

have clearly in our minds the principles upon which our profession is based, and we must be able to convince them that those principles represent a practical and worthwhile approach to the matter of dealing with crime, and have a reasonable chance of success, since it is the public who in the final analysis provide the funds to carry on our work and who must be convinced that the moneys expended for the maintenance and development of a sound correctional programme are producing results.

We in Canada are fortunate that some years ago a very comprehensive study was made of the Canadian Penal System by a Royal Commission whose Report may well be considered as the "text book" for penal and correctional development in this country. While there may be differences of opinion as to some matters of detail referred to in that Report, and as to the practicability of carrying out some of the recommendations in the form which the Commission proposed, there can be no quarrel with the enunciation of the broad principles of penology which the Report set forth. It stressed that the basis of every good correctional system must be the protection of society and by that was meant continuing and not merely temporary protection. Simply stated, this involves three main principles, first, that those committed to penal institutions be kept in safe custody until they have served their sentences or are otherwise properly released according to law; secondly, that to the utmost extent possible, the period of imprisonment shall be utilized to change and correct the anti-social habits that resulted in the sentence of imprisonment and to provide the prisoner with knowledge, habits and skills that will enable him to make his way in society upon release without reverting to crime, and thirdly, that as an aid to the second objective the prisoner will be treated humanely, fairly and permitted such privileges as may reasonably be allowed with due regard to disciplinary and administrative requirements. Those principles have been accepted as the philosophy behind our present programme in the Canadian Penitentiaries.

Now I should like to describe to you some of the steps that have been taken in the last two years to further that programme in our Federal Institutions. One of the first recommendations of the Archambault Report was the reorganization and expansion of the Headquarters Staff responsible for the direction and administration of the Canadian Penitentiary System. Following an amendment made at the 1947 Session of Parliament, the new Act was proclaimed on September 1st, 1947. The Government saw fit to appoint me as Commissioner of Penitentiaries with Mr. Joseph McCulley and Dr. L.P. Gendreau as Deputy Commissioners, and Mr. G.L. Sauvant, Mr. James A. McLaughlin and Mr. Neil R. MacLean as Assistant Commissioners. Colonel R.W. Catto was appointed Chief Penitentiaries Engineer and there were also appointed a Supervisor of Stewards, a Supervisor of Farms, a Supervisor of Industries, a Supervisor of Training, and a Supervisor of Stores and Accounting. There are, of course, also the necessary administrative and clerical staffs to enable the organization to function smoothly. All these appointments were filled with great care and I can say frankly as Commissioner that we have at Headquarters a competent harmonious team, all deeply imbued with the enthusiasm and interest necessary to make a success of the new programme that has been undertaken. As a result of the provision of an adequate staff at Headquarters it has