

recognized, in 1970, that the system of grants was inadequate and that a more equitable method of providing financial assistance to the agencies was required. As a result, Memoranda of Agreement were designed whereby a mutually acceptable fee for service basis has been substituted for the former system of grants. These Agreements are re-negotiated annually and appear to have provided us with a workable and acceptable system whereby we can utilize and extend services made available by private and provincial agencies. In the 1971-72 fiscal year, payments to agencies will total some \$800,000.00. A listing of the agencies which have entered into Agreements with the Department to provide services to the National Parole Board is included as an appendix.

VIII—CO-ORDINATION OF PROGRAM WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The Parole Board not only works in close collaboration with provincial departments and agencies and with private after-care agencies but also with a wide variety of other federal and provincial departments and with agencies at the local level.

We maintain, at all times, a close liaison with police forces. District representatives of the Parole Board have been requested to arrange meetings with chiefs of police in order to further develop and improve our communications and co-operation with the law-enforcement agencies.

It has been noted above that we are assisted by provincial and private agencies who conduct community investigations, prepare assessments of the situation and supervise parolees. There is a continuing exchange of information between officers of the Parole Service and these agencies. This interchange includes not only routine reports but direct consultation and case conferences.

The co-ordination of activities aimed at developing treatment and training programs to assist the rehabilitation of inmates is being rapidly intensified. The Penitentiary Service has undertaken to prepare parts of the reports which form the submission to the Parole Board. In 1970, we entered into an agreement with the Penitentiary Service whereby parole officers at the Edmonton and Calgary offices in Alberta interview all persons sentenced by the courts in that province to 2 years or more. Using a set of criteria developed jointly by our two Services, the parole officer determines whether the convicted person is to be directed to the maximum security penitentiary at Prince Albert or the medium security institution at Drumheller. This early involvement by the parole officer gives our Service and the Penitentiary Service accurate detailed information which is helpful in planning a suitable training program in the institution and in long-range planning for possible release on parole. This program has proved so satisfactory that we are now proposing to extend the procedure to the Atlantic Provinces and to Saskatchewan and Manitoba as soon as arrangements, which are currently under discussion, can be completed.

District representatives maintain continuing and close relationships with welfare departments, municipal welfare services, organizations which operate half-way houses, Manpower centres, service clubs and a host of other agencies and organizations.

We recognize that successful rehabilitation of criminal offenders is a highly complex problem which involves many facets of community life. We are, therefore, attempting to interest and involve all the community agencies which can play a significant part in assisting in the re-integration of the offender.

IX—NEW PROGRAMS

Today, we live in what has been called the post-industrial or technetronic society, a society in which rapid change is almost taken for granted. But whatever it may be called, the nomenclature clearly indicates a change from traditional patterns. Traditional ways of action are being questioned, altered, or discarded, and rightly or wrongly, traditional values are at stake. While this change has brought benefits, such as a much needed liberalization of certain social values, it has also laid a number of problems at our doorstep. Not the least of these is what appears to be a widespread disregard for traditional concepts of law and order and recourse to violence as a means of attaining both legitimate and unlawful ends.

Crime is not a phenomenon peculiar to our time. Nor is all crime directly related to the pressures caused by change; for assault, robbery, and murder have always been a part of man's history. An individual who has a record of drinking and committing offences is certainly not new. But the number of people who are locked into that pattern indicates to us the reaction both to the traditional and to the emerging problems facing our society.

The origins of many offences can be traced to an unfortunate early life, in an inadequate social and economic environment. They may also be traced to the tendency towards a breakdown in the roles once played by the family, the school, the church and the neighbourhood. But drug abuses, political kidnappings, aircraft hi-jackings, fraud, and misleading practices cannot be entirely accounted for through the explanation of broken homes, poverty, or mental illness. What are the problems, what are the solutions? We cannot fully answer either of these questions yet and I certainly do not intend to offer you a panacea for the cause and the increase in crime.

The Parole Board is conscious of the need to improve on present methods and techniques and to seek new ways of dealing more effectively with the interlocking problems of correction and rehabilitation of persons who commit criminal acts. A number of new projects have been implemented or are in the process of development. It is expected that these will contribute to the overall program and help us to make further progress and improve the results.

Mandatory Supervision

This is a new provision in the Parole Act which applies to persons who were sentenced to, or transferred to federal penitentiaries after August 1st, 1970. It provides that such persons on their release will be subject to supervision under authority of the parole Board for the combined total of the statutory and earned remission standing to their credit where this is sixty days or more. The person subject to mandatory supervision will be in the same position as a paroled inmate in respect of the suspension, revocation and forfeiture of parole.