

correctional process and parole is an extension of this training outside the institution. It is not a matter of pampering prisoners but of trying to give as many of them as possible a chance to rehabilitate themselves.

The National Parole Board, composed of a chairman and four members (one woman), was formed in January 1959. It operates under the authority of the Parole Act (SC 1958, c. 38) which came into force on Feb. 15, 1959, replacing the Ticket-of-Leave Act. The Board has jurisdiction over any adult inmate of any prison in Canada convicted of an offence against an Act of the Parliament of Canada; it also has jurisdiction to revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping or any order made under the Criminal Code prohibiting any person from operating a motor vehicle.

The decision of the Board with respect to any one inmate is based on reports it receives from the police, from the trial judge or magistrate and from various people at the institution who deal with him. Reports are also obtained, when available, from a psychologist or psychiatrist and, if necessary, a community investigation is conducted to secure as much information as possible about his family and background, his work record and his position in the community. From these reports, an assessment is made to determine whether or not he has changed his attitude and is likely to lead a law-abiding life.

An inmate need not obtain the services of a lawyer to apply for parole. He may apply by sending a letter to the Board and is assisted in preparing such an application at the institution, or another person may apply on his behalf. The Board automatically reviews all sentences of over two years. As soon as an application is received, investigation is begun and the results presented to the Board for decision. All applications and reports are processed by the Parole Board staff at Ottawa but regional officers, of whom there are 55 stationed at 16 centres across the country, interview applicants for parole in their respective areas, giving them an opportunity of making verbal representations to a representative of the Board. The regional officers submit to the Board a report of each interview with an assessment of the inmate's suitability for parole.

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 a 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. If a parolee commits an indictable offence, his parole is automatically forfeited and he is returned to the institution to serve the unexpired balance of his sentence plus any new term to which he is sentenced for the commission of the new offence. The regional officer may also issue a Warrant of Suspension and have a parolee placed in custody if it is necessary to prevent a breach of any term or condition of the parole. These officers are thus able to exercise effective and adequate control over all parolees in their respective areas.

During the past eight years, the Board granted parole to 15,364 inmates. This figure includes 608 minimum paroles but does not include short paroles, temporary paroles or paroles for deportation; the inclusion of the latter three would bring the total to 17,166. Of the total, only 1,826 persons violated their parole and were returned to prison; 920 had their parole revoked and 906 forfeited their parole by committing another offence. On the other hand, during the eight-year period, 90 p.c. of those paroled successfully completed their parole period.

Section 5.—Police Forces and Crime Statistics

Organization of Police Forces.—The police forces of Canada are organized in three groups: (1) the federal force, which is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; (2) provincial police forces—the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec have their own provincial police forces but all other provinces engage the services of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to perform parallel functions within their borders; and (3) municipal police forces—most urban centres of reasonable size maintain their own police force or engage the services of the pro-