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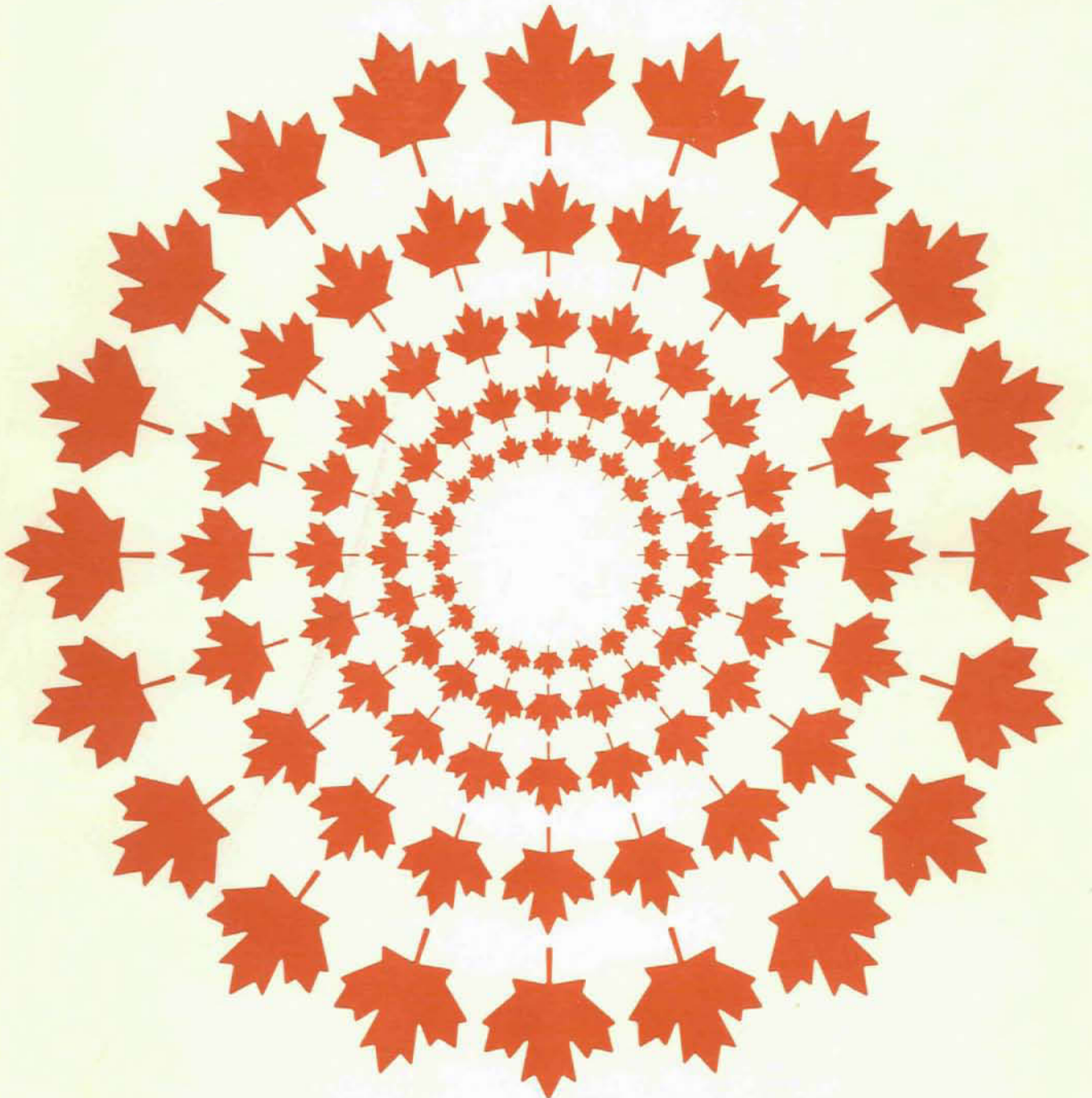
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Solicitor General
Canada

Solliciteur général
Canada



ANNUAL REPORT 1971-1972

SOLICITOR GENERAL



SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Roland Michener, C.C.,
P.C., Q.C., M.A., B.C.L., Governor General of Canada.

May it please your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the sixth Annual Report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the fiscal year April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jean-Pierre Goyer".

Jean-Pierre Goyer
Solicitor General of Canada

July 3, 1972

DEPUTY SOLICITOR
GENERAL



SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL
ADJOINT

To the Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer, P.C., M.P.
Solicitor General of Canada
Ottawa

Ottawa, June 30, 1972

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of the Solicitor General for the fiscal year 1971-72 as required by section 5 of the Department of the *Solicitor General Act*.

At the outset, I should record that in September, 1971 Mr. Douglas A. Hogarth, Member of Parliament for New Westminster, was appointed as your Parliamentary Secretary.

As to the Report, it is divided in four chapters covering the activities of Departmental Headquarters, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Board.

The Headquarters continued to develop. As of March 31, 1971 we were unsuccessful in finding suitably qualified candidates for our research and planning division. However, either through the Penitentiary Service or the Headquarters, you authorized many research projects in the fields of criminology and police studies involving Task Forces on penitentiaries (Mohr Group), on community residences (Outerbridge Group) and, to some extent, on parole and psychiatric institutions. The Management Data Centre did not progress as I would have wished but we are getting more and more statistics which, in the years to come, will prove to be a most useful tool in our research projects. Financial assistance was given to the International Centre of Comparative Criminology and joint federal-provincial studies of the corrections systems of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and the North West Territories were carried out.

Finally, the Security Planning and Research Group (the establishment of which I forecast in the last annual report) became fully operational during the year and, as you have already stated, renders excellent service.

You appointed a committee to plan the activities that will mark the Centennial of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1973. The Force has to face an increasing number of problems especially as regards drug addiction and internal security. Chapter 2 of this Report will provide you with more details.

It is in the Canadian Penitentiary Service, however, that most changes took place, despite the riot in Kingston in April 1971 and the Dorchester disturbance. The relaxation of rules on dress and correspondence, the removal of identifying numbers from clothing, the establishment of inmate committees and increased use of

temporary absence all contribute to the self-esteem and respect of the individual among those serving penitentiary sentences. In Chapter 3, the Commissioner of the Penitentiary Service will give you a much more detailed overview of what has happened within his jurisdiction.

The National Parole Board is dealing with an increasing number of applications for parole and this volume of applications, together with the additional load of supervising a progressively increasing number of persons, is placing an almost overwhelming demand on the Board's resources. It is anticipated that some positive recommendations on the policy and administration of parole will emerge from the study begun in 1971 by the Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs.

The Young Offenders Bill did not pass into third reading during the parliamentary session which ended in January 1971. After referral on second reading to the Commons Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs the committee recommended to Parliament that a thorough examination of oral and written recommendations be carried out before the introduction of a new Bill.

Approximately 40 out of the 118 recommendations made by the Canadian Committee on Corrections have been implemented by legislative enactments. Many other recommendations are still under study and 22 have been implemented through administrative measures.

Before signing this last Report as Deputy Solicitor General, I wish to draw your attention to the sense of devotion and purpose of the officials, employees and officers of the various components of your Department.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "E.A. Côté". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

E.A. Côté
Deputy Solicitor General.

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CHAPTER 1

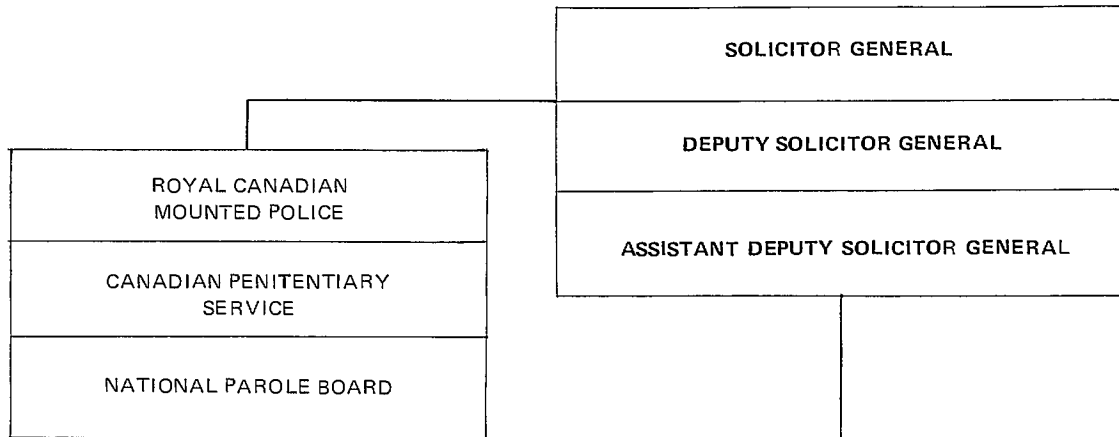
Departmental Headquarters

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

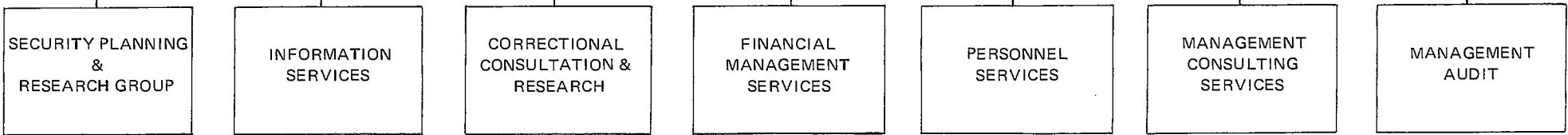
DEPARTMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

STRENGTH AS OF 31 MARCH 1972

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION	97
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE	13,726
CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE	4,793
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD	447
TOTAL	19,063



2



DEPARTMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

General

On December 22, 1965, the Governor General in Council approved the transfer of responsibility for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service, from the Minister of Justice to the Solicitor General.

The purpose of the transfer was to provide for a better co-ordination of programs and policies of the three agencies responsible for attending to the problems related to the deviates from the law. Hence, the establishment of an effective Departmental Headquarters with the necessary staff expertise and capacity to co-ordinate the planning and to monitor the administration of these agencies.

However, the establishment of an effective Departmental Headquarters is a fairly slow process. It is not being achieved as quickly as had been hoped for.

Nonetheless, the past year was one of consolidation and continued development of a more cohesive and efficient central administration. The following will serve to highlight the more important activities and accomplishments of Departmental Headquarters during the past year.

Correctional Policy

The work of the Departmental and Interdepartmental Committees on the recommendations of the Canadian Committee on Corrections (1969) continued.

Of the 117 recommendations that are the concern of the Department of Justice and the Department of the Solicitor General, the following was the situation on March 31, 1972:

- 37 of the recommendations had been implemented by legislation enacted by Parliament;
- 6 were contained in a bill before Parliament;
- 22 had been implemented in practice; and
- 12 had been referred for study by the Law Reform Commission.

This made for a total of 77 recommendations upon which action had been taken within three years of receipt of the Report.

In anticipation of the end of a 5-year moratorium on death sentences in Canada on December 29, 1972, (except where the victim of murder was a peace officer or a prison officer), the Department brought up to date the Department of Justice White Paper of 1965 entitled "Capital Punishment - Material Relating to Its Purpose and Value", and commissioned Professor Ezzat Abdel Fattah of the University of Montreal to do a research study entitled "The Deterrent Effect of Capital Punishment". At year end, both papers were being made ready to go to the printers.

Legislation

In the field of legislation, Bill C-192, the Young Offenders Act (which had received second reading January 13, 1971) was considered by the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs. After a total of 20 hearings, the last witness appeared on December 9, 1971. The Committee recommended "that the Government should give consideration to the evidence that was presented before the Committee and incorporate in a new Bill as much thereof as it deems advisable". The Bill therefore lapsed at the end of the 3rd session of the 28th Parliament.

CORRECTIONAL CONSULTATION CENTRE

The Correctional Consultation Centre participated in and provided financial support for consultative studies, demonstration projects and conferences in many aspects of the criminal justice system, including crime prevention and volunteers in corrections. Some of the activities, in which the Centre was involved, were:

- A review of the Saskatchewan corrections system by a federal-provincial committee under the direction of Dr. M.A. Matheson, Deputy Minister of Corrections, Government of British Columbia.
- The correctional services available to female offenders in the Atlantic Provinces, particularly those provided at the Interprovincial Home for Women (Coverdale) at Moncton, were examined by a consultative committee chaired by G.R. Thompson, administrator of the Adult Female Institutions Branch, Ontario Department of Correctional Services.
- The testing and evaluation of two community-based residential programs, one at Edmonton carried out by the John Howard Society of Alberta and the other, at Regina, by the Saskatchewan Department of Welfare.
- The appointment effective March 1, 1972 of the Task Force on Community-Based Residential Services to examine the development of half-way houses and other correctional residential facilities in Canada with a view to establishing a national policy on this form of correctional service.
- Programs sponsored by the Correctional Consultation Centre at Winnipeg and Ottawa to develop knowledge on how to use community volunteers in probationary services.
- In conjunction with the Manitoba Society of Criminology and the University of Manitoba, a workshop on voluntary probation programs presented at Winnipeg and a national survey on the present and potential use of volunteers in probation work initiated with the co-operation of university students.
- Two continuing projects in the Montreal area that will provide information on how co-ordinated action at the community level can prevent crime and delinquency. The projects, one being carried out by the Montreal Y.M.C.A. and the other by the Department of Criminology, University of Montreal, are directed toward defining a role for criminologists in crime prevention efforts among youth.
- A survey being carried out by two students of the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, to identify how various cities across Canada divert young people from the criminal courts and prison.

Departmental representatives participated actively in training workshops and conferences for law enforcement and correctional personnel and with various committees and groups engaged in improving the facilities in Canada for education in criminology. A departmental planning committee was established to examine social defence from a long-term perspective.

CORRECTIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE

The general objective of the Correctional Research Centre is to develop and provide support for research studies in order to acquire knowledge for policy and program planning, testing and evaluating ongoing programs in the following areas of the criminal justice systems: crime prevention, law enforcement, sentencing and alternatives to incarceration and corrections.

To achieve this objective the Research Centre in cooperation with the users of this service, establishes priorities, co-ordinates research for the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Board, provides research and technical assistance on request from provincial departments and private agencies and contracts for studies with universities and research organizations.

To increase the dissemination of research findings in criminology and corrections, a series of research publications was initiated during the year. Known as Research Centre Reports, publications in this series will be available at the bookshops of Information Canada. The first report in the series, "The Cost of Crime and Crime Control," was prepared by the International Centre for Comparative Criminology and published by the department to encourage wider distribution of the scientific knowledge assembled by the ICC.

Research projects were carried out under contract in the fields of crime prevention, law enforcement, and correctional and rehabilitation programs.

In support of the aim to enlist all community resources in correctional programs, the Department of Sociology, University of Manitoba, was engaged to carry out a descriptive and analytical survey of three volunteer programs in Manitoba.

A contract was given to the International Centre of Comparative Criminology for a three-year study on the development, role, function, and effectiveness of three metropolitan police forces of Canada.

The following research projects were completed or are in progress:

- Dangerous Offenders: School of Social Work, McMaster University; intended to provide by September 1972 a typology of dangerous offenders and indicators that will aid classification and parole decisions.
- The Effect of Monotonous Confinement in a Standard Isolation Cell Upon Attitude Change: Department of Psychology, Trent University. Research Completed.
- Comparative Study of Released Inmates' Cognitive Needs: School of Business Administration, University of Alberta; to assess by April 1972 the orientation of parole officers and the caseworkers of after-care agencies towards their work as agents in the rehabilitation of ex-inmates in comparison with ex-inmates' needs after release.
- Effectiveness of the therapeutic community program at Springhill medium-security institution: to be completed by Acadia University by August 1972.
- The Correlates of Trust, Cooperation and Treatment Potential in Penitentiary Workshops: study completed by the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa.
- The Adult Female Offender: An Examination of the Nature of their Offences, the Criminal Process and Service Patterns: a continuing research project by the Elizabeth Fry Society of Toronto due for completion in the 1972-73 fiscal year.
- Parole and Release: a study completed by the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, in 1971, and being used as the basis for a future demonstration project in parole supervision.
- Surveys of constraints on employing ex-inmates and of private management's attitudes to prison industries in the Canadian Penitentiary Service carried out by the Faculty of Administrative Studies, York University.

Departmental Library

The library is an information and resource centre on all matters related to the Criminal Justice System, serving the needs of the Department of the Solicitor General, other Government departments, other libraries, and research and documentation centres. It is used by researchers, professors, students and others having a legitimate interest in the field of criminology. Library services include the circulation of books, inter-library loans and the preparation of activity area and subject references and bibliographies.

The library collection of nearly 10,000 volumes, increasing at the rate of approximately 150 books per month, is supplemented by periodical literature as well as current abstracts and bibliographies covering international criminological publications of all kinds.

Complete library services were extended during 1971-72 to include the district offices of the National Parole Service. The Librarian has started a survey of all Penitentiary Service institutional and staff training college libraries, with a view to upgrading their collections and improving their services.

Security Planning and Research

As forecast in the previous annual report, the Security Planning and Research Group was approved by Treasury Board on May 7, 1971 and it came into operation on September 1 with three members (two of whom had

been seconded from the Canadian Armed Forces and the third from the RCMP.) During the year several Public Service Commission competitions were held throughout Canada to obtain suitable staff members. By April 1, 1972 the group had been augmented by four analysts with backgrounds in sociology, economics, history and security respectively, an administration officer and two secretaries.

Information Services

With the active participation of the information staff of the National Parole Board and the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the Liaison Officer of the RCM Police, a series of five training workshops were organized and presented at Moncton, Edmonton, Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal. Officers of the RCMP Divisions, the regional offices and institutions of the Penitentiary Service, and the regional parole offices were given informal, practical training in the communication of information to the public and in techniques of news gathering and transmittal used by the print and electronic media. The enthusiastic co-operation of working newsmen and journalism students in panel discussions and in interview situations with police, penitentiary and parole officers contributed not only to the success of the workshops but to better understanding between the officers and news reporters.

Editorial support and publishing assistance were provided to the Correctional Research Centre which introduced a series of correctional research reports during the fiscal year. The first publication produced in this series was "The Cost of Crime and Crim Control," an analytical summary of the discussions at the Second International Symposium in Comparative Criminology. Other titles in the series were in production during the year.

A pilot attitudinal survey to explore opinions on corrections prevalent among the Canadian public was carried out under contract and is under study for possible future application.

Financial and Management Services

During the year under review, there was a slight increase in staff which made possible the implementation of the systems analysis technique in the formulation of new policies and the assessment of established programs. It was also possible to initiate the consolidation of all correctional statistical data with a view of producing more relevant and timely statistics. Data on departmental personnel has been converted to computer processing and it is now possible to readily obtain information which has proved of great value for manpower planning and other personnel management purposes.

Monthly management reports were introduced and for systematic review by senior management, thereby initiating a system of timely review of progress made in the achievement of preset goals. The planning process introduced in the previous year has been continued and efforts were directed to the refinement of objectives and the techniques used in allocating manpower, material and financial resources.

Management Consulting Service

The Division provides a consultative service covering managerial, administrative and operational activities. These services are provided on request to managers at all levels. In addition, the Division is responsible for promoting sound managerial practices in the Department as a whole.

The two correctional agencies are currently undergoing many important changes in all phases of their work. The changes often require widespread adjustments in both organizational structures and supporting systems, and the Management Consulting Service carries out studies in many of the affected areas.

One of the most important studies of the year was a review of the Inmate Cycle. A team of analysts examined all the procedures pertaining to an inmate's progress from the time of his arrival at an institution, through his period of incarceration and parole, to the expiration of his sentence. The purpose of the study is the standardization and streamlining of the procedures and the improvement of the quality of the information provided at both the operational and managerial levels. Members of both the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service participated in this project.

Another major study was a review of medical services in the Canadian Penitentiary Service, resulting in recommendations for the reorganization of the various elements of the health care package.

The Division also conducted studies in such diverse areas as: prison industries, parole staffing standards, food services, temporary absence procedures, and directives. In addition, assistance was given continually to the re-organization of the Headquarters of the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Operations Audit Branch

This Branch is staffed to carry out operational or management audits on Departmental Headquarters and the Headquarters and field offices of the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service on a 24 month cyclical basis.

During the fiscal year of operational audit program included audits of one Regional Headquarters, nine Institutions, two Regional Stores, one in Québec and one in Ontario, and four Pre-Release Centres. In addition, seven District Parole Service offices were audited and two Headquarters branches.

Regular audit staff was augmented by seconded personnel from the National Parole Service who joined the audit team on a rotational basis and it is anticipated that similar arrangements will be made with the Canadian Penitentiary Service during the fiscal year 1972/73.

Personnel Division

Most of the activities of the Personnel Division during the year were directed to classifying and staffing new positions at the Departmental Headquarters and providing advice on personnel matters. Work continued in identifying and resolving a variety of manpower problems and in developing changes in staffing and classification standards.

The Personnel Management Committee, which is composed of the Deputy Minister and other senior officers' met 24 times to deal with personnel management matters.

Several employees attended administrative training courses during the year. The Personnel Management Committee also approved an Employee Development Program for the coming year.

In the area of bilingualism, the percentage of persons in Departmental Headquarters who understand, read and speak both official languages in various degrees, rose from 34 to 46, that is an increase of 12 per cent.

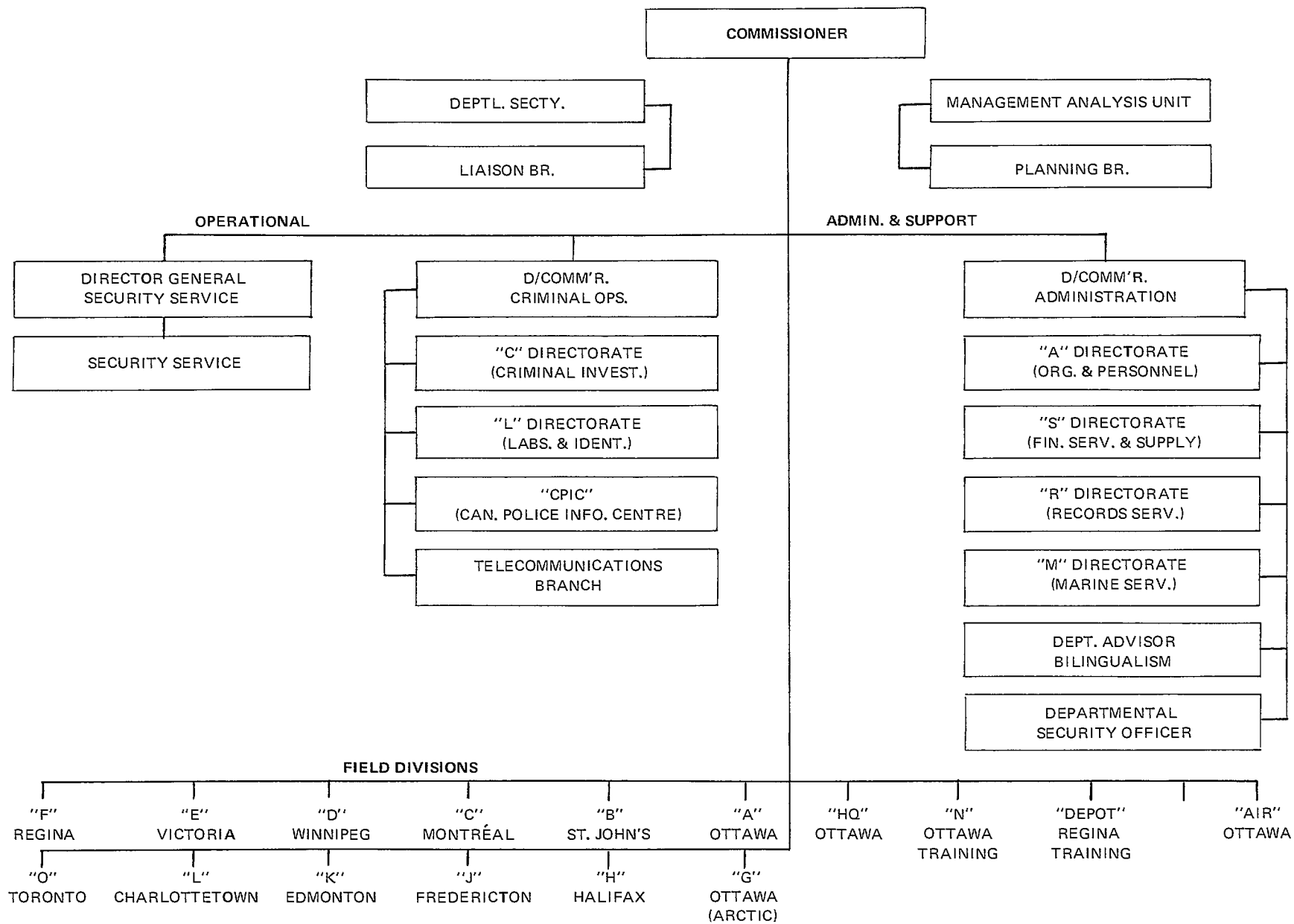
Eighteen employees were given language training while 23 employees took advantage of the services of a language coach to increase the knowledge acquired at the language school. To further enhance language training, a French-English vocabulary of general and technical interest was published regularly for the second consecutive year for the benefit of all the staff of the Department in Ottawa.

CHAPTER 2



Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ORGANIZATION

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is organized under authority of the R.C.M.P. Act. In accordance with the Act, it is headed by the Commissioner, who, under the direction of the Solicitor General for Canada, has the control and management of the Force and all matters connected therewith. Headquarters of the Force is in Ottawa.

There are 12 operational divisions alphabetically designated with Headquarters for each located in provincial capitals except for "C" which in Montreal, and "A" and "G" which are in the National Capital.

The operational divisions have 41 sub-divisions and 689 detachments. Air Division with headquarters in Ottawa, supports the operational divisions as do the two training divisions in Regina, Saskatchewan and Rockcliffe, Ontario.

JURISDICTION

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police enforces laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada in all Provinces and Territories.

Administration of justice within the provinces, including the enforcement of the Criminal Code of Canada, is part of the power and duty delegated to the provincial governments. The R.C.M.P. have contract agreements with all provinces, except Ontario and Quebec, to enforce criminal and provincial laws under the direction of the respective Attorneys-General. In these eight provinces the Force also provides police services for 162 municipalities thereby assuming enforcement responsibilities in those areas for criminal, provincial and municipal laws. The Yukon and Northwest Territories are policed exclusively by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police where jurisdiction for criminal offences, federal statutes and territorial ordinances is assumed by the Force.

CRIME

Criminal Code

During the calendar year 1971 the Royal Canadian Mounted Police investigated 287,047 Criminal Code offences, of which 44,239 were Criminal Code driving offences, representing increases over 1970 of 5% and 23.6% respectively. 145,395 or 50.7% of the Criminal Code offences were cleared. Of the 44,239 Criminal Code driving offences, 39,941 or 90.3% were cleared.

Federal Statutes

There were 60,163 offences investigated in the calendar year 1971 which include 18,911 under the Narcotic Control Act and 5,108 under the Food and Drugs Act, for a total of 24,019 drug offences. This represents an increase of 28.7% over the 18,658 drug offences investigated in 1970. A total of 16,619 or 69.2% of the drug offences were cleared. The balance of the Federal Statute offences increased by 14% over the previous year with 31,464 or 87.1% of the offences cleared.

Provincial Statutes

Traffic offences showed an increase of 4.3% with 419,215 investigated and 417,310 or 99.6% cleared. Other Provincial Statute offences investigated totalled 146,925, an increase of 13.6% over 1970, with 139,735 or 95.1% of the offences cleared.

Municipal By-Laws

There were 14,221 by-law offences investigated, an increase of 8.2% over 1970. Of these offences, 12,861 or 90.4% were cleared.

NATIONAL CRIME - R.C.M.P. JURISDICTION

CALENDAR YEAR 1971

Actual Offences and Offences Cleared

		CRIMINAL CODE						FEDERAL STATUTES			PROVINCIAL STATUTES		MUNI-CIPAL	TOTAL OFFS.	
		Murder Atts. & Mansl.	Sex Offs.	Offs. Agnst. Pers.	Offs. Agnst. Prop.	Driv., Intox. Imprd.	Other C.C. Driv. Offs.	Other C.C. Offs.	Nar-cotic Contr. Act	Food & Drugs Act	Other Fed. Stat. Offs.	Traffic Offs.	Other Prov. Offs.		Municipal By-law Offs.
B.C.	*A.O.	70	829	9,105	66,125	13,316	6,030	39,465	4,461	882	4,366	197,295	33,302	8,172	383,418
	*C.O.	61	396	7,466	15,776	13,274	3,374	19,828	3,283	631	3,781	196,951	29,773	6,978	301,572
Alta.	A.O.	32	215	3,883	17,297	4,102	1,563	11,084	2,035	1,246	1,985	64,541	36,049	426	144,458
	C.O.	32	146	3,453	5,234	4,085	1,358	6,178	1,138	388	1,805	63,761	35,302	337	123,217
Sask.	A.O.	30	125	2,514	10,227	4,624	1,492	7,927	630	197	2,239	50,584	28,702	3,667	112,958
	C.O.	29	100	2,348	4,148	4,615	1,268	5,275	514	145	2,161	50,367	28,302	3,629	102,901
Man.	A.O.	29	137	2,105	9,390	2,890	941	7,287	519	129	578	33,873	18,685	196	76,759
	C.O.	27	108	1,828	3,285	2,877	695	4,592	362	93	512	33,678	18,278	184	66,519
Ont.	A.O.			3	242			92	7,149	1,772	12,982	14	5		22,259
	C.O.			3	15			71	6,058	1,260	11,186	14	5		18,612
Que.	A.O.				23			6,402	2,975	552	11,352				21,304
	C.O.				21			324	1,519	262	9,595				11,721
N.B.	A.O.	7	107	1,121	5,502	1,718	631	4,577	346	131	412	27,613	8,471	250	50,886
	C.O.	7	82	999	1,500	1,715	574	2,584	218	64	349	27,527	7,250	243	43,112
N.S.	A.O.	18	145	1,660	5,647	2,159	777	5,240	419	101	923	18,940	7,651	64	43,744
	C.O.	17	88	1,464	1,509	2,141	602	2,549	300	53	864	18,866	7,331	61	35,845
P.E.I.	A.O.		14	164	948	599	96	894	54	30	132	4,239	2,389	2	9,561
	C.O.		12	152	311	594	65	475	32	9	113	4,233	2,313	2	8,311
Nfld.	A.O.	3	135	1,525	7,258	1,385	873	5,492	180	27	874	20,028	4,298	1,190	43,268
	C.O.	**4	109	1,418	3,075	1,383	338	3,117	148	24	820	19,897	3,931	1,179	35,443
Yukon & N.W.T.	A.O.	5	70	1,668	3,216	907	136	2,754	143	41	301	2,088	7,373	254	18,956
	C.O.	4	41	1,562	1,502	902	81	2,129	94	24	278	2,016	7,250	248	16,131
TOTAL OFFENCES	A.O.	194	1,777	23,748	125,875	31,700	12,539	91,214	18,911	5,108	36,144	419,215	146,925	14,221	927,571
	C.O.	181	1,082	20,693	36,376	31,586	8,355	47,122	13,666	2,953	31,464	417,310	139,735	12,861	763,384

*Actual Offences; *Cleared Offences; **1 case carried over from previous year.

COUNTERFEITING

During the past fiscal year currency counterfeiting offences decreased. There are three basic reasons for this decline:

- (1) The introduction of the new Canadian bank notes by the Bank of Canada with increased safety features, such as improved engraved steel plate printing and multi-colouring, that make them quite difficult to reproduce.
- (2) A number of important counterfeit printers have been in custody since their plant operations were seized during 1970.
- (3) Criminals are turning to other forms of counterfeiting, such as cheques, credit cards, and other negotiable instruments.

The majority of counterfeiting that does occur in Canada still takes place within Ontario and Quebec. Because offences involving counterfeit currency are within the provisions of the Criminal Code, most major police forces throughout Canada conduct their own counterfeit investigations. However, the R.C.M.P. continues to assist and to disseminate statistics, intelligence and general information. It also provides assistance as appropriate to Interpol and to the United States Secret Service. The R.C.M.P. maintains special Counterfeit Sections at Montreal, Ottawa and Vancouver.

During the year under review, one counterfeit printing plant, capable of printing counterfeit Canadian \$5.00 notes, was seized at Rutland, B.C. The accused person was arrested before the notes were completed and placed in circulation.

One hundred and nine persons were prosecuted during 1971/72 for possession or uttering counterfeit money. During the same period 9,387 counterfeit Canadian and U.S. bank notes were passed while 9,449 were seized, representing a total value of \$209,475.

COUNTERFEIT GOLD COINS

During the fiscal year 1971/72 several counterfeit gold coins of various denominations originating from different countries were seized.

On October 23, 1971, a Lebanese national was arrested at Montreal International Airport for illegally importing 1854 counterfeit gold coins. The coins appeared to have originated in Lebanon and were destined for the United States market via Canada.

On March 29, 1972, two Montreal residents were arrested at Atlanta, Georgia, in possession of 339 counterfeit gold coins. The coins were in various denominations dating from 1862 to 1915. Subsequent investigation in Montreal resulted in the seizure of 35 dies, 1,500 counterfeit U.S. gold coins dated 1854, and one counterfeit U.S. \$20.00 gold coin. As a result of this seizure a professional engraver was charged and convicted of possession of instruments for counterfeiting. This investigation is still continuing.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE BRANCH

This Branch is responsible for the enforcement of the following Federal Statutes:

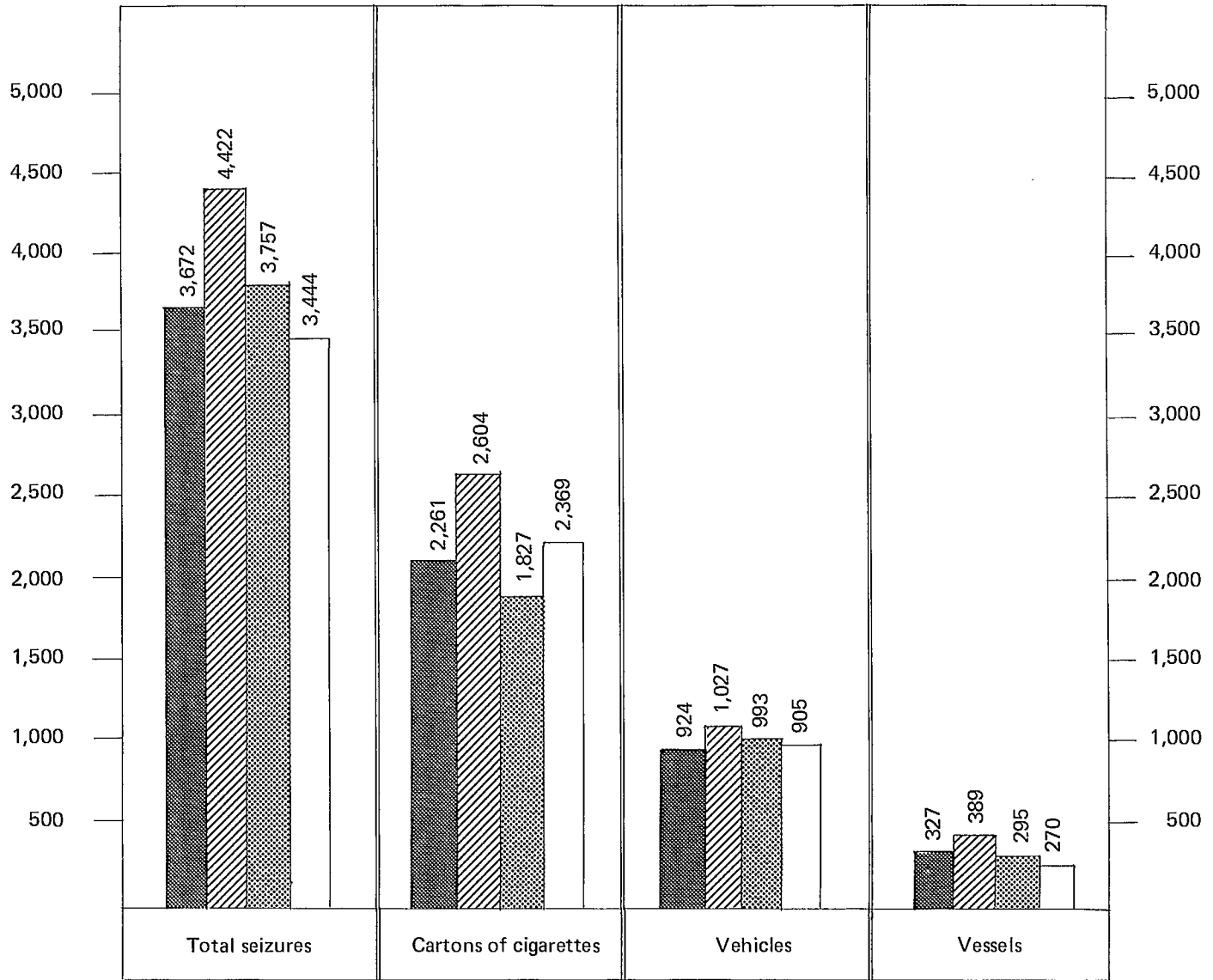
Customs Act
Excise Act
Export and Import Permits Act
Canada Shipping Act

The fiscal year 1971/72 showed a decline in seizures made under the Customs and Excise Acts, however, the value for duty of goods seized under the Customs Act increased by \$30,846.61 to \$792,965.47. Items illegally brought into Canada for personal use accounted for the majority of seizures.

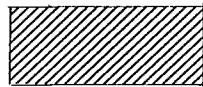
CUSTOMS ACT

Province	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	ONT.-QUE.	ONT.	MAN.-ONT.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	N.W.T.-Y.T.	TOTAL
Division	"B"	"L"	"H"	"J"	"C"	"A"	"O"	"D"	"F"	"K"	"E"	"G"	
Vessels	41	2	19	10	27	20	55	14	2	0	80	0	270
Vehicles	7	2	8	39	177	50	184	73	62	59	231	13	905
Assorted Liquor (gallons)	311	2	84	30	119	4	103	13	0	0	146	0	812
Cigarettes (cartons)	643	4	237	75	219	2	341	42	0	0	806	0	2,369
Seizures	232	4	187	113	695	182	675	254	133	162	786	21	3,444

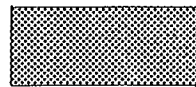
COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR FOUR YEAR PERIOD OF CUSTOMS ACT SEIZURES



1968-1969



1969-1970

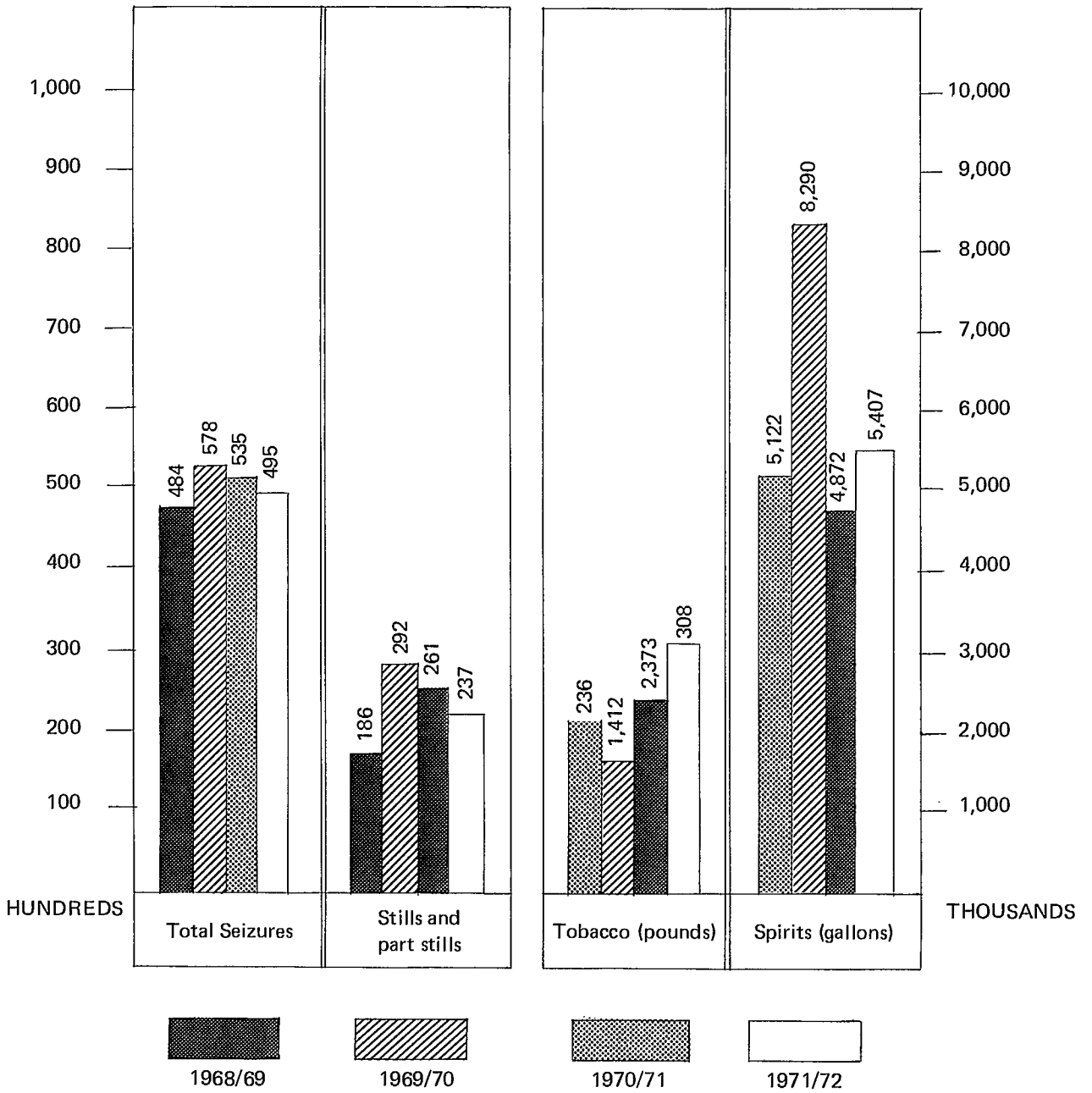


1970-1971



1071-1972

**COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR FOUR YEAR PERIOD
OF EXCISE ACT SEIZURES**



One interesting case under the Customs Act, involving personal smuggling, occurred at Toronto. It resulted in unlawfully imported jewelry having a value for duty of \$70,755 being seized from a Canadian resident. This seizure included a ring valued at \$46,600.

Excise Act seizures totalled 495 for the fiscal year 1971/72; a slight decrease from the previous year.

Of the 237 stills and part stills seized, 11 complete stills were of the commercial "column" type. The combined output of illicit spirits from these stills was estimated at 1,460 gallons per day. The Excise duty on a gallon of proof spirit is \$14.25. With illicit spirits normally analyzing at 150% proof, the revenue loss on each gallon would amount to about \$20. At this rate the daily federal revenue loss from these 11 stills would have been approximately \$29,200. Eight illicit bottling plants were also seized, the contents of which included genuine liquor bottles, counterfeit labels and seals.

One of these commercial "column" stills, having a daily capacity of 250 gallons, was seized in October 1971. This operation represented a daily federal revenue loss of approximately \$5,000. Three persons were charged and convicted under Sections 158 and 163 of the Excise Act in connection with this particular operation.

CANADA SHIPPING ACT

During the fiscal year 1971/72, 66,769 licenses were issued to vessels under Part 1 of the Small Vessel Regulations.

The number of vessels now registered in Canada is 985,401.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The number of persons involved with the illicit use and traffic in drugs continued to escalate during the fiscal year 1971/72.

Of major concern has been the increased number of young people involved in the use of heroin. The abuse of this drug is no longer confined to the large metropolitan centres. It is available in many smaller cities and communities throughout the country.

In attempting to combat the growing heroin problem, greater emphasis has been placed on apprehending the major trafficker. During the past year 17 members of major drug rings have been arrested for drug offences. In addition, the bulk seizures of illicit heroin have increased 237 per cent over the previous fiscal year, from 58 lbs. to 195 lbs. and capsules from 12,739 to 17,571 or 38%.

Most of the illicit heroin distributed in Canada originates in Europe. This drug is smuggled into Canada by criminal organizations based primarily in Eastern Canada. It is a pleasure to report that increased international co-operation between Canadian, American and European law enforcement agencies has resulted in the disruption of several major international drug smuggling operations and the arrest of professional traffickers.

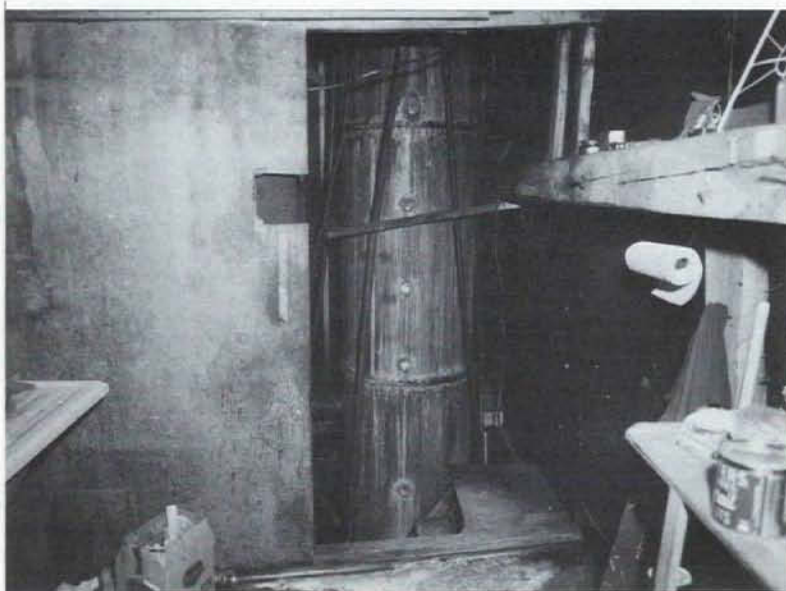
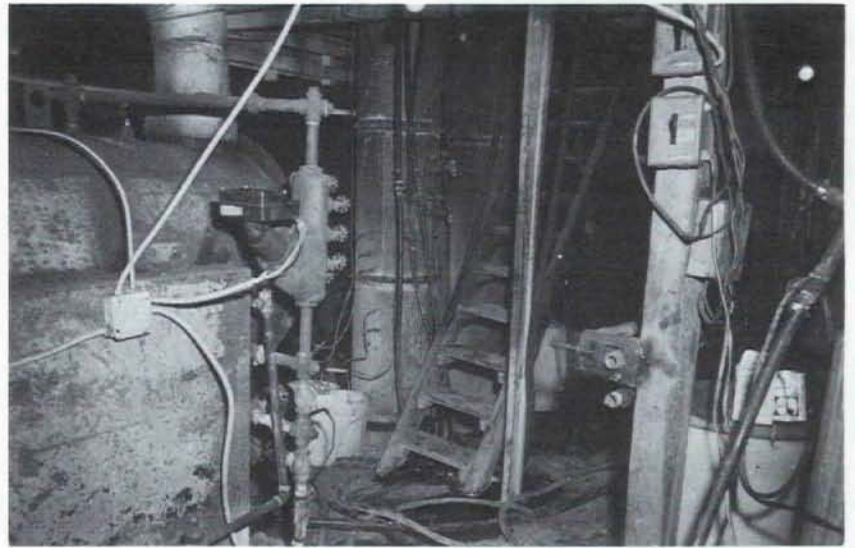
Violations under the Narcotic Control Act with respect to marijuana and hashish continue to increase. Seizures of hashish in lots of 100 pounds or more are becoming commonplace. Slightly in excess of 4 tons of marijuana and hashish were seized during the fiscal year 1971/72. This compares with about 1³/₄ tons in the previous year. Charges were laid against 11,885 persons for offences involving cannabis products.

The number of arrests and seizures relating to "Controlled and Restricted Drugs" under the Food and Drugs Act also increased during the fiscal year. The number of persons charged with offences involving controlled drugs increased from 288 in the fiscal year 1970/71 to 465 this year, or 61%. Approximately 90% of these offences were in connection with trafficking in mathamphetamine (Speed).



Mash Vats

Oil Fired Heat Source and
Lower Portion of Column
Type Commercial Still



View of Upper Portion of
Column Type Commercial
Still

EXCISE ACT

Province	NFLD.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	ONT. - QUE.	ONT.	MAN. - ONT.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	N.W.T. - Y.T.	TOTAL
Division	"B"	"L"	"H"	"J"	"C"	"A"	"O"	"D"	"F"	"K"	"E"	"G"	
Vehicles	0	3	2	0	23	1	3	4	0	0	1	0	37
Wash (gallons)	24	54	388	138	56,169	20	1,148	2,404	532	35	404	0	61,316
Spirit (gallons)	1	10	243	28	4,536	49	347	92	59	12	30	0	5,407
Stills Complete	5	4	19	2	18	5	61	20	12	7	16	0	169
Stills Part	2	1	6	0	5	3	20	10	14	2	5	0	68
Tobacco (pounds)	12	0	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308
Seizures	8	9	27	3	131	17	162	40	52	12	34	0	495

ARRESTS – Food and Drugs Act Offences: Fiscal Year 1971/72

Divisions	"B"	"L"	"H"	"J"	"C"	"A"	"O"	"D"	"F"	"K"	"E"	"G"	Totals
1971/72	17	3	49	48	277	198	880	118	150	396	657	17	2,811
1970/71	10	3	47	34	239	223	1,087	227	155	391	384	0	2,800
1969/70	1	0	8	18	129	125	271	138	25	216	244	0	1,175

ARRESTS – Food and Drugs Act Offences: Fiscal Year 1971/72

Illegal Possession	1,138
Trafficking and Possession for the purpose of trafficking	1,664
Forgery	1
Conspiracy	8
Total	<u>2,811</u>

Arrests related to Restricted Drugs, L.S.D., M.D.A., etc. 2,343

Arrests related to Controlled Drugs, Barbiturates, Methamphetamines (Speed) 465

Arrests related to Schedule "F" Drugs, Mescaline, Librium, Valium, etc. 3

ARRESTS – Narcotic Control Act Offences: Fiscal Year 1971/72

Divisions	"B"	"L"	"H"	"J"	"C"	"A"	"O"	"D"	"F"	"K"	"E"	"G"	Totals
1971/72	131	28	345	139	1,191	941	4,504	523	529	1,075	3,746	90	13,242
1970/71	34	23	176	83	1,333	918	4,689	461	382	864	2,200	9	11,172
1969/70	5	8	63	49	688	332	1,502	309	131	409	1,456	5	4,957

ARRESTS – Narcotic Control Act Offences: Fiscal Year 1971/72

Illegal and possession	10,823
Trafficking & Possession for the purpose of Trafficking	2,172
Importation	69
Cultivation	126
Regulations	30
Conspiracy	22
Total –	<u>13,242</u>

Arrests related to Cannabis Drugs 11,885

Arrests related to Opiates 1,357

QUANTITIES OF DRUGS SEIZED DURING PERIODS SHOWN

	Lbs.		Units		Plants		Vials	
	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72	1970/71	1971/72
Marijuana	2,692	4,237			26,431	93,521		
Hashish	826	3,957					0	5
Heroin	58	195	12,739	17,571				
Other Opiates	11	10	4,642	4,540				
Controlled Drugs	20	51	19,099	237,723				
Restricted Drugs	2	18	113,622	164,408				
Schedule "F" Drugs	1	1	18,164	11,526				

(A unit is equivalent to a single dosage unit i.e. capsule, tablet, cigarette, blotter, etc.)

IMMIGRATION AND PASSPORT

There were 671 charges laid under the Immigration Act, Citizenship Act and Criminal Code (Passport and Citizenship offences) during the past year which resulted in 639 convictions. While the apprehension of ship deserters decreased from 173 to 114, an overall increase of 94 charges and 108 convictions is reflected in the current figures.

	CHARGES			DISMISSED			WITHDRAWN			CONVICTIONS		
	69-70	70-71	71-72	69-70	70-71	71-72	69-70	70-71	71-72	69-70	70-71	71-72
Ship Deserters . . .	207	174	114	3	—	—	—	1	—	204	173	114
Other Offences . .	283	354	524	18	19	17	15	15	11	250	320	496
Citizenship Act . .	14	16	15	4	1	—	—	1	—	10	14	15
Criminal Code . . .	8	33	18	1	2	1	3	7	3	4	24	14
Total	512	577	671	26	22	18	18	24	14	468	531	639

A complex investigation involving "Marriages of Convenience" in the Province of British Columbia culminated in 1971 with the preferring of four conspiracy charges against 48 persons. These charges are currently before the courts.

COMMERCIAL FRAUD

The prime function of this unit is to investigate sophisticated crime associated with commerce and bankruptcy offences, with the majority of members being stationed at Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Apart from the normal trends found in relation to bankruptcy offences and frauds there are other trends worthy of mention; two of which have been responsible for a great deal of time and effort by members of this unit.

The Loan Finders Fee Racket — first came to our attention in late 1968, but during 1970 and 1971 a considerable amount of time was spent gathering evidence for foreign authorities. The Loan Finders Fee Racket is a term used to describe a scheme whereby the offender is successful in acquiring a fee, usually called a good faith deposit, for promising to find mortgage money. After frequent delays by the offender the lender is eventually provided with some form of written commitment by a third party. The third party in most cases is a company incorporated in another jurisdiction, i.e. the U.S.A., Bahamas or Europe, whose assets are defunct, which would preclude any capability to finance the million dollar project to which it has promised to provide funds. These companies are commonly known as "shell companies". Generally incidents of this nature are not reported to us for some months after the initial contact by the offender, a factor that makes a successful investigation very difficult. Charges have now been preferred against several resident Canadians in connection with the loan finders fee racket.

Pyramid Schemes — We are involved in investigating this type of fraud in seven Provinces and assistance has been provided to several Interpol countries experiencing this same trend. The scheme can be described in the following manner. One person invests in a product and is expected to set up a number of others who are supposed to sell the product to the public. The result is a pyramid structure. The company is primarily interested in selling the various stages of distributorships and the selling of the product is secondary. The company encourage the public to invest, by high pressure salesmanship, as sub-distributors. For example, a distributorship costs \$2,000 and it allows the person to sell subdistributorships at \$1,000. The distributor receives a commission for all product sales made by the sub-distributors under him. There are usually no defined boundaries or franchise areas and there may be a number of distributors and numerous sub-distributors for one area.

New investigations undertaken in 1971: 853;

Files still active: 701.

SECURITIES FRAUD INFORMATION CENTRE

This unit records and reports information on illegal activities in the securities field. During the fiscal year 4,780 requests for assistance were received from various Provincial Securities Commissions, and over 400 enquiries were conducted on their behalf with foreign law enforcement agencies.

Since its inception on September 1, 1968, 18,062 enquiries have been processed concerning individuals and companies employed in, or associated with, the securities industry in Canada.

NATIONAL CRIME INTELLIGENCE UNIT

The primary function of the 17 separate units located across Canada is to combat organized crime.

Major municipal police forces, as well as the two provincial police forces, are fully co-operating in this endeavour with their activities being welded together by Criminal Intelligence Service Canada. This multi-force organization was developed for this purpose and includes a Central Bureau at R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa and a Provincial Bureau in each province (except Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland). Membership at the provincial level is made up of the major police forces. An Executive Committee of 14 Senior Police Officials and Police Commission representatives oversee the operation of Criminal Intelligence Service Canada.

INTERPOL

The International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL – is composed of 111 member countries.

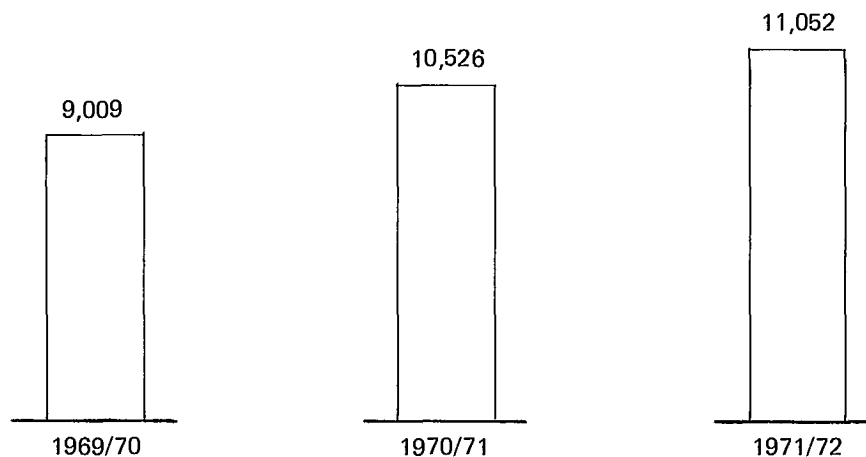
Canada was host to the 40th General Assembly of Interpol held in Ottawa from September 6-11, 1971. Three hundred delegates attended. Commissioner W. L. Higgitt of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police gave the opening address to the Assembly and pledged Canada's continued co-operation with this famous international organization.

This was a first for Canada and marked the seventh time in the last 11 years the General Assembly has been held in a country outside Europe, indicative perhaps of the increasingly international nature of the Organization. Commissioner Higgitt was elected a Vice President and thus became a senior member of the Executive Committee.

Interpol is represented by a National Central Bureau at R.C.M.P. Headquarters, Ottawa, which acts on behalf of all accredited Canadian police organizations. Interpol's basic purpose is to assist in the common fight against criminals within the limits of the law existing in the different countries and in the spirit of the universal declaration of human rights.

As most countries of the world have become easily accessible to the criminal the need for rapid exchange of police information between member countries and a readiness of police forces to help each other is increasingly necessary in order to cope with his movements. This liaison is being provided on an ever increasing scale by regular exchanges within the framework of Interpol. It will continue to become more frequent and more necessary in the future.

The following figures show the increasing number of exchanges between Canada and other Interpol countries during the past three years:





Commissioner Higgitt Addressing 40th General Assembly of Interpol.

V.I.P. SECURITY SECTION

The main function of this Section within Headquarters, Ottawa, is to coordinate matters of security concerning the Governor General, the Prime Minister, Federal Cabinet Ministers, Senior Government Officials and visiting Royalty and Heads of State or Government. Security provided to foreign embassy personnel and property in Canada is also coordinated through this Section.

RACETRACK SUPERVISION

Fifty-six members of the R.C.M.P. were employed at parti-mutuel tracks to render assistance to the Federal Department of Agriculture in collecting the federal tax levy on the \$564,792,223 wagered during the year.

At the conclusion of the racing season, and in accordance with understanding with the Department, the R.C.M.P. commitment was reduced to one member per racing circuit, leaving a total of 32 members assigned to this duty. Continued reductions are planned for the future.

MIGRATORY BIRDS CONVENTION ACT

During the past fiscal year, a specially trained enforcement group consisting of 14 members in conjunction with R.C.M.P. field personnel expended 64,445 man hours in enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations. A total of 801 prosecutions were entered.

POLICE SERVICE DOGS

During the year, 46 Police Service Dogs responded to 3,180 calls for assistance involving tracking or searching for criminals, lost or stolen items, missing persons, illicit alcohol and controlled drugs or narcotics. The full potential of dogs has not yet been realized and other areas of law enforcement are being explored where their remarkable capabilities might be put to use.

TRAFFIC

The total cost of motor vehicle collisions under R.C.M.P. jurisdiction during 1971/72 was approximately \$146 million, an increase of about \$3 million over the previous year.

Fatal and Personal Injury collisions combined increased by 8.2%. Property Damage collisions increased by 7.8%, however this is not a true comparison due to the fact that provincial reporting levels increased to \$200 during 1970 from the former \$100. This would have the effect of reducing the number of Property Damage collisions reported.

Nine hundred and forty eight members of the R.C.M.P. were employed full-time on Traffic duties during 1971/72. Material resources used in this function included 469 cars, 24 motorcycles, 240 radar sets and 262 breathalyzers.

"L" DIRECTORATE

This Directorate is comprised of the Crime Detection Laboratories and Identification Services which provide scientific and technical assistance, criminal information and identification data as a National Police Service to all Canadian police departments, authorized enforcement and penal agencies and the criminal courts of Canada.

CRIME DETECTION LABORATORIES

As an element of the R.C.M.P.'s National Police Service five laboratories are in operation across the country to provide forensic science facilities for the benefit of all law enforcement agencies. These facilities are located at Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Ottawa and Sackville. There is also a laboratory alcohol section at Winnipeg which serves the Manitoba breathalyzer program.

LABORATORY EXAMINATION AND COURT ATTENDANCES

Type of Examination	1970/71		1971/72	
	Exam.	Court	Exam.	Court
Non-human blood, meat, hair identification	156	52	109	32
Fire debris examination	107	10	147	14
Ballistics and range calculations	57	52	88	55
Blood analysis for ethyl alcohol	1,577	179	1,937	192
Human blood identification and grouping	494	218	482	282
Blood analysis for drugs, chemicals and gases	252	21	407	22
Breathalyzer Cases		632		730
Bullet and cartridge case examinations	355	171	387	175
Blood analysis for carbon monoxide	55	4	63	
Charred documents decipherment	3	2	6	
Cloth and fibre exam	225	85	238	105
Cosmetic analysis	4	1	3	1
Counterfeit and currency examination	7,981	166	2,509	102
Poisoned animal examinations	32		39	
Drug analysis and identification	290	36	448	36
Document examination for alterations	15	9	32	8
Firearms examination for mechanical assessment	222	138	262	141
Gasoline and oil analysis for foreign matter	28	2	42	2
Glass analysis	27	10	36	14
Human hair examination and comparison	288	117	336	185
Headlight lens and filament examination	24	13	38	6
Human substance identification	36	12	31	6
Handwriting and handwriting examination	1,632	180	1,716	209

LABORATORY EXAMINATION AND COURT ATTENDANCES (Continued)

Type of Examination	1970/71		1971/72	
	Exam.	Court	Exam.	Court
Ink examination and comparison	21	7	14	4
Liquors, brews, mash, analysis	87	14	87	15
Matches, match folders exam. and comparison	24	2	26	2
Metal analysis and comparison	47	9	53	13
Mineral and geological specimens analysis		1		
Paint analysis and comparison	328	95	416	109
Paper, writing instrument exam. & comparison	17	12	20	15
Petroleum products analysis and comparison	39	5	47	15
Physical matching and comparison	233	111	270	150
Plant and botanical examination	868	37	1,049	27
Propellant powder residue examination	106	77	124	85
Safe or vault ballast examination	27	23	26	13
Semen and spermatozoa examination	318	152	337	183
Serial number restoration	105	4	119	17
Shotgun, shells and shot examination	40	22	55	19
Soil analysis and comparison	28	7	27	11
Stain analysis	16	7	19	5
Time of weapon firing estimation	7	7	3	4
Tire examination	14	4	19	7
Toolmark examination and comparison	204	65	161	51
Post-mortem exhibits analysis	163	16	223	10
Food, feeds etc. analysis	21	1	12	
Typewriting examination and comparison	89	28	89	24
Unknown substance identification	102	12	125	5
Unsolved cases firearms examination	114		87	
Urine analysis for ethyl alcohol	186	36	217	23
Urine analysis for drugs and chemicals	84	10	121	7
Weapon identification	73	10	103	11
Wood and wood products identification	8	1	11	9
Wounds and contusions examinations	45	25	74	37
Impressions, comparison and matching	44	12	45	12
Printing and graphic arts exam. and comparison	22	16	21	15
Concrete, cement and building products exam	13	8	11	4
Foreign matter (contaminants), recognition and examination	73	13	67	21
Cheque protector impressions exam. and comparison	7	7	9	4
Security equipment examination	2		4	
Visible, indented and obliterated markings examination	52	11	52	22
X-Ray inspection of parcels, containers, etc.	20	3	22	2
Explosive material identification	8	4	31	11
Explosive devices examination	6	2	10	4
Total Examinations	17,521		13,562	
Total Court Attendances		2,985		*3,284

*NOTE: Decrease in total examinations conducted 1971/72 resulted from substantial decrease in counterfeit examinations.
(In this regard see Counterfeiting portion of this Report)

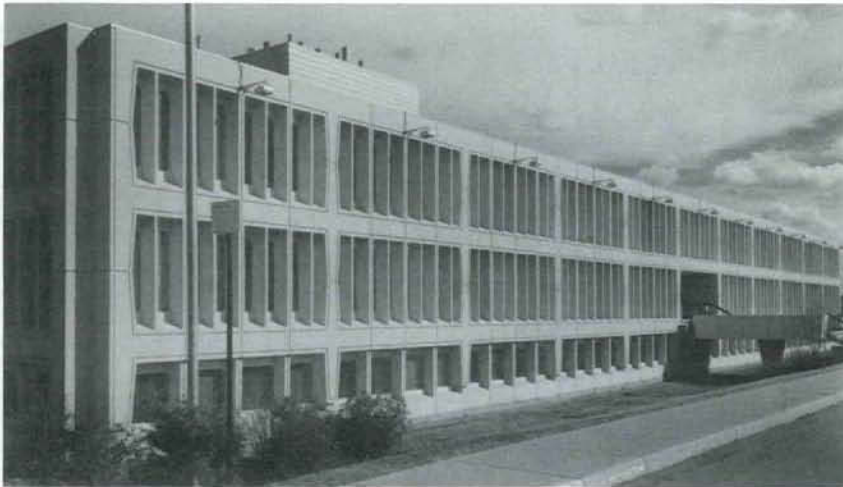
**COLLISIONS 1971/72
R.C.M.P. JURISDICTION**

PROVINCE	FATAL	INJURY	PROPERTY DAMAGE	TOTAL	PERSONS KILLED	PERSONS INJURED
B.C.	471	9,116	30,794	40,381	555	13,784
ALTA.	282	3,699	11,134	15,115	349	6,419
SASK.	151	3,063	7,444	10,658	191	5,339
MAN.	117	1,617	5,281	7,015	146	2,608
ONT.	0	86	307	393	0	118
N.B.	149	1,468	3,995	5,612	182	2,242
N.S.	163	905	5,367	6,435	201	1,315
P.E.I.	25	347	901	1,273	30	509
NFLD.	76	1,341	4,452	5,869	86	1,988
YUKON & N.W.T.	17	284	876	1,177	22	446
TOTAL	1,451	21,926	70,551	93,928	1,762	34,768

**TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT 1971/72
R.C.M.P. JURISDICTION**

PROVINCE	C.C. (TRAFFIC)	PROV. STATS. (TRAFFIC)	FED. STATS. (TRAFFIC)	BY-LAWS (TRAFFIC)	TOTAL CHARGES (TRAFFIC)
B.C.	15,551	198,755	264	16,808	231,378
ALTA.	5,797	67,613	125	105	73,640
SASK.	5,569	64,960	102	3,169	73,800
MAN.	3,320	30,315	48	39	33,722
ONT.	3	13	2,864	0	2,880
N.B.	2,561	28,380	147	171	31,259
N.S.	2,740	19,337	49	59	22,185
P.E.I.	621	4,358	0	0	4,979
NFLD.	1,778	22,901	213	1,129	26,021
YUKON & N.W.T.	964	2,005	38	11,792	14,799
TOTAL CHARGES	38,904	438,637	3,850	33,272	514,663

In November of 1971 the Criminal Detection Laboratory at Edmonton moved its operations to modern premises located in the new "K" Division headquarters building in downtown Edmonton. The laboratory offers complete forensic science services from its modern facilities.



West wing of "K" Division building
(Laboratory facilities occupy the first floor)

Toxicology
Laboratory where
exhibits are
analyzed for
drugs and poisons.



Microscope and
Instrument room
in the Chemistry
Section where
paints, fuels and
other organic com-
pounds are analyzed.

Scientific Services "L" Directorate

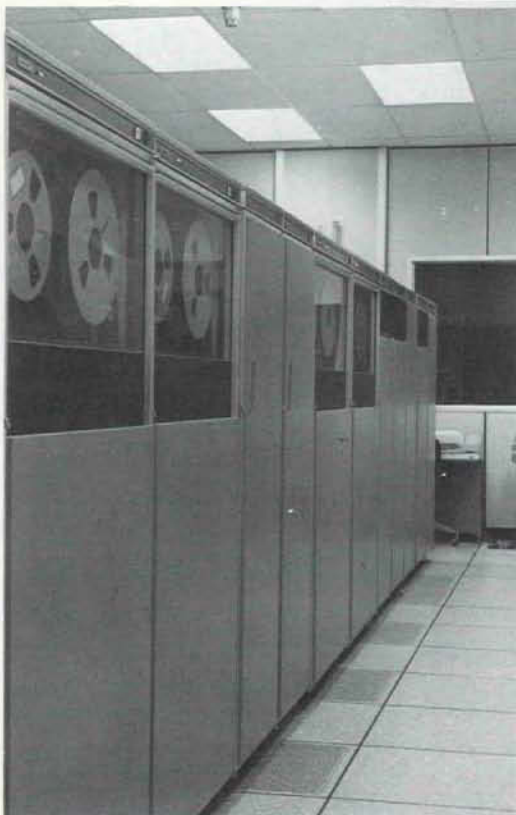
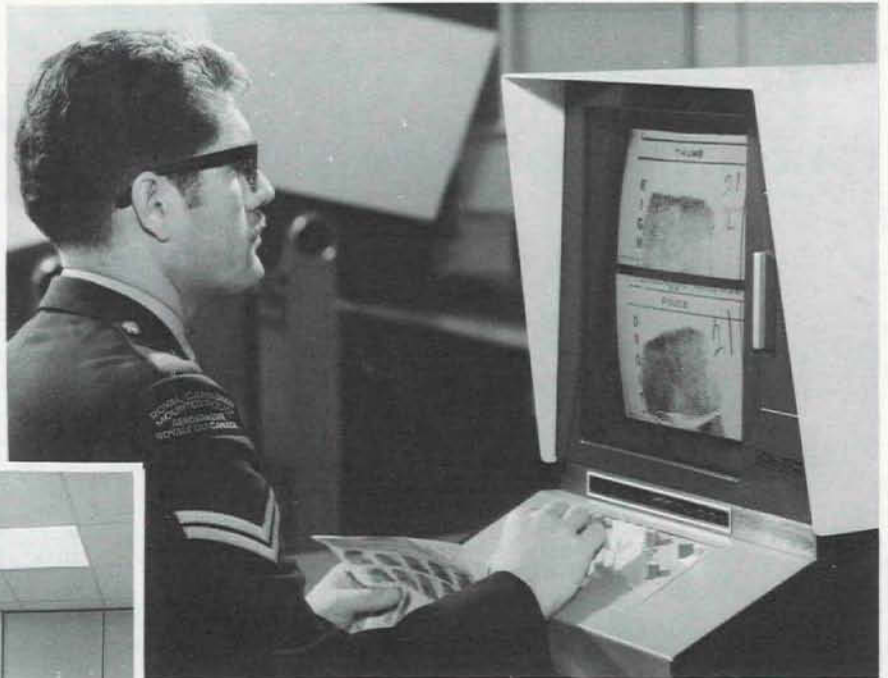
The Scientific Services sector of "L" Directorate, consisting of senior specialist personnel representing the various forensic disciplines involved in the Directorate, is responsible for the scientific and technical standards of operation and the quality of work produced in the sections of the Laboratories and the Identification Services sectors. The major functions involve research and development, consultation, training, as well as some active case work.

Equipment evaluation studies constitute a significant proportion of the Research and Development projects in view of the large demand for appraisal of new equipment being marketed. Among the types of equipment evaluated are cameras – in particular camera lenses – and instrumental chemical detectors for possible use as investigative aids in the field, as well as instrumentation of various kinds for measuring blood alcohol levels by means of breath analyses.

IDENTIFICATION SERVICES

Identification Services act as a central repository for a broad range of filed records and identification data submitted by police departments and penal institutions throughout Canada. These records and data provide vital support in criminal investigations and assist in the administration of law as well as the prevention and detection of crime. These records and identification facilities are available to all police departments and penal institutions throughout Canada on a 24-hour, 7-day week, basis.

First Fingerprint
Identification on
the Automated System



Tape Driven Section including Computers
and Teletype



Member Changing a 3,600 ft. Reel (capable of holding
60,000 sets of Fingerprints)

The conversion of the fingerprint collection to an automatic magnetic tape oriented fingerprint storage and retrieval system, which was acquired in April, 1971, is progressing favourably. This system is designed to speed up the search, filing and retrieval operations with a considerably reduced staff. One of the collections in the fingerprint bureau comprising some 112,000 sets of prints is now on videotape and submissions are now searched in the system.

The system is scheduled to be in full operation by the middle of 1973.

The following statistics provide an outline of the extent of operation embracing the various facilities in Identification Services:

	1970-1971	1971-1972
Fingerprint Section		
Fingerprints received	339,357	346,839
Fingerprints identified	147,799	143,233
Single fingerprints filed in collection	14,403	13,621
Criminals identified through scenes of crime fingerprints	100	86
Firearms Registration Section		
Total firearms registered	544,461	567,411
New registrations	24,966	26,086
Re-registrations	28,418	31,601
Firearms reported stolen	2,290	2,461
Firearms reported recovered	343	407
Fraudulent Cheque Section		
Exhibits Received		
(A) New authors	7,772	8,231
(B) Questioned	10,183	10,850
(C) Face Value	\$3,412,212	2,916,262
Exhibit Identified		
Questioned	6,374	6,637
National Police Services Information Centre		
Stolen Motor Vehicles		
Total vehicles reported stolen (automobiles, motorcycles, snowmobiles)	30,093	32,164
Total vehicles reported recovered	23,155	23,379
Miscellaneous Entries (trailers, parts, serial plates, Licence plates)	10,454	14,443
Cancellations	—	2,541
Wanted Persons		
Warrants Indexed	13,230	15,544
Warrants Cancelled	13,083	12,905
Enquiries Received		
Persons	56,292	70,777
Property	3,820	9,527
Vehicles — Canadian	11,862	13,429
— Foreign	3,362	4,030

	1970-1971	1971-1972
Photographic Section		
Black & White Prints	198,689	203,784
Photocopying	1,057,747	961,662
Colour prints (Criminal Cases)	20,475	42,356
Automatic photo processing (B & W)		
Roll films processed	11,167	17,908
Criminal Records Section		
Criminal records forwarded to legitimate users, e.g. police forces, courts, etc.	336,534	389,779
Civil fingerprints processed	134,849	143,419
New Fingerprint Section files opened	68,534	67,547



Automated Black & White Photo processing

Training Section

During the fiscal year this section trained 65 policemen to carry out identification duties at crime scenes. Of this group, 46 were members of municipal and provincial police forces, while 19 were R.C.M.P. members.

CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE DIRECTORATE

This Directorate has been formed to improve police efforts in combatting crime through the use of modern technology.

The system consists of duplexed computer equipment located in the new C.P.I.C. building at RCMP Headquarters in Ottawa. It will contain files relating to stolen vehicles and licenses, identifiable stolen property and wanted persons.

Law enforcement agencies throughout Canada will have access to this information via a series of remote terminals strategically located across the country.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

This Branch is responsible for planning, procuring, installing, operating and maintaining radio and related equipment used by the Force throughout Canada. The Branch also co-ordinates the installation of inter-communication units, together with telephone equipment and its associated accessories. The major types and quantities of telecommunication equipment in use are:

– Fixed Station Radio – Detachments, S/Division and Division Headquarters	1146 units
– Mobile Radios	3685 units
– Portable Radios	943 units
– Private Wire Teleprinters	73 units
– Rented Teleprinter Services (Telex, Twx)	152 units
– Facsimile Machines	13 units

Traffic handled over the radio, teleprinter and facsimile systems totalled 1,849,500 for the calendar year 1971.

"A" DIRECTORATE

This Directorate plans and directs the policies and programs of the Force related to the organization and management of human resources. The total establishment of the Force on March 31, 1972, was 13,726.

Classification and Compensation Branch

The development of a comprehensive job evaluation system has been undertaken by the Force. This comprises the creation of a job classification standards for the Law Enforcement, General Administrative and Special Services occupational fields, to be followed by an evaluation of all positions.

In addition to our responsibility of providing equitable pay rates for all ranks in the Force, efforts are being made to have the Force's net fringe benefits compare more favourably with those of other Canadian police departments.

Training and Development Branch

Graduates from basic recruit training during the fiscal year numbered 833.

Some 5,400 candidates, 400 of whom were members of other police forces or government agencies, attended various courses, seminars and conferences at the Divisional level. These courses covered areas of operational interest, management, and other specialized fields.

The Canadian Police College at Rockcliffe, Ontario, now offers the Senior Executive Development Course. This training for senior officers is available to all Canadian police departments. The Canadian Police College also provides advanced training courses in the following specialized areas:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| – Senior Police Administration | – Counterfeit Investigative Techniques | – Commercial Fraud |
| – Identification | – Criminal Intelligence | – Drug Investigative Techniques |
| – Instructional Techniques | | |

In addition to 741 members of the Force trained in the various programs at "N" Division, 253 candidates from other Canadian police forces and Government agencies also participated in courses offered by the College.

Training for RCMP personnel only at "N" Division covers the following areas:

- Investigative Techniques
- Security Service
- Equitation

Seventy-three members of the Force attended Universities and Technical Colleges on a full time basis this year, with approximately 750 members enrolled in evening and correspondence courses.

Language training for special groups assembled in the Ottawa area continued throughout the fiscal year, plus the formation of a bilingual troop consisting of 16 English-speaking and 16 French-speaking recruits. This troop received 10 weeks of language training prior to their posting to Regina for recruit training. Upon completion of their basic training, in both French and English, they were posted to areas where they will have the opportunity to become fully proficient in both official languages.

Staffing Branch

The Branch consists of the following Sections:

- Career Planning
- Recruiting
- Manpower Planning

The principal function of the Career Planning Section is to provide an individual career development pattern that will provide employee job satisfaction and job performance to meet the overall objectives of the Force. This is accomplished through analysis and research of information pertaining to personnel and service.

The Recruiting Section is responsible for acquiring sufficient recruits of high calibre to ensure the manpower requirements of the Force are continually met.

The objective of the Manpower Planning Section is to systematically analyze the Force's projected human resource requirements as well as its current resources providing management with data and alternative methods of rectifying imbalances within the Force.

As of March 31, 1972, the authorized establishment for regular uniformed members of the Force totalled 9,956. Losses in this category during the past fiscal year amounted to 257, a substantial decline from the previous year's loss of 329 members. Eight hundred and eight recruits were engaged, of which 53 held degrees. Civilian member and special constable engagements are approximately double those of last year with 255 civilian members and 119 special constables engaged during 1971/72.

"S" DIRECTORATE

This Directorate provides and manages the financial resources, the accommodation needs and the material and equipment requirements of the Force.

The Force acquired the following new accommodations this year:

Division Headquarters –

Regina, Sask. – physical training building and indoor range building at "Depot" Division.

Sub-Division Headquarters –

Peace River, Alta; Saskatoon, Sask; Winnipeg, Man; Fredericton, N.B.; Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

Detachment –

Agassiz, Campbell River, Fraser Lake and Houston, B.C.; Bow Island, Grimshaw and High River, Alberta; Green Lake and Wakaw, Sask.; Trois Rivières P.Q.; Gagetown and Saint John, N.B.; Holyrood and Roddickton, Nfld.; Good Hope and Resolution, N.W.T.; and Faro, Y.T.

Miscellaneous —

An Identification Unit at Williams Lake, B.C.; a hangar at Yellowknife, N.W.T.; residences at Nelson, B.C. and Lac la Biche, Alta.; and Outposts at Snowdrift (Yellowknife) N.W.T. and Sturgeon Landing (Cumberland House), Sask.

Motor Transport —

The Force's motor vehicle fleet consists of 3,312 units, 2,801 of which are passenger cars. There were 1,379 replacements and 209 additional vehicles purchased during the fiscal year 1971/72 at a cost of \$4,043,233.



Sub-Division Headquarters —
Peace River, Alberta

"M" DIRECTORAGE — MARINE SERVICES

This Directorate acts in an advisory capacity on matters of procurement, maintenance and overall operations of 33 RCMP Patrol Vessels performing law enforcement duties in Canadian Territorial Waters on the Atlantic, Pacific and major inland waters. Marine Services also has the responsibility for 320 inland water boats, motors, trailers and related equipment.

Marine Services Administrative Branches established at Victoria, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax co-ordinate and advise Commanding Officers on marine matters including training of Marine personnel for all Divisions of the Force.

The main objective of Marine Services units is to reduce offences against the Canada Shipping Act, Customs, Excise, Migratory Birds Convention Act, and all Federal laws within the territorial and major waterways of Canada.

Marine Services units and personnel are under the Command of Divisions with the following distributions:



RCMP "NICHOLSON"

	Manpower	Patrol Vessels
British Columbia	54	15
Great Lakes Area	30	10
Atlantic Coast	61	8
Totals	145	33

RECORDS SERVICES DIRECTORATE

This Directorate administers the related functions of Records Management, Directives Management, Reports and Correspondence Management, Forms Management and the R.C.M.P. Headquarters Library.

AIR DIVISION

The Force has aircraft at 16 locations across Canada and during the past calendar year, 15,618 hours were logged on police operational duties by its 22 aircraft. This represents 2,219,288 air miles flown, an increase of 477,815 over last year.



R.C.M.P. TWIN OTTER

NORTHERN WORK

"G" Division polices the entire Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, three small areas in northern British Columbia and one in northern Alberta. The Division consists of the Division Headquarters, four Sub/Divisions and 42 Detachments, staffed by 174 regular members, 25 special constables, 5 civilian members and 27 public servants.

Major investigations in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories during 1971 included 3 murders and one case involving a mutual funds fraud. This latter case had international implications and by curbing activities in the early stages of the fraud northern residents were saved thousands of dollars.

The investigation resulted in two brothers being charged with 6 offences under the Criminal Code. One brother was found guilty on 3 charges of false pretenses, one each of attempted false pretenses, false prospectus and using the mails to defraud. The second brother was found guilty on all but the charges of false prospectus and using the mails to defraud. They were given sentences totalling 5 and 3 years respectively.

The trial took 13 court days to complete and involved witnesses from Germany, England, the Northwest Territories and other parts of Canada.

There was a sharp increase in the non-medical use of drugs in the North due in part to the increase in the transient population working in exploration camps. There were a total of 107 persons arrested for drug offences during the fiscal year 1971/72, representing an increase of 98 arrests over 1970/71 and 102 arrests more than the previous year.

During this fiscal year breathalyzer operations in the Whitehorse area have resulted in a higher than average conviction rate per capita for impaired driving offences.

Police community activities in the north occupy a great deal of the members' time and this is ever increasing with our concern for youth groups. Boy Scout activities involve 1362 Scouts, Cubs and Venturers in 27 different locations. A number of members, including an Eskimo and an Indian Special Constable, serve as leaders for these groups. These latter duties are gradually being relegated to local native people to stimulate their involvement in the community.

Members of "G" Division are frequently called upon the search for missing or lost native hunters who, by reason of weather, unserviceable clothing or lack of proper equipment, fail to return from hunting, sealing or fishing expeditions. The majority of these searches are conducted by air but in some instances snowmobiles are used.

The addition of the Twin Otter aircraft to "Air" Division has greatly improved the effectiveness of the Force in surveys, visitations and investigations in the remote areas.

MUSICAL RIDE

The Musical Ride appeared in 21 British Columbia centres during that Province's Centennial celebrations before a total audience of 236,900.

The Ride also appeared at Regina, Saskatchewan, and St-Tite, Quebec, before audiences of 45,000 and 20,000 respectively.

Engagements in the United States included four centres in California, and also at Laurel, Maryland, and Chicago, Illinois, before a total audience of 542,000.

BAND

The following is a breakdown of performances by the Band for this fiscal year:

Concerts	—	89
Dances	—	15
TV Programs	—	1
Musical Ride	—	<u>1</u>
TOTAL		106

The Band undertook a major tour in British Columbia for the Centennial celebration and also toured centres in Quebec. The main event in the annual programming was the Winter Series in Ottawa, which was played before standing room only audiences at each of the five concerts, including the 'Finale' held in the Opera of the National Arts Centre. A seven-day engagement at the Forum of Ontario Place in Toronto and a visit to Place des Nations at Man and His World in Montreal were successful and drew large audiences.

In January, 1972 the Band was featured as guest artists on a CBC colour special with a viewing audience estimated at 8 million. Taping was carried out at the CBC-TV studios in Toronto.

Perhaps the highlight of the year was the appearance of the dance orchestra at the small Eskimo community of Lake Harbour on Baffin Island, where natives saw and heard, for the first time, a live band performance.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORCE

MARCH 31, 1972

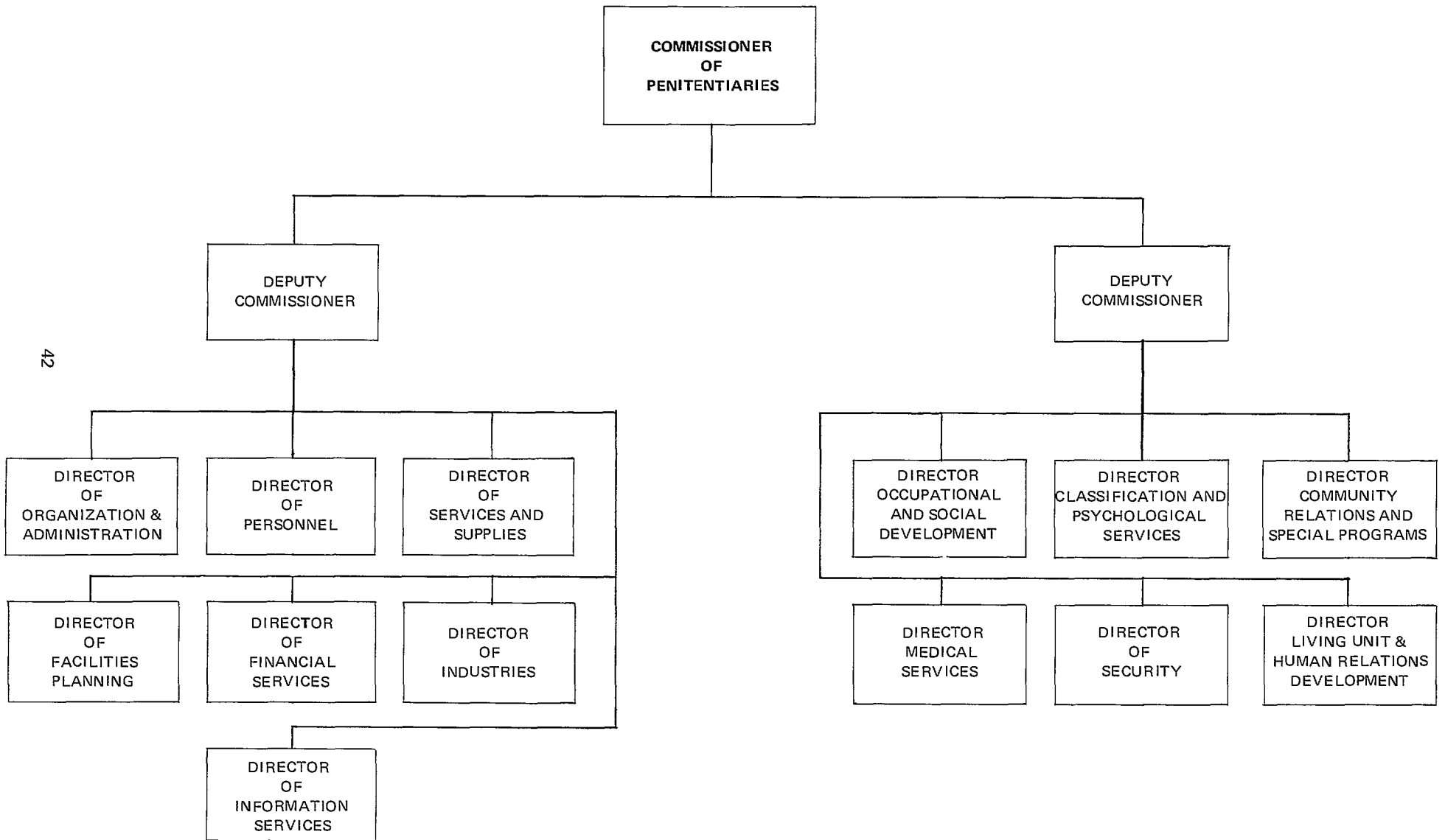
	HQ	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	N	O	DPT	AIR	TOTAL
Commissioner	1																1
Deputy Comm'r	2																2
Assistant Comm'r	6	1		1	1	1	1				1			1			13
Chief Supt.	14		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	27
Superintendent	15	2	3	1	2	10	4	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	52
Inspector	78	6	4	15	9	26	9	4	7	4	14	1	3	11	4	4	199
TOTAL OFFICERS	116	9	8	19	13	38	15	6	10	7	20	2	4	15	6	6	294
Staff Sergeant	164	24	21	35	32	100	39	11	25	17	48	4	5	33	5	22	585
Sergeant	250	33	30	78	58	208	80	13	50	33	107	8	12	55	14	3	1,032
Corporal	351	112	82	171	156	447	210	54	99	83	241	16	20	137	76	7	2,262
Constable	224	237	258	356	451	1,571	599	90	285	240	738	61	100	270	303		5,783
TOTAL UNIFORM	1,105	415	399	659	710	2,364	943	174	469	380	1,154	91	141	510	404	38	9,956
Special Cst.	151	6	6	121	4	68	11	25	3	4	21		2	59	1	26	508
Civilian Members	608	18	8	87	28	63	33	5	21	15	44		14	39	11		994
TOTAL MEMBER	1,864	439	413	867	742	2,495	987	204	493	399	1,219	91	157	608	416	64	11,458
Public Servants	890	66	44	165	89	253	118	27	73	64	184	10	47	86	145	7	2,268
TOTAL FORCE	2,754	505	457	1,032	831	2,748	1,105	231	566	463	1,403	101	204	694	561	71	13,726

CHAPTER 3

Penitentiary Service

CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS



INTRODUCTION

The period under review in this report can be considered a year of considerable changes in all phases of the operation of the Canadian Penitentiary Service particularly inmate programs and communication.

A complete review of the Service organization at all levels, i.e., national, regional and institutional, was carried out and resulted in the establishment of proper channels of communication for the issue and implementation of new policies. This re-organization, reflected in the charts accompanying this report, provides for an adequate control of the Service's operations through specialists at all levels and for a continual flow of information on the development of new programs, either for the treatment of inmates or for the improvement of services.

Most of the policies governing inmate training programs have been reviewed and new policies issued. As a result of this review, the inmate training programs have been humanized, to allow inmates to live in conditions as close as possible under the circumstances to conditions similar in free society. The best protection of the public, on a long term basis is the rehabilitation of inmates so that they will become law abiding and productive citizens in their community. More and more inmate training programs are community oriented through the development of citizens' participation programs and the development of Community Correctional Centres located in urban areas.

Emphasis has been placed on the improvement of communications between employer and employees through regular consultations at all levels of operation. Such consultations have proved most beneficial to both parties, not only in the consideration of new policies, changes and programs related to the Service's personnel, but also with regard to inmate training programs involving the participation of the members of the Service.

Communications between institutional authorities and inmates were established in August 1971 by the creation of Inmate Committees in institutions. These committees generally function very well to the satisfaction of the institutional authorities and the inmates. In a few cases, some difficulties were experienced in the early part of the development of this program, but such difficulties were surmounted when all concerned understood the role of these committees and the benefits to be derived from their existence for all concerned. The committees overcame an initial tendency to act only as a channel for grievances and now are becoming more positive in suggesting improvements in rules and procedures and programs.

The inmate population on register at the end of the fiscal year shows an increase of 321. Approximately two thirds (204) of this increase occurred in the Western Region, which includes all provinces west of the Province of Ontario. The distribution of inmates by type of security is in the following ratio:

Maximum Security	36%
Medium Security	51%
Minimum Security	13%

Generally, the year 1971-1972 has been a year of careful review of needs and programs, of progressive changes, all leading towards a better protection for the public, on a long term basis, if the Canadian Penitentiary Service is successful in improving the rehabilitation of inmates.

INMATE PROGRAMS

The two basic objectives of the Canadian Penitentiary Service are to administer the sentence imposed by the court and in so doing, provide every reasonable, human and material resource to assist the offender in his rehabilitation in order that he may return to the community as a responsible, productive citizen.

This year it was decided to include all programs that relate specifically to the security and rehabilitation of offenders in one major organizational branch. The position of Associate Deputy Commissioner was established and Mr. John W. Braithwaite, former Director of Correctional Planning, Departmental Headquarters, was selected to assume this responsibility. As a result of a study conducted by the Departmental Management Consulting Services, it

was decided to include in the Program Branch responsibility for security, medical and psychiatric services, classification and psychological services, occupational and social development, and special programs and community relations.

The significance of this re-organization is that it places specific responsibility for the development of security and rehabilitative programs for all inmates in an integrated branch. In addition, it was felt that this re-organization will result in more significant achievements in relation to the basic objectives of the Service.

All the program units are operating except the Special Programs and Community Relations Directorate for which staff are being recruited.

The focus of programs that are being developed place fundamental stress on two basic concepts:

1. The need for individual planning in relation to each offender that is admitted within a Canadian penitentiary.
2. To the greatest extent possible, all programs should be community focussed.

This means not only a greater number of inmates operating in programs of minimum security and a subsequent reduction of those confined in maximum security but also within all institutions, greater influence and input from community groups, particularly through the active development of citizen participation committees.

Just as the institution itself cannot be apart from the community, the planning and development of institutional and correctional programs must be conducted in greater measure than in the past with the community itself.

In this regard, the Program Branch has been active in participating in program appraisal and development with representatives of universities and private correctional agencies. Such activities include the establishment of a National Advisory Board to help develop plans for Regional Medical Centres to serve penitentiary inmates and, in some instances, inmates of provincial institutions. Another example is the establishment of the Work Group on Maximum Security Design, which was chaired by Dr. J.W. Mohr, York University, and included in addition to Penitentiary Service representatives, A.M. Kirkpatrick of the John Howard Society of Ontario, Dr. Lionel Béliveau of Philippe Pinel Institute, W.T. McGrath of the Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association and Gérard Genest of the National Parole Service.

A task force, composed of Mr. Kirkpatrick, as chairman, and two representatives of the Penitentiary Service, was established to review the program within the minimum security camps and to make recommendations on its revision and possible expansion. In addition to these major examples of program appraisal and development in co-operation with representatives of the community, a number of significant studies were carried out at the request of the Canadian Penitentiary Service by private consultants, drawn from universities, private industry, and private correctional agencies. The results of these consultations and pilot projects are discussed in more detail in the reports pertaining to individual units of the Program Branch.

A growing concern for the individual inmate, and the need to maintain effective relations with the community, including the active participation of the community in program development, has greatly enhanced the richness and realism of program content. At the same time, it has had a stimulating effect on the total correctional system that has extended the horizons of the Penitentiary Service beyond the confines of the fences or walls of its institutions.

Examples of this include the growing co-operation of the National Parole Service in the development of such programs as day parole and community correctional centres located in major cities and the creation of community resources for inmates about to be discharged. In the area of bonding, the Penitentiary Service provided continued leadership to a co-operative project with the Insurance Bureau of Canada, provincial correctional agencies and private after-care agencies, such as the John Howard Society, in helping discharged offenders receive the bonding coverage which is so often a prerequisite to employment.



Group Counselling and guidance based on inter-relationship of inmates is now a daily occurrence.

As a result of recent developments within corrections in general and the Penitentiary Service in particular, it is generally accepted that the security and welfare needs of most inmates are reasonably well met. The challenge that faces, the Program Branch of the Penitentiary Service and corrections in general in the immediate future is that of making significant demonstrable progress in the treatment or rehabilitative sector.

It is hoped that, by planning and innovating, in co-operation with other experts in corrections and consultants from related fields, such as psychiatry, as well as the inmates themselves, it may be possible to achieve considerably more than in the past.

Occupational and Social Development

Emphasis on the utilization of community resources both through contractual arrangements and citizen participation produced beneficial results in the enrichment of institutional programs, including academic and occupational upgrading, social and cultural training, and in the re-integration of inmates in the community.

A number of policy changes were made to improve the institutional climate. Inmate numbers were abolished. Visiting and correspondence privileges were liberalized, permitting direct and uncensored correspondence with the Solicitor General, Members of the Senate and of Parliament and the Commissioner. Inmate grooming now conforms to contemporary standards in society. A new design and colour for work clothing was introduced and to reduce the drabness of institutional life, leisure-time clothing made available in a range of colours.

Inmate committees were elected in all institutions, and communication between staff and inmates has been improved. The involvement of inmates in program activities at appropriate stages and levels is providing much needed opportunities for training in personal and social responsibilities.

Training and deployment of staff on a living unit team basis has commenced. This development will further personalize the relationship between staff and inmates and provide significant improvements in the total treatment milieu of the institutions.

Plans for the expansion of community based residential treatment centres resulted in the establishment of new centres at Calgary and Halifax, increasing the total to six; the other centres are located at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. Expansion of residential treatment centres is planned for all five regions during the forthcoming year.

Study of program requirements on a regional basis in co-operation with outside organizations and other federal and provincial government departments has resulted in recommendations for improvement in the quality of institutional programs. In some instances it has proven desirable to negotiate contracts with educational and counselling services to replace or supplement the inhouse capability.

Plans are presently in progress to establish a system analogous to Workmen's Compensation for inmates who, in the course of normal program activities, suffer physical disability.

Occupational Training

Full time trade school courses in conjunction with on-the-job training programs in industries, services and supplies provided training opportunities for over 75 per cent of the inmate population in more than 50 diverse occupations.

The validity of training given has been recognized and accepted by the Provincial Departments of Labour and other training and labour organizations to a larger extent than ever before. Certificates of qualification in ever increasing numbers offer concrete evidence of this recognition to a significant degree.

The task of adjusting programs to changing technology, improving teaching methods and techniques continues, as do efforts toward national standardization.

Social Education

Based on the experience of the past three years, the Directive on Community Relationships has been revised to give more responsibility to the developing Citizen Advisory Committee Program. Institutions are revising and reforming their own committees in accordance with the directive which will provide for more extensive community contact for the resocialization of inmates. Eighteen institutions have Citizen Advisory Committees.

Approximately 15,000 volunteer citizens participated in institutional programs both institutional and community oriented. A number of those involved were ex-inmates who were responsible for organizing their own groups in consultation with institutional authorities.

Temporary Absence again increased by approximately 100 per cent during the past year. A total of 35,115 leaves were granted. Periods ranged from a few hours to 15 days for both rehabilitative or humanitarian reasons. The majority were concerned with future employment, family visits, illness in the family, funerals, attending school or a special educational seminar and participation in community activities, either on an individual or group basis. This program has been over 99 per cent successful.

There was an overall increase in the number of inmates invited to speak to local schools, churches and service clubs. A major topic was "The Use and Abuse of Drugs". Selected inmates were invited to visit industrial plants and universities.

Individual counselling is available to all inmates throughout their detention period.



In the area of sports and recreation, inmates continued to be involved in local community sports programs which were mostly contained within the institution, although where possible, inmates participated in various leagues and programs in the community.

In accordance with policy, there was a marked increase and heightened interest on the part of citizen volunteers and many new groups were started. Among the groups and organizations which regularly and consistently provided programs during the leisure time activities of inmates were: Alcoholics Anonymous, Jaycees, ARCED, Chaplain's Volunteers, Gavel Clubs, Elizabeth Fry, John Howard Society, 10 Plus and 5 Plus Clubs, Encounter Groups, Kairos and Cursillos Groups, Native Brotherhoods, Job Therapy Inc., and the Creative Job Search Technique in co-operation with Canada Manpower.

Suitable women offenders were placed with outside agencies near their home environment, as an alternative to incarceration in prison.

The University of British Columbia is conducting a study on the recruitment, training and assigning of appropriate roles to inmate volunteers.

An Indian ex-inmate was hired on a contractual basis to study the development of programs for Indian and Metis inmates.

An Indian counsellor was appointed as liaison officer by the Native Counselling Service of Alberta to keep in touch with the Indian and Metis population of the penitentiaries and native organizations, reserves and families.

A Family Counselling Project was established in conjunction with the John Howard Society of British Columbia, to develop the interest of outside agencies and penitentiary staff in solving family problems of inmates.

The diversity of interest provided by citizen groups and other social agencies, both professional and volunteer, indicate the growth and expansion over the year of the resocialization program for inmates.

Academic Education

The major thrust in academic services over the past year was in the direction of increased use of community educational resources.

A contract was negotiated with St. Lawrence Community College at Kingston to provide, at Collin's Bay Institution, the entire academic upgrading needs as well as two post-secondary courses, one in business administration and the other poly-technical.

Initial results indicate greater flexibility is provided in this manner in meeting the training needs of inmates in an ever-changing society. Motivation appears to increase due to the presence of instructors from the community and the fact that the prison school is in reality now an extension of the college campus. The drop-out rate has been reduced substantially. The project was assessed favourably by adult educational specialists which will encourage further use of community education facilities.

Steps were also taken to increase the effectiveness of institutional libraries as adjuncts to the educational program. Through the co-operation of the Solicitor General's Department, the Departmental Librarian, Mrs. Freda B. Harris made a survey of institutional libraries and suggested a number of improvements. As a result of her interest, a training program for institutional librarians was started.



Typical inmate library

Religion

The past year has seen closer communication between all chaplains at the regional level, sponsored and organized by the Regional Chaplains of the Atlantic, Ontario, Quebec and Western Regions. A Senior Regional Chaplains Conference was held in Ottawa in June 1971 for the first time.

Generous support throughout the year has been provided by the Salvation Army, Church Army and other citizen volunteer groups who have organized programs of christian education and related activities. Two nuns and one Church Army officer were employed on a full-time basis in the Ontario Region. This experiment has proved particularly helpful in supporting the chaplains' work with the inmates and their families in the Kingston Complex. The spiritual needs of all inmates were well served while clergymen of all faiths were enabled to visit members of their respective congregations when required.

The introductory six-week course in Pastoral Clinical Education was again held at Springhill Institution during May and June, 1971. Six institutional chaplains attended the course.

The Chaplains Quarterly Newsletter was published throughout the year. It now has a mailing list of 350. It has provided a useful medium for all chaplains and other churchmen interested in correctional work. It contains articles and ideas of special interest to promote chaplaincy work.

In November 1971, a committee under the chairmanship of the Regional Chaplain (Prairies), was appointed to compile a draft outline of a Worship Service Resource Book suitable for the needs of inmates.

It has been particularly noticeable that the role of the chaplain continues to broaden, serving the needs of both inmates and staff, not only from an institutional point of view, but in an expanding role with individual and community groups. Chaplains have also maintained close liaison with Ministerial Associations and local churches as a means of assisting with their weekly chapel programs.

Renovations to chapels have taken place at a number of institutions and emphasis has been placed on developing Chaplaincy Centres to accommodate the needs of both Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains.

Classification and Psychological Services

The development of comprehensive diagnostic procedures and individual program planning progressed significantly this year.

Several factors contributed to this progress: Classification and Psychological Services was established as a separate directorate; the number of psychologists increased from 20 to 35; staffing of classification officers in institutions was initiated according to the ratios (Classification Officers/inmates) of 1:50 in living unit institutions, 1:40 in reception and medical centres, and 1:75 in other institutions; 35 classification officers and psychologists were trained in preparation for the implementation of the Living Unit Concept; planning was completed for the development of a new treatment file in concert with departmental management consultants; provision was made for physiological assessment equipment; and finally, and perhaps most significantly, reception and medical centres were established.

Organizational, program and staffing developments not only reflect increased service to the individual inmates but they also point to a trend towards more staff training involvement and a more scientific approach based on accurate observation through increased staff-inmate interaction.

With increased staff and equipment, it is hoped that the division will be able to assist other divisions in the very difficult task of evaluating what programs for what inmates will result in the most successful rehabilitation.

Security

Increasing emphasis was placed on the aspect of dynamic security, resulting in the introduction of concepts and programs directed to controlling inmate populations by other than physical means.

Major developments and activities over the past year included:

the integration of security and treatment functions within the new headquarters organizational structure:
plans for the expansion of the Security Division, with support staff to assist in the development of new programs, to meet changing conditions in society, and the growing threat of intrusion from the outside;

development of a policy on the use of force;

review of the physical deficiencies of the newer maximum security institutions with recommendations for changes and improvements;

review of various electronic security systems, which led to a proposal for the installation of a complete television motion detection system in at least one maximum security institution;

participation in the review of telecommunications systems and equipment in the Canadian Penitentiary Service;

review of all non-lethal weapons currently available, and the introduction of two new types of ammunition in this category;

a plan for the introduction of personnel scanners as a security aid in screening visitors to institutions;

a proposal for an improved weapons training program for correctional staffs of maximum security institutions;

determination of the correctional staff requirements of both new and old institutions;

experience gained through new contacts with U.S. corrections officials through visits to institutions within federal, state and county jurisdictions;

continuous monitoring of institutional operations by review of reports of boards of inquiry and other reports.

OPERATIONAL SERVICES

Organization and Administration

The appointment of Mr. A. Lavery as Director of the newly structured Headquarters Division of Organization and Administration took place in December 1971. The primary responsibilities of the Division include: the Secretariat, Administrative Services, Sentence Audit, Records Management, Planning Coordination and Directives Management. Classification and staffing action is already in process and it is anticipated that this division will be fully operative in 1972.

Personnel

The authorized strength at the beginning of the fiscal year 1971-72 was 5,036 positions; however, due to the opening of new Community Correctional Centres and the maximum institution at Millhaven, Ontario, the permitted strength rose to 5,482 positions. In order to meet the changing demands required in the rehabilitation of inmate programs, six additional positions were allocated to Headquarters bringing the total to 167.

The actual establishment as of April 1, 1971 was 5,025 and as of March 31, 1972, 5,512. This latter figure indicates the results of a strong recruiting program for counsellors, psychologists and correctional staff who would fit into the Living Unit establishments proposed for the medium institutions at Springhill, N.S., Cowansville, P.Q., Warkworth, Ont., Drumheller, Alta. and Matsqui, B.C. This program will be extended into the new fiscal year.

Approval was granted for a medical centre with an initial staff of 55 to be part of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Concomitant with this decision was similar proposal for a reception centre with 134 positions to be established at Ste. Anne des Plaines, P.Q. These centres will be staffed from the total establishment at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Transfers to the medical and reception centres are to be completed during the fiscal year 1972-1973.

As in Quebec, a medical centre and a reception centre have been planned for the Ontario region. A reallocation of staff from Kingston Penitentiary will occur during the fiscal year 1972-1973.

A Medical Centre, to be located at Matsqui, B.C., was approved during the winter of 1971-72. The initial staff requirement has been set at 140 but when in full operation the staff will total 186.

Following a Departmental Task Force study, several major changes were proposed for the structure of the Canadian Penitentiary Service Headquarters. The proposed restructuring involved the grouping of staff into two main branches — Operational Services and Inmate Programs.

The three regional headquarters were reorganized to reflect a similar structure with a Director and two main branches, showing a Deputy Regional Director of Services and a Deputy Regional Director of Inmate Programs. Each branch contained the appropriate staff personnel to ensure not only that the institutions were fully serviced but also that the inmate programs were appropriate.

Due to retirements, new Directors were appointed at Stony Mountain Institution, Manitoba, Springhill Institution, Nova Scotia, British Columbia Penitentiary, and Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

Personnel administrators were appointed to the Atlantic Region and to Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Plans were made to reallocate to regional personnel offices, staff records and personnel functions which were formerly maintained at National Headquarters. With regard to this proposal, a full-scale personnel operation will be carried out in the Regional Headquarters of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia as well as in the Atlantic and Prairie institutions. This decentralization has already been accomplished in Ontario and Quebec. In the other areas, final arrangements have been made to effect the takeover of personnel records and procedures early in 1972.

Major progress was made toward the decentralization of personnel functions to the regional headquarters and the institutions located in the Prairie Provinces and the Atlantic Provinces. Personnel administrators were appointed to the Atlantic Region and to Saskatchewan Penitentiary and the transfer of personnel functions from National Headquarters to the Ontario and Quebec regions completed. Final arrangements were made to implement full personnel operations in the British Columbia regional headquarters and institutions in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the early part of the 1972-73 fiscal year.

Headquarters conducted 85 promotional competitions, 41 on a national basis, in order to fill senior positions in the Service. During the summer of 1971 the Canadian Penitentiary Service employed 51 career-oriented summer students in institutions across Canada in such areas as psychology, classification, education and chaplaincy. In addition, 203 non-career oriented students were employed during the summer of 1971 assisting the existing staff in rehabilitation, care and administration of inmates.

The Establishment Review Committee continued its visits to various major institutions. During the last fiscal year a total of 15 institutions were inspected by the Committee. Staff requirements were determined and certain changes in staff establishments were recommended so that the penitentiaries could meet the new programs, especially the Living Unit approach which was a major alteration in medium institutions located at Springhill, N.S.; Cowansville, P.Q.; Warkworth, Ont.; Drumheller, Alta. and Matsqui, B.C.

During the fiscal year 1971-72 there were 31 collective agreements in force between the Treasury Board and the Public Service Alliance of Canada, the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 2228. These contracts covered approximately 4,762 employees in the Canadian Penitentiary Service — 148 in the Scientific and Professional Category; 219 in the Administrative and Foreign Service Category; 208 in the Technical Category; 553 in the Administrative Support Category and 3,634 in the Operational Category.

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, in his capacity as Deputy Head, has dealt with 160 grievances at the fourth and final level, of which 78 were accepted and 82 were rejected. Seven grievances were referred to adjudication and five of these were dealt with at the same hearing.

A major accomplishment during the fiscal year was the successful negotiation of a new collective agreement for the Correctional Group, signed on December 13, 1971. One of the significant features of this contract in its duration of approximately three years from December 13, 1971 to September 30, 1974. The agreement includes new rates of pay for Living Unit Officers.

The Canadian Penitentiary Service has a comprehensive staff training program, operating three Correctional Staff Colleges, one each in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Regions.

The summer student assistant program, while being beneficial to the Service from May through September, also serves as a recruiting source in various disciplines after students graduate. The Administrative Manpower Recruiting and Development Program also has benefited the Service in the recruitment and training of financial and personnel administrators.

During the reporting year, the three Correctional Staff Colleges were used to train 637 Service personnel. The areas of training (with candidates in brackets) were as follows: Correctional Officer Induction (68), Correctional Officer Grades 3-4 (38), Trades Personnel Induction (63), Summer and Winter Works Employees' Orientation (166), Training Methodology (84), Basic Administrative (62), Senior Officers (14), Living Unit Trainees (34), Defensive Driving (45), Written Communication (18), Accident Investigation and Prevention (29), Dominion Fire Commissioner's course (16). In addition, other departments used Correctional Staff College facilities to conduct their own courses - Manpower and Immigration (71), Customs and Excise (14), Post Office (40).

Seventeen conferences and seminars were held at Correctional Staff Colleges during the year. They were: Supervisors' Seminars, Living Unit Seminars, Human Relations for Supervisors, Boards of Inquiry Workshops, Fire Chiefs' Conference, Chaplains' Conferences, Psychiatric Conference and National Parole Board Conferences.

During the last fiscal year, 40 Service employees attended courses organized and conducted by the Public Service Commission. These courses included Management Development, Administrative Support Development, Public Enterprise, Organizational Behaviour, Introduction to Management and Material Management. Select personnel also attended Personnel Administration (Generalist), Management by Objectives, Staff Relations, Introductory Classification and Pay, Managing Computers and Computer Concepts for Executives courses.

For the fiscal year 1971-72, ten officers were selected for the departmental university program. They were granted an allowance equivalent to full pay, plus tuition to attend university for various graduate and post-graduate studies and degrees. The Out-Service portion continues to expand with approximately 350 officers attending outside seminars or undertaking training by correspondence or evening courses.

Content and programming of the new two week "Living Unit Officer Course", along with initial selection and training of the trainers, all of whom are professionals in one of the behavioural sciences, were undertaken during the year. The complete revision of all courses conducted at the staff colleges commenced during the year and plans were made for the reorganization of the colleges in keeping with the continuing training needs of all staff members. Refresher courses for correctional staff were partially developed during the year; the first of these courses will begin in September 1972.

Financial Services

During 1971-72 additional progress was made in applying new concepts of financial management to the operations of the Correctional Services. A conference of regional and institutional financial officers held in November 1971 provided an excellent opportunity for the communication of these new concepts to the regions.

Further steps were taken to establish accounting functions in the regions and to prepare a regional and institutional structure for financial operations based upon the functional structure of national headquarters. Financial audits were carried out at 12 institutions.

The following is a statement of expenditures by standard objects for the 1971-72 fiscal year:

(1) Salaries and Wages	\$49,056,771.28
(2) Transportation and Communications	999,465.21
(3) Information	11,897.13
(4) Professional and Special Services	2,648,454.38
(5) Rentals	126,972.71
(6) Purchased Repair and Upkeep	1,328,691.03
(7) Utilities, Materials and Supplies	9,626,501.49
(8) Land, Buildings and Works	12,711,434.31
(9) Machinery, Equipment and Furnishings	1,425,765.27
(10) Grants, contributions & other transfer payments	356,258.91
(12) All Other Expenditures	1,551,107.66
Total	\$79,843,319.38
Revenue	\$770,254.73

Services and Supplies

Further progress in the development of the inventory management system for regional and institutional Stores was achieved. Operational and maintenance stocks held in shops and sections were transferred to central stores and are now controlled by the procurement and stores sections. In view of the new system, new organizational charts were made, job descriptions prepared and positions classified.

Plans were developed for the operation of commissary type of canteens for medium security institutions based on cash as the medium of exchange. This type of operation will serve better the inmate population and place greater responsibility on them.

To keep up to date with modern janitorial techniques, personnel from the Institutional Services attended demonstrations and equipment displays. As another step to improve janitorial services, cleaning service foremen with a knowledge of building cleaning methods and products and the ability to train inmates in proper building maintenance were employed.

New leisure clothing was provided for inmates to wear while participating in recreational, educational, visiting and other social or community-oriented programs. In addition, coloured T-shirts will be made available for purchase at inmate canteens. In 1971, it was decided to replace the present work clothing with shirts and pants of better cut in a spruce green and cotton Perma-press fabric and issue of the new clothing will start in the 1972-73 fiscal year.

In order that inmates could have local means of washing their leisure clothing, washers and dryers were provided in living units. The total volume of dry weight laundry processed in institutions was approximately four million pounds.

Over the year, 10 million meals were served to inmates, officers and visitors. Many changes took place in the methods of food preparation and presentation at the 40 kitchens of the penitentiary service and, notably, experiments at offering both inmates and officers a choice of foods have shown significant reductions in wasted food can be achieved.

Works and Engineering Maintenance

Although there has been a general cost increase of approximately 9 per cent in goods and services used in works and engineering maintenance over a three-year period, the cost per square foot of area maintained by the Canadian Penitentiary Service has decreased by 8 per cent. The level of maintenance engineering and preventive maintenance is being extended into other areas where it is practical and economic to do so. Progress has been made in restructuring and combining administrative responsibilities for works and utilities activities, which will be reflected in future savings in manpower utilization. It is anticipated that all institutions will be operating under the new organization within a year.

Recommendations made in the fire protection engineering surveys of the Dominion Fire Commissioner are being acted upon, resulting in continual improvement in fire protection services. Many new equipment installations were completed and all fire chiefs attended refresher training courses. For the first time, correctional staff supervisors and staff training instructors also attended these specialized courses. Institutions continued to win national and international recognition for the excellence of their fire protection programs.

Safety officers and staff training instructors attended numerous formal accident prevention courses. The new Canada Department of Labour film on accident investigation, "The Unplanned", was purchased for the staff colleges and some instructors trained in the presentation of the film as a training aid. A fire protection and safety training commitment was established at institutional level and at staff colleges and a detailed syllabus has been produced.

There were significant increases in mileage driven in the Atlantic Region (43,000 miles) and the Ontario Region (212,000 miles). Total operational mileage was 2,660,000. Defensive Driving instruction was introduced this year and courses given to 456 drivers. During the year, there were 27 motor vehicle accidents involving 44 vehicles.

The Department of Communications surveyed typical telecommunications installations at institutions and its reports emphasize the importance to be placed on systems and their use and the need for additional operational and maintenance training. An in-depth study of the telecommunications organization is being undertaken to identify areas for improvement.

Mobile Radio Systems were expanded at institutions to meet increased demand. Improvement in the type of public telephone service was initiated, following acknowledgement that certain security considerations no longer applied, and by starting installation of semi-automatic service in major institutions.

Nineteen institutional maintenance electricians attended a two-week refresher course at the Correctional Staff College in Quebec and at a telecommunication equipment supplier's premises.

Pollution control problems are being attacked by preparation of an inventory for air-contaminant emissions, conversion of another two major power plants to cleaner burning fuels, major improvements to sewage disposal systems and through discussions with institutions and regions regarding environmental control.

Agricultural Services

The agricultural program provided training for inmates in a variety of projects and supplied a large percentage of the food requirements of the institutions. The agricultural services officers gave instructional short courses in the basic principles and practice of livestock management, crops and greenhouse practices, milk and meat processing, canning of food products, operation and maintenance of equipment. The course work provided a better understanding of the day-to-day operations.

The estimated wholesale value of the produce and the cannery products amounted to \$1,355,664. The total expenditure for operation, maintenance of equipment, supplies and the complete outlay for new equipment amounted to \$587,348. Salaries amounted to \$639,175.

In spite of the loss of livestock barns by fire at two institutions and the reconstruction which lasted throughout the winter months creating problems in housing the herds, production was maintained at a high level.

Industries

A long-range program to operate penitentiary industries on a true industrial basis was set into motion during the year. In order that inmates will learn the skills and work habits that will equip them for industrial employment after release, the industrial operations in the institutions are being re-organized to reproduce the factors of high productivity and large-volume production that characterize industrial operations in the free community.

It is realized that such a change in operations will depend on the penitentiary service developing its market so there will be an assured volume of long-term orders. First steps toward market development were taken this year when a product analysis survey of the commodity purchases of federal departments and agencies was carried out and preparations made to seek a small but permanent share of federal government commodity purchasing.



Printing is one of many vocational trades being taught in several institutions.

Through the co-operation and support of government departments and agencies, the penitentiary workshops are now producing furnishings for the postal stations of the Post Office Department and for the lounges of ships of the Department of National Defence. Opportunities to produce office furniture and other kinds of furnishings for the House of Commons and some specialized items for which there is no existing source of supply are also being offered. Among the latter items are aids to the blind and other handicapped persons and testing devices that are used for ensuring that doors on public buildings conform to the 20-pound opening pressure specified by the National Building Code.

A new product was developed and put into production at Archambault Institution. Reacting to a proposal by the Post Office Department that mail bags be repaired by the vulcanizing technique instead of by sewn patches, three shop supervisors at the institution designed and produced a prototype vulcanizing machine. Following approval of the prototype by the Canadian Standards Association, the Archambault workshops began producing an order of 40 machines for use in the six mailbag repair depots in Canada. Consideration is being given to a Public Service award for the three officers who showed initiative, ingenuity and technical skills of high order in developing a new technique for the repair of torn mail bags.

To implement the new industrial program, two pilot operations were planned to provide experience that will assist in the effective re-organization of all penitentiary industrial operations. The first pilot project, involving the repair and renovation of motor vehicles, was inaugurated at Leclerc Institution and the second, a modern metal furniture factory, is intended to begin at Joyceville Institution in 1972-73. Tentative plans for the introduction of the new industrial program at other institutions were also prepared.

A catalogue of inmate job descriptions covering all inmate jobs performed was prepared. It is intended to distribute all jobs among 12 different groups, arranged by skill requirement and complexity. This grouping of inmate jobs will be helpful to the establishment of an equitable system for paying inmates on an hourly, weekly, or other basis.

Two surveys were conducted in the Toronto area for the Canadian Penitentiary Service by York University. One reported on the attitude of private management towards penitentiary industries and the second produced findings on constraints on employing ex-inmates. By the year end the results of both of these studies had been received and these were being evaluated.

Studies were undertaken to determine the most practical method of re-organizing the Industries function at the Regional and National Headquarters. By the year end this re-organization was complete at the regional level and the study concerning National Headquarters was well under way.

Manufactured goods with an estimated commercial value of \$4 million were produced by penitentiary industries and practical employment and training provided to about 20 per cent of the inmate population.

Several institutions introduced production-line manufacturing processes and close attention was paid to efficient cost-management of the industrial operations at all institutions.

Further improvements were made to the system of recording the skills attained by inmates while employed in the industrial shops and increased opportunity was offered inmates to serve as product inspectors and as quality control and production control assistants. Industrial safety was advanced through the operation of safety advisory committees composed of both officers and inmates.

All the new work clothing for inmates is being produced by the inmates themselves and it is expected that sufficient clothing to equip all men will be produced by the tailor shops by Sept. 1972. The shirt factory at the Prison for Women suspended operations during the year as a result of lack of interest by the inmates. At Collin's Bay and Drumheller Institutions as well, more attractive training programs and activities diverted inmates from participating in industrial programs and reduction in the extent of industrial activity at these institutions was under consideration.

Medical Services

The Advisory Board of Psychiatric Consultants appointed by the Solicitor General in August 1971, met on several occasions during the year and the Board's final report to the Minister will be submitted in May 1972. A most significant and progressive occurrence during the year was the designation of the Female Satellite at Matsqui Institution as a 138-bed Regional Medical Centre for British Columbia. Staffing action is currently in progress. The opening of this centre will greatly improve the level of psychiatric services provided in the British Columbia area.

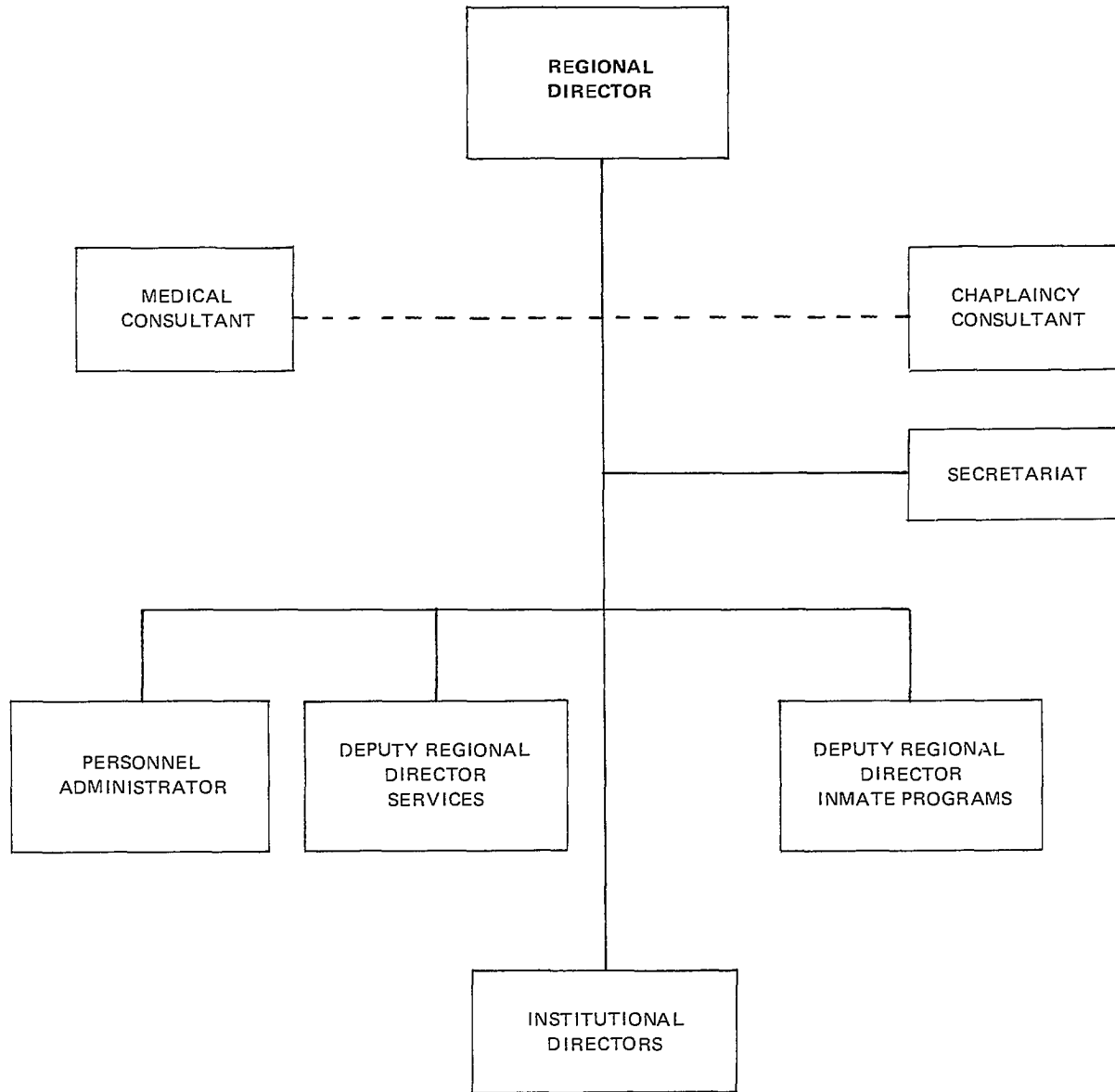
Additional staff is being recruited for the interim Regional Medical Centres in Ontario and Quebec to upgrade the level of services provided in those regions.

Inmates continue to receive a high standard of dental care, provided by full-time professional personnel. In some areas, continuing difficulty is experienced in recruiting dentists and flexibility of contractual arrangements is required.

A Nursing Adviser was appointed on March 1 1972 to advise the director of Medical Services on the organization of training programs, reviewing of duties and responsibilities of Hospital officers and health care centre procedures. A Nursing Advisory Committee has now been established with representatives from the Canadian Nursing Association, Department of National Defence and Department of National Health and Welfare. This committee will advise as to the role of the hospital officer in the Canadian Penitentiary Service and on the development of training programs.

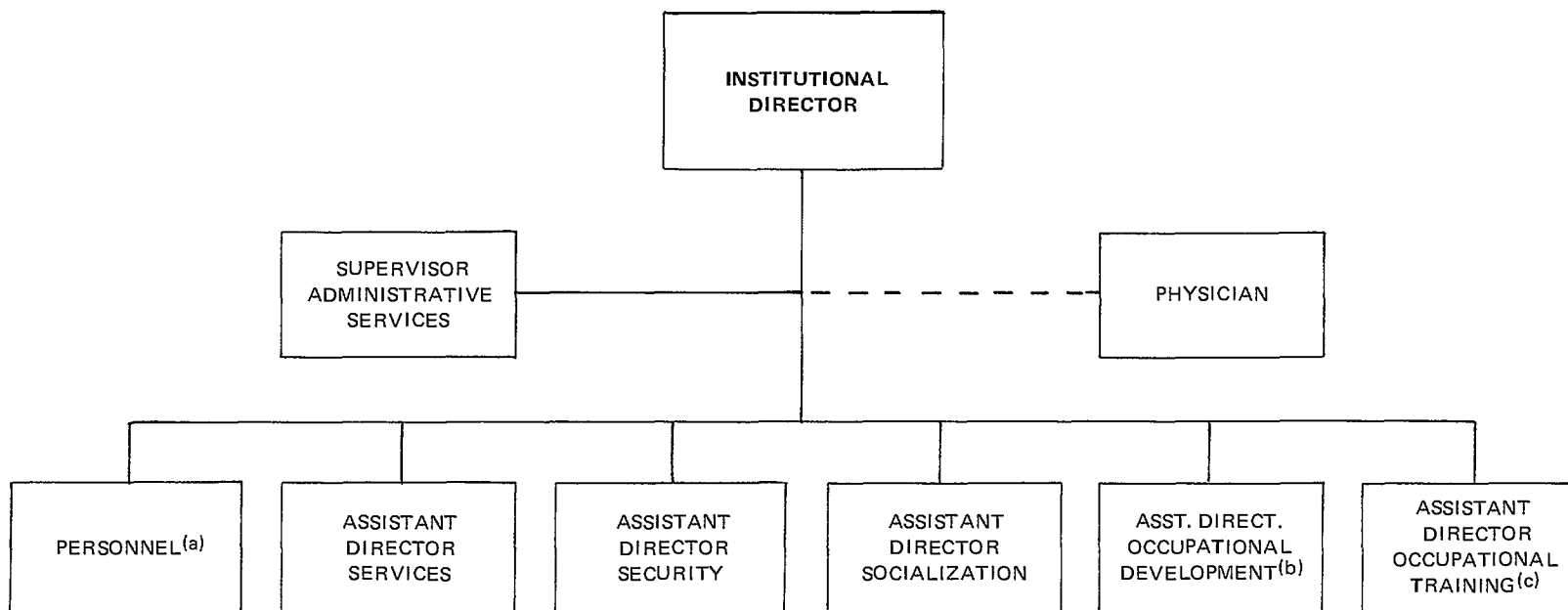
CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS



CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

INSTITUTIONS



58

NOTES:

(a) In Atlantic and Prairie Regions only

(b) Federal Training Centre, Collin's Bay and Drumheller only

(c) Maximum and medium institutions other than listed in (b) above

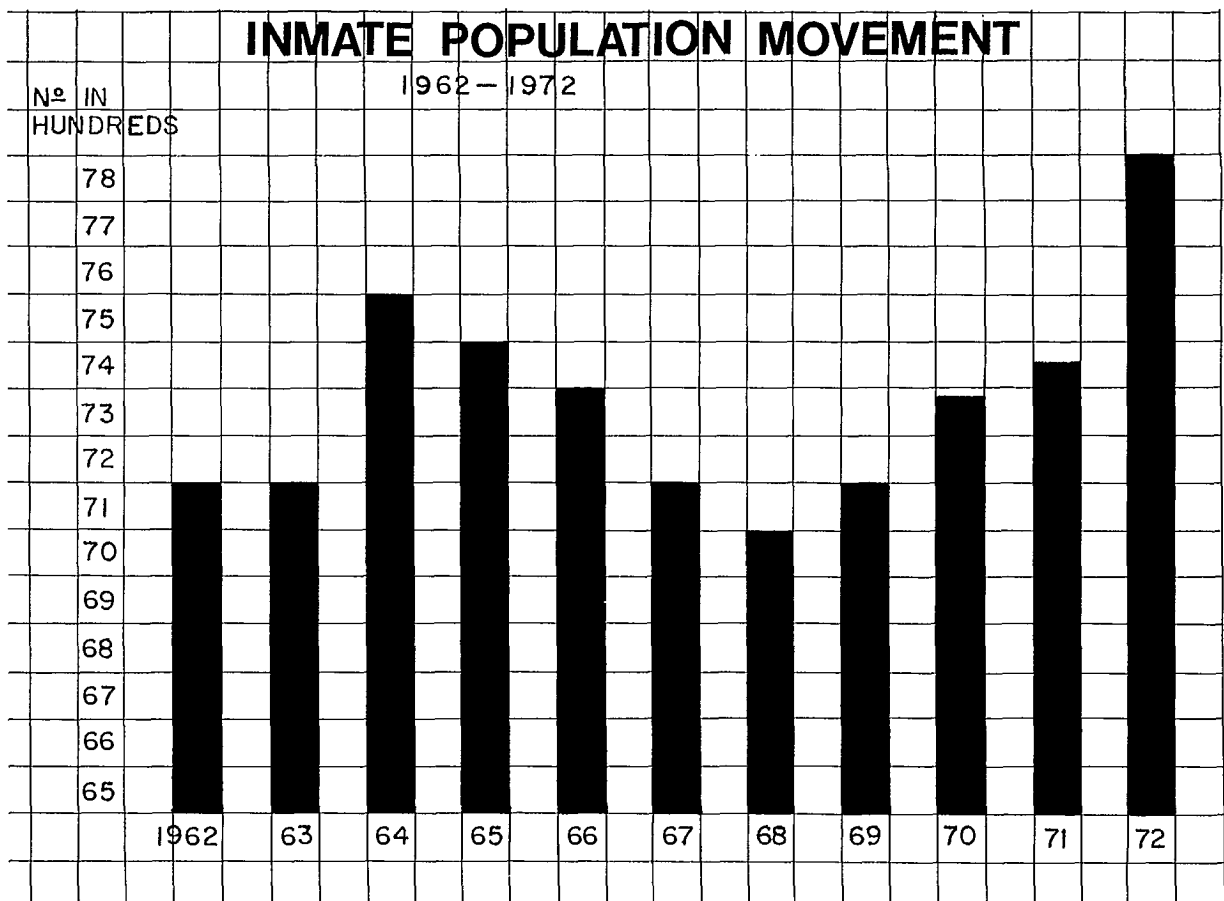
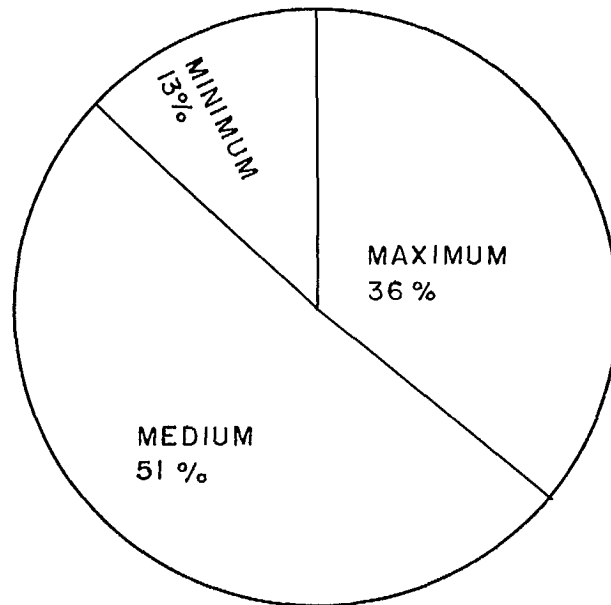
**INMATE POPULATION
END OF FISCAL YEAR 1971-1972**

Institution	
NEWFOUNDLAND	10
DORCHESTER	397
Farm Annex	55
Blue Mountain	29
SPRINGHILL	274
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL	295
Laval Minimum Security Institution	134
LECLERC	451
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE	329
COWANSVILLE	395
SPECIAL CORRECTIONAL UNIT	80
ARCHAMBAULT	404
STE. ANNE DES PLAINES WORK ANNEX	80
ST. HUBERT CENTRE	16
KINGSTON	240
MILLHAVEN	358
JOYCEVILLE	428
Farm Annex	85
COLLINS BAY	437
Farm Annex	82
BEAVER CREEK	72
LANDRY CROSSING	53
WARKWORTH	306
PRISON FOR WOMEN	108
MONTGOMERY CENTRE	15
STONY MOUNTAIN	432
Farm Annex	80
OSBORNE CENTRE	16
SASKATCHEWAN	381
Farm Annex	72
DRUMHELLER	389
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTRE, CALGARY	11
BRITISH COLUMBIA	541
WILLIAM HEAD	136
MATSQUI	337
Agassiz	67
Mountain	172
WEST GEORGIA CENTRE	14

ESCAPES

Escapes not recaptured, March 31, 1971	57	TOTAL	—	MALES: 7,671
Escapes during 1971-1972	<u>527</u>			FEMALES: 108
TOTAL	584			<u>7,779</u>
Recaptured or in custody, March 31, 1972	<u>496</u>			
Not recaptured March 31, 1972	88			

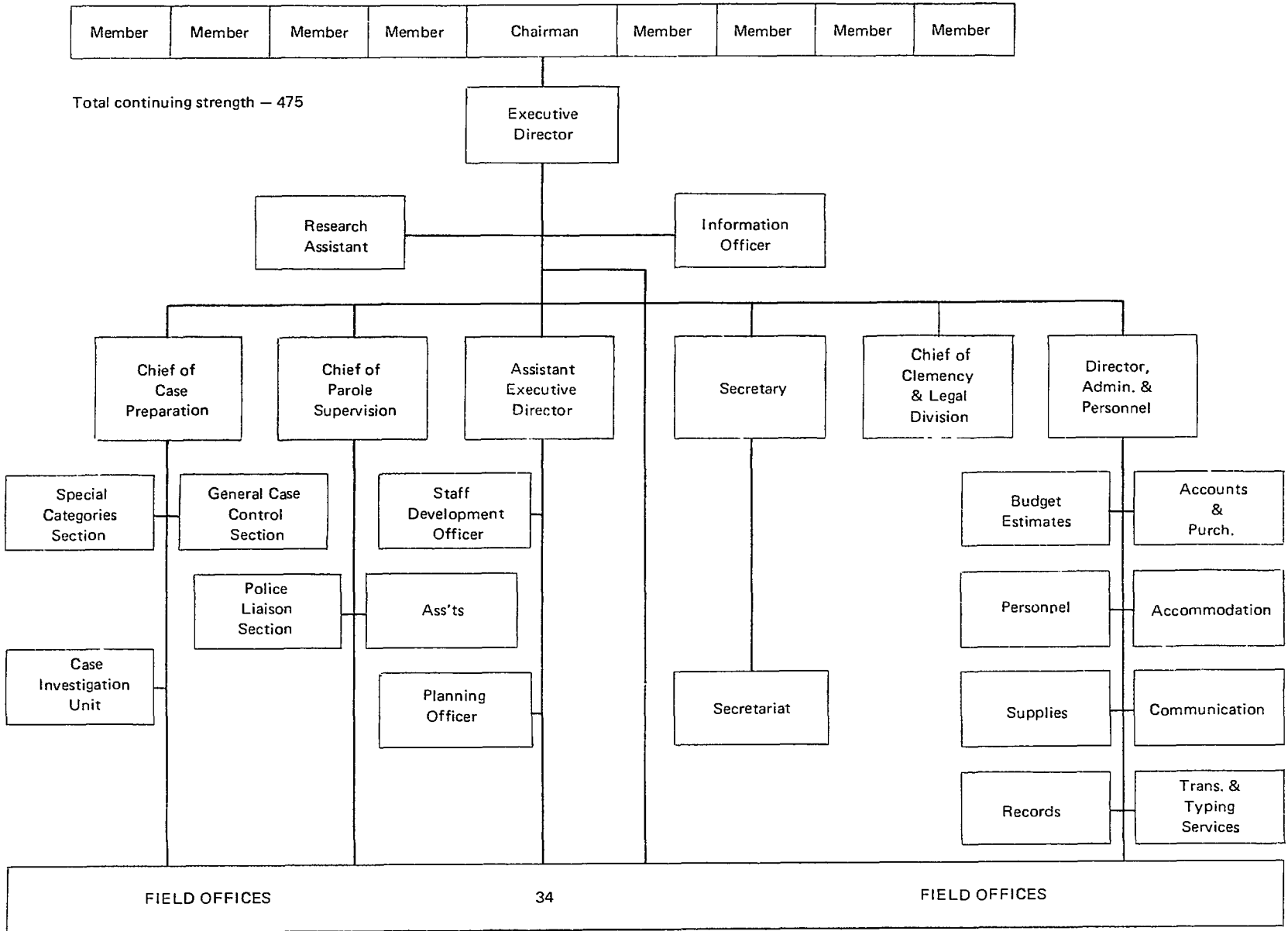
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SECURITY DEGREE



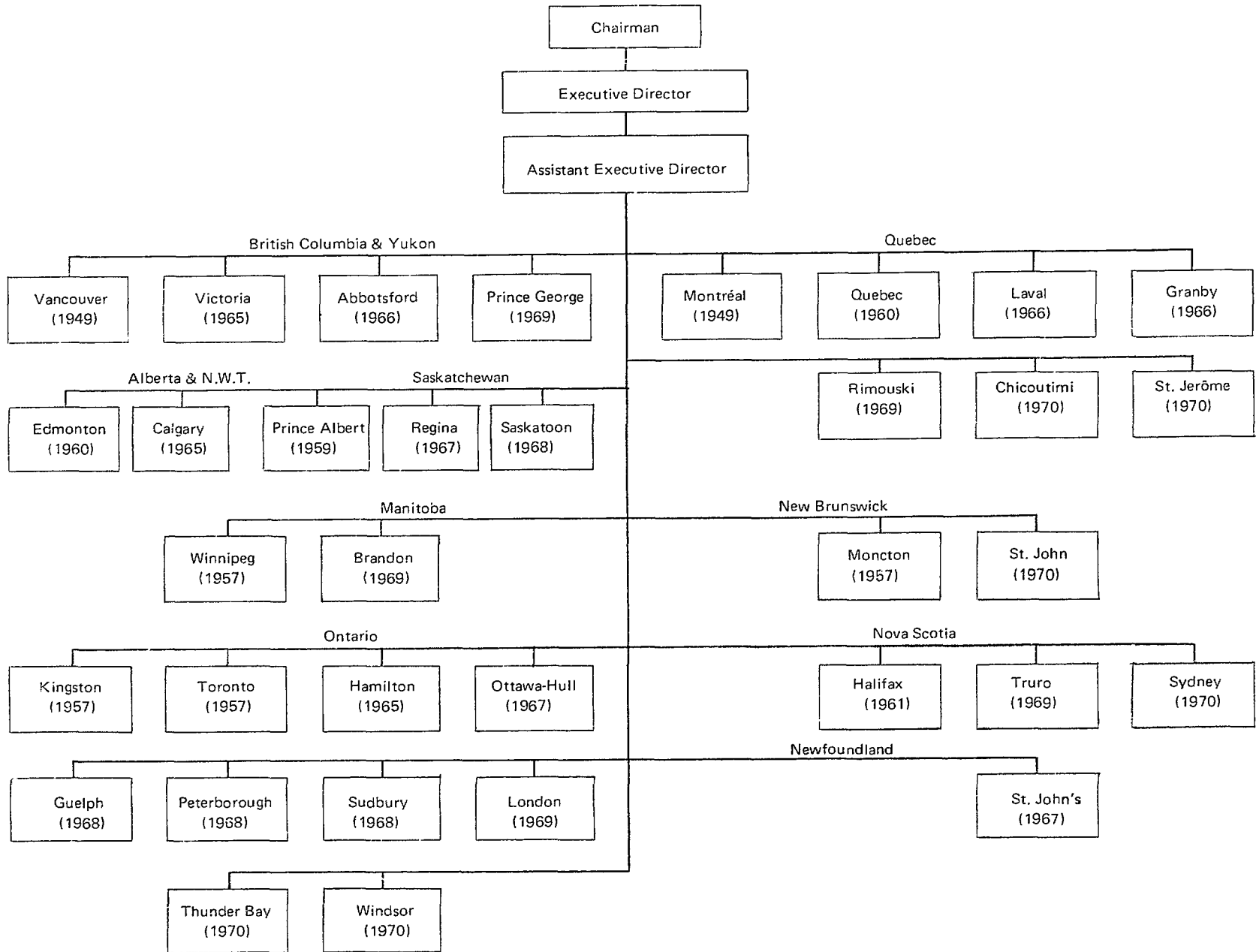
CHAPTER 4

National Parole Board

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD – ORGANIZATION



NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE – FIELD ORGANIZATION



THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

As the Board ended its first dozen years of operations it found itself in the midst of change. Some changes were alterations in techniques gained through experience, others were a reflection of social attitudes towards corrections.

With improvement in treatment both within the community and the penitentiaries, the Board adjusted its own techniques to keep pace with these advances. Coupled with this has come an increased — though by no means sufficient — public awareness of the needs of the correctional system. The Board believes that these factors will do much to help make its rehabilitation program even more effective.

Indicative of these changes was the increased co-operation between the Board and its sister service in the department, the Canadian Penitentiary Service, the increasing involvement by various communities in the rehabilitation process, and the study of the parole system by the Senate with the aim of proposing the development of the most effective system possible.

Paroles Granted

While maintaining the conviction that parole offers one of the best means of rehabilitating the offender, the National Parole Board granted fewer full paroles during 1971-72 than it did the previous year. This is partly the result of indication that the optimum number of inmates that can be released in any one year on full parole had been reached and partly the direct effect of full implementation of day parole, mandatory supervision, and, in the Canadian Penitentiary Service, temporary absence, which tend to reduce the need for a high level of releases on full parole.

During the fiscal year, the Board granted 5,744 paroles of all types: 2,351 to inmates in federal institutions and 3,393 to inmates in provincial institutions. This is a slight decrease from 1970-71, when the Board granted 6,053 paroles of all types: 2,825 to inmates in federal institutions and 3,228 to inmates in provincial institutions.

Of the 9,679 federal and provincial inmates who were eligible to be considered for parole in 1971-72, 63 per cent or 5,744 were granted parole. In 1970-71, 9,713 inmates were eligible and 6,053 or 68 per cent were granted parole.

Almost half, or 4,819, of the 9,679 inmates eligible for parole were in federal institutions. Of these, 527 did not apply for parole, although their cases were reviewed automatically. The remaining 4,292 federal inmates did apply and of these 2,351 or 55 per cent were granted parole.

In provincial prisons, where cases are not reviewed unless applications are received, 4,870 inmates applied and 3,393 or 70 per cent were granted parole.

Day parole, which is granted for 15 days or more for special rehabilitative purposes, was used more in 1971-72. The Board granted 1,186 day paroles, an increase from 812 the previous year.

Under the program of mandatory supervision which came into full effect in late 1971, 254 inmates were released to serve the remainder of the sentence under supervision and guidance. Of these, there were 5 revocations and 16 forfeitures.

Revocations and forfeitures decreased this year. There were 352 revocations for misbehaviour or minor offences and 1,161 forfeitures for commission of indictable offences. This was a decrease from 438 revocations in 1970-1971 and an increase from 784 forfeitures in that fiscal year. However, parolees who violated their paroles in 1971-72 may have already been on parole for three, five, or even ten years, and so violations in any one year do not correspond to the paroles granted in that year.

Board Hearings

The belief that inmates who apply for parole have a right to be seen by those who make the final decision about parole still constitutes part of Board policy. In practice, however, the travel time and the volume of cases

continues to limit the Board hearings to federal institutions. The impression gained through the interview, with a file of material that presents a balanced and informative picture of the inmate and his relationships, has proven to be a valuable technique in determining whether an inmate should be granted parole.

Group Briefings

Before an offender is ready to be eligible for parole by the Board there are many hours of preparation including community investigation and discussions with the inmate himself. One of the techniques now used by Board field staff is group briefing. This normally takes place between the time of the first individual interview and the Board's review of the case.

At Springhill, a federal institution, about 15 inmates at a time are briefed one week before Board hearings. The briefing is used to repeat explanations, to answer questions that have arisen since the initial interview, to allay anxieties about appearing before the Board. During the session misunderstandings and misinterpretations of Board hearings are clarified that may have been created by other inmates who have appeared at previous hearings and have been denied parole, or by inmates who violated parole and were returned to prison. Not only do inmates gain a clearer picture of parole and what is expected of him but many questions that would normally be considered at the hearing are answered, leaving more time for meaningful discussion between the inmate and the Board members.

At the Guelph Correctional Centre, a Ontario institution, two forms of briefings are held. The first is held once a week for all new offenders who have recently arrived in the institution. They are told about the requirements of parole, when they can apply, and problems of immediate concern are discussed.

The second briefing is more therapeutic and lasts over a period of eight weeks immediately before an inmate is eligible for release on parole. Once a week, eight to ten inmates meet with a parole officer and an institutional social worker to create rapport and to discuss the types of problems that the inmate will likely face when he is released on parole. In the first few sessions the parole officer and social worker provide basic information on such matters as parole conditions and employment. In the final sessions the briefing usually evolves into a resocialization process. These briefings appear to have been quite successful and the Board intends to continue them with those on parole who have gone through the sessions with those who have not to find what difference the briefing makes in rehabilitation.

Co-operation with the Canadian Penitentiary Service

The inmate selection program, which has been used successfully by parole officers at Edmonton and Calgary since 1970, was prepared for joint implementation by the parole service and the penitentiary in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Atlantic Provinces. In this program, parole officers apply the classification standards of the penitentiary service to all offenders sentenced to two years or more before being admitted to an institution. By early classification into either medium-security or maximum-security categories, transportation costs of transferring inmates are reduced, the appropriate treatment program can be initiated immediately by the penitentiary, and parole service officers become directly involved in the rehabilitation of offenders.

A representative of the parole service served as a member of the Western Regional Committee of the Canadian Penitentiary Service and took an active part in developing a plan for integrated treatment of offenders within the federal corrections system based on individualized diagnosis and treatment.

Community Participation

A vital point of any rehabilitation system is the community to which the parolee goes on release. Although the Board may provide good supervision and guidance, successful rehabilitation also relies on community acceptance and community participation. The Board is pleased to see that this is happening more and more.

In Prince George, B.C., for example, the community became heavily involved in the construction of a 30-bed dormitory and social activity centre for recently released inmates.

In co-operation with local social workers and businessmen the board's district representative, helped establish the Prince George Activator Society, which obtained a grant from the Canada Manpower Local Initiative Program and a mortgage from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to build the centre.

During the construction of the building, which is expected to open May 31, unemployed probationers and parolees were placed on the site by Canada Manpower to help with the work.

The centre will provide a home for men looking for work, or for men just released from prison to help them undergo the transition from prison to community life. It will, in effect, be a half-way house with the Activator Society acting as an after-care agency. The centre will have a full-time, fully qualified social worker as director.

Community involvement in this project covers a wide cross section of people who have donated time, services, and materials and is, the Board believes, an excellent example of what can be done in the community.

Another form of community participation came to life during the year in the area near Sudbury, Ontario. In this sparsely populated region, the parole service has developed a system of volunteer parole supervisors, to supplement the supervision and guidance that may, at certain periods of the year, be difficult to provide. The volunteers live in the remote parts of the area which ranges from Timmins to Manitoulin Island. They are usually responsible and interested members of the same small communities in which parolees are living. Although volunteer programs are not new, nor always successful, this one has been a success due in great part to selectivity, training, and the professional support and supervision techniques aimed at maintaining interest and motivation.

In a more urban environment the Board became involved in another form of community relationship. At Windsor, not only are members of the community participating in the rehabilitation process, but the parolees themselves are becoming increasingly involved.

Thirteen parolees began regular meetings to discuss employment problems and other matters. There were two immediate results of these meetings. First was the creation of dialogue between the parolees, the press, and the public in newspapers and on radio and television. Second, the parolees established a small appliance repair shop with help from the community and this will provide them with jobs and training.

Parolees from the Windsor area also became involved in a project supported by a grant from the Canada Manpower Local Initiative Program.

A committee of local social workers and businessmen, known as the Committee for Orientation and Preparation for Employment (COPE) sought to teach parolees life skills and job skills. Through the LIP grant each parolee or ex-offender was paid the minimum wage to participate in a 6-day-a-week, four-week course. The project, which ends May 31, has proven to be highly successful in teaching offenders to be self-reliant, to learn job skills, to keep a job, and to develop lasting personal relationships. The Board is studying ways in which a similar project can be continued.

In Chicoutimi, the parole service participated in yet another form of community activity. Because the district is some distance from large urban centres and the resources that are available there, considerable disparity in treatment of former inmates was evident. For example, the community noticed that one individual offender might have to deal with many social organizations on an unco-ordinated basis. Additionally, certain social services were not available in the region that would be available in larger centres. Therefore, the Committee for Inmate Readjustment was created to provide a source for co-ordination of resources in the area and assist in the rehabilitation of probationers and parolees.

Besides the National Parole Service, the committee participants include, the Quebec Adult Probation Service, the Chicoutimi Jail, the Departments of Education and Social Affairs, the Canada and Quebec Manpower Centres, as well as other social agencies and interested individuals. The parole service offers its knowledge and experience and in turn, gains useful information about offenders from a variety of sources. The community is also benefiting from the Committee's work, for individual citizens now have an increased role to play in the rehabilitation of offenders.

On a broader scale in Quebec, district representatives were invited to attend meetings of local crime prevention committee organized by the Quebec Police Commission. The district representatives were originally invited to speak about parole but are now members of the committees.

Voluntary and Provincial After-Care Agencies

The Board has continued to implement the policy of increased partnerships with voluntary agencies and provincial probation services. The policy announced last year aims at a 50-50 case sharing, between the service and the agencies. Under contractual agreements these agencies carry out community investigations and parole supervision. At the beginning of the year the parole service was directly supervising 59 per cent of the people on parole and the agencies 40 per cent. By the end of the year, the parole service was dealing with 54 per cent and the agencies 46 per cent of the cases.

During the year citizens were invited to join voluntary agencies so that there could be more community involvement in rehabilitation.

Employment

The Board has continued to stress the importance that employment plays in rehabilitation and the urgency of the parolee finding permanent employment as soon as possible after his release. Employment provides the parolees with the self-respect that is an incentive to rehabilitation. Employment also provides the community with goods, services, and taxes, and the taxpayer gains a reduction in his taxes when the parolee's family does not need welfare.

In June, 1971, the Board reviewed the employment situation for 2,663 parolees under its direct supervision. Seventy-eight per cent, or 1,998 were employed, 17 per cent, or 445, were unemployed and five per cent, or 140, were taking academic or vocational training. The average monthly income of the 2,621 men and the 42 women in the survey was \$321 — this rises to \$412 if those on training are included — and they supported 2,279 dependents. On this basis, parolees would have earned almost \$857,000 in June 1971.

To help the parolee find and keep employment the Board is involved in a number of projects including the previously mentioned COPE project in Windsor. Another, in Hamilton, Ontario, brought parolees into the Creative Job Search Program sponsored by the Canada Manpower Centre. A series of classes were held to help the unemployed or the under-employed find a better job. The parolees also had an opportunity to participate in a group where others without a criminal record also had difficulty in finding jobs. Through these classes they were able to see that they were not alone with their problems and they were also able to assess their true potential.

Pardons

Through the Parole Act, the Board is involved with the pardon granting process under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, when asked to do so by the Solicitor General. This has concerned, for the most part, ordinary pardons, free pardons, and the remission of a fine, forfeiture, or penalty. An ordinary pardon is forgiveness for a criminal act and the record is not erased. A free pardon is granted when a person is convicted and then later found to be innocent by the Crown and the record is wiped clean. Twenty ordinary pardons were granted and 10 denied; 7 free pardons were granted and 3 denied; 16 remissions of fines, penalties or forfeitures were granted and 6 were denied.

As mentioned in last year's annual report, a pardon granted under the Criminal Records Act may be of assistance to ex-offenders who have been living as law-abiding citizens but have been handicapped by a criminal record. Under the Act, the Board has specific responsibility for investigations concerning pardons, which are then referred by the Solicitor General to the Governor in Council.

From June 1970, when the act came into effect, until the end of March 1971, some 660 applications had been received. Not all these had been fully investigated by the year's end and during the 1971-72 another 1,085 applications were received. At the end of the year investigations and consideration of 1,117 applications remained to be completed.

From the time an application is received until it is approved by the Governor in Council, the Board considers the case. This includes an investigation by the Board's staff, character investigation by the RCMP, reports by the Board's staff and review by the Board, and finally, consideration by the Minister and the Governor in Council. However, the Board has increased its resources and implemented new procedures to shorten the investigation.

During the year, 404 pardons were granted while 14 were denied.

In May, the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs began a study of operation and effectiveness of the Criminal Records Act. Later that year some Members of the House of Commons also called for amendments to the Act to increase the confidentiality of the RCMP investigations and to introduce complete erasure of the record as part of the pardon. At the year's end it appeared likely that the Senate Committee may decide to continue the study of the Act during its review of the parole system which began in October.

Study of Parole

In October, 1971, the Senate passed a motion to examine and report on all aspects of the parole system in Canada. In December, the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs began its examination of the parole system in Canada and its study was continuing at the end of the year. The purpose of the study is to develop the most effective parole system possible and the committee is now studying the various aspects of the system including: the principles of parole, possible amendments to legislation, responsibility for various functions, relationships with other agencies, and community involvement. The committee has received briefs from a number of organizations associated with the parole system. This includes federal correctional departments, provincial attorneys general and ministers of justice, voluntary after-care agencies, associations of police officers as well as other interested people, including inmates, parolees, and ex-offenders.

The committee was asked to consider the changes that have taken place in corrections, since the Board was established in 1959 and since the Canadian Committee on Corrections included recommendations on parole in its report in 1969. The penal system is now closer to the parole concept of re-socialization and there is increased public interest in rehabilitation. The Committee was also asked to investigate the possibility of a more unified system of parole and the penitentiary service.

Supplementing the Senate study of parole will be a departmental study on parole, which will look at, among other things, regionalization of the Board and the increased participation by the courts, law enforcement and social development agencies. Both studies should help pave the way for a more effective system and a meaningful public participation in the rehabilitation process.

Jurisdiction

Under its Act the Board may revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping after it receives an application for a pardon. During its review of the case the Board consults the institution's doctor, a psychiatrist, psychologist, and staff of the institution. The applicant is interviewed by a parole officer and the reports of the police and the institution are considered.

The number of applications has become smaller each year for the last five years and the Board believes this is a reflection of the type of sentences now given by judges and also a reflection of public opinion. At the end of the year, the House of Commons was considering amendments to the Criminal Code concerning whipping.

In 1967 the Board granted 12 appeals against such a sentence and denied 7 others. In 1968, there were 8 for or appeals and 2 against; in 1969, it was 4 for and 2 against; and in 1970 2 for. In 1971 there were no for or against.

The Board's additional jurisdiction also covers revocation or suspension of any order made under the Act, prohibiting any person from operating a motor vehicle.

The number of decisions taken by the Board has grown considerably. In 1969-70 it made 205 decisions on revocation or suspension of the order and denied 216 other applications. In 1970-71 the number of

decisions increased to 372 in favor and 218 against. Last year, there was another increase, as the Board made 476 decisions in favor and 291 denials.

Personnel

In October, Jean-Paul Gilbert was appointed as a member of the Board replacing William Outerbridge, who resigned to accept the appointment of professor at the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa. Mr. Gilbert is a former director of the Montreal Police Department and until he joined the Board had been a professor of criminology at the University of Montreal.

Under the department's Correctional Bursary Program the Board hired six employees who had recently graduated in the area of corrections and had received bursaries to assist them in their studies. During the summer, the Board also hired 56 students who are showing a career interest in corrections. In addition, 11 of the Board's employees were on special educational leave to improve their knowledge and complete higher academic degrees.

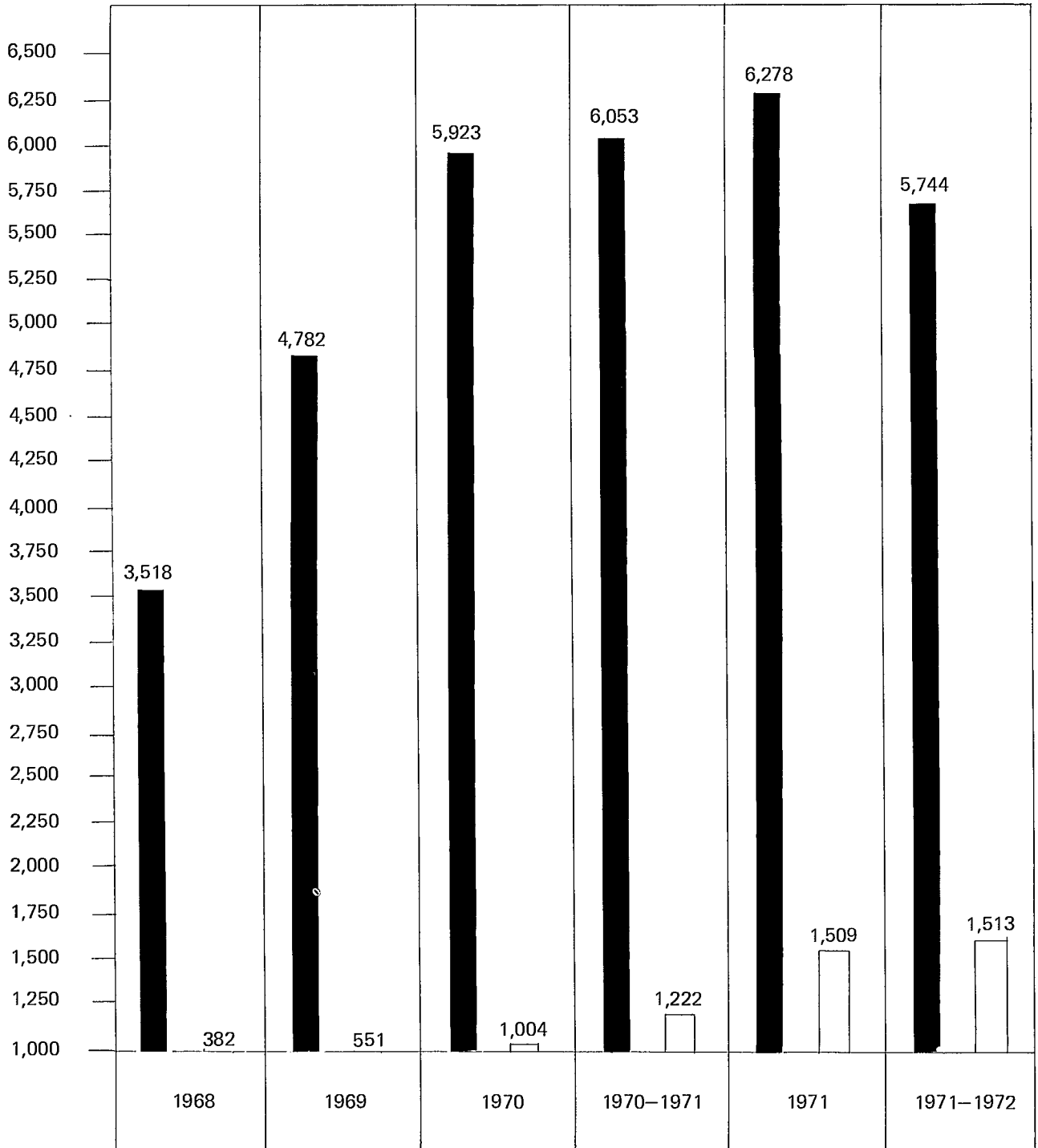
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON MANDATORY SUPERVISION

Jan. 1 to March 31, 1972*

	No.	Per cent
National Parole Service	117	61
Agencies	76	39
Total	193	100

*Mandatory supervision – for the remission period – only came into full effect in late 1971.

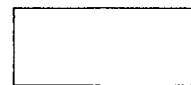
PAROLES OF ALL TYPES GRANTED*
PAROLES REVOKED AND/OR FORFEITED
 1968-71 calendar years
 1970-72 fiscal years



*This includes full parole, day parole, short parole, parole for deportation, or voluntary departure.



Paroles Granted



Parole Revoked
and/or
Forfeited

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION

April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972

	April 1-June 1		July 1-Sept. 30		Oct. 1-Dec. 31		Jan. 1-March 31	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
National Parole Service	3,140	59.7	3,274	59.3	3,093	57.55	2,883	54
Agencies*	2,117	40.3	2,248	40.7	2,281	42.45	2,352	46
Total	5,257	100	5,522	100	5,374	100	5,235	100

*Private, public services and others.

MAN MONTHS SUPERVISION

1969 to 1971 (calendar year)

	1969		1970		1971	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
National Parole Service	15,612	38.4	28,021	51	33,866	57
Agencies*	25,039	71.6	26,596	49	25,586	43
Total	40,651	100	54,617	100	59,452	100

*Private, public services and others.

PAROLED INMATES' EARNINGS

JUNE 1971

	No. of parolees	No. employed	No. at school in training	Average gross income \$	No. of dependents
Abbotsford	58	52	0	432.76	67
Brandon	57	45	4	184.36	59
Calgary	85	78	7	358.96	61
Chicoutimi	20	7	1	151.15	7
Edmonton	105	76	15	337.18	64
Granby	29	23	3	296.41	23
Guelph	45	32	2	246.11	33
Halifax	75	55	3	269.83	33
Hamilton	132	99	3	350.30	146
Kingston	54	43	4	309.32	48
Laval	43	37	2	398.46	59
London	81	19	4	289.72	73
Moncton	74	55	8	274.61	60
Montreal	472	344	20	295.97	423
Ottawa-Hull	111	84	6	284.57	83
Peterborough	21	19	0	349.67	15
Prince Albert	30	25	2	370.78	25
Prince George	21	18	1	483.76	23
Quebec	54	42	1	313.94	30
Regina	53	36	3	200.07	36
Rimouski	16	13	0	264.00	0
Saskatoon	17	13	0	76.82	4
St. Jerome	23	16	0	300.13	29
Saint John	29	22	3	371.21	40
St. John's	19	16	0	314.91	24
Sudbury	90	72	7	440.61	90
Sydney	22	12	2	147.18	15
Thunder Bay	25	12	1	279.32	8
Toronto	352	267	21	369.56	309
Truro	30	21	4	305.73	30
Vancouver	219	155	1	327.04	173
Victoria	49	41	2	368.68	43
Windsor	60	38	2	322.43	72
Winnipeg	92	71	8	357.84	74
Canada	2,663	1,998	140	412.38	2,279