

Mr. Braithwaite would like to add something to that.

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Honourable senators, I thought it might be helpful to you to consider a typical day in relation to temporary absences. For example, the day we chose was November 30, 1971. On that day, we had a total of 283 men in the community on temporary absence. Of that number, 146 were employed; 69 were going to a university or a community college; and 68 would be in these other categories of humanitarian reasons, medical reasons, a crisis in the family, and so forth. That is just by way of bringing these global figures down to a sort of daily situation.

**Senator Goldenberg:** The larger number were employed?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** Yes, 146 of 283.

**Senator Buckwold:** When you say "employed," does that mean that the man had a job, that this man might be out for six months or a year in that way, or longer?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** No, that does not follow. What we attempt to do, in co-operation with the Parole Service, is to use this temporary absence, perhaps, for short-term employment, for a situation where a job opportunity arises and we want to take advantage of it. Perhaps a young fellow has been taking motor mechanic's training and there is a job opportunity which comes up in relation to a garage in a nearby community and the employer is willing to take this man on. In that case, we will put the man on temporary absence, consult with the Parole Service, and attempt to build on to the temporary absence, then, a day parole situation and hopefully, eventually, full parole. In other words, this is an example of the sort of continual operation of the correctional process. We are able to use the temporary absence to take immediate advantage of an opportunity, an opportunity that may not exist two weeks from now; and then, with our colleagues in parole, we attempt to convert that to a day parole situation and hopefully, eventually, full parole.

**Senator Buckwold:** How long would it last for that type of employment—a week, two weeks?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** It varies.

**The Chairman:** This type of situation would be conditional on the Parole Service, and then they take their action on it?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** In part, but not entirely, because there are other intervening circumstances too. For example, using this hypothetical situation, it could be that the employment was only of a short-term nature, maybe to provide summer relief for a full-time mechanic, or something of that nature.

**The Chairman:** I see.

**Senator Hastings:** You do not utilize it towards the final sentence? If a job opportunity shows up in his last month, you will get him out? He will not wait for the completion of the sentence?

**Mr. Braithwaite:** That is right.

**Senator Fergusson:** Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that when I started questioning I had not expected you to call on me. I want to go on record as saying that I am entirely in accord with the sentiments expressed by Senator Hastings and Senator Buckwold, in supporting the policy of granting the leave or temporary absence. I want to be on record that some of the committee—I do not know how many of the committee, but certainly I do—feel very strongly on this, and I support it.

There is one other thing I would like to ask. Mr. Faguy mentioned in his brief the P.S. Ross and Partners' Report of 1967. I remember very well in 1967 that I tried every way that I knew to get hold of that report, and was not able to get it. I would like to know if it is a public document.

**Mr. Faguy:** I really do not know. I do not think it is now a public document. I could check and see.

**Senator Fergusson:** Is it available to people? I do not mean that you publish it and send it around. I know I was refused it, and that is why I ask. You referred to it today, and I thought that perhaps when you were referring to it you thought that we had read it—which we had not done.

**The Chairman:** Is it possible to make a copy of that document available to the committee?

**Mr. Faguy:** Mr. Chairman, may I be allowed to check on this and see what we can do? I think it has been considered an internal document so far, but let me check and see.

**Senator Fergusson:** Very well. I know that I had really worked hard to get a copy of it at one time.

**The Chairman:** At this point, I wonder if I may put a few questions on the integration of the two services. I would like some points clarified. I understand that the majority of your staff in penitentiaries are concerned with custodial duties.

**Mr. Faguy:** Mr. Chairman, that is not so any longer. It is true that we are concerned with security, because by law this is one of our major responsibilities—to keep people within the institution. We do the best we can and I think we do pretty well, overall. Within the institution, we are definitely getting away from the strong security aspects and getting down to better programs, and to individual needs of the inmates. Also, we are getting to what we call dynamic security, as opposed to static security. In other words, it means alertness of the correctional staff—as you know, they do not carry guns any more; they talk with the inmates and relate with the inmates; they participate in some of their activities. We are definitely getting away from the strong static security type of environment that it used to be, with its clear demarcation between inmates and staff. Now we encourage just the opposite: we want the staff and the inmates to relate to one another, to talk to one another. The staff and the inmates participate together. We have, as you know, the inmate committees, making recommendations as to what changes should be made. We have accepted many recommendations which have been proposed since the creation of the inmate