

then go to institutions in Ontario and Quebec on a monthly basis, and in the east and west, every two months, for the purpose of having a hearing. There is a panel of two, and in attendance are the penitentiary classification officer who knows the inmate as well as the parole service officer who interviewed the individual.

Senator Hastings: The hearing is held in the penitentiary and the man is interviewed. I notice you say, with respect to classification, a penitentiary official; you use the term "classification officer". Is there any assurance that the man's individual classification officer is present?

Mr. Carabine: That is the person who is there.

Senator Hastings: You have various classification officers in the penitentiary. Are they all there?

Mr. Carabine: No, they are not all there. The classification officer who has dealt with this man is there at the hearing.

Mr. Street: That is what you would call his individual officer. He is the one who is familiar with the case, and he is there.

Mr. Carabine: As is the parole officer who interviewed him.

Senator Hastings: Let us now go through the decisions. Would you explain "Parole is Gradual"?

Mr. Street: It means that before we consider putting him on parole we want to give him a bit of gradual release. He may have been in prison for a long time and it is desirable to have him slowly and gradually get used to freedom on parole. So he is taken out for a few hours a day until he gets used to it. If he has been in prison for 10 years, it is almost heartless to turn him out without any preparation. He does not even know how to buy a cup of coffee. In such sentences we provide a gradual release program before he is released on full parole.

Senator Hastings: Who provides that program?

Mr. Street: We do, with the co-operation of the penitentiary people.

Senator Hastings: What about "Parole for Deportation"?

Mr. Street: It means that a man has to be deported; so he is released on parole and goes to the United States or somewhere in Europe. He is turned over to Immigration.

Senator Hastings: What about "Parole in Principle"?

Mr. Street: "Parole in Principle" is somewhat misunderstood. When we started these parole hearings we were flooded with applications. Our staff may have been behind and we had to get the cases done in time. Rather than cause too many delays, the members would interview them at the institution and the community investigation report might not have been finished. They would therefore say "parole in principle", the idea being that if everything is all right in the beginning, and nothing is too negative in the community, or he represents that he is going to get a job or go to school, in such cases they grant him "parole in principle". If he can get a job or go to school, it will take

effect as soon as the job or school comes along. It is in order to avoid any further unnecessary delay. It does not happen as much now as formerly.

Senator Hastings: What about "Minimum Parole"?

Mr. Street: I suppose one might call it a special project which was designed some years ago when there were not as many people being granted parole as there are now. We felt that if a man was to be released in a month or two, it would be highly desirable to have him released on parole if he would accept it. As a result of that we offered, without too much screening or selection, the minimum parole to certain types of inmates. Those inmates who were considered to be potentially dangerous and also sex offenders were excluded. In effect, we offered to give them one month for every year of sentence they had, if they chose to take the minimum parole. What it amounted to on a two-year sentence was two months out of prison for eight months supervision.

Senator Hastings: I think the committee would like to know the conditions that you always follow with respect to granting parole.

Mr. Street: The conditions are set forth in our brochure.

The Deputy Chairman: Would you read them into the record?

Mr. Street: I will be glad to go over them again. The conditions on a parole certificate are that the inmate will: report to his parole supervisor as required; report to the police—usually once a month, although in some cases this is not possible; support his family, if he has one, and fulfil his responsibilities. If he is employed, he is not allowed to leave his job without permission, nor is he allowed to leave the area without permission. He is also to follow the instructions of his parole supervisor.

Mr. Genest, the Chief of Parole Supervision, perhaps can give you more details in that respect.

Senator Hastings: We will come to that later.

What about "Parole Cancelled"?

The Deputy Chairman: That will come up later.

Senator Hastings: I suppose "Parole Denied" is straightforward.

Mr. Street: It simply means he did not get parole.

Senator Hastings: Do you set a future date for another hearing in cases where parole is denied?

Mr. Street: If he is serving a long sentence he is seen every two years. In the case of an inmate serving an indeterminate sentence, we are obliged to review his case every year.

Senator Hastings: Can you explain "Parole Deferred"?

Mr. Street: "Parole Deferred" means something less than a two-year deferral. In other words, if an inmate is denied parole he would be seen in perhaps two months or a year—something less than two years. Parole might be deferred to a later date in the hope that the Board would see some kind of improvement.