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# annual report 1973-74

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Ministry Secretariat  
National Parole Board  
Canadian Penitentiary Service  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police



Solicitor General  
Canada

Solliciteur général  
Canada

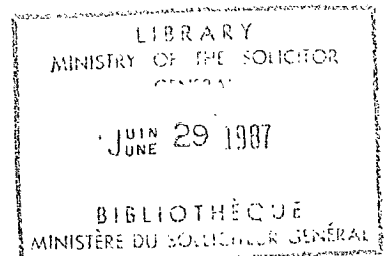
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SOLICITOR GENERAL



SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL



To His Excellency the Right Honourable Jules Léger, C.C.,  
Governor General of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the annual report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General for the fiscal year April 1, 1973, to March 31, 1974.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Warren Allmand'.

Warren Allmand  
Solicitor General of Canada

## CONTENTS

- 1. Secretariat
- 9. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- 37. Canadian Penitentiary Service
- 51. National Parole Board

The present Ministry of the Solicitor General was established in 1966 when Parliament assigned to it responsibility for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Penitentiary Service. The Solicitor General of Canada also reports to Parliament for the National Parole Board.

The development and co-ordination of Ministry policy is the responsibility of a Secretariat that reports to the Deputy Solicitor General, Mr. Roger Tassé, Q.C. It was established early in the 1973-74 fiscal year, replacing what had been known as departmental headquarters. The heads of the three agencies, who have responsibility for administration and programs in their areas, report directly to the Solicitor General.

Policies on police, corrections and parole are determined by the Solicitor General who is advised by the agency heads and the Deputy Solicitor General who together comprise the Ministry's Senior Policy Advisory Committee.

#### MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat has branches responsible for policy planning and program evaluation, police and security planning and analysis, research and systems development, and communication and consultation. Each of the four branches is headed by an assistant deputy minister.

##### Policy Planning and Program Evaluation

The promotion of an over-all sense of policy direction for the Ministry is a key responsibility of this branch.

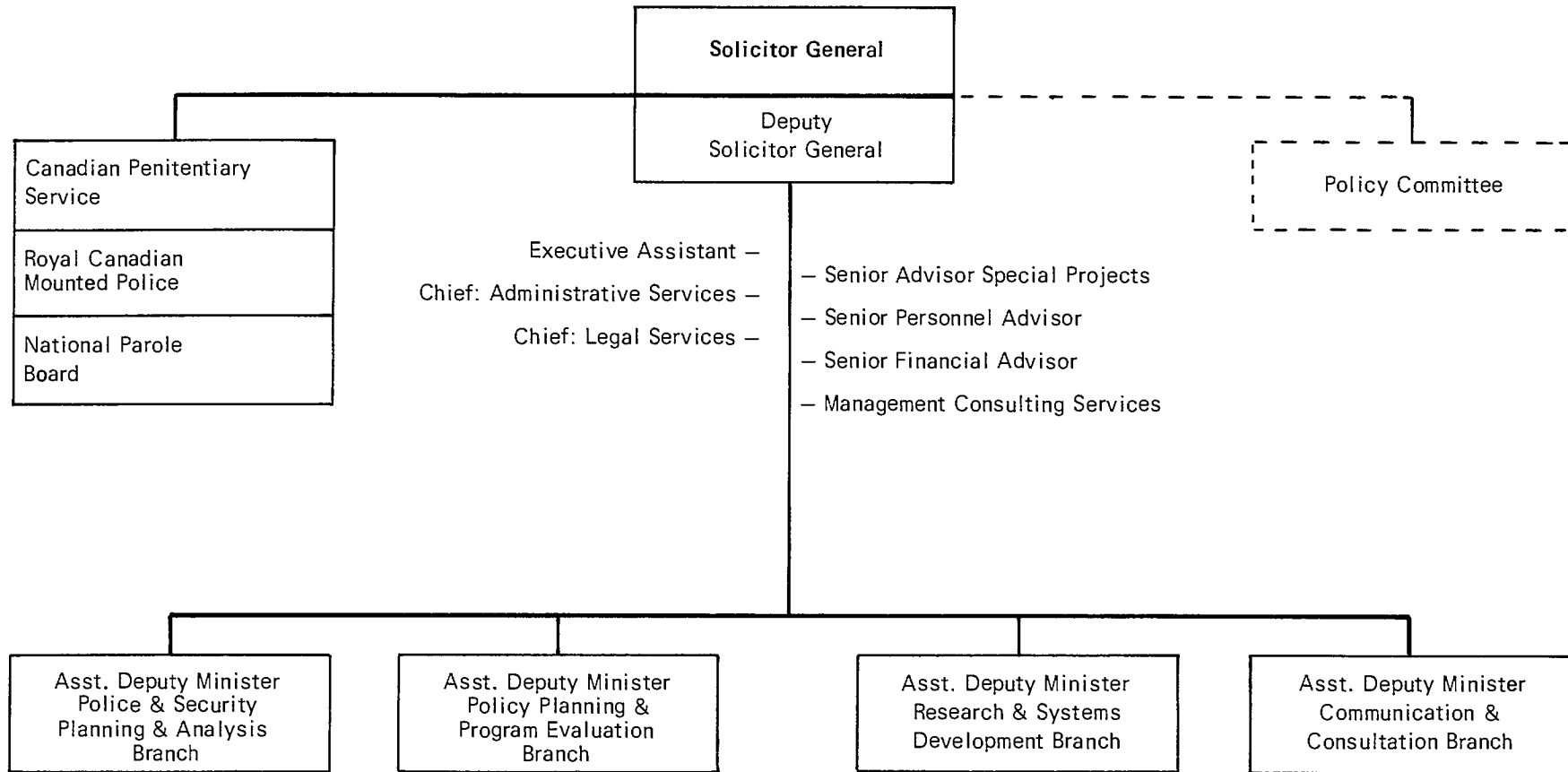
During the year the branch:

- Helped in the preparation of "The Criminal in Canadian Society — A Perspective on Corrections", a discussion paper proposing a framework for the review and development of policies on the criminal justice system;
- Took part in the planning of Ministry positions on subjects discussed at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Corrections at Ottawa in December.

The branch also:

- Chairs the federal-provincial joint working group that is reviewing the programs, services and financial arrangements for young persons in conflict with the law, a review closely co-ordinated with the work of the Ministry committee on legislation that is developing a proposed replacement for the Juvenile Delinquents Act;
- Co-ordinates the work of the study group on the development of a federal corrections agency to fulfil the federal government's operational responsibilities in corrections;

ORGANIZATION CHART – SECRETARIAT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL



- Chairs and provides staff support to the Ministry committee on native people and the law that is co-ordinating and developing policies and programs that meet the objectives and goals of the Ministry in its dealings with native people.

#### Police and Security Planning and Analysis

This branch monitors and analyzes internal security information on international terrorism, collective violence, and social unrest that is potentially violent. It is increasingly involved in police policy.

Several projects were undertaken during the year in co-operation with other Ministry branches, federal departments and agencies, and the RCMP. Among them were:

- The development of contingency planning procedures for the Ministry in the event of internal security crises such as riots, the hijacking of aircraft, kidnapping and the holding of hostages;
- Studies to assess Canada's vulnerability to possible acts by international terrorist organizations;
- Studies on establishing national police research and training capabilities;
- The formulation of government policy recommendations on the physical security of information and property;
- Studies of federal firearms control legislation to determine whether changes are required;
- Studies on the practical implementation of legislation such as the Protection of Privacy Act.

#### Research and Systems Development

This branch includes the Research, Statistics & Management Information Systems Divisions, and the Ministry Library.

##### Research Division

In the fall of 1973 a firm of consultants was engaged to undertake a study of the role, organization and staffing requirements of the Research Division of the Ministry Secretariat. Their report, submitted early in 1974, recommended an increased staff component and a new organization under a Director General of Research comprising the following three functional units:

- *Research Planning and Liaison* — responsible for maintaining contact with the division's clients and ensuring that the results of research are fed back into the system in a meaningful way.
- *Research Programme Management* — responsible for the research management functions related to project decision-making and project control including project design, monitoring and project evaluation.
- *Research Resources* — responsible for managing the divisions intramural research personnel, establishing and maintaining contact with the Canadian research community and encouraging the development of criminological research manpower within Canada.

During the fiscal year the following research projects were initiated under contract:

- An evaluation of a Life Skills Training Programme at Warkworth Institution. This project is under the direction of Dr. G.T. Reker, Department of Psychology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.
- The Ethnological Approach to Police Interviewing and Interrogation. This project under the direction of Chief Inspector A.R. Roberts is supported jointly by the Research Division and the Board of Police Commissioners, City of Calgary Police Department.
- The Development of a Correctional Workload Forecasting Model – Stage A – consultation and planning stage. This project was undertaken under the direction of Dr. Robert Hann assisted by Mr. John Bailey of the SDL Institute, Toronto.
- The Preparation of a Monograph on the Evaluation and Organization of the Judicial, Police and Correctional Systems in Canada. This publication, which is intended for distribution at the 5th U.N. Congress on Prevention of Crime to be held in Toronto in 1975, is being prepared by the International Centre for Comparative Criminology under the direction of Dr. Denis Szabo.

Other projects that were ongoing from previous fiscal years are:

- Volunteers in Correction: a descriptive and analytical survey of the use of volunteers in correction in the Province of Ontario. The research is under the direction of Dr. Stuart Johnson, Department of Sociology, University of Manitoba.
- A study of the Legal Aspects of Prison Decision-Making is being conducted by Professor R. Price of Queen's University in co-operation with the Ontario Region penitentiaries.
- Study of an Induction Training Programme for Correctional Officers in the Penitentiary Service. This project is directed by Professor T.C. Willett, Department of Sociology, Queen's University.
- The Development, Role, Function and Effectiveness of the Police in Canada. This three-year project is being conducted by the International Centre for Comparative Criminology at Montreal.

The final report by Miss Margaret Benson on the Adult Female Offender was submitted to the Research Division and is now being edited for publication.

In addition to the above studies, the Research Division continued its support of a Summer Student Research Programme during 1973. This programme involved the participation of 40 students working in the field on 22 short-term research projects in the areas of crime prevention, law enforcement and corrections. The students, most of whom were at the post-graduate level, were supervised by university faculty and staff of private research agencies.

A research Guide is being prepared for distribution to universities, research agencies and other government departments. This Guide will outline the research priorities and plans of the Ministry for 1974-75. It will also contain information on

application procedures, contract conditions and publication policy.

#### Statistics Division

During the fiscal year 1973-74 the Statistics Division was formed within the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The aim of the division was to respond to requests for information and to provide a statistical analysis capability within the Secretariat.

In addition to answering requests for statistical information the division was active in the development of the CANJUS project: a computerized simulation model of the Canadian Criminal justice system.

The Division also co-operated actively with Statistics Canada in the preparation of the Federal-Provincial Meeting on criminal justice information and statistics scheduled for June 1974.

#### Management Information Systems

This division was set up during the fiscal year 1973-74 to assist the Ministry in the development of better management information systems.

During the first year this division carried out important studies to determine the status and level of development of criminal justice information systems throughout Canada. The Division also assisted the Canadian Penitentiary Service in the development of the Inmate Record and Temporary Absence Systems.

#### The Ministry Library

The Ministry Library expanded its services to regional offices and institutions during the year and together with the Research Division began planning for a Documentation Centre that would become the *clearing house* for all Canadian criminological research.

#### Communication and Consultation

Plans were developed for a Communication Division to replace the Information Services Unit effective April 1, 1974, and assume wider responsibility for the Ministry's internal and external communication.

During the year, the unit issued several news releases, maintained a daily press monitoring service for all components of the Ministry, and provided a monthly compendium of press reports and comment for distribution to the regional offices of the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Service.

Publications produced by the unit included the annual report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the report of the Task Force on the release of inmates, the report of the Task Force on community-based residential centres, The Criminal in Canadian Society, the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Penitentiary Security in the Quebec Region, and Facts about the Correctional Investigator, a pamphlet.

Close liaison was maintained with Information Canada on answering queries from the general public about criminal justice.

One of the major efforts of the Secretariat in the year 1973 was the convening of the Federal-Provincial Conference of Ministers responsible for Corrections, held in Ottawa in December. This Conference was co-ordinated by the Consultation Division. Several important topics were discussed at the Conference, and the continuity of federal-provincial consultation was ensured through the creation of a "Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers responsible for Corrections".

This Conference has set a challenge for the years ahead in a very significant way and places a very heavy responsibility on the Consultation Division.

The Ministry's Consultation Centre fulfils its responsibilities through broadly based policy consultations, demonstration projects, consultative studies and reviews of provincial correctional systems, and through consultation on specific problems or needs.

Here are examples of the Centre's work during the 1973-74 fiscal year:

- In broadly based policy consultations, the Centre released the report of the task force on community-based residential centres. The report's recommendations were on the agenda of the federal-provincial conference in December of Ministers responsible for corrections. A result was the setting up of a federal-provincial secretariat for the planning and operation of a national conference in 1974-75 of directors of community-based residential centres.
- The Centre published the results of three conferences that considered the community role, training and research requirements related to "the police function in our changing society." A consulting secretariat is being developed for the planning of demonstration projects to respond to the recommendations from these conferences.

In demonstration projects, the Centre worked with the Native Clan Organization of Manitoba and provided substantial funds for the operation of a residential service and other rehabilitative activities for Indians and Métis ex-offenders in Manitoba. As well, the Centre is working with Nova Scotia to assess current programs and to develop a model for the diversion of young persons from the criminal justice system.

In provincial correctional reviews and consultative studies, the Centre contributed to the reviews of the British Columbia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island correctional systems. It is providing an architectural consultant to help Newfoundland in implementing recommendations in its review and also is paying for consulting services from the Province of Ontario to help Newfoundland develop a probation service.

In providing consultation on specific problems or needs, the Centre:

- Convened the second National Conference on the Development of a National Information Centre for Volunteers in Criminal Justice Services and agreed to undertake a feasibility study for the establishment of such a centre during fiscal 1974-75.
- Undertook a national study on the Offender and Ex-offender as a

Correctional Manpower Resource which will be published in 1974-75.

- Established a national team of consultants to review strategies for federal support of provincial efforts in juvenile crime prevention.
- Formed a national planning committee to pursue the development needs of probation as an alternative to incarceration in Canada and to plan the first national conference of directors of probation.



# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## 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 of Canada, has the control and management of the Force. Headquarters of the Force is in Ottawa.

On Jan. 1, 1974, Maurice J. Nadon replaced William L. Higgitt as Commissioner. Commissioner Nadon joined the Force at Ottawa, Jan. 3, 1941, and has had extensive police experience, particularly in criminal investigation. Commissioned in 1958, he served in British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario before being promoted Deputy Commissioner in charge of criminal operations in 1972, a post he held until being named Commissioner.

There are 12 operational divisions, alphabetically designated, with a headquarter for each located in provincial capitals, except for "C", which is in Montreal, and "A" and "G", which are in the national capital.

The operational divisions have 40 sub-divisions and 677 detachments. Air and Marine services within the Force support the operational divisions as do the two training divisions, "N" and "Depot", in Rockcliffe, Ont., and Regina, Sask., respectively.

## JURISDICTION

Laws made by, or under the authority of, the federal government, are enforced by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in all provinces and territories of Canada.

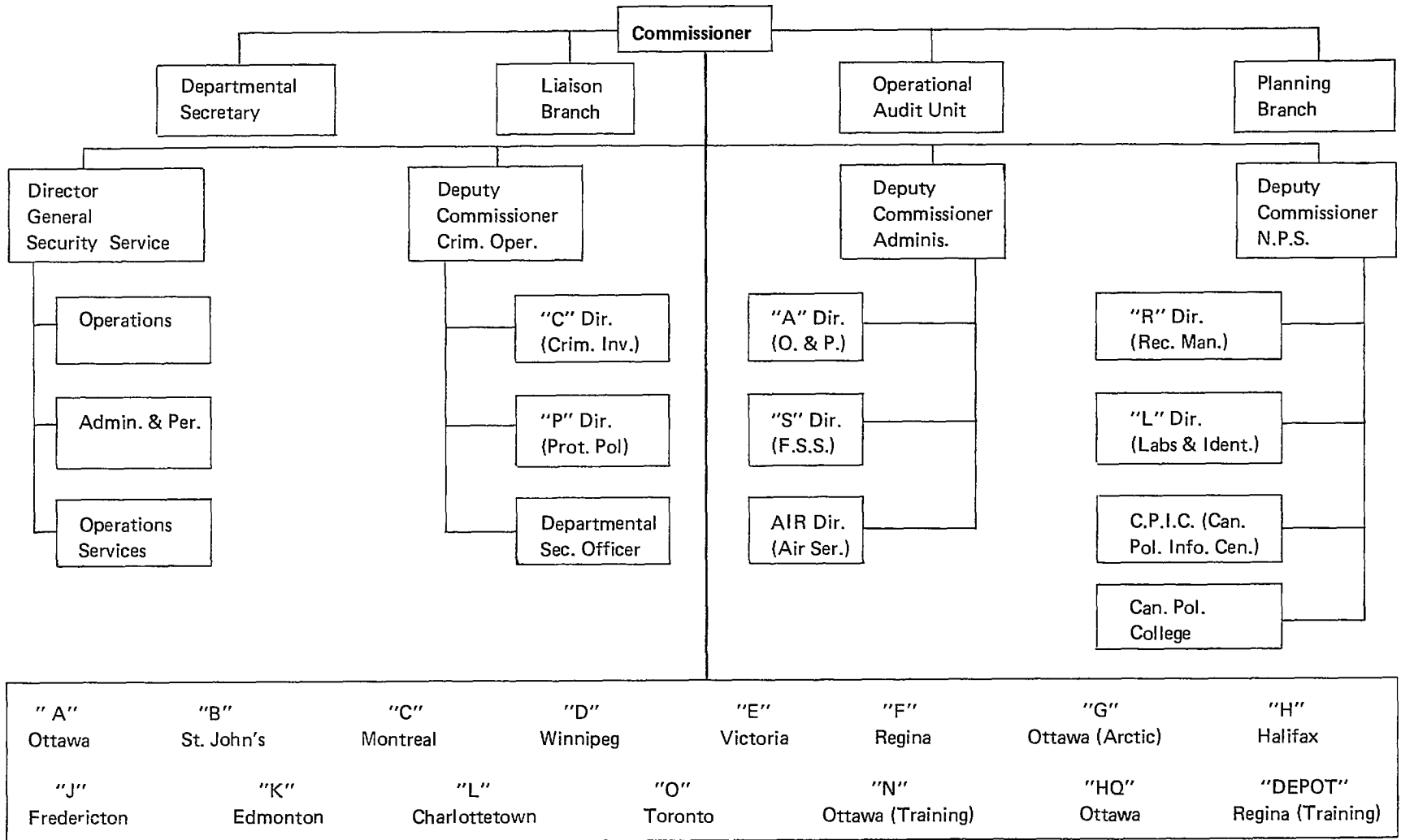
The enforcement of the Criminal Code of Canada, and the administration of justice within the provinces, are the responsibility of the provincial governments. The R.C.M.P. enforces criminal and provincial laws within all provinces, except Ontario and Quebec. In addition, the R.C.M.P., under contract, provides its policing services to 161 municipalities throughout Canada.

The Yukon and Northwest Territories are policed exclusively by the R.C.M.P. where police jurisdiction over criminal offences, federal statutes and territorial ordinances has been assigned to the Force.

## CONTRACT POLICING

A Prevention Oriented Policing Service (POPS) concept within the Force is now into its second year of implementation. This system emphasizes the need to place the policeman not only in the area, but also at the time, crimes are known to be committed. This "presence", in itself, will be a deterrent to the offender as well as enhancing the apprehension factor.

# ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Inherent in the POPS concept is the recognition of the importance of police/community relations which is provided as a specific police function. The emphasis on police/community relations is vital to the over-all policing objective of securing voluntary observance of the law by all citizens.

The Force continues to maintain its policy of restraining and, wherever possible, of reducing the progression of criminal activity. One of the major priorities is to emphasize preventive policing, particularly at the general-detachment and highway-patrol level.

#### TRAFFIC

During the 1973 calendar year, in areas of R.C.M.P. jurisdiction, there were 26,989 fatal and personal-injury traffic collisions. This was 2,190 more than the previous year and accounts for an increase of 8.8 per cent. Property damage collisions, in this same period, numbered 89,591, an increase of 11,698, or 15 per cent.

In order to combat the rise in traffic collisions, the Force has increased its highway patrol staff which has meant more preventive patrols, and any increased use of radar, vascar and aircraft. In 1973, there were 220 traffic units in operation across Canada with 989 members employed on full-time traffic duties.

As an integral agency within the Highway Transportation System, our primary objective is to assure the safe and expeditious movement of people and goods. Inherent in this objective is the concept of "highway loss reduction", an enlargement of the traditional notion of "highway safety" which had placed an almost exclusive emphasis on the traffic enforcement factor.

The Force, together with other agencies involved in traffic safety, are optimistic that a co-ordinated program, involving the "highway loss reduction" concept, may serve to cut down on the increased collision rate.

#### COMMERCIAL CRIME BRANCH

The Commercial Crime Branch sphere of activity centres on business-oriented crimes encompassing offences relating to rights of property, fraudulent transactions respecting contracts, corporate frauds, tax frauds, bankruptcies, fraudulent securities and other promotions, counterfeiting, frauds where the Government of Canada is the victim, and corruption of public officials.

At Headquarters Ottawa, the Branch monitors the activities of 22 Commercial Fraud Sections located in most major Canadian centres and provides guidance, assistance and liaison, on the national and international scene with foreign enforcement agencies, as well as various commissions and departments of the Canadian federal and provincial governments.

The Commercial Fraud Sections are staffed with personnel who, as well as being peace officers, have obtained varying levels of education and experience in such disciplines as law, accounting, commerce and business administration.

Significant commercial crimes, by their very nature, consist of a continuity of



Patrolman assisting a motorist

acts touching a large number of people. The results are that these investigations require many interviews, examination of documents and related enquiries over a considerable period of time. This becomes readily apparent if we examine the statistics for the calendar years 1971 to 1973 inclusive. While new commercial crime investigations have been climbing annually at the rate of about 30 per cent the carry-over investigations into the 1973 calendar year have increased by a dramatic 89 per cent.

The Branch also maintains specialized Counterfeit Sections in Vancouver, Ottawa and Montreal. These units are engaged in the detection and prevention of counterfeiting activities in Canada.

During the 1973 calendar year, there was a complete reversal of previous downward trends in counterfeit notes seized or passed in Canada. An all time high was reached due to the production of a very deceptive \$50 counterfeit note (1954) issue being introduced by the criminal element. The noticeable increase in the number of actual cases for 1973 reflected on the Criminal Code Offences Chart is largely attributed to the increase in counterfeiting activities.

There is no evidence to date which would indicate the criminal syndicates are reproducing the new currency issued by the Bank of Canada in 1970.

The arrest total of 340 during the 1973 calendar year doubled that of the previous period.

#### NATIONAL CRIME INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

The criminal intelligence function of the Force is dedicated to combatting organized crime. There are 22 N.C.I. Sections located at strategic points throughout Canada. In addition, the major municipal police forces in Canada and the provincial police forces of Ontario and Quebec have 48 units engaged in this field. All activities are welded together by the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada, a multi-force organization, developed for this purpose.

As an extension of the Criminal Intelligence Service Canada concept, the use of joint force operations has been developed, in which police resources are pooled in an area, and concentrated on a specific organized crime subject or situation.

In each case, N.C.I.B. investigators, along with their counterparts from local police departments, examine organized crime situations in their respective regions. The view here is to target on these problem areas and take appropriate action against them. Resources have also been committed to the Bureau of Investigations into Organized Crime, a Branch of the Public Commission of Inquiry into Organized Crime, now under way in Quebec.

#### DRUG ENFORCEMENT

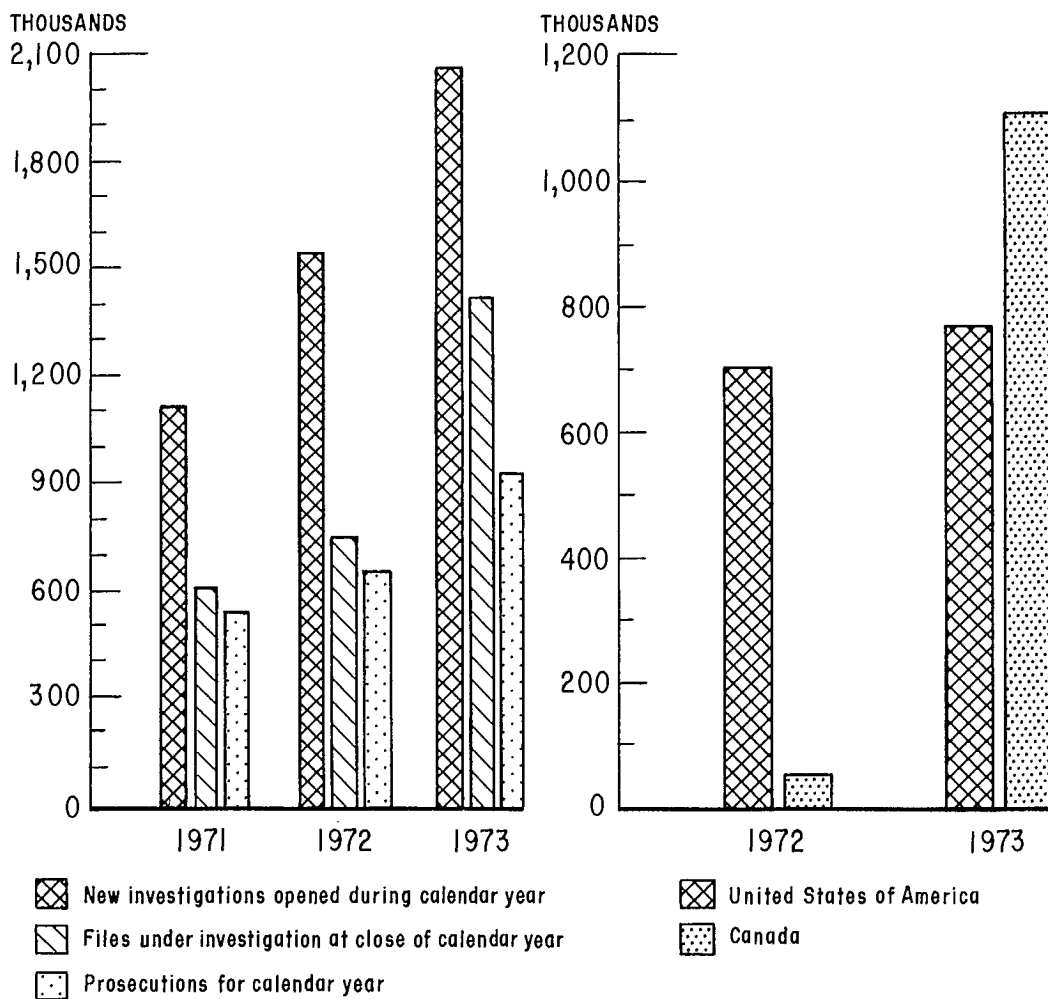
The illicit abuse and traffic in narcotics and other drugs continues to escalate in most communities in Canada.

Heroin is still considered to be the most serious of our multi-drug problem. The increase of heroin abuse by the younger members of our society is a major cause for

## COMMERCIAL CRIME BRANCH

New Investigations – Carry Over  
Files Prosecutions

Counterfeit Notes Passed or  
Seized in Canada



concern. As recently as 1968, there were only 12 known habitual users of heroin in Canada under 20 years of age, and in 1973 this total increased to 709. Until recently, Europe was our major source of illicit heroin. However, during the past year a sharp increase has been noted in the amount of that drug entering our country from southeast Asia.

The most widely abused drug in Canada today, is cannabis. Until recently those persons primarily involved with the illicit cannabis importation were young entrepreneurs of the hippie-type. Now, however, major criminal organizations are becoming interested in the importation and traffic of the cannabis drugs and, in particular, hashish. During the past year, three murders in Canada were directly connected to a hashish investigation where approximately 2,000 lbs. of this drug was seized.

The abuse of cocaine in Canada today has become a significant problem. Although the amount of illicit cocaine seized is limited, in comparison to heroin and cannabis, there has been a sharp increase in the domestic abuse of this drug. Shipments of cocaine are frequently encountered in transit through our country en route to the United States and Europe. Investigations have disclosed that couriers from South America will often take long and indirect routes, passing through many countries, before they reach their final destination. At the present time, a kilogram of cocaine can be purchased in South America for \$4,000 to \$5,000 and sold in Canada on the illicit market for \$20,000 to \$25,000. Cocaine shipments in the 10-15 kilogram range have been seized in Canada from South American couriers.

The drug enforcement program of the R.C.M.P. has placed emphasis on the detection and apprehension of major importers and traffickers of illicit drugs. A comparison of the arrest and seizure statistics for 1972 and 1973 indicates that the drug enforcement program of the R.C.M.P. has begun to show dividends.

Good liaison has been established with Drug Enforcement agencies in foreign countries. This mutual co-operation and flow of intelligence has resulted in numerous large seizures of drugs and arrests of influential members of international drug trafficking syndicates.

#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE BRANCH

In the fiscal year 1973-74, the value of goods seized under the Customs Act amounted to \$1,696,888.89. This resulted from seizures of goods unlawfully imported for personal and commercial purposes.

There were 179 stills and part stills seized under the provisions of the Excise Act. Of these, seven complete stills were of the commercial "column" type with a combined output of 1,400 gallons of illicit spirits per day. The daily excise duty or federal revenue loss on this type of operation would amount to approximately \$28,000.

The unlawful exportation of Canadian silver coin minted prior to mid-August 1968 continued to be somewhat of a problem in view of the international price of silver and the fact that melting operations can legally be carried out in other countries. A silver dollar minted prior to mid-August 1968 has a current value of \$1.80.

## DRUGS SEIZED – CANADA

Drug Type	Kilograms		Units		Plants		Liquid	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Heroin	52.94	68.43	32,831	42,381				
Cocaine	8.67	32.25	551	663				
Marihuana	3,438.63	9,348.98			13,696	35,174		
Hashish	1,703.6	3,242.58					46.82	53.14
Restricted drugs: LSD, MDA, etc.	35.64	47.71	102,097	91,855				
Controlled drugs: Methamphetamine, (Speed) etc.	630.74	26.37	49,896	81,331				

NOTE: 1972 and 1973 – Calendar Years.

Units – A unit is equivalent to a single dosage unit, i.e., capsule, tablet, etc.

The above figures are based on R.C.M. Police reports only.

## INDIVIDUALS CHARGED WITH DRUG OFFENCES – CANADA

Drug Type	Possession		Trafficking		Importation		Others		Total	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Heroin, cocaine & other opiates	1,515	1,711	958	783	7	29	11	22	2,491	2,545
Cannabis: Hashish, Marihuana, etc.	11,844	19,654	1,952	2,764	128	114	110	182	14,034	22,714
Controlled drugs: Methamphetamine, (Speed), etc.	—	—	496	379	—	—	3	4	499	383
Restricted drugs: LSD, MDA, etc.	1,237	1,430	1,168	1,150	—	—	—	—	2,405	2,580
Schedule "F", Prescription drugs	—	—	3	36	—	—	—	—	3	36
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,596</b>	<b>22,795</b>	<b>4,577</b>	<b>5,112</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>19,432</b>	<b>28,258</b>

NOTE: 1972 and 1973 – Calendar Years.

Other Charges – Cultivation, Forgery, etc.

The above figures are based on R.C.M. Police reports only.

A total of eight cases, involving the seizure of \$96,513.80 in Canadian silver coin, were investigated under the Export Import Permits Act. Eighteen charges were laid under this Act together with thirteen charges of conspiracy under the Criminal Code. Liaison with U.S. Customs resulted in the recovery of an additional \$27,600 in Canadian silver coin which was seized from persons entering the United States.

#### Interpol Section

The International Criminal Police Organization — Interpol — was founded in 1923 and is now composed of 117 member countries. A National Central Bureau is established in each country to represent all the accredited police organizations of that country.

Canada joined Interpol in 1949, and the R.C.M.P. was designated to operate the Canadian National Central Bureau which is located within the Ottawa Headquarters. Commissioner W.L. Higgitt (retired) of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the current president.

The organization's primary purpose is to maintain mutual contacts among the world's police forces by providing the tools, mainly communication and information, to enable the police to do a better job in fighting international crime. The mechanism for member countries to exchange information and channel investigative requests is through their respective National Central Bureaux. In addition to enabling the police to request specific criminal investigations, the Organization offers the enforcement community the ability to disseminate criminal intelligence on a worldwide basis.

#### Immigration and Passport Section

In the past calendar year, 502 charges under the Immigration Act, Citizenship Act and Criminal Code (Canadian passport offences and offences directly related to Immigration and Citizenship) were disposed of by the Courts.

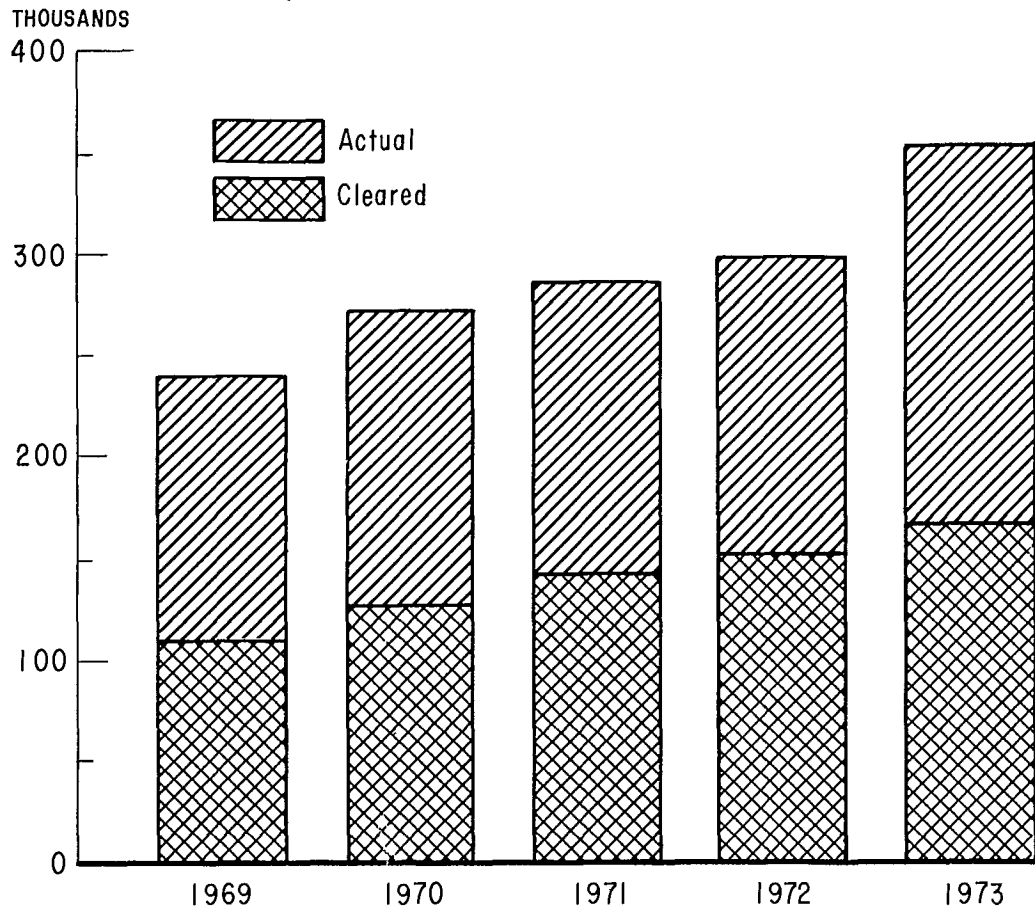
There were several major investigations into Canadian passport and Immigration Act offences.

Recent changes to immigration procedures effected enforcement of the Act by Immigration and Passport Sections during the past year.

#### Migratory Bird Convention Act

This Special Enforcement Group, consisting of 19 members across Canada, in conjunction with field personnel, expended 68,343 man-hours towards the enforcement of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, as well as related wildlife statutes. A total of 677 cases was registered under the M.B.C. Act, while the over-all enforcement of the M.B.C. Act and related Wildlife Act resulted in 1,868 charges being placed. Assistance was also rendered by Force members to other Government agencies in 4,021 cases.

### CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES (Incl. Traf.) - Calendar Year



## Racetracks

Twenty-eight members of the R.C.M.P. were employed at "parimutuel" tracks to render assistance to the Federal Department of Agriculture in collecting the federal tax levy on \$738,275,070 wagered.

A ministerial decision is being awaited for complete and immediate phase-out of R.C.M.P. participation at racetracks with the present role being totally assumed by the Department of Agriculture.

## Police Service Dog Teams

As a support service, 51 police service dog teams were deployed in 3,063 cases assisting investigators in tracking or searching for criminals, lost or stolen items, illicit alcohol and controlled drugs or narcotics and missing persons.

Through a completed 12-month evaluation exercise at selected international airports, dogs have proven their potential value as extensions to existing control systems at Ports of Entry. These positive results, particularly in the field of explosive detection, would seem to warrant increased use of dogs in this function.

## AIRPORT POLICING BRANCH

The participation of the R.C.M.P. with the Ministry of Transport in the National Airport Security Program was continued during the past year. Airport Detachments operate at all nine international airports as well as at 20 domestic airports. These detachments are staffed by special constables and supervised by regular members of the Force.

As of March 31, 1974, a total of 400 special constables have been recruited. Of these, 330 graduated from the nine-week training program of the Force's training school at Regina, Saskatchewan. Recruiting will continue into the 1974/75 fiscal year until all manpower requirements have been met. A total of 265 special constables have yet to be recruited.

## PHYSICAL PROTECTION BRANCH

### Personal Security Section

The function of this section within Headquarters, Ottawa, is to co-ordinate matters of security, concerning the Governor General, the Prime Minister, federal cabinet ministers and senior government officials. The section co-ordinates security arrangements for foreign heads of state or government and the British Royal Family visiting Canada. The security afforded to foreign embassy personnel and property in Canada is also co-ordinated through this section.

## Special "L" Section

Special "L" Sections established in specific Divisions of the Force, co-ordinate information and carry out investigations dealing with the criminal activities of revolutionary and/or terrorist groups.

## ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING SECURITY BRANCH

This Branch, which began operations Sept. 1, 1973, is responsible for security surveys of government electronic data processing facilities as well as those within the private sector which process sensitive government information.

The Branch also provides a training and consulting service for use of government EDP operations.

## PROTECTION OF PROPERTY BRANCH

This Branch was formerly known as Emergency Planning Section. Twelve units, located at strategic points across Canada, are responsible for carrying out physical security surveys of buildings and property owned or leased by federal government departments, agencies and Crown corporations. In addition, the Branch co-ordinates Contingency Planning or police action to cope with natural or man-made disasters or emergencies.

## Security Equipment Section

This Section continues its activities in maintaining existing equipment, security systems and alarm devices as well as developing new concepts for security within the government service.

## Engineering Section

This highly technical section, staffed with men of engineering, drafting and technological skills, is responsible for ensuring that adequate physical security measures are implemented in all federal government buildings. It is responsible for liaison between the departmental security officers and D.P.W. project engineers to ensure that security is incorporated into the design drawings and the subsequent construction.

The section also works closely with D.P.W. in an effort to provide physical security standards for all new and renovated federal government accommodation.

## CANADIAN BOMB DATA CENTRE

The organization of a Canadian Bomb Data Centre (C.B.D.C.) within the R.C.M. Police was authorized on Oct. 13, 1972. This Centre acts as a national repository for data relating to incidents involving improvised explosive/incendiary devices (IEDs); thefts of explosives, bomb components, firearms, and ammunition,

and provides accredited Canadian law enforcement and government security agencies, engaged in combatting the IED treat, with technical, statistical and advisory information.

The C.B.D.C. gained operational status on Jan. 1, 1974, with 785 Canadian agencies participating in the program.

#### OLYMPICS UNIT

The R.C.M. Police, in the role of federal security co-ordinator, works in close conjunction with the Montreal Urban Community Police, the Quebec Police Force, the Kingston City Police, and the Ontario Provincial Police, as well as other police agencies and governmental departments, respecting the necessary security for the 1976 Olympics. There will be a progressive increment in the establishment of this Unit to stay abreast of the increased security planning arrangements as this event draws closer.

#### "L" DIRECTORATE

This Directorate is comprised of 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, six 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, Winnipeg, Ottawa and Sackville.

#### SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

The Scientific Services sector of "L" Directorate, consisting of senior personnel from the various scientific and technical disciplines within the directorate, is responsible for establishing the methods of analysis or operation and standards of performance for the laboratory sections and some identification services. These functions include the conduct or supervision of research projects and development work, consultation and training, as well as some active case work. Another significant proportion of the work consists of equipment evaluation studies.

#### IDENTIFICATION SERVICES

Identification Services is 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

LABORATORY EXAMINATION AND COURT ATTENDANCES

<i>Type of Examination</i>	<i>1972/73</i>		<i>1973/74</i>	
	<i>Exam.</i>	<i>Court</i>	<i>Exam.</i>	<i>Court</i>
Non-human blood, meat, hair identification.....	138	22	186	37
Fire debris examination.....	189	19	218	12
Ballistics and range calculations.....	119	56	129	51
Blood analysis for ethyl alcohol.....	2,371	223	2,786	267
Human blood identification and grouping.....	584	271	629	276
Blood analysis for drugs, chemicals and gases.....	640	31	910	32
Breathalyzer cases.....	—	678	7	747
Bullet and cartridge case examinations.....	418	187	562	208
Blood analysis for carbon monoxide.....	195	4	398	4
Charred documents decipherment.....	9	—	11	3
Cloth and fibre exam.....	213	88	320	130
Cosmetic analysis.....	2	—	5	1
Counterfeit and currency examination.....	1,875	122	6,675	193
Poisoned animal examinations.....	36	—	64	—
Drug analysis and identification.....	671	65	738	71
Document examination for alterations.....	45	14	24	5
Firearms examination for mechanical assessment.....	309	174	379	172
Gasoline and oil analysis for foreign matter.....	28	—	51	2
Glass analysis.....	55	19	46	16
Human hair examination and comparison.....	376	170	484	193
Headlight lens and filament examination.....	39	2	52	14
Human substance identification.....	76	26	105	42
Handwriting and handwriting examination.....	1,971	255	2,075	261
Ink examination and comparison.....	14	6	18	6
Liquors, brews, mash, analysis.....	117	11	116	9
Matches, match folders examination and comparison.....	19	1	19	5
Metal analysis and comparison.....	53	11	53	11
Cannabis examination and identification.....	1,597	42	2,867	60
Vehicle paint analysis and comparison.....	424	142	540	139
Paper, writing instrument examination and comparison.....	27	6	42	9
Petroleum products analysis and comparison.....	77	14	87	15
Physical matching and comparison.....	206	119	292	149
Plant and botanical examination.....	9	2	8	5

Propellant powder residue examination.....	146	66	171	71
Safe or vault ballast examination.....	12	4	34	10
Semen and spermatozoa examination.....	336	147	432	166
Serial number restoration.....	191	18	178	30
Shotgun, shells and shot examination.....	58	34	88	39
Soil analysis and comparison.....	34	9	41	15
Paint analysis and comparison.....	63	2	51	16
Stain analysis.....	25	8	20	9
Tampered mail examination.....	35	1	36	—
Time of weapon firing estimation.....	7	9	4	2
Tire examination.....	17	9	12	4
Toolmark examination and comparison.....	132	53	196	49
Post-mortem exhibits analysis.....	333	15	601	37
Foods, feeds etc. analysis.....	41	1	92	3
Typewriting examination and comparison.....	108	12	82	9
Unknown substance identification.....	259	15	518	36
Unsolved cases firearms examination.....	94	—	140	17
Urine analysis for ethyl alcohol.....	280	27	417	21
Urine analysis for drugs and chemicals.....	233	15	331	18
Weapon identification.....	104	3	116	17
Wood and wood products identification.....	5	3	9	3
Wounds and contusions examinations.....	66	33	59	23
Impressions, comparison and matching.....	58	28	53	13
Printing and graphic arts examination and comparison.....	25	16	45	19
Concrete, cement and building products examination.....	10	4	6	1
Foreign matter (contaminants), recognition and examination.....	58	19	66	10
Cheque protector impressions examination and comparison.....	9	—	7	4
Security equipment examination.....	4	—	6	1
Visible, indented and obliterated markings examination.....	75	15	71	12
X-Ray inspection of parcels, containers, etc.....	16	3	7	—
Explosive material identification.....	36	3	26	—
Explosive devices examination.....	14	—	17	4
Total Examinations.....	15,786		24,928	
Total Court Attendances.....		3,352		3,804

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, seven-day week, basis.

The following statistics show the extent of operations of the various facilities in Identification Services:

	1972/73	1973/74
<b>FINGERPRINT SECTION</b>		
- Fingerprints received	370,696	404,590
- Fingerprints identified	147,878	149,690
- Single fingerprints filed in collection	13,037	17,371
- Criminals identified through scenes of crime fingerprints	136	40*
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS SECTION</b>		
- Criminal records forwarded to legitimate users, e.g., police forces, etc.	491,043	508,574
- Civil fingerprints processed	159,680	175,481
- New Fingerprint Section files opened	76,265	85,028
- Active criminal records	1,178,125	1,250,337
<b>NATIONAL POLICE SERVICES INFORMATION CENTRE</b>		
<i>Stolen motor vehicles</i>		
- Total vehicles reported stolen (automobiles, motorcycles, snowmobiles)	19,726	8,052**
- Total vehicles reported recovered	13,578	3,746
<i>Miscellaneous entries</i>		
- Trailers, parts, serial plates, licence plates	14,459	9,873**
- Cancellations	2,265	12,725
<i>Wanted persons</i>		
- Warrants indexed	10,572	4,319**
- Warrants cancelled	9,439	4,590
<i>Enquiries received</i>		
- Persons	97,383	128,230
- Property	15,595	18,045
- Vehicles - Canadian	16,969	10,480
- Foreign	31,495	119,560***
<b>FIREARMS REGISTRATION SECTION</b>		
- Total firearms registered	588,309	617,621
- New registrations	25,301	21,019
- Re-registrations	29,235	28,022
- Firearms reported stolen	3,928	3,636
- Firearms recovered	756	711
<b>FRAUDULENT CHEQUE SECTION</b>		
- New authors	4,744	4,635
- Questioned exhibits received	12,981	8,701
- Face value	\$3,083,567	\$1,976,340
<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION</b>		
<i>Black and white photocopy unit</i>		
- Black and white prints	185,886	162,244
- Photocopying	34,721	41,027
- Black and white enlargements (continuous processing)	639,003	705,441

- Rolls processed and printed (C.P.)	22,103	25,593
- Rolls processed only (C.P.)	1,234	2,021
<i>Colour unit</i>		
- Custom enlargements	82,430	98,233
- Proof enlargements	—	93,455
- Sheets developed - colour negatives	2,154	2,137
- Rolls developed - colour negatives	3,090	4,220
- Rolls developed - transparencies	—	1,676

#### *MOTION PICTURE SECTION*

##### *Production completed in fiscal year 1973-74*

- 1-35 minute film (sound) "Centennial Review".
- 1-30 minute film (sound) "Centennial Highlights".
- 1-26 minute film (sound) "Playing Cards - The Tools of a Thief".
- 1-21 minute film (sound) "Colours From The Queen".
- 1-20 minute film (silent) "Olfactory Senses - Dogs".

#### *TRAINING SECTION*

During the fiscal year this Section trained 49 policemen to carry out identification duties at crime scenes. Of this number, 28 were members of municipal and provincial police forces, while the remainder were R.C.M.P. members. There was one course conducted in French only.

- \* Conversion to automation necessitated the creation of a new base file which will require three years to build.
- \*\* Departments began entering direct on C.P.I.C. in 1973-74.
- \*\*\* Every foreign vehicle check on C.P.I.C. requires N.C.I.C. check by N.P.S.I.C.

#### CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE

The Canadian Police Information Centre performs two basic functions:

It provides a computerized system permitting storage and retrieval of operational police information by all accredited law enforcement agencies in Canada, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

It provides those services necessary to the maintenance of existing telecommunications facilities in the R.C.M.P., and the upgrading or development of new telecommunications systems.

The data processing facility allows police departments in any part of Canada to query or enter police information on the system via a terminal device, and receive a response in 90 seconds or less. The information placed on the system includes stolen vehicles, licences and parts; abandoned or legally seized vehicles, or those used in a crime. Persons that are wanted on a warrant, are charged with an indictable offence, and parolees are also permitted entry on the system. A stolen property file will become accessible on the system during the 1974-75 fiscal year.

Terminals connected to the CPIC system as of March 31, 1974, were:

British Columbia .....	74
Alberta .....	55
Saskatchewan .....	42
Manitoba.....	41
Ontario .....	167
Quebec .....	8
New Brunswick.....	14
Nova Scotia .....	24
Prince Edward Island.....	3
Newfoundland.....	12
R.C.M.P. "HQ" .....	34
C.P.I.C. Testing, Training and Control.....	59
Total .....	533

The extent and usage of the two operational files as of March 31, 1974, is as follows:

Vehicles File (Autos, Motorcycles, etc.)	
Number of records.....	101,109
Transactions per week.....	86,603
Enquiries per week .....	78,051
Persons File	
Number of records.....	330,458
Transactions per week.....	132,265
Enquiries per week .....	101,387

The Telecommunications Branch of CPIC is concerned with the provision, maintenance and operation of all mobiles and fixed radio systems; provision of telex, facsimiles, telephone services, office inter-communication equipment and cypher systems, and the planning, engineering and development of such new facilities for the R.C.M.P. throughout Canada.

The major types and quantities of telecommunication equipment in use as of December 31, 1973, was as follows:

Fixed Station Radio – Detachments, Sub-Division and Division Headquarters and Repeaters.....	1,319 units
Mobile Radios.....	4,857 units
Portable Radios.....	1,766 units
Private Wire Teleprinters.....	132 units
Rented Teleprinters (telex, TWX) .....	172 units
Facsimile Machines .....	13 units

Traffic handled over radio, teleprinter and facsimile systems totalled 1,365,923 for the calendar year 1973.

#### "A" DIRECTORATE

This Directorate plans and directs the policies and programs of the Force relating to the organization and management of personnel. The total establishment of the Force on March 31, 1974, was 15,724.

## Training and Development Branch

There were 840 graduates from basic recruit training during the fiscal year. The training of bilingual troops, each consisting of 16 English-speaking and 16 French-speaking recruits, is continuing.

Some 8,300 candidates, 588 of whom were members of other police forces or government agencies, attended various courses at the divisional level. These courses covered operational matters, management, and other specialized fields.

The residence and classroom facilities at Rockcliffe, Ont., which house the Canadian Police College and other internal training courses were in full use throughout the year. Plans for further development of the Canadian Police College and expanded programs are well under way.

The Canadian Police College offers the Executive Development Course for senior officers of all Canadian police forces. The Canadian Police College also provides advanced training courses in intermediate management and specialized areas as follows:

- Senior Police Administration
- Identification: Crime Scene Investigation
- Instructional Techniques
- Counterfeit Investigational Techniques
- Criminal Intelligence
- Drug Investigational Techniques

A total of 799 were trained in these various programs. Of this number, 326 candidates from other Canadian Police Forces and government agencies participated in courses offered by the College. Personnel from police agencies in the Phillipines and Bermuda also attended courses at the College.

Training for only R.C.M.P. personnel at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, includes courses in investigational techniques, security service, equitation and other internal matters.

There were 104 members of the Force attending universities and technical colleges full-time this year with approximately 850 members enrolled in evening and correspondence courses.

A total of 366 special constables were engaged and commenced training for policing of international and domestic airports.

## Staffing Branch

This Branch consists of three sections: Recruiting, Career Planning, and Manpower Planning.

The Recruiting Section is responsible for engaging high-calibre recruits in sufficient numbers to meet the manpower requirements of the Force.

The Career Planning Section provides individual career development patterns, through analysis and research of personnel and service information, that enables the

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORCE

	HQ	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	N	O	DPT	Total
Commissioner	1															1
Deputy commissioners	3															3
Assistant commissioners	7	1		1	1	1	1				1			1		14
Chief superintendents	15		1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	28
Superintendents	21	4	4	4	3	12	4	1	3	4	4	1	2	3	2	72
Inspectors	87	8	4	19	10	31	12	7	7	3	17	1	2	17	3	228
Total Officers	133	13	9	26	15	46	18	9	11	8	23	2	4	22	6	345
Staff sergeants	189	25	24	42	42	120	41	20	25	17	60	4	5	38	6	658
Sergeants	280	39	39	93	57	242	90	14	51	34	118	13	10	72	14	1,166
Corporals	377	133	89	206	172	510	212	66	104	88	270	18	21	166	84	2,516
Constables	340	237	289	390	472	1,731	591	92	284	251	796	60	74	311	305	6,223
Total Uniform	1,319	447	450	757	758	2,649	952	201	475	398	1,267	97	114	609	415	10,908
Special constables (109)	188	49	40	248	38	140	36	34	25	23	71		2	181		1,075
Special constables (Limbo)					1	2			2	1					1	7
Civilian members	683	15	11	109	34	89	45	8	28	16	64	5	14	60	12	1,193
Civilian employees																
Total Members	2,190	511	501	1,114	831	2,880	1,033	243	530	438	1,402	102	130	850	428	13,183
Public servants	986	77	49	187	105	311	122	32	77	69	196	15	49	106	160	2,541
Total Force	3,176	588	550	1,301	936	3,191	1,155	275	607	507	1,598	117	179	956	588	15,724

NOTE: 1. Above figures include the supplementary approval of 210 positions for Policing of Domestic Airports.

2. Air Division has been closed and its establishment has been reallocated to other Divisions.

employee to attain maximum job satisfaction and performance.

The objective of the Manpower Planning Section is to analyse systematically the Force's projected human resources requirements as well as its current resources.

As of March 31, 1974, the authorized establishment for regular members of the Force was 11,082. Losses in this category during the past fiscal year totalled 440. This figure represents discharges for all causes, including normal requirements, and produced a satisfactory attrition rate of 4 per cent.

During the fiscal year 1973-74, there were 1,009 (171 Francophone/Bilingual) regular uniformed members engaged in the Force. In addition, 33 ex-members, 181 civilian members and 390 Special Constables entered the Force. Of the uniform personnel hired, 66 of these members held degrees. As well, there were 163 successfully processed applicants on the Force's waiting list at year's end.

#### "AIR" DIRECTORATE

The R.C.M.P. has 21 aircraft posted at 17 different locations across Canada. This fleet includes 19 fixed-wing aircraft; one King Air, six Twin Otters, five Single Otters, five piston-powered Beavers, one turbine powered Beaver and one Grumman Goose. In addition, the Force has two rotary winged aircraft, a Bell 212 Helicopter and a Bell 206 Jet Ranger. The latter was obtained this year and operates out of Victoria.

During 1973-74, these aircraft flew a total of 16,603 hours and covered 2,206,377 air miles.



Bell 206 Jet Ranger

## "S" DIRECTORATE

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

The following new accommodation was provided in 1973-74:

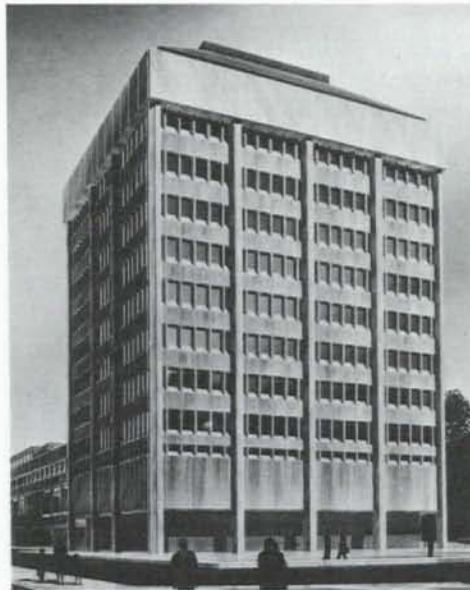
Division Headquarters	-	Montreal, Quebec
Detachments	-	Cheticamp, N.S.
		Chetwynd, B.C.
		Colwood, B.C.
		Creighton, Sask.
		Fort McMurray, Alta.
		Fox Creek, Alta.
		Jasper, B.C.
		Thompson, Manitoba
		Torquay, Nfld.
	Miscellaneous	-
-		Ethelbert, Manitoba water system
-		Fort Liard, N.W.T. married quarters
-		Fort Providence, N.W.T. married quarters
-		Iles-de-la-Madeleine, P.Q. single quarters
-		Innisfail, Alta. sewage systems
-		Norway House, Manitoba married quarters
-		Pond Inlet, N.W.T. warehouse-workshop-garage
-		Regina, Saskatchewan rifle range-museum
-		Manitoba - Saskatchewan 10 patrol cabins
-		Norman Wells, N.W.T. warehouse-workshop-garage

### Motor Transport

The Force's motor vehicle fleet consists of 3,904 units of which 3,283 are passenger cars. There were 1,574 replacements to the fleet with 284 additional vehicles added during the fiscal year 1973-74.

### Water Transport

The Force operates 31 patrol vessels ranging in length from 26 feet to 75 feet in Canadian Territorial Waters on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and on major inland waters. These vessels are supplemented by 311 smaller inland water boats equipped with motors, trailers and related equipment.



New "HQ" building, "C" Division

#### RECORDS SERVICES DIRECTORATE

This Directorate administers the records, directives, reports, correspondence and forms programs of the Force. It also administers the R.C.M.P. Headquarters Library.

#### NORTHERN WORK

"G" Division is responsible for policing the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, three small areas in northern British Columbia, and one in northern Alberta. With the exception of bylaw enforcement officers, employed at some of the larger locations, the R.C.M.P. is the only law enforcement agency in the North. It is responsible for an area of 1,458,784 square miles with a widely scattered population of approximately 53,000. The basic responsibility of the R.C.M.P. is to preserve peace and maintain law and order through the enforcement of federal statutes and territorial ordinances.

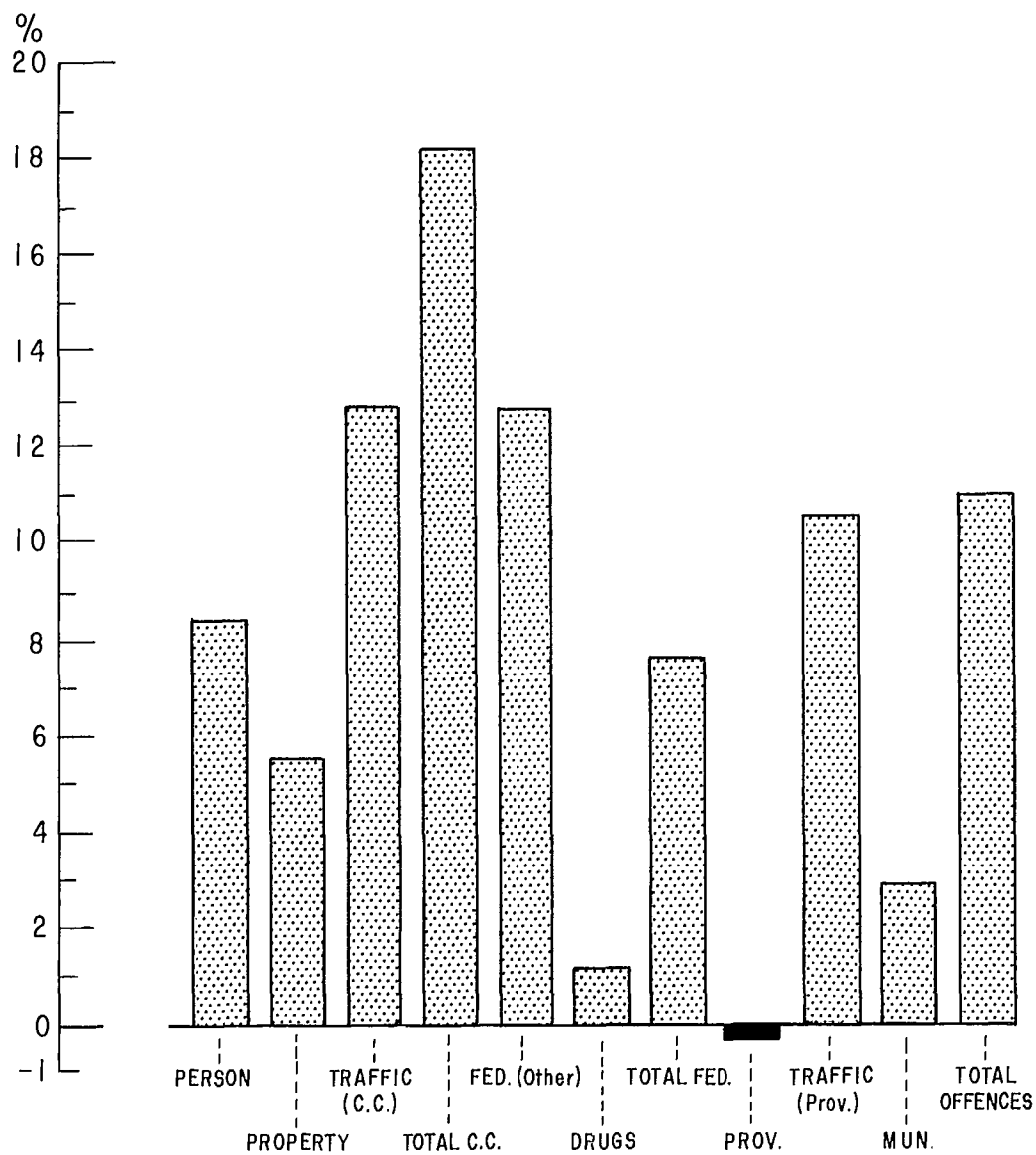
"G" Division is comprised of four Sub-Divisions and 42 Detachments with Division Headquarters at Ottawa. The Yukon Territory is administered from Whitehorse Sub-Division, while The Northwest Territories is divided into three Sub-Divisions, namely Yellowknife, Inuvik and Frobisher Bay. Additionally, there are four Air Detachments, located at Whitehorse, Yellowknife, Inuvik and Frobisher Bay which, with their aircraft, provide vital support service to police operations. An Airport Detachment was also opened at Whitehorse in March 1974.

As of March 31, 1974, the strength of the Division was 201 Regular Members, 34 Special Constables, 8 civilian members, and 32 public servants.

Crime statistics reflect a general increase, the most noticeable of which is shown in the Criminal Code and territorial ordinances. Reported Criminal Code offences rose to 5,232 in 1973-74 from 4,517 in the previous year. Territorial ordinances increased by 16 per cent to a reported 11,799 during the fiscal year.

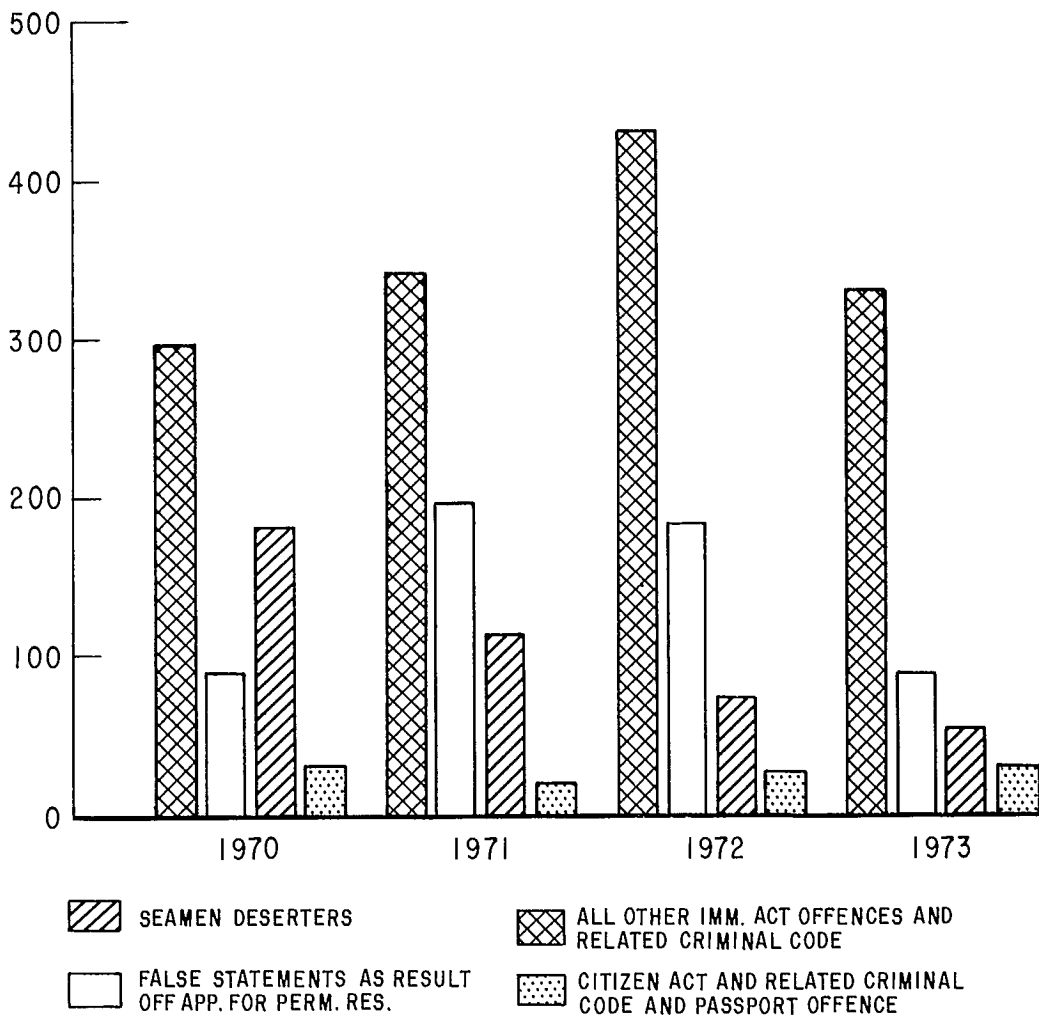
## CRIME TRENDS (ALL OFFENCES)

Percentages of increase or decrease for calendar year 1973 over 1972)



Comparison of total offences in areas of R.C.M.P. jurisdiction

## CHARGES DISPOSED OF BY CRIMINAL COURTS



During 1973, the Force's centenary, a number of special projects were undertaken. These included "Open House" at various Detachments which provided the public an opportunity to visit Northern Detachments thus gaining an insight of our operations. Highlights of the many events which took place included the dedication of a cairn at Fort Constantine (old townsite of Fortymile, Y.T.); dedication of a cairn at Pasley Bay in honour of Supt. H. A. Larsen and the R.C.M.P. schooner St. Roch; dedication of a plaque at Yellowknife to commemorate the dog sled era in the North, and a river patrol down the Yukon River following the 1898 route of the gold seekers to the Klondike.

Members of the Force continue to be actively engaged in police-community activities, taking part in such activities as the Boy Scout movement, as well as sports programs to encourage the participation of the native people in community affairs.

The Division In-Service Training Program has been intensified to keep our members abreast of the latest techniques and to improve their effectiveness and efficiency. We also have a special training course, for the same purpose, in which our Native Special Constables are involved. This is a continuing program.

The Force continues its recruiting program in an effort to employ as many native people as possible. The duties of those Special Constables employed with the Force are changing from guide interpreters to that of investigators. The involvement of these members in the enforcement field amongst their own people plays a very necessary and effective part in our police function.

#### MUSICAL RIDE

During 1973-74, the Musical Ride took part in 155 performances before a total audience estimated at 1,077,000.

The major number of these performances, 110, were as part of the Centennial Review and this group travelled coast-to-coast across Canada performing at 28 locations before an audience of 800,000. As well, the Equitation Section took part in two escorts for H.R.H. Queen Elizabeth II, one for the Governor General and 11 parades.

An interesting highlight for members of the Musical Ride and "N" Division Equitation Staff occurred on August 2, 1973, when H.R.H. Queen Elizabeth II inspected five horses at "N" Division and chose PSH No. 618 "Jerry", who was renamed "Centennial" and donated to Her Royal Highness.

Twelve foals were born at Remount Detachment, Pakenham, Ont., and "Up the Ensign", a black thoroughbred stallion, was purchased and is at this detachment.

During the fiscal year, "N" Division provided a six-month training course for two members of the Lesotho Mounted Police Force.

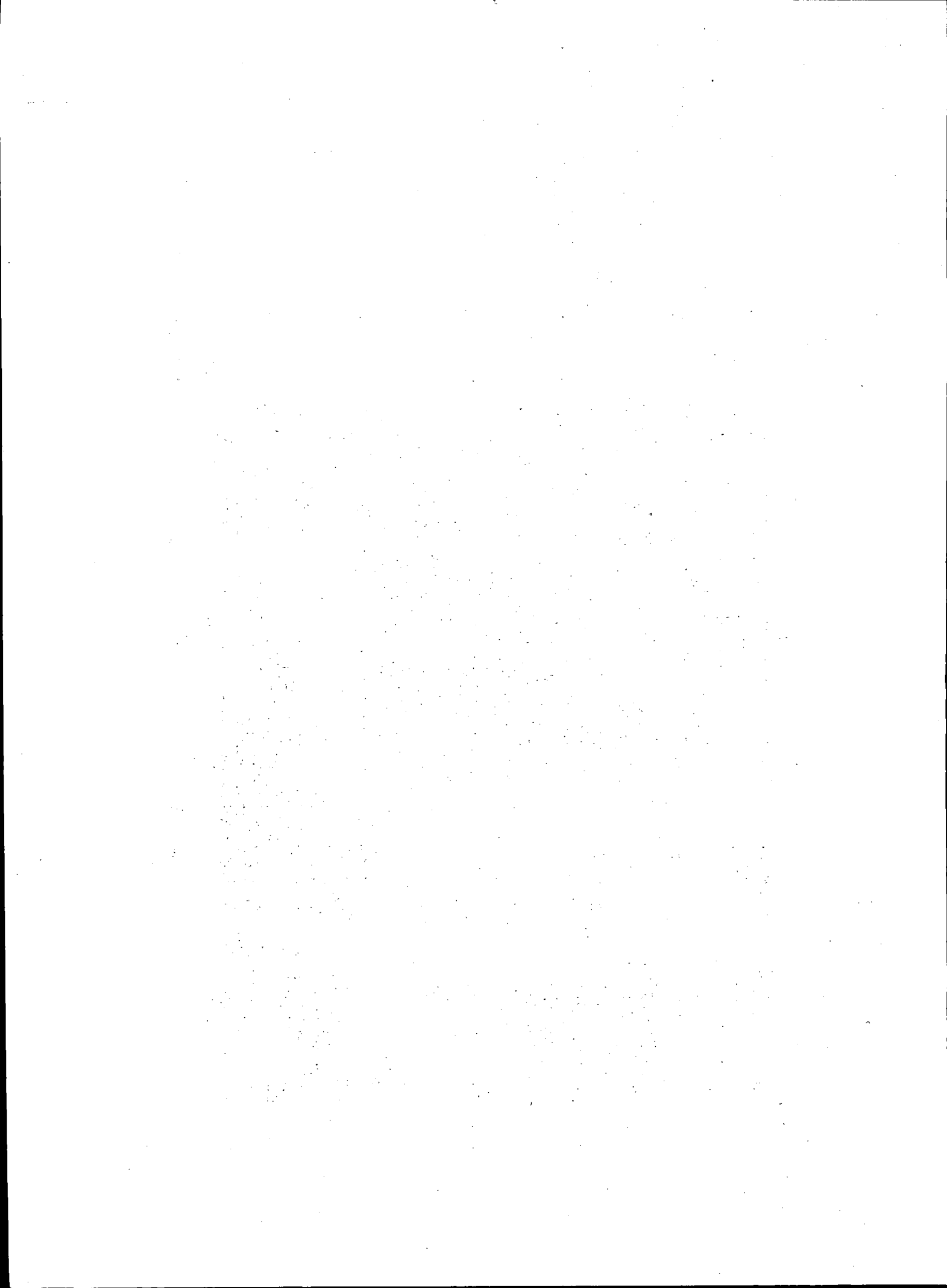
## BAND

During the fiscal year 1973-74, the R.C.M. Police Band took part in a total of 169 police community engagements. Highlights of the year included: participation in the Northwest Territories salute to the R.C.M.P. Centennial at Yellowknife; the final performance of the Centennial Review at the Montreal Forum, before a capacity audience; and the initial National Arts Centre opera house concert for the 1973-74 winter series. As well, the Band performed in numerous other concerts and accompanied the Centennial Review on its coast-to-coast tour.

A nationally televised special, the "Musical World of the R.C.M.P." was aired in January and was well received by the general public.



HRH Queen Elizabeth II accepting *Centennial*  
from Corporal J.E. Dunn at "N" Division



# THE CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

## INTRODUCTION

Commissioner Paul A. Faguy, reports that the year 1973-74 was another of correctional change affecting the policies and programs of the Canadian Penitentiary Service. A decentralization of functional and administrative authority to regions of the country continued. Increased demands for improved security in penitentiaries were stressed.

Public understanding of federal corrections programs was encouraged through Citizen Advisory Committees, greater access by the news media to prisons and by citizen tours. Community participation in inmate programs included educational, occupational, religious, and leisure-time activities. Minority groups, such as Indians and Blacks, identified themselves within their own culture groups, assisted by the Community Relations and Special Programs Division of CPS. An increase in contacts with native organizations was made possible with the addition of five liaison workers contracted to work in the institutions.

Temporary absences for the fiscal year numbered 59,144, including inmates living in Community Correctional Centres. These were granted for rehabilitative and humanitarian reasons and allowed inmates passes into the community, usually for three days. Under this program, inmates were able to earn wages in special projects outside institutions, such as bush cutting.

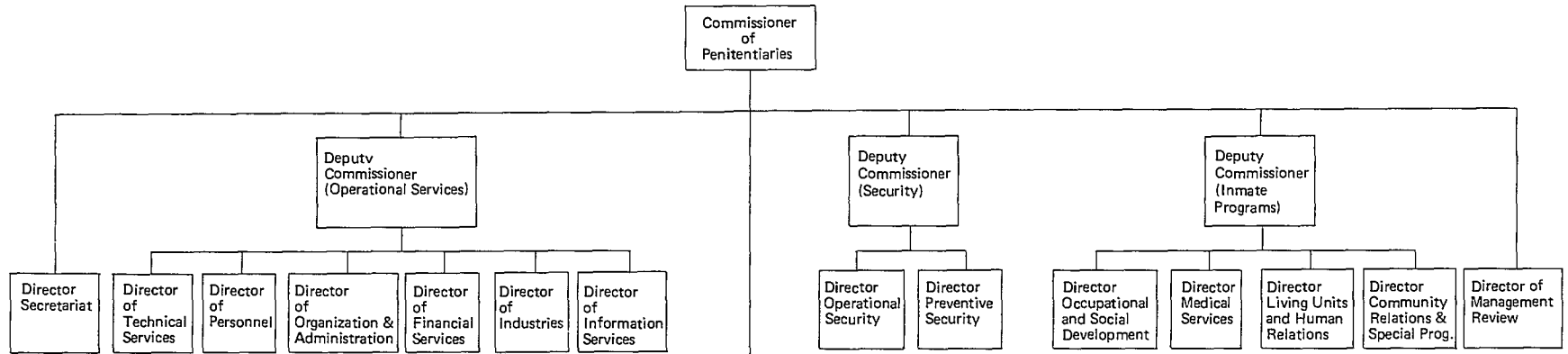
More Community Correctional Centres were established bringing the total to 12. An alternative to imprisonment, yet still classified as a federal institution, the CCC acts as a half-way house for inmates close to parole or final release. The Living Unit Program, introduced into CPS as a major correctional reform program in 1969, was extended to more medium-security and minimum-security institutions. Understanding between staff and inmates is emphasized in this program, allowing for cohesive counselling.

Greater stress was placed on perimeter security during the year and the appointment of additional security staff included a Deputy Commissioner, Security. Reorganization divided the Security Branch into two divisions: Operational Security and Preventive Security.

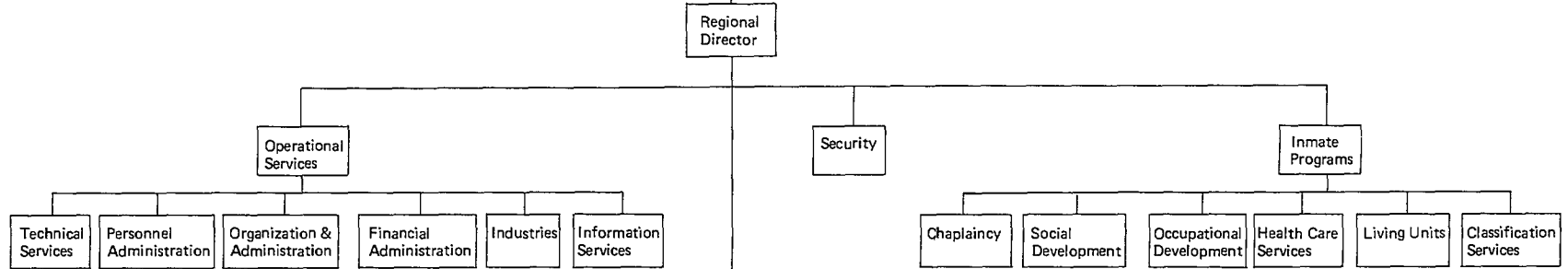
Association with universities involving medical research in corrections was an important step taken by the Medical Services Division. Meetings leading to affiliation with universities in British Columbia and Ontario, and negotiations with Quebec, Saskatchewan, and the Maritimes have taken place.

Regrouping of all security activities under one branch and grouping of institutional staff under a divisional structure compatible with occupational specialization and functions were major changes.

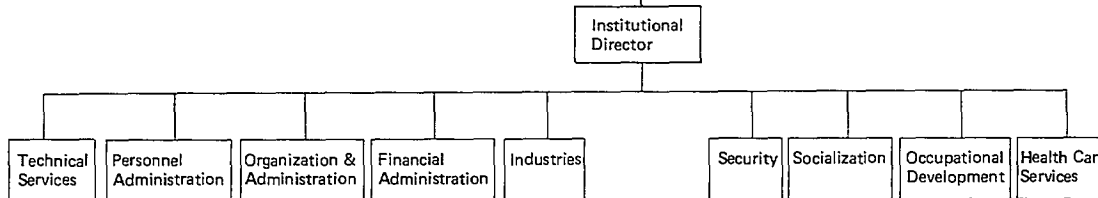
CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE  
HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



TYPICAL REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



TYPICAL MAJOR INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION



## Inmate Programs Branch

Progress continued in this branch towards greater involvement with the public and the development of relationships with federal, provincial, and private organizations to improve ability to work with the offender. Examples include the growing use of contractual services for educational programs; greater involvement of native organization; and training staff in human relations.

In addition, special programs were developed with the co-operation of private industry and Manpower and Immigration to provide offenders with opportunities to help themselves and make a contribution to the community.

The development of Community Correctional Centres and the use of temporary absence and community resources, have encouraged a closer relationship with the National Parole Service in working with inmates.

As concern for programs to meet the needs of inmates increases, a desire to share resources with provincial correctional services becomes apparent. Both Territories, and all but two provinces, are ready to accept responsibility for the custody, care, and treatment of federal inmates. The Canadian Penitentiary Service is also ready to receive transfer of selected offenders from the provinces.

## Occupational and Social Development Division

Providing academic education to some 1,200 inmates last year cost \$1 million. At least 15 contracts were signed between the penitentiaries and school boards, community colleges, and universities. Primary, secondary, and post-secondary levels, including rapid academic upgrading courses, courses for the illiterate and semi-literate, life-skills training, and university level courses in the social sciences and humanities were available to inmates through these agreements. CPS staff teachers also conducted courses for 800 inmates and assisted with correspondence courses. Fifty inmates were given temporary absence or day parole to attend community colleges.

Increased reliance on educational agencies by the Service has contributed to greater inmate response to education, and lowered drop-out rates, and has enriched the education curriculum.

Technical training in the institutions is designed to provide inmates with skills to obtain and maintain employment in society. Full-time trade courses, technical schools, and junior college courses provide training for 75 per cent of the inmate population in 15 occupations. Thirty skills or occupations are provided in the 108 full-time trade courses. During 1973, 3,000 trainees received diplomas or apprenticeship credits.

A multi-skill testing laboratory was used to determine whether the technical training program could be improved.

Canada Manpower, the Nova Scotia Department of Education, and the Canadian Penitentiary Service, initiated a pilot project to provide the same manpower retraining for inmates as given all other workers. Private industry has also assisted CPS in training inmates. Industrial skills include forestry and small-aircraft manufacture.

TABLE 1

Inmates on Register and Temporary Detention March 31, 1974

REGION	TOTAL	SUB-TOTAL
<b>MARITIMES</b>		
Newfoundland	14	
Dorchester Penitentiary	409	
Dorchester Farm Annex	74	
Springhill Institution	398	
Carlton Centre	15	
Parrtown Centre	14	
Dungarvon Forestry Camp	13	937
<b>QUEBEC</b>		
Regional Reception Centre	160	
Regional Medical Centre	126	
Laval Minimum Security Institution	125	
Federal Training Centre	346	
Leclerc Institution	499	
Cowansville Institution	421	
Correctional Development Centre	139	
Archambault Institution	391	
Ste. Anne des Plaines	96	
St. Hubert Centre	26	2329
<b>ONTARIO</b>		
Regional Reception Centre	232	
Regional Medical Centre	108	
Millhaven Institution	377	
Millhaven Minimum Security Institution	93	
Joyceville Institution	464	
Joyceville Farm Annex	94	
Collins Bay Institution	441	
Collins Bay Farm Annex	96	
Portsmouth Centre	13	
Beaver Creek Correctional Camp	102	
Landry Crossing Correctional Camp	78	
Prison for Women	159	
Warkworth Institution	428	
Montgomery Centre	15	2700
<b>PRAIRIES</b>		
Stony Mountain Institution	451	
Stony Mountain Farm Annex	75	
Osborne Centre	21	
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	563	
Saskatchewan Farm Annex	65	
Oskana Centre	9	
Drumheller Institution	484	
Scarboro Centre	13	
Grierson Centre	54	1735
British Columbia Penitentiary	531	
William Head Institution	147	
Matsqui Institution	386	
Regional Medical Centre (Western)	122	
Mountain Prison	198	
Agassiz Correctional Camp	77	
West Georgia Centre	8	
Burrard Centre	15	
Pandora Centre	11	
Ferndale Institution	43	1538
	FINAL TOTAL:	9239
	MALES:	9075
	FEMALES:	164

ESCAPES - 1973-74

Escapes	94
Walkaways	101
Failure to return from TA	211
	TOTAL: 406
Escapes not recaptured, March 31, 1973	118*
Recaptured or in custody, March 31, 1974	400
Not recaptured March 31, 1974	124

\* Excluding day parole or escapes from other custody



Life on the inside, in a medium security institution, where staff and inmates share the same premises. It's called the "living unit" and here, it's in Drumheller Institution, Alberta.

On-the-job training in industrial skills is provided in 135 institution shops. Included are wood, metal, textiles, printing, automotive repair, and painting. Services and supplies also have on-the-job training in construction, maintenance, food services, general services, and housekeeping.

At Dungarvon in New Brunswick an inmate self-help program differs from traditional inmate training: a co-operative was formed by inmates to work in the forest industry at local rates. A similar enterprise has been set up by a native group in Alberta employing native inmates on day parole.

Regional conferences for chaplains were held throughout the year. Apart from exchanging information, chaplains became better acquainted and benefited from sharing concerns of mutual interest.

The first three-year term for regional chaplains ended in November 1973. New appointments were made for a further three-year term. Views on future chaplaincy services in CPS were exchanged at a chaplain's conference at Ottawa. The Protestant chaplain at Cowansville Institution was seconded for 12 months as executive director of the Churches' Study on Crime and Corrections which is considering the moral and theological aspects of the Federal Law Reform Commission's work and the support and training needed for people working in corrections.

The annual introductory clinical pastoral education course was held at Springhill Institution for correctional chaplains and community clergy. The appointment of chaplains in the Canadian Penitentiary Service was considered by the Inter-Faith Committee, as well as advice and counsel on the training of chaplains.

Communication was maintained with senior chaplains of provincial correctional jurisdictions in Canada and chaplaincy departments in other countries. The interchange of chaplains was discussed.

The Salvation Army continued to provide assistance to the chaplaincy service at all institutions and in the field, particularly with social and welfare contacts. Regular visits were made by rabbis and ministers of other religious denominations. The chief of chaplaincy services took part in seminars and workshops dealing with correctional chaplaincy across Canada.

Programs in social development continued to expand, and additional staff were appointed at institutions.

Volunteers from many community groups were involved in inmates' leisure-time activities in the institutions. Because of an increase in community volunteer workers, Citizens' Advisory Committees became increasingly active, creating and broadening contacts between inmates and the public. The committees also provided assistance to institutional directors and staff by developing rehabilitation programs for inmates.

Recreational and physical education is still considered a good way to promote citizen involvement in programs. Additional voluntary recreation staff have helped to promote inmate physical fitness.

Contact with public, university, and community college libraries has been extended. Professional librarians have been hired for each of the three regions to develop and co-ordinate regional and institutional library programs.

Visiting facilities were increased in some institutions permitting more family visits and participation at church services, graduation ceremonies, and sports events.

Additional personnel, expert in crafts and artistic activities such as painting, ceramics, pottery, sculpture, print-making and design, were appointed.

The Life Skills course, developed as a pilot project at Warkworth Institution last year, is being evaluated by the psychology department of Trent University, Peterborough, before introduction in other institutions. The course covers problem-solving and management of personal affairs.

A review of inmate discipline was made last year, particularly as it concerns inmate rights. Changes in directives now ensure that inmates are given written information within two weeks of incarceration on conduct constituting a disciplinary offence and the type and duration of punishment that could be awarded.

Minor charges are now dealt with informally. For a serious or flagrant offence an inmate must receive detailed written notice of the charge at least 24 hours before the hearing, and can appear personally to hear the evidence. He may also answer and defend the charge as well as introduce relevant documents and question and cross-examine witnesses. The inmate may also call witnesses.

An inmate grievance procedure was introduced into the Canadian Penitentiary Service in 1973-74. Fifty-one grievances were presented to the Commissioner. Four grievances were upheld and remedial action taken.

The temporary absence program in federal institutions was continued in 1973-74 for rehabilitative, medical, and humanitarian reasons.

Of a total of 59,144 temporary absences granted, including those to inmates in Community Correctional Centres, 99.51 per cent were successful.

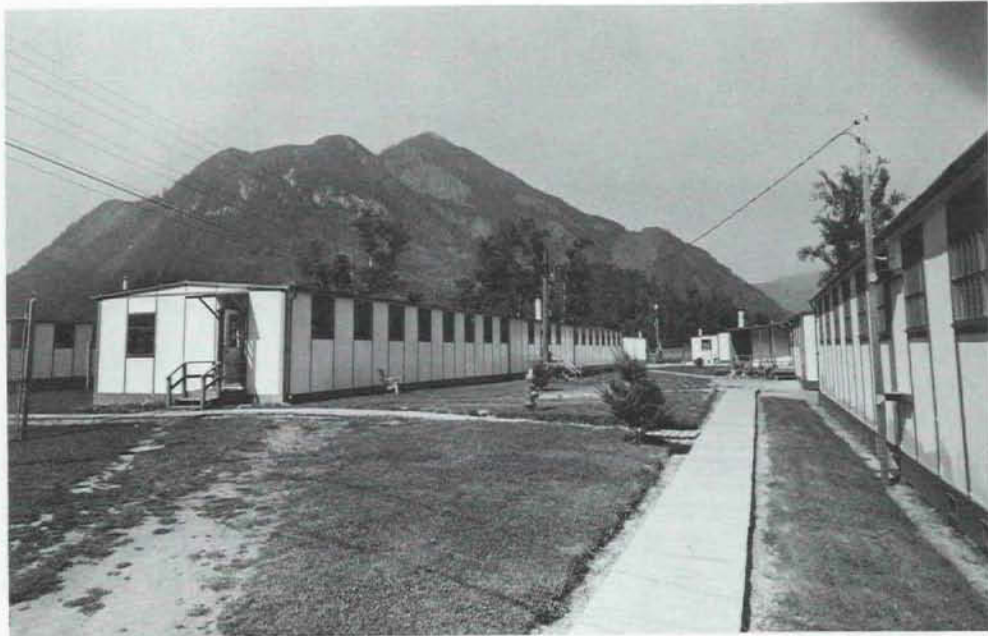
#### Living Units and Human Relations Division

Consolidation and review of living-unit techniques in institutions where the Living Unit Program was implemented took place in 1973-74, but in other institutions the program was at the initial stage.

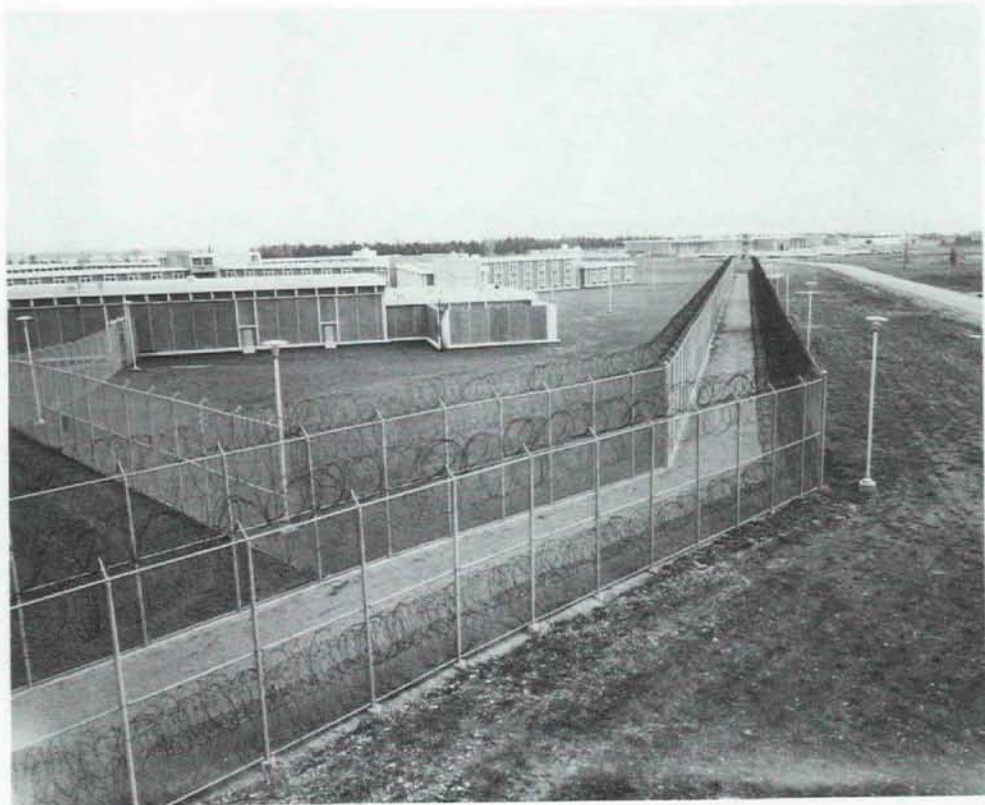
In anticipation of training in the Living Unit Program, extra visits were made to the institutions by regional co-ordinators informing staff of the program, which will be resumed next year. Extensive plans for the introduction of the program in 1974-75 at the Regional Reception Centre and Joyceville Institution, in Ontario, the Federal Training Centre and Montée Saint-Francois in Quebec, and Stony Mountain in Manitoba, are under way.

The program is operating at eight institutions: Drumheller, Alta.; Warkworth, Beaver Creek, and Landry Crossing, Ont.; Springhill, N.S.; the Regional Reception Centre in Quebec, and Matsqui and Agassiz Correctional Camp in British Columbia.

A survey was conducted by two independent organizations to identify the needs of the living unit staff. To meet the objective of a caseload of 35 inmates per classification officer, 30 additional positions were approved. A high turnover of classification staff through promotions or resignations took place and a study to identify the factors leading to resignations was started.



In British Columbia, Agassiz Correctional Camp (minimum).



Millhaven Maximum Security Institution in Ontario. A view from one of its towers.

An orientation course for new classification officers was introduced in Ontario and will be organized in other regions. A review of the role and duties of classification staff began and when completed will identify parts of their work that could be carried by support staff.

The role of a psychologist, no longer solely a clinician, now includes social development, motivation, learning, planning, and staff training. More psychologists have entered management. Major institutions will be supplied with a psychological testing clerk to accelerate the diagnostic process and allow psychologists to provide more services and become involved in institutional programming.

#### Community Relations and Special Programs Division

This division, formed during the year, has objectives that include introduction into the Canadian Penitentiary Service of innovative, experimental or demonstrative programs, particularly those for identifiable groups of inmates, such as natives, blacks, and female offenders. Working with community organizations in the private, voluntary, or government sector, the division participates in the planning and implementation of jointly shared programs encouraging community participation in the institution and institutional participation in the community.

The division also maintains functional responsibility for Community Correctional Centres, small minimum-security institutions located in urban centres. Up to 20 residents serve the final months of their sentences on day parole attending local schools, vocational training programs, or work in the community. Residents use community facilities and participate in Alcoholics Anonymous, family counselling, or creative job-search programs. Supervision, initially well-structured, gradually lessens as the resident approaches the sentence expiry date.

#### Medical Services Division

The Regional Medical Centres in British Columbia and Ontario have been negotiating affiliation with local universities and it is anticipated agreements will be signed next year.

A committee representing Quebec universities has been studying the possibility of the Regional Medical Centre in Quebec becoming affiliated with the universities, and officials of the Atlantic Provinces were approached to develop plans for a Regional Medical Centre in the Maritimes.

The National Health Services Advisory Committee, appointed by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, submitted its first report, dealing with primary medical care, dental services, nursing services, and radiology.

The training program for hospital officers, developed by the Nursing Advisory Committee, has been implemented. More training will start next year for regional nurses in the Quebec, Ontario, and Western Regions.

Protocol on the treatment and control of sexual offenders was developed by the Regional Medical Centres in Ontario and British Columbia. This was submitted to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries and a meeting was held with the National Parole Board to set up a working plan. Assistant Regional Directors of psychiatric

services are to meet district representatives of the National Parole Service to select criteria for the program.

A uniform clinical documentation system, and a medical information system was set up and will be implemented next year.

#### OPERATIONAL SERVICES BRANCH

Divisions in this branch are: Organization and Administration, Personnel, Finance, Technical Services, Industries, and Information Services. In addition to contributing to operational services, Technical Services and Industries are involved in job training for inmates.

##### Organization and Administration Division

Positions were granted to the three Regional Headquarters (British Columbia, Quebec, and Ontario) to accommodate decentralization of organization and administration, and shorten the lines of communication.

To standardize reporting and recording of management information required to develop inmate programs, an Inmate Documents and Records Information System was implemented in the Ontario and Quebec regions. The system will be extended to other regions in 1974-75. Revision of the Temporary Absence Reporting System has improved management of information needed to control the temporary absence.

Of the 724 Penitentiary Service Regulations dated 1933, revisions have been made to 698 and will be revoked as outdated, or be updated and replaced in 1974. Revision of the Commissioner's Directives and Divisional Instructions was continued. Eighty directives were amended, rewritten and published in both official languages.

Two procedural manuals, Records Management and Sentence Administration, for staff guidance have been prepared and will be published in 1974.

##### Personnel Division

Recruiting between June 1973, and March 31, 1974, was intensified and averaged 100 recruits per month. The full-time employee strength rose from 5,300 on April 1, 1973, to 6,210, a gain of 910 new employees.

Courses at the three Correctional Staff Colleges were attended by 1,366 personnel.

The Service determined its bilingual potential for service to the public and inmates. From August to December all positions were studied in relation to the government's program for official languages. Bilingual positions have been designated at each institution.

## Technical Services Division

The Technical Services Division expanded during 1973-74 in response to the Service's growing need for new facilities and upgrading of existing establishments. Positions were made available in the electrical, mechanical, and electronic engineering fields.

In addition to managing the normal construction projects, a new five-year construction program was established to meet the inmate population growth, and allow for the closing down of obsolete institutions. The new program advocates smaller institutions for up to 180 inmates contrary to the previous practice of providing institutions for 450 inmates.

## Industries Division

The last year was one of planning, evaluating, decision-making, reorganization, and preparation of guides for an accelerated industrial program to be implemented as soon as possible in the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

A reorientation of Industries proposal was approved as the long-range plan for future Industries action. A short-term plan for revitalizing existing industrial activities during the next three years was also approved. A submission asking for government support of CPS industries, stable markets and authority to pay inmates reasonable wages was prepared and approved. The plans call for the development and implementation in CPS of industrial employment and training programs that simulate commercial industrial enterprises. Introduction of the new program is to be through a pilot project that involves inmates employed in CPS industries being paid up to the federal minimum wage when industrial activities become self-supporting.

Markets for CPS products continued to expand and orders increased.

The agricultural program provided training for inmates in the care of crops, livestock, and equipment. An increased inmate population, and the rising cost of vegetables, meat, and eggs, created greater demand for farm produce and incentive to push production ahead at the farm annexes. Estimated value of farm produce rose rapidly during the year.

Penitentiary farms continued to enhance good public relations by allowing student groups, breeder associations, and various farm and community groups to visit the facilities.

## Information Services Division

The objectives of Information Services, extending internal communications and gaining public understanding of CPS policies and programs, were strengthened through additional publications, introduction of audio-visual equipment, and greater contact with the news media. A booklet describing the philosophy and application of the new living unit concept introduced into CPS institutions was given wide distribution.

The first volume of *Discussion*, the CPS quarterly staff magazine was published. Its aim, to inform staff of CPS programs and staff happenings, has been achieved.

To support staff training and improve internal communications, audio-visual equipment was introduced into some maximum and medium security institutions, and regional offices or Correctional Staff Colleges. The two-way system, recording and playback, provides senior officials and field staff with another teaching and administration technique, and an effective communicator between the field and decentralized regional headquarters.

With the appointment of information officers at the three regional headquarters, contact with the public and the news media has been increased.

#### SECURITY BRANCH

The National Headquarters Security Branch was reorganized to meet demands placed on security by expanding resocialization programs and penal philosophies. A Deputy Commissioner, Security, was appointed and the branch divided into two divisions: *Operational Security*, which includes security surveys of institutions, equipment scales, plans, designs of institutions, institutional routines, technical security, and emergency responses and contingency plans, and *Preventive Security*, involving security of personnel, information, material, and non-institutional facilities. Both directorates continue liaison with law-enforcement and other correctional agencies, and conduct security investigations.

Security policy, establishing effective functional control of the correctional officer classification and establishment of national security standards are being developed. Security surveys in all regions are under way. Standards of security will be developed from the surveys, and material and procedural weaknesses identified.

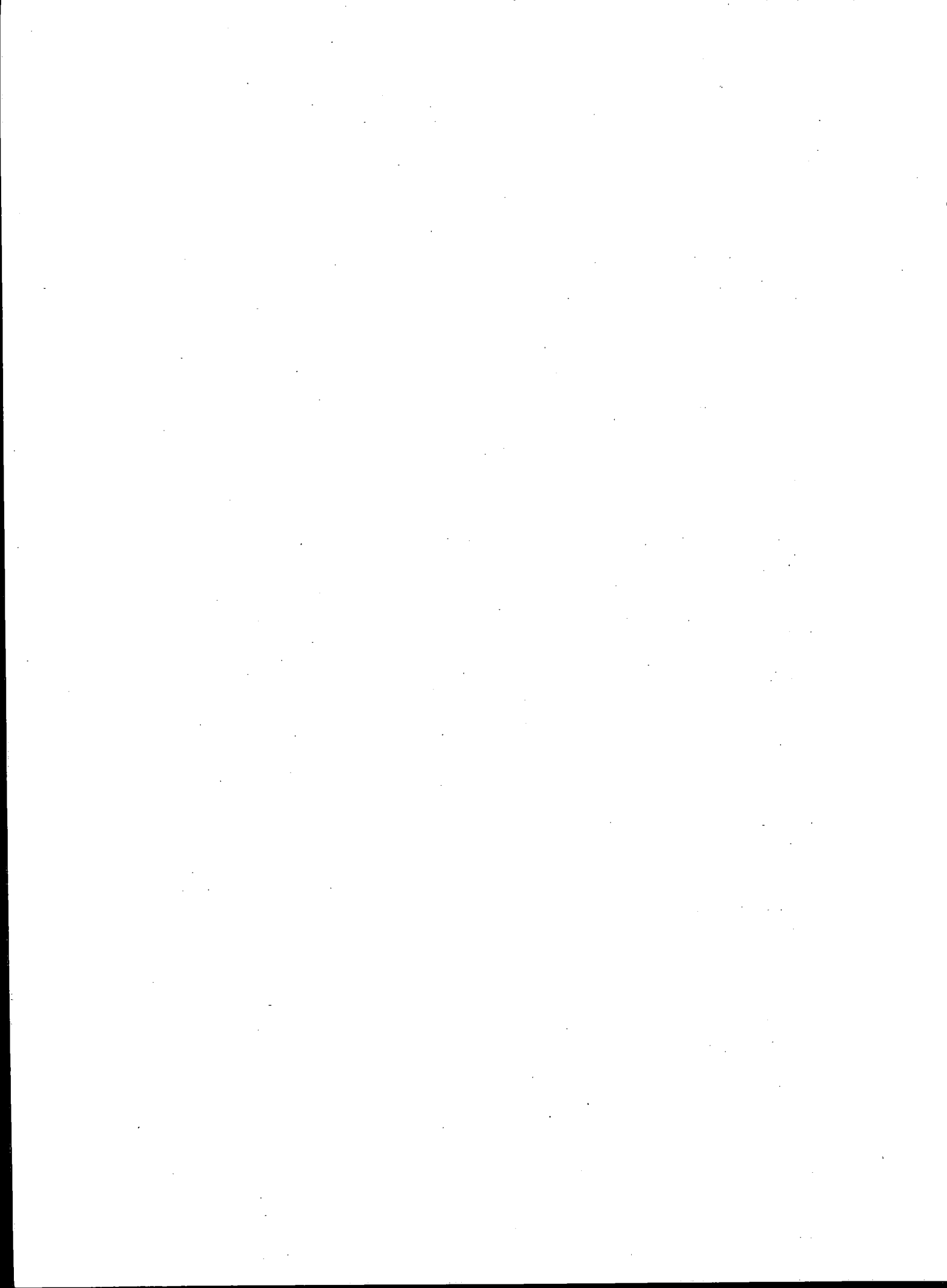
The perimeter security of maximum- and medium-security institutions was improved by a program started in September, 1973.

Obsolescence of the .303-calibre Lee-Enfield rifle and the unavailability of reliable .303 ammunition necessitated replacement of both. A survey of ammunition determined the NATO 7.62 MM round delivered by the 742 Remington autoloading carbine was suitable for CPS requirements.

A suitable hand scanner was purchased and distributed to maximum and medium institutions and staff colleges. Research and testing of electronic screening devices for contraband searching of all persons entering or leaving an institution continues. Installation of lockers for the use of visitors to store prohibited items while inside an institution was not completed because of a shortage of steel products.



Formal education — an important factor in rehabilitation: a classroom in the British Columbia Penitentiary, New Westminster.



# THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

## INTRODUCTION

The National Parole Board faces a dilemma in discharging its responsibilities. On the one hand, it aims at the successful return of inmates to the community; on the other hand, it is fully aware of its duty to protect the public in its parole decisions.

The National Parole Board has two arms, the actual board which makes parole decisions and the National Parole Service which functions at the community level.

The Board, under chairman T. George Street, is but one segment of Canada's over-all criminal justice system and is in continuous co-operation with other parts of the system through the Policy Committee of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

During 1973-74, the Parole Board and Service have been involved in several activities with other agencies within the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Included were joint staff meetings between penitentiary and parole people, participation of Parole Board staff on penitentiary inmate training boards and participation in the selection procedures for incoming penitentiary inmates.

The Parole Service has served as a resource to training programs within the R.C.M.P. and its members have helped in training programs for parole officers. The Service's staff is also involved in local police training programs and in provincial staff correctional college programs. Each parole office disseminates information on parole by speaking to various groups and through the media.

Several projects were started during the year to help the Board and Parole Service improve their operations. A day parole project at Granby, Que., for example, studied a rotating system of work releases, and supervision by community volunteers continues to be examined in Hamilton, Windsor, Ont.; Trois-Rivières and several other centres where the Service has offices.

Group counselling is being examined in Brampton and a case-management study is under way in co-operation with the University of Toronto. Community social-planning councils are working with Parole Service staff in London, Ont., and Truro, N.S. and in St. John's, Nfld., the Parole Service is looking at possible reasons for the decreasing prison population.

A long-range project to improve the statistical information base available to the Board is under way.

### The Present Parole Program

During 1973-74, the Board considered 7,344 applications and granted 2,850 ordinary paroles, 1,195 to inmates of federal penitentiaries and 1,655 to inmates of provincial reformatories or jails.

Here is an outline of 1973-74 parole decisions by the Board:

Total number of decisions	7,344
Total number of decisions involving federal inmates	3,910
Granted parole	32 per cent
Denied parole	41 per cent
Deferred parole	27 per cent
Total number of decisions involving provincial inmates	3,434
Granted parole	48 per cent
Denied parole	50 per cent
Deferred parole	2 per cent

The Board is required by law to review cases every two years and if the Board decides that parole should not be granted the parole may be deferred for later consideration. There are more deferrals for inmates of federal institutions because, by definition, such persons are serving longer sentences generally for more serious offences. The lower number of paroles to federal inmates also reflects the Board's concern for granting parole to persons convicted of more serious offences.

#### Day Parole

The Board has found that granting an inmate day parole before a full release is an effective way to find out how he may act on an ordinary parole. The program has been expanded during the last few years. In 1971-72, 1,614 parole applications were reviewed and about 74 per cent approved for day parole. In 1972-73, 1,888 applications were reviewed and 61 per cent approved. In fiscal 1973-74 there were 2,833 applications, 1,796 from federal inmates, 1,037 from provincial. Forty-two per cent of the federal applications were approved, 71 per cent of the provincial.

A new class of temporary day paroles was introduced during the year that permits release for special work projects or educational programs. Of 523 cases reviewed, 389 or about 75 per cent resulted in temporary day paroles.

#### Mandatory Supervision

A 1970 amendment to the Parole Act introduced a new kind of supervision called Mandatory Supervision. Inmates sentenced before the change who had been denied parole or who had not applied were released without supervision after serving about two-thirds of their sentences, the combined statutory and earned remission time granted to inmates during their sentences.

Inmates sentenced to federal institutions since Oct. 1, 1970, who do not receive parole and have more than 60 days of combined remission as a result of their sentence at their release date now are released under a form of supervision with conditions which, if breached, can result in a return to prison. The theory is that if those who were good risks required surveillance and supervision, those who were poor risks required it even more.

The numbers released under mandatory supervision have increased substantially over the last three years and further increases are anticipated. In 1971-72, 95 persons were released, in 1972-73, 941 and in 1973-74, 1,721.

The change in the law means that almost all inmates of federal institutions are released under authority of the National Parole Board and are subject to the conditions of parole. Those on parole enter into an agreement with the Board, those on mandatory supervision do not. But the penalty for violations are the same — a return to prison and a lengthening of the prison term.

#### Suspension, Revocation and Forfeiture

A parole may be suspended if there is an actual breach of parole conditions or if a parole officer expects one. In a suspension, a warrant is issued for a parolee's arrest and he is put back in prison pending a review by his parole officer and the board. The parole may be revoked by the board. A parole is forfeited if a parolee is convicted of an indictable offence while on parole.

A parole revocation means that a parolee is returned to prison and must serve all of his sentence remaining at the time he was granted a parole. In a parole forfeiture, the inmate is returned to prison to serve the time outstanding at the time of his original parole as well as time received for any offence of which he was convicted while on parole.

#### Revocation and Forfeiture of Ordinary Parole

In 1973 there was a total of approximately 7,500 persons under parole supervision. Of this number, slightly over 10 per cent were convicted of further criminal offences and a further 4 per cent had their paroles revoked as a preventive measure. Over 85 per cent either completed their parole successfully during this period or were still on parole at the end of the year.

To put it differently, at any one time there was an average of 4,220 persons under parole supervision. Of the average number of parole at any one time, 26 per cent violated their paroles, forfeited or had their paroles revoked. This compares with 29 per cent in both 1971 and 1972, 27 per cent in 1970, 26 per cent in 1969, 18 per cent in 1968 and 17 per cent in 1967. The trend in the last half of 1973 suggested a decreasing number of parole violations.

#### Revocation and Forfeiture of Day Parole

Breaches of day parole are low because of the supervision it entails and the promise it holds for the parolee. The speedy apprehension and return to prison of the abusers of day parole affords more complete community protection than the protection afforded from those who violate full parole.

Of the some 2,150 different persons on day parole or temporary day parole during 1973, approximately 2 per cent were convicted of new criminal offences and forfeited their paroles and about 1.3 per cent had their paroles revoked as a preventive measure.

## Revocation and Forfeiture of Mandatory Supervision

The National Parole Board expects more breaches of parole from persons on mandatory supervision than from those on ordinary parole. Such persons are considered poorer risks and are returned to the community under a form of surveillance they do not want.

During 1973-74, the average number of persons under mandatory supervision was 817. About 37 per cent of the average forfeited their paroles and about 25 per cent had their paroles revoked.

## Clemency and Criminal Records

The Board was empowered in June 1970, to grant pardons to individuals with criminal records. Persons with summary convictions may apply for a pardon two years after serving their sentences. Those convicted of an indictable offence may apply for a pardon five years after completing their sentences.

A pardon is granted only after the Board satisfies itself after thorough investigation that the applicant is a person now of good character and behaviour.

During 1973-74, the Board made 1,268 decisions recommending pardons and 86 recommending that a pardon be denied.

The Board also has the power to reinstate driving licences that have been suspended under federal law. It reviewed 712 cases during the year and permitted the reinstatement of 252 licences, usually where the suspended drivers depended on motor vehicles for their livelihood.

## The Outlook

The Board anticipates significant change in its operation. Decentralization will mean it will be able to provide better service to the country's various regions and move decision-making closer to the communities. The result will be decisions that are more sensitive to regional and local needs and better communications between the Board and the public it serves. Similar benefits will flow from a decentralization of the Parole Service.