



Canadian Criminal Justice Association

CCJA 1919-2019: Our 100 Years A Brief History

The Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA) is celebrating 100 years of promoting rational, informed, and responsible debate to develop a more humane, equitable, and effective justice system in 2019. Two decades ago, Dr. Matthew Yeager prepared the publication, *The First 75 Years: A History of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association 1919 to 1994*. Much of this article is borrowed from the research of Dr. Yeager, who is currently a professor at Western University in Ontario.

The CCJA is one of the longest-serving non-governmental organizations of professionals and citizens interested in criminal justice in Canada. The CCJA represents over 500 members from across Canada, publishes the *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* and the *Justice Report*, maintains nine position papers, and has testified before Parliamentary Committees on numerous occasions. The Association also organizes the Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice, held every second year.

Tracing the Association's Roots and Involvement

While the roots of the CCJA go back as far back as **1892** to the Prisoners' Aid Association of Montreal, the association took root with the **1919** merger of the Honour League and the National Prison Reform Association to form the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association (CPWA), which merged in **1931** with the Prisoners' Aid Association of Montreal. A further merger in **1956** with the Canadian Penal Association created the Canadian Corrections Association. In **1970** the name was changed to the Canadian

Criminology and Corrections Association. In 1977 the Association became an independent organization under its own federal charter as the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime. Finally, in **1984** the Association was renamed the Canadian Criminal Justice Association. From its beginning, the CCJA has played a vital and prominent role in the development of modern correctional and criminal justice thought and policy.

Archambault Commission

When the Archambault Commission formed in **1936** to investigate the penitentiary system in Canada, members of the Association were invited to testify on behalf of all prisoner aid bodies across Canada, and many of the recommendations were incorporated into the final report in **1938**. In **1951**, the Association provided input to the Minister of Justice's Royal Commission on the Revision of the Criminal Code recommending numerous changes to the Code, including the power of a court to suspend sentences without the consent of the Crown, as well as opposition to any mandatory minimum sentence.

Abolition of Death Penalty and Advocating for Prisoners

During the early years, briefs on a family court system, gambling policy, parole services in Canada, revision of the Juvenile Delinquency Act, and a project to hold conferences for all the training schools across Canada were submitted. In **1953**, the Association went on record as favouring the abolition of the death penalty in Canada. Members of the Board were involved in a variety of practical measures to assist prisoners, including coverage under the Unemployment Insurance Act for inmates, acceptance of criminal offenders in the armed services, education for the correctional agencies, and promotion of volunteer prison visitors.

Prison reform

The Association raised the serious problem of understaffing and turnover that plagued reformatories and penitentiaries. And in **1959** the Association approved several resolutions opposing the construction of large penitentiaries, suggesting that a person with a treatment background be appointed to the Planning Commission on Penal Reform, and complaining that the amount of funds appropriated for the voluntary sector (\$135,000) was "totally inadequate".

Improving the State of Criminal Statistics

In **1960**, Board members expressed concern about the state of criminal statistics across Canada, and formed the Records, Statistics, and Research Committee to advise the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on measures to improve the collection of criminal statistics.

First Committee on Legislation and the JDA

Because of the pressing need to evaluate various proposed bills in the House of Commons, the Association established a Committee on Legislation in **1961**. Its first business was to review the Juvenile Delinquents Act in conjunction with a departmental study announced by the Minister of Justice.

Special Committee on Corrections Studies in the CJS

In **1964**, the then Minister of Justice, Guy Favreau, appointed a Special Committee on Corrections (later known as the Ouimet Committee) to study the criminal justice system in Canada. William McGrath, Executive Secretary to the Association, was appointed as both a member and Secretary to the Ouimet Committee. In addition, the Association's new Associate Secretary, Mr. Claude Bouchard, was also appointed to the Secretariat of the Committee. In the report titled "Toward Unity: Criminal Justice and Corrections" the Ouimet Report urged Government to minimize the use of imprisonment.

Opposing Further Max-Security Prisons

In **mid-1965**, the Association asked the Minister of Justice to delay construction of any further maximum-security penitentiaries — particularly those slated for special detention units. Following up in **1966**, the Association organized a delegation of some 48 organizations which met with the Solicitor General and opposed any further building of special detention units. As a result of these discussions, the Solicitor General temporarily stopped further construction of these maximum-security units and asked the parliamentary committee to report on whether these institutions were efficient.

Creation of Department of Criminology at University of Ottawa

In **1967** the Association played a leading role in the creation of the Department of Criminology at the University of Ottawa. ASSOCIATION member Dr. Tadeusz Grygier was hired as its first chairperson.

William McGrath and the Hans Mohr Report

Subsequent to the April **1971** riot at Kingston Penitentiary, Executive Director William McGrath was appointed to the Commission of Inquiry to investigate the riot, and its report attributed the riot to a failure to "establish and maintain a strong rehabilitative program". Later, at the request of the Solicitor General, members of the Association were invited to participate in a study of maximum-security prisons which voiced reservations about facilities such as Archambault Penitentiary. This resulted in the "Hans Mohr Report", which recommended population limits for penitentiaries as well as suggestions as to site location.

The Association continues the good work begun some 100 years ago in terms of policy advice to governments, public and professional education. Through the work of its members across Canada, its committees – especially

the Policy Review Committee (see below) – and provincial affiliates, CCJA remains a significant voice in promoting just and equitable criminal justice policies.

Affiliates

In **1972** the Manitoba Society of Criminology joined as an affiliate member. By **1974** with the addition of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology as an affiliate, the number of affiliates grew to five. Today, we can boast affiliates in BC, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick/PEI.

Transfer of Offenders Agreement (Canada-U.S.)

An entente cordial between CCJA and the American Correctional Society (ACA), which had a Canadian President at the time (John Braithwaite) was signed. It benefitted both organizations and opened door to similar agreements with other organizations, such as the *Academy of Justice Sciences* (ACJS), and [it] eased work towards a transfer of offenders agreement with the USA initiated in **1978** (See Interview with John Braithwaite, *Justice Report*, 34.1 available at www.justicereport.ca).

During **1978**, a new logo for the Association was released. It consisted of a black and red circular design that has broad, symbolic meaning. In more recent times, we updated the logo colours to blue and red. This year we updated it to accentuate our centenary.

Policy

Nationwide Consultation on Parole

In **1987-1989**, during John Braithwaite's term as CCJA President (see Interview in issue 34.1) under the Executive leadership of Gaston St-Jean, a nationwide consultation on parole was carried out, and the result was unquestioned support for the National Parole Board, its policies and programs.

Commented [NW1]: Irving, It would be nice to add an earlier date in the 80s here. Maybe something carried out in 1984 when Gaston went in as Ex Dir, or earlier in the 80s – or both?

Lifeline

The CCJA, the International Corrections and Prisons Association, and the ACA supported the concept of LifeLine (See *Justice Report*, issue 27.3). Their efforts resulted in a halfway house for lifers in Windsor and a network of 28 voluntary agency sponsors to provide In-Reach Worker access to all serving lifers. In **1991**, "Tom French, a lifer, entered Millhaven Institution as the first LifeLine worker" (Braithwaite interview, issue 34.1).

Long-Standing Policies: CCJA

In support of humane and research based criminal justice policies the position of CCJA on a number of key public policy issues has not wavered over the course of decades. Several years ago, these policy positions were published as *Viewpoints*. This publication provides a collection of concise but detailed analysis and understanding of criminal issues that the Canadian justice system has been facing such as crime prevention, youth justice, pardons and parole.

The **1994** Community Crime Prevention Report issues by a Parliamentary Committee addressed the causes of criminal behavior with a focus on preventive strategies. It pointed out the necessity to bring the education system on board, teachers as well as students, on the underlying issues and not just focusing on security. The CCJA supported this finding and recommended increased emphasis and funding in crime prevention and rehabilitation. This position is based on the findings of most criminal justice professionals and community leaders who argue this is the best approach to ensure public safety. Crime prevention that is community based and focuses on addressing the underlying causes of crime should be seen as the primary approach in fighting crime.

In **1995**, the CCJA supported the decision of Parliament to enact section 718 of the Criminal Code which limited the use of incarceration as a sentencing tool, but still provided the option to judges when the particular offense before them warranted a period of incarceration. Judicial discretion is a hallmark of Canadian criminal justice system. When Bill C-9 was introduced in 2007, which attempted to restrict the use of section 718, the CCJA opposed the bill and argued that sentencing should be based on individual contextual factors relating to each offence, rather than legislated minimums that result in ineffective, expensive, and unduly harsh periods of incarceration. In addition, CCJA argued that conditional sentences should be retained and enhanced by expanding its availability, increase available monitoring resources, emphasize victim-offender mediation, restitution and public education and the locking of a criminal record after a full sentence has been served and demonstrated crime-free life in the community. This position is based on the principle that if the criminal justice system believes in its capacity to assist in the rehabilitation of offenders, such persons must be able to prove that they have corrected their behaviour, reintegrate society and lead a crime-free life. Those who manage to turn their lives around, even after many years of struggling to remain within the law, should have the opportunity to have their record pardoned. Since typically crimes are committed by young persons, one should not condemn a person eternally for a youthful mistake.

Policy Review Committee (1998-Present)

The Policy Review Committee (PRC) is the CCJA's principal committee for the discussion of criminal justice policy and legislation. It has been in existence for over two decades, with a mandate to develop CCJA positions on Canadian criminal justice issues, which are then sent in the form of advice to the relevant ministers of the Crown and legislative committees. The PRC is composed of individuals from across the country, contributing various perspectives in the criminal justice field, and is always looking for new members to take on research and policy analysis projects. Howard Bebbington is currently the Chair of the Policy Review Committee.

Significant Recent Policy Briefs

Bill C-55: An Act to amend the Criminal Code (high risk offenders), 1997

This legislation proposed changes to make it easier for the Crown to bring forth a dangerous offender application and succeed in having it sustained, introduce a new

"long-term supervision" sentence and several "housekeeping" amendments to the *Corrections and Conditional Release*. The CCJA argued that the bill was regressive legislation that undermined civil liberties, while not making communities safer or preventing crime. The brief provided several recommendations to MPs including change to the evidentiary test so that "proof beyond a reasonable doubt" would apply to dangerous offenders proceedings; electronic monitoring as an alternative to incarceration for minor property offences; and provide sufficient resources to accused to seek the appointment of a psychiatrist, psychologist or criminologist to assist them in such proceedings.

Canadian Sex Offender Registry, 2004

During the debate around the Canadian Sex Offender Registry, CCJA prepared a brief to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. The CCJA expressed concern over the Registry and outlined an argument that the proposal was unconstitutional, ineffective, flawed and a source of denigration of the criminal justice system. Instead of the Registry it was proposed that increased support and funding for alternatives such as mental health counseling and reintegration programs would better equip released sex offenders and reduce recidivism. Further it was suggested that the legislation should be modified to recognize different types of offenders, in particular Indigenous offenders as well as control of media publication of registered sex offender information.

Bill S-6: An Act to amend the Criminal Code and another Act, Serious Time for the Most Serious Crime Act, 2010

Introduced in early 2010, this sought to eliminate the 'Faint Hope Clause' from the criminal code. This clause provided an opportunity for those convicted of murder or high treason and who had served at least 15 years of their sentence, to make an application to have their parole inadmissibility date reviewed. The legislation proposed by the Senate would deny the possibility for a judicial review to all those serving life whose offence were committed on or after March 3, 2011 when the bill was passed into law.

The CCJA appeared before the Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee as a witness to express concern and propose changes to the Bill before being passed into law. The primary concern was the bill undermined the opportunity for structured release of those Lifers who no longer represent an undue risk to the community and would most benefit from the release. During the testimony, the CCJA referred to their long-standing policy position on section 718 of the Criminal Code. It was pointed out that Bill S-6 would take away the opportunity for further rehabilitation once the uses of incapacitation and general deterrence had been exhausted.

Bill C-45: An Act to respecting cannabis and to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Criminal Code and other Act, 2017

The CCJA Policy Review Committee (PRC) reviewed changes to the legislation on cannabis and developed a brief to provide recommendations to the House of Commons Standing Committee. The bill which became law in June **2018** decriminalized the

growing, purchasing and possession of cannabis for recreational use, thereby providing adults 18 or 19 years of age and older (depending on the province or territory) the legal ability to consume fresh, dried, plants or cannabis oils

The brief put forth by the PRC provided a short history of the legislation, summary of the bill, a position on the changes proposed with rationale, analysis and recommendations for improvement. The PRC supported the amendments proposed by the Canadian Government to legalize cannabis for all adults. The CCJA has long noted that drug use is independent of the relevant criminal law that was previously in place and harsher penalties have not worked to deter Canadians from using cannabis. Canadian society has seen an increase in usage over time despite the increase in penalties. The analysis found the changes to the rules surrounding distribution and sale of cannabis might have unintentionally increased the penalties on other offenders and offences.

The brief went on to provide several recommendations including to reduce the fines associated with violating the legislation, citing previous examples where fines have been seen to be unsuccessful, to implement a comprehensive drug educational plan, and to consider reducing sentences for those who were previously incarcerated for cannabis related crimes. The Federal Government has committed to the latter suggestion and will waive the fees associated with pardons for all cannabis-related charges.

The CCJA Biennial Congress Biennial Canadian Congresses on Criminal Justice 1929-Present

The CCJA Congress on Criminal Justice is one of a kind in Canada. This event brings together hundreds of professionals from all sectors of criminal justice, from policing, corrections, probation and parole, from the youth and adult fields, from across Canada, the United States and a number from other foreign countries.

Our Congresses enjoy a long history of enriching the discussion around criminal justice and issues of the day among a diverse group of individuals. Host cities have included Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Quebec City, Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, and Regina.

In an almost unbroken string, we have hosted and co-hosted our biennial Canadian Congress on Criminal Justice over the past seven decades. The CCJA attempts to vary the location across Canada to allow our affiliates the opportunity to co-host and directly involve their members in developing the program and content. Without the work of affiliate volunteers, this event would not be possible.

In 2017, the *Canadian Criminal Justice Association* marked an historic moment by creating an equal partnership with the Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services and the *Criminal Justice Association of Ontario* for the co-hosting of its **35th Congress**

in 2017. This Congress was not only a programming success but also attracted more than 300 new members from Ontario government departments and others from across Canada.

1929 Toronto, Ontario – held in conjunction with the American Penal Congress
 1935 Montreal, Quebec – held in conjunction the American Conference of Social Workers
 1942 Montreal, Quebec – held in conjunction the Canadian Conference on Social Work.
 1946 Windsor, Ontario – First independent Canadian Congress
 1949 Kingston, Ontario
 1953 Toronto, Ontario – held in conjunction the American Penal Congress.
 1957 Montreal, Quebec
 1959 Vancouver, British Columbia
 1961 Toronto, Ontario
 1963 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 1965 Montreal, Quebec
 1967 Halifax, Nova Scotia
 1969 Vancouver, British Columbia
 1971 Ottawa, Ontario
 1973 Regina, Saskatchewan
 1977 Calgary, Alberta
 1979 Halifax, Nova Scotia
 1981 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 1983 Ottawa, Ontario
 1985 Vancouver, British Columbia
 1987 Toronto, Ontario
 1989 Halifax, Nova Scotia
 1991 Victoria, British Columbia
 1993 Québec City, Quebec
 1995 Winnipeg, Manitoba
 1997 Ottawa, Ontario
 1999 Edmonton, Alberta
 2001 Halifax, Nova Scotia
 2003 Vancouver, British Columbia
 2005 Calgary, Alberta
 2007 Toronto, Ontario
 2009 Halifax, Nova Scotia
 2011 Quebec City – held in conjunction with the *Société de criminologie du Québec*
 2013 Vancouver, British Columbia – held in conjunction with the British Columbia Criminal Justice Association (BCCJA)
 2015 Regina, Saskatchewan
 2017 Toronto, Ontario – co-hosted with the Ontario Ministry of Children of Children and Youth Services
 2019 Historic Quebec City – November 6-9 – held in conjunction with the *Société de criminologie du Québec*

Online coverage following each Congress has included publication of certain papers on our and affiliate websites.

CCJA Congress Highlights

Following the 75th anniversary of the CCJA, Congress 1995 "*Justice, Peace and Harmony: Everyone's Responsibility*" was held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The theme focused on some of the fundamentals of Canadian society and the justice system including policy-based victim services, gambling as an addiction, gangs in the streets, emerging models of restorative justice, family court implementations and privation of corrections.

Building off the success of the previous Congress in Winnipeg, the **26th Congress** "*Challenging Fear, Creating Hope*" was hosted in Ottawa with support from the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology. The theme focused on a challenge to the use of force and explored positive solutions to real problems that would lead to genuine justice for all. Sessions dealt with crime prevention for children/youth, technology changes, stress management, the use of the internet for criminal justice worker, building partnerships with indigenous communities and sentencing reform legislation.

In anticipation of the **27th Congress**, the CCJA partnered with the Legal Studies Program at the University of Alberta and the Alberta Law Foundation to host an online digital conference "*Look Who's Watching: Privacy, A Virtual Conference*", which focused on the themes of free speech and the online community. The online conference included participants from across Canada, the United States and Australia. Topics dealt with state surveillance, private sector surveillance, encryption and autonomy and online democracy.

The Congress, in 1999, "*Values and Vision for the 21st Century*", exceeded all expectations in terms of program content and participants. This congress welcomed over 650 participants, of which 70 were youth participants, 100 grade

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5 and 6 students participate in a poster contest, CPAC broadcasted 12 sessions which reached 1,200,000 people across Canada. The topics of discussion and workshops revolved around the idea of women in and from prisons, family violence, preventing crime on the web, review of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act, safe cities strategies and health care of offenders. Furthermore, during Congress, The Prison Arts Foundation provided a display of art and handicrafts that were produced by inmates across Canada for the viewing of participants.

The **28th Congress "Law, Justice and Community"** was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the Congress saw over 550 participants and some 50 seniors from the Greater Halifax area participated in various sessions of discussion. The sessions revolved around the topics of adolescents at risk, restorative justice, emerging crime, internal dimension of organized crime, street gangs and women's personal security. Chief Justice of the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal, The Honourable Constance R. Glube served as the Honorary Chair. In addition, the event featured a keynote address from former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, Joseph Phillip Kennedy.

In 2003, the **29th Congress "Hope Beyond the Hurt: Drugs, Crime and Canadian Society"** was based on the theme of confuting the problem with poverty and addiction. Hosted in Vancouver in partnership with the British Columbia Criminal Justice Association, the Congress hosted over 500 participants and welcomed 120 local high school students throughout the three days. The Congress aimed to provide an understanding of the issues and potential solution form an international, national and local perspective. Through workshops, panels and a keynote address speakers and participants were able to explore the topics of indigenous healing and recovery within the correction system, alternative court models, supervised injection sites, street policing and drugs Squads, youth drug abuse, fetal alcohol syndrome and methadone programs.

The **30th Congress "Is the Future Ours to See?"** held in Calgary, during the centenary of Alberta, considered youth driven restorative justice, terrorist financing/money laundering, gender information policy, the role of bullying and mental health, sex trafficking and wrongful convictions. The three-day event featured Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin, as speaker and Honorary Chair.

In 2007, the **31st Congress "Building and Sustaining Safe, Healthy Communities"** included discussion of the report co-authored by Senator Michael Kirby, the Congress Honorary Chair, "*Out of the Shadows at Last, Transforming Mental Health, Mental Illness and Addiction Services in Canada*". The conference was attended by over 450 participants and 60 high profile presenters including the CEO of the Mental Health Commission of Canada.

The **32nd Congress "Problem Solving Justice"** held in Halifax, was based on the challenges of working with special populations and the specialized kind of service they require. Throughout the 3 days of discussion, workshops and discussions examined the

topics of criminalization of vulnerable populations, alcohol and crime, dealing with high-risk offenders, substances substance and drug treatment, indigenous concerns and dealing with high-risk offenders. The congress attracted over 400 participants.

In 2011, the **33rd Congress** "*Breaking Down Barriers for Better Success in Changing Times*" was hosted at the Château Frontenac in Quebec City and was co-hosted with the Société de Criminologie du Québec. The focus included youth medical problems related to drug abuse, need of young female offenders, collaboration with Health and Social Services, response to terrorists, ageing prisons population, racial profiling, social exclusion and poverty, citizen influence on penal policy, the prevention of social problems and the role of the parent and the citizen in prevention and integration. This Congress featured over 35 workshops, a number of round table discussions and plenaries and a keynote from a previous Solicitor General, the Honourable Warren Allmand, who had spearheaded the abolition of capital punishment.

The **34th Congress**, "*21st Century Justice: The Economics of Public Safety*" focused on the four main themes of responding to civil disorder/unrest, crimes and punishment, social justice and preserving the rule of law. Following the economic hardship post-2008 recession, the topic of the criminal justice and the economy went largely undiscussed on an international level until this Congress. The three days of discussions and debate, in Vancouver, featured presentations and representatives from across the world including Hong Kong, Australia, Trinidad, Singapore and the United States.

In 2015, the **35th Congress** "*Justice at the Crossroads: The Challenges Facing the Justice System in a Rapidly Changing Environment*" held in Regina, in partnership with the University of Regina's Collaborative Centre for Justice and Safety. It featured three days of discussions and workshops on a range of topics including post-traumatic stress disorder, correctional oversight, the impact of technology on justice, crime and society and change and the promising practices and the future of the justice system.

The **36th Congress** "*Youth and Justice: Advancing Ideas, Evidence and Innovation to shape a Canadian perspective of youth Justice!*". featured a unique partnership with the Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth Services and Criminal Justice Association of Ontario. This Congress included a three-day event focused on the theme of Canadian Youth and Justice. The Congress highlighted provincial practices, innovations, research and trends that influenced change in the management of youth, to provide a national perspective of youth justice. Topics of discussion including indigenous issues, child welfare, employment, homelessness sex trafficking, gang involvement, FASD and mental health. This congress attracted attendees from across North America and Australia from a variety of fields including community agencies, police, child welfare advocates, criminal and social justice academics and researchers, and federal justice representatives.

CCJA Publications

Viewpoints: CCJA Position Papers - www.ccja-acjp.ca (see previous Section)

The *Justice Report*

1972-Present (Searchable database at www.justicereport.ca).

In 2014, the *Justice Report* – CCJA's national publication – adopted a new look and was published quarterly. We have encouraged more student articles as well those written by academics, all on a volunteer basis. In 2018 with the assistance of Heritage Canada, we created a modern bound format for this publication and an online version for a broader reach, more efficient use of resources, and a greener approach: www.justicereport.ca.

The report contains information of value to Association readers and the general public who are interested in matters related to the administration of justice in Canada. Academics and students are welcomed to submit articles relating to their interests or expertise. Typically, topics relate to pressing issues of the day or on-going concerns relating to the Canadian criminal justice system and the administration of justice. Over the past 25 years topics have included: mental health and offenders, public safety, correctional oversight, international terrorism and many others.

Leading up to the 30th Congress in Calgary, Alberta, the *Justice Report* was a prelude to a major topic of discussion on mental health and offenders. **This issue of the *Justice Report*** featured an article from Steve Lurie, Executive Director of the CMHA Toronto Branch and chair of the Toronto Mental Health and Justice Coordinating Committee. In the article, Lurie's reflects on the mental **health systems that are responsible for mentally** disordered offenders. The article suggests that Canada had failed to develop a sufficient supply of community mental health service despite the rhetoric of mental health reform. Following the report, the topic of mental health services was discussed in-depth at that year's Congress.

During the **40th Parliament**, an unprecedented number of bills made their way through Parliament reflecting the "tough on crime" agenda of the government of the day. Public safety was cited as the chief propeller for a reversal of what was seen as nearly forty years of progressive legislation aimed at protecting society while rehabilitating and reintegrating those in the population who failed to respect public law. Public safety became a mantra to convince the population that there is much to fear from "criminals" and that the longer we can keep them under lock and key, the better. In the fall of 2010, a special issue of the *Justice Report* was released to examine public safety in Canada. In the leading article of the report, Dr. Craig Jones traces the roots of the expression of "public safety" back to the French Revolution. Jones **explains that public safety is a result of a multitude of factors implemented through research-based public policy, based on the best evidence available**. This explanation illustrates the long-standing position of the CCJA that favors policy based on evidence instead of politics.

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Following the 2016 tragic events in Brussels and Paris of three suicide bombers that left thirty-two civilians and over 300 people injured, CCJA focused a special fall edition of the *Justice Report* on the international issue of terrorism. The Fall edition covers

important topics such as the lasting influence of September 11, counter-terrorism efforts, and cyber security/terrorism. The edition features guest editor and contributor John Winterdyk, Professor of Criminology at Mount Royal University. Winterdyk contributed a clear vision for the edition to include student, French and English content relating to the issue on hand as well as his opinion on terrorist activity. This edition was well received by members and the public for the comparative review of terrorism on the international level.

In anticipation of the 35th Congress in Regina, Saskatchewan, the CCJA released the summer *Justice Report* on correctional oversight. This edition included a short history of the Office of the Correctional Investigator, solitary confinement, an update on deaths in custody and a review of the past decade of correctional oversight by Howard Sapers, the Correctional Investigator of Canada. Sapers found that external oversight is needed for the maintenance of a safe, human and accountable system. Sapers throughout his article discusses the important role of the Correctional Investigator who serves as an Ombudsman for federally sentenced offenders and indicates that within the past decade there has been positive growth relating to correctional oversight.

The #MeToo movement highlighted the sexual harassment and sexual assault of women. Canada was no exemption to this movement as the exploitation of women and the violent crimes perpetrated against them represent among the most serious issues in Canada. To address this, the 33rd fall edition of the Justice Report provided a number of different perspectives on the complex issues that women face. The edition featured an interview with Dr. Jo-Anne Wemmers, Professor at the School of Criminology at the University of Montreal and principal researcher at the International Centre for Comparative Criminology. In her interview, Wemmers explains that in order to study women and crime, researchers must address victimization. She goes on to suggest that victim services can reduce re-victimization and contribute to crime prevention. Her interview provided thoughtful insight into a highly sensitive topic.

Nancy Wright has been the Editor-In-Chief of the Justice Report since 2012 and is available at ccjapubsacip@gmail.com.

The online version of the *Justice Report* dates back to the very first issue and includes a searchable database. It is available at www.justice.report.ca.

Deaths in Custody - By Self-Harm and Suicide

Produced at the CCJA national office in Ottawa in 2012, this booklet presents summaries of published research into deaths in custody by self-harm and suicide conducted by Correctional Service Canada and the UK's International Advisory Panel. The summaries and compilation were produced by Nancy Wright (then CCJA Executive Assistant) under the direction of Irving Kulik (CCJA Executive Director), in collaboration with Howard Sapers (then Correctional Investigator), and the project was funded by Public Safety.

Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice

Peer-Reviewed Journal – The *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* (CJCCJ)

1958-Present

In addition to Congress, the CCJA is extremely proud of its peer-reviewed journal. Like the metamorphosis of the CCJA itself, The Canadian Journal of Corrections, initially published in October 1958, first changed its title to the Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections and, in 1978, to Canadian Journal of Criminology. In October 1961 it published a survey of research undertaken by Canadians in the field of criminal justice. The survey, chaired by Tadeusz Grygier and Bruno Cormier, led to the subsequent increase in university-sponsored research on crime and justice.

In January 2003 the Journal adopted its current title, the Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice, emphasizing its broader subject matter. From a modest beginning, for at least two decades it has been produced quarterly, with articles in both official languages as well as a number of special issues.

Published by the Canadian Criminal Justice Association in partnership with the University of Toronto Press, *The Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* (CJCCJ) publishes quarterly coverage of the theoretical and scientific aspects of the study of crime and the practical problems of law enforcement, the administration of justice, and the treatment of offenders, particularly in the Canadian context. The Journal accepts submissions based on qualitative, quantitative and mixed-methods research as well as theoretical submissions and evidence-based commentaries. CJCCJ appeals to anyone needing to keep abreast of recent criminological findings and opinions including justice administrators, researchers, practitioners, and academics. CJCCJ emphasizes original scientific research.

Recent issues have explored topics such as the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, wrongful convictions, criminology research in Canada, punishment and restorative justice. To date, the journal counts subscribers in over 35 countries, and is often quoted in textbooks, manuals, the media, other journals, and training curricula.

The *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice* is in its 61st year as a peer-reviewed forum for original contributions and discussion in the field of criminology and criminal justice. It is concerned with the theoretical and scientific aspects of the study of crime and with the practical problems of law enforcement, administration of justice, and the treatment of the offender. Preference is given to articles with Canadian content and to those related in some way to a Canadian project, institution and practice.

The Editor and Editorial Board of the Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice have come from a wide variety of prestigious institutions and fields of study. Each person has provided valuable insight.

Editors of the CJCCJ

1958-1960: Frank H. Potts, Founder
 1966-1967: John Spencer, University of British Columbia
 1967-1975: Marie-Andrée Bertrand, Université de Montréal
 1975-1980: T.C. Willett
 1980- 1984: W.T. McGrath, University of Toronto
 1984-1991: Rick Linden, University of Manitoba
 1991- 2004: Julian V. Roberts, University of Oxford
 2004 - 2014: Peter Carrington, University of Waterloo
 2014 - 2019: Simon Verdun-Jones, Simon Fraser University
 2019- Patrick Lussier, Université Laval

Presidents of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association

Since the amalgamation in 1956, Association Presidents have come from a wide variety of occupations, including the judiciary, voluntary sector, federal and provincial corrections, parole boards, provincial legislatures, and academia, to name a few.

1956-1958	Hon. James C. McRuer Chief Justice Supreme Court of Ontario
1958-1960	Mr. S. Rocksborough-Smith Deputy Director of Corrections, British Columbia
1960-1962	Mr. A.M. Kirkpatrick John Howard Society of Ontario
1962-1965	Rév. Père Noël Mailloux, O.P. Institut de psychologie, Université de Montréal
1965-1967	Magistrate E. W. Kenrick Court House, Haileybury, ON
1967-1969	B. W. Henheffer Department of Justice (Corrections), New Brunswick
1969-1971	Frank P. Miller National Parole Board, Ottawa
1971-1973	Hon. Jean-Paul Lavallée Cour du Bien-être social, Montréal
1973-1975	Archibald Whitelaw, Q.C. Barrister & Solicitor, Toronto
1975-1977	Hon. Ian V. Dubiński

	Judge, Provincial Court, Criminal Division, Winnipeg
1977-1978	Hon. Jean-Pierre Beaulne Cour Provinciale, Division Criminelle, Ottawa
1978-1981	W. Frank Chafe Canadian Labour Congress, Ottawa
1981-1983	Ms. Gillian Sandeman Elizabeth Fry Society of Toronto
1983-1985	Marie-Andrée Bertrand École de Criminologie, Université de Montréal
1985-1987	Ms. Melanie Lutt Department of Sociology, University of Saskatchewan
1987-1989	John Braithwaite Correctional Service of Canada, Ottawa
1989-1991	William F. Foster Regional Director of Corrections, British Columbia
1991-1994	Paul J. Williams John Howard Society of Québec
1994-1995	Howard Sapers, M.L.A. Assembly of Alberta, Edmonton
1995-1997	Ken Sandhu Ontario Board of Parole, Toronto
1997-1999	Cécile Toutant Institut Philippe Pinel, Montréal
1999-2001	Robert Tropak Lawyer, Edmonton

2001-2003	Elizabeth White St. Leonard's Society of Canada, Toronto
2003-2005	Willie Gibbs Retired Chair, National Parole Board, Ottawa
2005-2007	Dan MacRury NS Prosecution Services, Halifax
2007-2009	Katherine Gregory Calgary, AB
2009- 2011	Hugh Osler Salvation Army, Toronto
2011-2013	Roland LaHaye Mount Royal University, Calgary
2013-2015	Dr. Verona Singer Halifax Police Service
2015-2017	Hirsch Greenberg University of Regina
2017-Present	Mihael Cole Ontario Crown Attorney, Toronto

Executive Directors

1951-1982	William J. McGrath
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1983-1987	Josh Zambrowsky
1987-2002	Gaston St-Jean
2002-2004	Glenn Thompson
2004-Present	Irving Kulik