

forest fire, life in Indian communities, and other scenes never before filmed.

*Where the North Begins*, filmed by David Mackay, brings into focus the land and people in the region north of a line between North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, touching on Manitoulin Island and Hudson Bay. Hockey-playing priests, fur-auctioneers, skiing stars, and other people of the North are shown in scenes at Cobalt, Timmins, Iroquois Falls, Kirkland Lake, Chapleau, and other communities.

*Seasons in the Mind* is the giant-screen product of two other imaginative Ontario producers, Michael Milne and Peter Pearson. The theme of the film is the four seasons in Eastern Ontario, taking in such places as Lanark County, Hastings, Belleville, Glengarry, Renfrew, Eganville, Van Kleeck Hill and Ottawa. Special optical effects are used in the film, including a nostalgic look at early Ontario days, through the use of animated still photos of that era.

## PENAL REFORMS IN CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES

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on Vancouver Island, a regular wage will be paid for the construction of a building required by the institution. The inmates will be required to comply with the same requirements as those in force in private industry with regard to working hours and productive capacity. Instead of the present daily allowance which varies from 55 cents to 85 cents, the inmates will receive the federal minimum wage, which will make it possible for them to pay for their room and board in the institution, to pay for their clothing, to help support their family to save money for their eventual release from prison, to pay their taxes and to be eligible for payments under unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation acts. Once released, an inmate may be less inclined to rob a bank - on the contrary, he will already have a bank account. He may even, as in the case of other workers, receive unemployment insurance payments during the period required for finding some employment.

In Drumheller, Alberta, we have already gone one step further: the inmates are fully responsible for the construction, the organization and the operation of a golf-practice range. And the money derived from the income of this business is entirely invested into a trust fund for inmates. This pilot project, in which we have a good deal of hope, will show that it is possible to allow the inmates themselves to assume responsibilities and thus to act as they would within a normal community.

## EDUCATION

Another important project in the field of correctional education is presently being implemented. Last September, the St. Lawrence Community College of

Kingston extended its campus in order to include the Collins Bay Penitentiary. The institution will therefore be integrated into the campus and the inmates will be able to follow the same programs, have the same teachers and receive the same degrees as the college's full-time students. This will improve the structure of educational programs as well as the turnover of teachers. The inmate will thus have contacts with a larger number of persons from the outside and this will facilitate his eventual re-integration into society.

The Canadian Penitentiary Service is involved in yet another research project in co-operation with the Donner Foundation of Toronto and the University of Victoria. In a year's time, we want to have determined the effects of correctional education in order to assess inmates' activities following their release.

However, it will be impossible to achieve these reforms if we do not have a highly qualified staff at our disposal. We want to expand our vocational staff - criminologists, sociologists, psychologists, correctional technicians, etc. - in order to increase the ratio between professionals and inmates. We have vast reserves at our disposal, since already the junior colleges, the colleges and the universities offer technical and vocational courses in the correctional field.

We also want to provide our employees with every opportunity of retraining themselves.

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## ROLE OF EMPLOYERS

A third major element in the implementation of these reforms is the citizens' involvement. The program which the members of our society have to set up in order to foster the ex-offender's rehabilitation is an important one. We have undertaken long-term studies on community relations to improve the planning of the programs in which citizens, employers, voluntary agencies and professionals are involved with us; and we have also encouraged Canadian employers, as well as our own departments, to employ parolees and ex-offenders.

As our society becomes better acquainted with the problems of crime and rehabilitation of offenders, and as citizens realize both the economic and social advantages of a rehabilitation program, a major part of the challenge that faces us will have been met.

Our reforms will perhaps be criticized for being too liberal or for omitting to protect society against dangerous criminals.

Indeed, this new rehabilitation policy will probably demand much striving and involve some risks, but we cannot maintain a system which in itself can cause even more obvious dangers.

We are conscious of the fact that some of our inmates are dangerous and we do intend to protect society against them.

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