

the results of which are presented to the Board for decision. All applications and reports are processed by the Parole Board staff at Ottawa. In addition to the headquarters staff, there are 10 Regional Officers stationed across the country. They interview all applicants for parole to give them an opportunity of making verbal representations to a representative of the Board. The Regional Officers also submit to the Board reports of interviews and their assessment of the inmates' suitability for parole. These Regional Officers have authority over the parolees in their various areas, and also give information and counsel to all inmates regarding possibility of parole and preparation for it.

A person on parole is under the care of a supervisor, usually an after-care agency worker or a probation officer, who reports to the Regional Officer. If he violates the conditions of his parole or commits further offence or misbehaves in any manner, the Board may revoke his parole and return him to the institution to serve that part of his sentence outstanding at the time his parole was granted.

The inmate coming out of an institution faces many problems in regaining his place in society. He is assisted as much as possible by the members of the Parole Service, the after-care agencies and the provincial probation officers. But the success of the parole system depends on the public's understanding of the purpose of parole and its sympathy toward the problems of the ex-inmate. If he is unable to get a job or form new associations because of his past, the chances of his being rehabilitated are remote. However, with the increasing efficiency of the system, with greater co-operation and understanding among all people involved in the correction system and with the public generally, recidivism in Canada should be lessened and some of the problems of criminality solved.

In the first 35 months of operation (to Nov. 30, 1961) the Parole Board reviewed 21,400 cases, including applications for parole and automatic parole review, and granted 6,405 paroles. During the same period, the Board revoked 512 paroles, which is a failure rate of about 8 p.c. related to the number of paroles granted.

Section 5.—Police Forces

The Police Forces of Canada are organized under three groups: (1) the Federal Force, which is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; (2) Provincial Police Forces—the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have organized Provincial Police Forces, all other provinces engage the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to perform parallel functions within their borders; and (3) Municipal Police Forces—each urban centre of reasonable size maintains its own police force, or engages the services of the provincial police under contract, to attend to police matters within its boundaries.

A new method of reporting police statistics, known as the Uniform Crime Reporting System, commenced on Jan. 1, 1962. The system was developed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, working through their committee on the Uniform Recording of Police Activities. The Uniform Crime Reporting System will allow for the eventual publication of more complete and meaningful data. For this reason police statistics are not carried in this edition of the Year Book.

Subsection 1.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a civil force maintained by the Federal Government and was established in 1873 as the North-West Mounted Police for service in what was then the North-West Territories. In recognition of its services, it was granted the use of the prefix "Royal" by King Edward VII in 1904. Its sphere of operations was expanded in 1918 to include all of Canada west of Port Arthur and Fort William and in 1920 it absorbed the Dominion Police, its headquarters was transferred from Regina to Ottawa and its title was changed to Royal Canadian Mounted Police.