

Alberta Adult Probation Branch, nine are Indian or Métis. Clearly, their numbers do not meet the need, particularly in light of difficulties in communication between native offenders and their supervisors. Besides the need to involve them in correctional planning, we believe that greater use should be made of native workers in all phases of corrections, including supervision, in urban areas, on reservations and in more remote areas. If it is impossible to provide professional workers, members of native service groups or agencies and suitable native people should be recruited.

We believe that institutional programs should be representative of the sum total of individual correctional plans. In some instances, therefore, they would be oriented to the cultural, social and economic needs of native offenders. The same effect on parole programs could be expected and could result in the creation of appropriate community based institutions.

Recommendations

68. Where appropriate, correctional authorities should employ native workers in all phases of the correctional process.

69. Where appropriate, parole authorities should contract with native service groups or agencies for supervision and related correctional work.

70. Consideration should be given to the desirability and feasibility of establishing community correctional centres staffed mainly by natives and primarily for native offenders.

The Committee also believes and has recommended (in Chapter V) that, in regions where there is a large native inmate population, natives should be represented on parole boards.

References

¹Committee Proceedings. March 8, 1972. p. 41.

²Canadian Corrections Association. *Indians and the Law*. Ottawa, Information Canada. 1967. Chapter VI.

³Committee Proceedings. June 22, 1972. p. 30.

⁴Committee Proceedings. April 11, 1973. p. 20.

⁵Committee Proceedings. March 8, 1972. p. 41.

⁶Committee Proceedings. March 6, 1973. p. 36.