

Conway, a senior classification officer at the Penitentiary, have been intensively studying a group of dangerous sexual offenders. "We are trying to gather together a vast amount of information related to the life-style of each offender," Dr. Marcus said, "to establish the safeguards required if such a man is returned to the community." Another problem which Dr. Marcus is examining is the adaption of the dangerous sexual offender to the prison environment. "At present," he says, "these men are the lepers of the prison, social pariahs in and out of society and regarded with fear and contempt. Placed behind bars, the problems of the dangerous sexual offender are only intensified and their condition is bound to deteriorate, with the result that rehabilitation leading to release becomes increasingly remote." Even segregation within the prison is not satisfactory, Dr. Marcus insists. "Segregation tends to identify the sexual offender's problem," he said, "and our studies lead us to believe that it may be necessary to establish a permanent security treatment unit away from the environment of the prison."

Summing up, Dr. Marcus says: "The walls of the epileptic colony, the remote TB sanatorium and the isolated mental hospital have been cracked open to let in the community. The next walls to be breached are those of the prison."

## INDIANS AND THE PRINTED WORD

*The following is from an article in The Indian News, May 1969:*

An Indian treaty was one of the earliest pieces of Canadian printing. Dated 1753, it was a *Treaty of Articles of Peace and Friendship Between His Excellency Peregrine Thomas Hopson and Major Jean-Baptiste Cope, Chief Sachem of the Tribe of Micmack Indians*. The printer, John Bushell, was editor and publisher of the *Halifax Gazette*, first edition marked March 23, 1753. It was said of him that he paid more attention to liquor than to his business.

In 1775, two printers, refugees from the American colonies, set up shop in Nova Scotia and ran off fiery articles denouncing the local government. The governor, in return, printed a leaflet in the form of an Indian oration and distributed it to the Oniedas, hoping to win them over to his side.

The first printing house in Montreal, set up by Fleury Mesplet, printed books and a newspaper, the *Montreal Gazette*. The *Gazette*, first edition dated

August 25, 1785, is still being printed today. Mesplet printed books in French, English and one of the Iroquois languages. *A Primer for the Use of Mohawk Children* was one of the first Indian textbooks.

In those early days, a printer's career was often interrupted by jail terms. An American, Marmaduke Johnston, was hired in 1660 by a religious organization and was hard at work on the Indian Bible when he was charged with 'fickleness'. It was discovered that he was courting a lady without first getting the consent of her father, and on top of that, he already had a wife in England....

The first book printed in Western Canada was a spelling book for Crees, which used syllabics developed by a missionary, John Evans, who taught the Indians to read and write syllabics and began printing hymns and verses from the Bible on birch-bark, using soot for ink. Later, he made a printing press out of a jackpress used for bundling furs, and trained Indians as printers.

On December 28, 1859, the first commercial press was set up in Manitoba. The publishers brought out a paper, *The Nor'Wester*, and the Hudson's Bay Company bought subscriptions for each of its fur-trading posts, although it sometimes took a year for the paper to get to some posts. One of the paper's subscribers was an Indian chief who, even with six wives to support, managed to pay his subscription "with the promptitude which many of our paleface subscribers would do well to imitate", according to the publishers.

## HOUSING IN MAY

For the eighth consecutive month, the production of housing in Canada has proceeded at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of more than 200,000 units.

Preliminary figures released in June by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation indicate that 16,785 dwelling units were started in urban centres during May. The figure is virtually unchanged from that of May a year ago. May 1969 starts comprised 4,934 single-detached units and 11,851 apartments and other multiple-unit dwellings.

For the first five months of 1969, a total of 66,284 dwellings were started in urban Canada, compared to 51,692 for the same period in 1968.

The final figures for April show that a total of 15,542 units were started in urban centres in that month. This comprised 4,238 single-detached houses and 11,304 apartments and other multiple-unit dwellings.